

Lecture - 08

Best-first-Search: 1st algo of Informed Search.

- ये node/Vertex का expand करते होते
- ऐसा Vertex का visit करते होते
- Must be evaluated
- Evaluation function ***.
 - most-promising node.

Diff algos based on evaluation function.

Heuristic func.: Thumb Rule.

- No exact knowledge.
- Why 'thumb'?
- function पर input होती हिकाता है।

prob related information in Informed Search.

- computational Resource Budget is the limitation.
- Real Search tree not feasible
- Heuristic functions are used.

(n!) can be used to measure completeness

to be used as additional information

Optimal Path

- Multiple paths
- choose the minimum cost.

↑
Lineart distance

4 properties to

evaluate a Search Algorithm

① Complete: Solution exist काहि | असायिक algo

Solution देते क्या होते

② Optimal

लागि होता।

Solution मानव-ज्ञान से

लाभिक Best solution जाता होता होता।

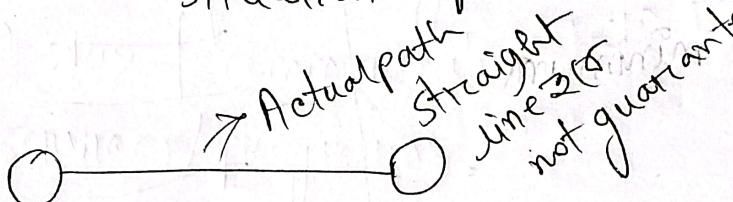
Evaluation func can be used to measure optimality.

→ Additional space to bookkeep \Rightarrow अधिक स्पैस
complete रूप।

→ heuristic function क्यानी Over-estimate करते होते।
heuristic cost \leq Actual Cost

Optimality: এখনো decide কোথা ফায়েল

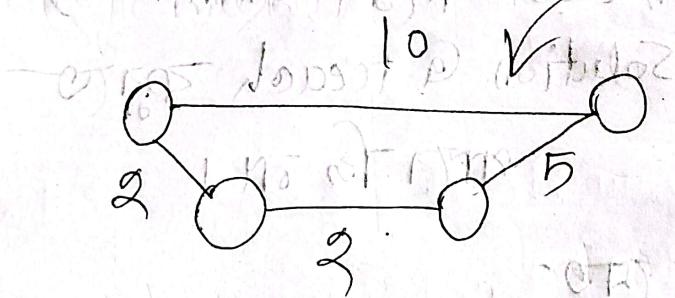
situation dependent



$$f(n) = g(n) + h(n)$$

n অথবা goal

straight / direct
paths not
always
optimal



A* Search:

$$f(n) = g(n) + h(n)$$

Real cost

হরিস্ত অর্থাৎ Summation

দ্রবণা করছি last

State পর্যন্ত কোন

cost & রয়েও আছে।

Admissible heuristics:

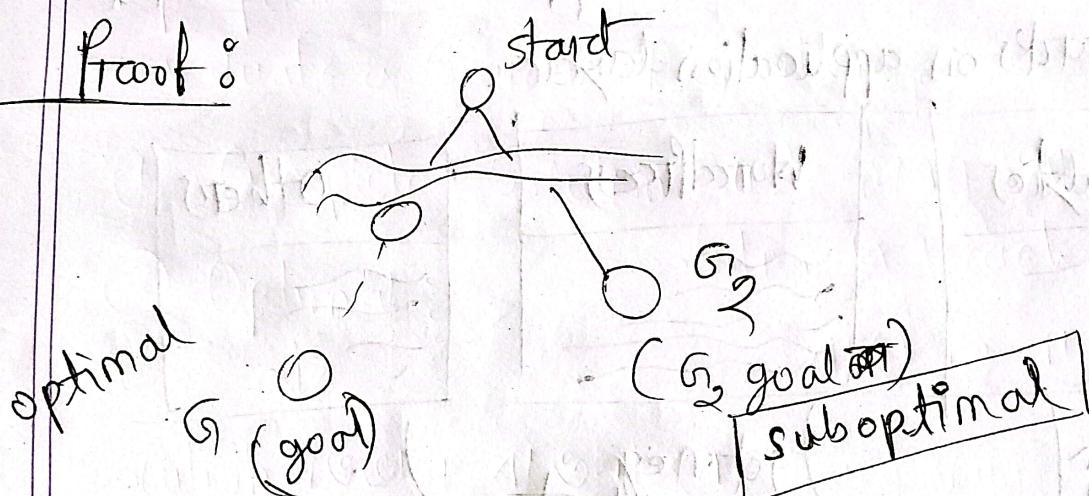
* Why A* search provides optimal solution?

