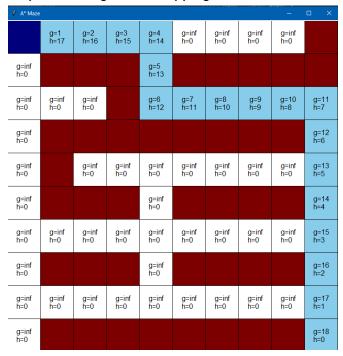
Problem 1:

Output with original A* Mapping:



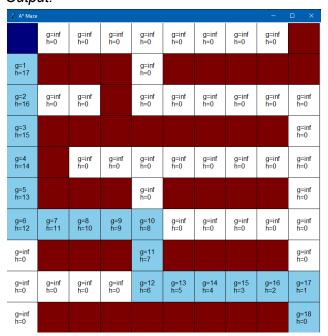
Modification to make it a Greedy Best-First Algorithm:

```
self.cells[new_pos[0]][new_pos[1]].f = new_g +
self.cells[new_pos[0]][new_pos[1]].h
```

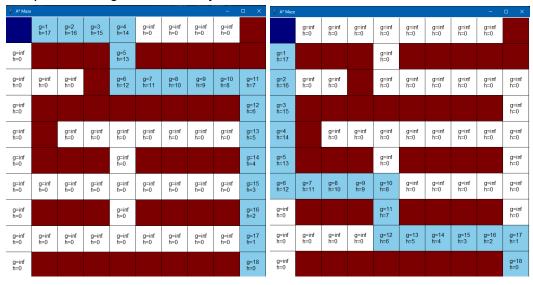
Becomes:

```
self.cells[new_pos[0]][new_pos[1]].f = self.cells[new_pos[0]][new_pos[0]].h
#Get rid of g() to make it greedy
#Changed the second [new_pos[0]] from 1 to 0 simply by messing with numbers
```

Output:



Comparison: Original vs. Greedy:



Original Greedy

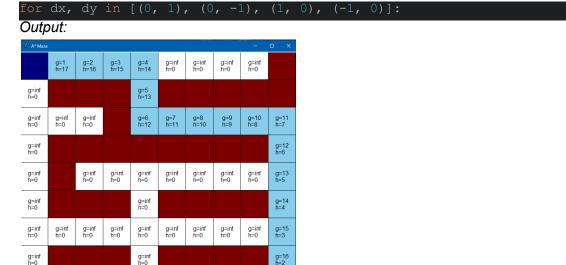
Conclusion:

The greedy path and the A^* path both take 18 moves to reach the goal. However, the A^* takes the top path with a balance between the g() and h(), and the greedy path favors the h() and chooses based on the best of only that value.

Problem 2:

g=inf h=0 g=inf h=0

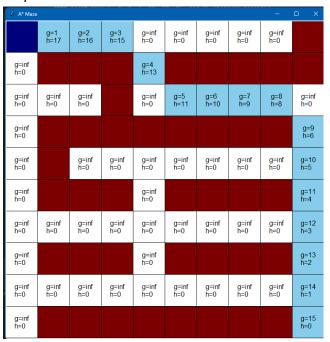
Original pathing makes the agent go only N, S, E, and W:



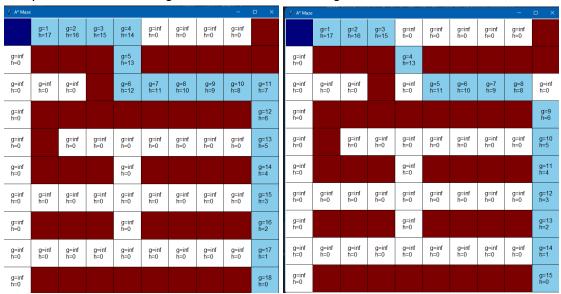
g=17 h=1 New pathing adding NE, NW, SE, and NE:

```
for dx, dy in [(0, 1), (0, -1), (1, 0), (-1, 0), (1, 1), (-1, -1), (1, -1), (-1, 1)]:
```

Output:



Comparison Between Original vs. Euclidean Pathing:



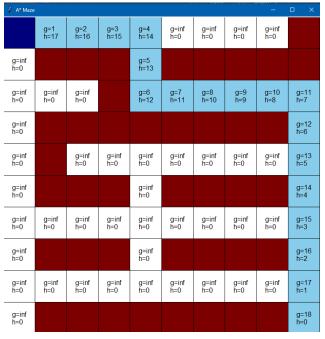
Original Euclidean

Conclusion:

The Euclidean pathing uses only 16 moves to reach the goal, while the original uses 18. This is because the Euclidean pathing can skip the corner moves the original has to take because this pathing can move diagonally.

