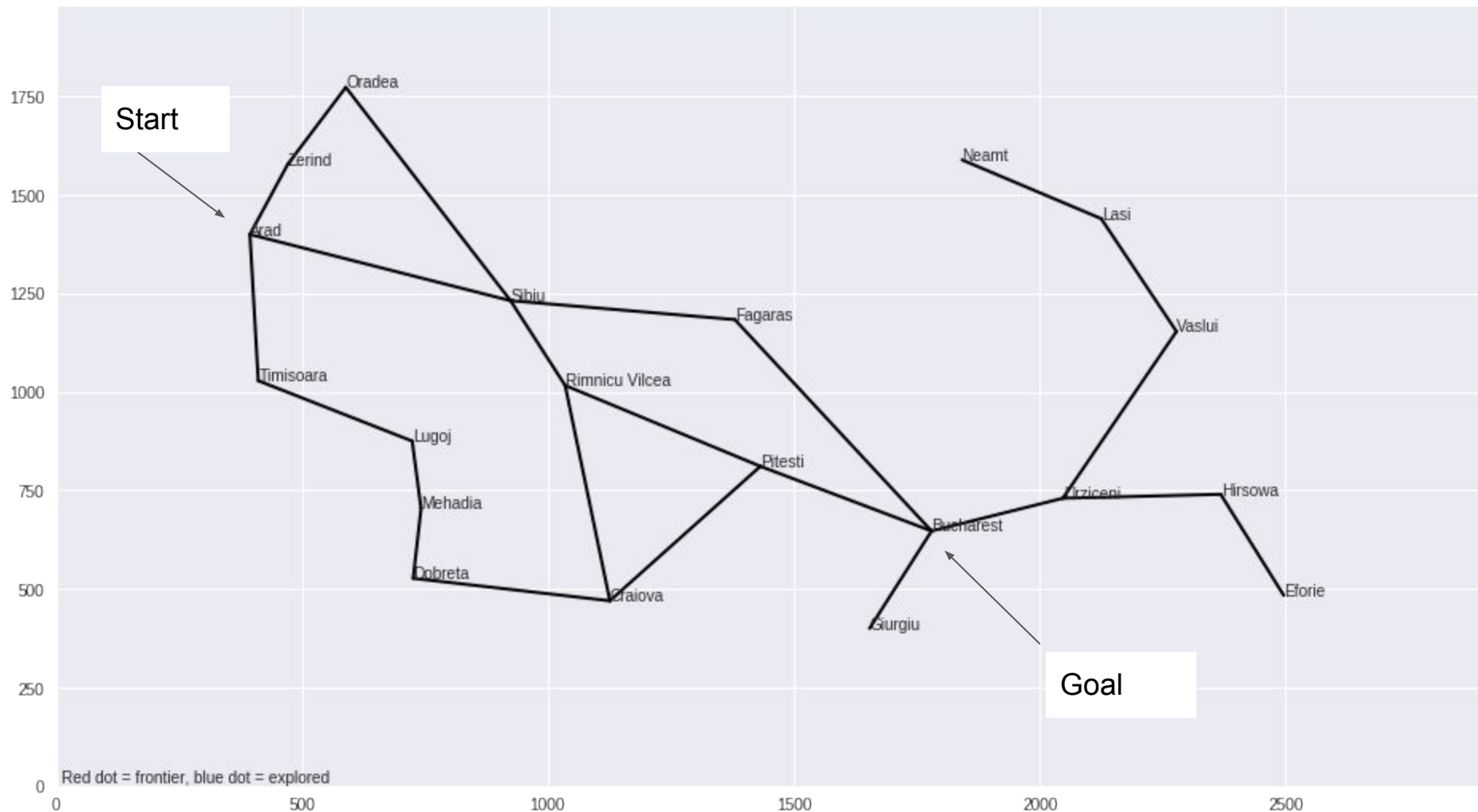
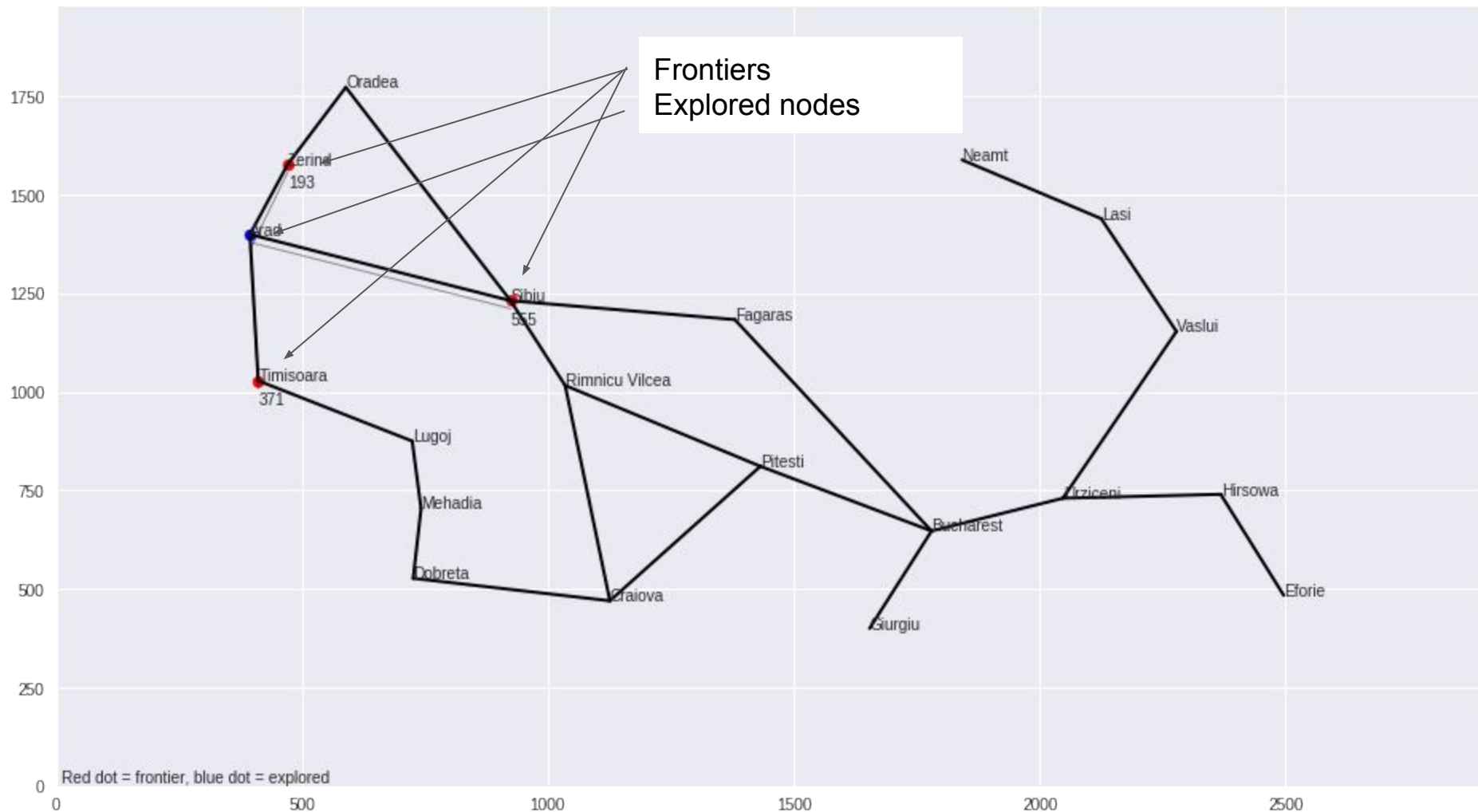


