



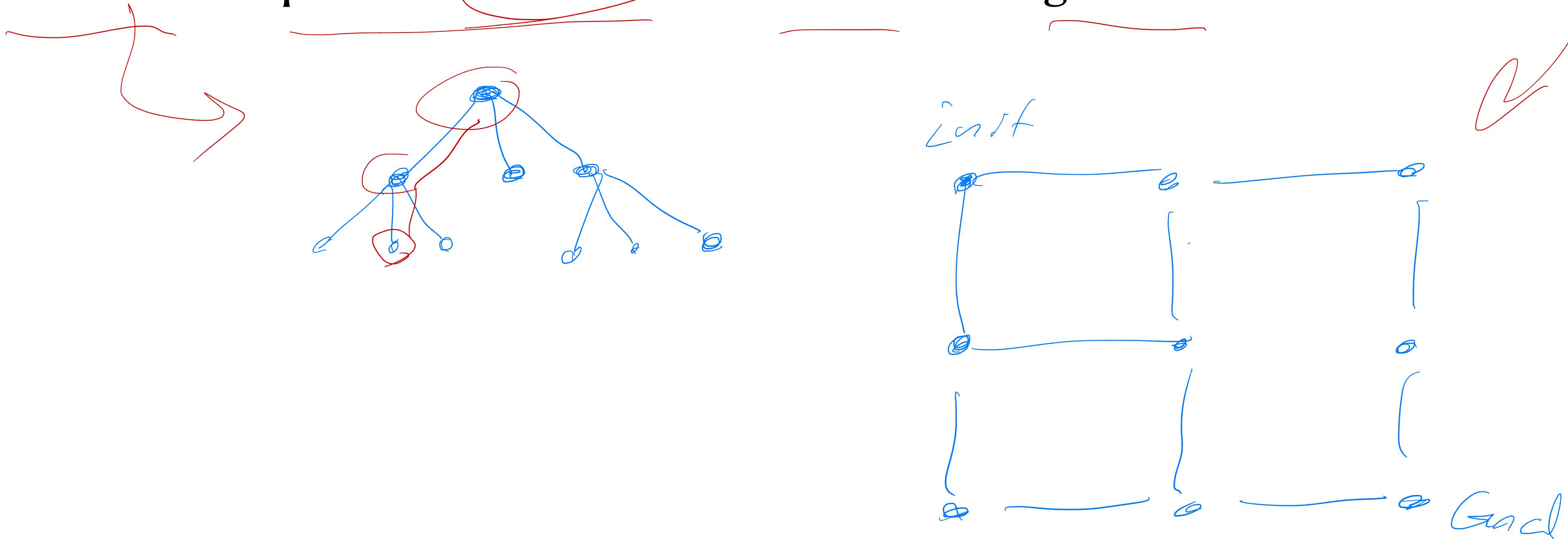
Problem Solving by Searching

Edgar Granados

R

Search Algorithms

- **Problem:** (States, Initial State, Goal State, Actions, Transition Model, Cost)
- **Solution:** Sequence of actions from *initial state* to *goal state*



R

Search Algorithms

Comparison Criteria

- **Completeness:** find a solution when one exists
- **Optimality:** find the optimal solution
- **Time complexity:** Time to find a solution
- **Space complexity:** Memory used for the search

