

lec #7

©

Breadth First Search

Function BFS (problem) returns Solution or Failure

node \leftarrow node with state = initial state, PathCost = 0
↓
root

if problem.Goal-test (node.state)
then return (Solution.node).

else Frontier \leftarrow FIFO queue with node as only element
loop do

if Frontier is Empty
then return Failure.

else node \leftarrow pop (Frontier) \leftarrow shallowest node
add node.state to explored.

Expand node

for each action in problem.actions do
Child \leftarrow ChildNode (problem, node, action)
if Child.state not in explored set or
Frontier.

then

check if it's goal then return
goal.

else

Frontier \leftarrow Insert (child)

- BFS is Complete
 - BFS will find the shallowest one first (shortest path)

- BFS is optimal (if the cost is increasing)
 - Cost of solution = Cost of path + Cost of goal

- b = branching factor
- Time complexity $O(b^d)$
- space complexity $O(b^d)$

Uniform Cost Search

بما أن الطريقة الأقصر، لها من اعتباري ال minimum cost

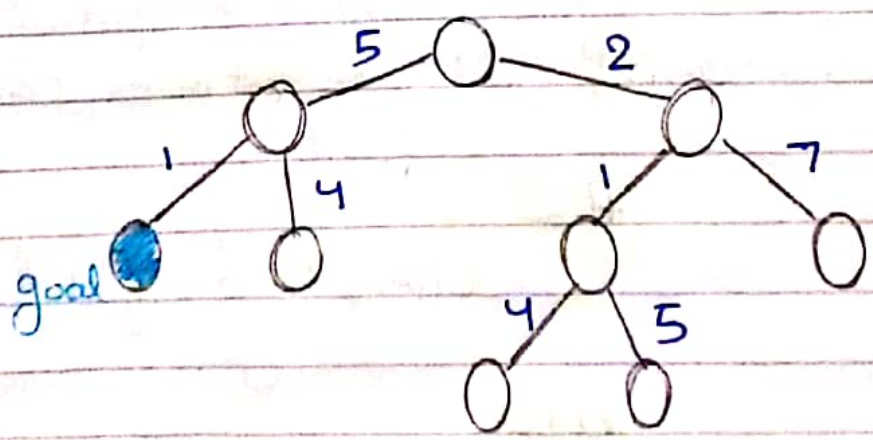
- UCS expands with lowest cost path gen

- Frontier: priority queue

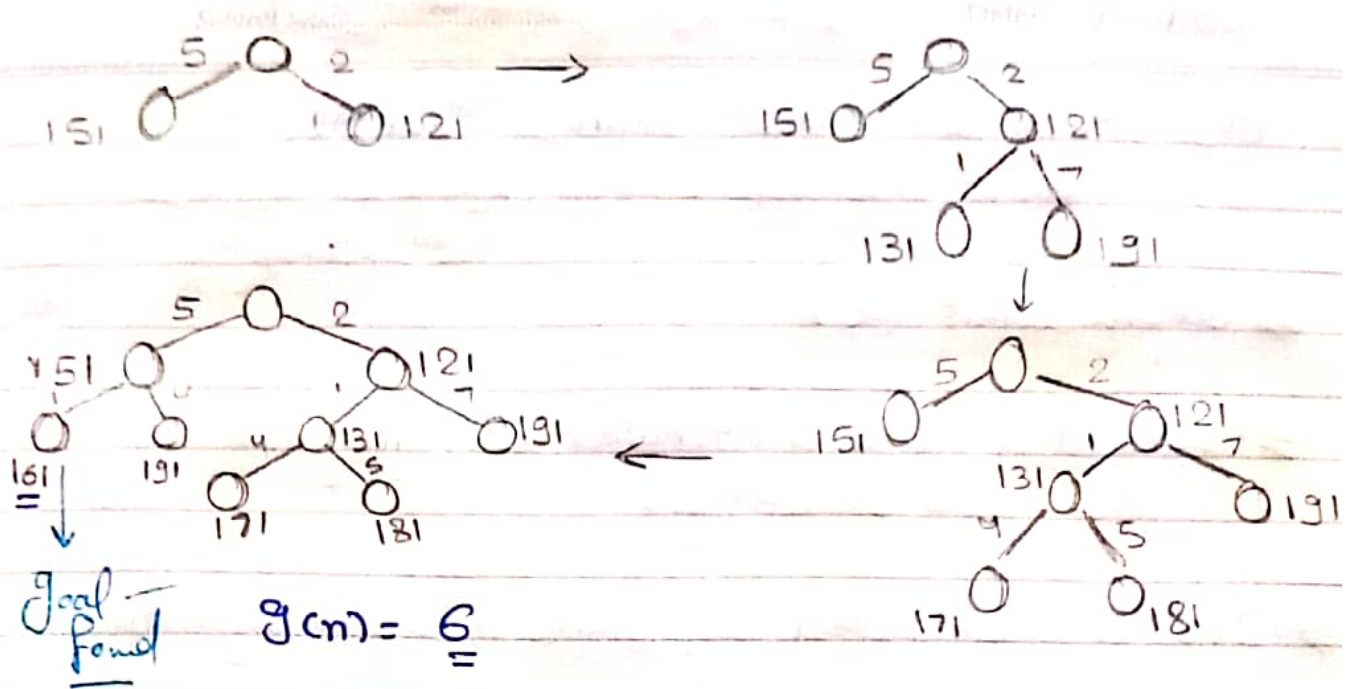
لا يوسع ليس حسب القيمة
أقل قيمة في القيم التي عنه

