

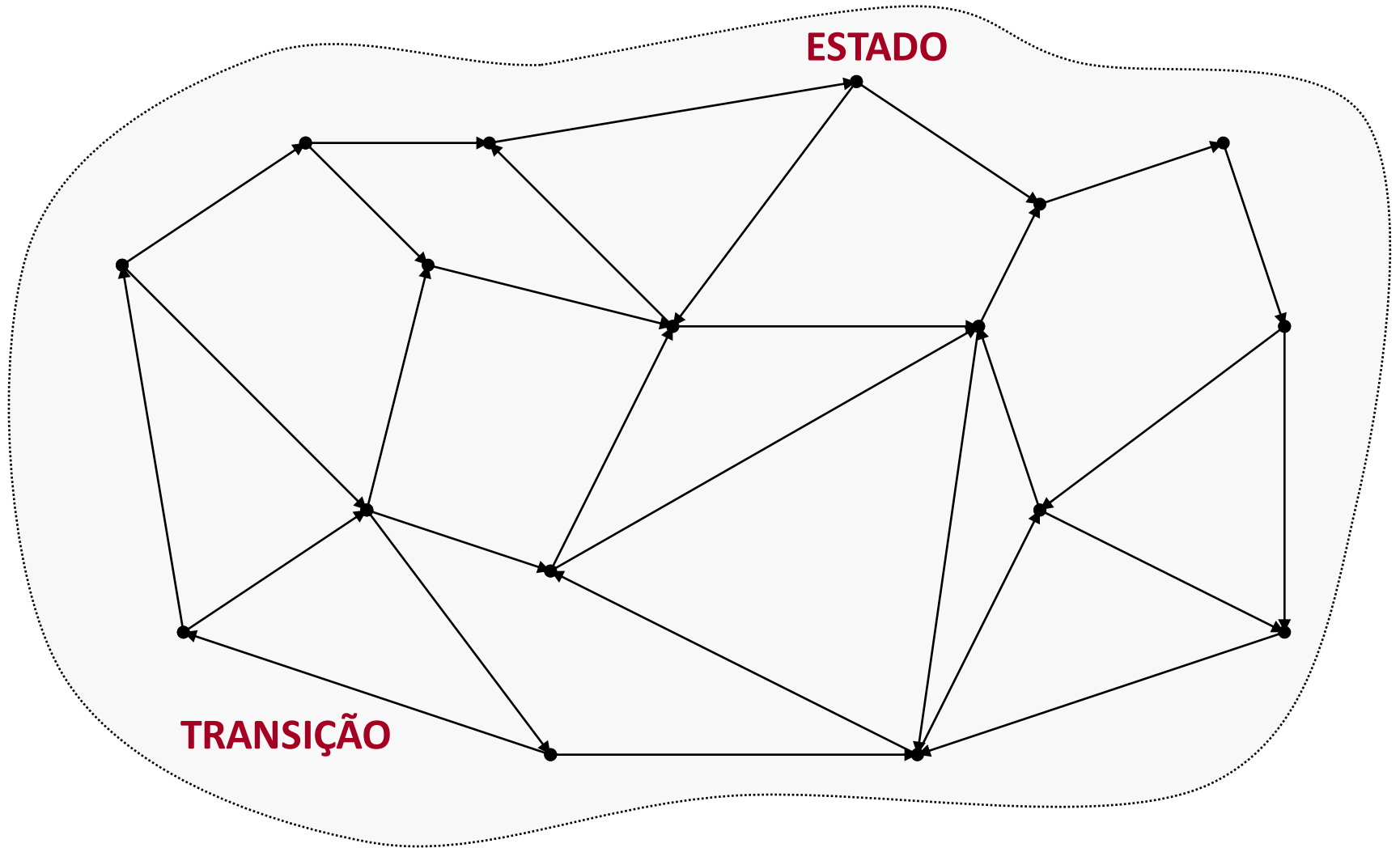
PROCURA EM ESPAÇOS DE ESTADOS

(PARTE 1)

