

Search method: "Uniformed Search 2 informed Search *Uniformed search、不知終點在哪声直目导致 Depth-First Search - Complete: 7. Optimal: No 以深度微电, fringe is a LIFO stack Breadth-Tirst Search - Complete: 4es, Optimal: 不定 以廣度為主, fringe is a FIFO queue 但DFS會有"cycle走不出來省了問題》限制每次Theration的深度 Depth-First Search - Iterative Deepening get PFG's space advantage with BFS's time advantage 12/1旦因DFS & BFS 着罗無考赢到 co分 Uniform Cost Search - Complète: 4e5, Optimal: 4es. 扩累積至Y言取node 後最小百分 cost百分 node 展開

-		7
	Search method: "Uniformed Search 2 informed search	
	*Informed Search: 矢的道目標在什麼位置	
	Haut ristics (尼文養式) 一一種工具	
	有某個"concept"且很透像"concept"去估久(concept是自己定義百分)	
	Greedy Search - Complete: ?, Optimal: No.	
	每次估划的決策都是對當下最有利的 (by heuristics)	
	at () () () C Octimal: with admissible heuristic	0
-	A* Search (UCS+ greedy) - Complete: yes, Optimal: with admissible hearistic (tre	(9)
U	因為UCS(影路的一直导找,無目標;qreedy知道目標但cost可能智太大)	
0	⇒UCY考慮"走百分成本"、greedy考慮、"至的終點百分成本"(h(x))	
0	但因h(x)是自己估計的,需要一些條件、否則不是optimal	
	→ Admissible, Heuristic (可接受百分h) O≤h(n)≤h*(n), h(n)是true cost to goal	
9	12 tree search 會有車複node 百分別是更 > extra work	
0	Graph Search	
0	将是最百分node存起来才不會重複走	
	但因為有heuristic所以又會有一些問題	
	> Consistency of heuristics h(A)-h(c) ≤ cost (A to C)	
U		
0	76'; Summary	
0	Tree A : is optimal with admissible heuristics Graph A : is optimal with consistent heuristics	
0	Graph 0x: is optimal with consistent heuristics	
U		
0		
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		A1000

Constraint Satisfaction Problem 作件满足可見
· 達成某些作品中,是重點(目標在滿足條件的狀況下完成)
* Constraint Satisfaction Problem
- It state defines by variables Xi
with domain D unam involves one variable
L some constraints (Biram: involves two variable
with domain D unam : involves one variable some constraints Binam: involves two variable high-order: involves three or more
* Constrain Satifaction Method
也可用OFS、BFS、MU效果非常差
Backtracking Search = DFS + variable-ordering + fail-on-violation [is the basic uninformed algorithm
Tig the basic uninformed algorithm
一個一個中的,再不達瓦條件的情況下繼續走
● 但等的發現錯誤時通常來不及了 > detect for luve early
- Filtering
055ign-個variable 時期和它有相関constrain百岁也删掉、但它也無法生药粮重到
⇒ Arc consistency: 双向看是否有違規 (if x loss a value, neighbors needs to be ched) 当但也不是者3可fixed ex 画面
一等率,無值力的光處理 minimum remoting value (MRV)
2) 器會造成動力限制百分 least constraining value (LCV)
● 一但也還是有 limit arc consistency 百分別題,且若是下-consistency 會要大量計算
<u>Structure</u>
重新排列,把不相関百分、中間點切開
Tree-Structured
tD開某智力上电政為一個tree
Iterative Algorithm
● 特所有t电镜色、再小曼、曼介有t文至y無不合夫見定百分
No fringe. Not complete & Not Optimal
Local Search
improve a single option until you can't make it better. FATETYETS BY B
& No frirge, in complete but suboptimal

Adverseria method: 1 Deterministic non-deterministic 希望演算法計算一個strateay(policy)可推薦採取的動作 Types of game: deterministic or stochastici/one or more play? / zero sum? Single Agent Tree Qualve of a state:在該位置有可能拿到百分最高市 Adversorial Game Tree - MiniMax search 計算每個node百分minimax value, Just like DFS 他但若是一開始直接传文,则有可能陷了optimal就放棄一些机会(对于可能不是optimal) 且你的別計算量大 Game tree Pruning - Alpha-Beta Pruning 在minimax search中、已知拿到最高分子,則某些子村也不須緊然過 TO: max's best option on path to root
しき min's best option on path to root
しき在音子の過程中算的node百つvalue可能是錯百分,不過對話果不會量多響 》但在真实状况中,無法計算到最後 ョdepth-limited (強制計算minimax、a、β的深度) 用 evaluation function 取代 terminal utilities (極照理在百分有三名流方) 为要這個是因為若 d 限制大淺云有 thrash 情況 一但上面的演算法是取最安全的情况下,但若是事情發生有机型.... Expectinax Search 計算平均而非minimay,且無法pruning(因為計算平均) Markov Decision Process) -Utilities 将喜奶轉為數多來表現 -Rational Preferences (A7B) (B7C) > (A7C) - Maximum expected utility (HEV): choose the action that maximizes expected - Utility Scales: 京野量山には対する方式 utility