* $\hat{h}(n)$ either true cost / optimal cost.

$$\Rightarrow h(n) \leq \hat{h}^*(n)$$

SLD = straight line distance

Proof:



From G_2 goal तरीक़,

$$f(G_2) = g(G_2) \quad // \quad R(G_2) = 0$$

$$\text{But } g(G_2) > g(G) \quad G_2 \text{ suboptimal}$$

$$f(G) = g(G) \quad // \quad f(G) = 0$$

$$f(G) = g(G) + 0$$

$$f(G_2) = g(G_2) + 0$$

$$\text{As, } g(G) < g(G_2)$$

$$\therefore f(G) < f(G_2)$$

\therefore We'll take this path

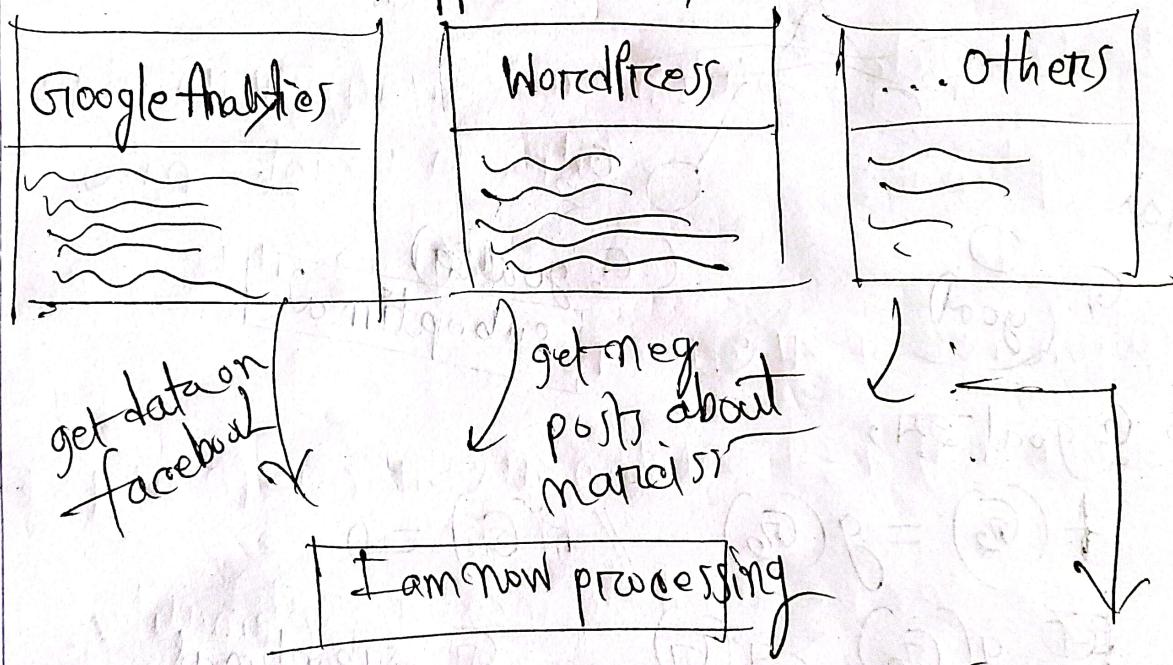
API

- What is API?

Application Programming Interface.

: A way of communication b/w two different services/programs

- Http API □ Communication happens over the internet
→ Works on application layer.



API framework

Http layers

इस API के
माध्यम से

Lecture-01

Local Search : (& Optimization)

- 1st single solution नियंत्रित करते हैं।
- only one „ „ is tracked.
- current state से neighbouring state द्वारा transition
 → long jump नहीं होता।
- final state तक तक यह जाते → jump धूपड़ी होती है।

Assuming : प्रारंभिक state तथा अन्यज्ञात almost same.

How to identify neighbour?

Correlation between Solutions ✓

Neighbouring State द्वारा measure कराते diff metrics.

- Local Search अपने memory द्वारा प्रयोग करते हैं।
 - ↑ Advantage
 - ↓
 - अपने मौजूदा reasonable solution.

Optimization prob : prob statement का superlative
degree Word शब्दों की तरफ़।

- अच्छी state द्वारा measure कराते objective
 func घटकर रखते हैं।

→ Concor prob & diff objective func മുണ്ട് ആണ് ।

Multi objective -

$$f_1 > f_2 > f_3$$

in terms of priority.

linear combination

$$= w_1 \times f_1 + w_2 \times f_2 + w_3 \times f_3$$

where $w_1 \gg w_2 \gg w_3$.

Optimization prob. path is not the target.

Highest/lowest val is preferred

over anything else.

