#### **CS 480**

### Introduction to Artificial Intelligence

**September 13, 2022** 

# **Announcements / Reminders**

- Please follow the Week 03 To Do List instructions
- Quiz #01 due on Sunday (09/18/22) at 11:00 PMCST
- Written Assignment #01 due on Tuesday (09/20/22) at 11:00 PM CST

- Midterm Exam (consider fixed):
  - October 13th, 2022 during (Thursday) lecture time

# **Plan for Today**

- Problem Solving: Searching
  - Informed search
    - Hill Climbing algorithm
    - Greedy Best First algorithm
    - A\* algorithm

# **Designing the Searching Problem**

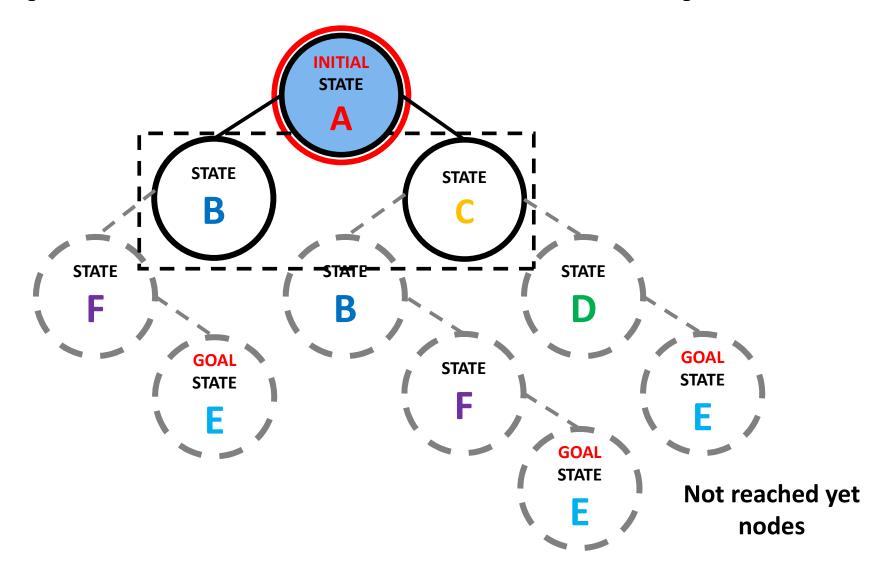
Analyze and define the Problem / Task

Model and buid the State Space

Select searching algorithm

Search

# **Expansion: Which Node to Expand?**



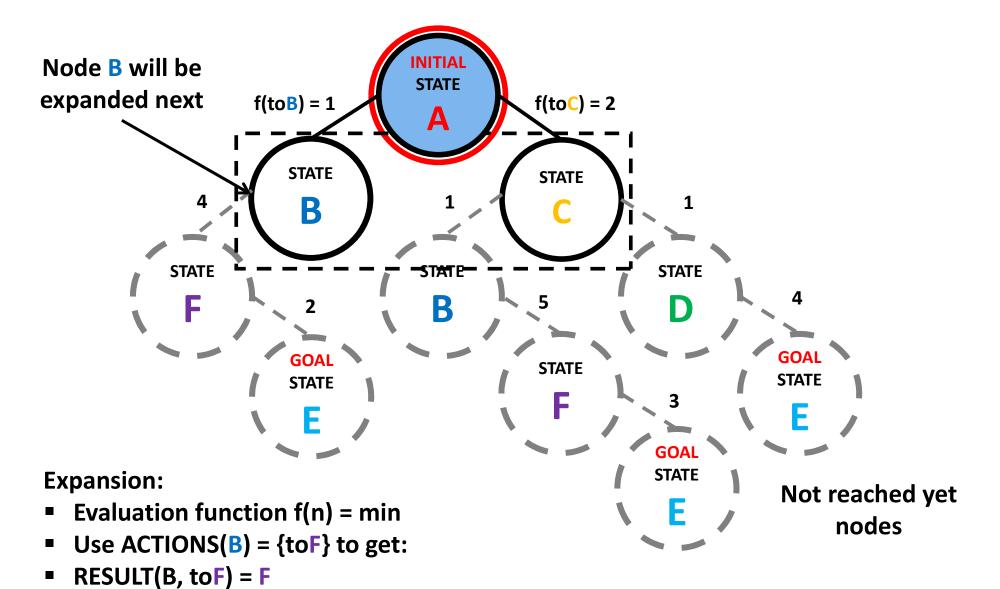
#### **Evaluation function**

**Calculate / obtain:** 

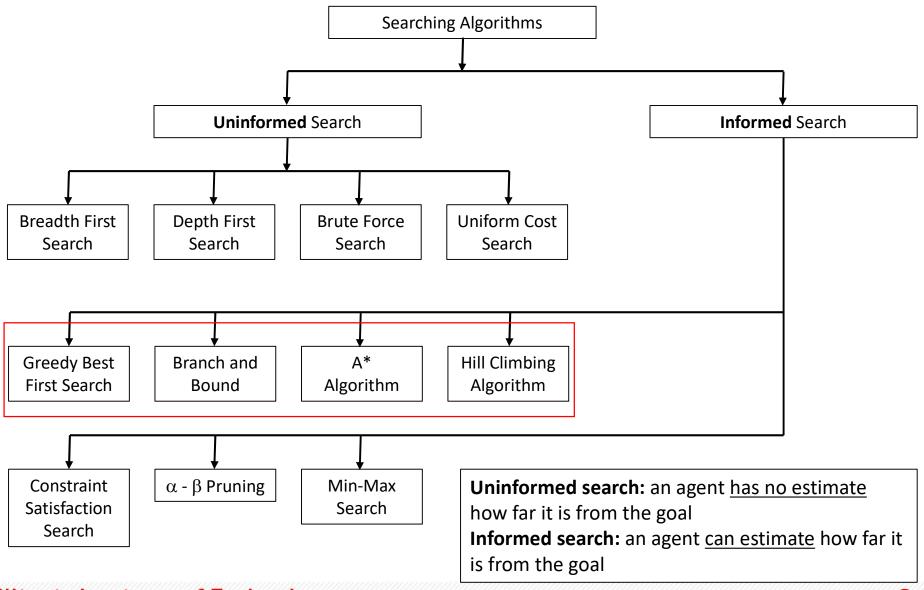
f(n) = f(State n)
f(n) = f(relevant information about State n)

A state n with minimum f(n) should be chosen for expansion
What about ties?

#### Search Tree: "Take Best First"



# **Selected Searching Algorithms**



#### Informed Search: the Idea

When traversing the search tree use domain knowledge / heuristics to avoid search paths that are likely to be fruitless

#### **Informed Search and Heuristics**

Informed search relies on domain-specific knowledge / hints that help locate the goal state.

h(n): heuristic function - estimated cost of the cheapest path from State n to the goal state

#### **Evaluation function**

#### **Calculate / obtain:**

f(n) = f(State n)
f(n) = f(relevant information about State n)

A state n with minimum (or maximum) f(n) should be chosen for expansion What about ties?

#### **Best-First Search**

```
function BEST-FIRST-SEARCH(problem, f) returns a solution node or failure
  node ← NODE(STATE=problem.INITIAL)
  frontier ← a priority queue ordered by f, with node as an element
  reached ← a lookup table, with one entry with key problem.INITIAL and value node
  while not Is-EMPTY(frontier) do
    node ← POP(frontier)
  if problem.Is-GOAL(node.STATE) then return node
  for each child in EXPAND(problem, node) do
    s ← child.STATE
  if s is not in reached or child.PATH-COST < reached[s].PATH-COST then
    reached[s] ← child
    add child to frontier
  return failure</pre>
```

#### Best-First Search is really <u>a class of search</u> algorithms that:

- Use the evaluation function f(n) to pick next action
- Keep track of visited states
- Keep track of frontier states
- Evaluation function f(n) choice controls their behavior

#### **Informed Search and Heuristics**

Informed search relies on domain-specific knowledge / hints that help locate the goal state.

h(n): heuristic function - <u>estimated</u> cost of the cheapest path from State n to the goal state

# **Hill Climbing Search**

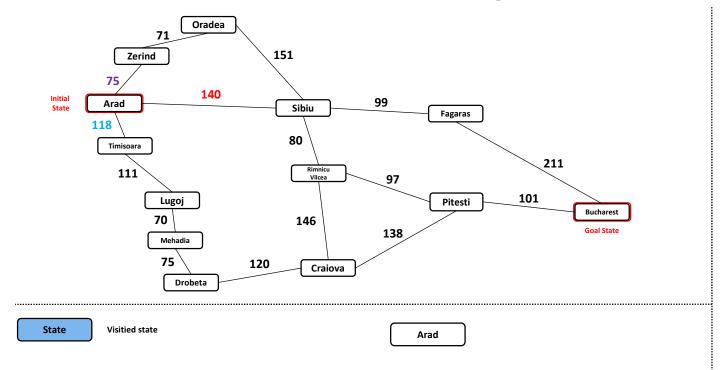
- The most primitive informed search approach
  - a naive greedy algorithm
  - evaluation function: the cost of next move
  - does not care about the "bigger picture" (for example: total search path cost)
- Practicalities:
  - usually does not keep track of search history:
    - not tracking visited nodes → loops!
    - lacktriangledown not tracking frontier nodes ightarrow does not look at alternatives

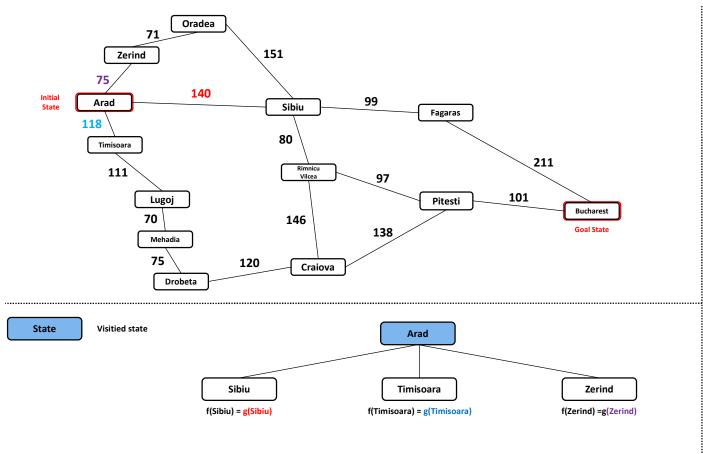
# Hill Climbing: Evaluation function

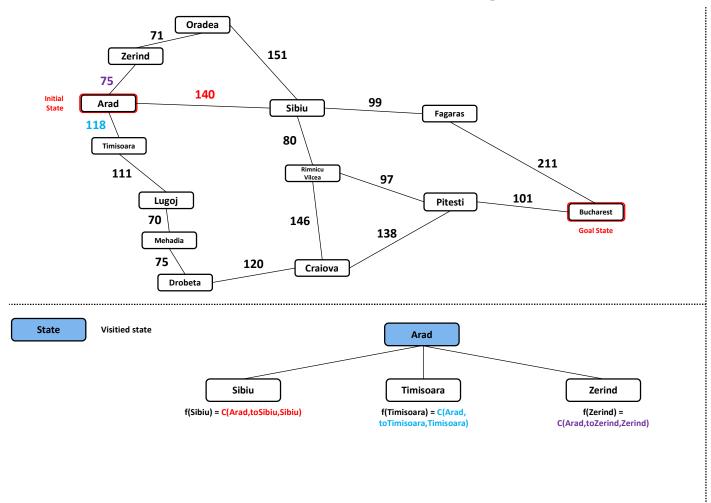
**Calculate / obtain:** 

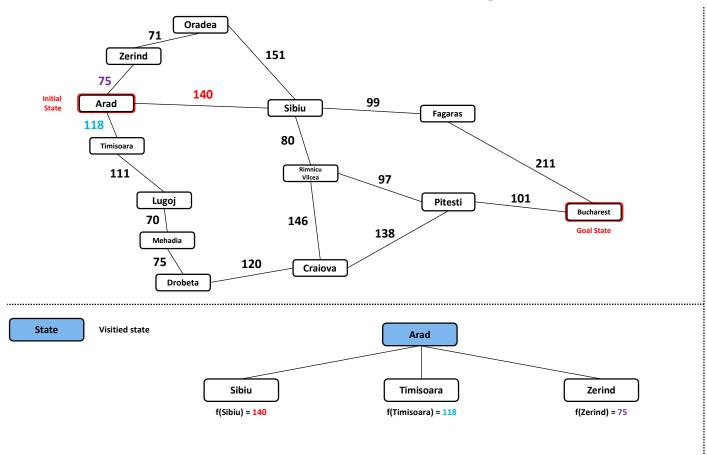
f(n) = ACTION-COST(State<sub>a</sub>, toState<sub>n</sub>, State<sub>n</sub>)

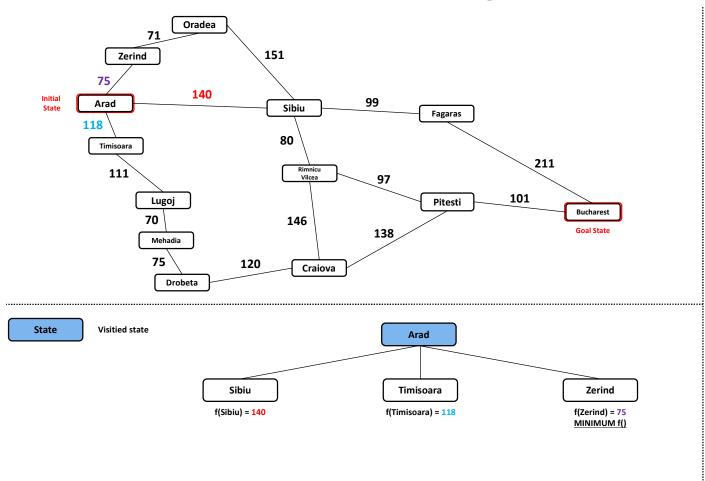
A state n with minimum (or maximum) f(n) should be chosen for expansion

