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Repo - 3013 Advance Structures

## Presentation 1 - A\* Search Algorithm

### 1. Introduction

- **Topic:** A\* Search Algorithm
- **Description:** A\* is a popular informed search algorithm widely used in pathfinding and graph traversal known for finding the shortest efficiently.
- **Why is it interesting?:** It combines features of uniform-cost search and greedy best first search, providing optimality and efficiency. It is widely implemented in real world scenarios like GPS navigation, game AI, and robotics.

### 2. Core Mechanics

- **High-Level Overview:**
  - Uses heuristics to guide the search towards the most promising path.
  - Evaluates nodes based on  $f(n) = g(n) + h(n)$ :
    - **$g(n)$ :** Cost from start node to current node.
    - **$h(n)$ :** Estimated cost from current node to goal.
- **Edge Cases & Design Tradeoffs:**
  - Works optimally if heuristics is admissible (never overestimates the true cost).
  - Performance can degrade significantly if heuristics is poorly chosen.
  - Tradeoff between heuristic complexity and computational overhead.

### 3. Use Cases/Impact

- **Real-World Applications:**
  - GPS navigation and route finding.
  - Game development for NPC pathfinding.
  - Autonomous vehicle navigation systems.
- **Theoretical Significance:**
  - Benchmark for development and testing heuristic - based search algorithms.
  - Bases for numerous advanced search strategies.
- **Comparison to Alternatives:**
  - Better performance compared to uninformed search (BFS, DFS).
  - More optimal than greedy algorithms due to comprehensive evaluation.

## 4. Conclusion

- **Key Points:**

- A\* efficiently combines path cost and heuristic to find optimal paths.
- Proper heuristic selection is crucial for performance.