Landscape c^α

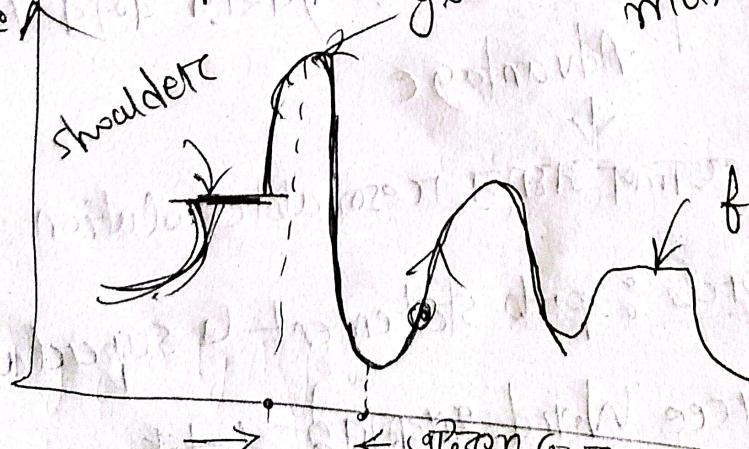
Obj func
val

global max (ഇത് അധികം മാത്രം വരുത്താൻ കൂടാൻ കൂടാൻ ഏറ്റവും ഉയർന്ന പോലെ)

flat local maximum

(ഏതു മുകളിൽ പൊതു മുകളിൽ കൂടാൻ കൂടാൻ ഏറ്റവും ഉയർന്ന പോലെ)

flat

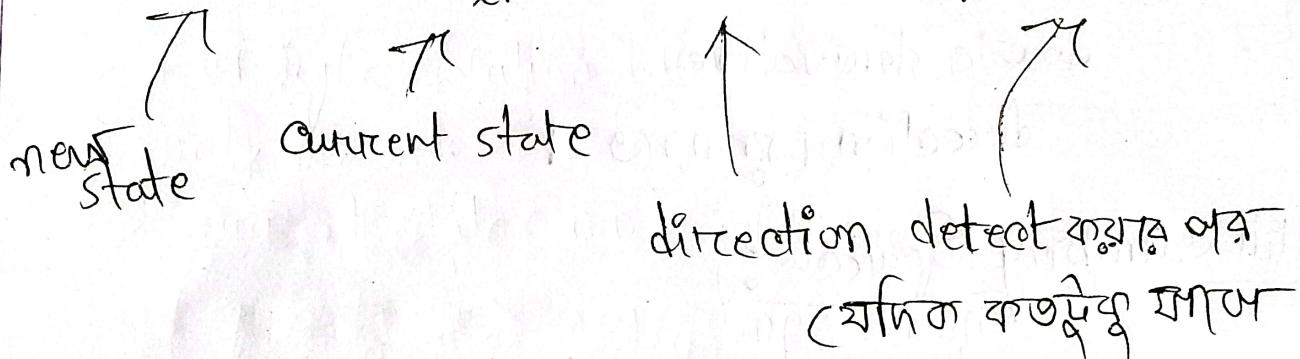


Shoulders എന്ന പാട്ടു നേരിട്ട് (Maximum) state space

$$\frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = 0$$

$$= x_{\text{old}} + d_i \times \eta_i$$

$$x_{\text{new}} = x_{\text{old}} + \text{direction} \times \text{step size}$$



- Iteratively progress.
- Neighbour \Leftrightarrow move \equiv step size একক শব্দ।
- Real prob's always have limit.

• Search process এর কৃত্য নিম্ন

Step Size কৃ-

কোষ্ট নিম্ন, " " শৈলি

(কম্প. ফিল্ট) time \uparrow budget \downarrow Step size \downarrow

(কম্প. ফিল্ট) time \downarrow budget \uparrow Step size \uparrow

or # of iterations.

// let's say - can't afford 40 iterations maybe.

\therefore যদি 35, 36 মাত্র, আমি last এর ফিল্ট।

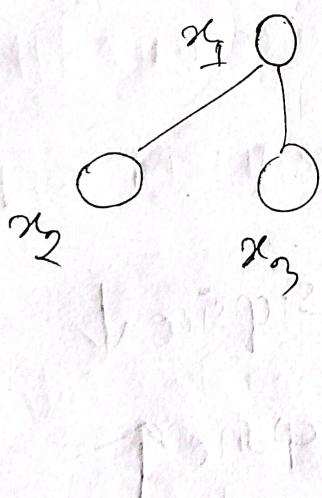
Hessian func?

double derivative.

direction ବିନ୍ଦୁକୁଣ୍ଡରେ ।

Hill climbing Search

- prob state \rightarrow node
 - answer π . set করুন ফিল
 - current state টাকা যাওয়ালা state max π দ্বারা স্থিত, তাকে " " এর children



Oxy (if $\Delta f_4 - x_4 > n_4$)_{max}

Current state ଏହି ମ୍ୟାର Successor.