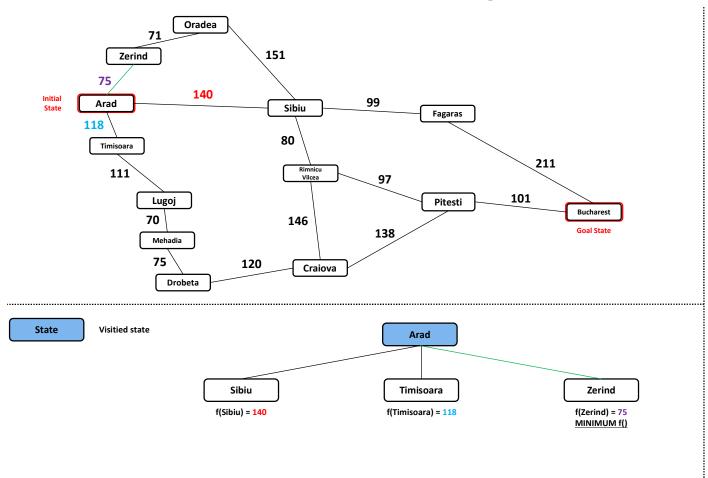


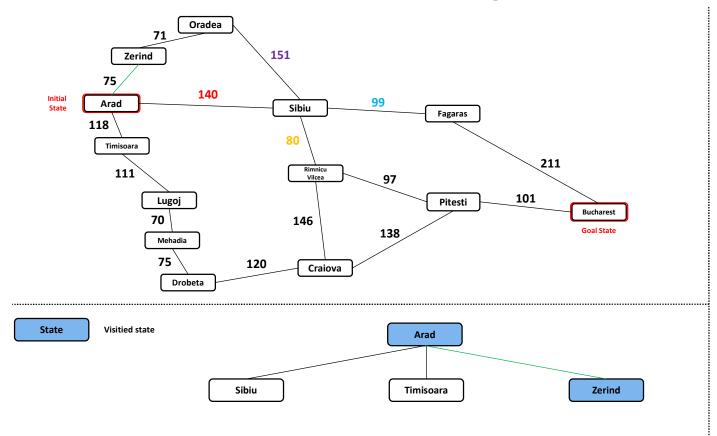


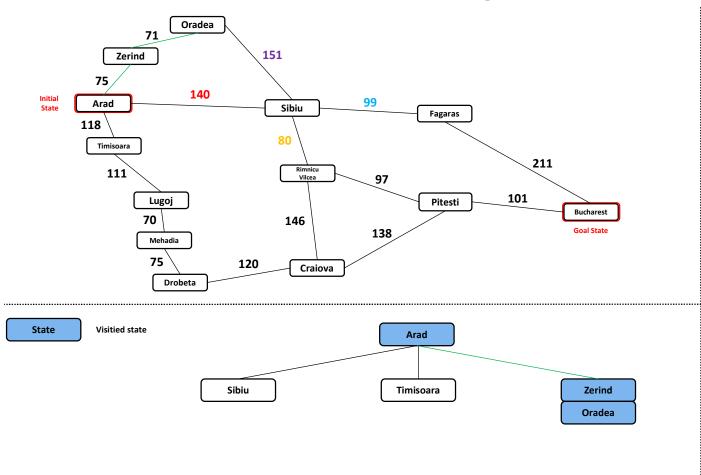


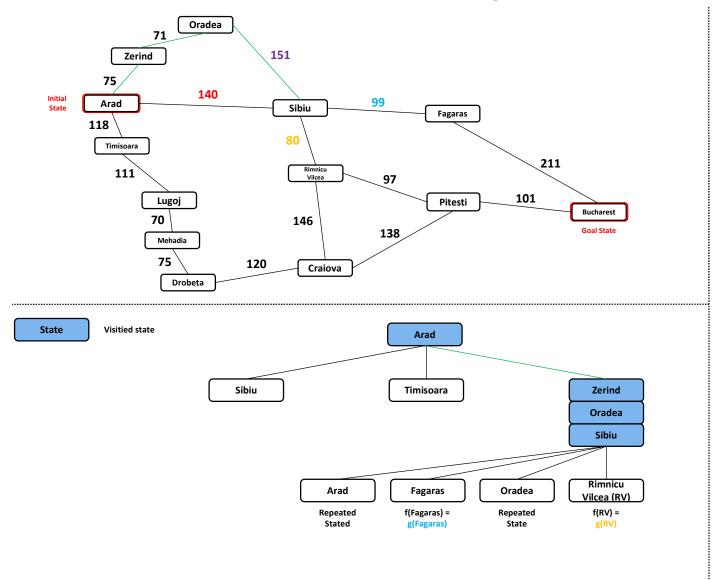


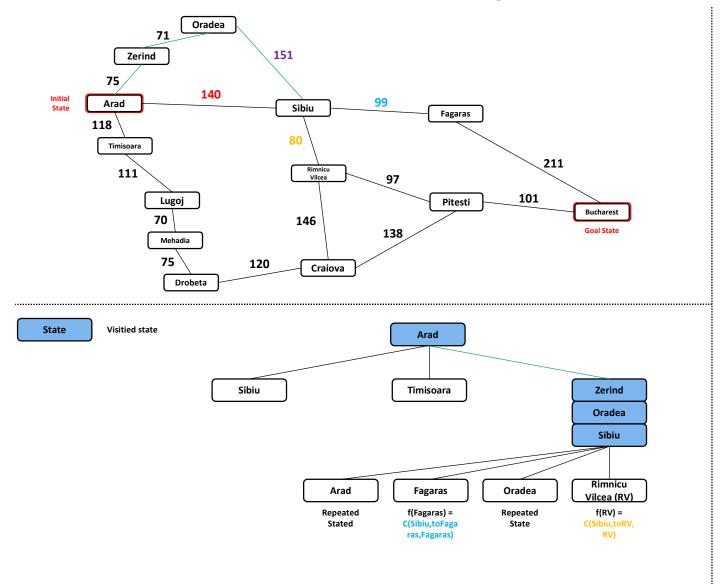


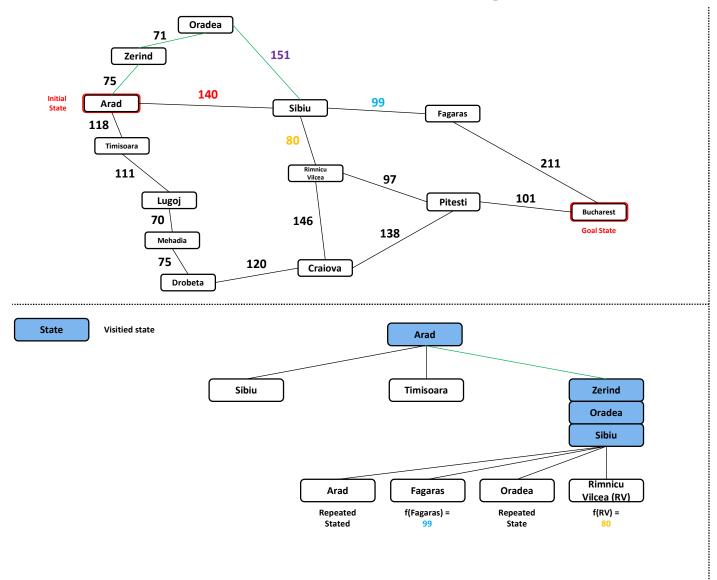


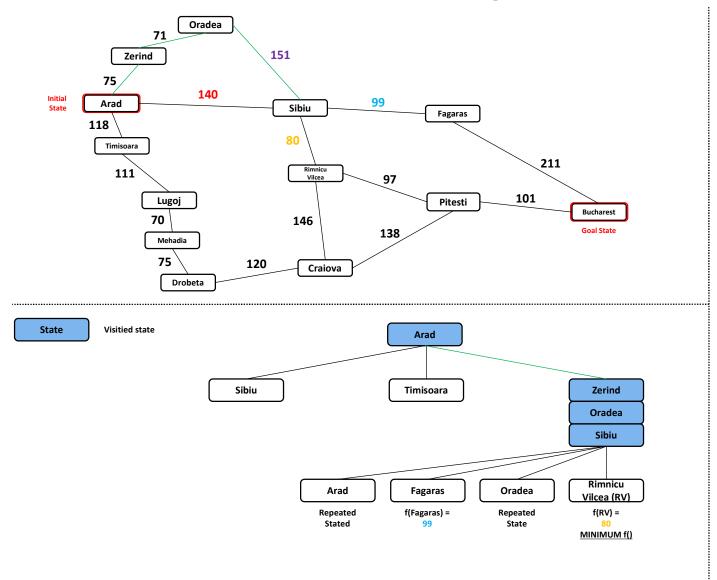


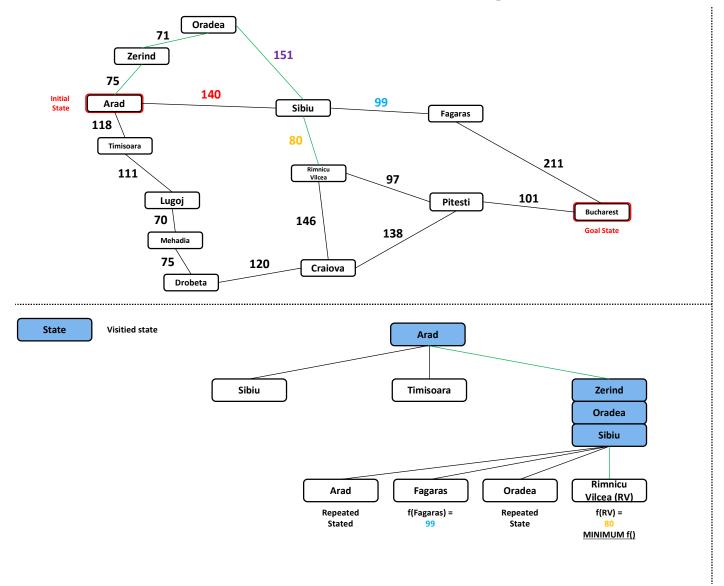


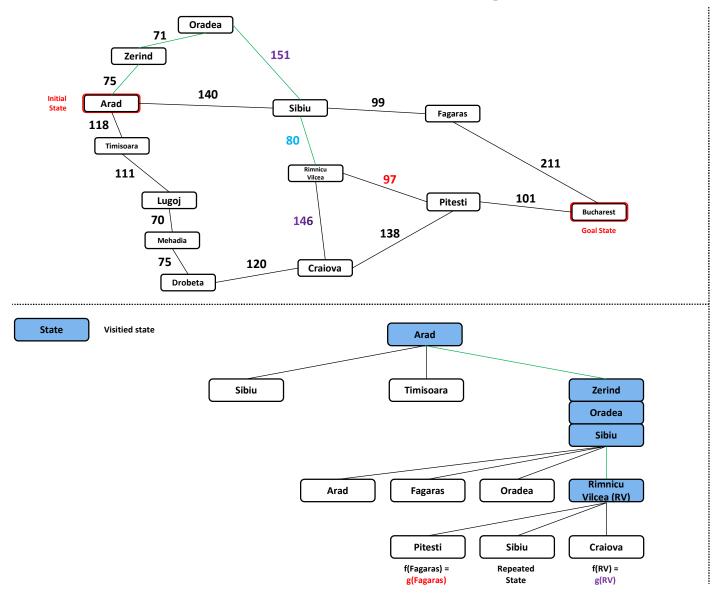


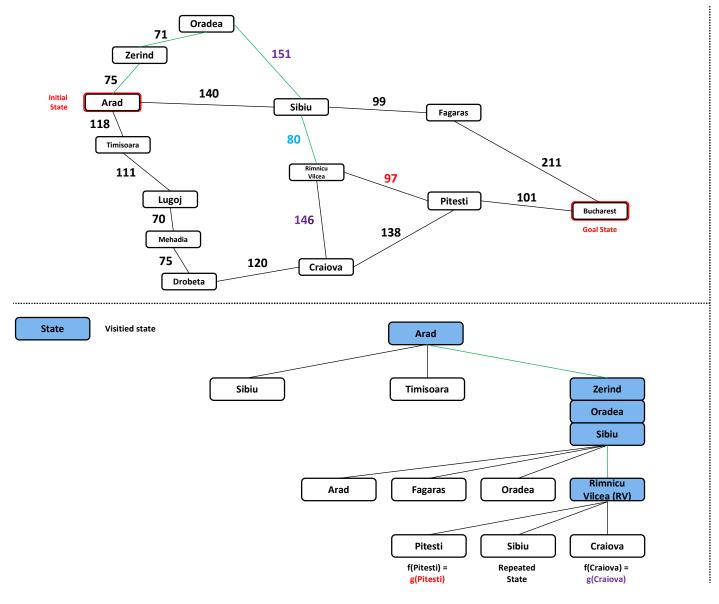


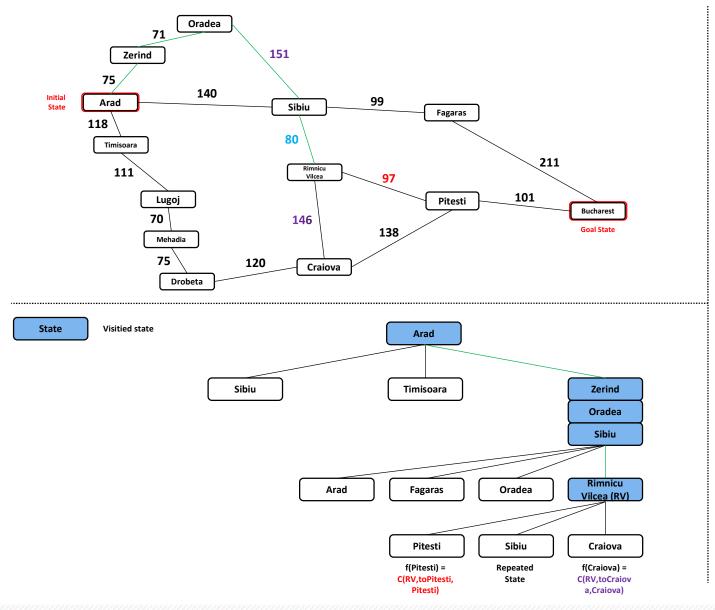


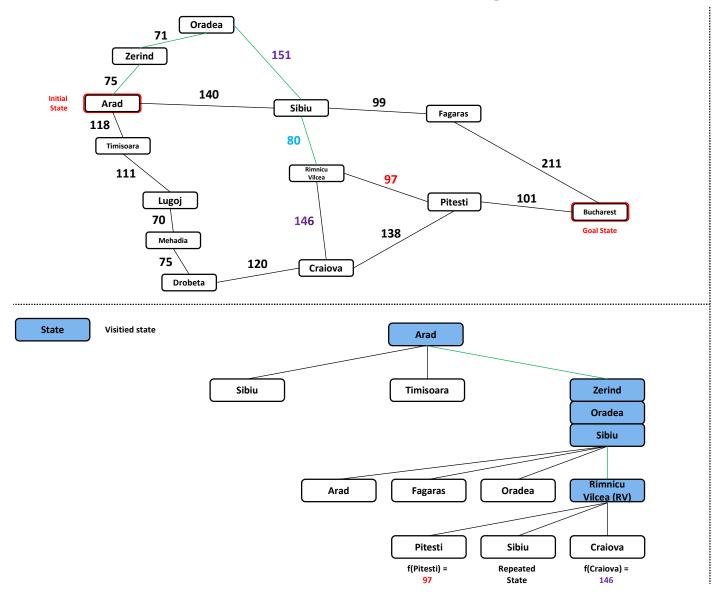


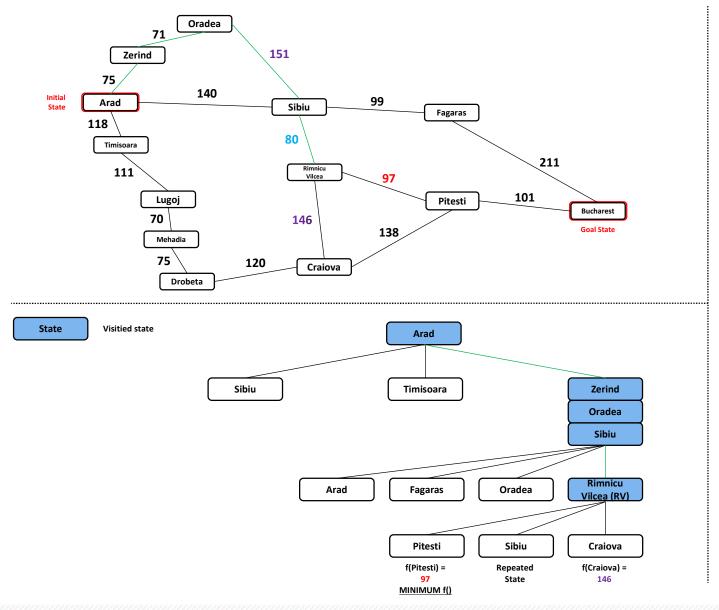


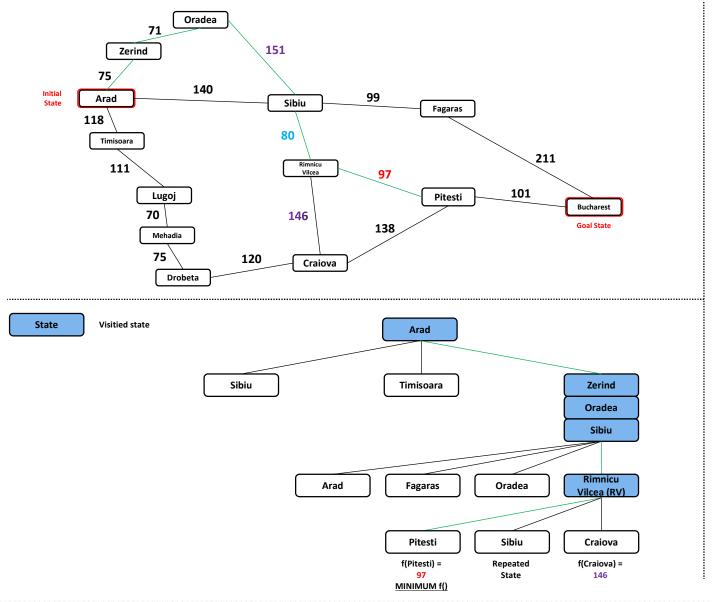


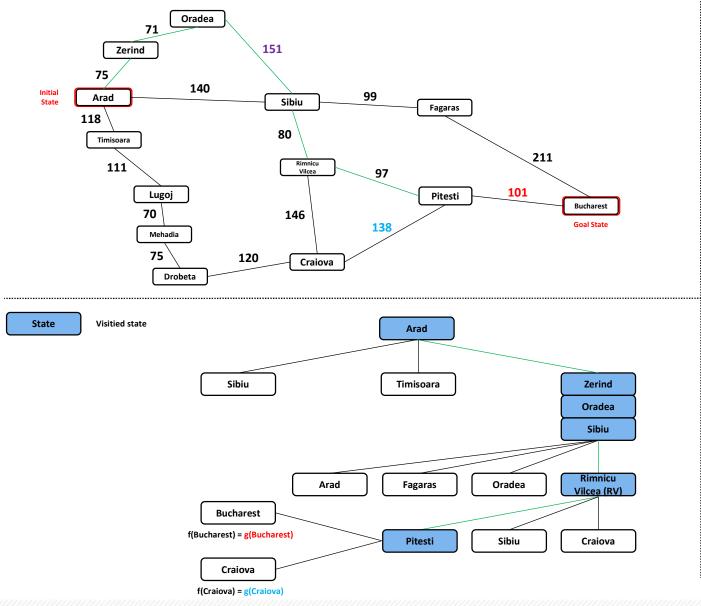


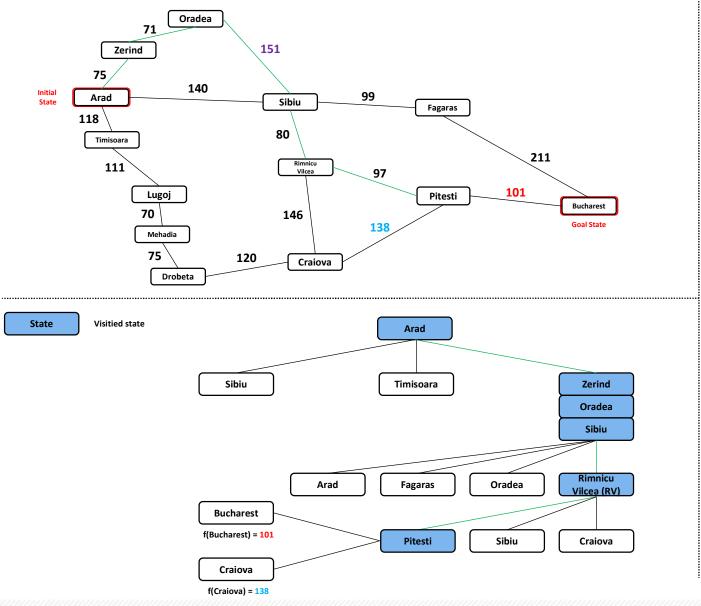




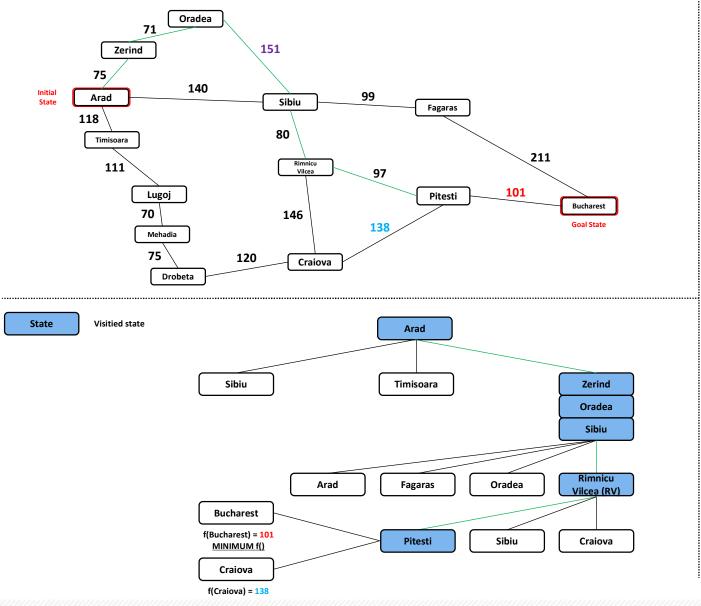




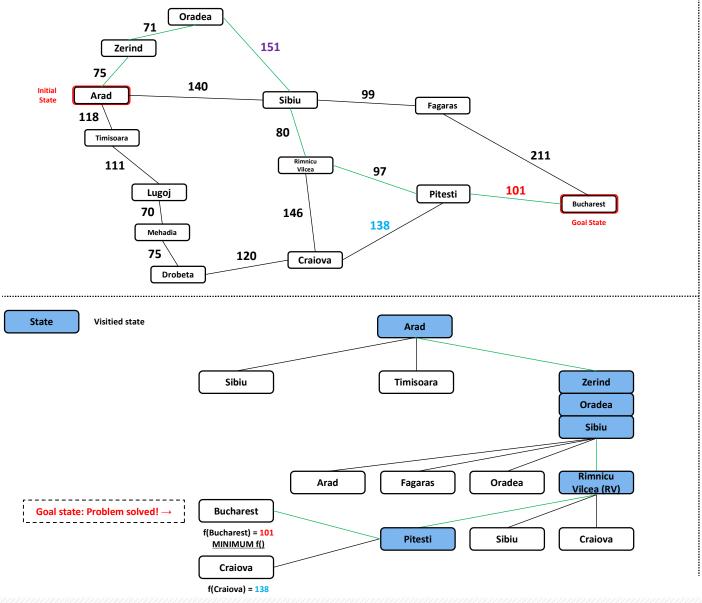


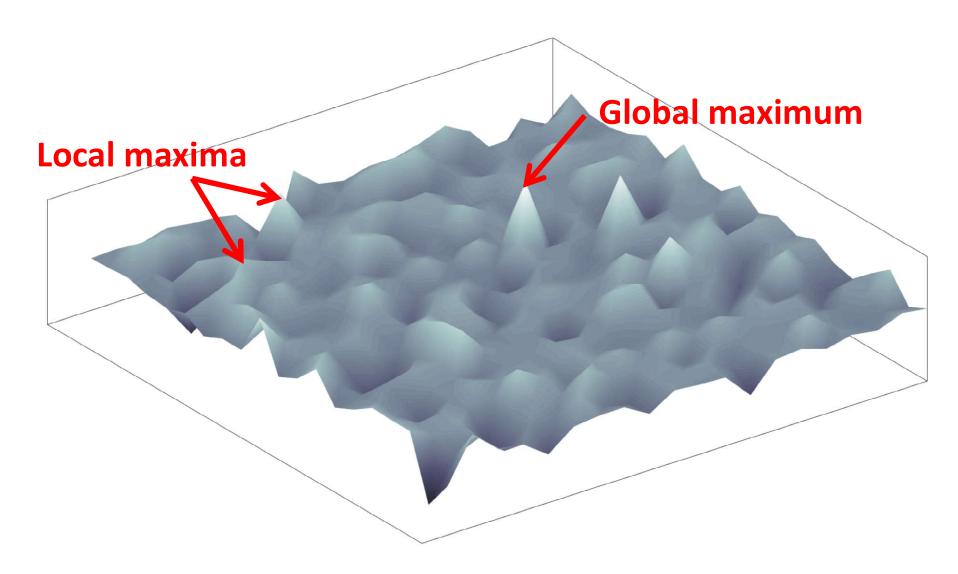


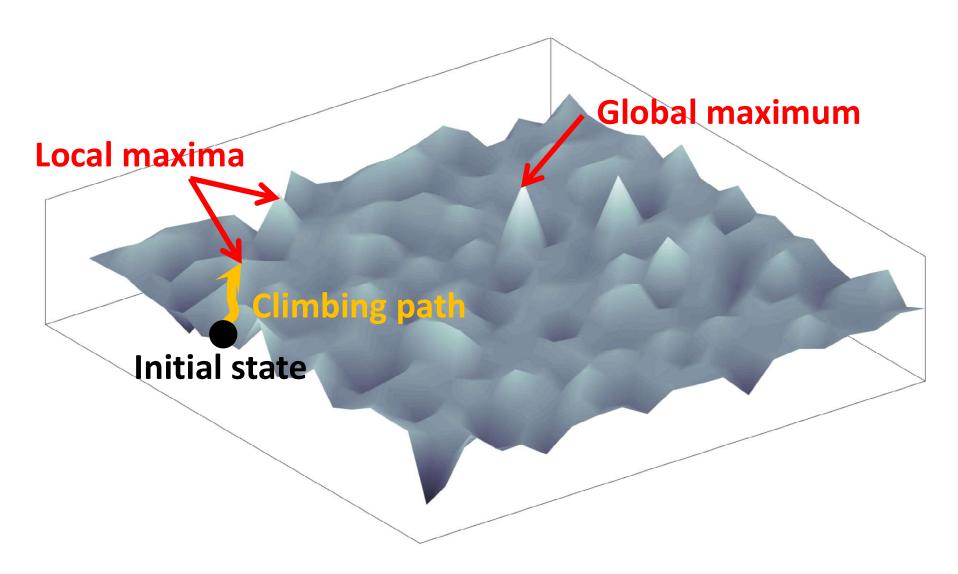
