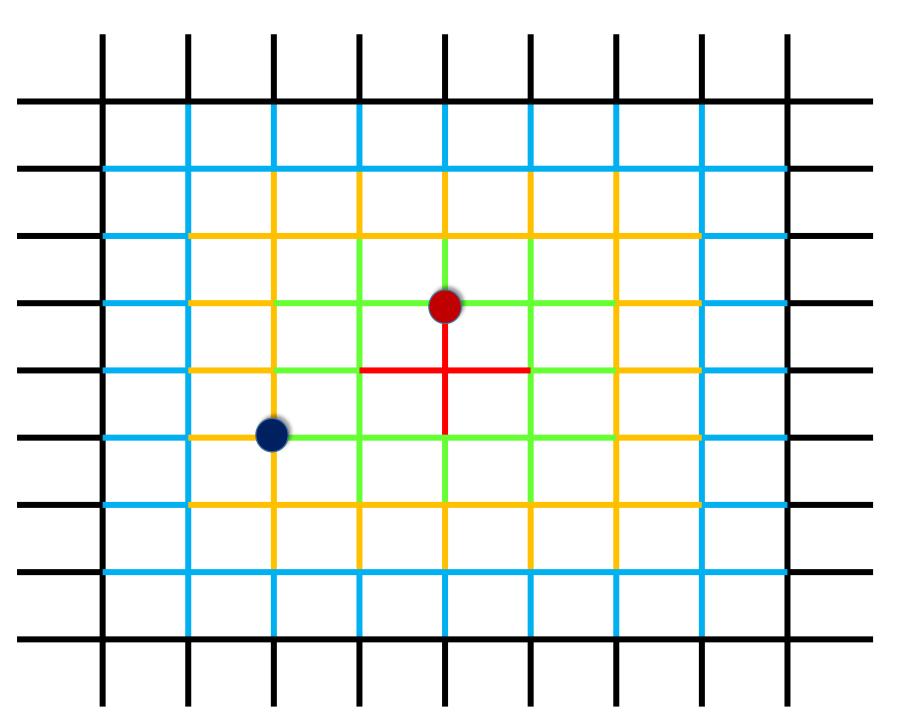
Search Algorithms

Uniform Cost Search

```
node = start
frontier = heap({node})
explored = {}
while not empty(frontier):
       node = frontier.pop()
       if IS GOAL(node): return SOLUTION(node)
       explored.add(node)
       for action in node.get actions():
              child = APPLY(node, action)
              if child not in union(frontier, explored):
                    frontier.add(child)
             else if child in frontier:
                    frontier.decide and replace (child)
```