ଏହା ଅନୁମତି କରିବାରେ ପରିବାରକୁ ଦେଇଲାମା ।

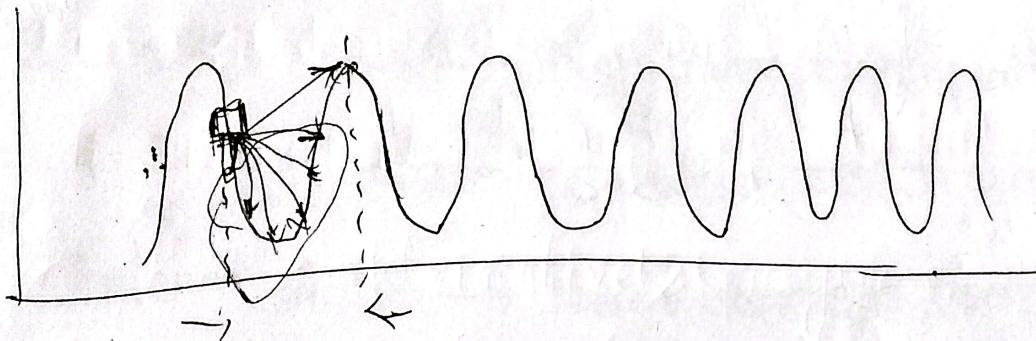
Why greedy Algo?

if VALUE[] < VALUE[0]]

• ~~Greedy~~ Algorithm
इसमें use करते हैं।

Hill-climbing algo // greedy

gradient Ascend algo → କ୍ଷେତ୍ର ଉଚ୍ଚତା ଲାଗୁ
" descend " → ନିମ୍ନତାମାତ୍ର ଲାଗୁ



Lecture-2

Greedy: Why hill-climbing algo is a greedy? ?

- greedy algo.
- We always move towards improvement

Local Search → Neighbors exploration.

ବୁଦ୍ଧି କୁଣ୍ଡଳ କେତେ ଟ୍ରାକ୍ କରିବାକୁ ?

Intermediate → Neighbors ଏବୁ ଆନନ୍ଦମାଳା. State.

Trapped at local optima.

ବୈୟ କାହେ ଆନନ୍ଦ ଉପାସ୍ନ କରି ?

- Search process ଏହି ଫିଲ୍ସି ରଞ୍ଜିମ୍ ଅନିଯନ୍ତ୍ରିତ ରାନ୍ଦମ

Initial point ଥୋଇ ବୁଦ୍ଧି କରିବାକୁ ?

ଏହି → i) Luck favor ବୁଦ୍ଧି

ii) Computational budget ଖାରେ.

- ଆନନ୍ଦମାଳା confirm ନା → ଆରଗ୍ଯୁ ମରାନ ଶାବ୍ଦୀ ହାଣ ନା ।

but ଆରଗ୍ଯୁଟା ଓ ସର୍ବେଶ୍ଵାଦୀ ଲାଗାଏନା ।

→ Solution এবং মুক্তি Random noise ✓

→ new Component add করুনাৰ্থে ।

1st Approach:

Random restart

constraint/motivation release

আজোর sol stored অবস্থায় Improvement এবং ফিক্স না।
ইয়ে না।

2nd Approach:

আজোর sol stored + Random noise added.

অন্তৰ্ভুক্ত base পুনৰুত্থান/ আন্তৰ্ভুক্ত আন্তৰ্ভুক্ত।

3rd Approach: Simulated Annealing + greedy.

A good property about greedy algo

→ Convergence faster by searching/going for the best.

In a given computational budget →

greedy local optima এ trap কৰল ব্যক্ত

ইয়ে অমৃত আৰু না।

A new algo:

convergence slow.

local optima আছে

বেশি হতে পারবে।

greedy

convergence fast.

local optima আছে

বেশি হতে পারবে না।

8-queen prob:

* Hill climbing Variation.

Drawback:

i) trapping prob. - ক্ষেপণকা prob. (সাও used হয়

ii) X

↓
convergence
property এতো)

Stochastic:

parent node $\xrightarrow[\text{func}]{\text{successor}}$ child nodes.

বেস্ট-আর্ড নির্ণয়

গুরু/best-এর তেরো \rightarrow ফি-কোনা। জি-best,
(কোন ক্ষমতা) \hookrightarrow Randomness.

Generation of Random Noise:

- distribution function.