# Dracula's Roadtrip: Hill Climbing

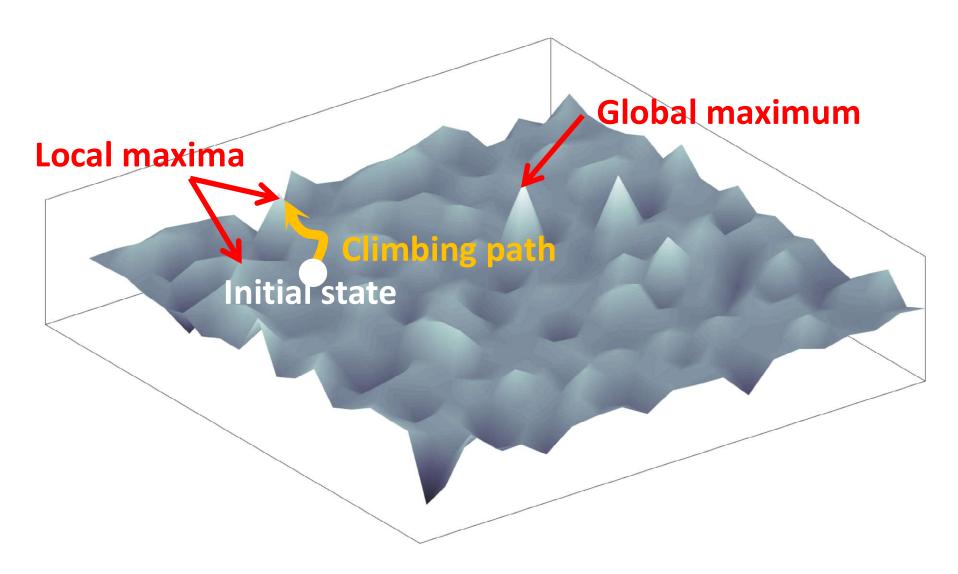


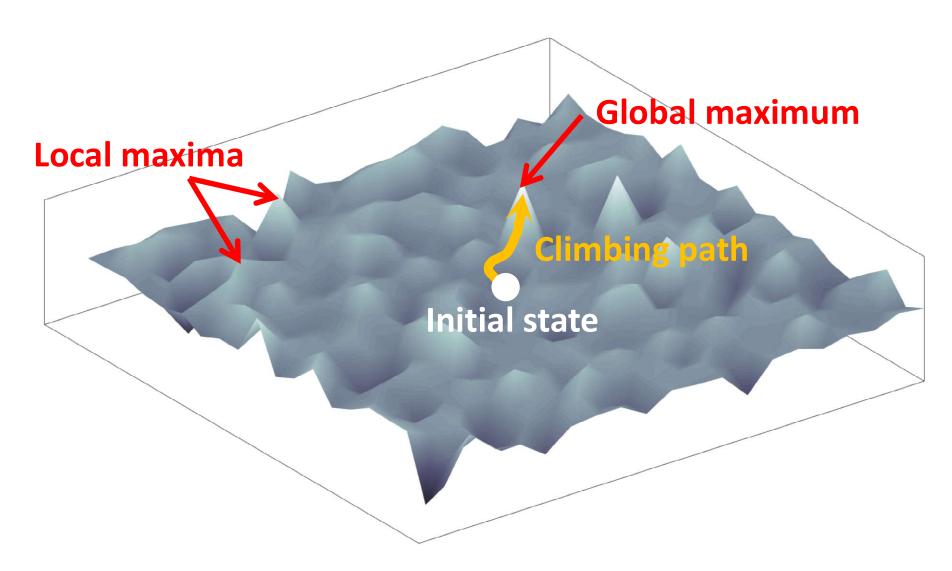
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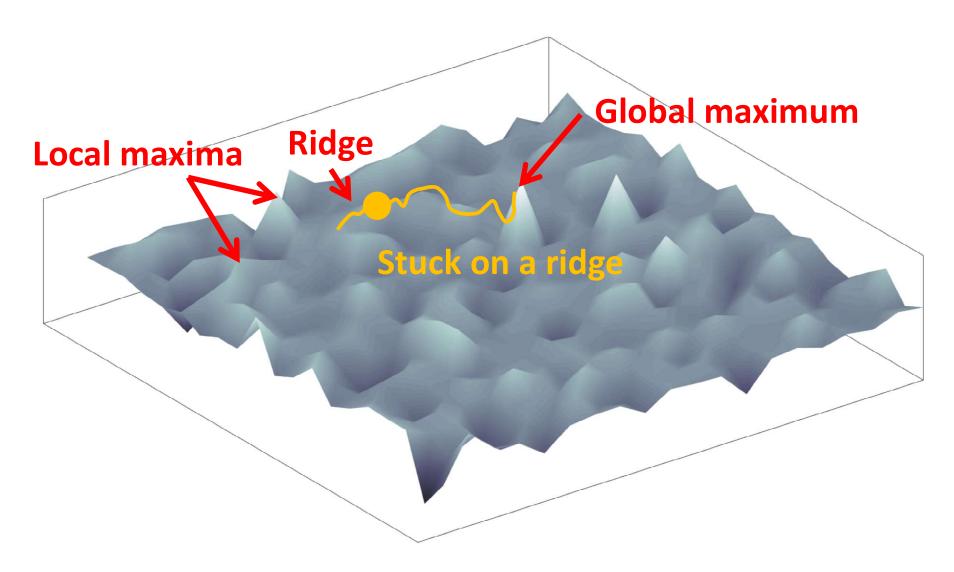




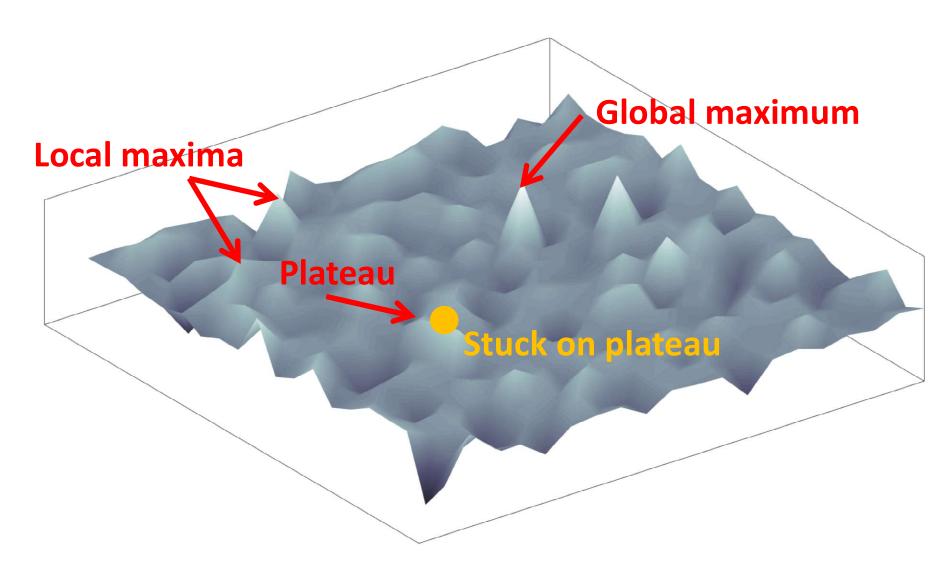




# Hill Climbing Problems: Ridges



# Hill Climbing Problems: Plateaus



# **Greedy Best First Search**

- Also a rather primitive informed search approach
  - a naive greedy algorithm
  - evaluation function: heuristics h(n)
  - tries to not "move farther away" from the goal
  - does not care about the total path cost
- Practicalities:
  - it keep track of search history:
    - tracks visited states / nodes
    - tracks frontier states / nodes

# **Greedy Best First: Evaluation Function**

**Calculate / obtain:** 

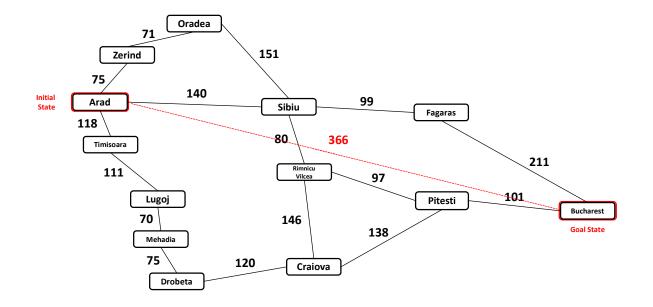
$$f(n) = h(State_n)$$