Problem 3:

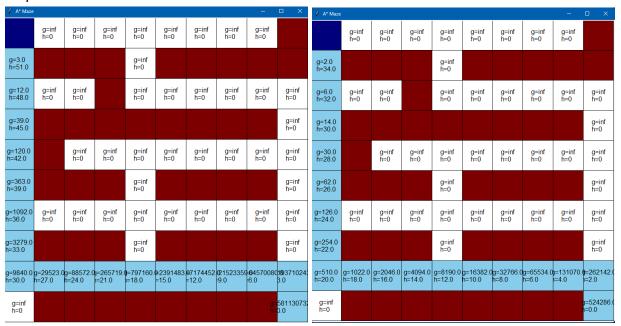
Original grid with no weights:



New code:

```
self.cells[new_pos[0]][new_pos[1]].g = a * new_g
self.cells[new_pos[0]][new_pos[1]].h = b * self.heuristic(new_pos)
self.cells[new_pos[0]][new_pos[1]].f = new_g +
self.cells[new_pos[0]][new_pos[1]].h
```

Outputs:



											✓ A* Maze – □									
	g=inf h=0	g=inf h=0	g=inf h=0	g=inf h=0	g=inf h=0	g=inf h=0	g=inf h=0	g=inf h=0			g=inf h=0	g=inf h=0	g=inf h=0	g=inf h=0	g=inf h=0	g=inf h=0	g=inf h=0	g=inf h=0		
g=5.0 h=34.0				g=inf h=0						g=2.0 h=85.0				g=inf h=0						
g=30.0 h=32.0	g=inf h=0	g=inf h=0		g=inf h=0	g=inf h=0	g=inf h=0	g=inf h=0	g=inf h=0	g=inf h=0	g=6.0 h=80.0	g=inf h=0	g=inf h=0		g=inf h=0	g=inf h=0	g=inf h=0	g=inf h=0	g=inf h=0	g=inf h=0	
g=155.0 h=30.0									g=inf h=0	g=14.0 h=75.0									g=inf h=0	
g=780.0 h=28.0		g=inf h=0	g=inf h=0	g=inf h=0	g=inf h=0	g=inf h=0	g=inf h=0	g=inf h=0	g=inf h=0	g=30.0 h=70.0		g=inf h=0	g=inf h=0	g=inf h=0	g=inf h=0	g=inf h=0	g=inf h=0	g=inf h=0	g=inf h=0	
g=3905.0 h=26.0				g=inf h=0					g=inf h=0	g=62.0 h=65.0				g=inf h=0					g=inf h=0	
j=19530.0 i=24.0	g=inf h=0	g=inf h=0	g=inf h=0	g=inf h=0	g=inf h=0	g=inf h=0	g=inf h=0	g=inf h=0	g=inf h=0	g=126.0 h=60.0	g=inf h=0	g=inf h=0	g=inf h=0	g=inf h=0	g=inf h=0	g=inf h=0	g=inf h=0	g=inf h=0	g=inf h=0	
j=97655.0 i=22.0)			g=inf h=0					g=inf h=0	g=254.0 h=55.0				g=inf h=0					g=inf h=0	
	0=2441405 =18.0	.012207030 :16.0	61035155 14.0	3 0 517578 12.0	052 587890	%2 939453 1.0	8 10469726 .0	567 348632	230670 43164 D	g=510.0 h=50.0		g=2046.0 h=40.0	g=4094.0 h=35.0	g=8190.0 h=30.0		g=32766.0 h=20.0		n=131070. n=10.0	0=262142.0 i=5.0	
g=inf h=0								g=47 h=0.0	683715820	g=inf h=0									g=524286.0 h=0.0	

$$a = 5.0, b = 2.0$$

$$a = 2.0, b = 5.0$$

Conclusion:

The paths are all different from the original weightless grid. However, all of the weighted paths are the same, just with different numbers attached for g() and h(). This could be because the heuristic is similar in the outputs that are weighted. Possible closer to each other than to the original unweighted heuristic.