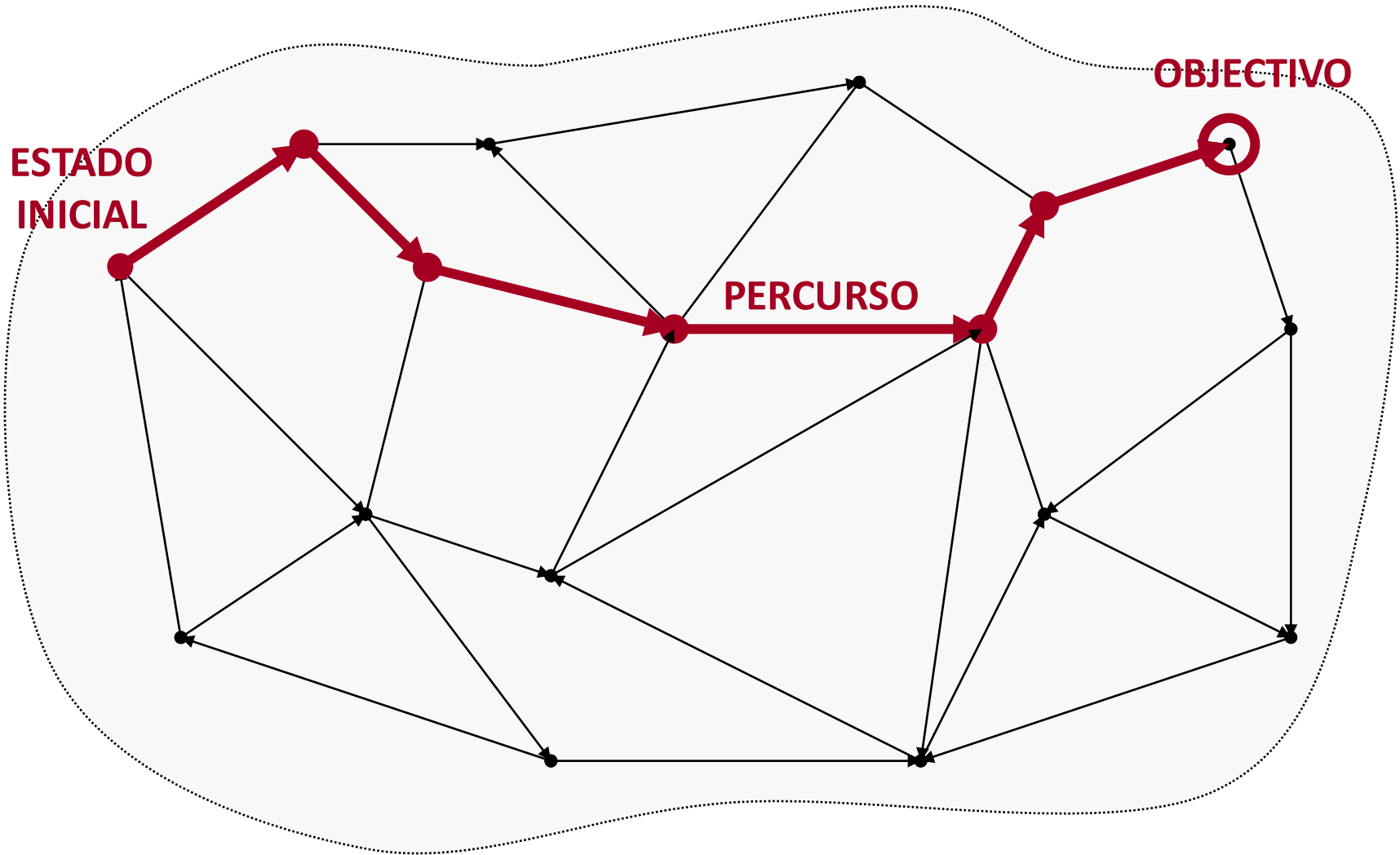
Luís Morgado

2015

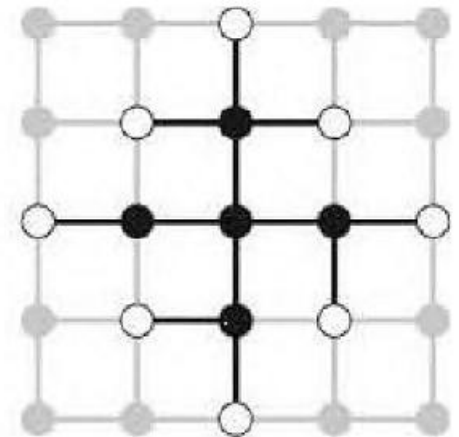
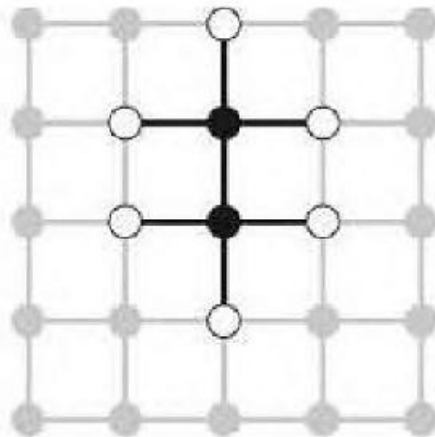
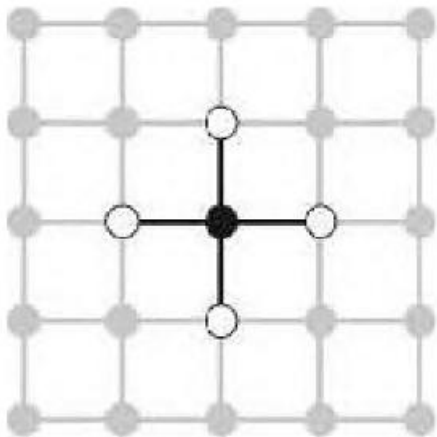
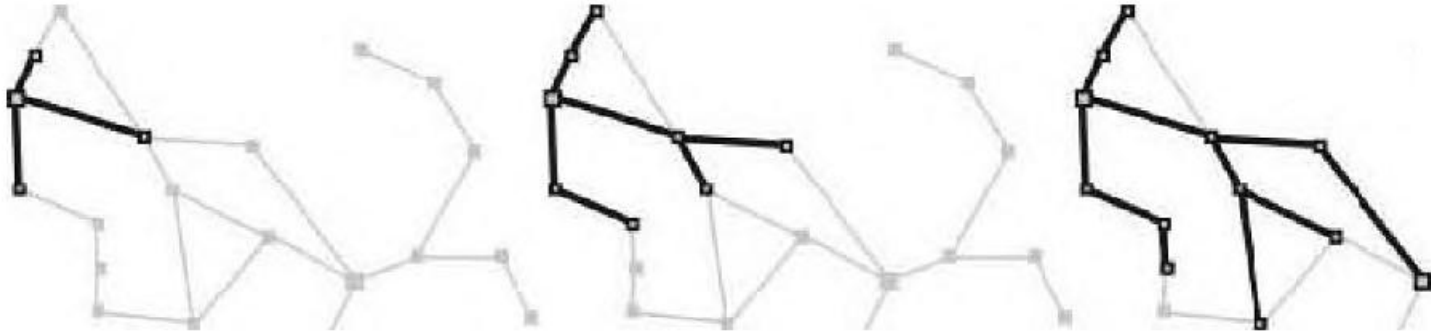
ESPAÇO DE ESTADOS



ESPAÇO DE ESTADOS