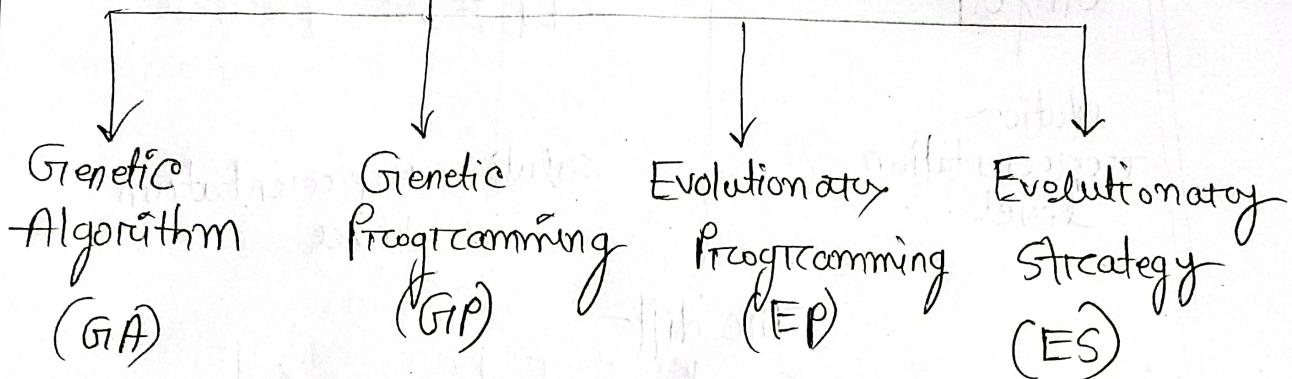
property - Overall space (মোট স্পেস) 10 bit pick

কারণত \rightarrow Uniformity (দৃঢ়ত হবে)

- Randomness (to some extent control)

কারণে পার্সে (by use of distributive function).

Evolutionary Algorithms



2 Basic Diff.:

- 1) Population of Solution
নিম্ন দেশ করুন।
∴ Multidirectional Search
- 2) Solution সী যদি তা করুন
fulfill করুন না।
→ Random Restart
→ নতুন এজ অ্যাপ্লি না।
→ Learned experience
+ evolutionary operator
নিম্ন solution quality
and improvement
করুন এবং করুন।

classical algo

- 1) One solution search

Unidirectional Search

A_1 A_i
 A_2 → applied to P
 \vdots
 A_N ⇒ if solution S_i
 satisfies my
 requirement, then

$\rightarrow A_i$ এর পারামিটার চেণ্ট
 (Random Restart)
 OR
 \rightarrow take A_i , apply on P
 Requirement Satisfy? OK.

GA, GP	EP, ES
solution representation level	solution representation level
The diff is at operator level	

GA	GP
solution = non-tree	solution = Tree

- ⇒ Genetic Algorithm: গোল্ডের্জ এর পদ - *
- natural selection
 - natural genetic
 - survival of fittest
- solution req fulfill লা কৃত কৰা
 (মাত্র লা কৰিয়ে সুস্থিত কৰা কৰা
 হাত কৰা হয়)

Evolutionary operators \rightarrow crossover, mutation.

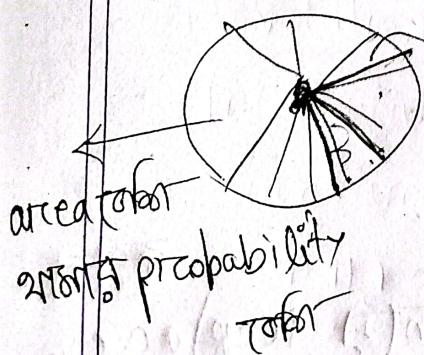
- ① Random Sol generation
- ② Evaluation: কোণের পরামর্শ করে কাউন্ট করা
selection operator.

- // অনাদের objective 6-bit এর highest number (যার decimal value 63)
- // 6-bit highest number - কোণের পরামর্শ করে কাউন্ট
Either target or not.

Percent Selection: কাউন্ট করে নিম্ন সাধারণ অংশের বাবে.

- // threshold val এর চেয়ে কম কাউন্ট করা
- // " " " " " " " " " " " "
- // অনাদের Randomness ও কাউন্ট.

Roulette Wheel Selection.



area বিত্ত

প্রাণীর probability

বাস্ত.

fitness score অন্যান্য

we can assign area

for solution এর বিত্ত

selected হওয়া পাই - অসুস্থির উন্নতি

ক্ষেত্র পর্য করলে - Mapping point.

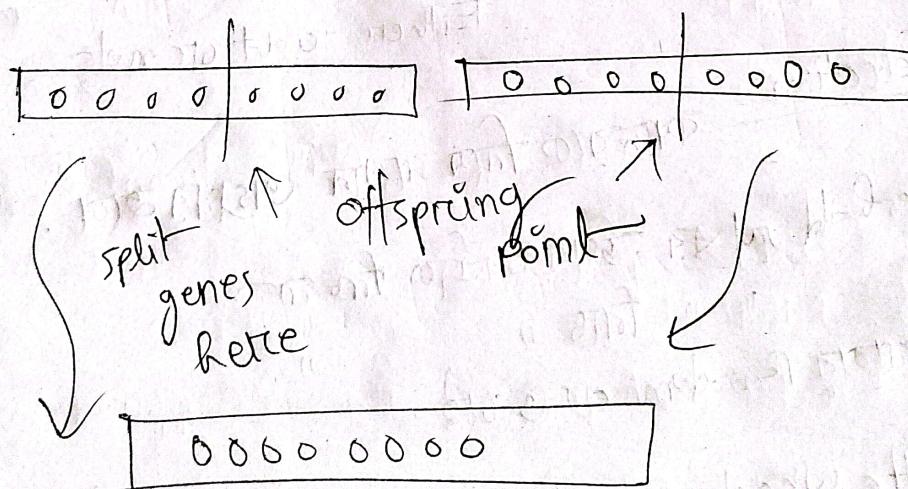
operator: Crossover, improvement operator.

