

ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

Lecture 05

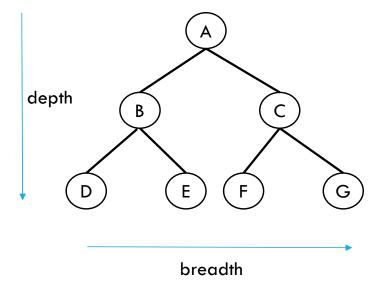
Expand Shallowest Node First

Frontier (or fringe): nodes in queue to be explored

Explored Set: Nodes that are already explored

Frontier is a first-in-first-out (FIFO) queue, i.e., new successors go at end of the queue.

Goal-Test when inserted



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```
function BREADTH-FIRST-SEARCH(problem) returns a solution, or failure

node ← a node with STATE = problem.INITIAL-STATE, PATH-COST = 0

if problem.GOAL-TEST(node.STATE) then return SOLUTION(node)

frontier ← a FIFO queue with node as the only element

explored ← an empty set

loop do

if EMPTY?(frontier) then return failure

node ← POP(frontier) /* chooses the shallowest node in frontier */

add node.STATE to explored

for each action in problem.ACTIONS(node.STATE) do

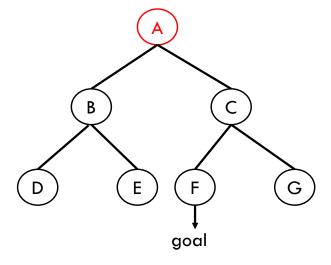
child ← CHILD-NODE(problem, node, action)

if child.STATE is not in explored or frontier then

if problem.GOAL-TEST(child.STATE) then return SOLUTION(child)

