

Real World problems

- ① Touring problems
related to route-finding problem
but with differences

مسألة الترحيل
والترحيل مسندة
للتأنيد كأنها
route finding
problem

- ② Robot navigate problem
generalization of the
route finding problem

(rather than discrete set of routes, robots can move in
a continuous space with infinite set of actions)

- ③ VLSI layout problem (very large scale integration)
task: غير خطي مشكلة components في circuit
مهمة تصميم المساحة المحددة بحيث
requires positioning millions of components and connections
on one chip.

objectives: minimize Area
minimize circuit delay

- ④ Automatic assembly sequencing

تجميع أجزاء بترتيب معين على دفعات object مقيد

- ⑤ protein design

تصميم بروتينات جديدة
حالات معينة معينة

Searching for Solutions

- search process = Building up a Search tree
 - root = initial state
 - branches = actions
 - nodes = States in space
- Important:

1. Initial state

حب ال Search بیستل از ای؟

① At each test, testing whether the current state is a goal state.

Important:

1. State space دایمی محدودیت
 2. عامل graph منجر به tree.
 3. به ال Search محدودیت
 4. دایمی tree - وال Solution
 5. هر leaf خ ال tree
 6. تا ال Search

② if not, Expanding the current state.
by applying each action to generate a new set of states.

مشرف كل ال Actions الذي يغير $current\ state$ الى واقف عليها

③ Selecting one state, And putting others aside for later
(In case the selected state didn't lead to a solution)

بيختيار بقا اسمه state من الى طالعهم . ويخلى الباتى على جنبه
يرجعهم لو الى معاه مستغلتيه

طريقة اختيار ال state الى حين وفي مختلف ال Algorithm
للتنم (مستوى)

Search strategy

٥) بسره باله من فعهه بقى على تقه، ال node مرسه !!

Avoiding Repeated States

Expanding repeated states by loop pathes
الفرصة ال State الى ع لى باع Select حقا، ها انك

loop path = Redundant path

Explored set [closed list]
↳ which remembers every expanded nodes

حالا:
اين جى با عامليه
light ال nodes الى
ع لى با expand، لسه مخلصه
Check، بقى light للبحث
الى حقه ع لى با جى لى
تاك

problems with repeated states = Graph Search

tree Search = اللى كانه

Initial Graph-Search Algorithm

Function Graph-Search (problem) returning Solution Failure

initialize the frontier using initial state.

initialize the explored set to empty

loop do

if frontier is empty return Failure

else: choose a leaf node and remove it from frontier

add this node to explored set.

if node contains goal state return Solution

expand the chosen node only if it's not in the frontier or the explored set.

State space vs. Search tree

میں ضروری ہیں کہ قبل مانتے ہیں ضروری ہیں کہ tree

node

- data structure used to represent the search tree

State میں تمثال State
State کی حالتیں

state

- configuration of the real world

- has parent or children

- has no parents or children

- is on particular path

خمس طریقہ سے جس میں State

Note

two different nodes can contain the same state. if it's generated by different search path

State میں دو مختلف nodes وجود رکھتے ہیں اگر وہ مختلف search path سے گزرتے ہیں

Needed data Structure

① state

state to which the node

corresponds

node کی State

ہوگی

② parent

the node that

generates

this node

③ Action

the action that was

applied to

generate it

Action کی حالت

ہوگی

④ path cost

the cost from the initial state to

this node

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Frontier : priority queue

Remember,

- 1 test
- 2 Expand
- 3 Select

Search strategies

- Search strategy is defined by the order of node expansion

طرق تقييم ال Search strategy على أي أساس

① Completeness

تجوال مبدأ حتى حل

② Optimality

بداية الحل بأقل

③ Time Complexity

تكلفة، وقت

④ Space Complexity

note: فرق ما بين ال search time وال execution time
لأنه ال ال يكون

Factors التي بتأثر على ال time, ال space

b

maximum branching Factor of the search tree

بعض لو هو Binary يعني

$b = 2$

أكثر فرع ممكن ال node ال ال واحدة.

d

depth of least-Cost Solution

أول، اقرب Solution

هناك في ال tree

لأنه ده هو ال أقصر

مسافة

m

maximum length of any path in the state space

من اقرب نقطة

لآخر نقطة ال

max بتسمى

في ال

Uninformed (Blind) Search

- no additional information about states beyond problem definition
- they can:
 - generate successors
 - distinguish goal state from non goal state

الفرق بين البحث عن Uniformed tech. في ال order الذي يجده
tree node لا Expand

Breadth-First Search (BFS)

بشكل في ال tree ياخذ level by level

- Expand and check nodes at level e
then: Expand and check nodes at level $e+1$
and so on...

وهو كذا في ال solution انه يجي اول اقرب

- nodes visited first will be expanded first
- Frontier: FIFO queue