Parents

children (for characteristics
Inherit करते)

+ Environmental influence

Simulation करते हुए crossover apply करते।



□ Mutation operator: applied on children

Replacement: for parent तिनों रूपाँ

" offspring, " "

parent के बदला करते हुए offspring fit तेजी से replace करते हुए

Result

①

cross over : genes changed
mutation : ~~old goat~~ "

②

crossover applied on children

mutation " " offspring

Lecture -

Operators.

1. Fitness based selection .
2. Crossover / Recombination .
3. Mutation .

Search algorithms main components:

• Balancing between exploration and exploitation .

• Which point to consider for crossover?

Let, कोण प्रब एवं Solution का नंबर है-

मुद्दिम → अवासि
Recombination
operator can
easily be used
binary → decimal
decimal → binary
वृ मध्य conversion

Ex. 7.3 9.2 5.4

- binary representation ✓
- crossover ✓

* cross-over में कौन से असंगत वे कड़ी शाय
(decimal point एवं left/right)

आनंद प्र० आरे याही binary representation नाही ।

$$x_1 (7.3)$$

$$x_2 (9.2)$$

$$x' = \frac{x_1 + x_2}{2} * u$$

constant factor
(values between 0 & 1)

$$x'' = (1-u) * \frac{x_1 + x_2}{2}$$

मध्य परेंट एवं info carry करत्या ।

■ Mutual operator applied on offspring

$$\boxed{0.01 \sim 0.01}$$

$$x' = x' \pm \eta$$

■ crossover फॅस्ट ऑफ्स्प्रिंग

~~1 फॅस्ट ऑफ्स्प्रिंग~~

disrupting operator

दृढ़ दृढ़ ऑफ्स्प्रिंग

fine-tuning operator

दृढ़ ऑफ्स्प्रिंग

Search space: big changes from exploration
small changes from exploitation.

big changes

are allowed

Probability:

starting cross ↑ mutation ↓
ending cross ↓ mutation ↑

can be controlled
by probability.

end of GA.

Simulated Annealing

Heat bath (a solid fog) at
temperature high, then gradually

Solid — Iron / Metal ~ (1000°C)

Normal property

— କୌଣସିଲେ ଶାମ୍ରାଜୀ

২৬৮৭ ০০)

प्राचीन इतिहास के
क्रम से।

→ **atom mobility** (atom mobility higher)
then **viscosity** (atom mobility lower)

* Metal properties

→ ଏତ୍ଯା ତେଣେ ନୟା

reverse form

→ Algo

$$x_1 \xrightarrow{a} x_2 \leftarrow \begin{array}{l} \text{some of} \\ x_2 = f_2 \end{array}$$

Score of
X = 61

if x_2 is better than x_1

$$\therefore f_2 \parallel \parallel \parallel f_1$$

~~eff~~ better

इम → १००%

—on a u-state
for which accept —
no 1 chance

Liq. Solid & State

energy

Eg

E

SA) better? Accept, reject
WITH probability.

greedy) better? Accept, Reject

Local minima is a bottleneck of greedy search algo
→ This can be solved with SA.

∴ Local optima is trap \rightarrow probability and J

* Search Algorithms → GA or SA

Lecture-

Simulated Annealing:

if $E_j \leq E_i$

$$P(\text{accept}) = 1$$

$$\exp\left(\frac{E_i - E_j}{k_B T}\right)$$

≥ 1 different
energy point.

Temperature.

Boltzmann Constant.

$$x = x_1, x_2, x_3, \dots, x_n$$

$$f(x)$$

•

• $f(x + \Delta x)$ // objective function Val

दोनों Val के बीच compare करते होंगे।

→ \pm difference

→ ratio

$$P = \frac{\text{यहें चाहे}}{\text{यहें अक्तुल}}$$

Page = 8 ; eq (1.3)

$\alpha^{(0)}$ → iteration number. \rightarrow random number with probability dist function.

How to generate Δn in multidimensional space?

Random number generation (pdf (probability distribution function)) use कठोर रूप।

Distribution function has 3 characteristics.

