

Ejercicio 1 - Búsqueda en profundidad

Algoritmo = LIFO

Función sucesora = $\uparrow \downarrow \leftarrow \rightarrow$

	N		U	S
K	M	e	T	R
J	L			Q
I		O	A	P
H	F		i	
G	E	C	B	D

SÍN LIMITE

E = { } F = {i} T(i) = F

E = {i} F = {A,B} T(B) = F

E = {i,B} F = {A,C,D} T(D) = F

E = {i,B,D} F = {A,C} T(C) = F

E = {i,B,D,C} F = {A,E} T(E) = F

E = {i,B,D,C,E} F = {A,F,G} T(G) = F

E = {i,B,D,C,E,G} F = {A,F,H} T(H) = F

E = {i,B,D,C,E,G,H} F = {A,F,I} T(I) = F

E = {i,B,D,C,E,G,H,I} F = {A,F,J} T(J) = F

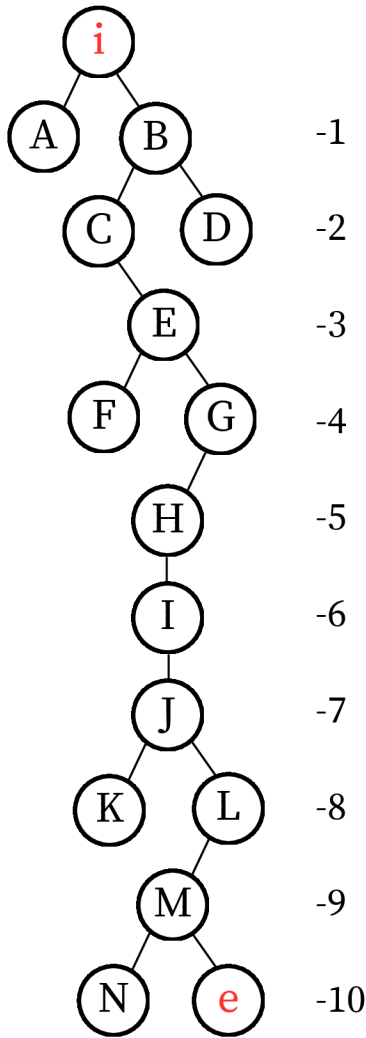
E = {i,B,D,C,E,G,H,I,J} F = {A,F,K,L} T(L) = F

E = {i,B,D,C,E,G,H,I,J,L} F = {A,F,K,M} T(M) = F

E = {i,B,D,C,E,G,H,I,J,L,M} F = {A,F,K,N,e} T(e) = T

E = {i,B,D,C,E,G,H,I,J,L,M,e} F = {A,F,K,N}

Solución: i B C E G H I J L M e



CON LÍMITE DE PROFUNDIDAD 6

E = { } F = {i} T(i) = F

E = {i} F = {A,B} T(B) = F

E = {i,B} F = {A,C,D} T(D) = F

E = {i,B,D} F = {A,C} T(C) = F

E = {i,B,D,C} F = {A,E} T(E) = F

E = {i,B,D,C,E} F = {A,F,G} T(G) = F

E = {i,B,D,C,E,G} F = {A,F,H} T(H) = F

E = {i,B,D,C,E,G,H} F = {A,F,I} T(F) = F

E = {i,B,D,C,E,G,H,F} F = {A,I} T(A) = F

E = {i,B,D,C,E,G,H,F,A} F = {I,O,P} T(P) = F

E = {i,B,D,C,E,G,H,F,A,P} F = {I,O,Q} T(Q) = F

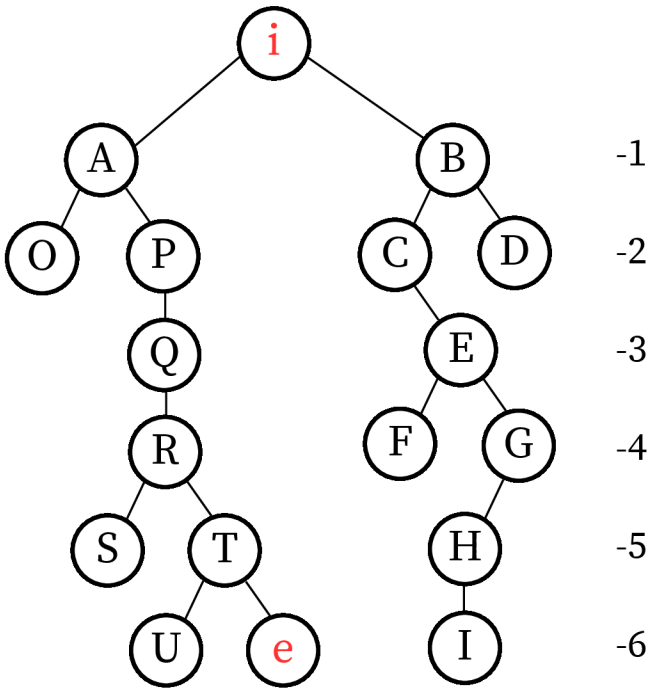
E = {i,B,D,C,E,G,H,F,A,P,Q} F = {I,O,R} T(R) = F

E = {i,B,D,C,E,G,H,F,A,P,Q,R} F = {I,O,S,T} T(T) = F

E = {i,B,D,C,E,G,H,F,A,P,Q,R,T} F = {I,O,S,U,e} T(e) = T

E = {i,B,D,C,E,G,H,F,A,P,Q,R,T,e} F = {I,O,S,U}

Solución: i A P Q R T e



¿Qué sucede si el límite de profundidad es de 5?

En el caso de establecer un límite de profundidad 5, no se encontraría la solución. Esto se debería a un fracaso de tipo “valor de corte”.