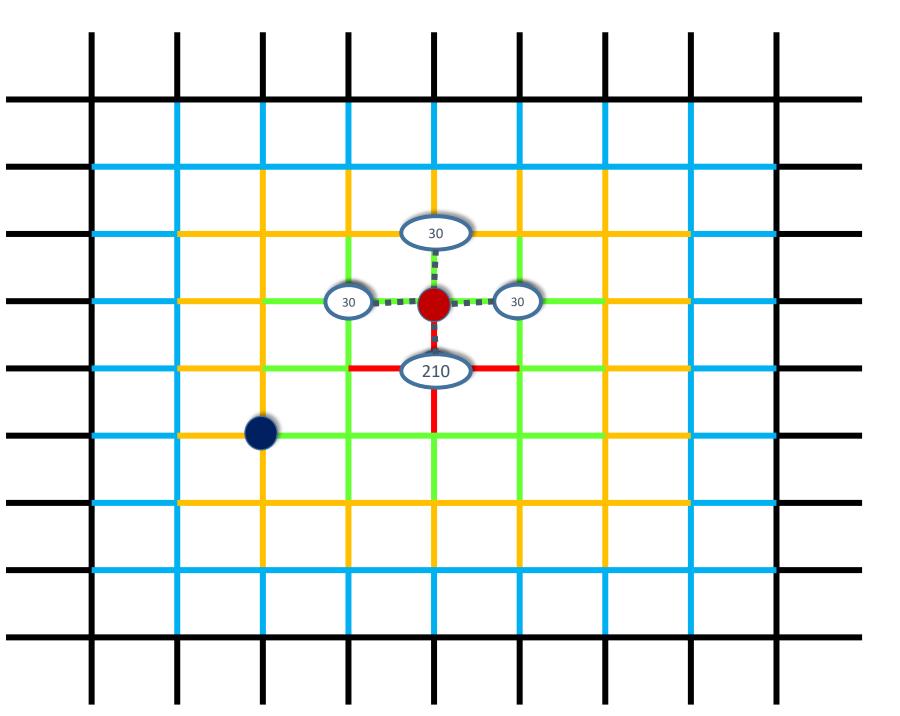


Path Cost 1

Path Cost 2

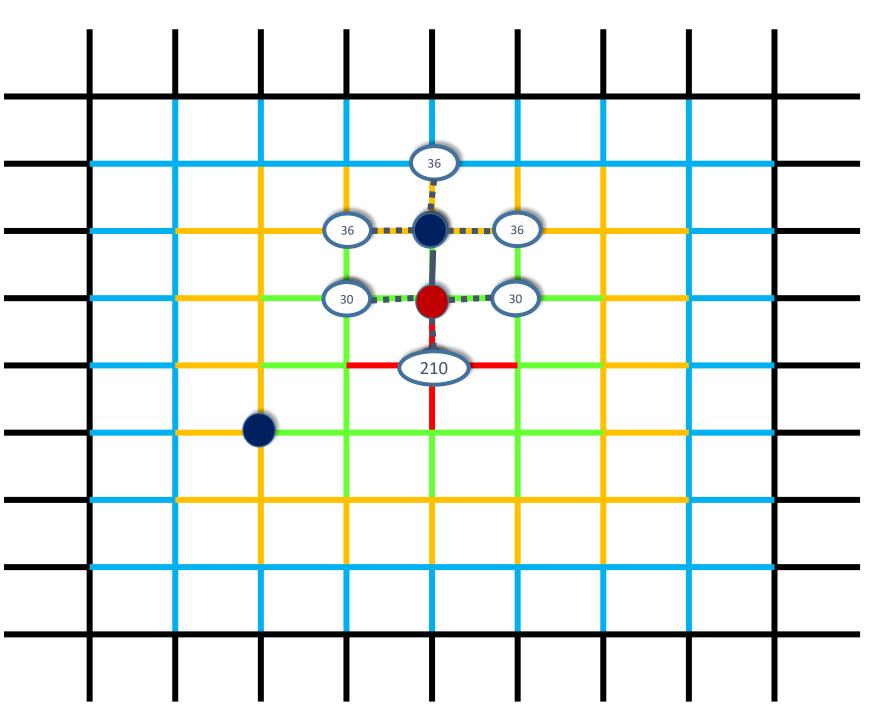
Path Cost 6

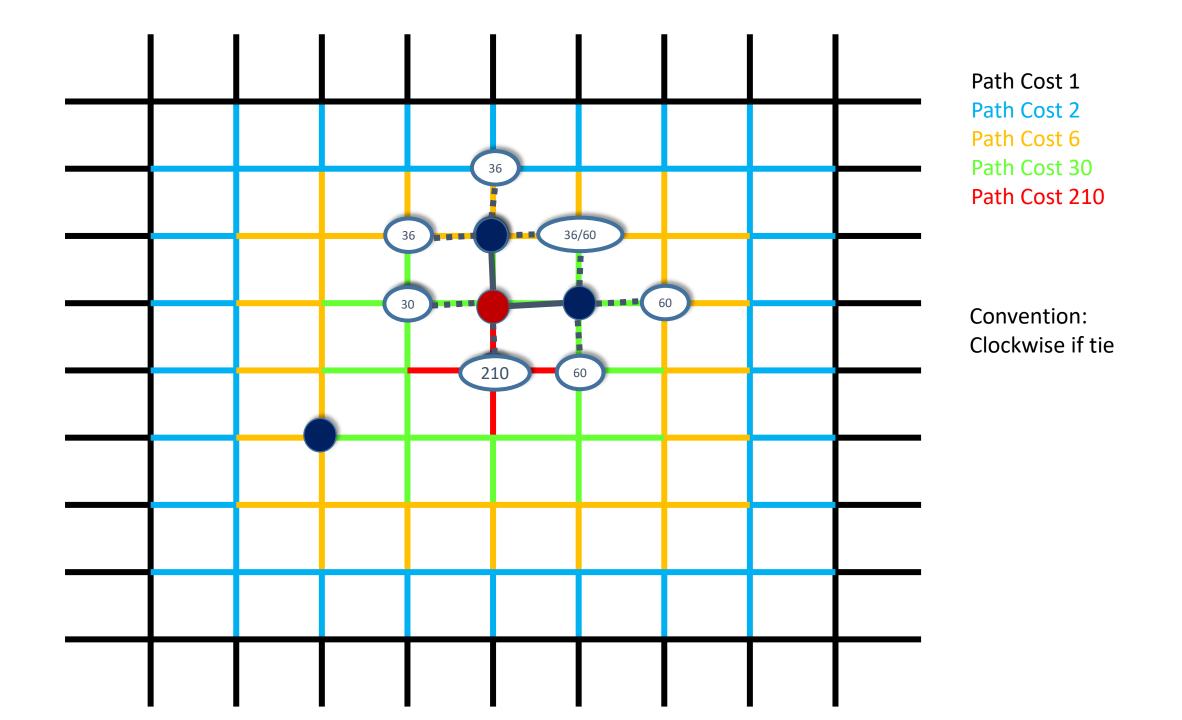
Path Cost 30

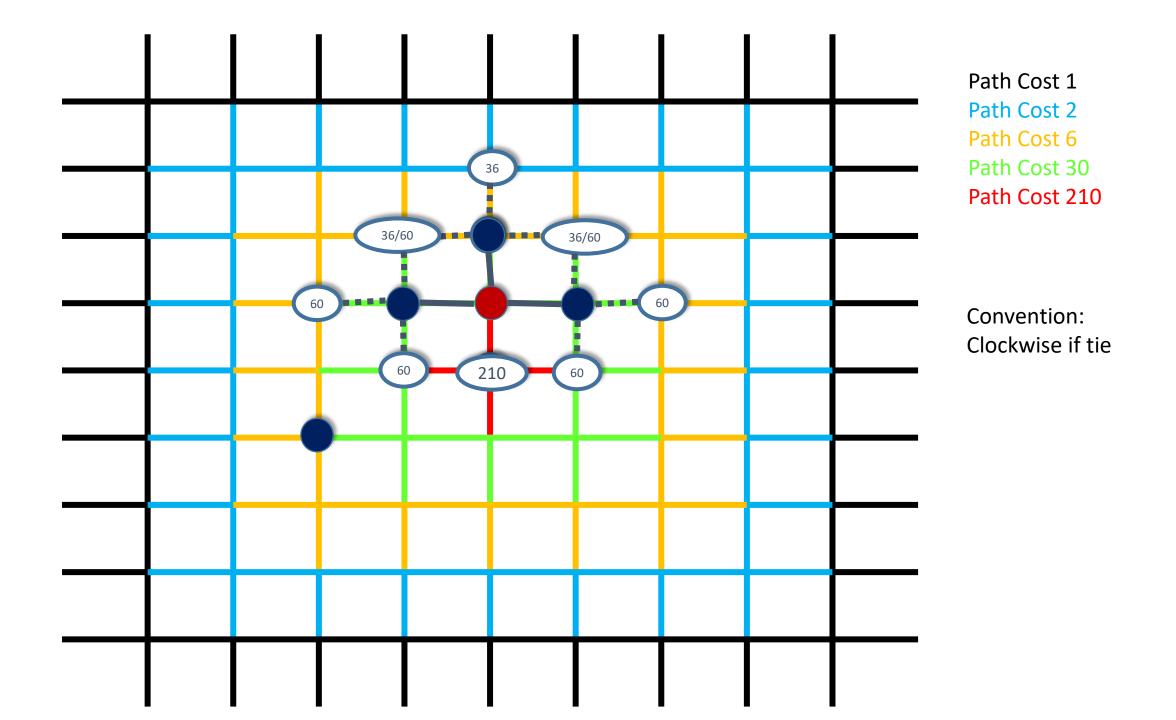


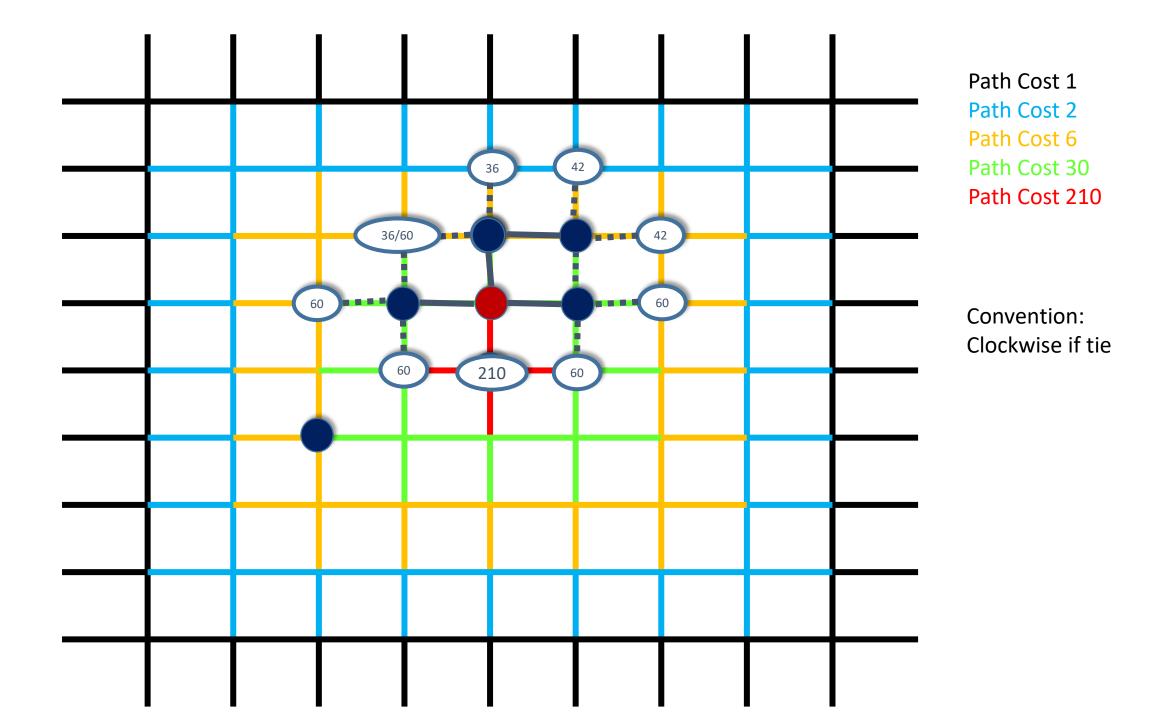
Path Cost 1
Path Cost 2
Path Cost 6

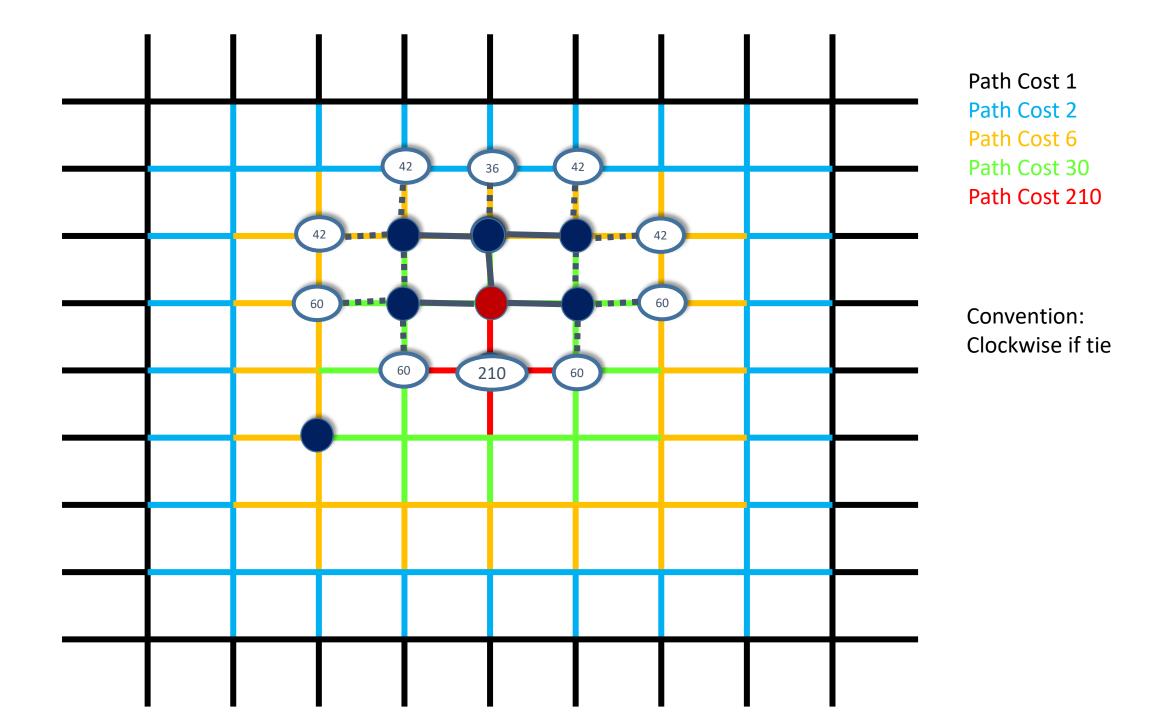