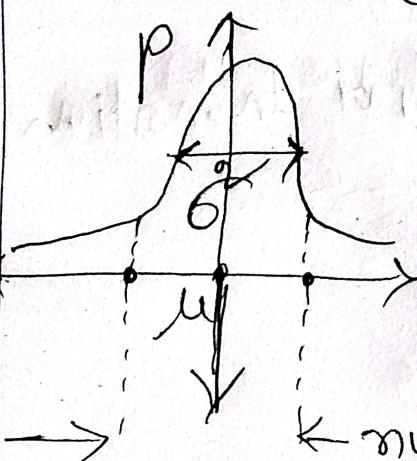
1) Gaussian distⁿ : (mean, variance).

mean

{ Non-decreasing
right-continuous
normalized.

pdf → probability distⁿ func.

{ μ = mean
 σ^2 = variance of " "



→ k numbers
generate इसके-

probability अपार्ट-

जीवन (mean एवं standard deviation)

→ jump-gaussian
applicable नहीं

→ दूसरा Cauchy distⁿ
func use कठोर रूप।

Δx वैधिक \rightarrow Variance \uparrow अन्तर्गत function.

Variance \downarrow यह value एकमानीय \rightarrow अटेंडेंट jump -

" \uparrow value ज्ञान वर्णन के scattered. \rightarrow अपेक्षित वर्णन,

वर्तुल वर्तुल jump

क्षयक factor

अपेक्षित use

ज्ञान वर्णन

II 5th: gradual cooling \rightarrow cooling schedule?

i) initial temp

ii) final temp

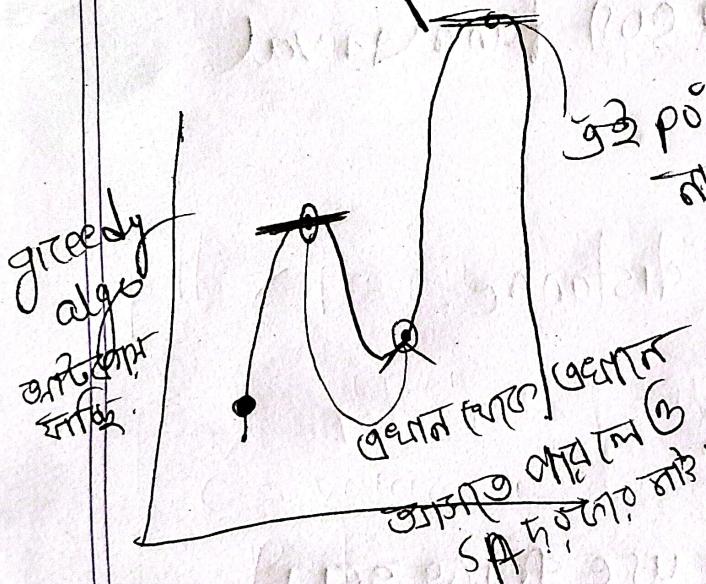
iii) rate of decimation

iv) start temperature \Rightarrow from max अटी transition allowed.

A very

- 1) $T_0 = \text{high temperature}$
- 2) Decrement Rule / Procedure.
- 3) Stopping Criteria
- 4) No of state transition at each temperature.

User
defined
parameters



point over current min (or optimal but renewal for all each updated)

Lecture -

Gradient Descent:

let, a cost function = \mathcal{C}

(যা function objective কৃতি টানি = X)

variables = $x_1 x_2 x_3 \dots x_n$

Optimization: n সংখ্যক component এর এনেল মাপ

value choose কৃতি টানি যাতে cost function val

max/min হুয়ো।

সম্ভব দূর কর move \rightarrow min distance.

gradient?

n সংখ্যক Variable

\rightarrow partial derivative use কৃতি হৈ।

$$X_{\text{new}} = X_{\text{old}} + \frac{\partial \mathcal{C}}{\partial x_i} \eta_a$$

minimize কৃতি টানি \rightarrow \downarrow direction

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{C}}{\partial x_i}$$

* attribute 1 টি
একালে complete derivative

gradient
descent
হৈ।

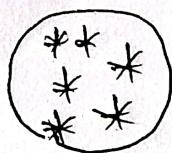
II Learning as Optimization

* Erroneous decision boundary

* Learning algorithm - data driven

Example একটি discriminative feature.

আলাদা করা হয়।



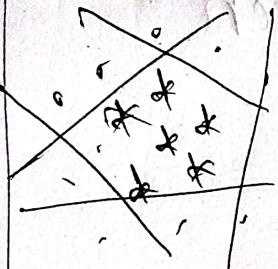
→ straight line fit

আলাদা করা যাবে।

→ Multiple lines can be used also

→ NN → একটি decision boundary (linear)
combine করে একটি

→ Non-linear decision boundary



attribute
class label

Dataset: $\{(x_1, c_1), (x_2, c_2), (x_3, c_3)\}$

Learning machine determines the relation
between x_i and c_j .