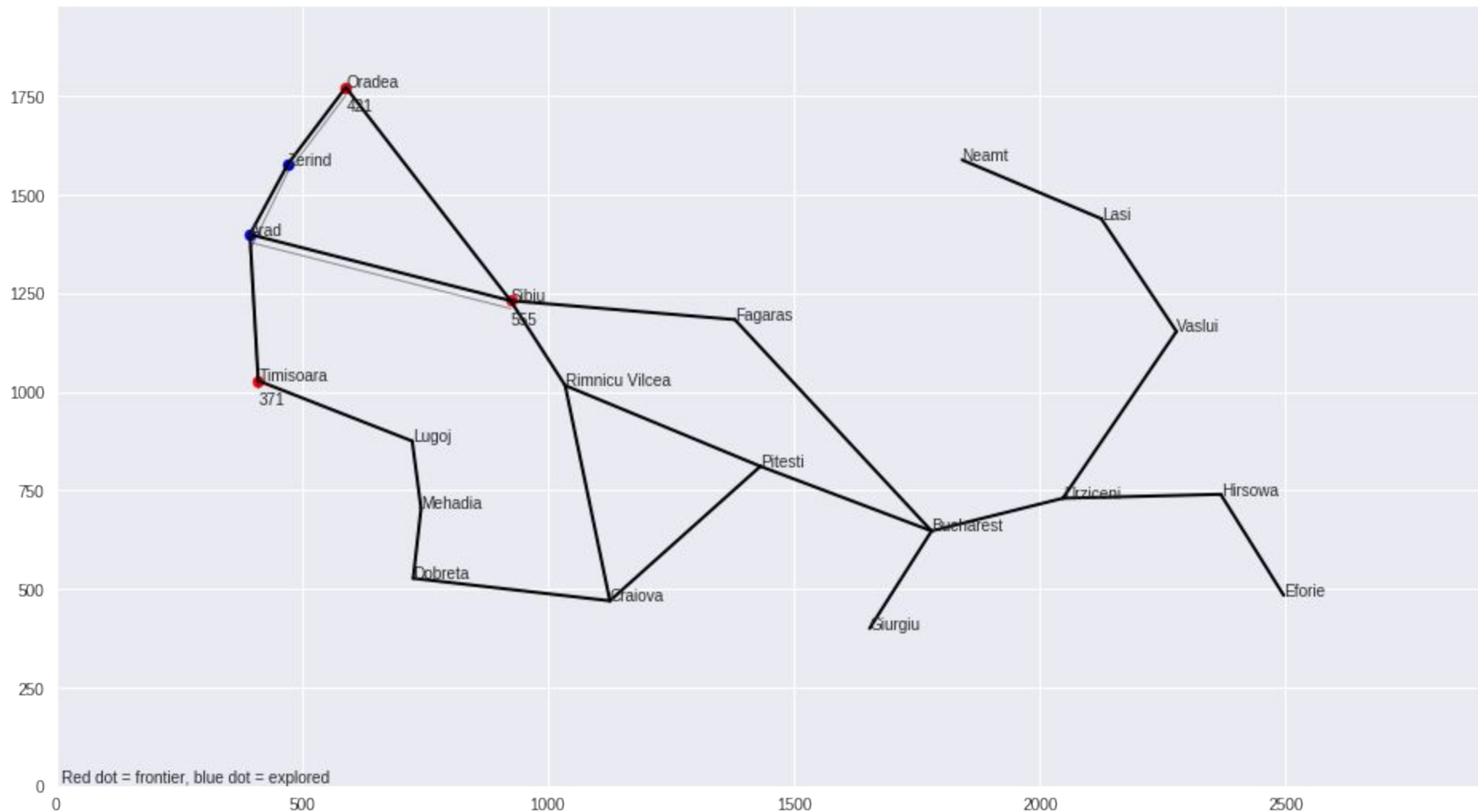
A^*

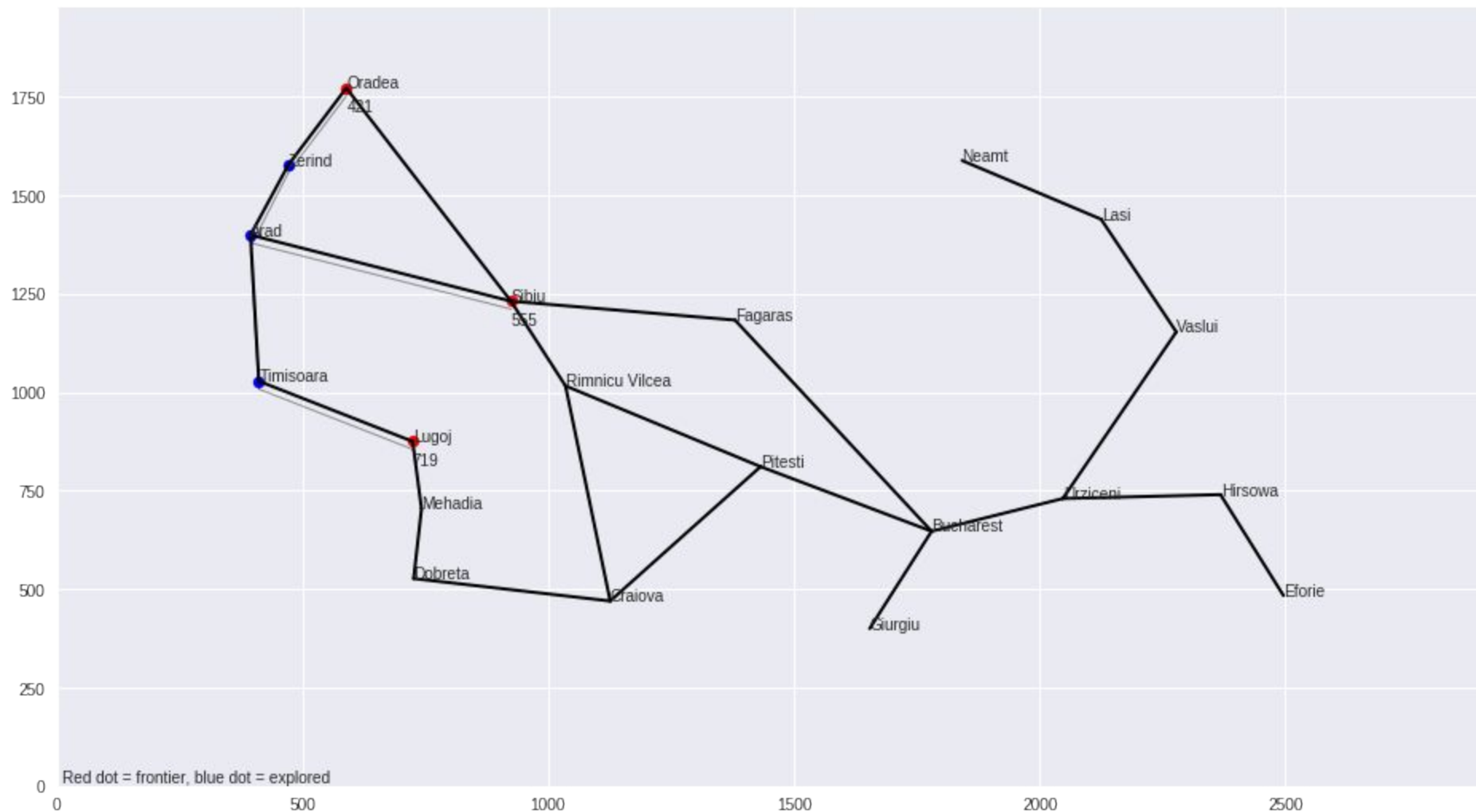
And uniform cost search

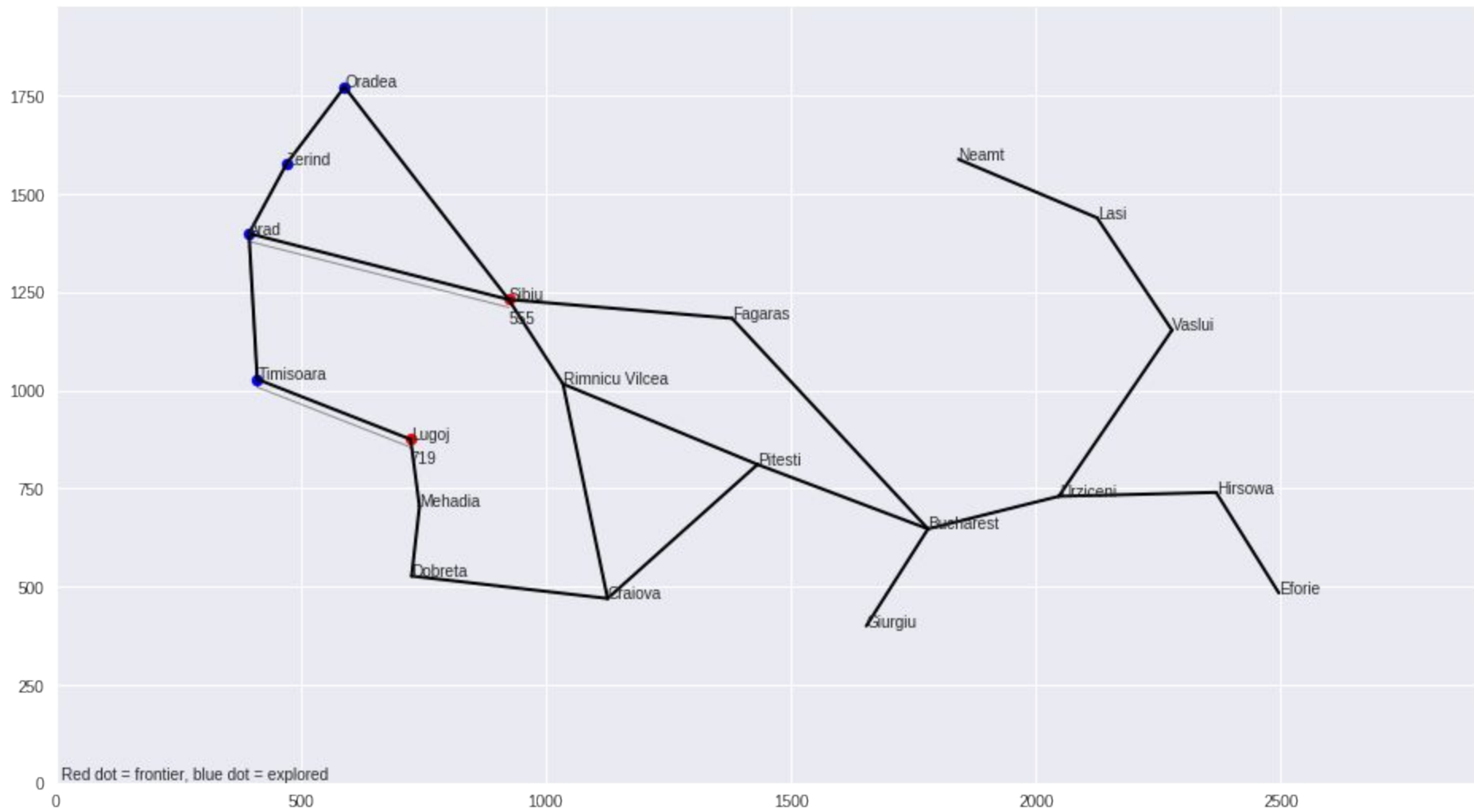
First Uniform Cost search