Path Cost 30

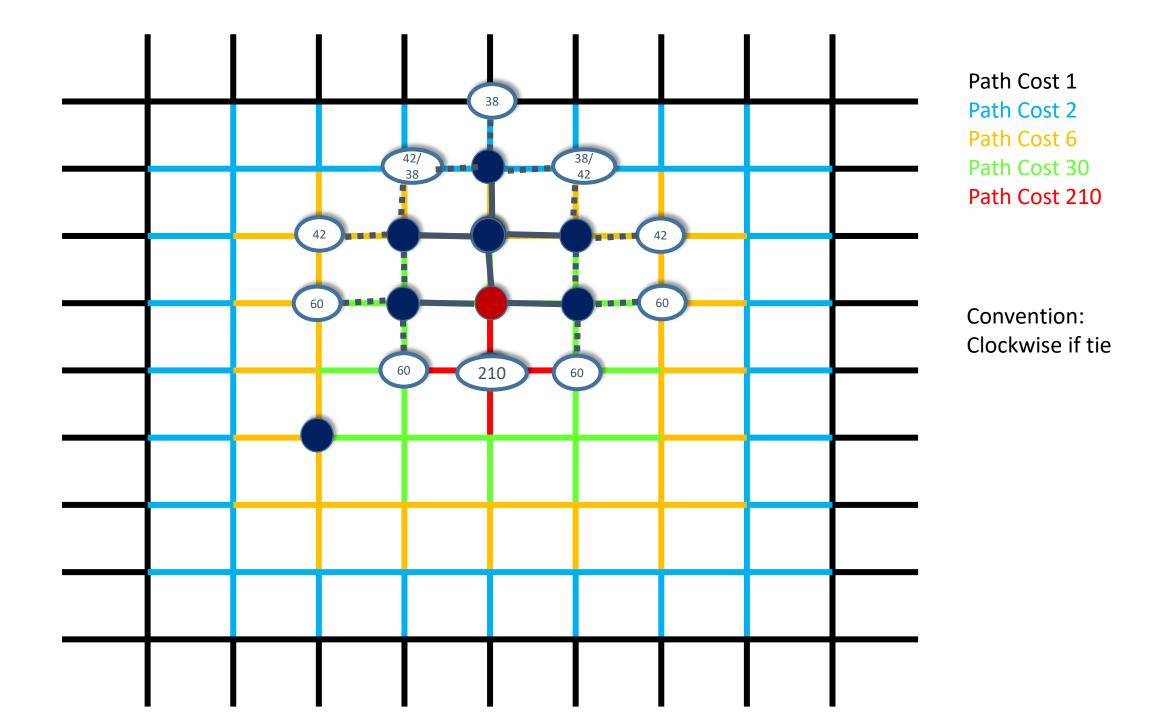


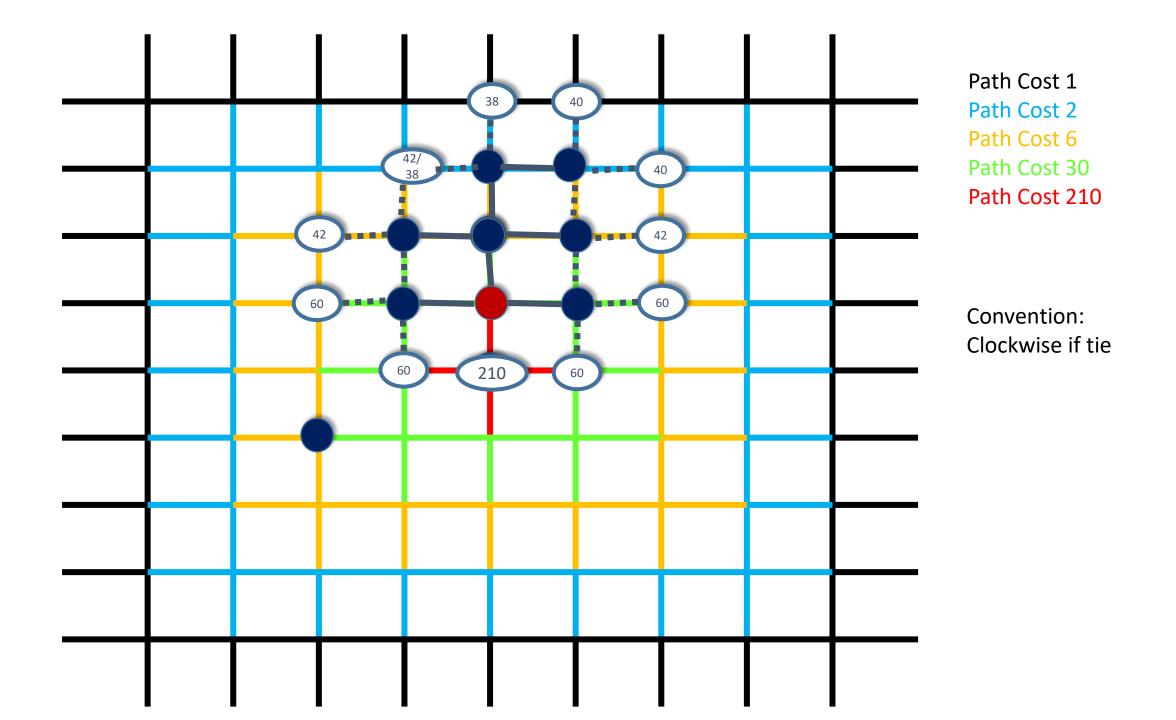


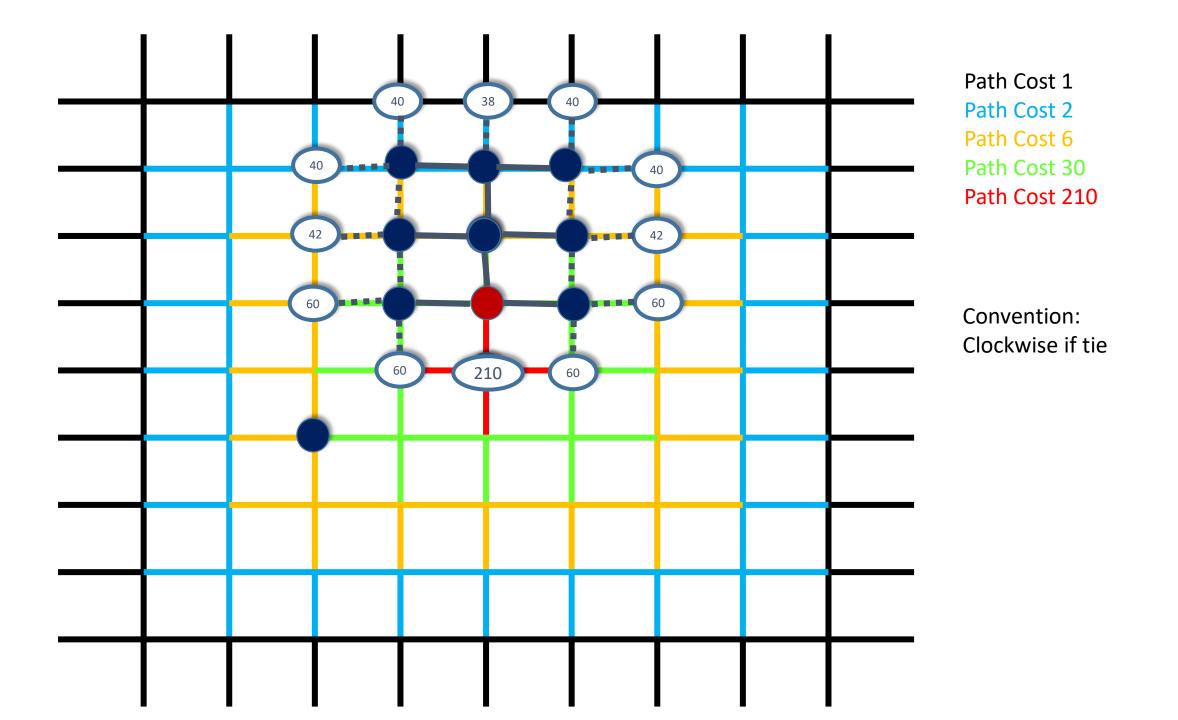


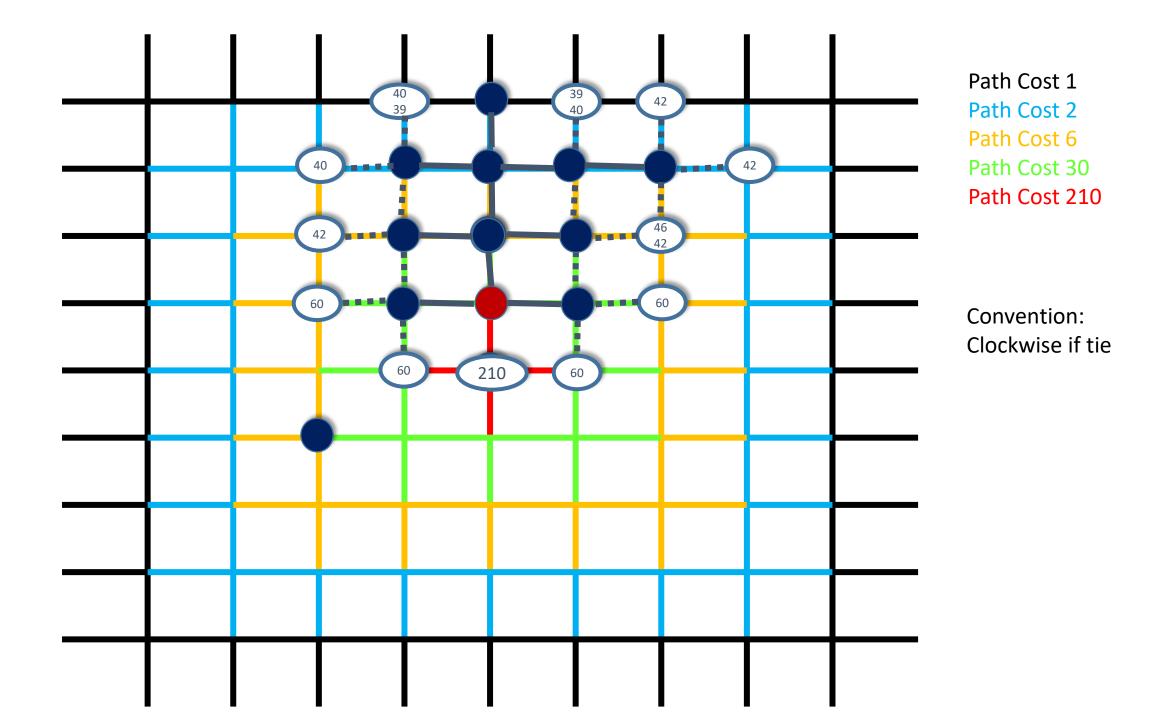


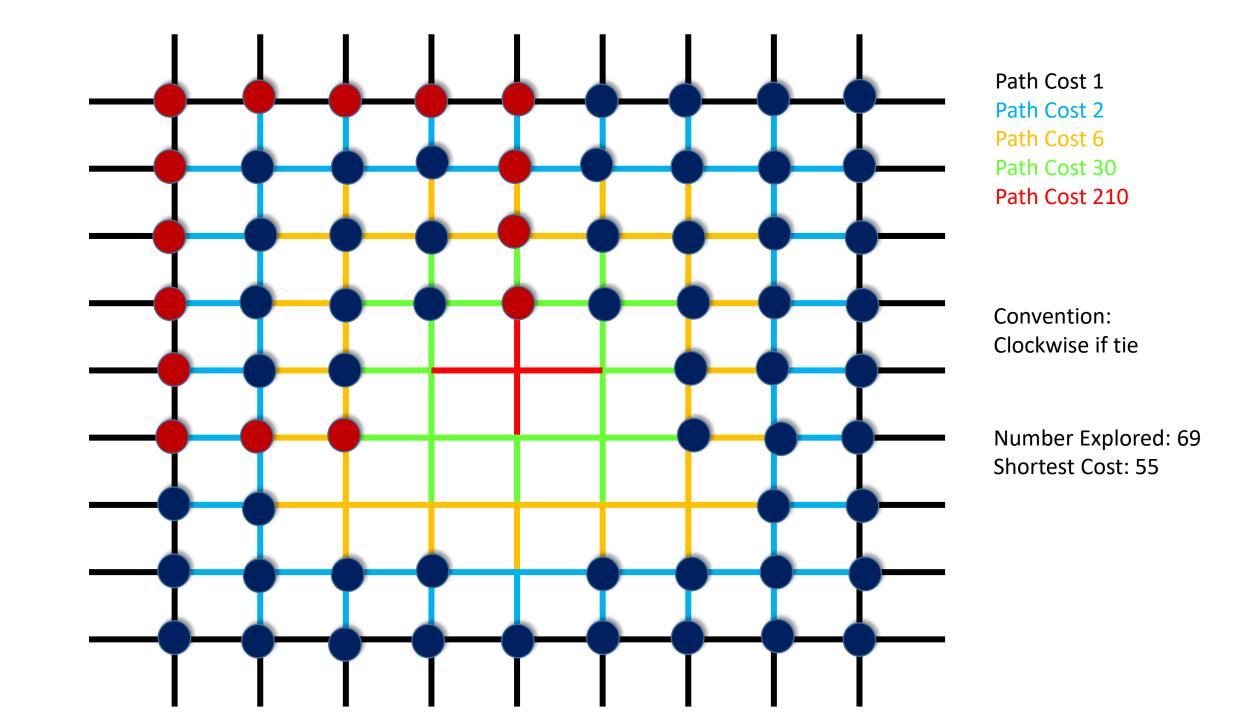








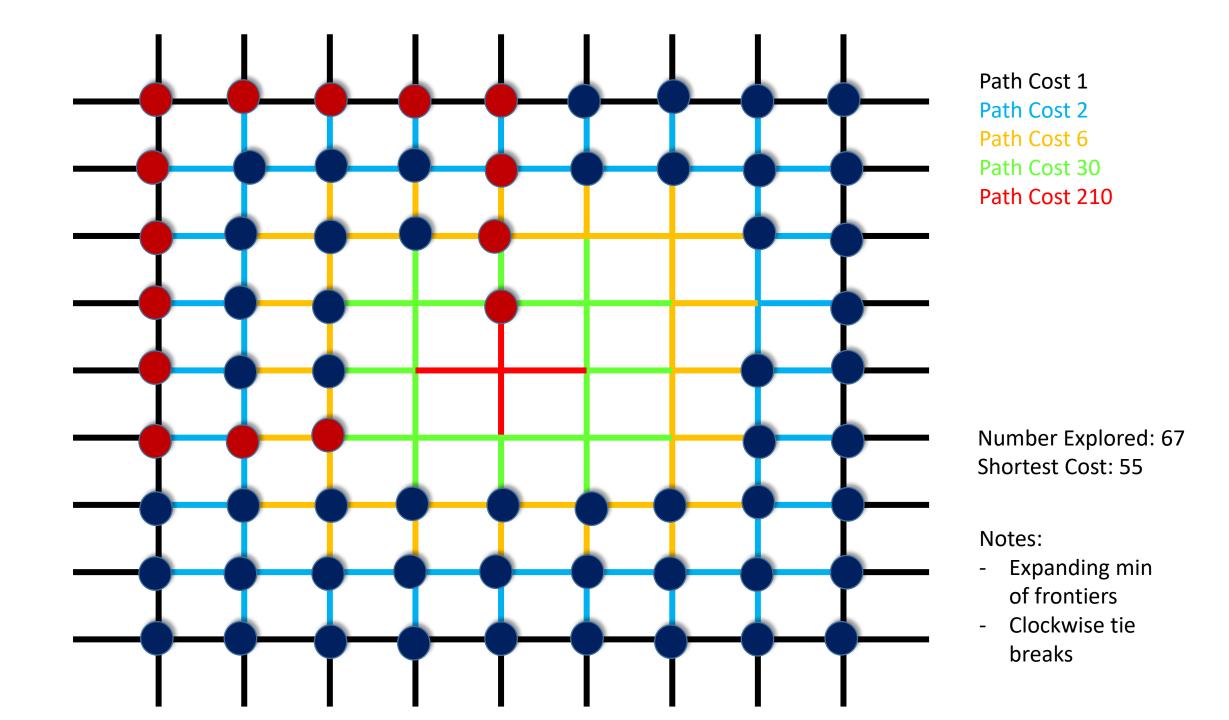




Bidirectional Uniform Cost Search

- Any manner of expanding frontiers is OK
 - Alternating both frontiers good for parallel computing
 - Taking the min good in weighted graphs where hubs have high cost

- Stopping criterion:
 - min(forward) + min(reverse) > shortest path in graph
 - Note: intersection of explored sets, means you check for your stopping criterion when you POP from the queue.