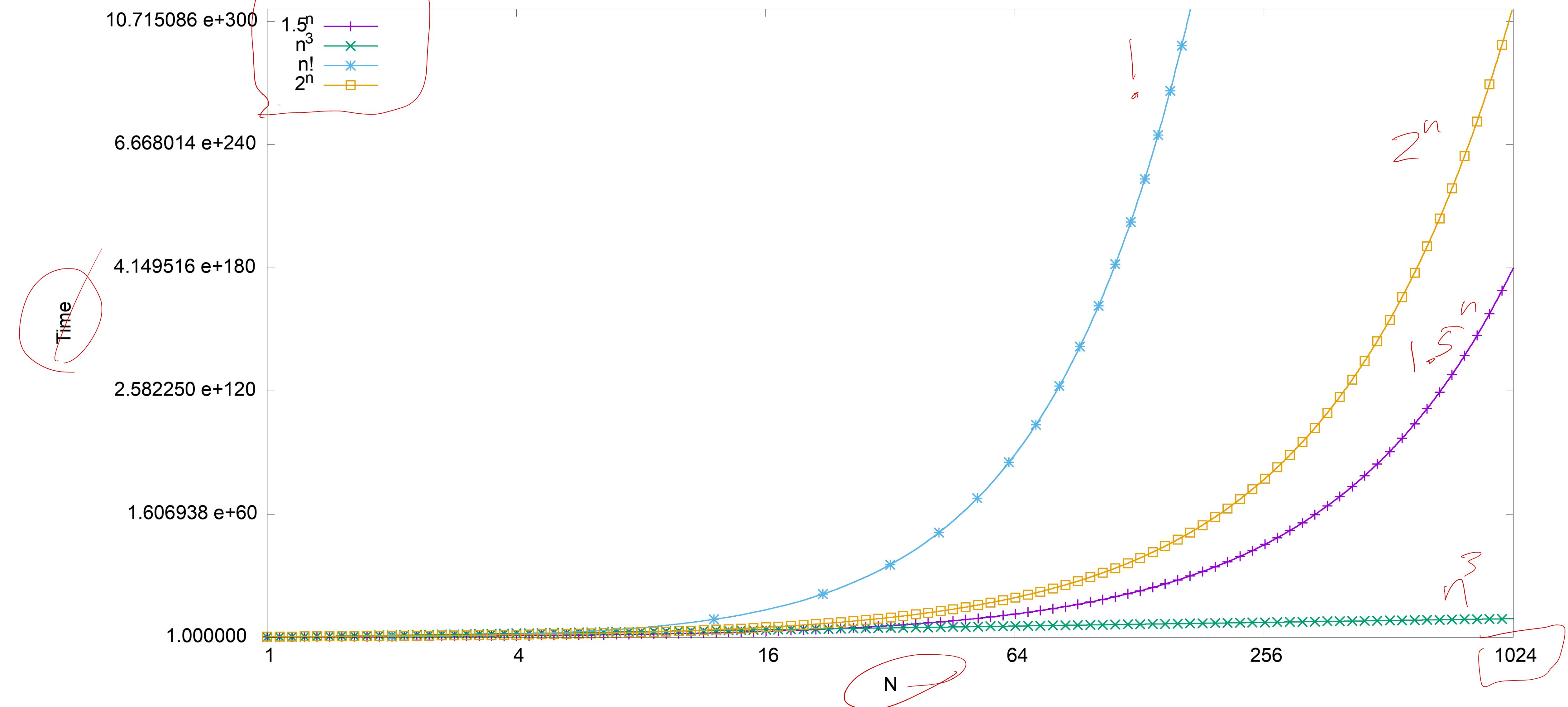
$O(n)$

Parameters:

- **b** - max branching factor
- **d** - depth of the shallowest goal
- **m** - max length of any path

R

Search Algorithms: Complexity



R

Generic Tree Search

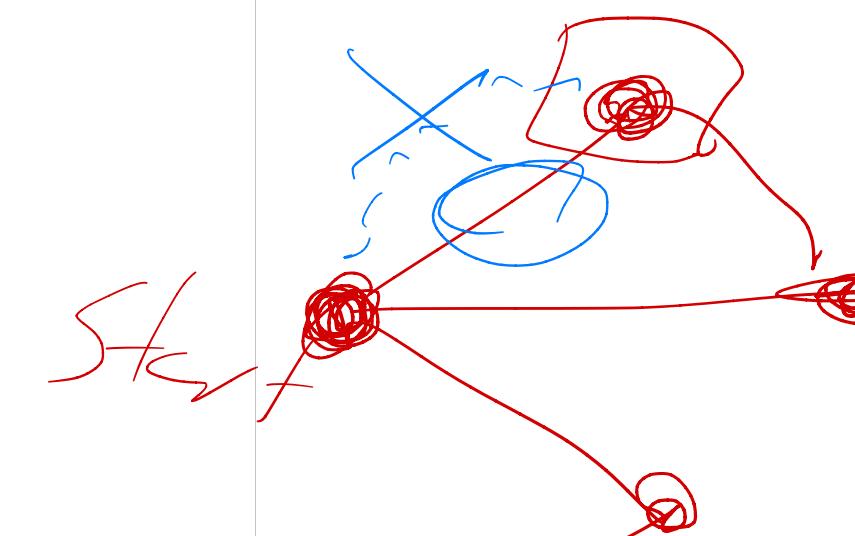
```
1 def generic-tree-search(problem):  
2     frontier <- problem.start_state  
3     loop do:  
4         if frontier.empty():  
5             FAIL  
6         node <- frontier.next()  
7         if goal-function(node):  
8             return solution  
9         frontier += expand(node)  
10
```



R

Generic Graph Search

```
1 def generic-graph-search(problem):  
2     frontier <- problem.start_state  
3     closed <- []  
4     loop do:  
5         if frontier.empty():  
6             FAIL  
7         node <- frontier.next()  
8         if goal-function(node):  
9             return solution  
10        closed += node  
11        candidates <- expand(node)  
12        for c in candidates:  
13            if c not in closed and c not in frontier:  
14                frontier += c
```



R

Search Algorithms

- Breadth-first search
- Uniform-cost search
- Depth-first search
- Depth-limited search
- Iterative deepening depth-first search
- Bidirectional search



