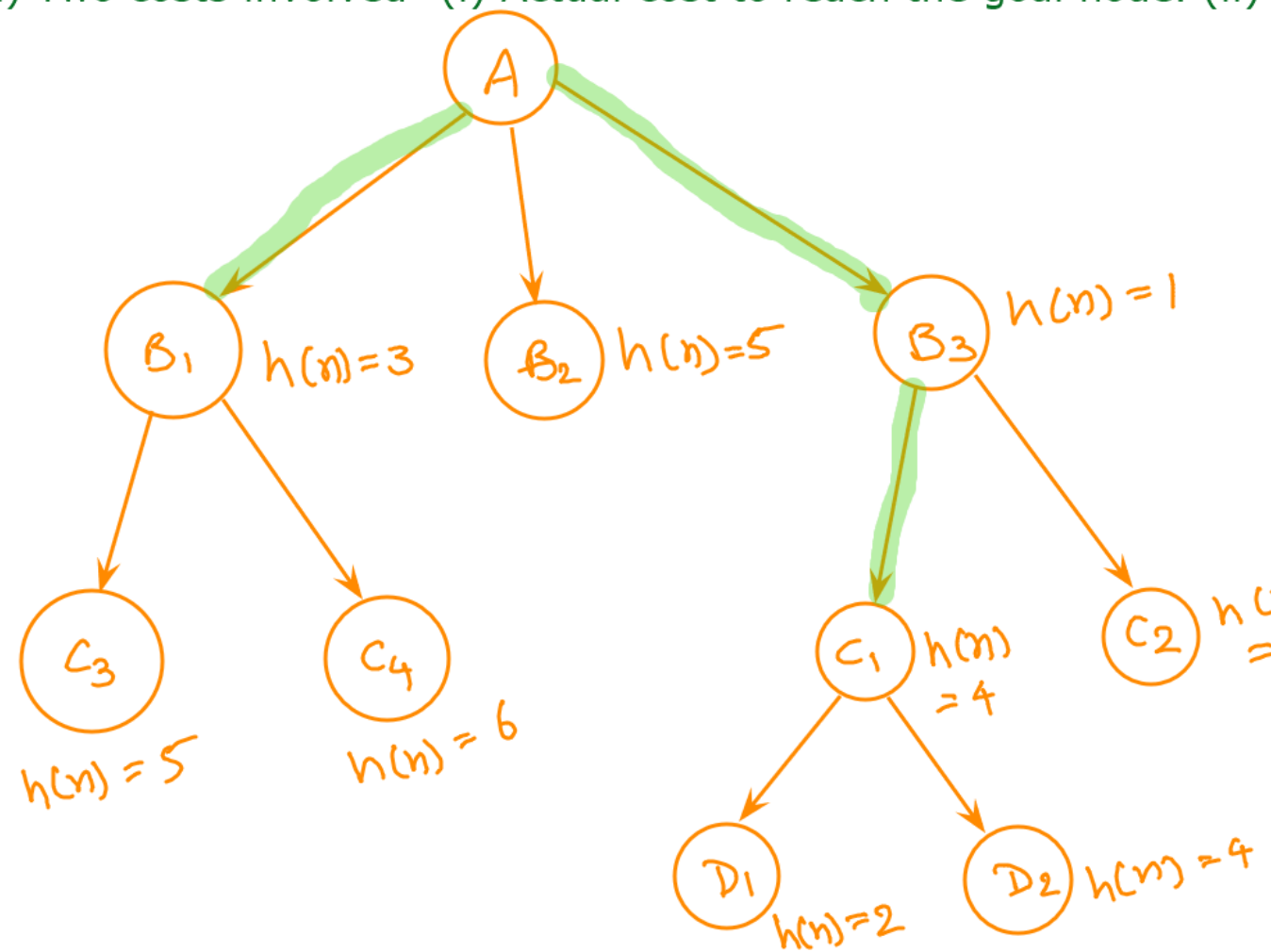


Best First Search Strategies:

- (1) BFS & DFS both are exhaustive searches (They expand too many nodes)
- (2) Two costs involved- (i) Actual cost to reach the goal node. (ii) Cost for finding the optimal solution.