frontier ← INSERT(child, frontier)
```

Is A a goal state?



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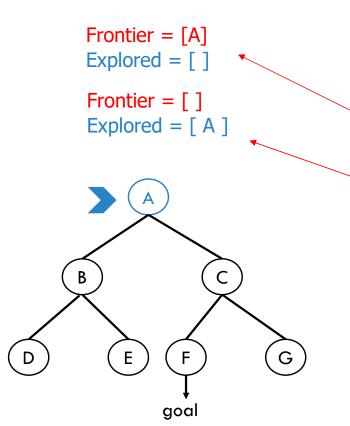
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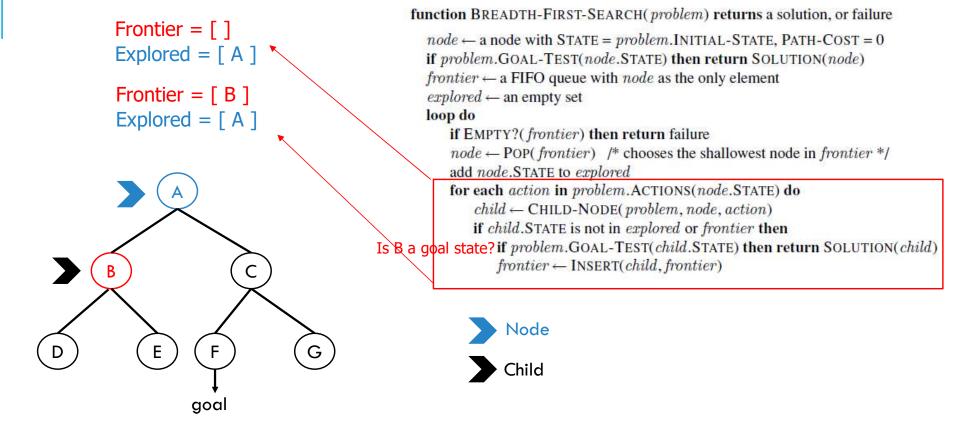
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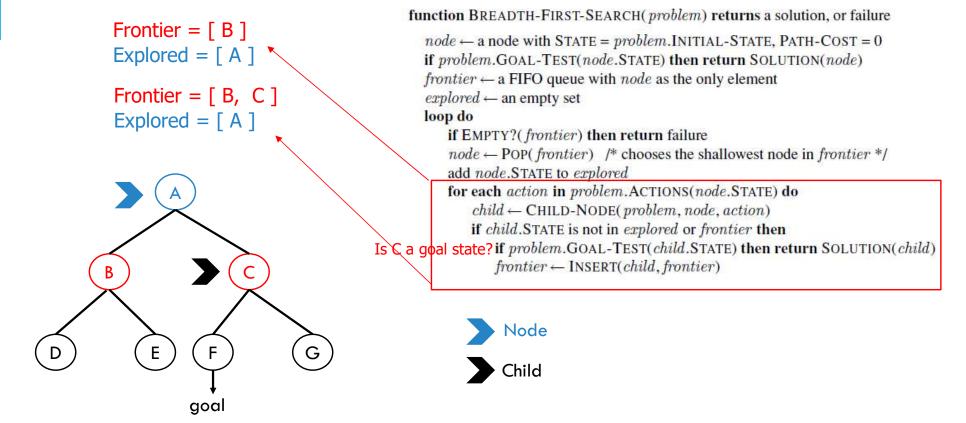
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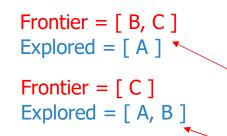
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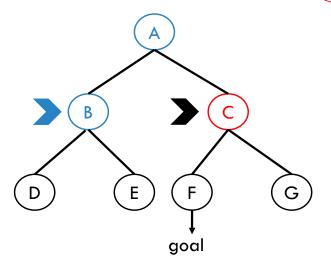
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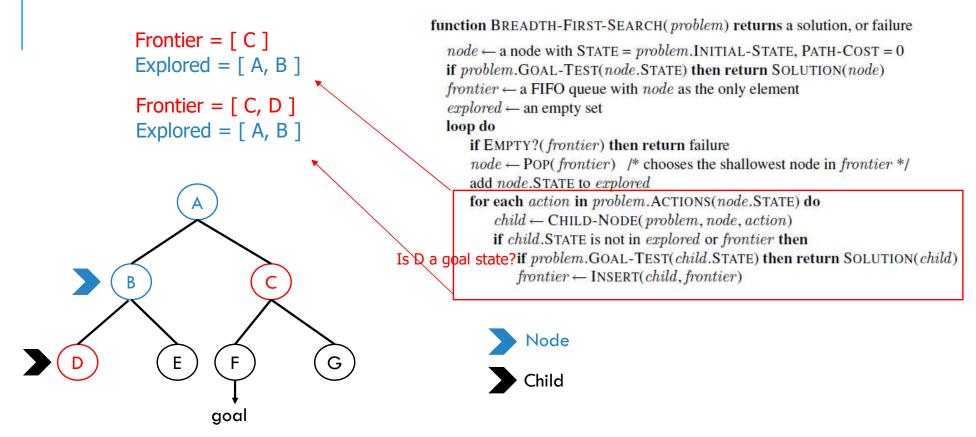
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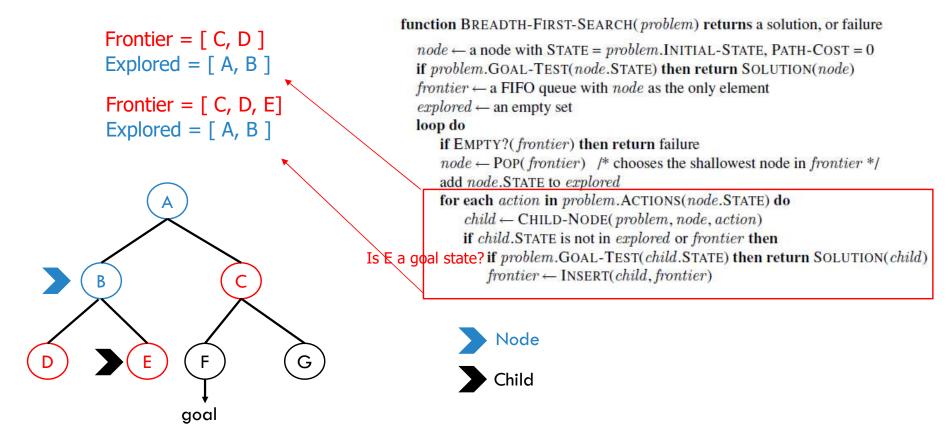
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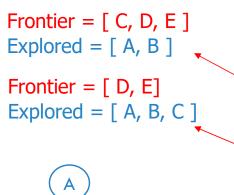
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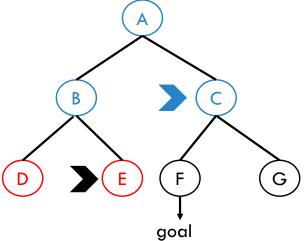












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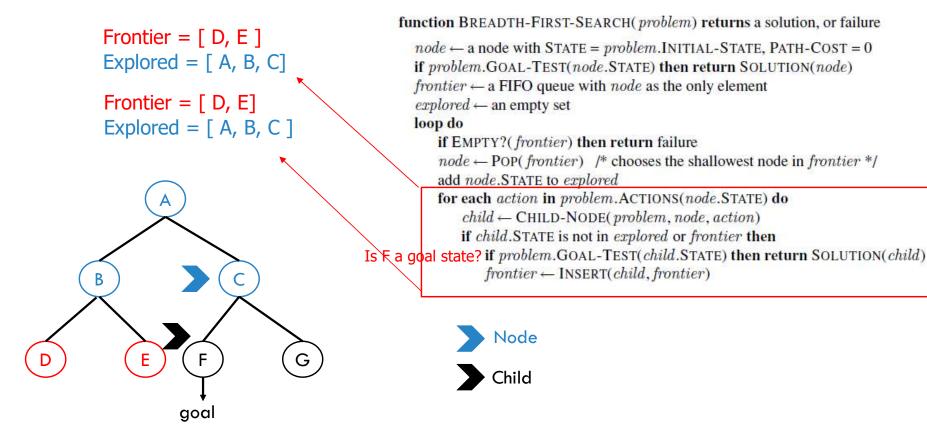
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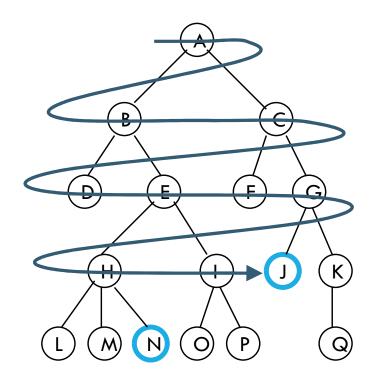