Adversorial Method: Peterministic 3 non-deterministic ● 當有些 oction 發生時不是固定百分,是有機率百分 SIO Q g-state : PRIBY - Harkov Decizion Process - Expectimax 4对新下来估处百分决定,只和現在百分狀態有関 做集個 action有部分 在deterministic時,我們要可是一個計畫 + 类率曾到卡约另個state 在non-determinition, 我們要的是一個"policy" tx+ "but it didn't compute entire policies" 必但若是reward 先拿到會較好了(因有些沒拿到reward的就結束了) ⇒discourting:得到百分rewards落時間下落(→骶早等到点功分)→目力於收款文 3見制課度: 化depth-limited search Optimal Quantities Warkov decision problem L v*(5):最传电水作得到百分位 一0*(5,0)其用望的众缓拿到最易的他 - set of actions a 6 A
- transition function T(s,a,s')
- reward function R(s,a,s')
- T*(5):最佳的policy ● QV*不一定和Q*相同,者是optimal指相同 一一但用expectimax智花太多時間、且有太多重覆自为state、tree智無强深 Time-limited Value 計算片的面面State百分值就好,不用一直無限算(计多what a depth-kexpectimax) ⇒ 煎果則 state 百值 電慢慢收欠 (due to discounting) Value Iteration 從西層開始的內由累積百分式慢力的位上去, repeat until convergence > = will converge to unique optimal value 到目前為止了 policy: 街個 state 扩射的 action - utility: revord (with discounting) 百分混成 - volue: 在意识实其用笔得至约百分最大 revard (max node) - g-value:在言识实其用笔得至约百分最大 revard (chance node) The Bellman Equations:定勤"optimal utility" via expectimax L 1/4(4) = max 0+(5,a) - Q*(5,0) = Z,T(5,0,5) [R(5,0,5)+ YV*(5)] Lv*(5) = max =, T(5,0,5) [R(5,0,5)+ xv*(5)] ·他要点条的道什麼時候會收欠久? Policy Iteration: policy evaluation + policy extraction ● Levaluation. 福縣杯的 policy話一個評分> fixed policy to: 結固是自为policy Lextraction: 把机车为policy解软来 ⇒先给(部分固定的policy, - to evaluation再要更新优级和 optimal, Forty 4块较大

Reinforcement bearning - online planning 前面都是已經失力道所有百分規則,但若是不知道,只能一直打好,然後修行文 在不知下、P的情况下,慢试零替 * Reinforcement Learning 還是HDP的規模、但是是不知道T.R.P Model-based Learning : 經過多文try後可計算下尺、P Undel-Free Learning:不书管T、R、P、直海算state by avg Passive reinforcement learning (固定policy 表现特智型)
一direct evaluation: 直接計算每個state 百岁 avg under TU 過程每個 state 百分是独立百分智量>專指較久時間 >那為什么不用policy evaluation呢?因為我們沒有了、R - sample based policy evaluation:在某国state不断repeat估文荣取样 21但我们不一定能回到上一前 -Temporal Pifference Learning 不断的回到原點車複做後營習再取動態平均 中口上exponential moving average: 較晚学習到的資料比例占起放大 (田為晚学至1月沙野村) *他我們的policy还是固定的 ... > learn Q-value inflead of value" Active reinforcement Learning (碧電 optimal Expolicy (values) Lo-value iteration > Q-learning (學習g-value)再的前面的合件 当但在学習过程中或許还有别的路,要不要走走看? > explore - off-policy learning - converges to optimal policy even if you're acting suboptimally ●要不要去試試其它路? Exploration: 中心上 包址 State 可能最上路 尚目在百分至不管走多久都管副走争之上至3猜時間↓ Texploration function - exploration function: 去温面力地方傾向用原始 action, or explore new place 当相沟滩流通用?(改多門的位置就出不去3) = feature-based representation - linear value function discribes a state using a vector of features, 对处是恐颗智被流型起来 7聚處是紙然 Share 同一個 feature 但位宏很不一样 policy search: start with an ok solution (eq. qlearning) then fire-tune by > learn the policy that maximize the revards, not value