THE STATE UNIVERSITY
OF NEW JERSEY

Problem Solving by Searching

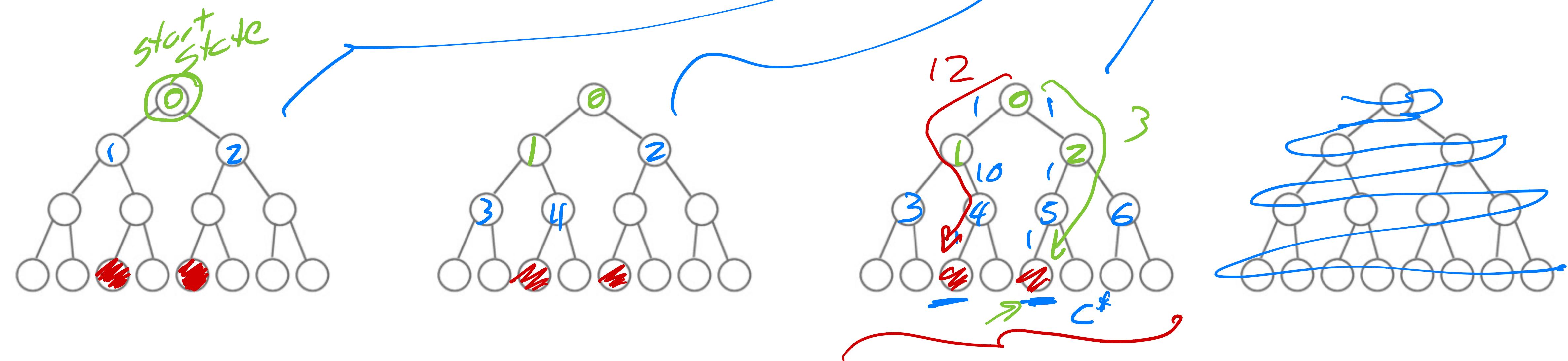
BFS & Uniform search

Edgar Granados

R

Breadth-First Search

- Expand nodes by level



R

Breadth-First Search

BFS

```
1 def generic-graph-search(problem):  
2     frontier <- problem.start_state  
3     closed <- []  
4     loop do:  
5         if frontier.empty():  
6             FAIL  
7             node <- frontier.next()  dequeue  
8             if goal-function(node):  
9                 return solution  
10            closed += node  
11            candidates <- expand(node)  
12            for c in candidates:  
13                if c not in closed and c not in frontier:  
14                    frontier += c
```

FIFO

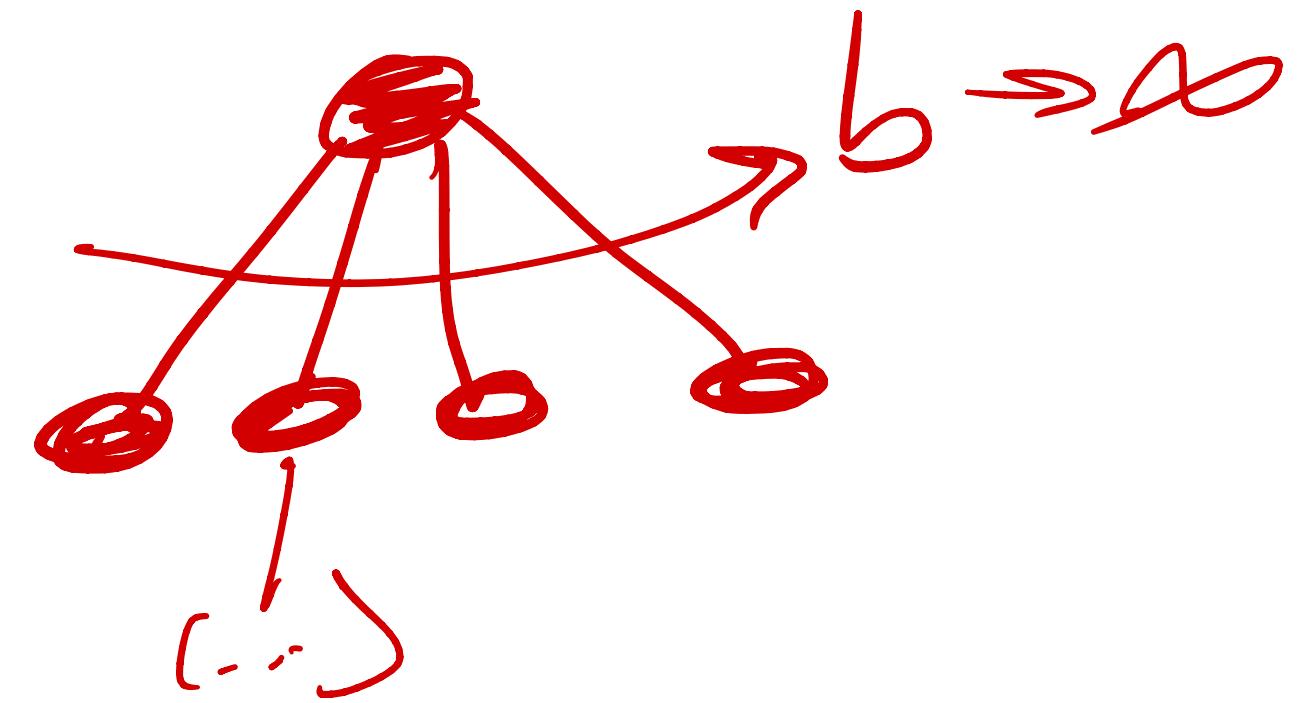
R

Breadth-First Search

- Frontier:

FIFO

- Completeness: Complete if branching factor is finite
- Optimality: Optimal if all costs are the same (equal)
- Time complexity: $\mathcal{O}(\sum_{i=0}^{d-1} b^i) = \underline{\mathcal{O}(b^d)}$
- Space complexity:

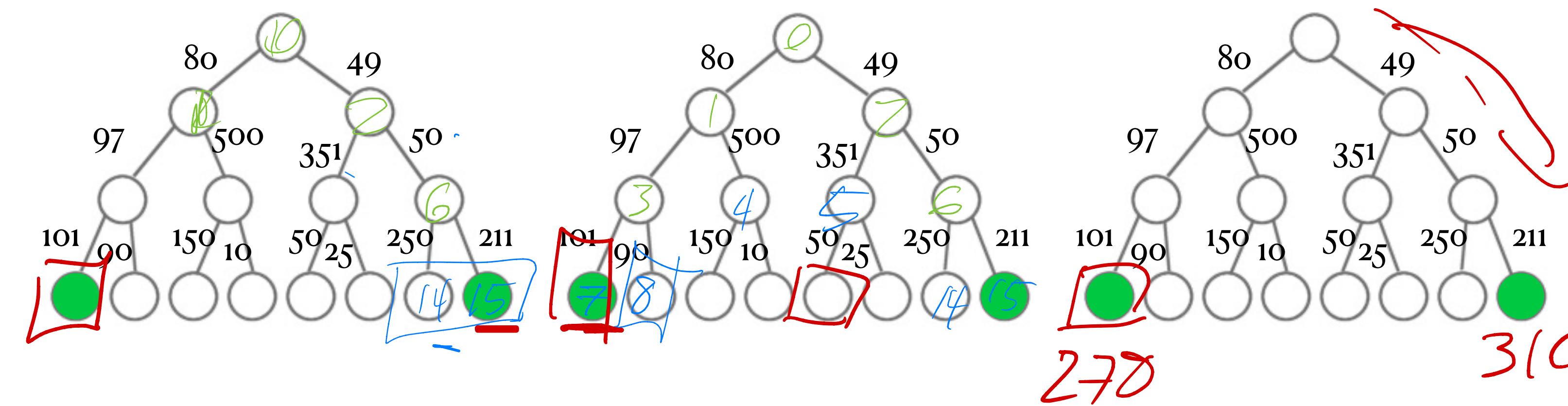
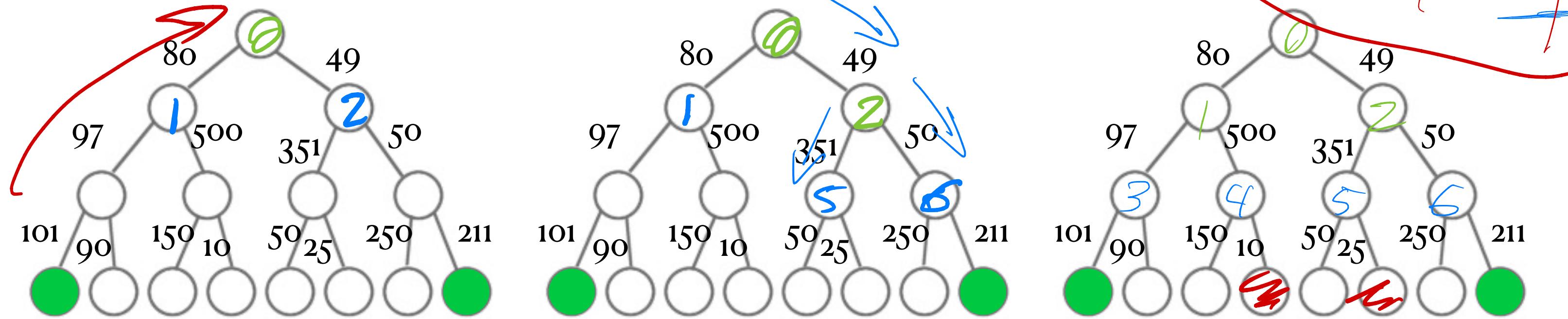


R

Uniform-cost search

$\rightarrow \text{Frontier} = [1, 2, 5, 6, 3, 4, 14, \cancel{15}, 7, 8]$

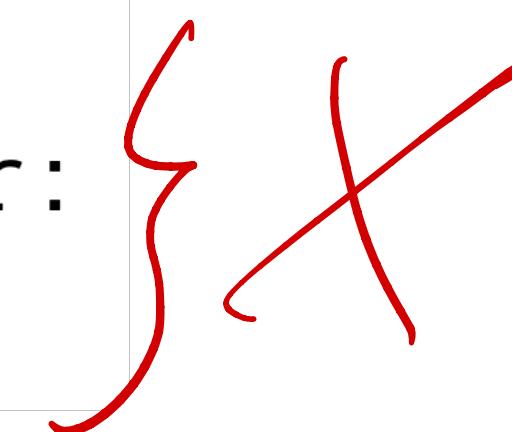
- Expand lowest path cost - $g(n)$



R

Uniform-cost search

```
1 def generic-graph-search(problem):  
2     frontier <- problem.start_state  
3     closed <- []  
4     loop do:  
5         if frontier.empty():  
6             FAIL  
7         node <- frontier.next()  
8         if goal-function(node):  
9             return solution  
10        closed += node  
11        candidates <- expand(node)  
12        for c in candidates:  
13            if c not in closed and c not in frontier:  
14                frontier += c
```