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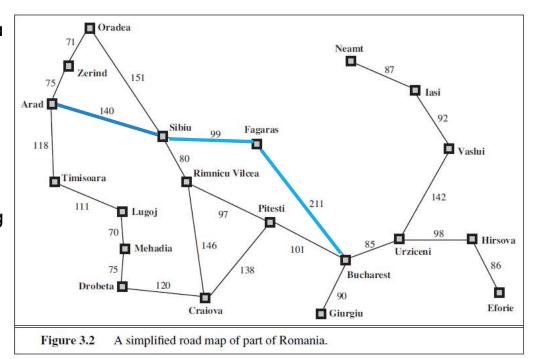
BFS: SUMMARY



BFS: COMPLETENESS

Completeness: Yes (guaranteed to find a solution if there exists one)

if the shallowest goal node is at some finite depth d, breadth-first search will eventually find it after generating all shallower nodes (provided the branching factor b is finite).

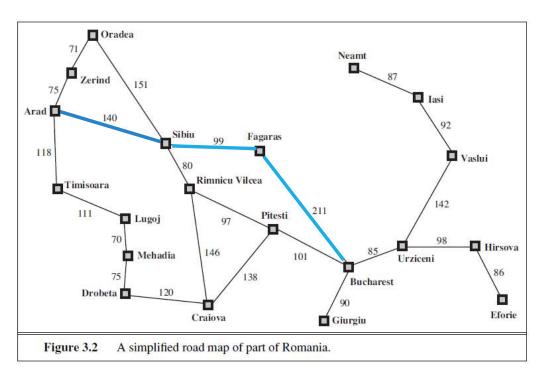


BFS goal path

BFS: OPTIMAL?

Not necessarily optimal

Only optimal if every action has same cost.



BFS goal path

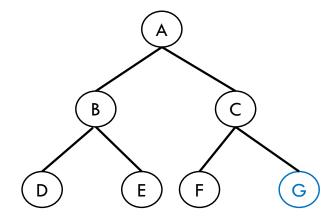
BFS: TIME COMPLEXITY?

Worst complexity is when G is a goal state.

In this case, total number of nodes generated is

$$b+b^2+b^3+\ldots+b^d=O(\overline{b^d})$$
 (The dth layer contains nodes much larger than all the nodes in previous layers combined!)

So the time complexity is O(bd)



A binary tree, b=2, d=2

BFS: SPACE COMPLEXITY?

There will be $O(b^{d-1})$ nodes in the explored set and $O(b^d)$ nodes in the frontier.

So the space complexity is $O(b^d)$, i.e., it is dominated by the size of the frontier.

Exponential time complexity can be accepted but exponential space complexity is BAD!

