## AI SMPS 2024 Week 6 Algorithms

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## **Beam Search**

We will use the following version of Beam Search in assignments and exams because it is assignment friendly and prevents infinite loops.

Here, **sort**<sub>h</sub> sorts from best to worst **h**-values.

```
BEAM-SEARCH(S, w)
    OPEN ← S: [7
 1
    N \leftarrow S
 3
    do bestEver \leftarrow N
 4
         if OPEN contains goal node
 5
              return that goal node
 6
         else neighbours \leftarrow MOVE-GEN(OPEN)
              OPEN \leftarrow take w (sort_h neighbours)
 7
 8
              N ← head OPEN ▷ best in new layer
    while h(N) is better than h(bestEver)
 9
    return bestEver
10
Move-Gen(OPEN)
    neighbours ← []
11
12
    for each X in OPEN
         neighbours \leftarrow neighbours ++ MOVE-GEN(X)
13
14
    return neighbours > the list preserves duplicates
(take n LIST) returns at most n values from the beginning of LIST.
   [o, u, t] = take [o, u, t, r, u, n]
   [a, t] = take [a, t]
   \lceil a \rceil = take 3 \lceil a \rceil
   [] = take 3 []
```

```
WA*(S, w)
    Use A* algorithm with the following changes:
2
           f(M) \leftarrow g(M) + w * h(M)  \triangleright Line 16
3
           f(X) \leftarrow g(X) + w * h(X) > Line 27
SMGS(S)
    SMGS (Sparse-Memory Graph Search)
          is a memory optimized version of A*.
2
    There is no change to OPEN list.
3
    CLOSED list is split into two disjoint sets:
          BOUNDARY nodes (unrestricted memory),
          and KERNEL nodes (a fixed size memory).
    KERNEL memory is periodically cleared
          to make way for new KERNEL nodes.
    Where,
    \mathcal{I} = \text{set of search interior nodes, i.e., nodes whose}
          lowest-cost paths have been found,
    Pred(k) = set of predecessor nodes of k, i.e.,
          set of nodes that can make a transition
          into node k in the underlying (state space) graph.
    \mathsf{KERNEL}(\mathcal{I}) = \Big\{ \mathsf{k} \ \Big| \ \mathsf{k} \in \mathcal{I}, \ \forall \mathsf{p} \big( \ \mathsf{p} \in \mathsf{Pred}(\mathsf{k}) \ \Rightarrow \ \mathsf{p} \in \mathcal{I} \ \big) \Big\}
    \mathsf{BOUNDARY}(\mathcal{I}) = \mathcal{I} \setminus \mathsf{KERNEL}(\mathcal{I})
    \mathsf{BOUNDARY}(\mathcal{I}) = \Big\{ \mathsf{b} \ \Big| \ \mathsf{b} \in \mathcal{I}, \ \exists \mathsf{p} \big( \ \mathsf{p} \in \mathsf{Pred}(\mathsf{b}) \ \land \ \mathsf{p} \not\in \mathcal{I} \ \big) \Big\}
A*(S)
     default value of g for every node is +\infty
     parent(S) \leftarrow null
 2
 3 g(S) \leftarrow 0
 4
    f(S) \leftarrow g(S) + h(S)
    OPEN \leftarrow S:[]
 5
     CLOSED ← empty list
 6
 7
     while OPEN is not empty
            N ← remove node with lowest f value from OPEN
 8
            add N to CLOSED
 9
            if GOAL-TEST(N) = TRUE
10
                   return RECONSTRUCT-PATH(N)
11
12
            for each M in MOVE-GEN(N)
                   if g(M) > g(N) + k(N, M)
13
                          parent(M) \leftarrow N
14
                          g(M) \leftarrow g(N) + k(N, M)
15
                          f(M) \leftarrow g(M) + h(M)
16
                          if M is in OPEN
17
18
                                 continue
19
                          else if M is in CLOSED
20
                                 PROPAGATE-IMPROVEMENT(M)
21
                          else add M to OPEN

→ M is new

     return empty list
22
PROPAGATE-IMPROVEMENT(M)
     for each X in Move-Gen(M)
23
            if g(X) > g(M) + k(M, X)
24
25
                   parent(X) \leftarrow M
                   g(X) \leftarrow g(M) + k(M, X)
26
                   f(X) \leftarrow g(X) + h(X)
27
                   if X is in CLOSED
28
29
                          PROPAGATE-IMPROVEMENT(X)
30
     return
```