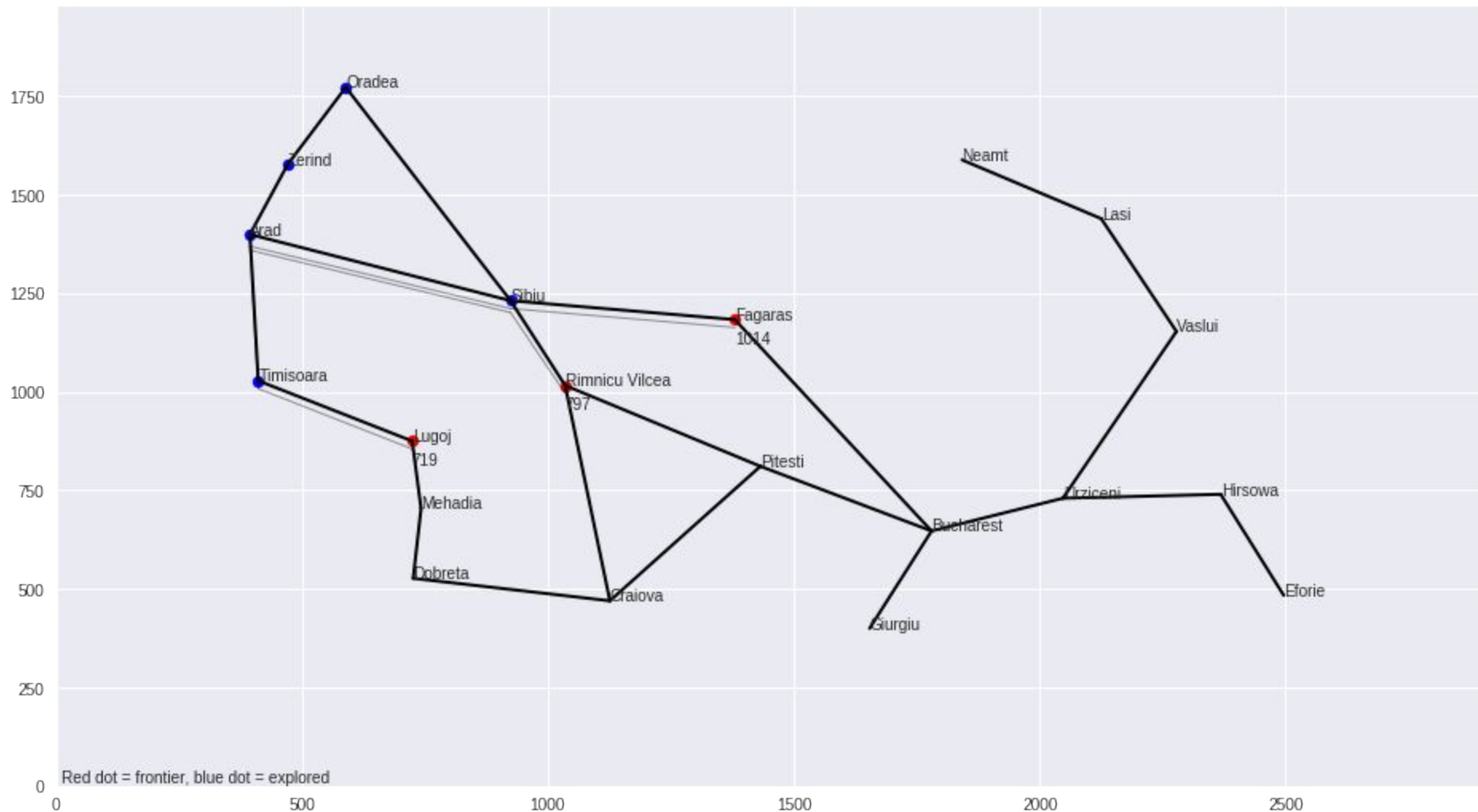


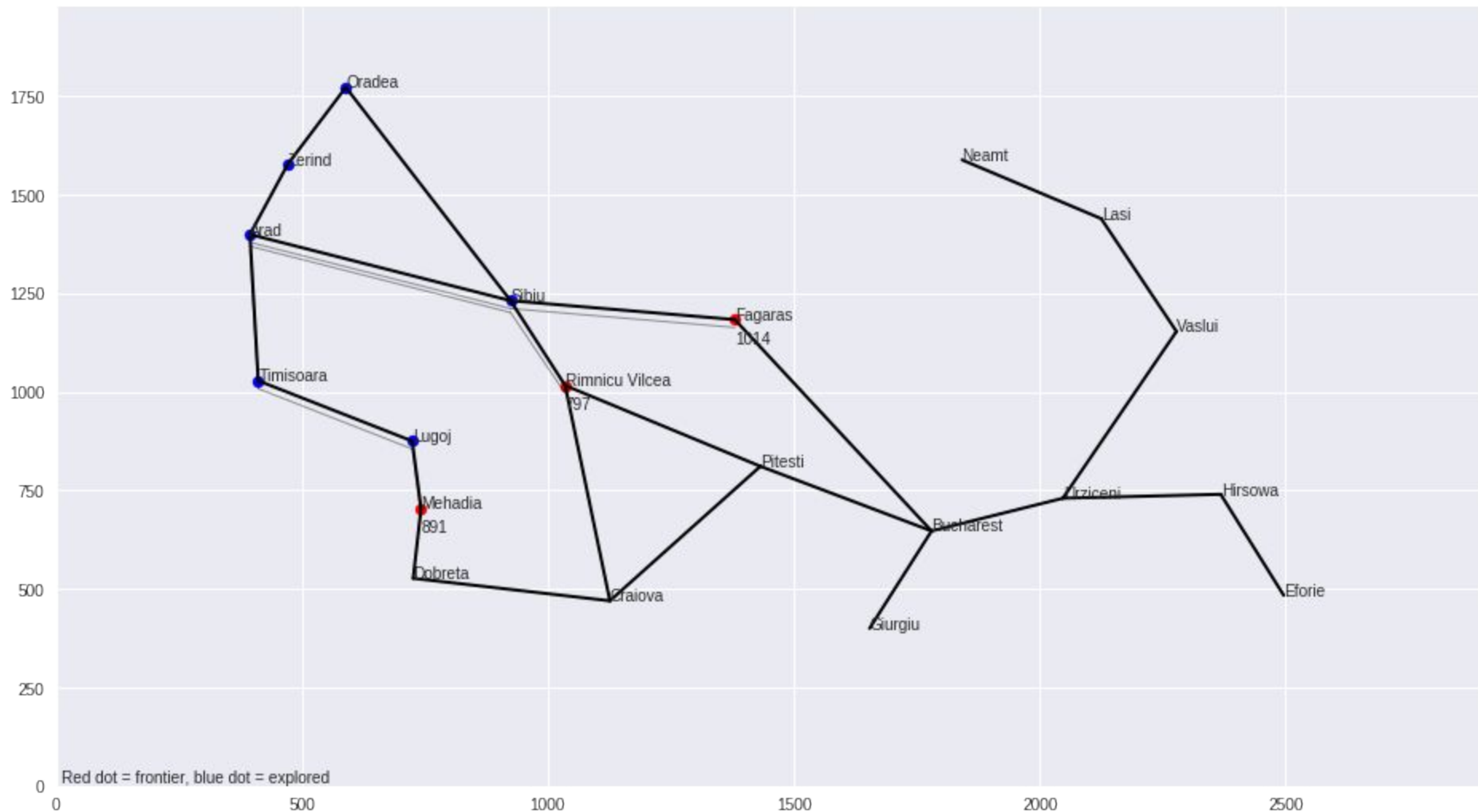


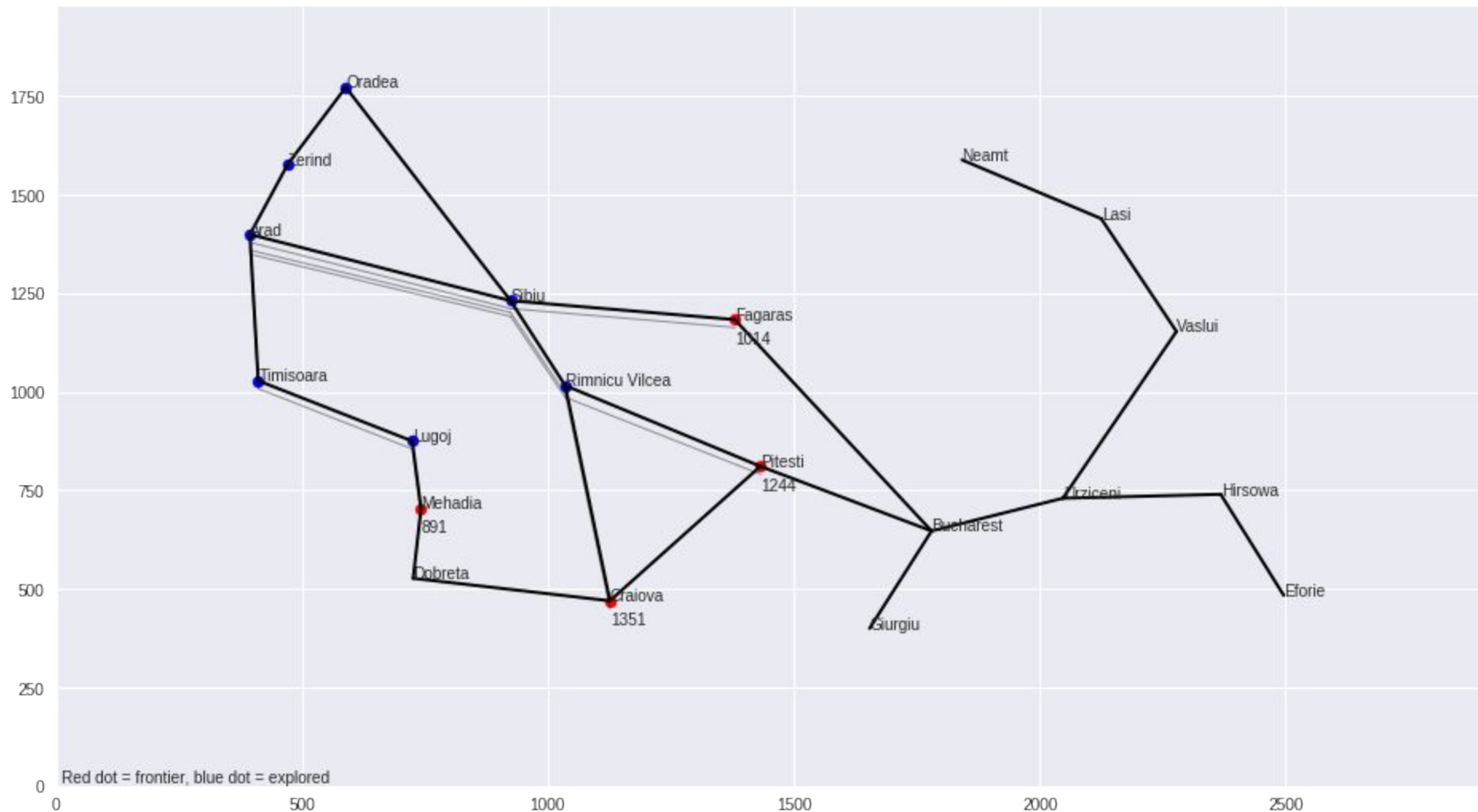


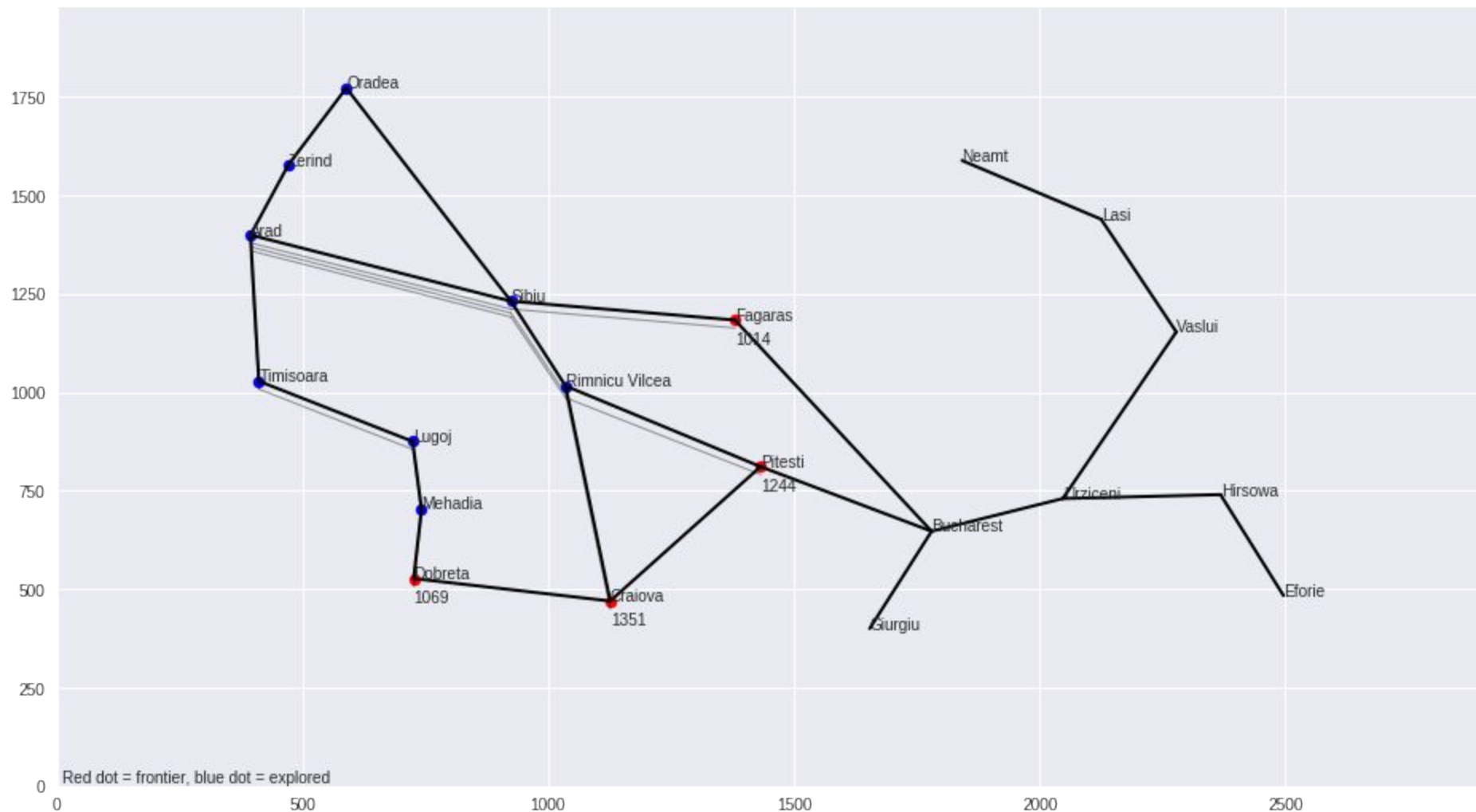