- if all cost steps are equal then UCS = BFS

Example



3



بجانب ال code فوال Slide / imp

- UCS is complete and optimal.
- Time Complexity = Space Complexity = $O(b^{d+1})$

3] Depth-First Search (DFS)

- expands the deepest node in the Frontier
- Frontier = LIFO stack

incomplete and non-Optimal

اول جانب ال tree حل في المسار الى هدفه حتى يبيته
على باقي المسارات

time Complexity = $O(b^m)$ in worst case

space complexity = $O(bm)$ linear space

it stores only a single path from root to leaf

لعمري ان depth search كذا كذا
من الخيارات في الذاكرة

3

Depth-limited search (DLS)

اقوله يوصل طرقة معينة ويعيد الذاكرة الى هناك
Backtrack

depth limit (l)

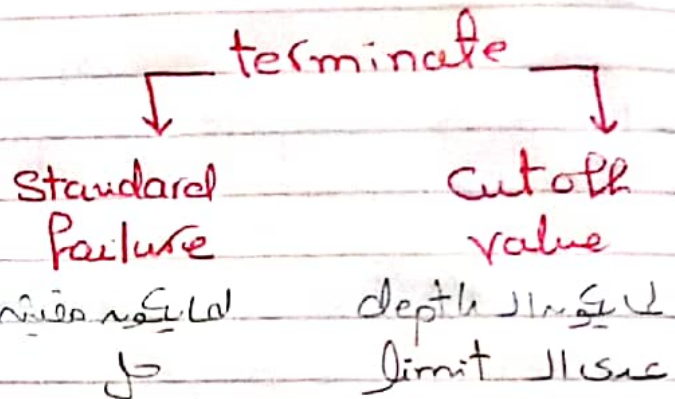
nodes at depth l are treated as if they have no successors.

DLS is implemented as simple recursive algorithm

DLS is incomplete and non optimal.

Time Complexity: $O(b^l)$

Space Complexity: $O(bl)$



⚠️ راجع الـ slides

كرة اصبحت على متتالية وهي اى متتالية عرفت ال solution
فيجب قبل ذلك ال limit.

لـ فنيب ال limit واحدة واحدة ونترجع بالرجوع بالـ cutoff
نترجع بالـ الرجوع Failure فيجب زي ما هو

Iterative Deeping Search (IDS)

combines the Benefits of BFS and DFS

Subject:

Date: / /

BFS

- Complete
 - finite b
- حالا لا

DFS

- memory requirements
- حالا لا

! ← ربه، لا و في الـ sliding.

IDS is complete and optimal

Time Complexity: $O(b^d)$

Space Complexity: $O(bd)$

وهو يتقال عليه / technique
Blind Search