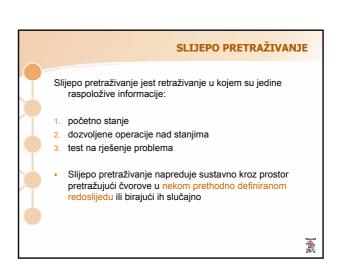
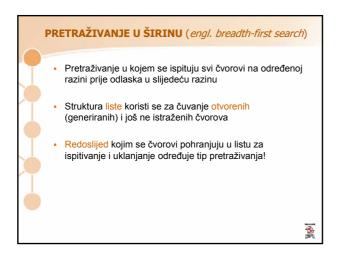
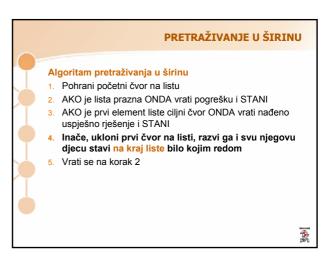
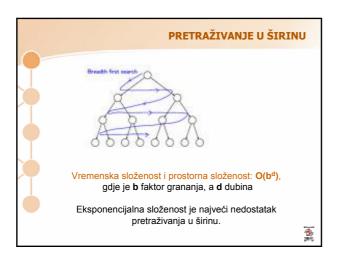


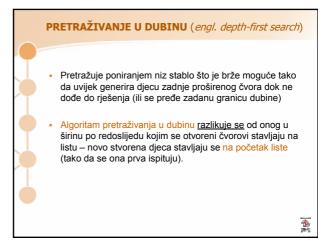
U najgorem slučaju raspoloživa informacija je ona u kojoj možemo razlikovati ciljna stanja od ostalih. Strategije pretraživanja dijele se u dvije osnovne grupe: Slijepo pretraživanje (engl. blind, uninformed search) Usmjereno pretraživanje (engl. directed, informed search) **Total productivanje** **Total productivanje**

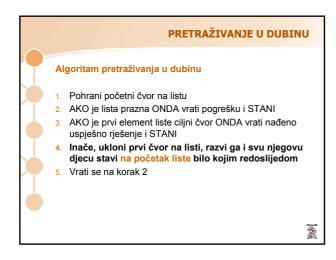


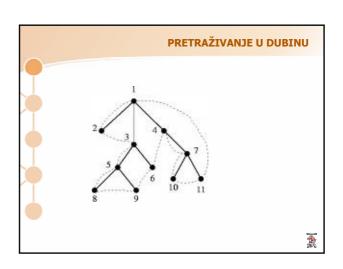


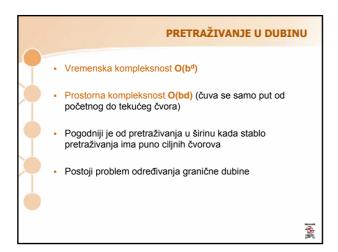


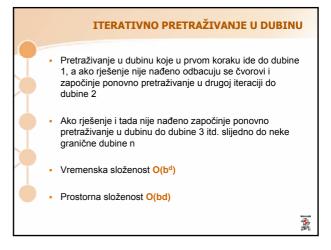


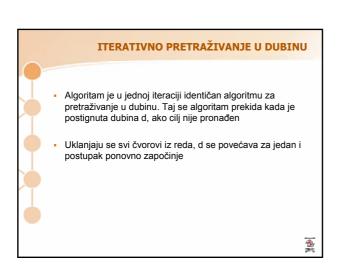




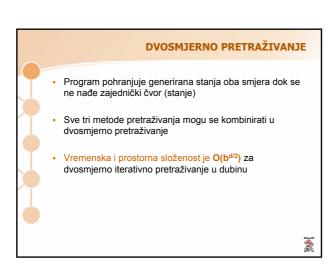


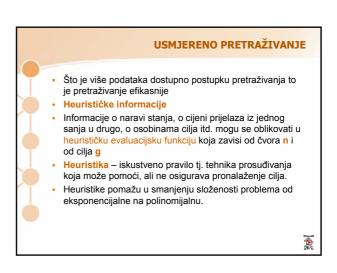


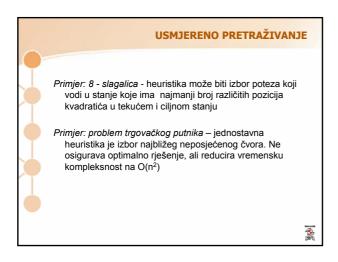








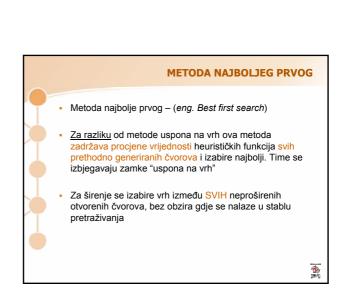


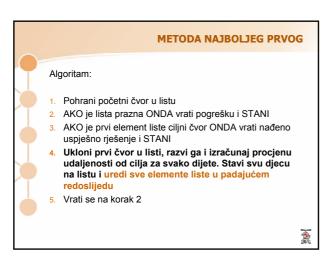


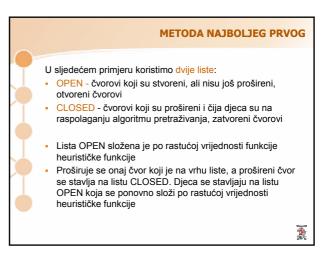
Metoda uspona na vrh je poput metode pretraživanja u dubinu s tim da se širi onaj čvor koji je najpogodniji prema vrijednosti heurističke funkcije, dok se sve informacije o ostalim čvorovima brišu Primjer: heuristička funkcija može biti neka mjera udaljenosti od cilja, tada je najpogodniji čvor sa minimalnom vrijednošću Važan dobar izbor heurističke funkcije

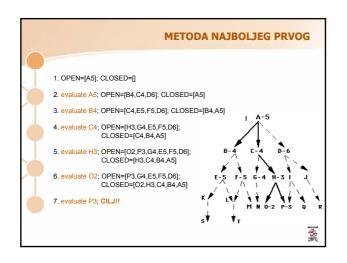
1

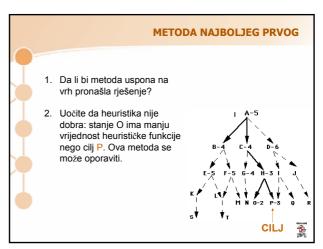
Metoda uspona na vrh (eng. Hill climbing) - pohlepna metoda Nedostaci metode uspona na vrh: • brežuljak - lokalni ekstrem – slijedni čvorovi (djeca) imaju lošije vrijednosti heurističke funkcije od roditelja – rješenje: povratak unatrag • hrbat – nekoliko susjednih čvorova ima veće vrijednosti nego slijedni čvorovi • zaravan – svi slijedni čvorovi imaju iste vrijednosti, rješenje: slučajan skok • Napomena: u primjeni se traže minimalne vrijednosti heurističke funkcije, zemljopisne analogije se odnose na max vrijednosti