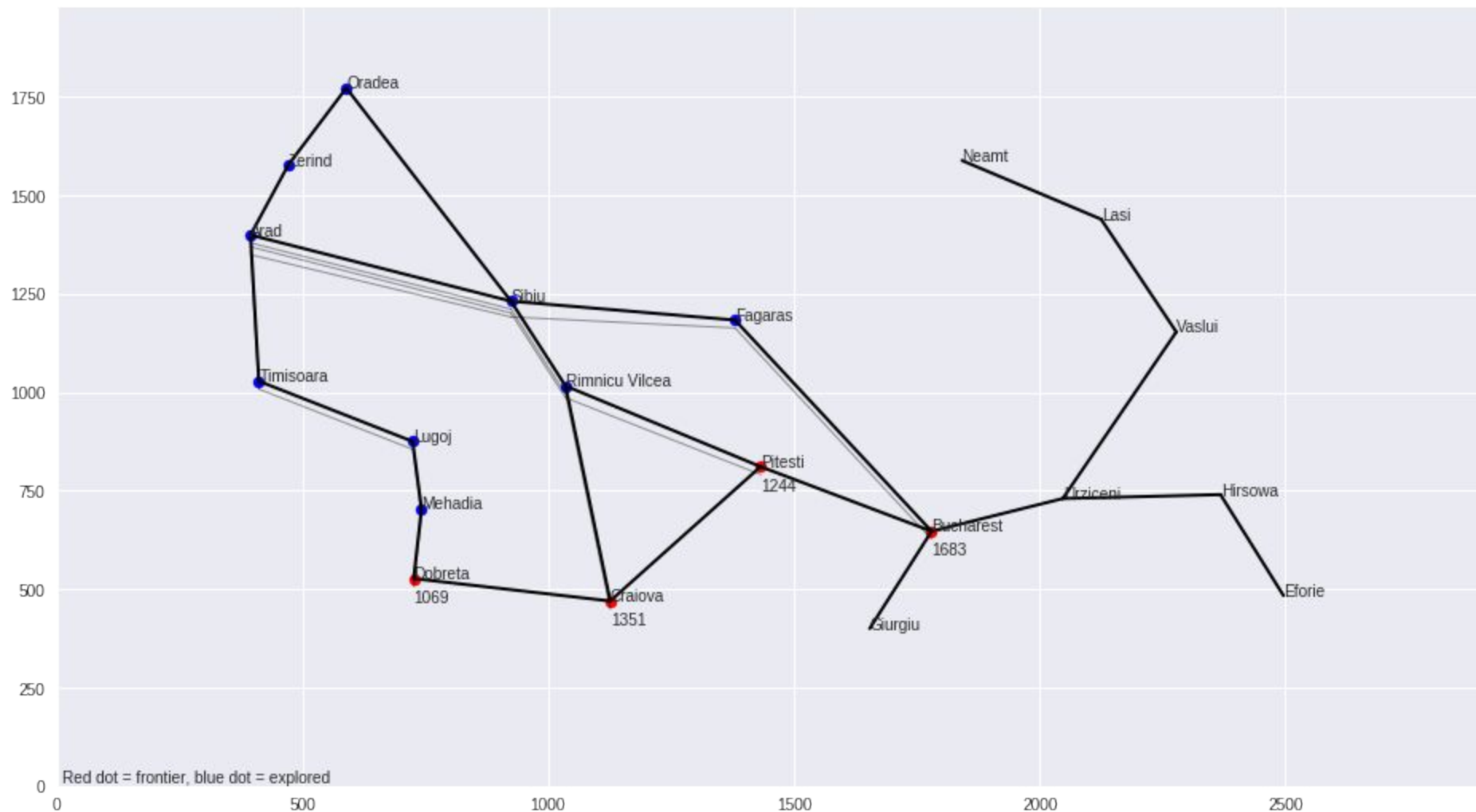




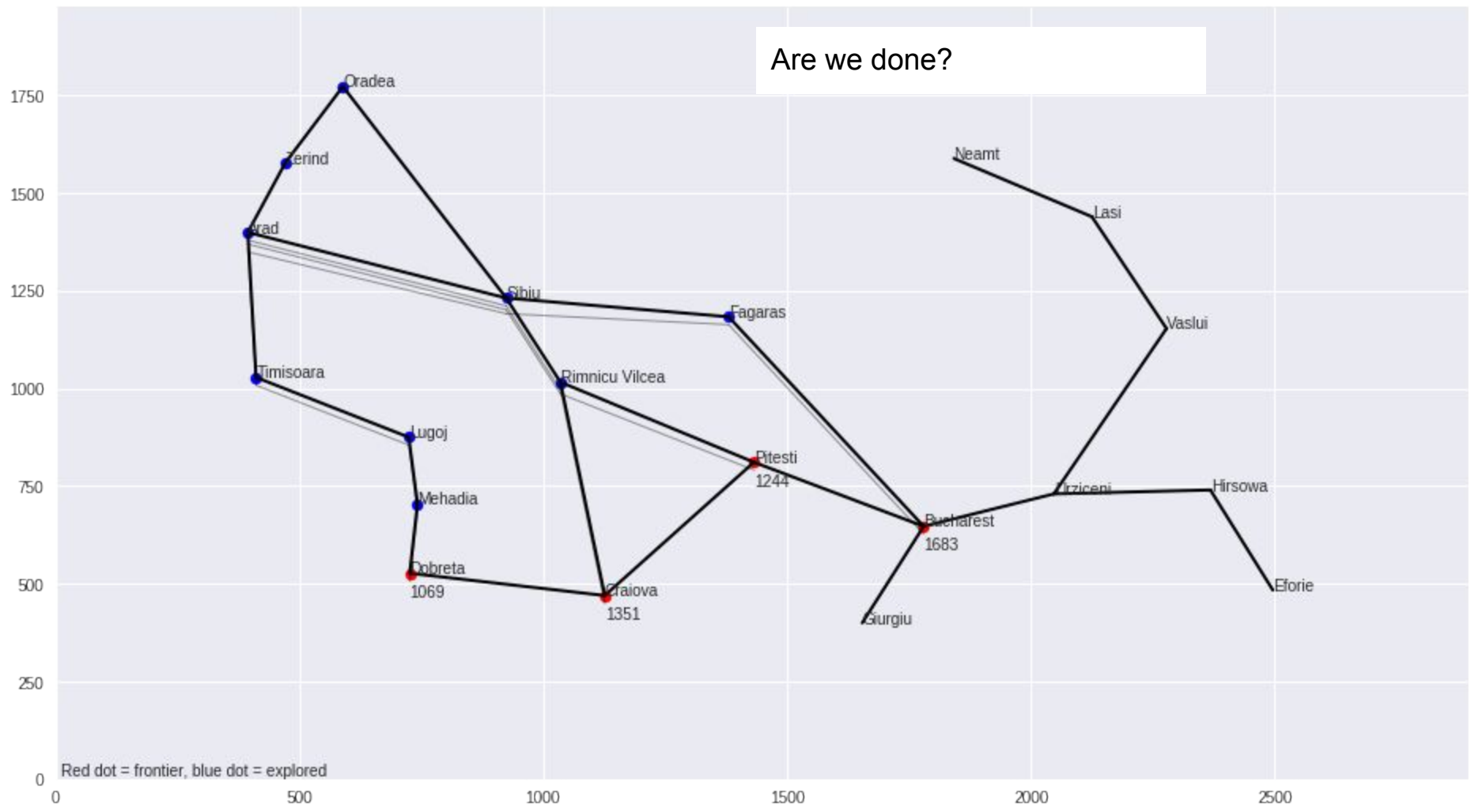




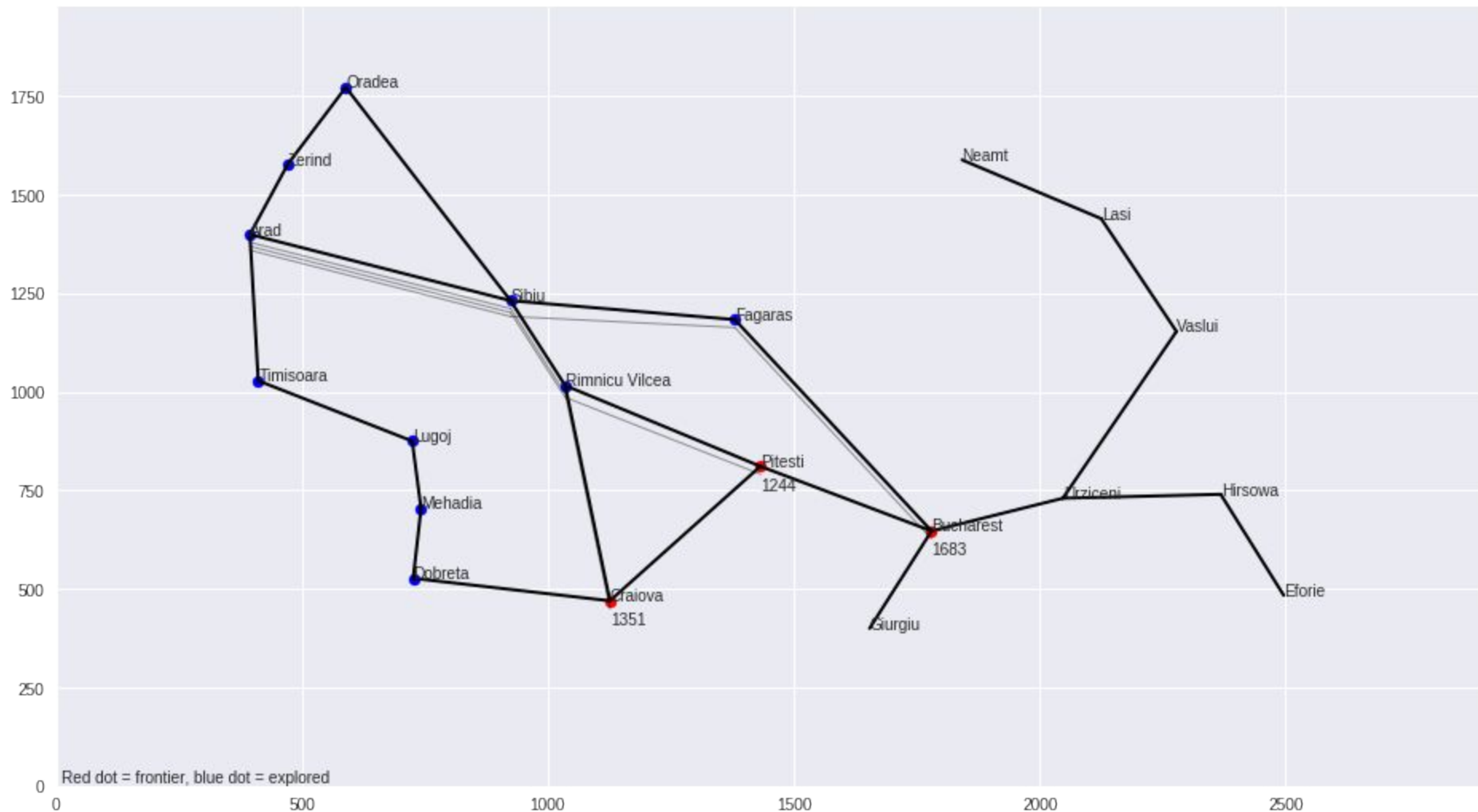


