

CS 402 Assignment 1 - Search Algorithms

Total Points: 8 points

Scoring: Each question = 0.5 points, blank = 0 points, incorrect = -0.5 points

Q1a: Search Algorithm Properties (3.5 points)

Context: Graph search with consistent heuristics and positive edge costs ($\epsilon > 0$).

Answers:

1. (i) **Depth-first optimal:**

- *Justification:* DFS explores one path completely before backtracking. Even with consistent heuristics, it doesn't guarantee optimality.

2. (ii) **Breadth-first optimal:**

- *Justification:* BFS is optimal only for unit costs. With arbitrary positive costs ($\epsilon > 0$), it's not guaranteed optimal.

3. (iii) **Uniform-cost optimal:**

- *Justification:* UCS explores nodes in order of increasing $g(n)$. It's optimal for any cost function.

4. (iv) **Greedy optimal:**

- *Justification:* Greedy uses only $h(n)$, ignoring $g(n)$. Even with consistent heuristics, it's not optimal.

5. (v) **A* optimal:**

- *Justification:* A* uses $f(n) = g(n) + h(n)$. With consistent (and thus admissible) heuristics, A* is guaranteed optimal.

6. (vi) **A* \leq DFS nodes:**

- *Justification:* DFS may find a solution by expanding fewer nodes than A, *but that solution might be suboptimal*. A guarantees optimality but may need to expand more nodes.

7. (vii) **A* \leq UCS nodes:**

- *Justification:* Both A* and UCS are optimal. A* uses $f(n) = g(n) + h(n)$, UCS uses only $g(n)$. With admissible heuristics, A* is more informed.

Q1b: Heuristic Scaling Effects (1.5 points)

Context: $h_1(s)$ is an admissible A^* heuristic. $h_2(s) = 2 \times h_1(s)$.

Answers:

1. (i) h_2 optimal solution: **FALSE**

- *Justification:* $h_2 = 2h_1$ is NOT admissible because it overestimates by a factor of 2. A^* with non-admissible heuristics is not guaranteed optimal.

2. (ii) $h_2 \leq 2 \times \text{optimal}$: **FALSE**

- *Justification:* Since $h_2 = 2h_1$ is not admissible, A^* with h_2 is not guaranteed to find optimal solutions. The solution cost is not bounded by $2 \times \text{optimal}$ and could be much worse.

3. (iii) h_2 graph search optimal: **FALSE**

- *Justification:* Graph search vs tree search doesn't change the admissibility requirement. Since h_2 is not admissible, the solution is not guaranteed optimal.

Q1c: Making Heuristics Admissible and Consistent (1 point)

Graph: $S(h=6) \rightarrow A(h=5) \rightarrow B(h=1) \rightarrow C(h=2) \rightarrow G(h=0)$, $B \rightarrow D(h=0) \rightarrow G$, $C \rightarrow G$

Edges: $S \rightarrow A(1)$, $A \rightarrow B(3)$, $B \rightarrow C(1)$, $B \rightarrow D(5)$, $C \rightarrow G(4)$, $D \rightarrow G(2)$

Answer:

State to change: **B**

Range: $2 \leq h(B) \leq 3$

Justification: Check consistency for each edge:

- $S \rightarrow A$: $6 \leq 1+5$ ✓
- $A \rightarrow B$: $5 \leq 3+1$ ✗ ($5 \leq 4$ is false)
- $B \rightarrow C$: $1 \leq 1+2$ ✓
- $B \rightarrow D$: $1 \leq 5+0$ ✓
- $C \rightarrow G$: $2 \leq 4+0$ ✓
- $D \rightarrow G$: $0 \leq 2+0$ ✓

The constraint $A \rightarrow B$ is violated. To fix:

- From $A \rightarrow B$: $h(B) \geq h(A) - c(A,B) = 5 - 3 = 2$
- From $B \rightarrow C$: $h(B) \leq c(B,C) + h(C) = 1 + 2 = 3$
- Therefore: $2 \leq h(B) \leq 3$

Q2: Practical A* Implementation (2 points)