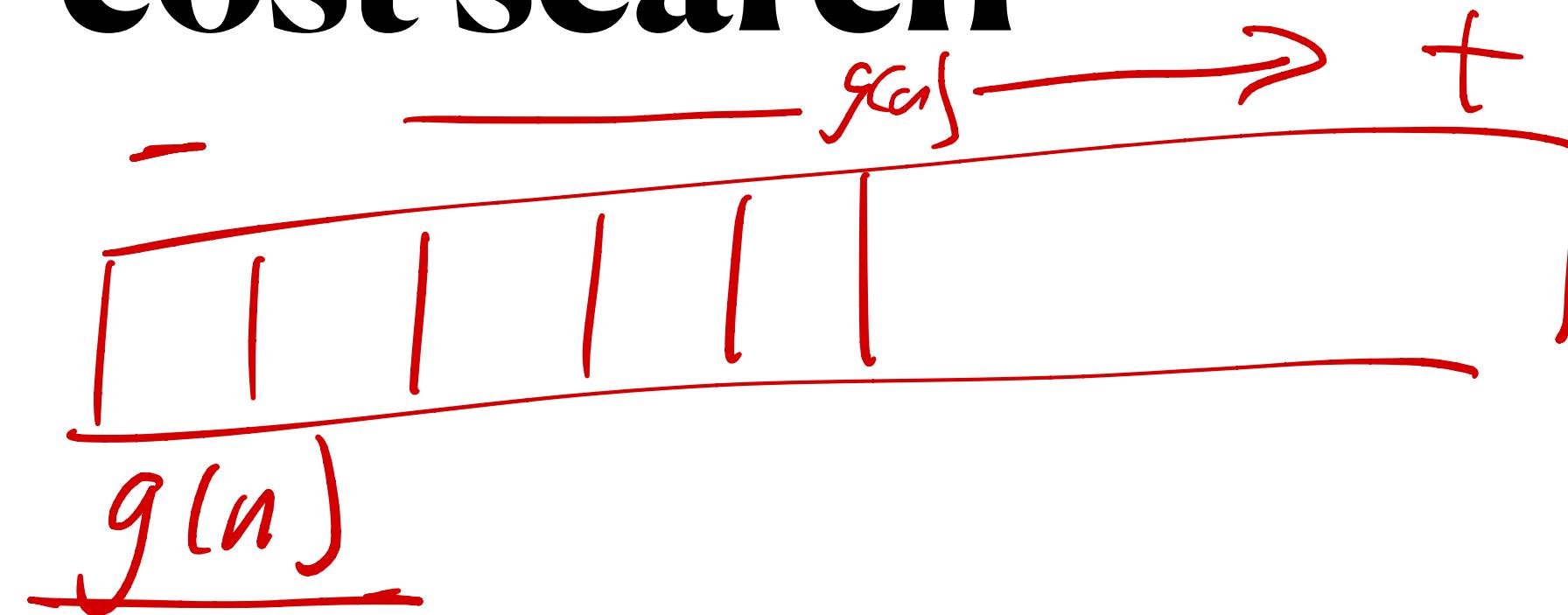
R

Uniform-cost search

- Frontier:

Priority Queue

✓



- Completeness: Complete if the branching Factor is finite
- Optimality: Optimal ✓
- Time complexity: $\mathcal{O}(b^{1+\lceil C^*/\epsilon \rceil})$
- Space complexity: $\mathcal{O}(b^{1+\lceil C^*/\epsilon \rceil})$? $\mathcal{O}(b^{\lceil C^*/\epsilon \rceil})$