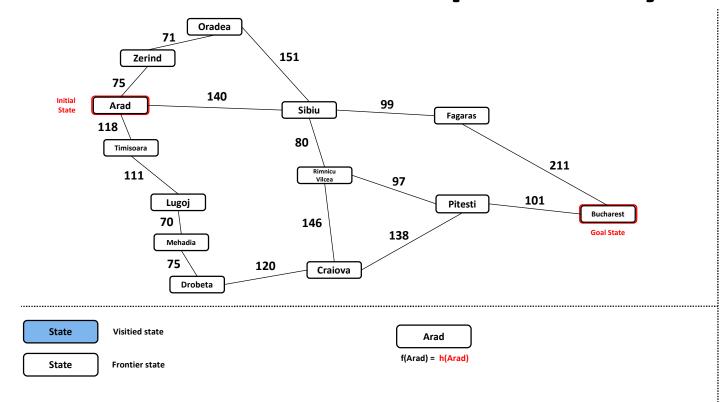
A state n with minimum (or maximum) f(n) should be chosen for expansion

# Dracula's Roadtrip: Heuristics h(n)

For this particular problem the heuristic function h(n) is defined by a straight-line (Euclidean) distance between two states (cities).

"As the crows flies" in other words.



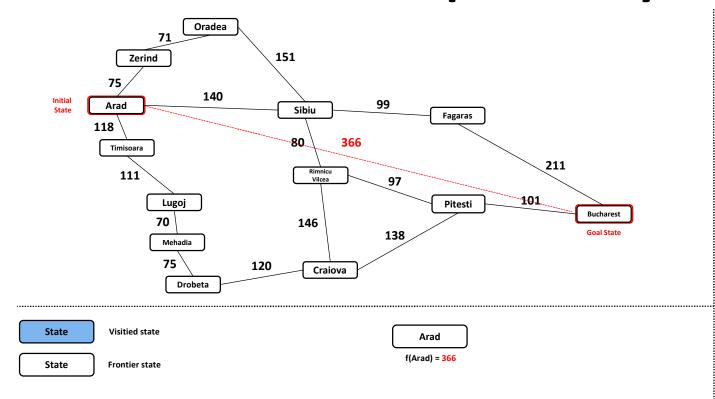


**Straight-line** distance to Bucharest (h(State)):

366

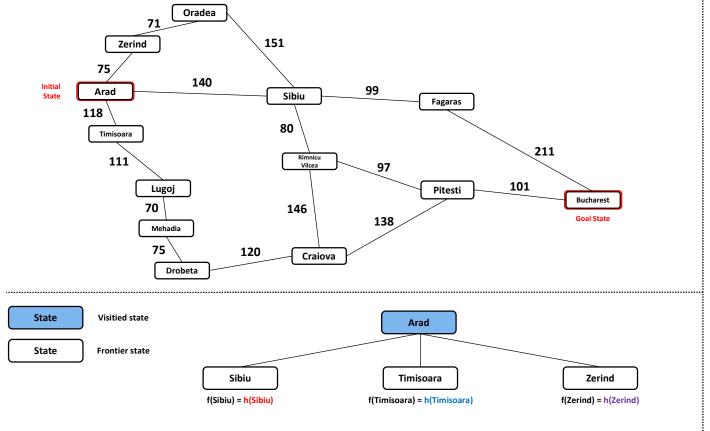
**Arad** 

Aidd	300
Bucharest	0
Craiova	160
Drobeta	242
Eforie	161
Fagaras	176
Giurgiu	<b>77</b>
Hirsova	151
lasi	226
Lugoj	244
Mehadi	241
Neamt	234
Oradea	380
Pitesti	100
Rimnicu	
Vilcea	193
Sibiu	253
Timisoara	329
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Zerind	374



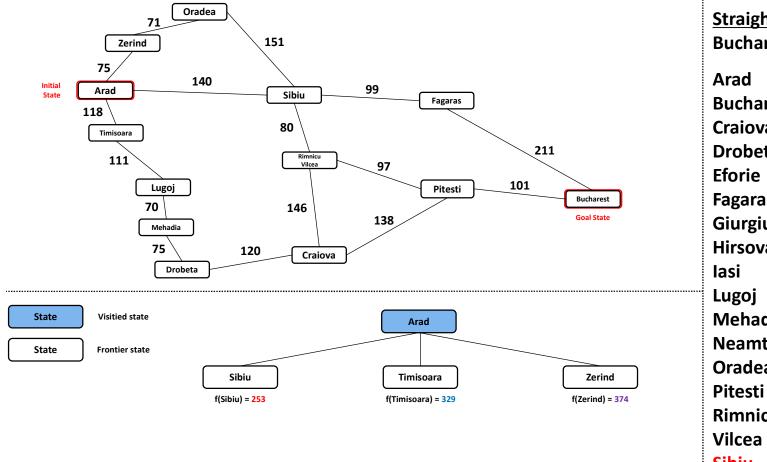
Straight-line distance to **Bucharest (h(State)):** 