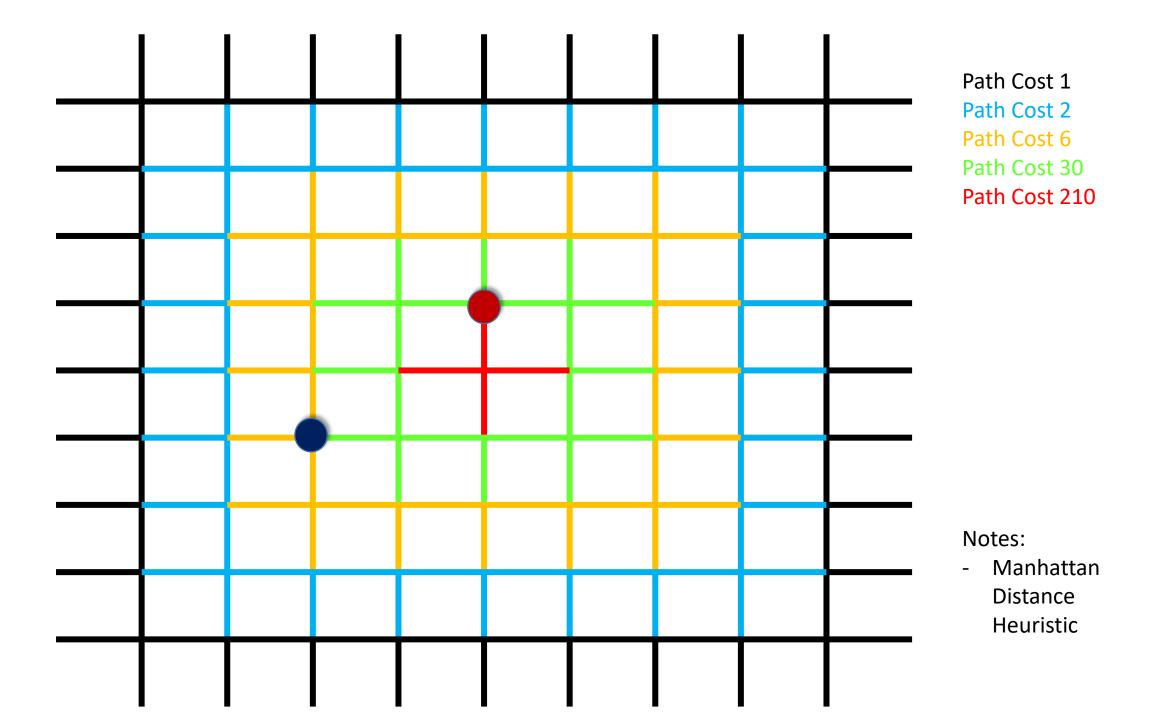
A* Search

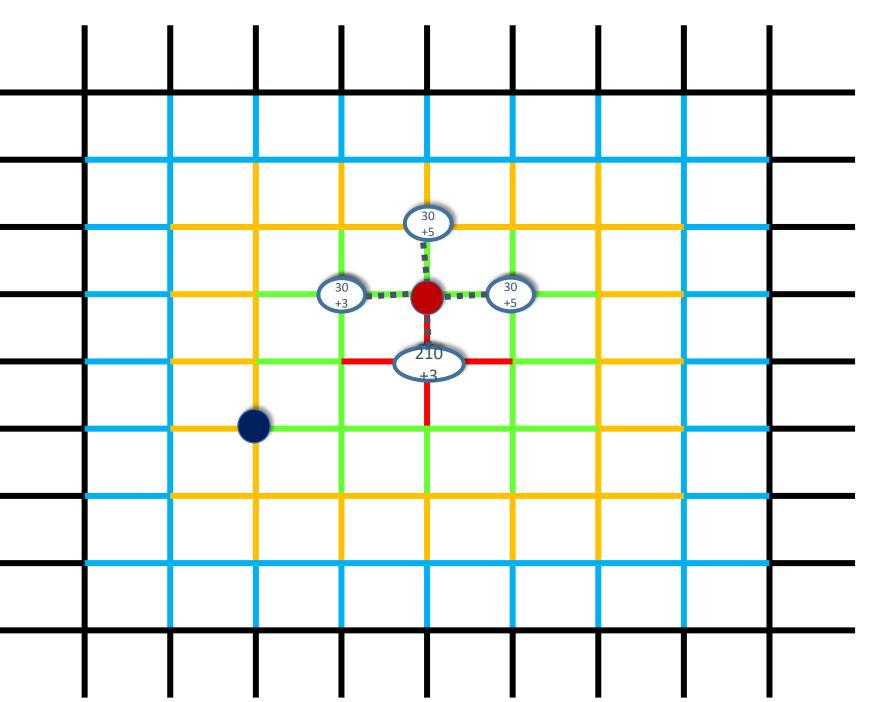
Change the heap sort to include a heuristic function

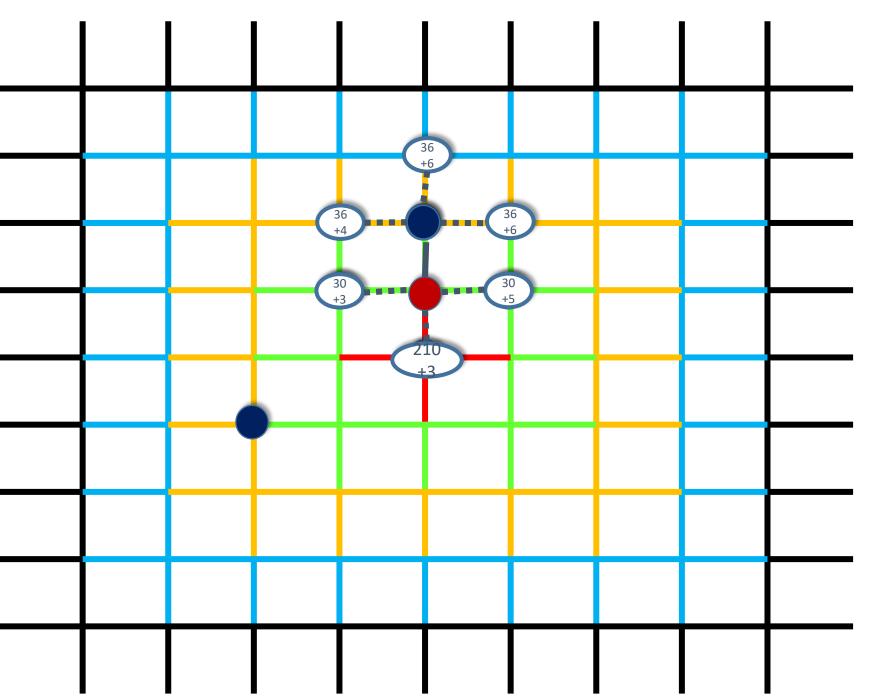
```
f(state) = h(state) + g(state)
```

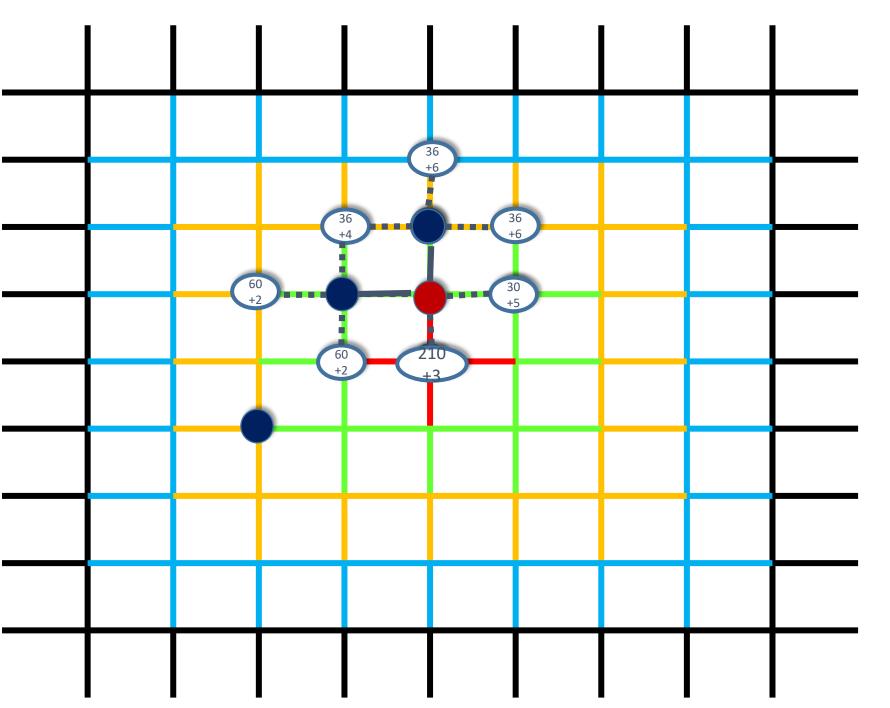
- Choice of a good heuristic:
 - Admissible: underestimates
 - Consistent (strict): monotonic

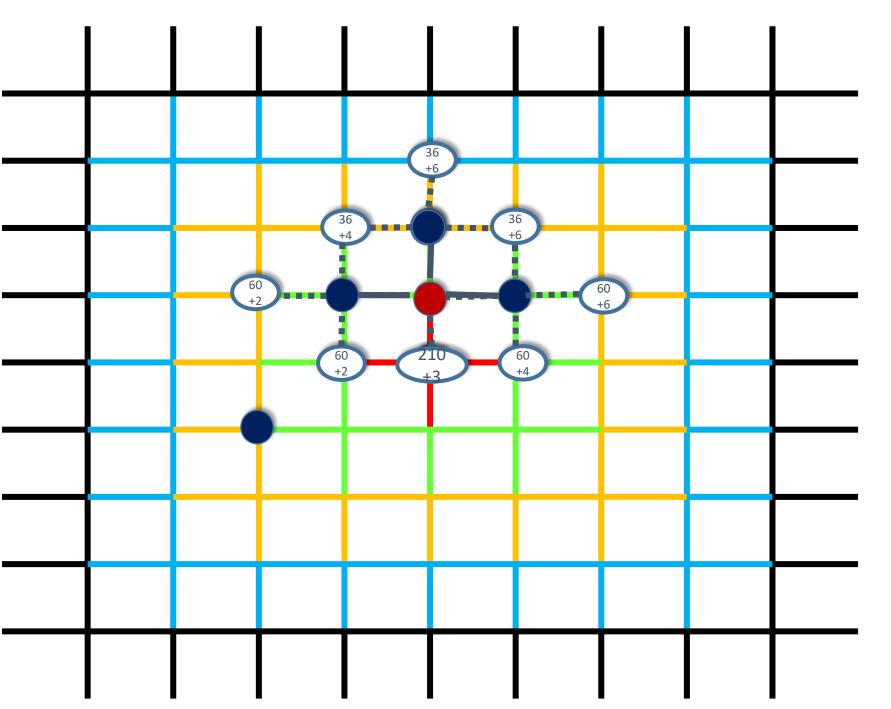
• The better the heuristic, the quicker the search