THE STATE UNIVERSITY
OF NEW JERSEY

Problem Solving by Searching

More searching methods

BFS U search

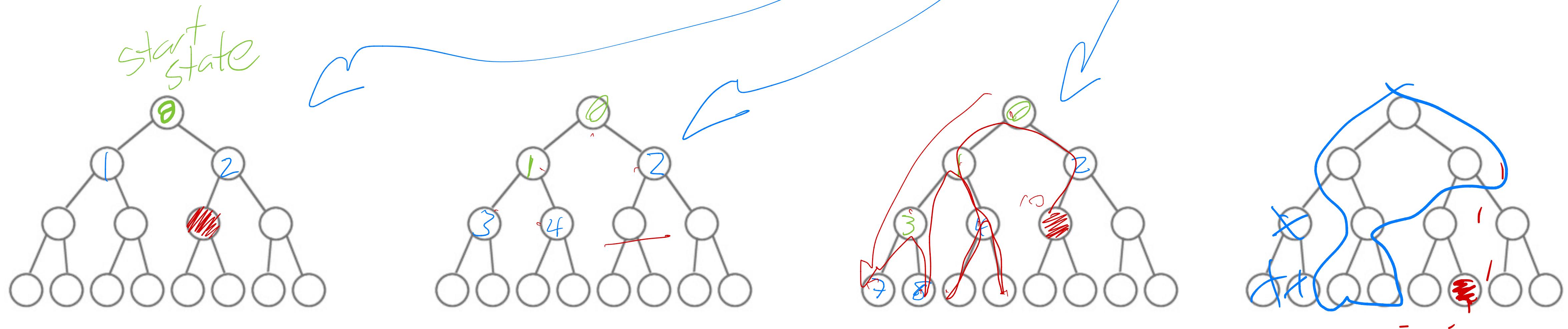
DFS

Edgar Granados

R

Depth-First Search

- Expand deepest node first

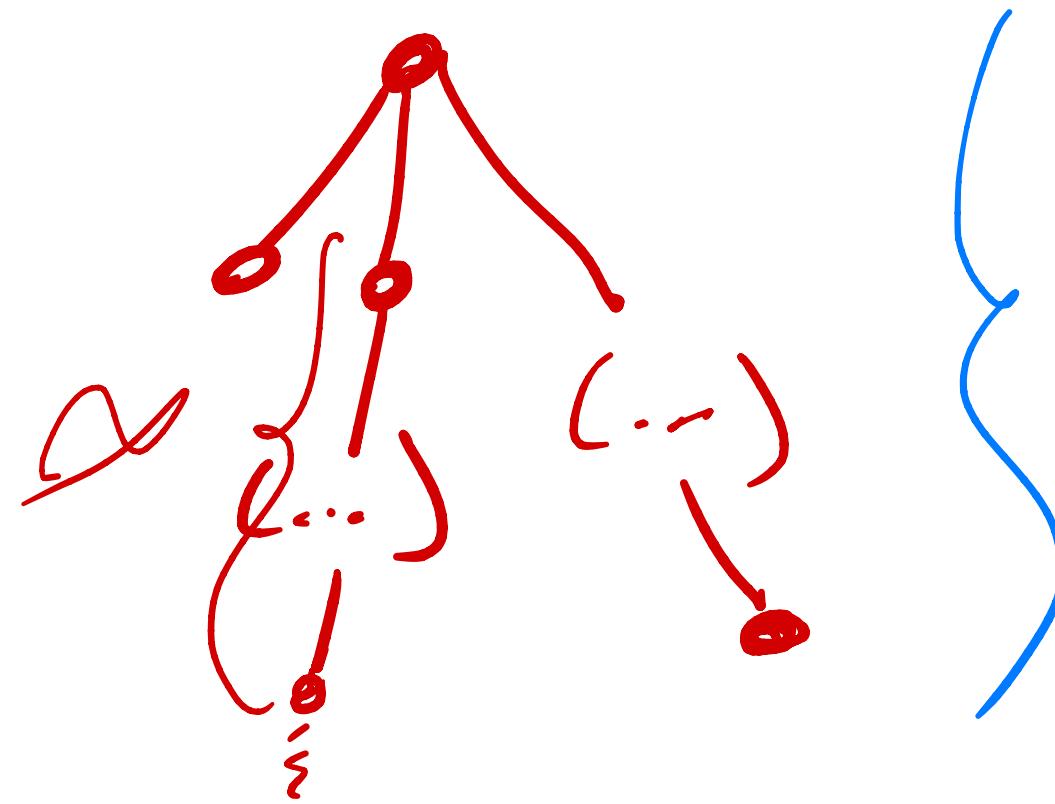


R

Depth-First Search

- Frontier:

LIFO



- Completeness: Fails if paths are infinite —

- Optimality: Not optimal

- Time complexity:

$$\frac{\Theta(\zeta^m)}{\Theta(\zeta^m)}$$

$$M = \ell$$

- Space complexity:

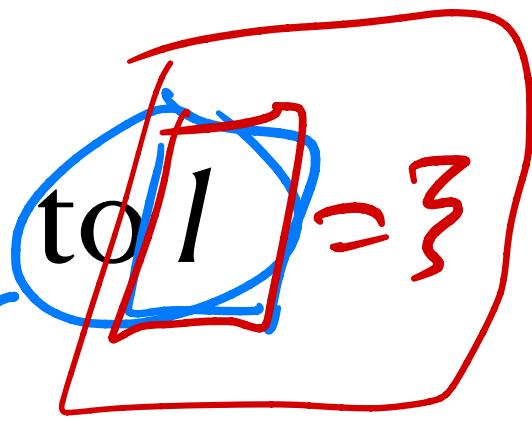
$$\frac{\Theta(\zeta^m)}{\Theta(m)}$$

$$\Rightarrow \Theta(m)$$

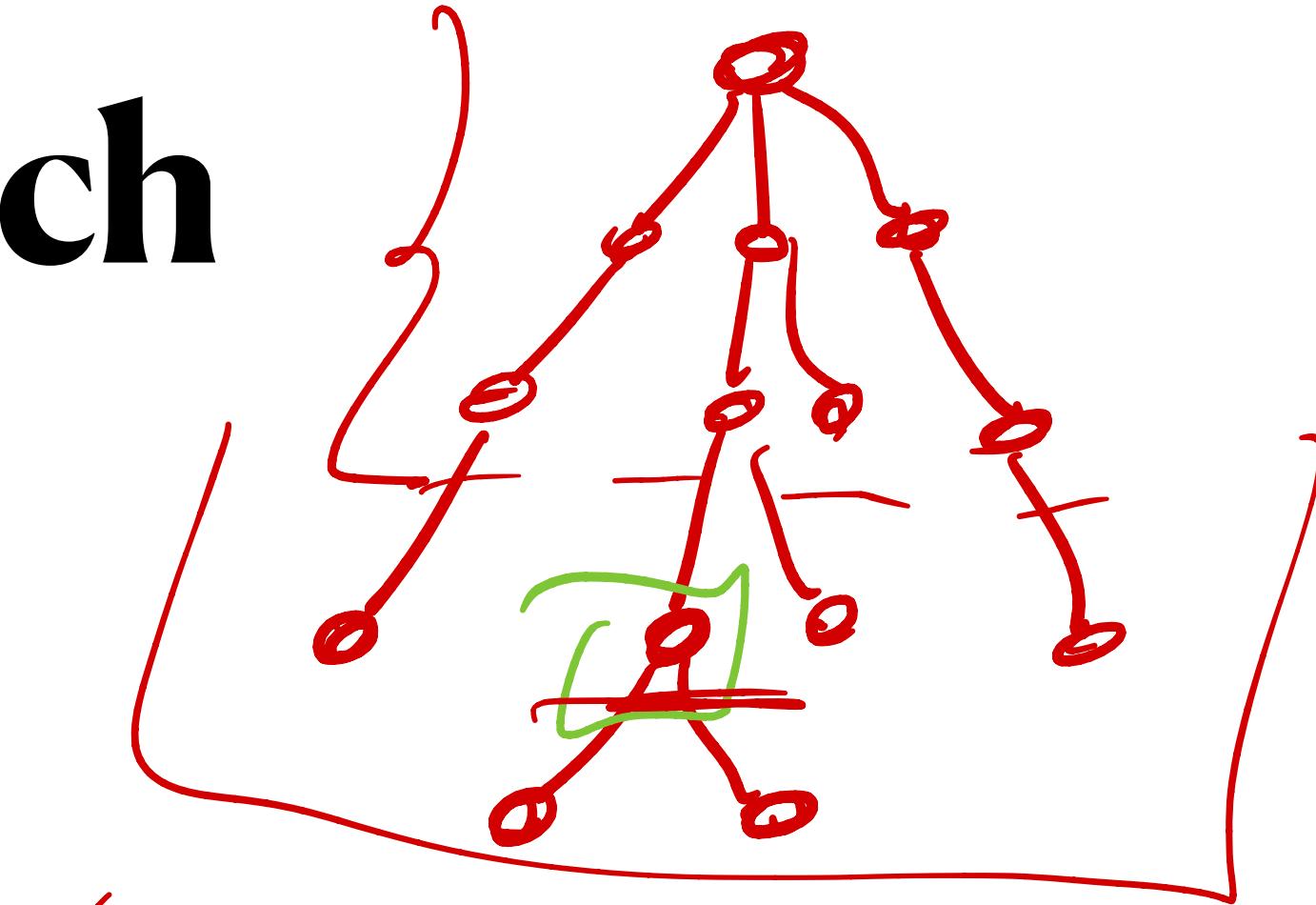
R

Depth-Limited Search

- Limit the depth to l



$l < m$
 $l = m \Rightarrow \text{DFS}$



- Completeness: if $l < d \Rightarrow \text{Not complete}$

- Optimality: Non $\xrightarrow{\text{optimal}}$

- Time complexity:

$$\mathcal{O}(b^l)$$

- Space complexity:

$$\mathcal{O}(bl)$$

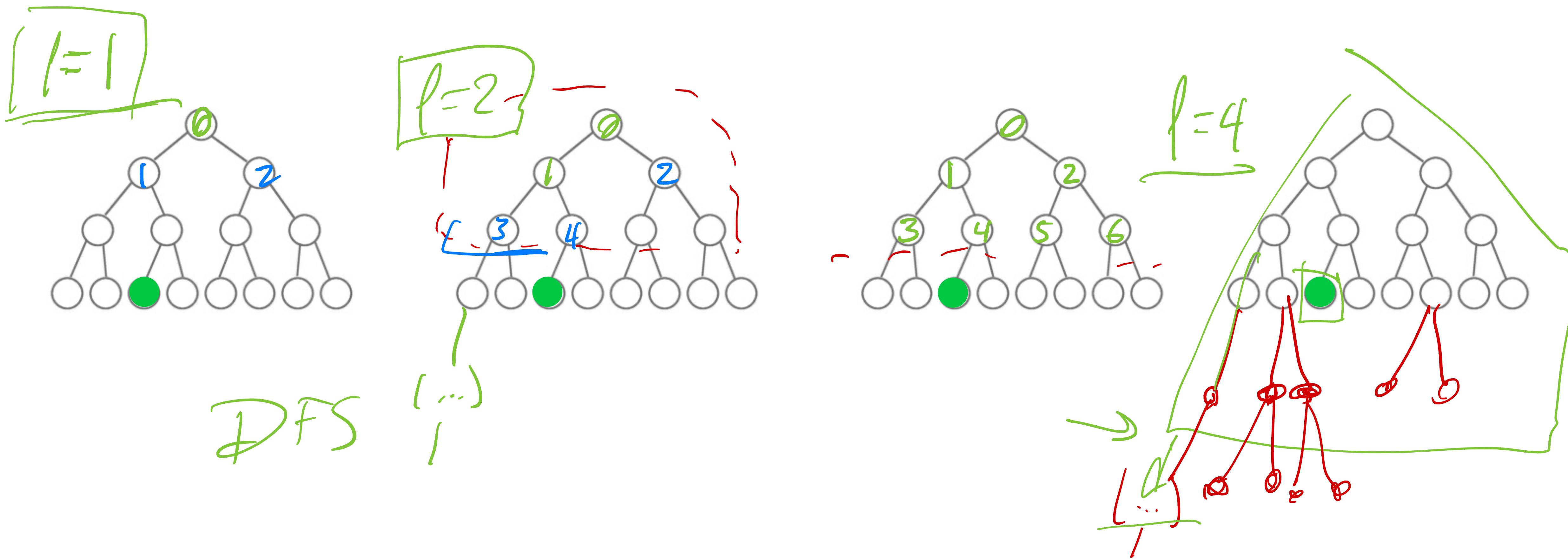
Diameter of the state space

R

Iterative Deepening Depth-First Search

$$\text{Frontier} = \overline{[1, 2, 3, 4]}$$

- Start with $l=0$ and increase it iteratively



R

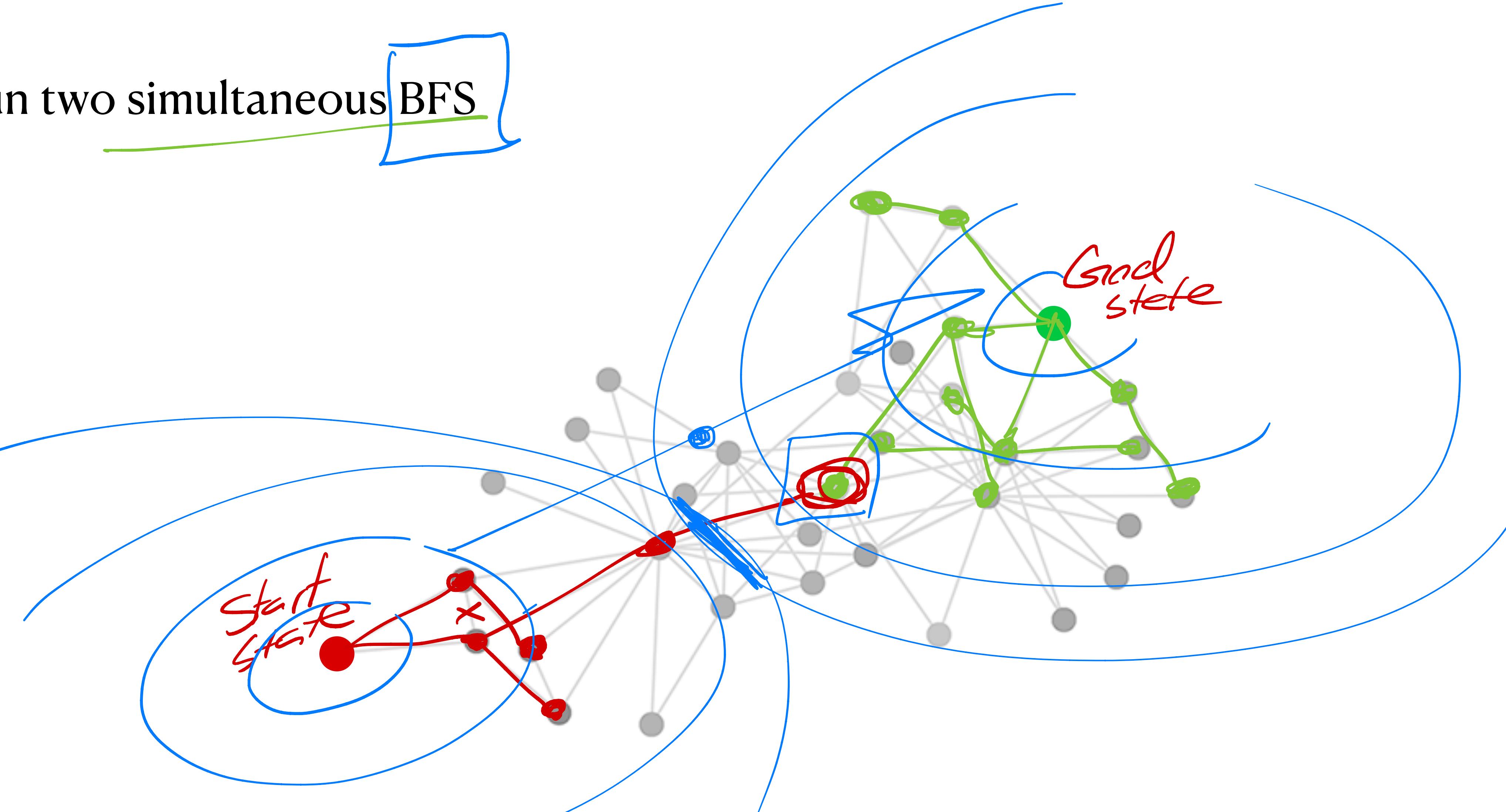
✓ Iterative Deepening Depth-First Search

- ✓ • **Completeness:** Yes, is complete
- ✓ • **Optimality:** Only if all costs are equal
- **Time complexity:** $\Theta(b^d) \sim \text{BFS}$
- **Space complexity:** $\underline{\Theta(bd)} \sim \text{DFS}$

R

Bidirectional search

- Run two simultaneous BFS



R

~~Iterative Deepening Depth-First Search~~

Bidirectional

- Completeness: Same as BFS
- Optimality: Same as BFS
- Time complexity: $O(b^{d/2})$
- Space complexity: