

Hamming Distance

↑  
Admissible

Totally Relaxed Problem

4	1	3
2	5	6
	8	7

goal

1	2	3
4	5	6
7	8	

$$h_1(n) = 5$$

↓  
Manhattan Distance

Partially Relaxed

$$1 + 1 + 0 + 2 + 2 + 2$$

$$h_2(n) = 8$$

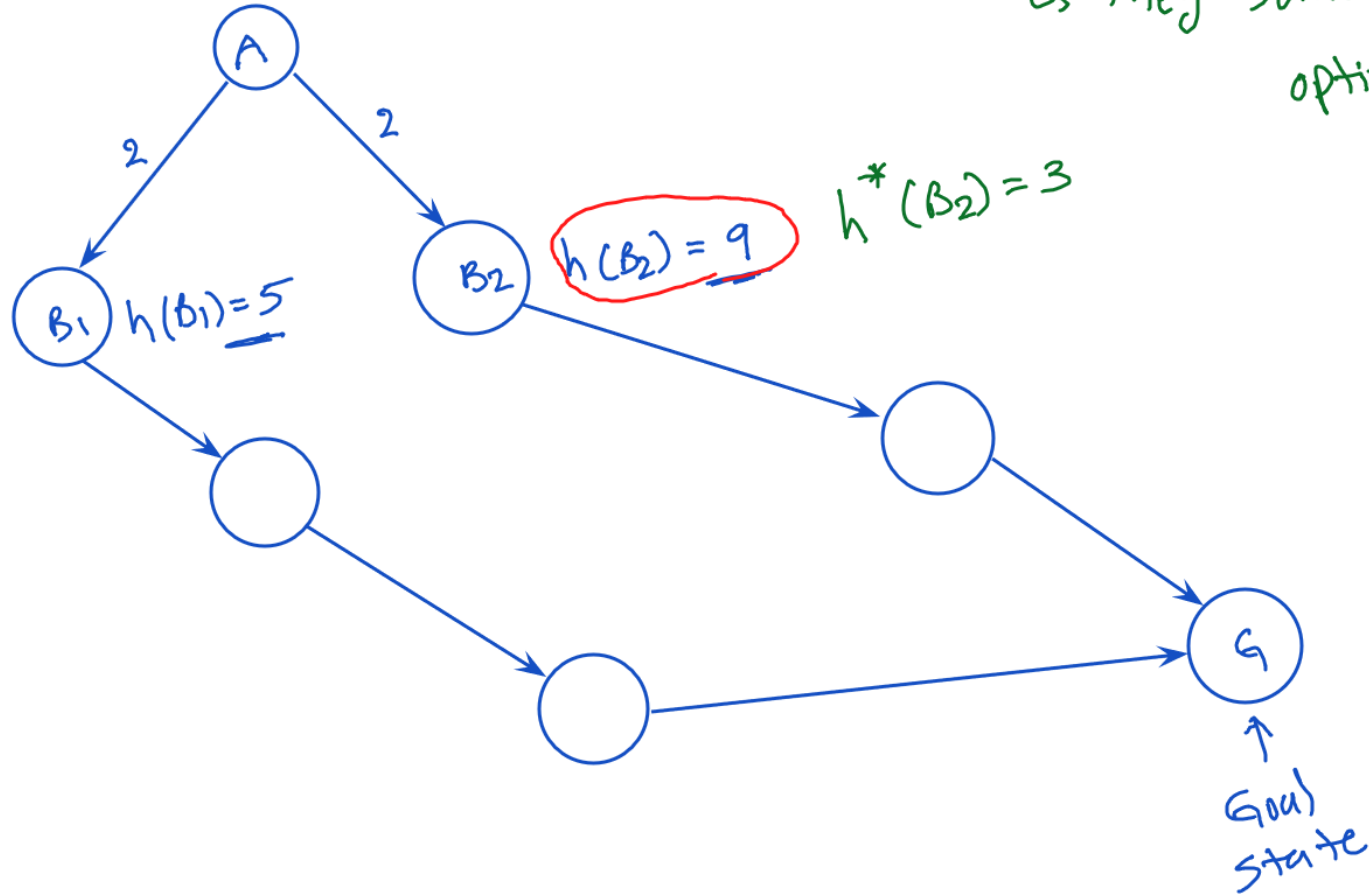
$$11 = h^*(n)$$

the heuristic  $f^n h(n)$  is admissible  
if  $h^*(n)$  is the actual cost to reach from  $n^{th}$  state to goal state &  $h(n) \leq h^*(n)$

if  $h_1(n)$  &  $h_2(n)$  both are admissible and  $h_1(n) \leq h_2(n)$  then  $h_2(n)$  is more preferred as it is more accurate.

Why inadmissible heuristic  $f^n$  are not useful?

↳ They sometimes eliminate the optimal solutions.



## [1] Graph Search

→ Best First: combination of BFS & DFS

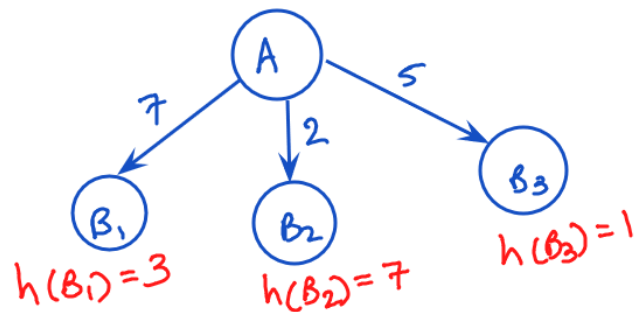
★ Algorithm 'A'

↳ special case:  $A^*$

## [2] Local Search

① Hill Climbing

② Simulated Annealing



UCS:  $B_2$

Best First:  $B_3$

Tic Tac Toe = 2  
8 puzzle game = 91.

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