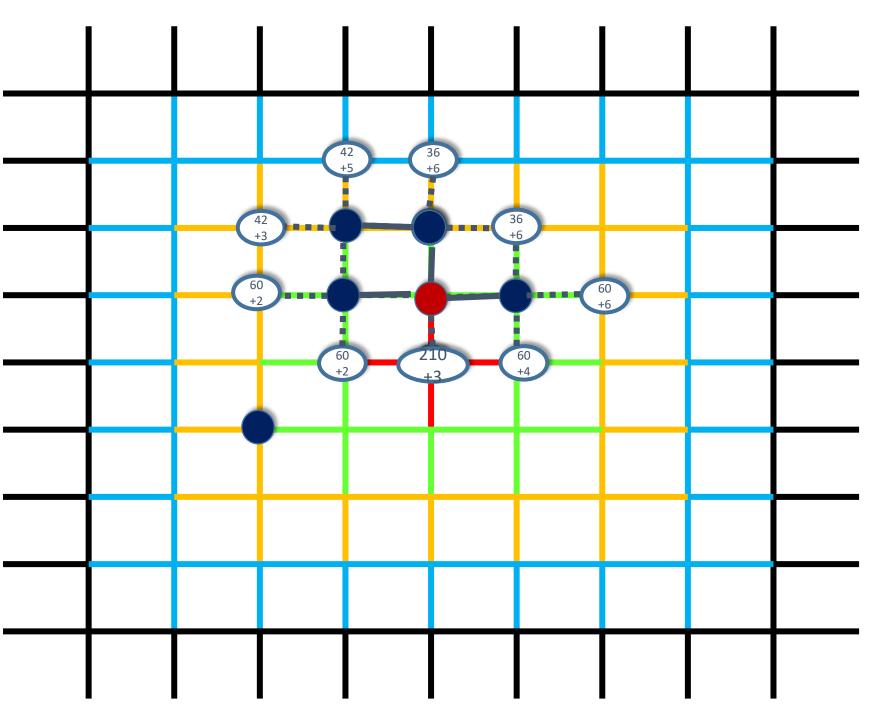


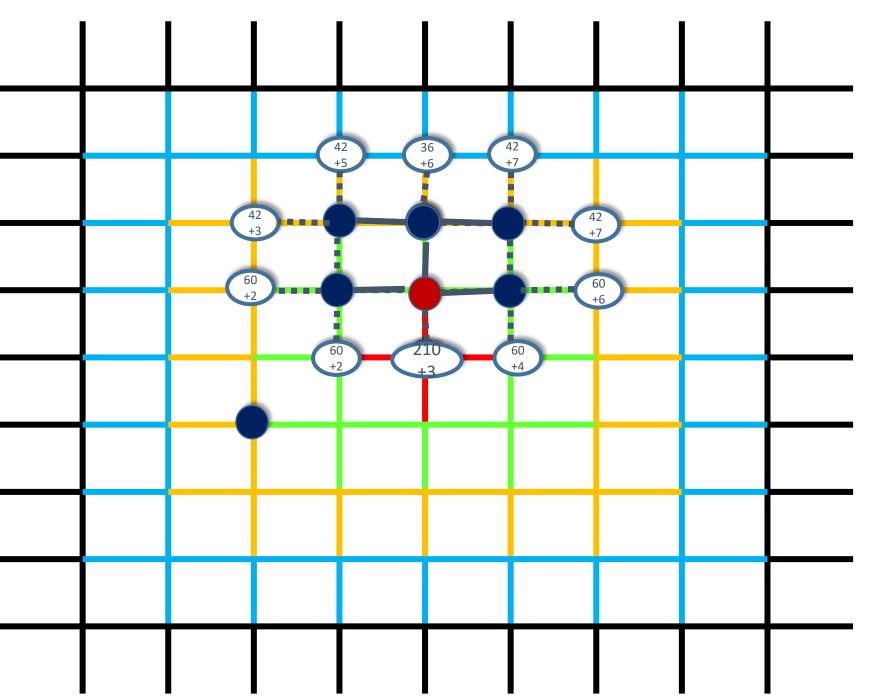


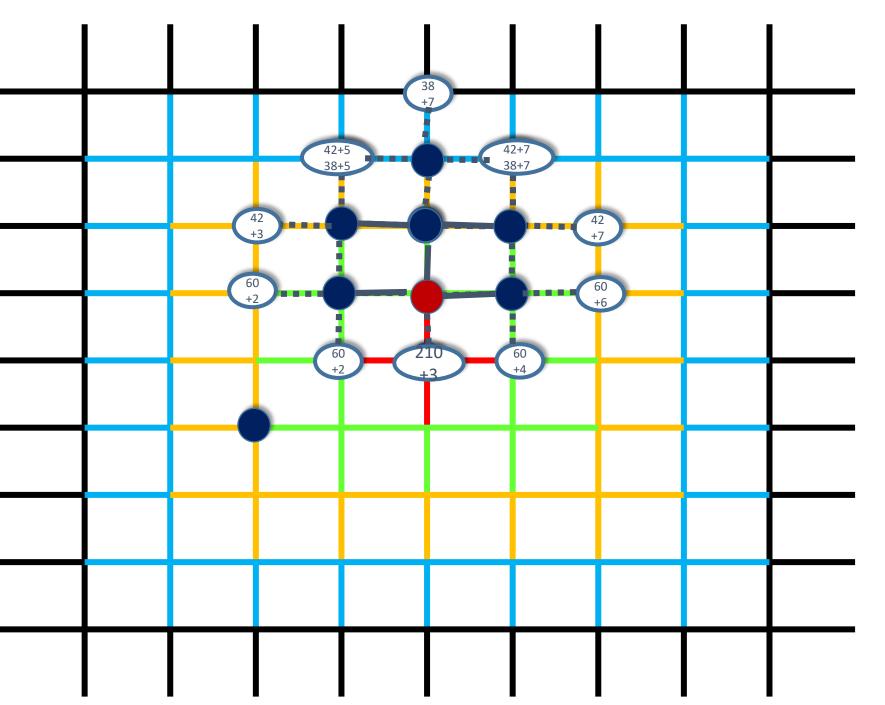


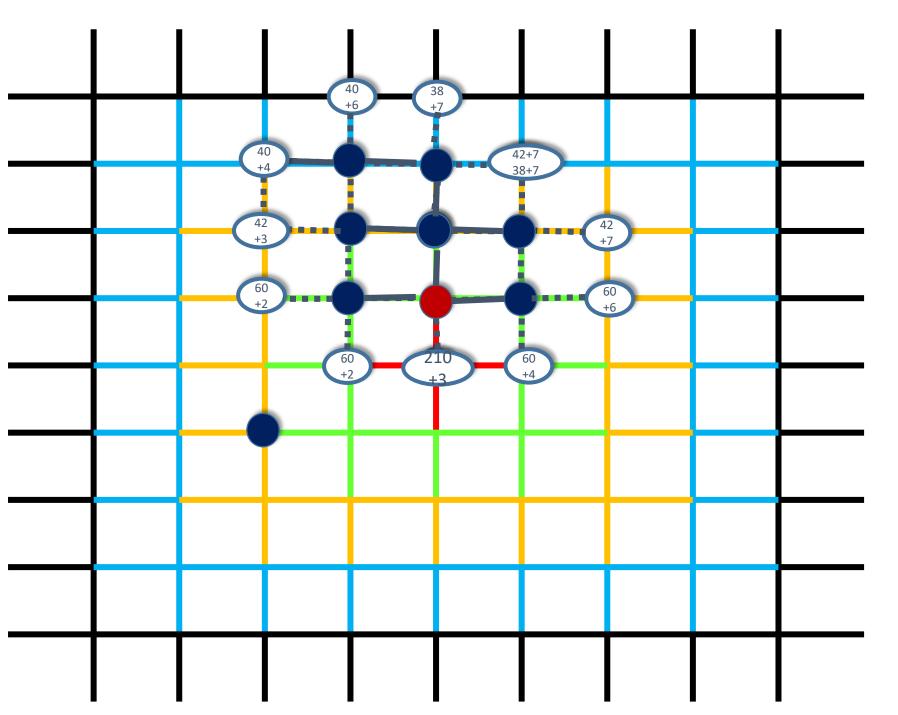


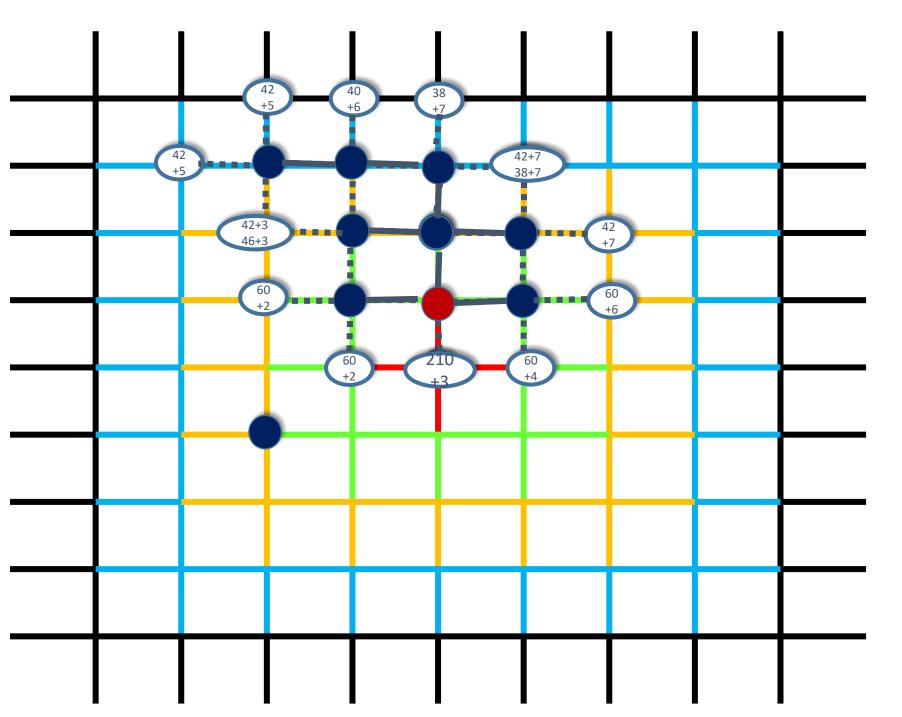