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Bucharest	0
Craiova	160
Drobeta	242
Eforie	161
Fagaras	<b>176</b>
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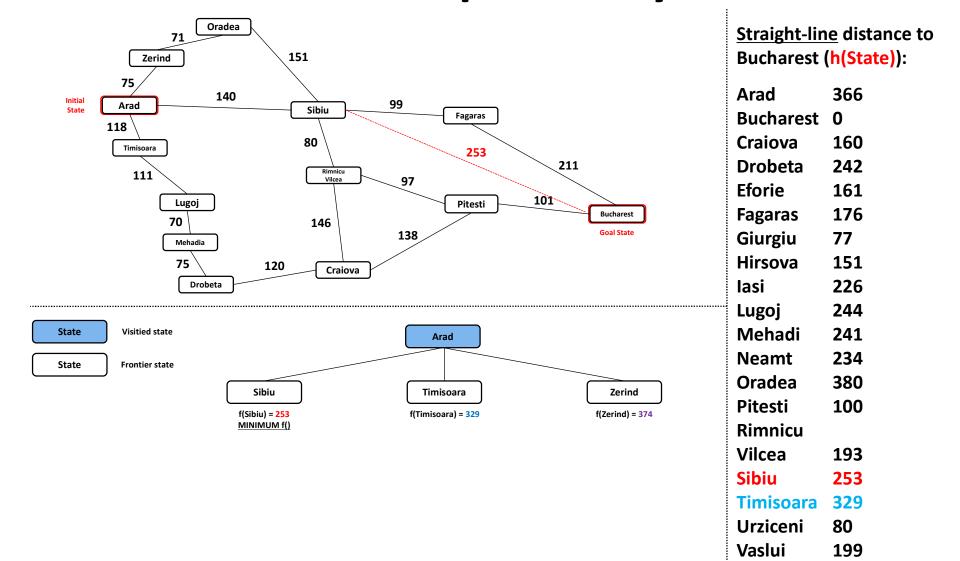
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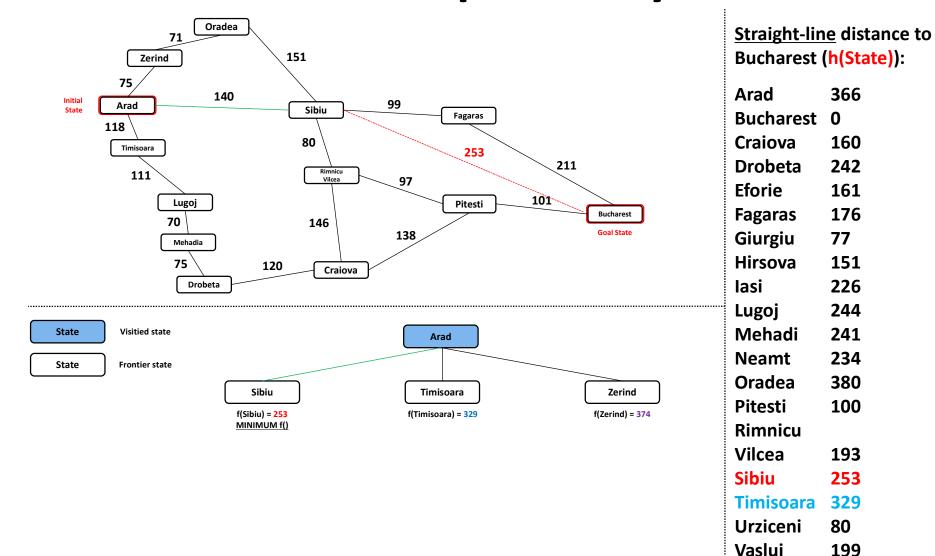
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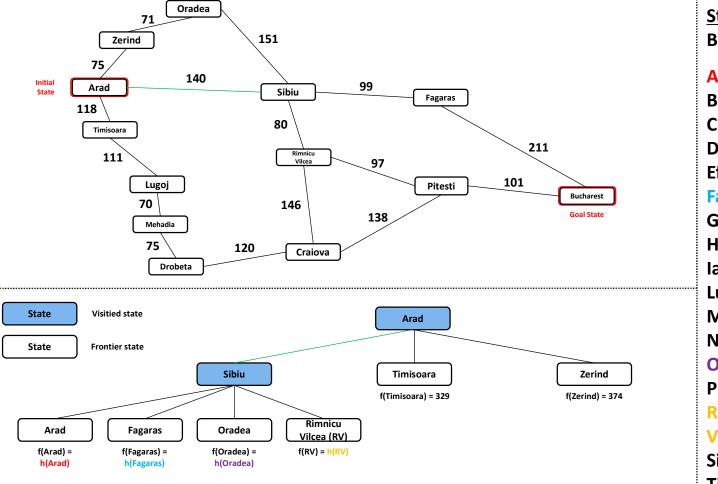
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**Zerind** 



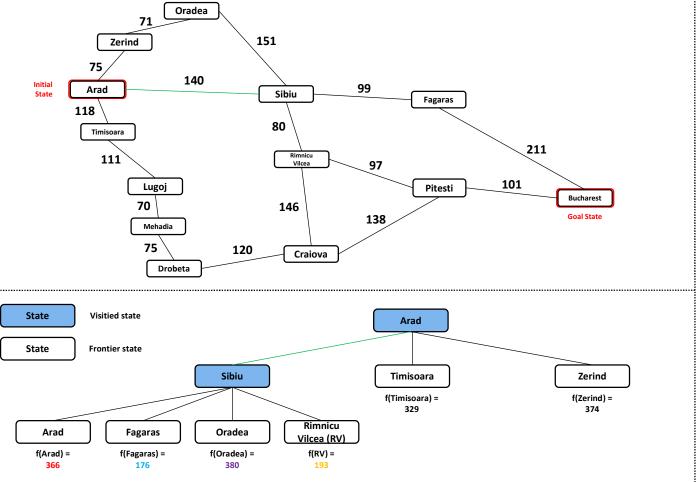
374

**Zerind** 



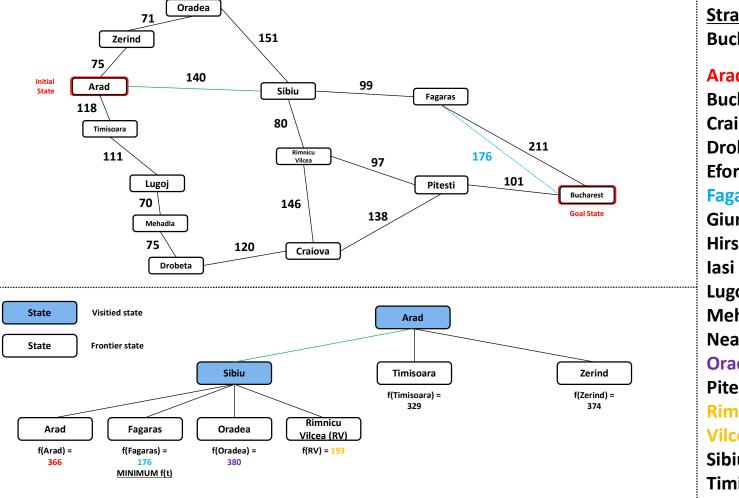
Straight-lin	<u>e</u> distand	ce to
<b>Bucharest</b>	h(State)	):

Arad	<b>366</b>
Bucharest	0
Craiova	160
Drobeta	242
Eforie	161
Fagaras	<b>176</b>
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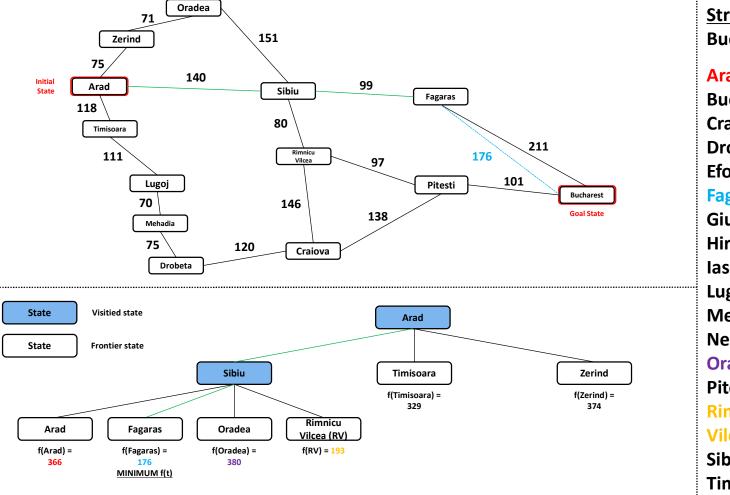
Straight-lin	<u>e</u> distance	to
Bucharest	(h(State)):	

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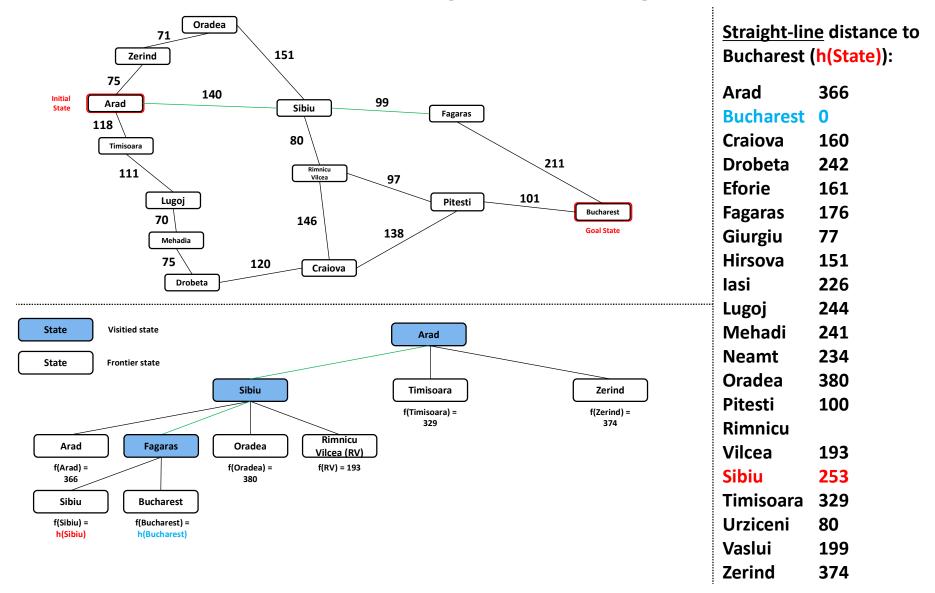
Straight-lin	<u>e</u> distance	to
<b>Bucharest</b>	(h(State)):	

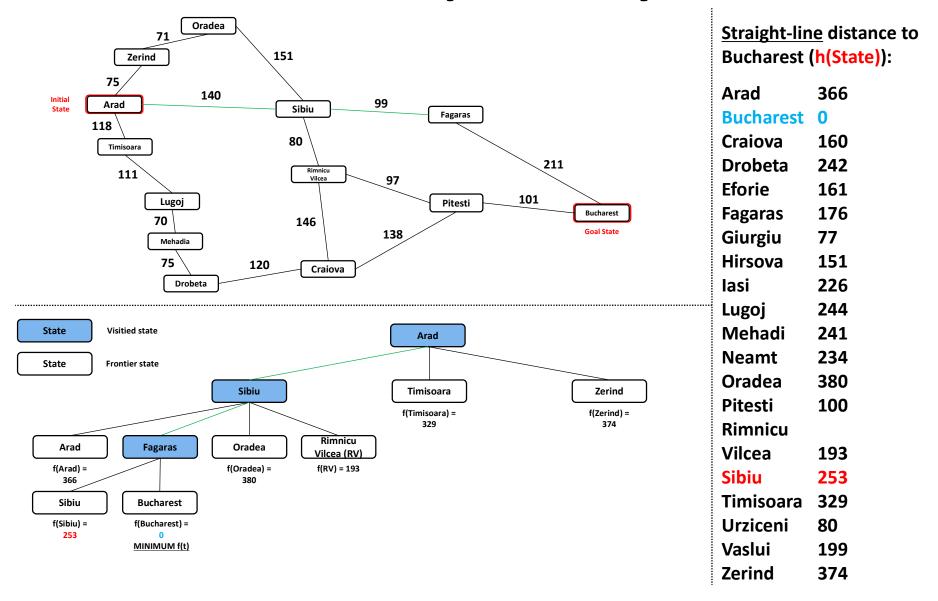
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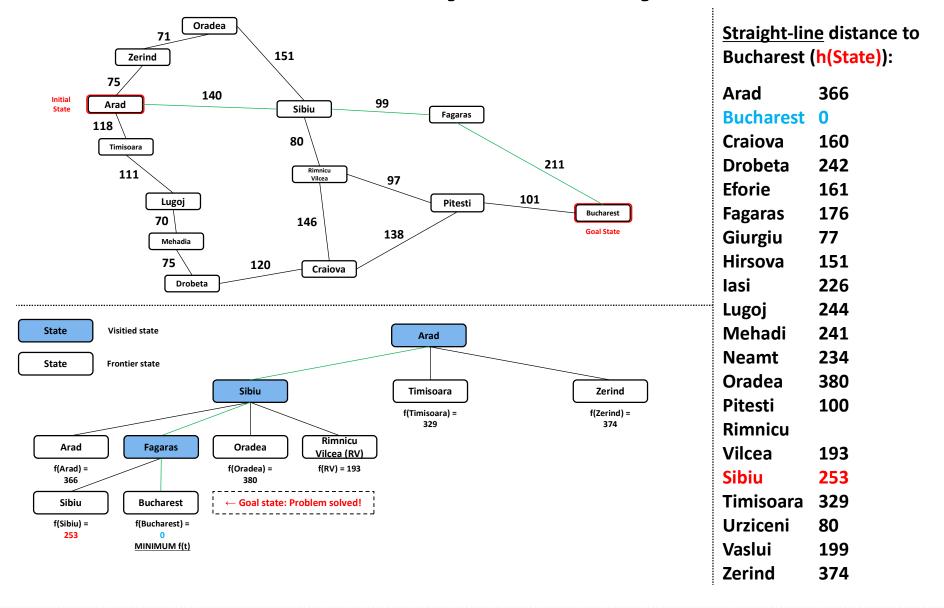


<b>Straight-line</b> distance t	O
Bucharest (h(State)):	

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Sibiu	253
Timisoara	329
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Zerind	374







# **A\*** Algorithm: Evaluation Function

```
Calculate / obtain:

f(n) = g(State_n) + h(State_n)
```

#### where:

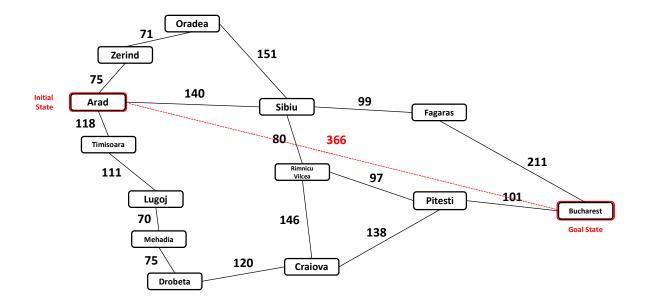
- g(n) initial node to node n path cost
- h(n) estimated cost of the best path that continues from node n to a goal node

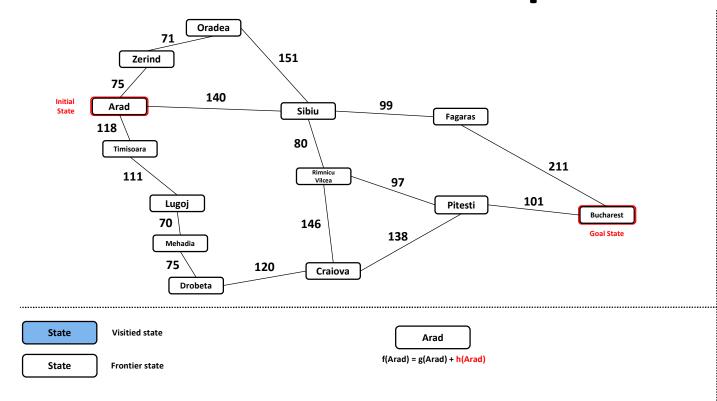
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# Dracula's Roadtrip: Heuristics h(n)

For this particular problem the heuristic function h(n) is defined by a straight-line (Euclidean) distance between two states (cities).

