

## Introduction

So, I chose "**Chebyshev Distance**" as my heuristic function, this function fits the requirements you asked, and it is admissible and consistent.

External Resources: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chebyshev\\_distance](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chebyshev_distance)

## Equation

$$D_{\text{Chebyshev}} = \max(|x_2 - x_1|, |y_2 - y_1|).$$

## Consistent

I will use the inequality of the triangle and I show that from every node  $n$ , there is a certain action  $a$  that creates the successor  $n'$ , and it meets the next equation: ( $\text{cost}(n, a, n')$  is the cost of taking action  $a$  and moving to node  $n'$ )

$$h(n) \leq \text{cost}(n, a, n') + h(n')$$

As I see it now  $h(n)$  is the minimum distance from  $n$  to the goal, this applies to any node in the system. I'm going to prove it by contradiction, let's say that  $h(n) > \text{cost}(n, a, n') + h(n')$  and the path contains  $n$  and  $n'$ , from there I see that I split the path to 2 parts, the first one is  $n$  to  $n'$  and the rest is from  $n'$ , let's build it as equation and I get  $h(n) = \text{cost}(n, a, n') + h(n')$ , but at the beginning, I said that  $h(n) > \text{cost}(n, a, n') + h(n')$ , therefore it cannot exist and this is **consistent**.

## Admissible

I define  $h^*(n)$  which is the true lowest cost from  $n$ , so here I need to prove that the heuristic function  $h(n) \leq h^*(n)$ .

As said above,  $h$  is the minimum distance to the goal, of course I avoid moving on cliffs since it is restricted in the task, now considering a grid that contains only 1 cost from node to node, I can see that I will get the cheapest cost since every move is the same as  $h^*(n)$ , when looking at different costs the distance calculation puts us in same cost as  $h^*(n)$  and therefore  $h(n) \leq h^*(n)$ , therefore it is Admissible.

As I showed the distance is consistent and admissible hence its optimal.