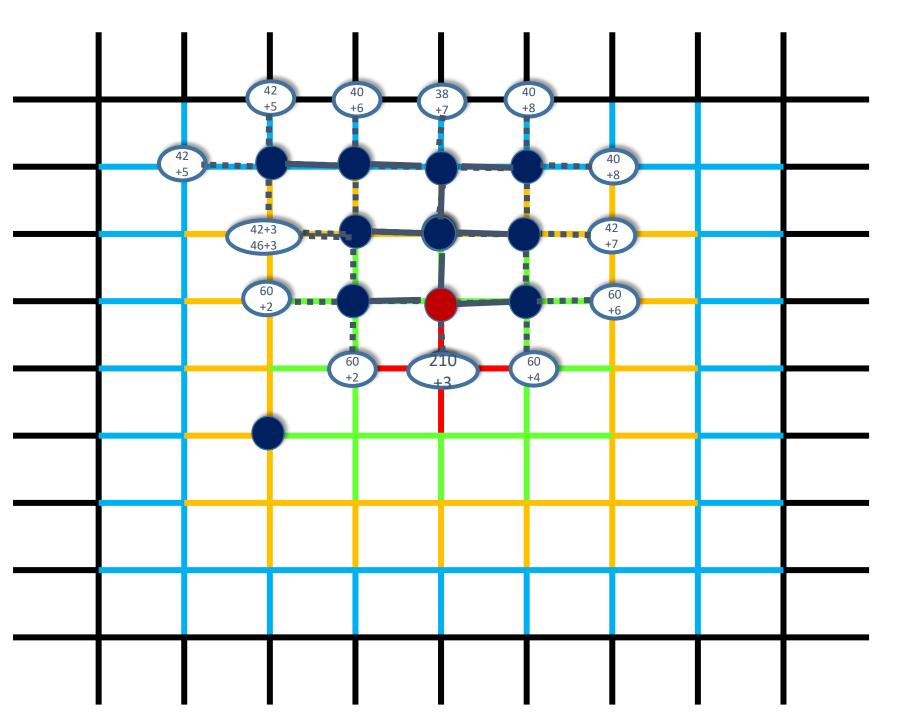


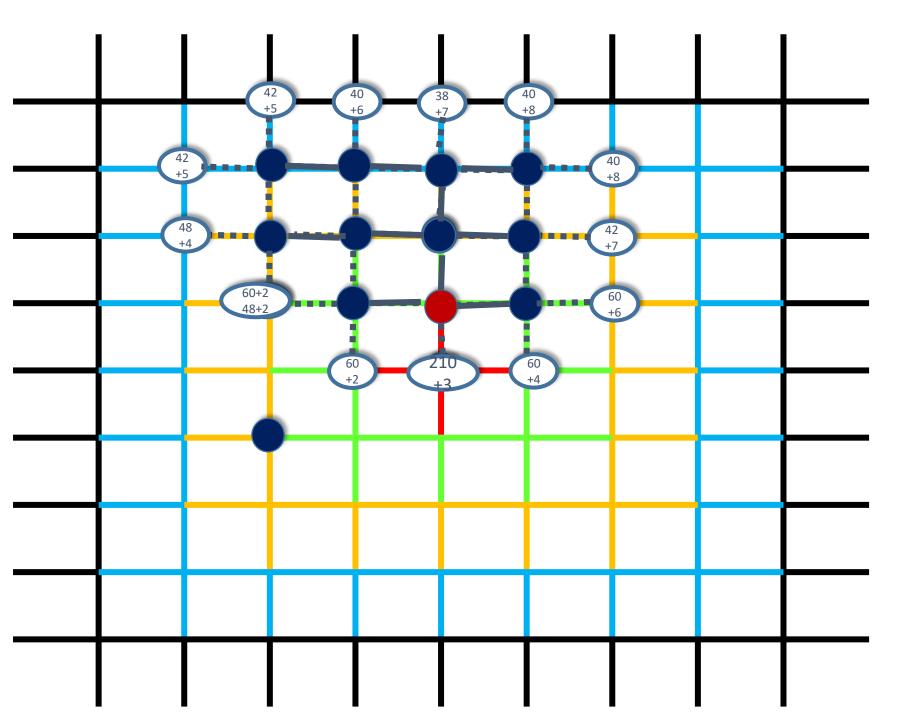


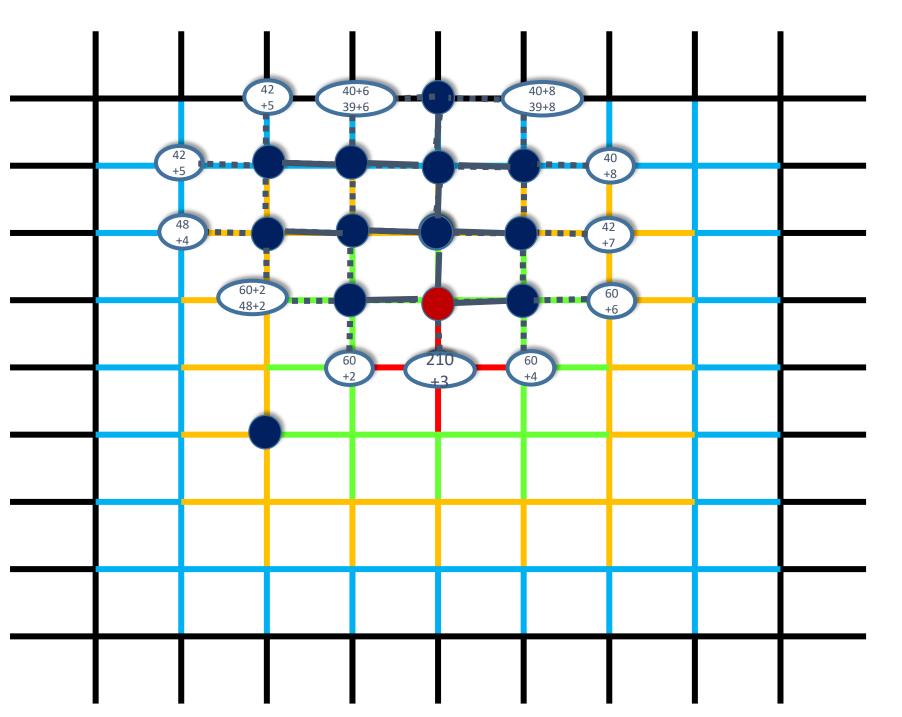


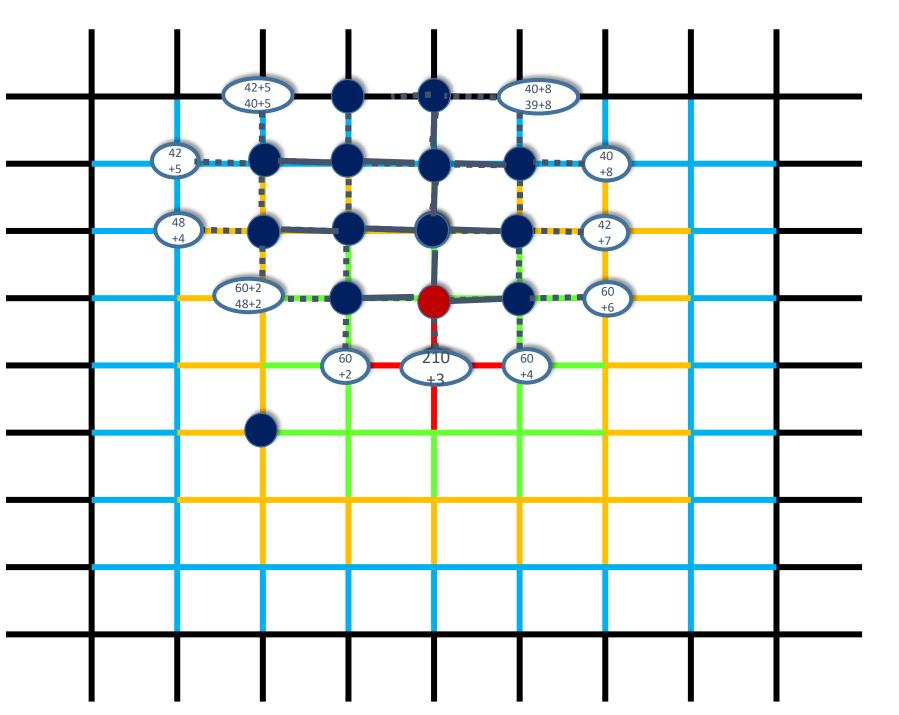


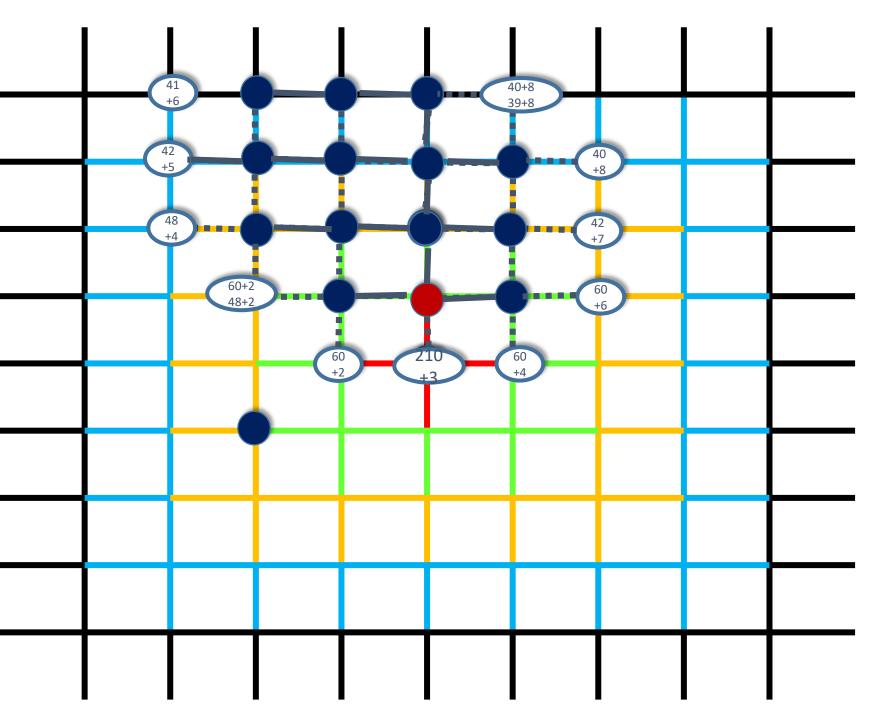


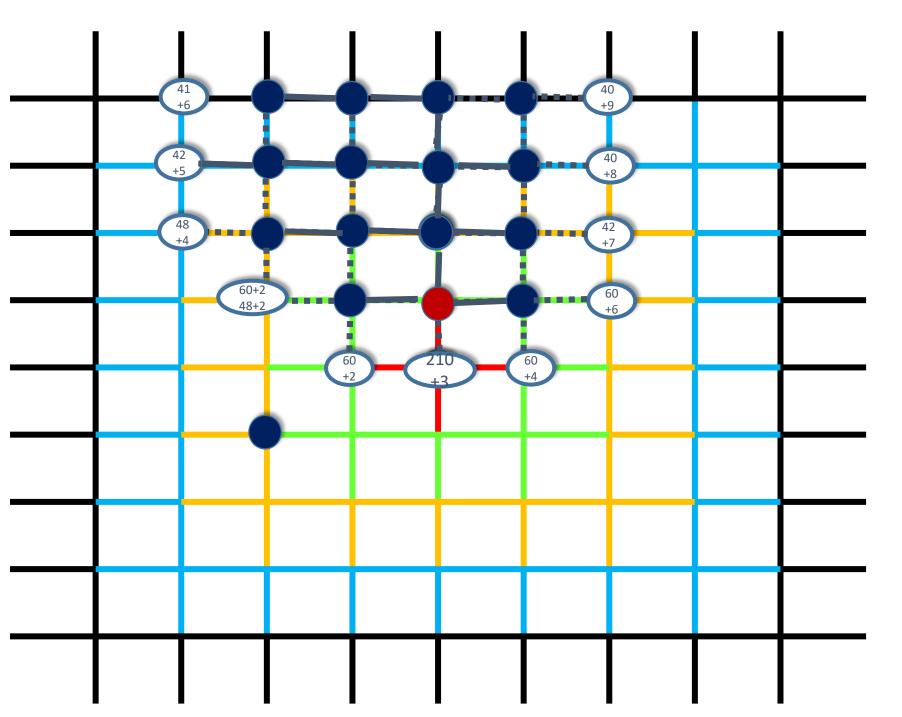


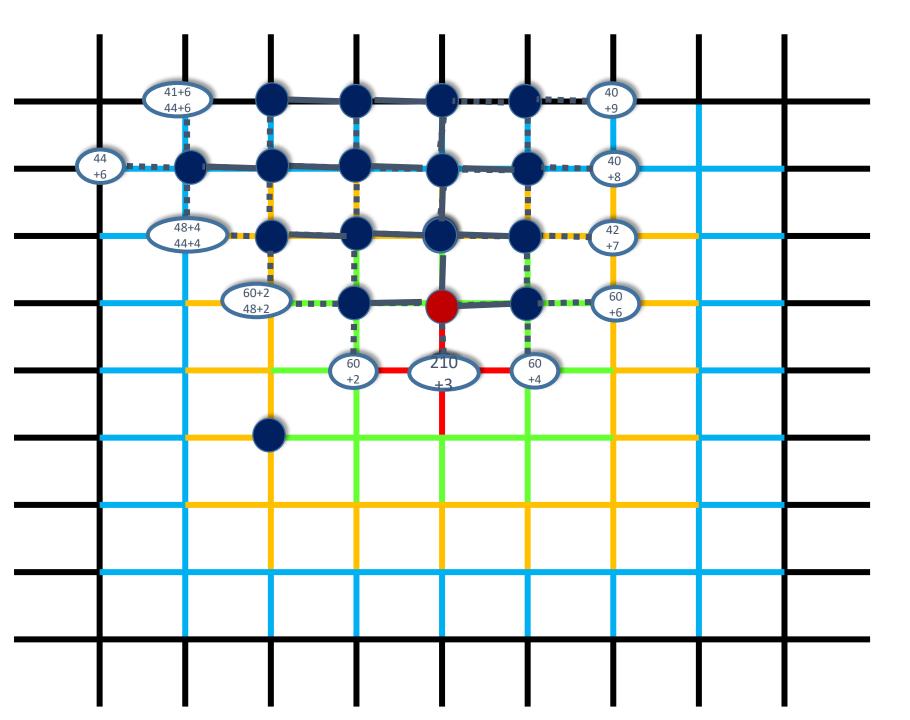


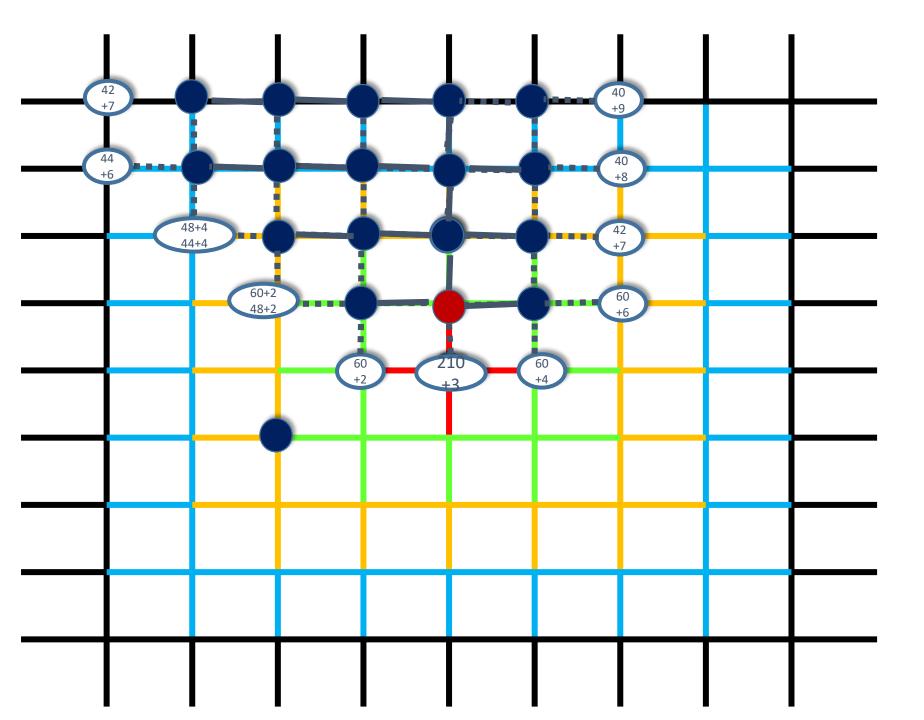


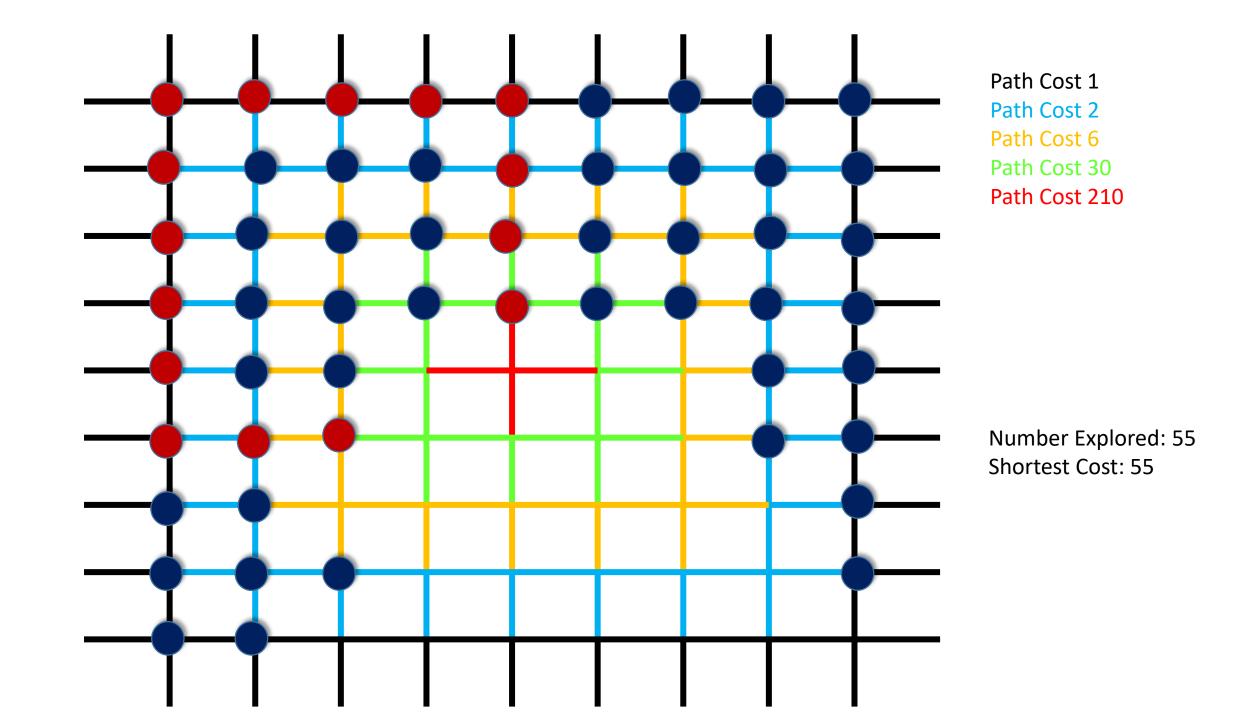












Choosing Good Heuristics