Queue	Open
[A]	[ ]
[B <sub>1</sub> , B <sub>2</sub> , B <sub>3</sub> ] 3 5 1	[A]
[B <sub>3</sub> , B <sub>1</sub> , B <sub>2</sub> ]	
[B <sub>1</sub> , B <sub>2</sub> , C <sub>1</sub> , C <sub>2</sub> ] 3 5 4 5	[A, B <sub>3</sub> ]
[B <sub>1</sub> , C <sub>1</sub> , B <sub>2</sub> , C <sub>2</sub> ]	
[C <sub>1</sub> , B <sub>2</sub> , C <sub>2</sub> , C <sub>3</sub> , C <sub>4</sub> ]	[A, B <sub>3</sub> , B <sub>1</sub> ]

We need to sort the queue every time.

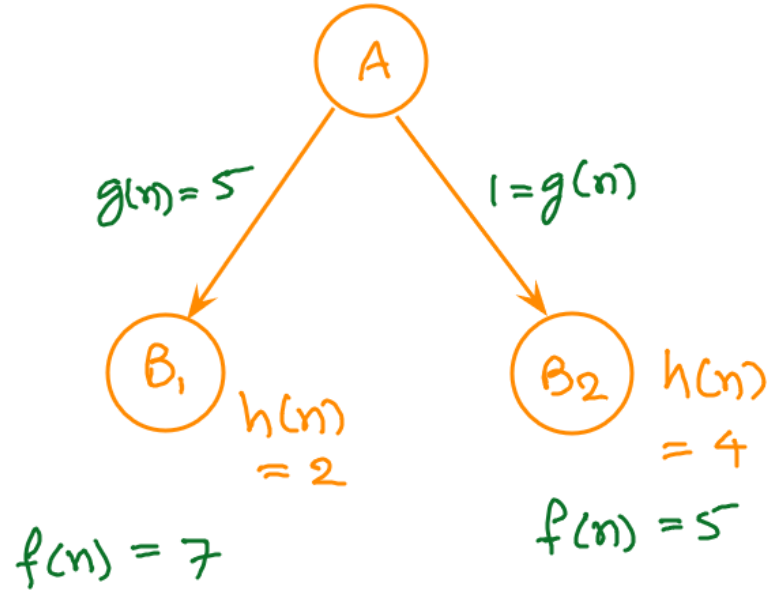
Algorithm 'A': Avoiding paths those are estimated as 'expensive'.

Evaluation Function:  $g(n) + h(n)$ ; where

$g(n)$ : cost to reach to state 'n' via optimal path,

$h(n)$ : estimated cost to reach from state 'n' to goal state (heuristic value of 'n')

Here, if  $h(n)$  is admissible then algorithm is called A\*



start

1	2	3
-	4	6
7	5	8

$g=0$   
 $h=\cancel{4}3$   
 $f=4$

1	2	3
7	4	6
-	5	8

$g=1$   
 $h=\cancel{4}4$   
 $f=6$

-	2	3
1	4	6
7	5	8

$g=1$   
 $h=\cancel{4}4$   
 $f=6$

1	2	3
4	-	6
7	5	8

$g=1$   
 $h=\cancel{3}2$   
 $f=4$

1	2	3
4	6	-
7	5	8

$g=2$   
 $h=\cancel{4}3$   
 $f=6$

1	2	3
4	5	6
7	8	-

$g=3$   
 $h=0$   
 $f=3$

$g=2$   
 $h=\cancel{4}3$   
 $f=6$

1	-	3
4	2	6
7	5	8

1	2	3
4	5	6
7	-	8

$g=2, h=\cancel{1}1 : f=4$

1	2	3
4	5	6
-	7	8

$g=3$   
 $h=\cancel{2}2$   
 $f=6$

1	2	3
4	5	6
7	8	-

goal state