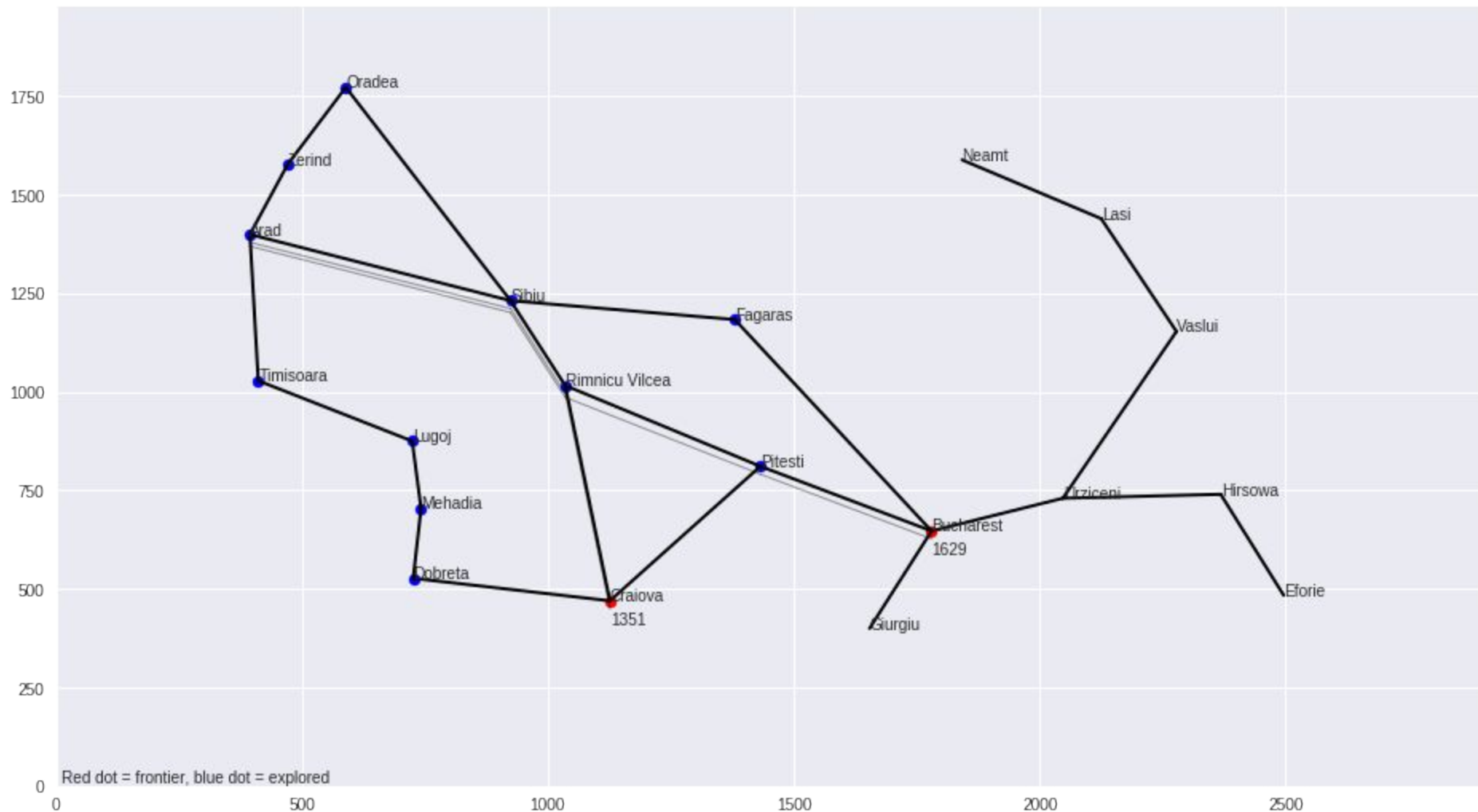


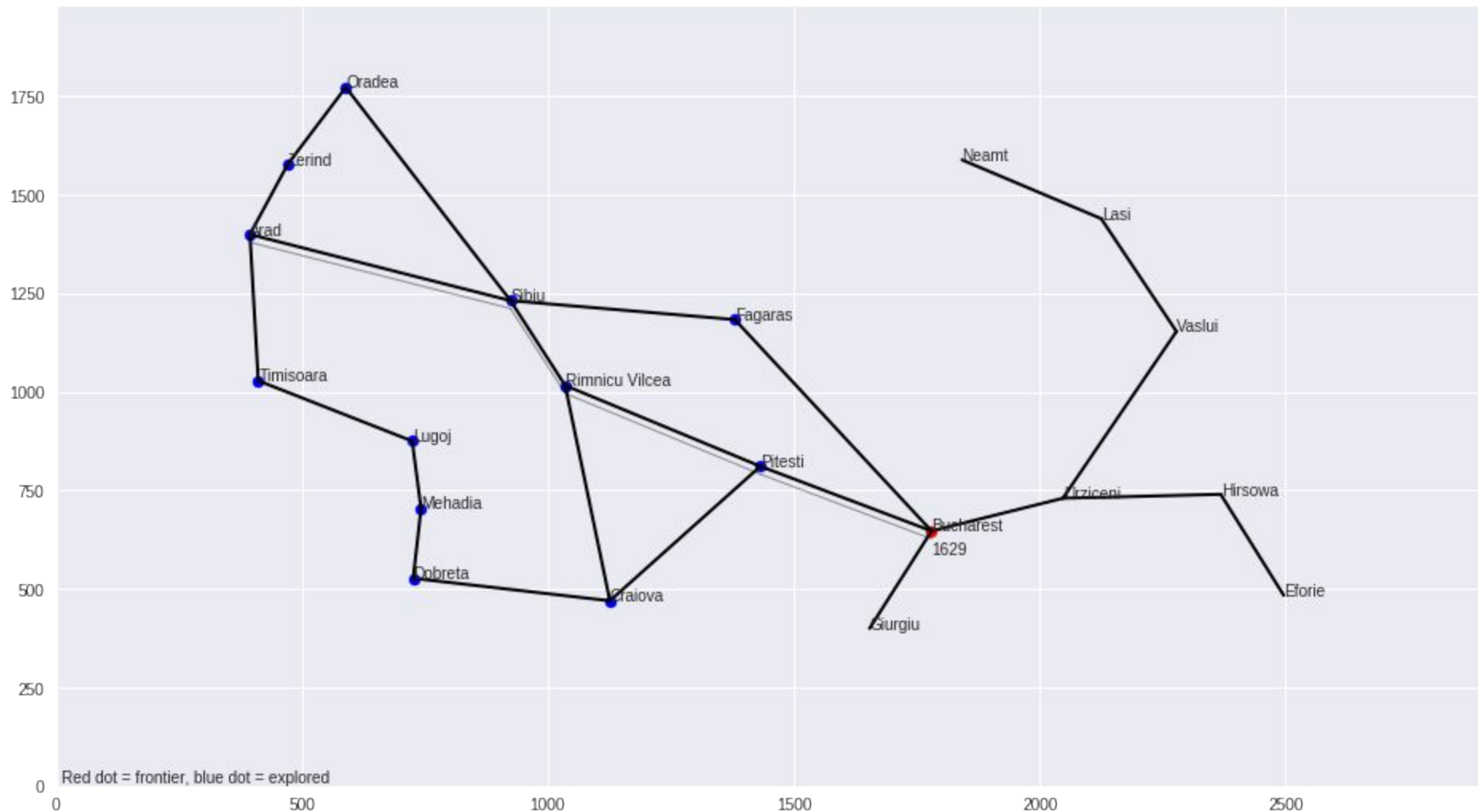
Are we done?



Red dot = frontier, blue dot = explored







Steps

frontiers = [start]

explored = []