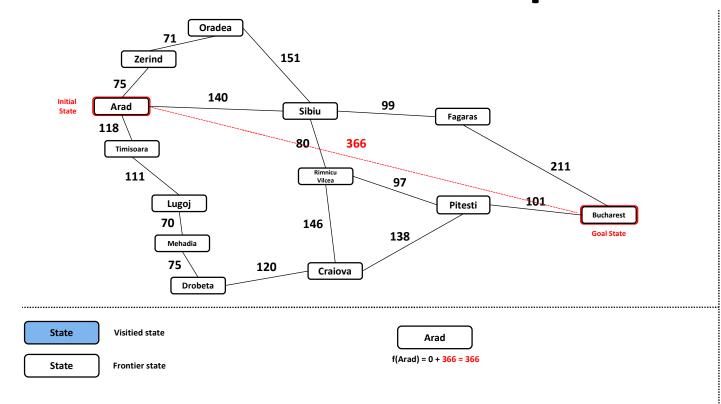
"As the crows flies" in other words.





Straight-lin	<u>e</u> distar	ice to
<b>Bucharest</b>	h(State	<b>)</b> ):

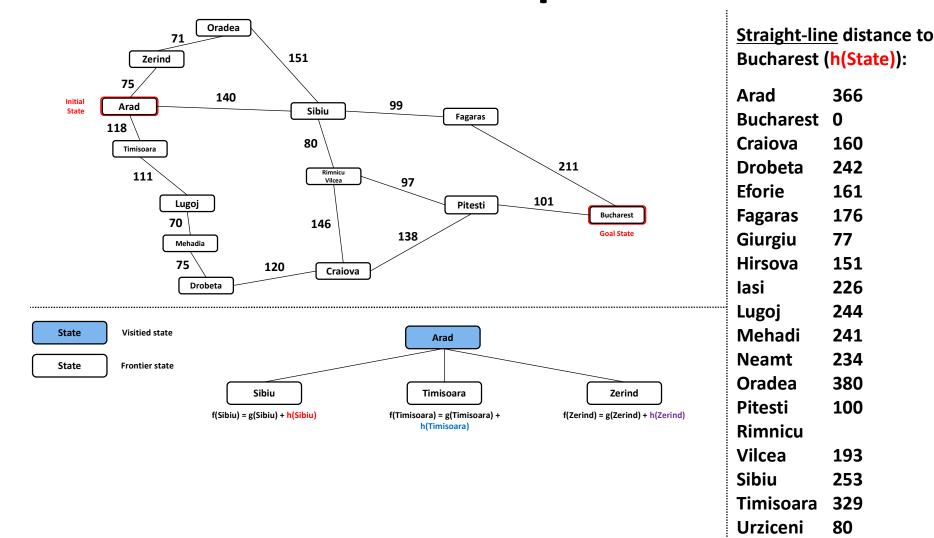
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Bucharest	0
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Zerind	374



Straight-lin	<u>e</u>	distan	ce	to
<b>Bucharest</b>	h	(State)	<b>))</b> :	

**Arad** 

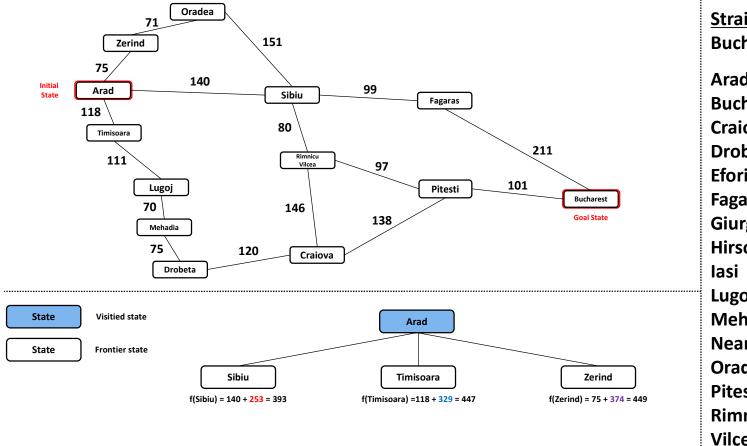
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Bucharest	0
Craiova	160
Drobeta	242
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Timisoara	329
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Zerind	374



Vaslui

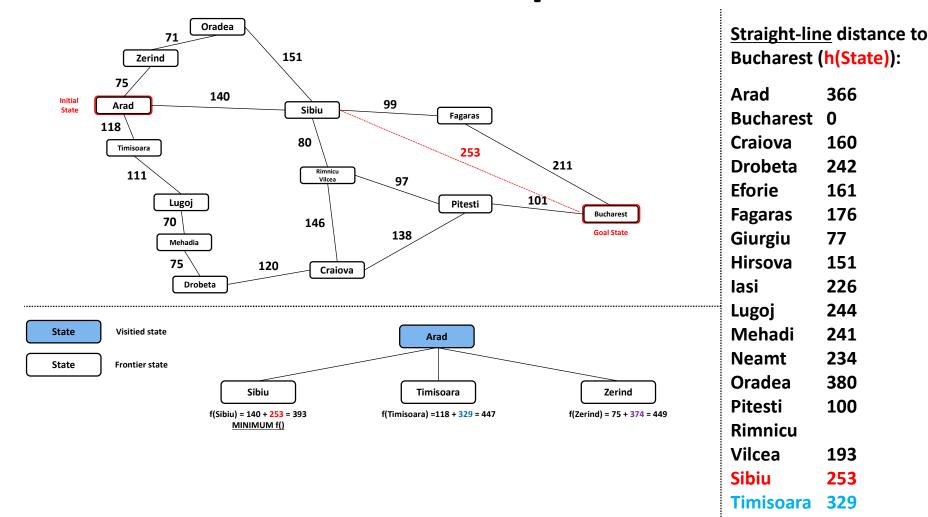
**Zerind** 

199



Straight-lin	<u>e</u> distance t	O
<b>Bucharest</b> (	(h(State)):	

Arad	366
<b>Bucharest</b>	0
Craiova	160
Drobeta	242
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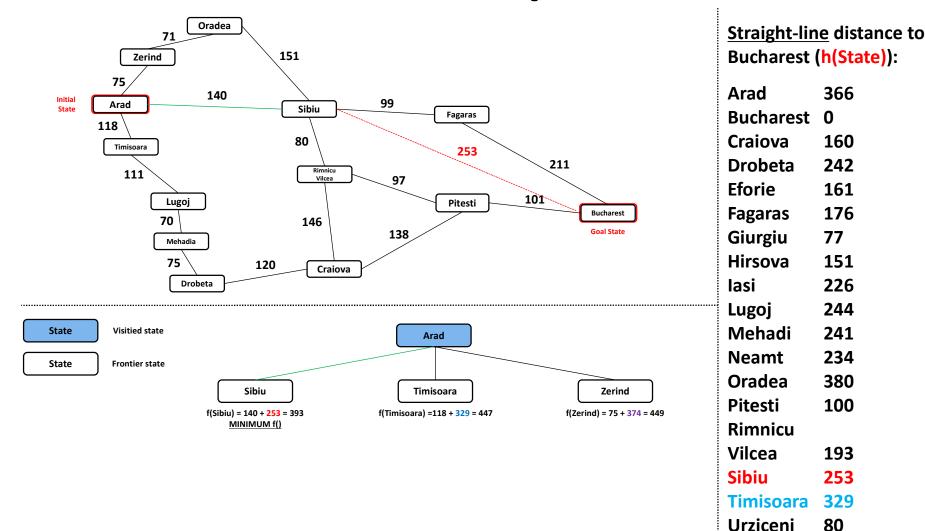


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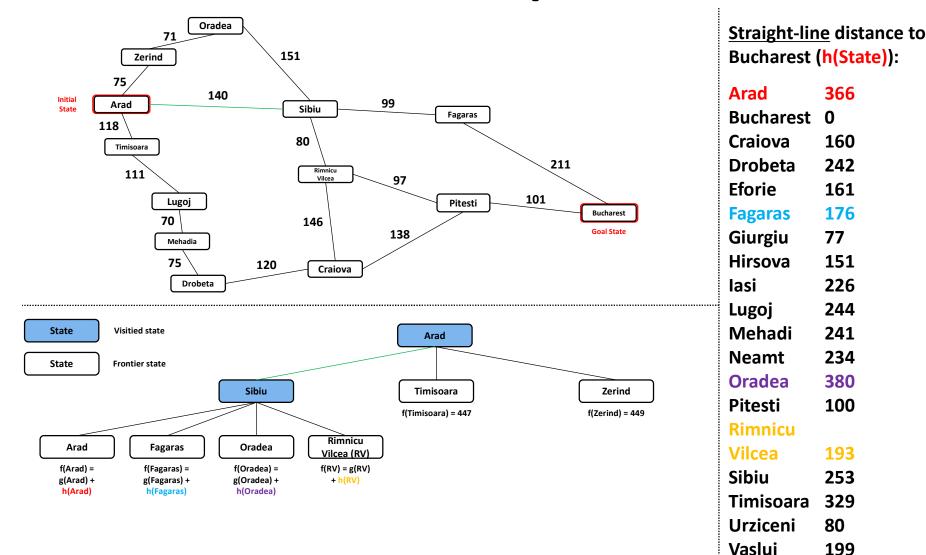
Urziceni Vaslui

**Zerind** 

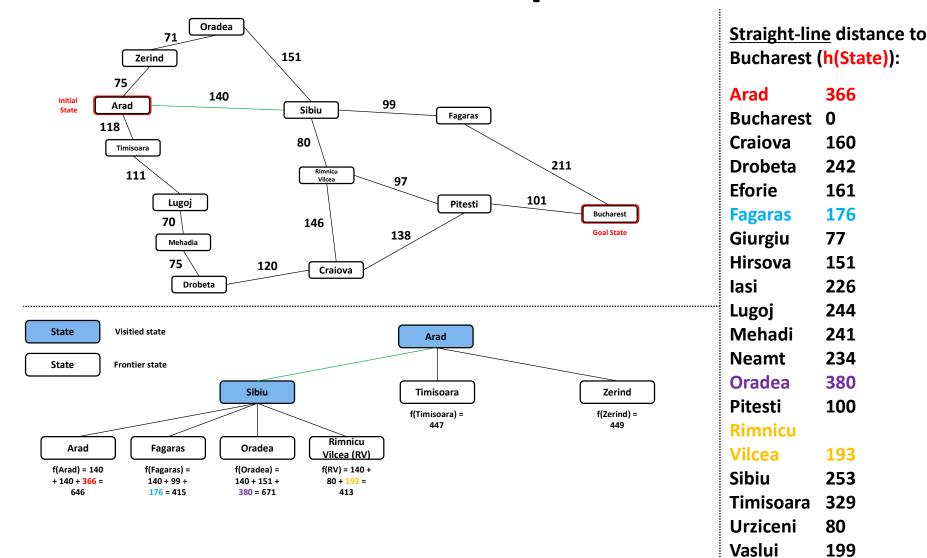


Vaslui

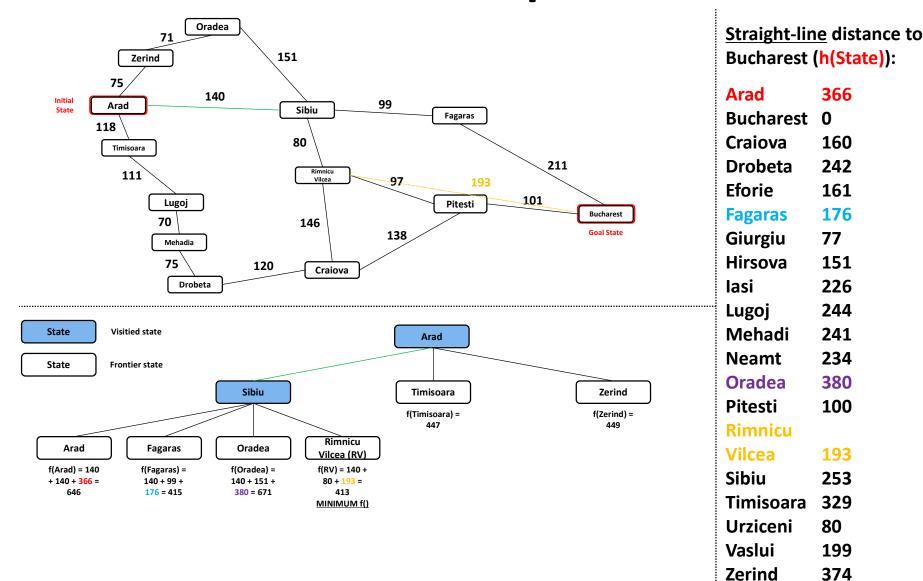
**Zerind** 

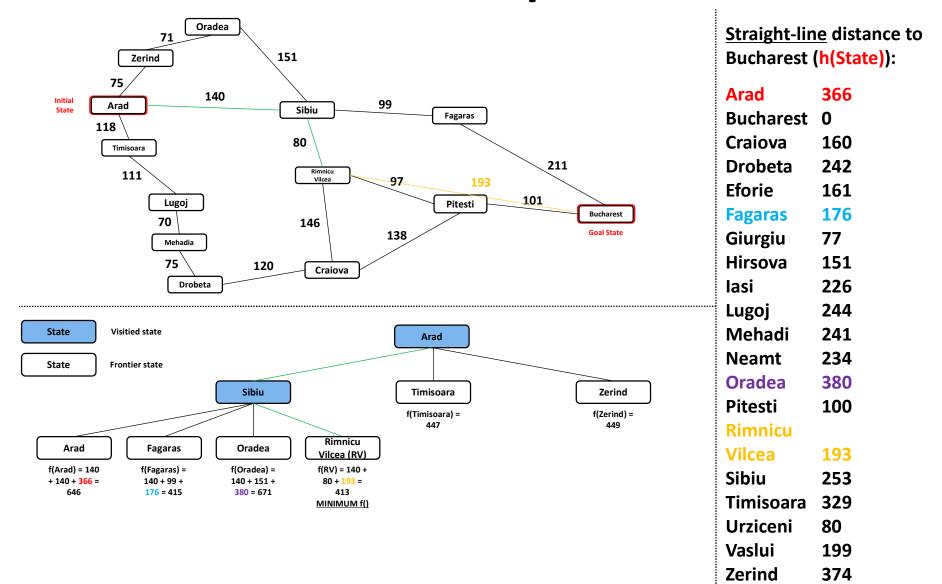


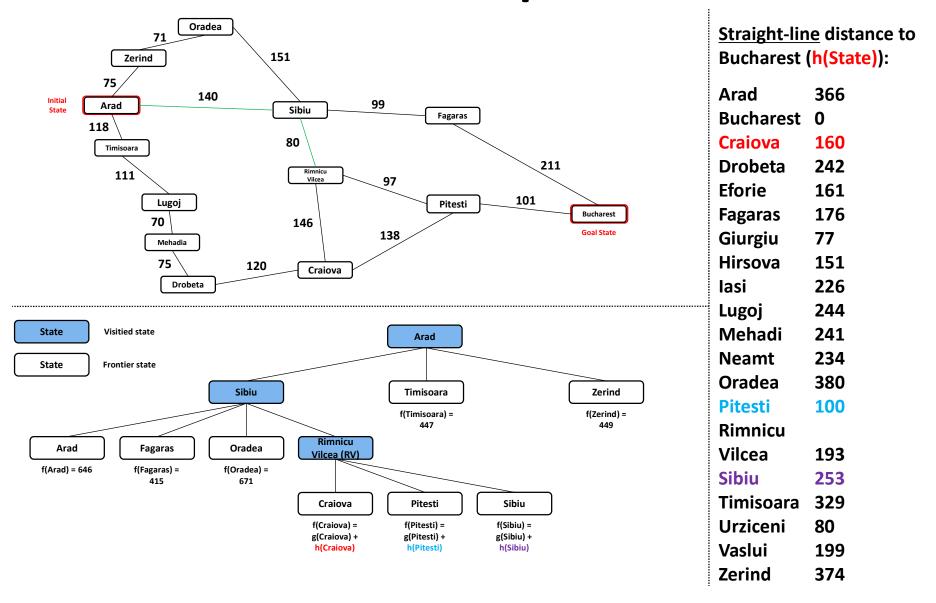
**Zerind** 

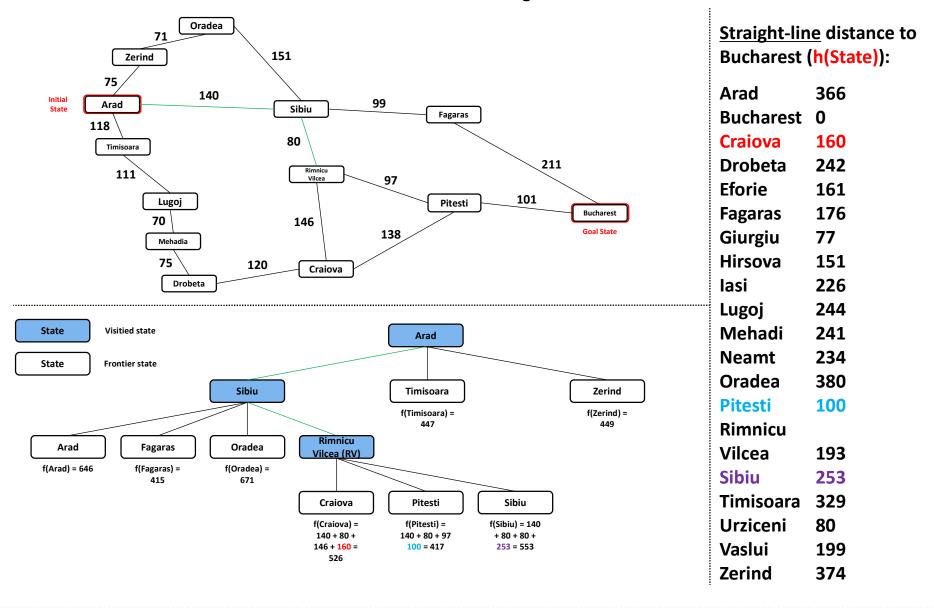


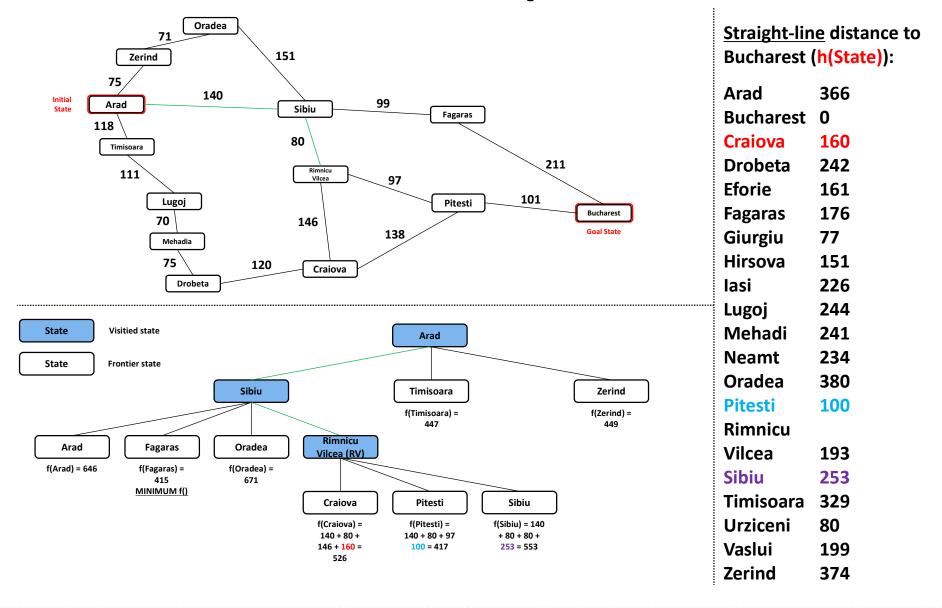
**Zerind** 

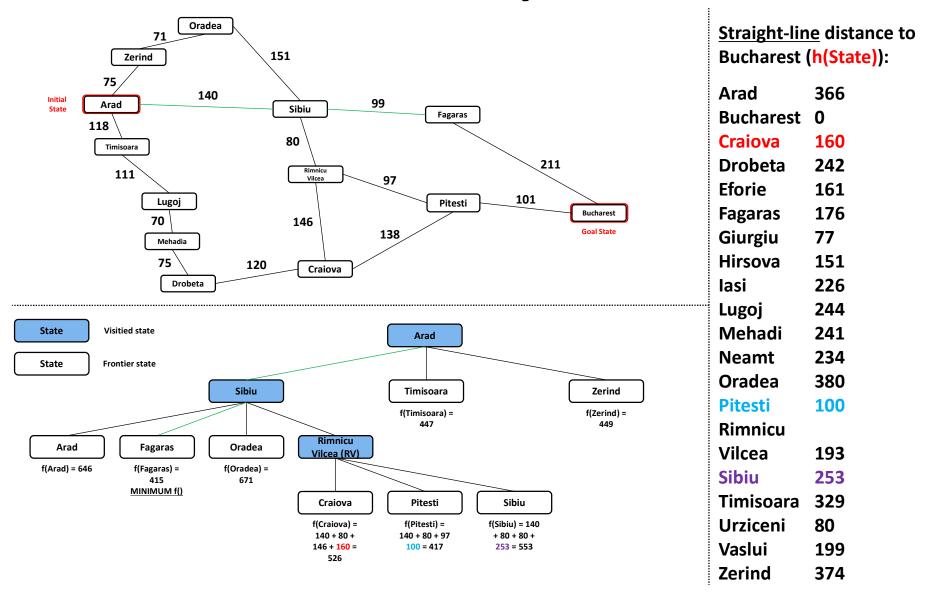


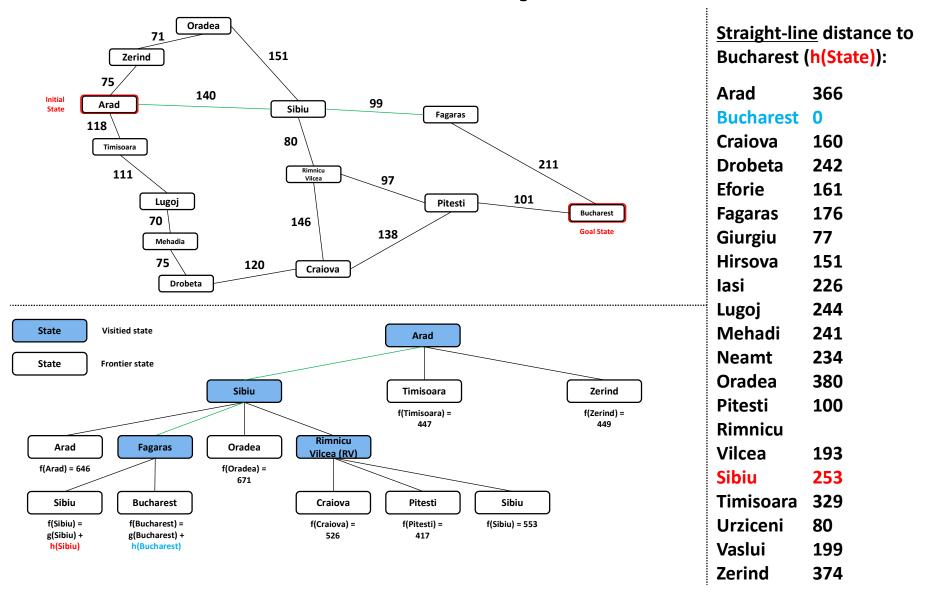


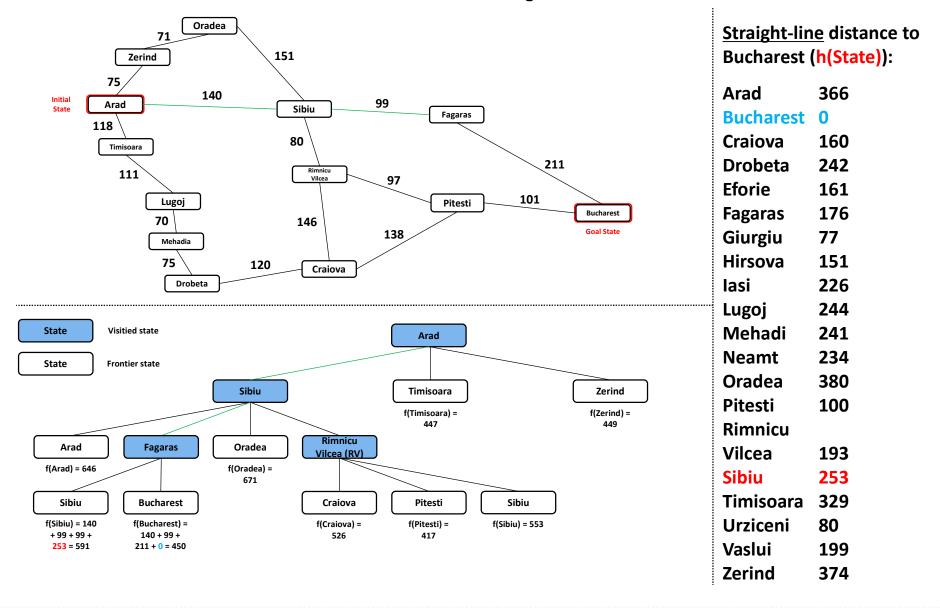


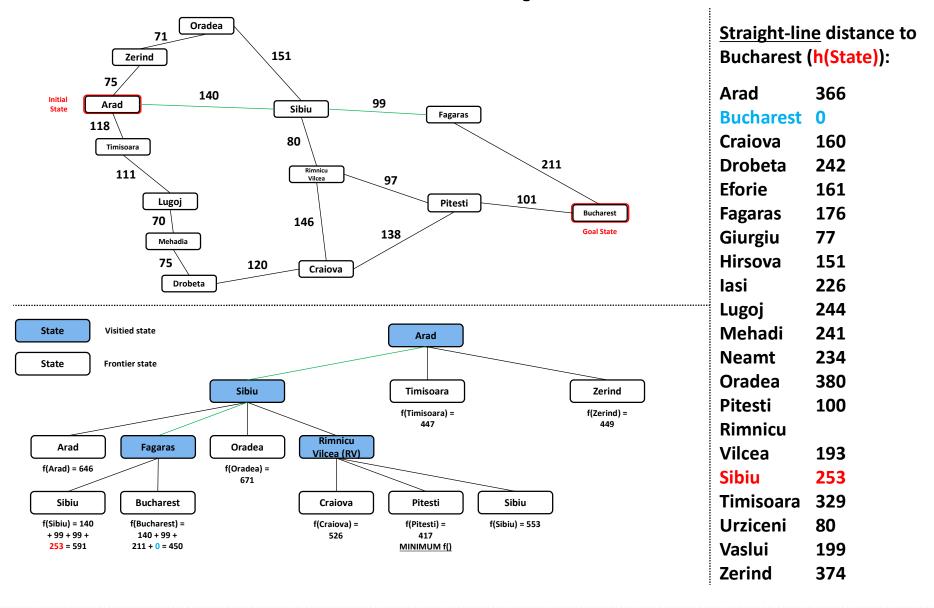


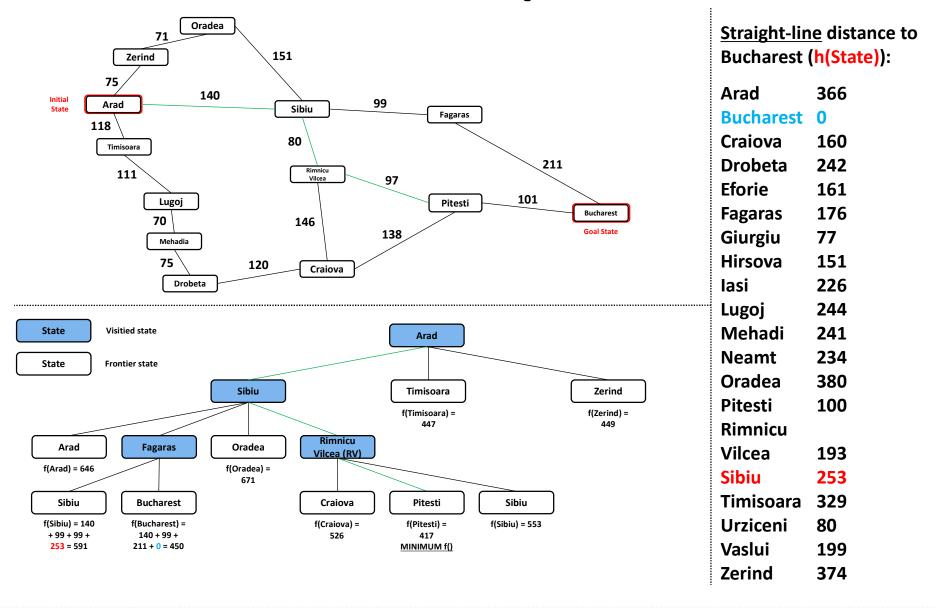


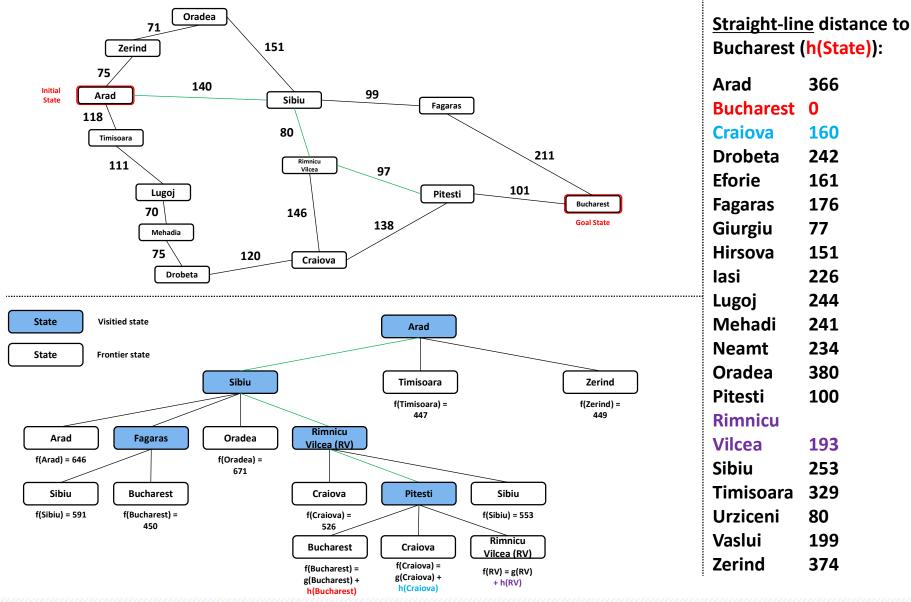


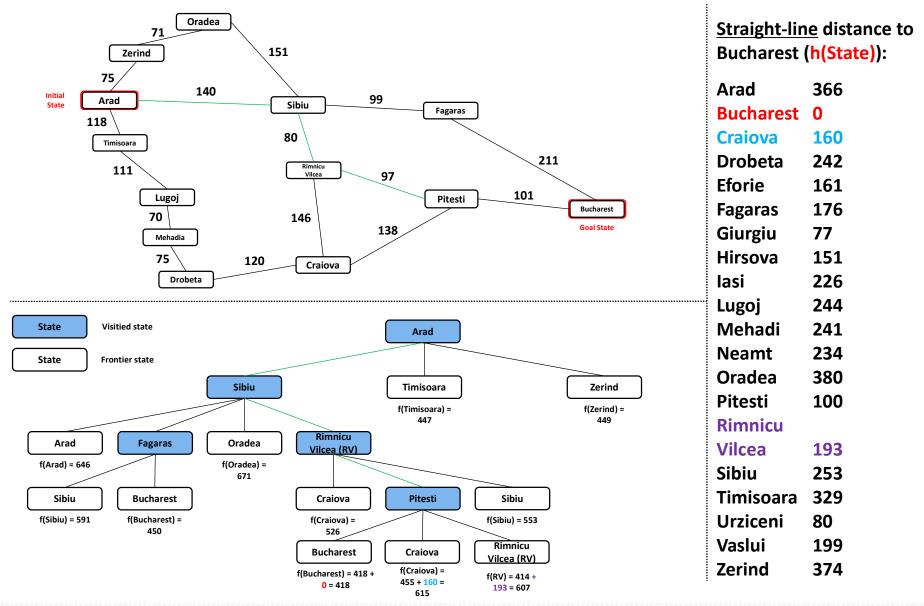


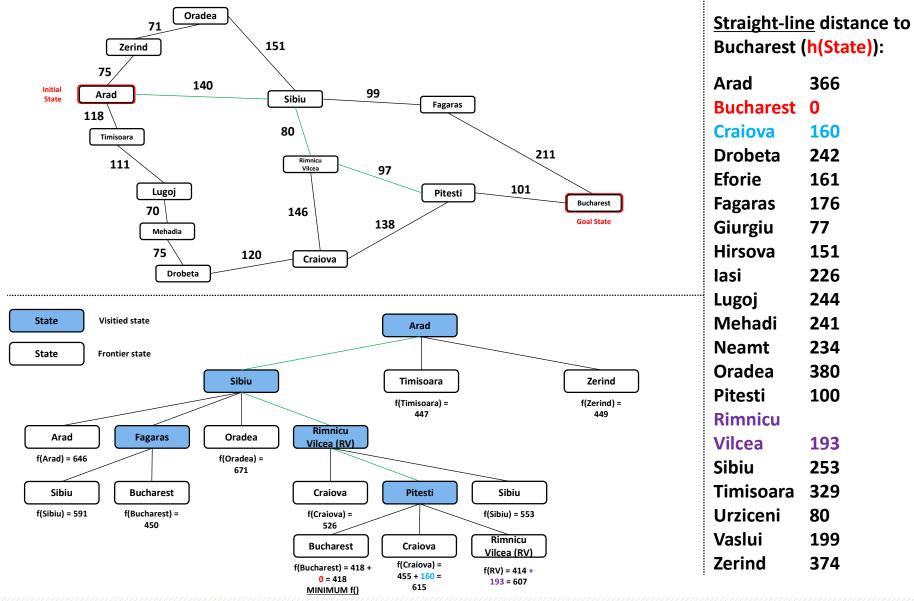


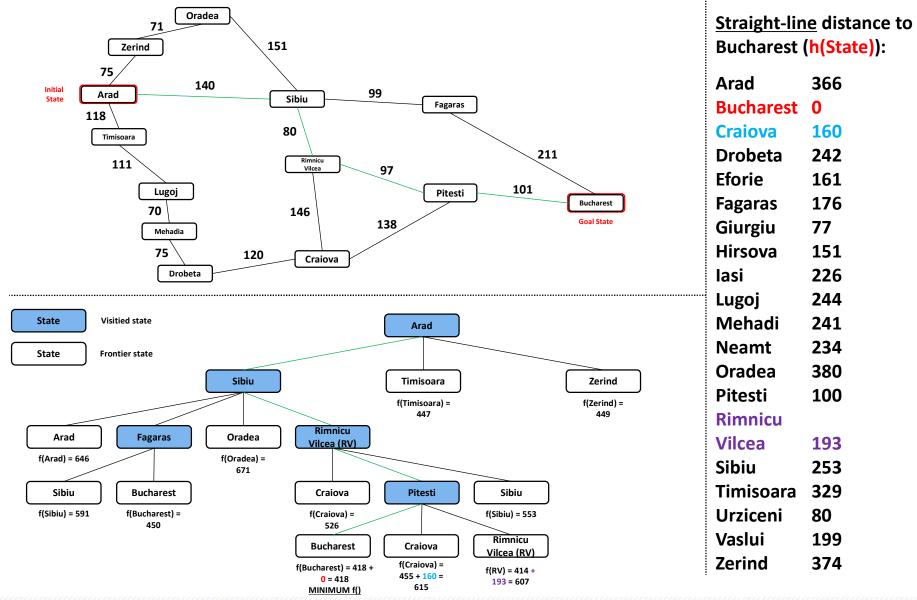


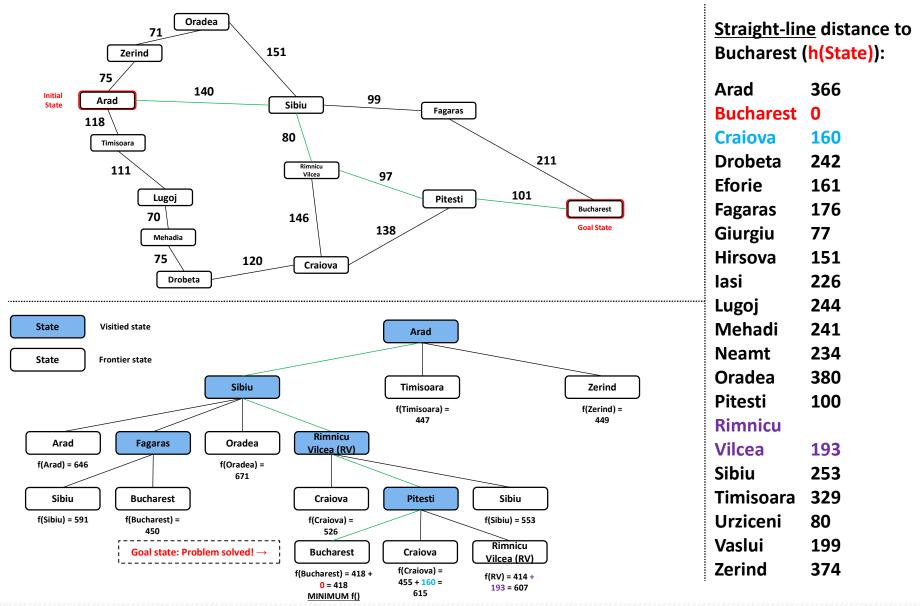




