# **Assignment 1 Part 2 Search**

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### Question 1:

	Start10	Start12	Start20	Start30	Start40
UCS	2565	Mem	Mem	Mem	Mem
IDS	2407	13812	5297410	Time	Time
A*	33	26	915	Mem	Mem
IDA*	29	21	952	17297	112571

### Analysis:

*b:* average branching factor d: depth of the shallowest solution UCS Dijkstra is based on BFS, thus the time complexity and space complexity are both  $b^d$ . So, it's easy for it to run out of memory as step of moves becomes large.

IDS's time complexity is  $b^d$ , but the space complexity is bd. Thus, it will not run out of memory very soon. But time will still grow up rapidly as step of moves become large.

A\* search avoid a lot of meaningless branch of states so the nodes expanded will decrease a lot. But it stores all the nodes expanded in memory, so space complexity is  $b^d$ , and is possible to run out of memory.

 $\mathsf{IDA}^*$  improves  $\mathsf{A}^*$  by using DFS iteratively and stores only bd nodes, so it's unlikely to run out of memory unless step of moves is very large.

#### Question 2:

	Start50		Start60		Start64	
IDA*	50	14642512	60	321252368	64	1209086782
1.2	52	191438	62	230861	66	431033
1.4	66	116342	82	4432	94	190278
1.6	100	33504	148	55626	162	235848
Greedy	164	5447	166	1617	184	2174

(b) I modified the part of calculating f(n) function in the code. The original code was

$$F1$$
 is  $G1 + H1$ ,

If w = 1.2, which means  $f(n) = (2 - 1.2) \times g(n) + 1.2 \times h(n)$ Thus, I changed the code to

$$G1 is G1 * 0.4,$$

$$H1_{-}$$
 is  $H1 * 1.6$ ,

To change the implementation of f(n).

## Analysis:

 $\mathsf{IDA}^*$  uses f(n) = g(n) + h(n), and can always find the best solution. But the time cost is very high when step of moves is very large.

Greedy search uses f(n) = h(n). In this scenario, it can find the solution much faster no matter how complex the problem is. But the solution may not be optimal.

The new versions of IDA\* use  $f(n) = (2 - w) \times g(n) + w \times h(n)$ , where w = 1.2, 1.4, 1.6. If w = 1, it's IDA\* and if w = 2, it's Greedy search. These 3 algorithms combine the advantages of IDA\* and Greedy search. They have some optimality and save some time.

Thus, if we must find the optimal solution then IDA\* is preferred. If we focus on finding the solution very fast, then Greedy search is preferred. If we both want to save time and have some optimality, then we can change the w value and find a best w to meet our need.