SVM → Modeling concept (Decision boundary)

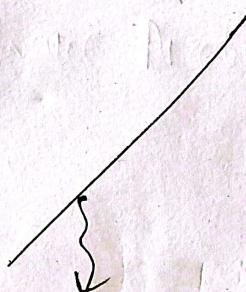
NN

A func can be

$$\rightarrow \text{Sign}(w \cdot x)$$

learning model parameters

let a decision boundary, is this not aligned



how we found this?

$$y = mx + c$$

↓
learning machine parameters

$$f(x, w)$$

$$\{m, c\}$$

$$\text{let, } y = f(x) = x^2 - 3x + 5$$

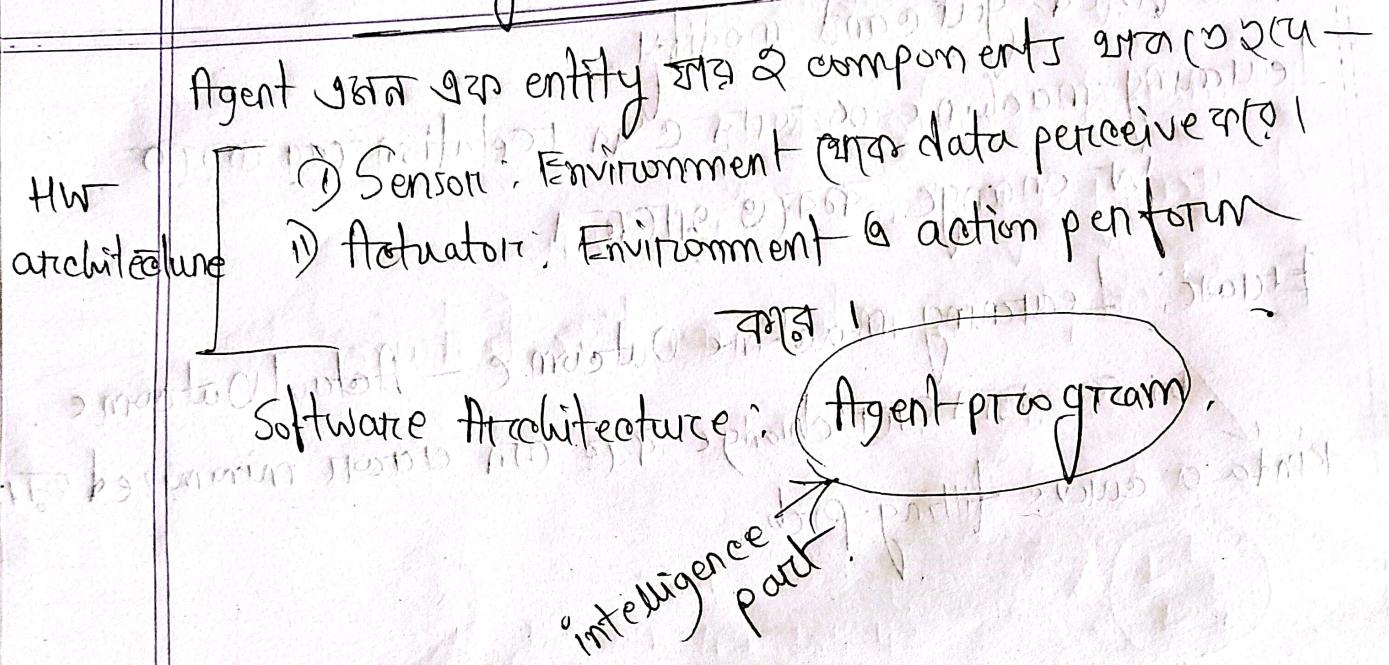
↑
functional expression.

5

data fixed, you can't modify
Learning machine or काढ़े देखे त्वरण रखे रखो
w change करवा दो भाई !

Error: Learning Machine Outcome - Actual Outcome
w के एकल बदले change करे में error minimized हो।
kinda a curve fitting prob.

Intelligent Agent



Rational agent:

ଯଦି agent ଓର୍ଖା ପରିପରାମରଣ କରିବାକୁ କାହାରେ କାହାରେ କାହାରେ ।

performance metric ଆଛି ।

Autonomous Agent:

Agent action depends on its experience and perception (from sensor).

Non-deterministic
uncertain
environment
(& preferable).

∴ learning component—
ଶବ୍ଦାତ୍ମକ ରୀପ ।

ଏହା ହେଉଁ ଅଧିକ ଗ୍ରହଣ କରିବାକୁ ପାଇଁ ପାଇଁ ।

Expert System in 90's.

knowledge द्वारा knowledge generate
कारण अवलोकित intelligent.

Task Environment:

P E A S description.

performance

time to

complete

the course

environment

actuators

Sensor

agent के task basis एवं create करता है।

basic

idea

मनोरूप

IDEA

SA गति

Evolution Algo- total मर्केड

A* Search गति

X