if start == goal: return path

while frontiers not empty

 frontier = frontiers with lowest cost

 if frontier == goal: return path to frontier

 remove frontier from frontiers and add location to explored path

 for node connected to frontier there isn't explored

 new cost = frontier cost + cost for going to node

 add node with new cost and previous nodes to frontier if not in list,

 replace it if it is in list and new path is cheaper

A*

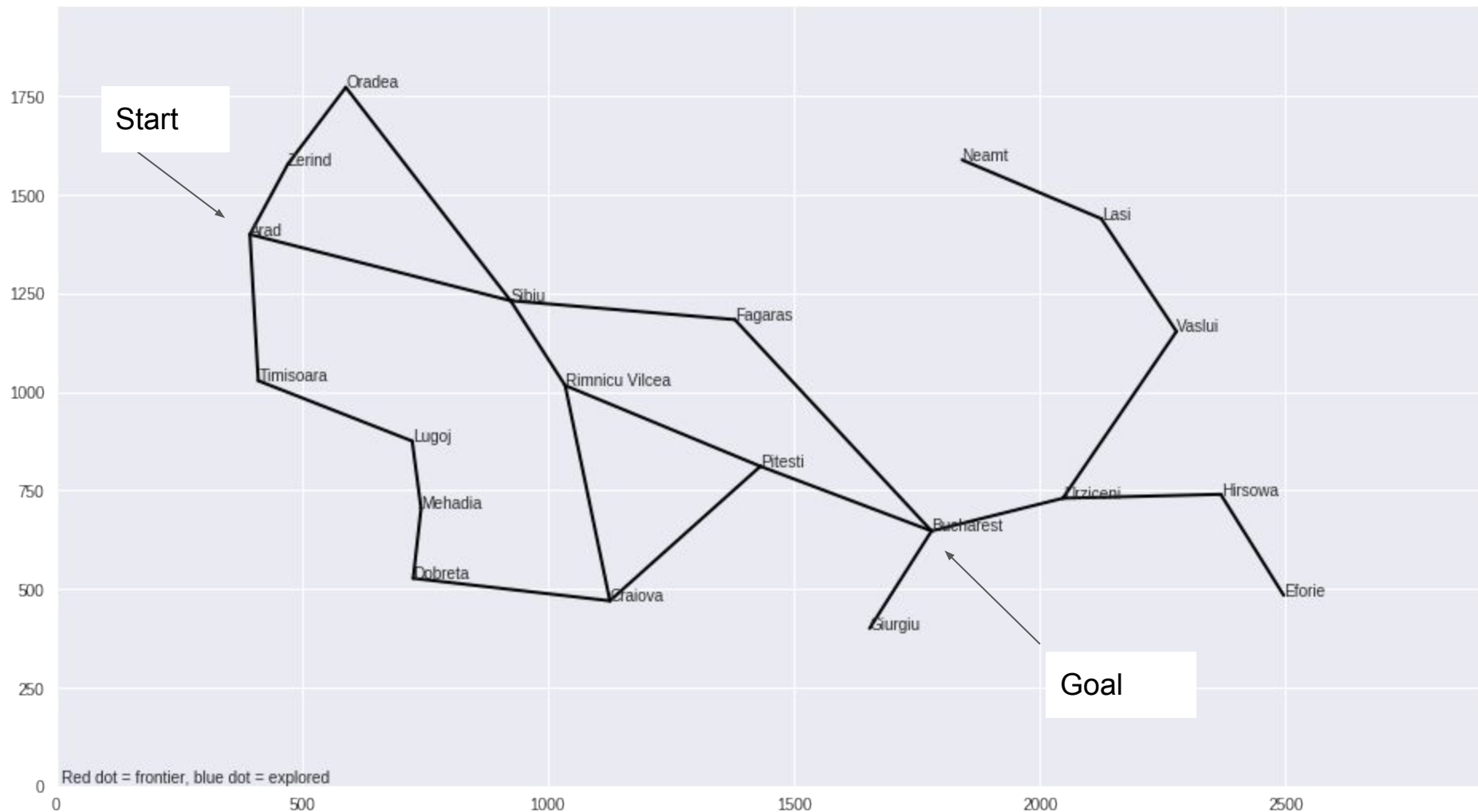
$$f = g + h$$

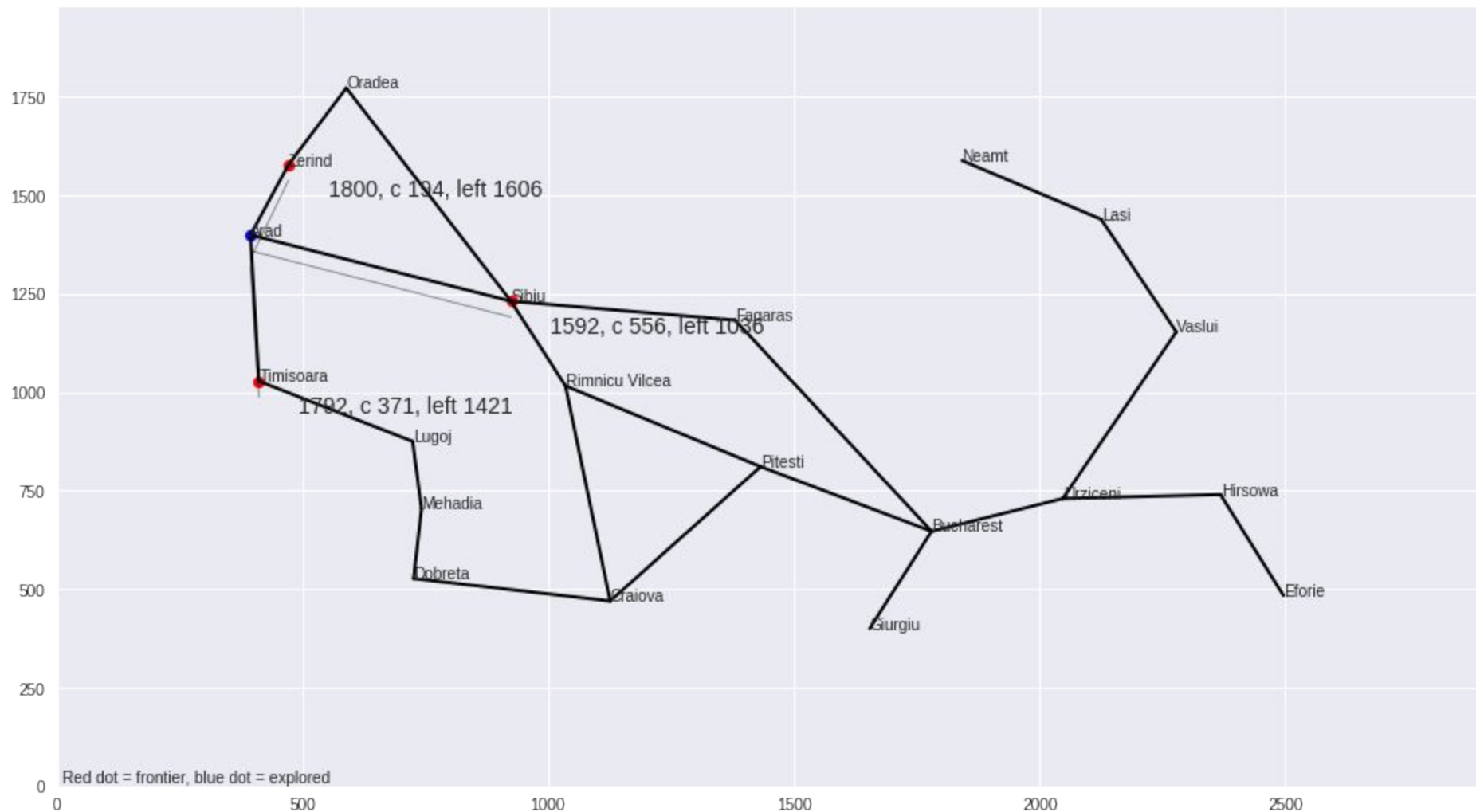
$g(\text{path}) = \text{path cost}$

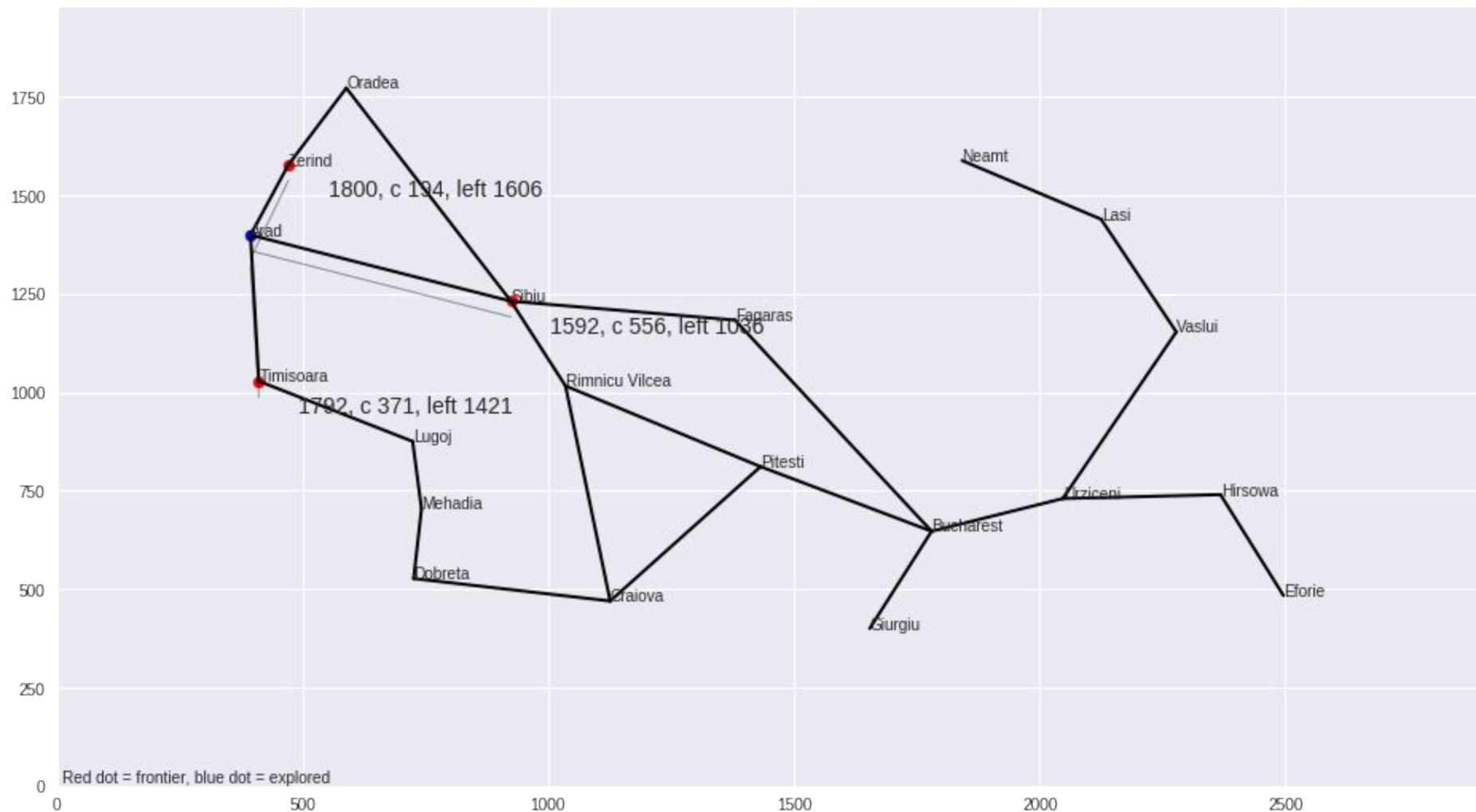
$h(\text{path}) = h(s) =$
estimated distance to goal

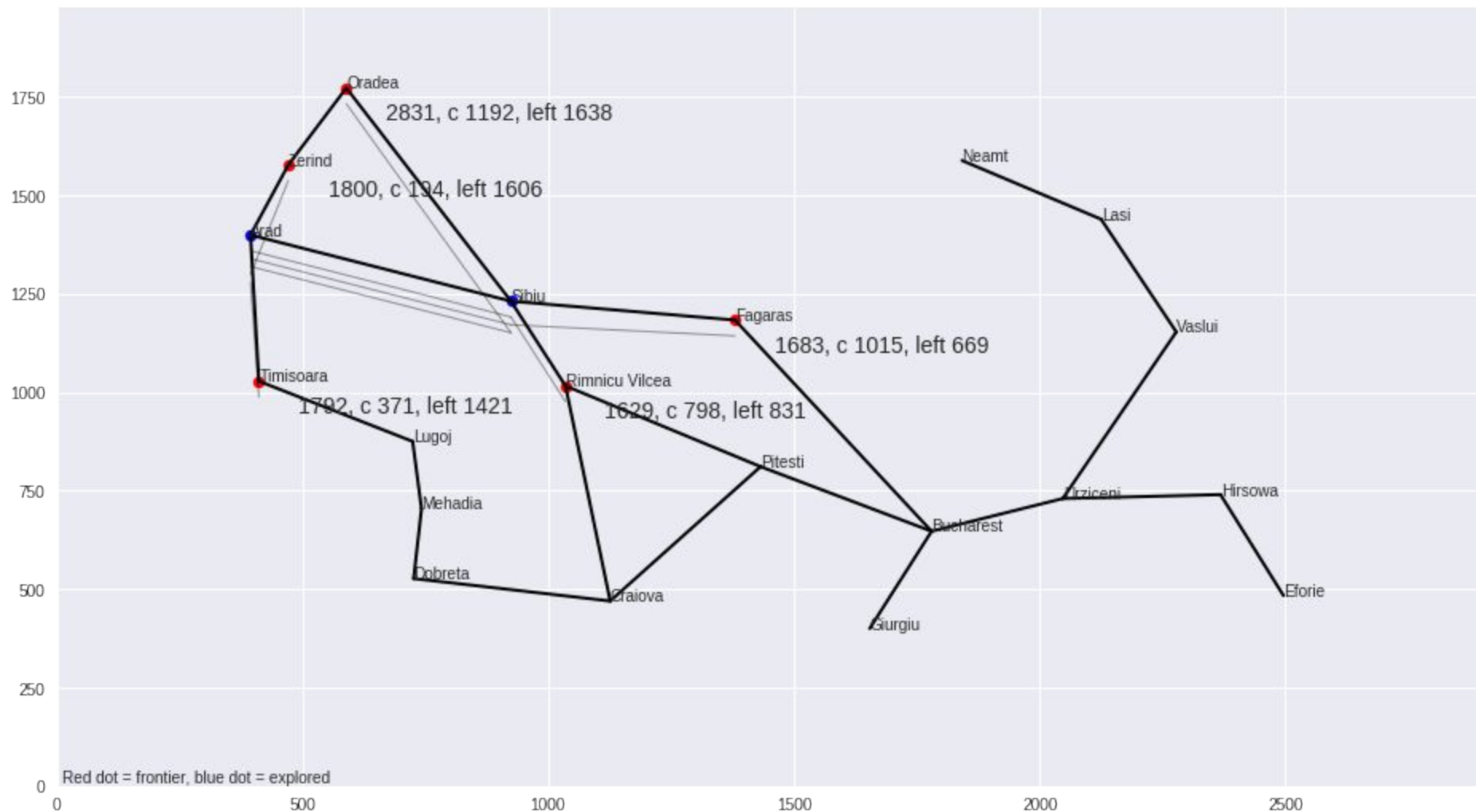
$h(s)$ has to be underestimated
to ensure the shortest path is
found

