

A* Search Algorithm

- A* Search is the one of the best and popular technique used in path-finding.
- It has combined features of [Uniform Cost Search] and [greedy best-first search] by which it solve the problem efficiently.
- A* Search algorithm finds the shortest path through the search space using the heuristic function.
- It uses heuristic function $h(n)$ and cost to reach the node 'n' from start state.

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

estimated cost \leftarrow $f(n)$ \downarrow $g(n)$ \leftarrow heuristic value (child node).
cost to reach the node

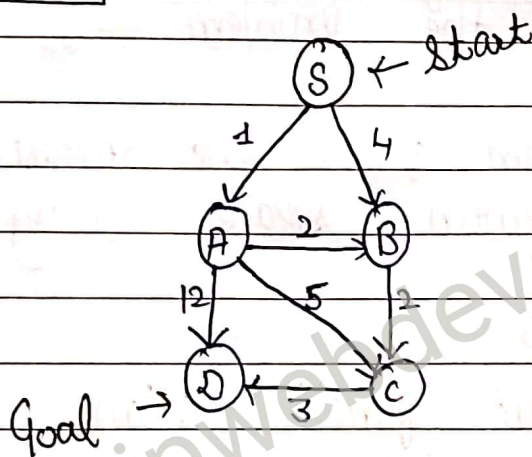
Advantages

- Best Searching Algorithm.
- Optimal and Complete.
- Solving complex problems.

Disadvantages

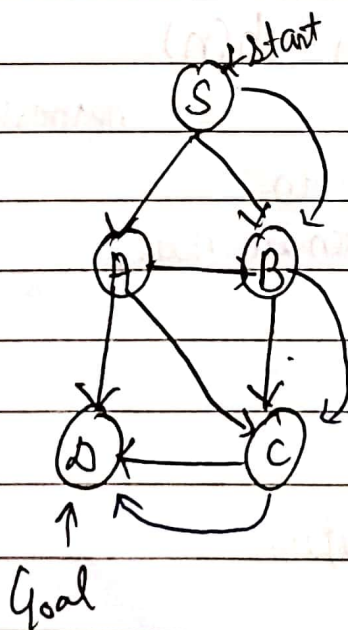
- It does not always produce shortest path.
- It has some complexity issues.

Example



State	$h(n)$
S	7
A	6
B	2
C	1
D	0

Sol:-



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

$$(i) S \rightarrow A = 1 + 6 = 7$$

$$\checkmark S \rightarrow B = 4 + 2 = 6$$

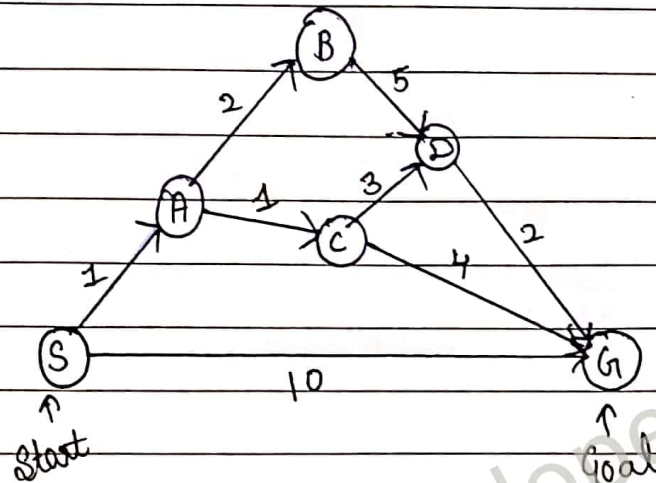
$$(ii) S \rightarrow B \rightarrow C = 4 + 2 + 1 = 7$$

$$(iii) S \rightarrow B \rightarrow C \rightarrow D =$$

$$4 + 2 + 3 + 0 = 9$$

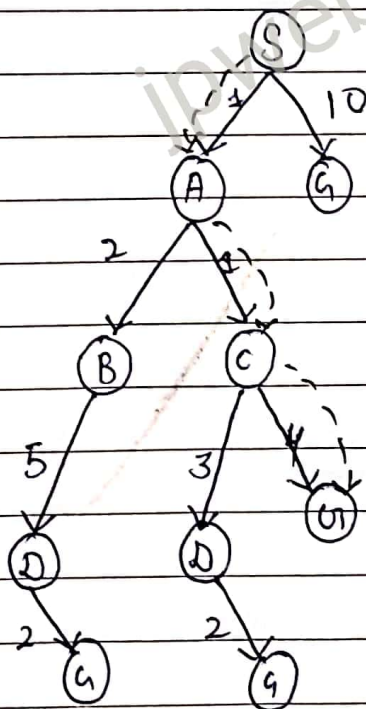
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(II) Example of A* Algorithm



State	$h(n)$
S	5
A	3
B	4
C	2
D	6
G	0

Solution



$\{S, 5\}$

(i) $\checkmark S \rightarrow A (1+3 = 4) (A, 4)$

$S \rightarrow G (10+0) = 10 (G, 0)$

(ii) $\checkmark S \rightarrow A \rightarrow C = 1+1+2 = 4$

$(S \rightarrow A \rightarrow B = 1+2+4 = 6)$

(iii) $S \rightarrow A \rightarrow C \rightarrow D = 1+1+3+6 = 11$

$\checkmark S \rightarrow A \rightarrow C \rightarrow G = 1+1+4 = 6$

(iv) $S \rightarrow A \rightarrow C \rightarrow G$ it provides optimal path with cost 6.

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