PROCURA EM ESPAÇOS DE ESTADOS



PROCURA EM ESPAÇOS DE ESTADOS

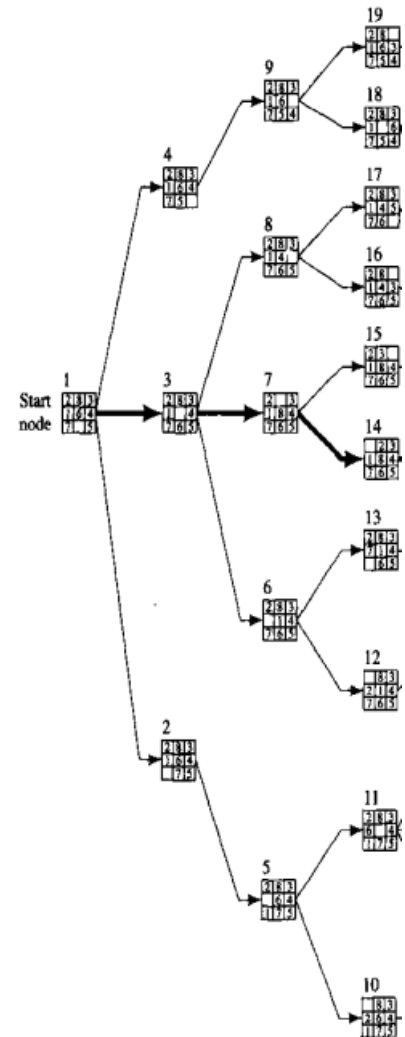
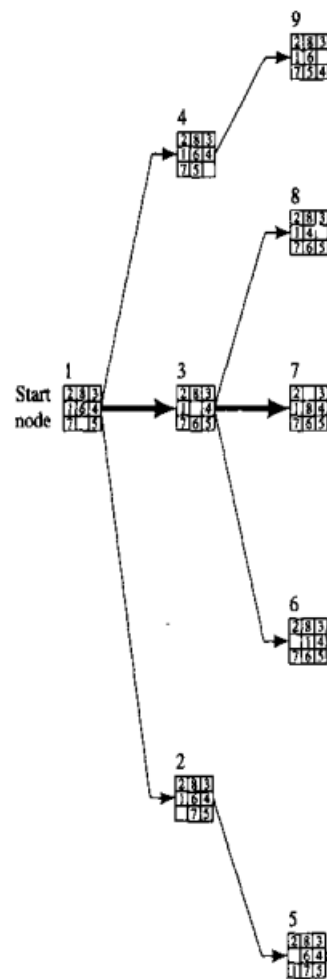
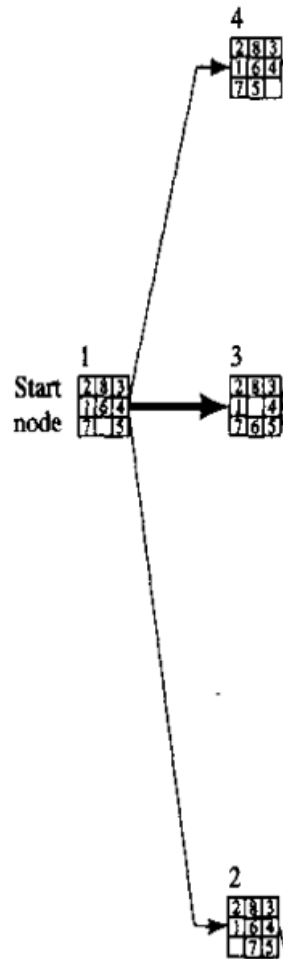
| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 2 | 8 | 3 |
| 1 | 6 | 4 |
| 7 | | 5 |



| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 8 | | 4 |
| 7 | 6 | 5 |

Start node
1

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 2 | 8 | 3 |
| 1 | 6 | 4 |
| 7 | | 5 |

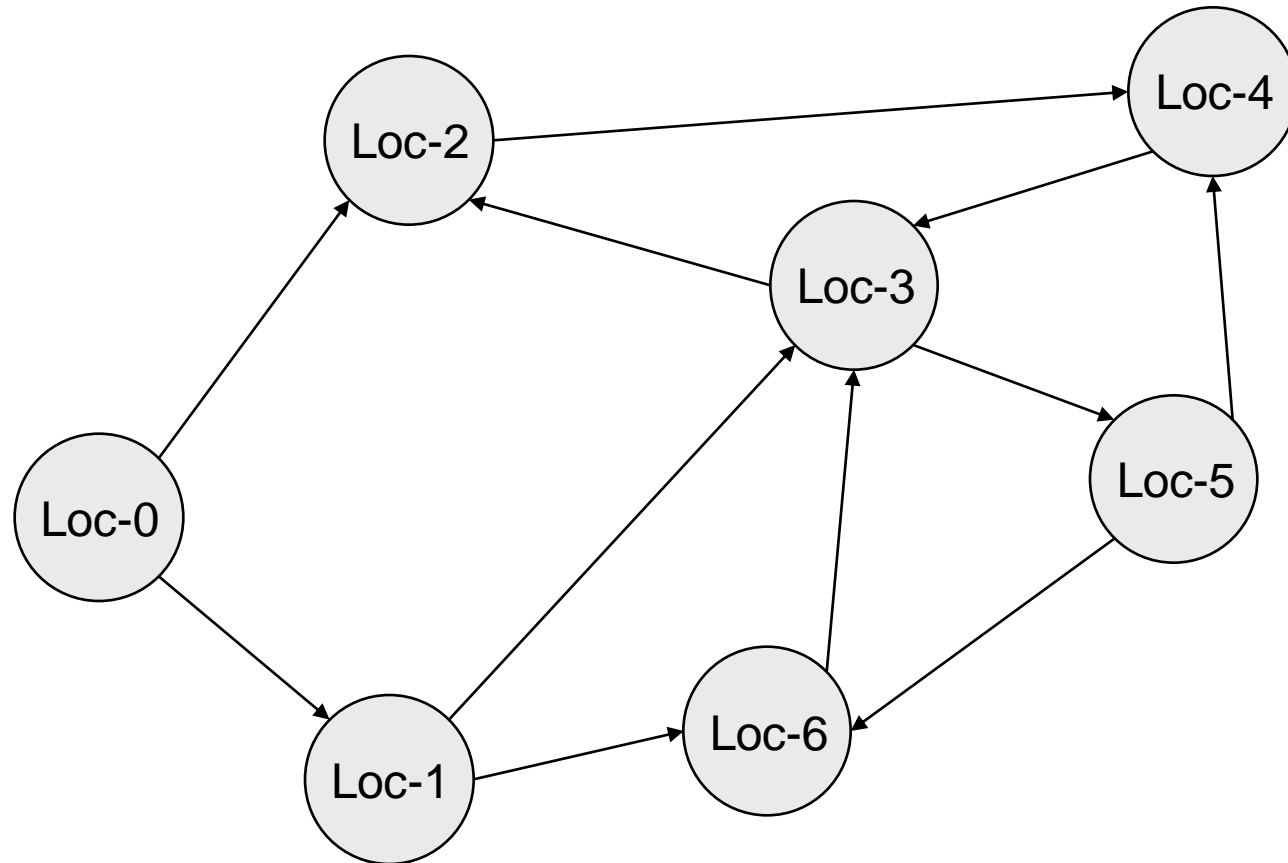


EXEMPLO: SISTEMA DE TRANSPORTES

LIGAÇÕES EXISTENTES:

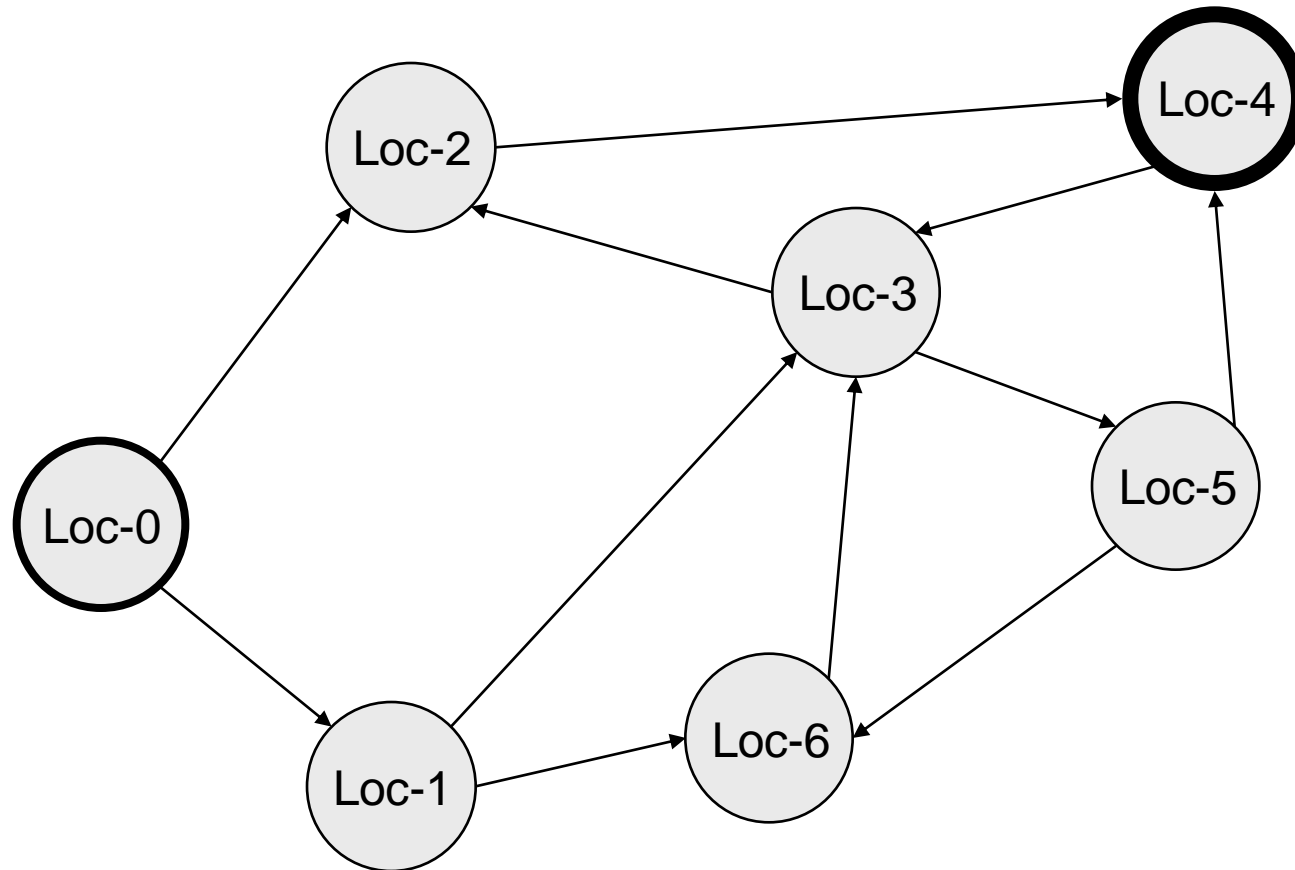
| Localidade inicial | Localidade final | Custo |
|--------------------|------------------|-------|
| Loc-0 | Loc-1 | 5 |
| Loc-0 | Loc-2 | 25 |
| Loc-1 | Loc-3 | 12 |
| Loc-1 | Loc-6 | 5 |
| Loc-2 | Loc-4 | 30 |
| Loc-3 | Loc-2 | 10 |
| Loc-3 | Loc-5 | 5 |
| Loc-4 | Loc-3 | 2 |
| Loc-5 | Loc-6 | 8 |
| Loc-5 | Loc-4 | 10 |
| Loc-6 | Loc-3 | 15 |