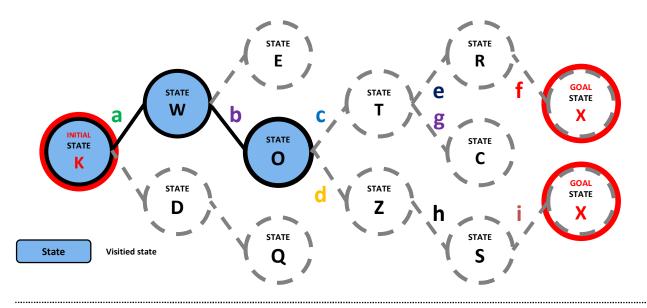








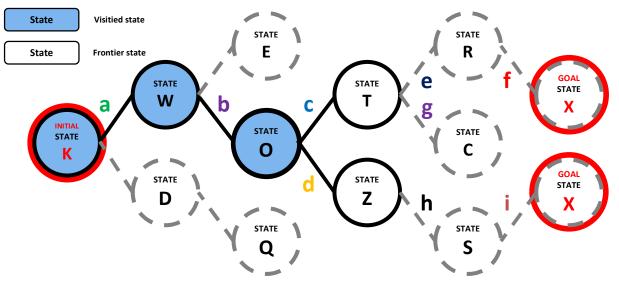
# Hill Climbing Search vs. A\* Search



Best First Search: Go to T or Z? f(T) = c

$$f(Z) = d$$

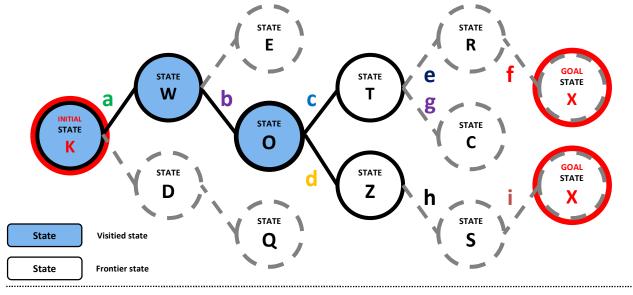
Pick state with min f()



A\* Search: Expand T or Z? f(T) = g(T) + h(T) f(T) = a + b + c + h(T)

$$f(Z) = g(Z) + h(Z)$$
  
 $f(T) = a + b + d + h(Z)$   
Pick state with min  $f()$ 

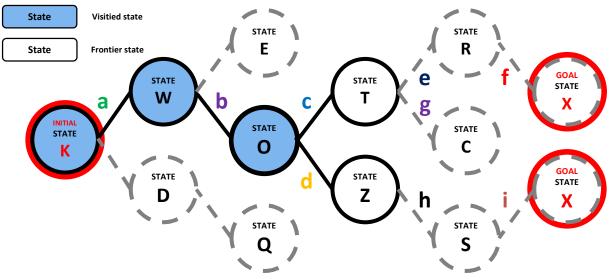
## **Greedy Best First Search vs. A\* Search**



Greedy Best First: Expand T or Z? f(T) = h(T)

$$f(Z) = h(Z)$$

Pick state with min f()



A\* Search: Expand T or Z? f(T) = g(T) + h(T) f(T) = a + b + c + h(T)

$$f(Z) = g(Z) + h(Z)$$
  
 $f(T) = a + b + d + h(Z)$   
Pick state with min  $f()$