Graph: $S(h=7) \rightarrow A(h=5)$, $S \rightarrow B(h=7)$, $A \rightarrow B$, $A \rightarrow C(h=4)$, $B \rightarrow C$, $C \rightarrow D(h=1) \rightarrow G(h=0)$, $C \rightarrow G$

Edges: $S \rightarrow A(3)$, $S \rightarrow B(1)$, $A \rightarrow B(2)$, $A \rightarrow C(2)$, $B \rightarrow C(3)$, $C \rightarrow D(4)$, $C \rightarrow G(4)$, $D \rightarrow G(1)$

Q2a: Heuristic Properties (0.5 points)

Answer: Both consistent and admissible

Justification: Check consistency for each edge:

- $S \rightarrow A: 7 \leq 3+5 \checkmark$
- $S \rightarrow B: 7 \leq 1+7 \checkmark$
- $A \rightarrow B: 5 \leq 2+7 \checkmark$
- $A \rightarrow C: 5 \leq 2+4 \checkmark$
- $B \rightarrow C: 7 \leq 3+4 \checkmark$
- $C \rightarrow D: 4 \leq 4+1 \checkmark$
- $C \rightarrow G: 4 \leq 4+0 \checkmark$
- $D \rightarrow G: 1 \leq 1+0 \checkmark$

All consistency constraints satisfied. Since consistency implies admissibility, the heuristic is both consistent and admissible.

Q2b: A* Expansion Order (0.5 points)

Answer: $S(1)$, $A(2)$, $B(3)$, $C(4)$, $D(\text{not expanded})$, $G(5)$

Justification: A* execution with $f(n) = g(n) + h(n)$:

1. Start: S ($f=0+7=7$)
2. Expand S: Add $A(f=3+5=8)$, $B(f=1+7=8) \rightarrow$ Expand A (alphabetical tie-break: $A < B$)
3. Expand A: Add $C(f=5+4=9)$, B already in frontier with $f=8 \rightarrow$ Expand B ($f=8$)
4. Expand B: Add $C(f=4+4=8) \rightarrow$ Expand C ($f=8$)
5. Expand C: Add $D(f=8+1=9)$, $G(f=8+0=8) \rightarrow$ Expand G ($f=8$)

Q2c: Path Returned (0.5 points)

Answer: $S \rightarrow B \rightarrow C \rightarrow G$

Justification: Following the A* execution above, the path to goal G is $S \rightarrow B \rightarrow C \rightarrow G$.

Q2d: Admissible Heuristic Combinations (0.5 points)

Answer: $\frac{1}{2}(h_A), \frac{1}{2}(h_B), \frac{1}{2}(h_A + h_B), \max(h_A, h_B), \min(h_A, h_B)$

Justification:

- $\frac{1}{2}(\mathbf{hA}), \frac{1}{2}(\mathbf{hB})$: Scaling by factor ≤ 1 preserves admissibility
- $\frac{1}{2}(\mathbf{hA+hB})$: Average of admissible heuristics is admissible
- $\mathbf{max(hA,hB)}, \mathbf{min(hA,hB)}$: Maximum and minimum of admissible heuristics are admissible
- $\mathbf{hA+hB}$: NOT admissible (overestimates)
- $\mathbf{hA \times hB}$: NOT admissible (product can overestimate)

FINAL ANSWER SUMMARY

SUBMISSION ANSWERS

Q1a (3.5 points):

✗ ✗ ✓ ✗ ✓ ✗ ✓

Q1b (1.5 points):

✗ ✗ ✗

Q1c (1 point):

State: B

Range: $2 \leq h(B) \leq 3$

Q2a:

✓ Both consistent and admissible

Q2b:

S(1), A(2), B(3), C(4), D(not expanded), G(5)

Q2c:

✓ $S \rightarrow B \rightarrow C \rightarrow G$

Q2d:

✓ $\frac{1}{2}(\mathbf{hA}), \frac{1}{2}(\mathbf{hB}), \frac{1}{2}(\mathbf{hA+hB}), \mathbf{max(hA,hB)}, \mathbf{min(hA,hB)}$