REPRESENTAÇÃO DO ESPAÇO DE ESTADOS



GRAFO DO ESPAÇO DE ESTADOS

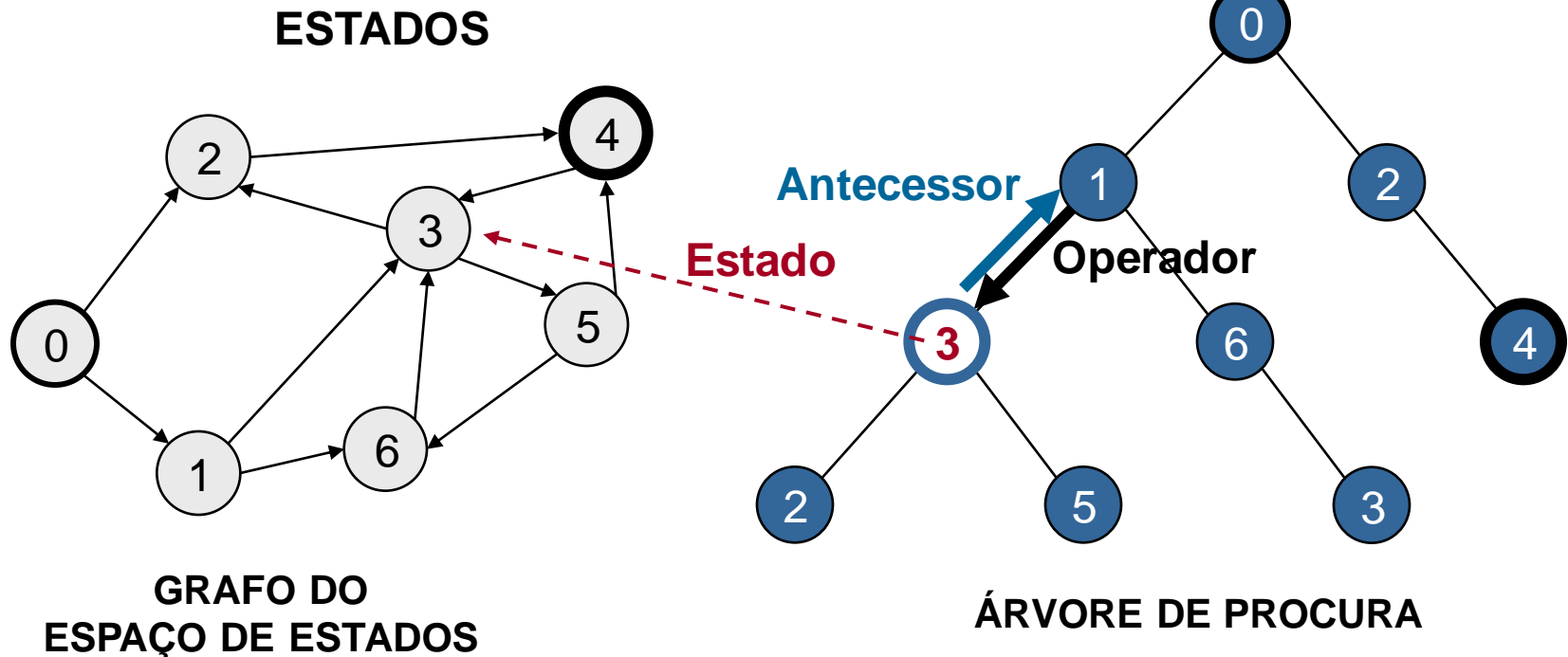
TRAJECTO ENTRE Loc-0 e Loc-4 ?



GRAFO DO ESPAÇO DE ESTADOS

PROCESSO DE PROCURA

- Exploração sucessiva do espaço de estados
- Etapa de procura: **Nó**
- Árvore de procura
 - Raiz: **Nó**(*Estado inicial*)



RACIOCÍNIO ATRAVÉS DE PROCURA

- **Estado**

- Define situação

- **Operador**

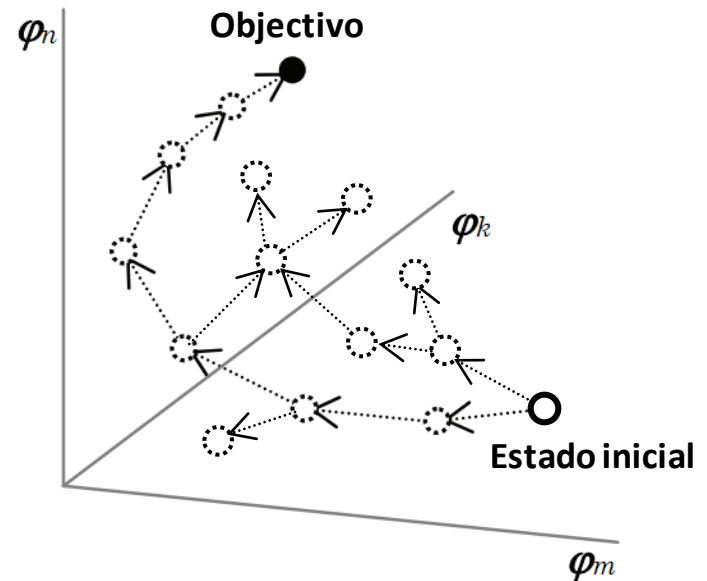
- Define transformação
(**transição** de estado)
- Custo

- **Problema**

- Estado inicial
- Objectivo
- Operadores

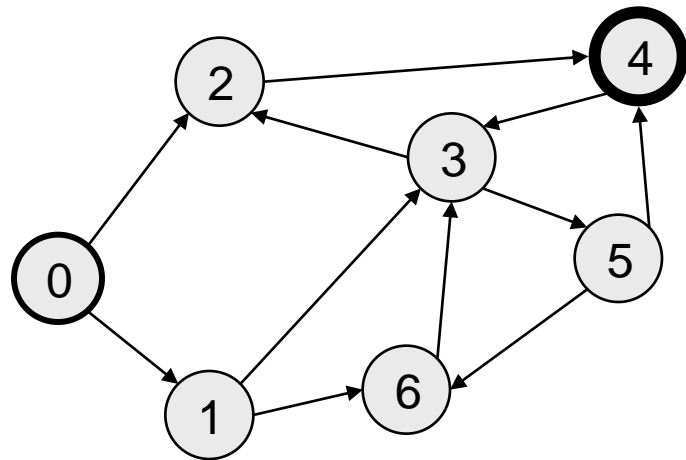
- **Solução**

- Percurso (**plano** de acção)