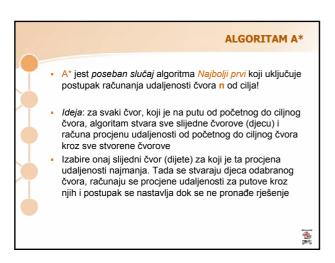


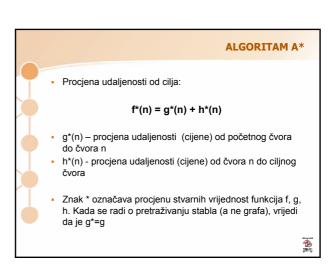


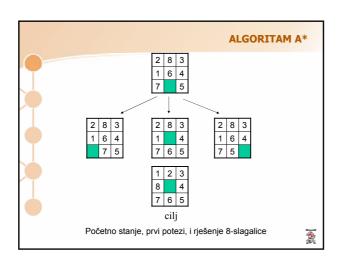


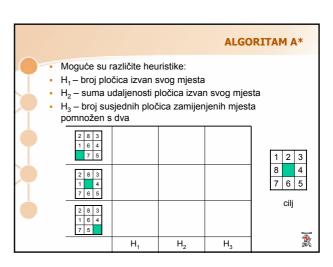


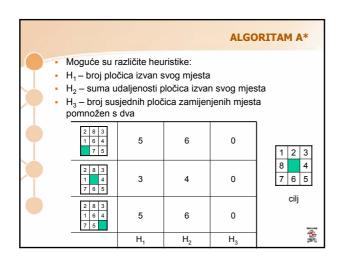


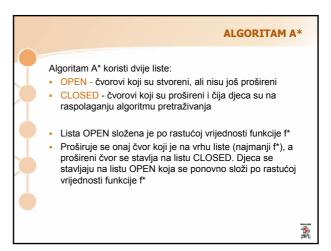


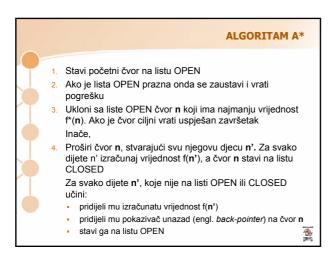


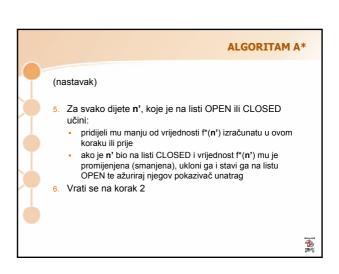


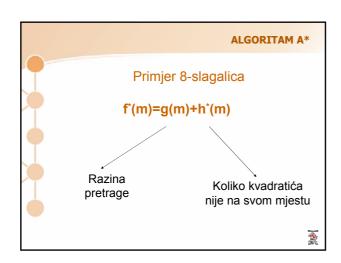


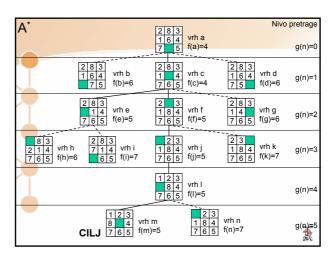


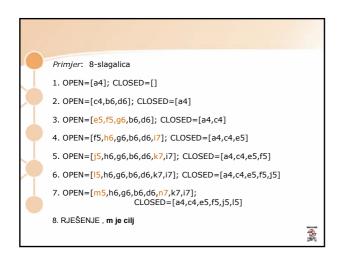


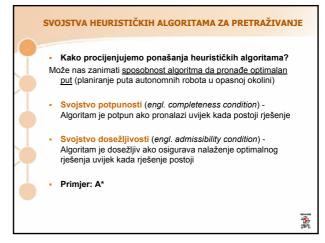


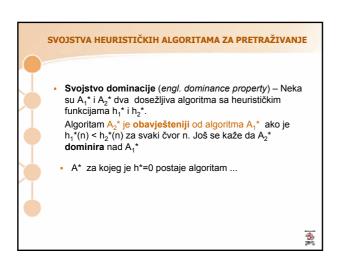


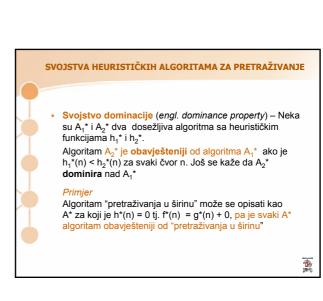


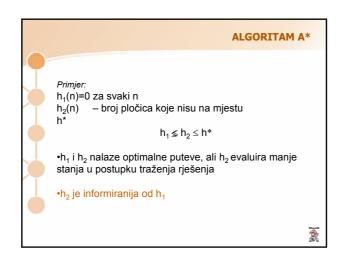


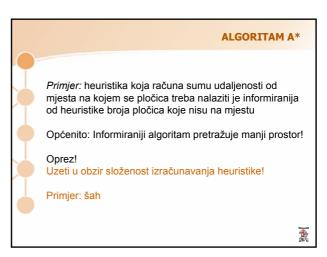












SVOJSTVA HEURISTIČKIH ALGORITAMA ZA PRETRAŽIVANJE

Svojstvo optimalnosti (engl. optimality condition)
Algoritam je optimalan na klasi algoritama ako dominira
svim elementima klase

Vrijedi:

Algoritam A* je potpun i dosežljiv

Efikasnost A* zavisi od toga koliko dobro h* aproksimira h i koja je "cijena" računanja funkcije f*

Zadatak

Odredite i obrazložite sva spomenuta svojstva svih do sada spomenutih algoritama pretraživanja prostora stanja.