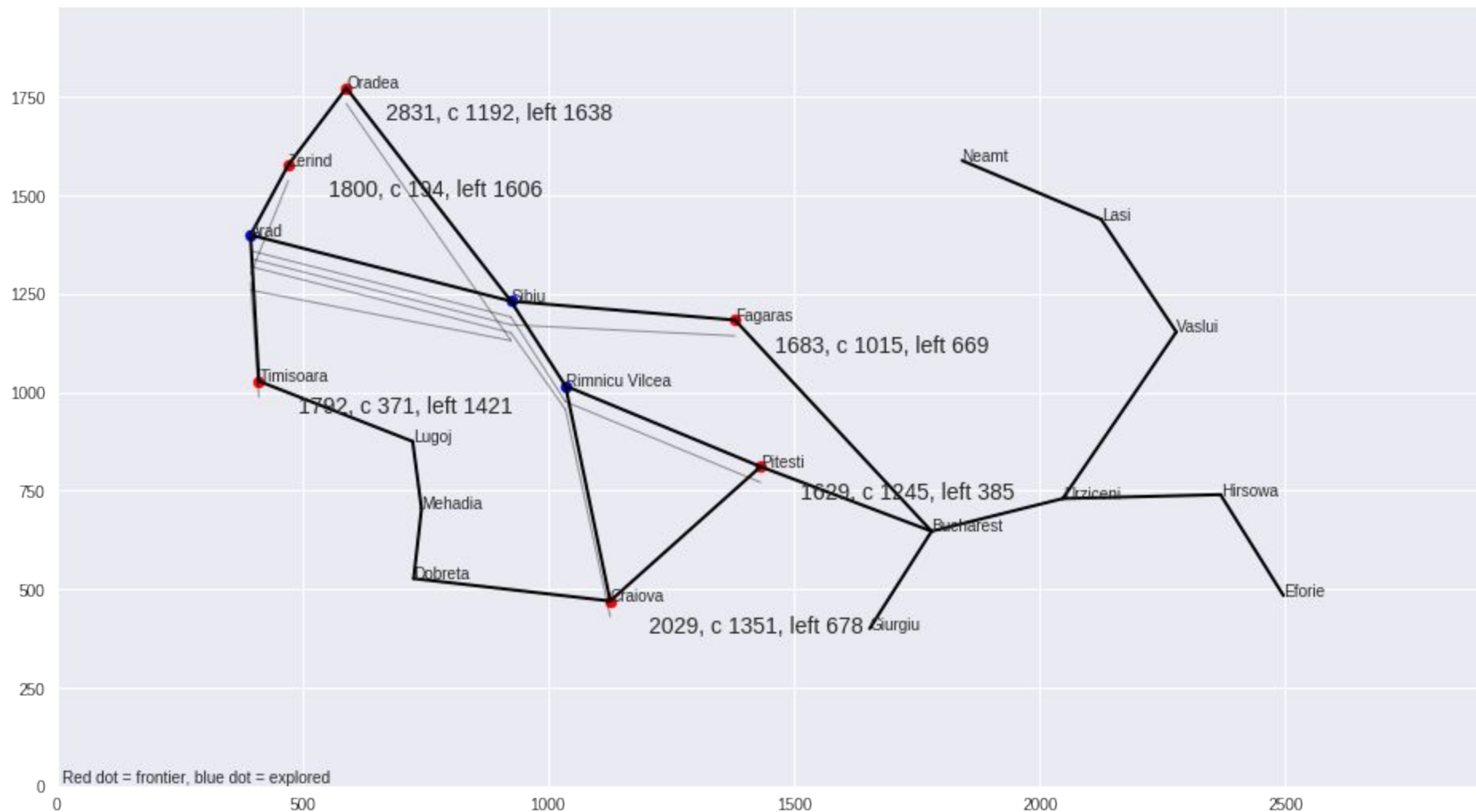


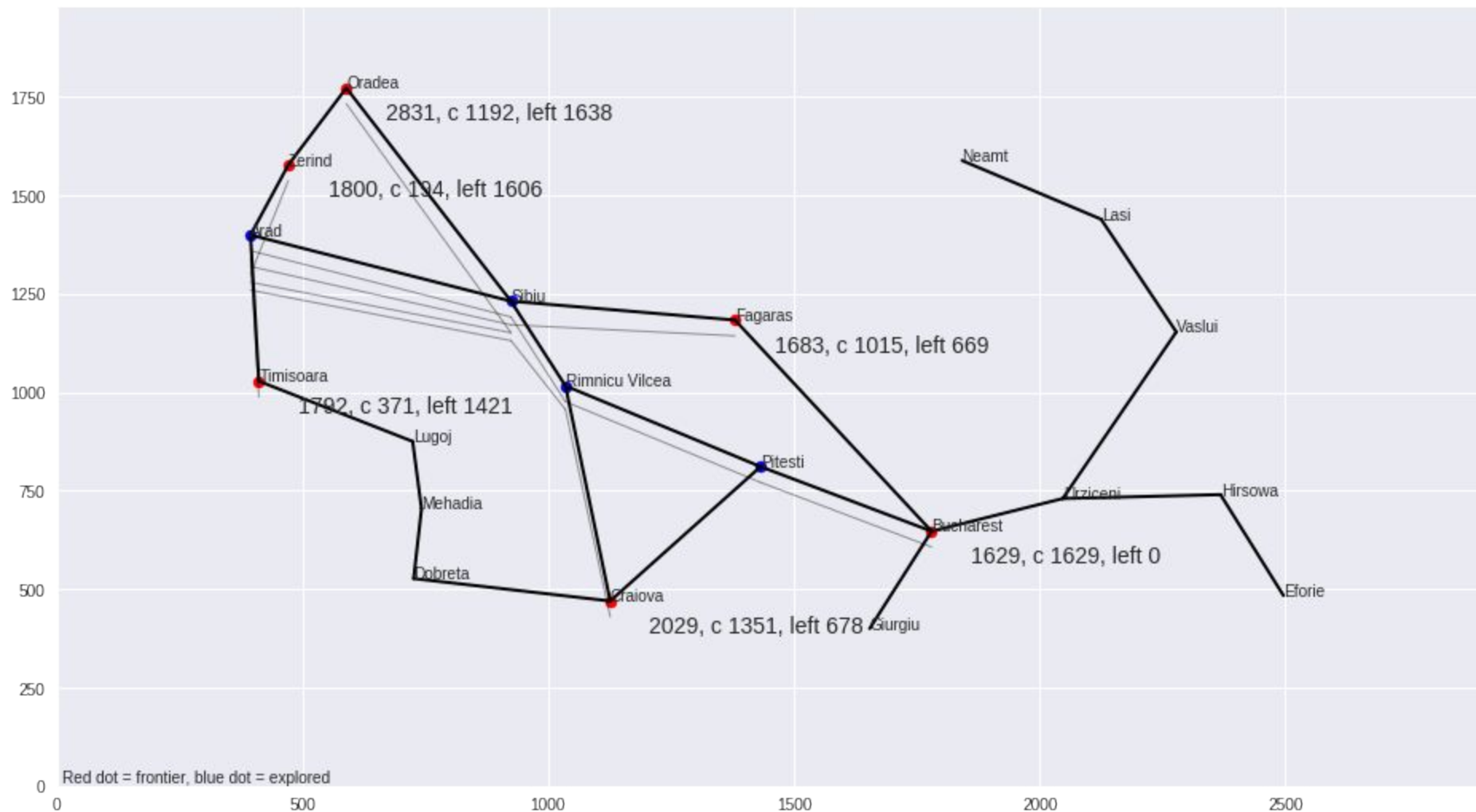




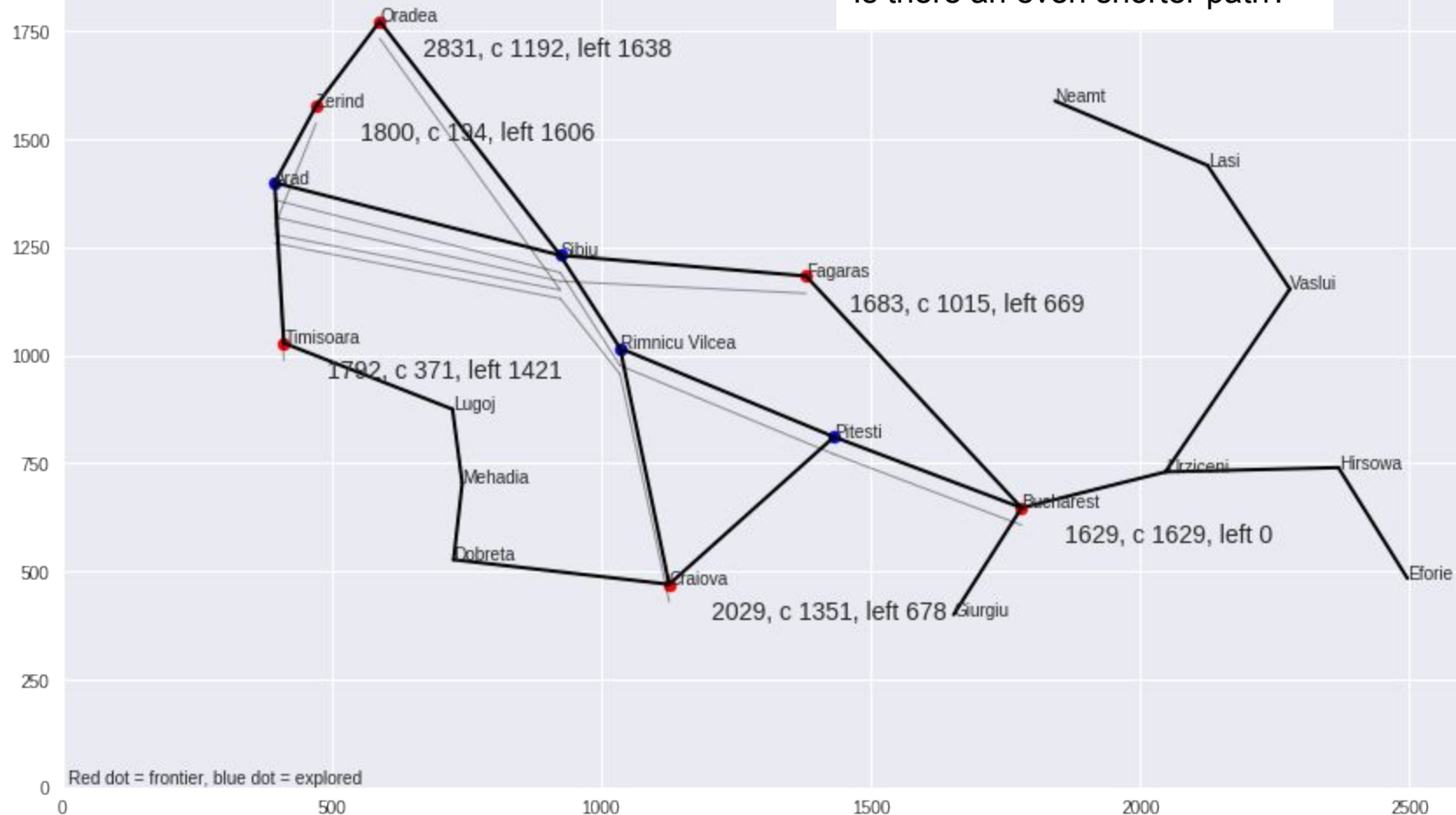








Is there an even shorter path?



Steps

frontiers = [start]

explored = []

if start == goal: return path

while frontiers not empty

 frontier = frontiers with lowest F cost

 if frontier == goal: return path to frontier

 remove frontier from frontiers and add location to explored path

 for node connected to frontier there isn't explored

 new G cost = frontier G cost + cost for going to node

 new H cost = h(node)

 new F cost = G + H

 add node with G and F and previous nodes to frontier if not in list,

 replace it if it is in list and new paths F cost is cheaper

Links

A* with array of ancestors and PQ: <https://bit.ly/2YDbL2Q>

A* (unoptimized), uniform cost & breadth first: <https://github.com/benjaco/search-algorithms>