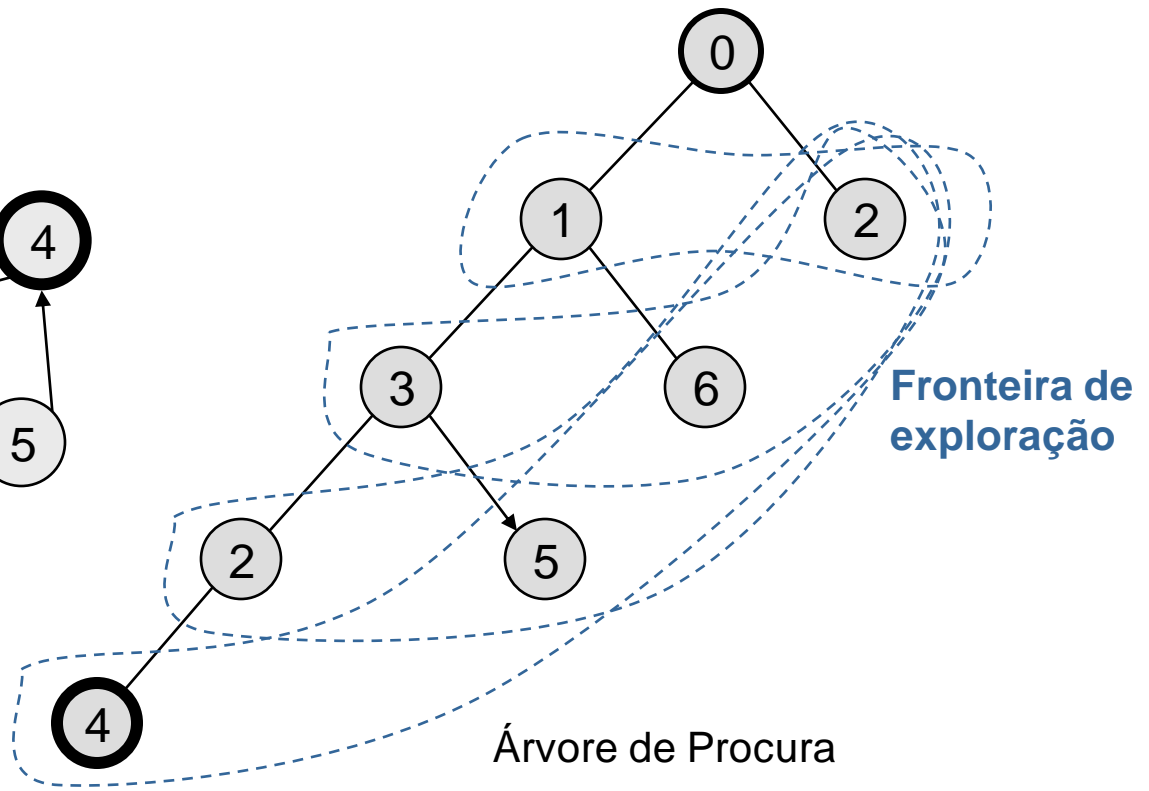


MÉTODOS DE PROCURA

- Estratégia de controlo
 - Explorar primeiro os nós mais **recentes**

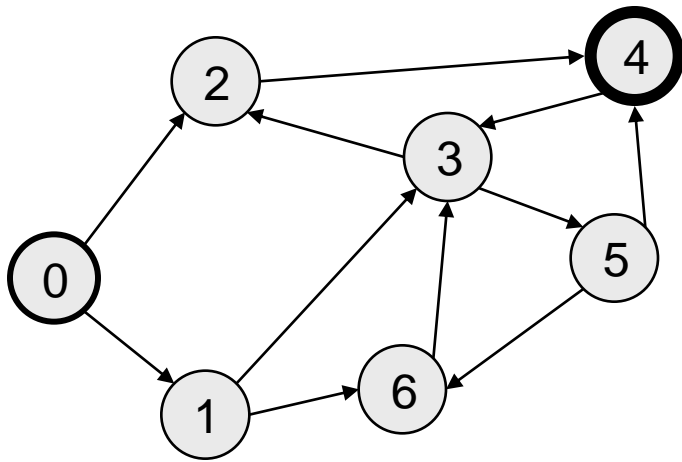


Grafo do
Espaço de Estados

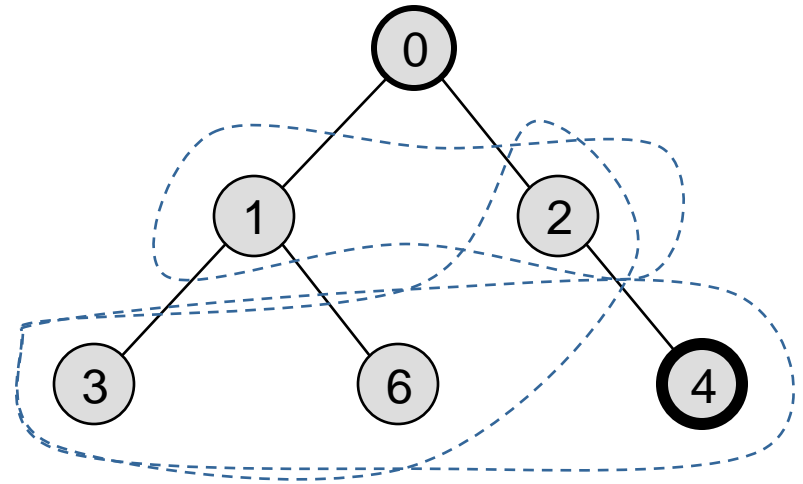


MÉTODOS DE PROCURA

- Estratégia de controlo
 - Explorar primeiro os nós mais **antigos**



Grafo do
Espaço de Estados



Árvore de Procura

PROCURA EM ESPAÇOS DE ESTADOS

DEFINIÇÃO DO PROBLEMA

```
datatype PROBLEM  
  components: INITIAL-STATE, OPERATORS, GOAL-TEST, PATH-COST-FUNCTION
```

MÉTODO GERAL DE PROCURA

```
function GENERAL-SEARCH(problem, QUEUING-FN) returns a solution, or failure  
  nodes ← MAKE-QUEUE(MAKE-NODE(INITIAL-STATE[problem]))  
  loop do  
    if nodes is empty then return failure  
    node ← REMOVE-FRONT(nodes)  
    if GOAL-TEST[problem] applied to STATE(node) succeeds then return node  
    nodes ← QUEUING-FN(nodes, EXPAND(node, OPERATORS[problem]))  
  end
```

Figure 3.10 The general search algorithm. (Note that QUEUING-FN is a variable whose value will be a function.)

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