



Name of the Subject: KNOWLEDGE SYSTEMS Subject Code: IT-714

Seat No: IT076 Student ID: 18ITUBN116 Branch/Sem: IT-VII

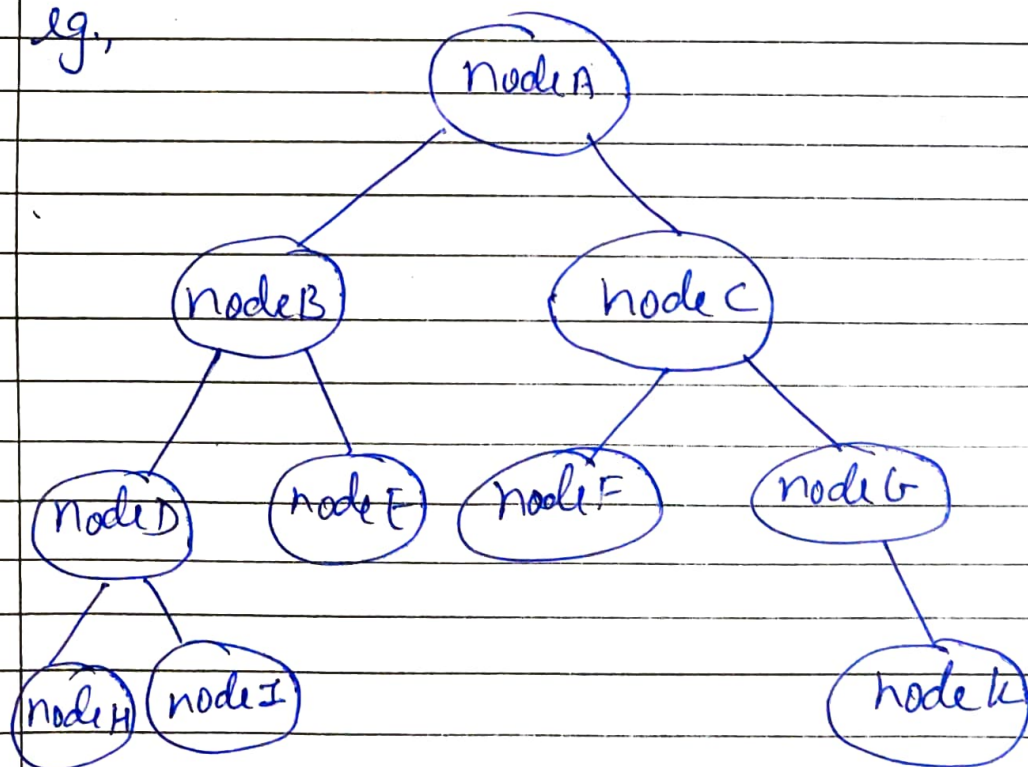
Q2 Attempt Any Two

1a

Iterative Deepening DFS

- It combines the benefits of DFS & BFS search algorithm.
- It also provides memory efficiency & fast search.
- IDDFS also have some drawbacks, it repeats all the work of previous page.

eg.,



- ~~Node~~ Step 1 - Node A
- Step 2 - Node B, Node C, Node A
- Step 3 - ~~Node D, Node E, Node F, Node G, Node H, Node I, Node K~~

Node A, Node B, Node D, Node E, Node F, G.



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— Steps.

Node A, Node B, Node B, Node H, Node I, Node E,  
Node C, Node F, Node G, Node K.

— Time complexity is  $O(b^d)$  :  $b = \text{breadth}$   
 $d = \text{depth}$ .

— Space complexity  $O(bd)$

⇒ Breadth First Search

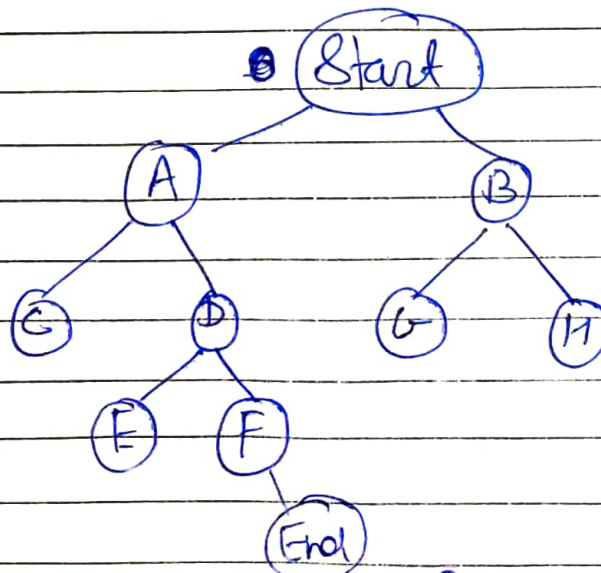
— It will search the solution level by level.

— BFS will provide solution if it exists.

— If there is more than 1 solution then we can find optimal solution.

— It needs lots of time if solution is far away from the Root Node.

→ eg.,







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So, Partho.

Start - A - B - C - D - G - H - E - F - End.

— Space Complexity =  $O(b^d)$   $b = \text{breadth}$   
Time Complexity =  $O(b^d)$   $d = \text{depth}$ .

Q2

C

① Best First Search.

Step	Node expand	Child	Open list	Close
1	S	A(10), B(13), C(4)	A, B, C	C(4).
2	C	D(2)	A(10), B(13), D(2)	D(2).
3.	D	<del>B(13)</del> , F(1)	A(10), B(13), F(1)	F(1)
4.	F	G(0)	A(10), B(13), G(0)	Search Stop goal reached.

Path  $\rightarrow$  S - C - D - F - G  
(17) (4) (2) (1) (0).



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② A\*

→ Start with S

So, For node A = ~~F(n) + g(n)~~

$$F(n) = g(n) + h(n).$$

$$S-A = 6 + 10 = 16$$

Node B

$$S-B = 5 + 13 = 18$$

Node C

$$S-C = 10 + 4 = 14.$$

⇒ Now, Min. is S-C

So, selecting node C.

Node D

$$S-C-D = 10 + 6 + 2 = 18$$

⇒ As, The total Min we get is  $S-A = 16$  less than  $S-C-D$

So, selecting S-A.

Node E

$$S-A-E = 6 + 6 + 4 = 16$$



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So, going further & selecting node F.

$$\therefore S-A-E-F = 6 + 6 + 4 + 1 \\ = 17$$

~~$\therefore$  So,  $S-A-E-F-G = 6+6+4+1+6$~~

As we are going further the  $f(n)$  value is increases

So, we can't find the path for A\*.





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Q3

a

MOTHER  
+ FATHER  
PARENT

$\Rightarrow$  ~~b~~ Supposing ~~100~~ ~~100~~  
 $R=3$  ~~100~~

$$\therefore 2R = T \quad [R+R=T]$$

$$T=6$$

$$\therefore 2(3)=T$$

$$T=6$$

Carry.  
 $\downarrow$

$$\text{So, } 2T = R \text{ or } 2T = R + 10C_1$$

$$\text{So, } \underline{\underline{R=3}}$$