

## Probleme de cautare si agenti adversariali

 $Inteligenta\ Artificiala$ 

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#### 1 Tutorial

#### 1.1 Subtitlu 1

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#### 1.1.1 Subsubtitlu

Born into the noble Crownguard family, along with his younger sister Lux, Garen knew from an early age that he would be expected to defend the throne of Demacia with his life. His father, Pieter, was a decorated military officer, while his aunt Tianna was Sword-Captain of the elite Dauntless Vanguard—and both were recognized and greatly respected by King Jarvan III. It was assumed that Garen would eventually come to serve the king's son in the same manner.

#### 1.2 Tutorial elemente de baza

O propozitie normala. Daca vrem sa adaugam text in **bold**, *italic* sau *bold italic*. Astfel se poate utiliza o **lista numerotata**:

- 1. primul element
- 2. al doilea element
- 3. al treilea element

Astfel se poate utiliza o lista neumerotata:

- primul element
- al doilea element
- al treilea element

Asa se adauga o **imagine**.



Figura 1: Baba Voss

Daca vrem sa referim imaginea 1 in text se procedeaza astfel.

## 2 Uninformed search

## 2.1 Question 1 - Gasirea unui punct unde se afla mancare folosind Depth-First Search

Gasirea unui punct unde se afla mancare folosind Depth First Search

**Depth-First Search** este un algoritm utilizat pentru explorarea grafurilor sau arborilor. Scopul acestuia este de a traversa toate nodurile unui graf, urmărind o cale cât mai adâncă înainte de a reveni și a explora căile neexplorate.

#### Algorithm 1 Iterative Depth-First Search (DFS)

```
1: procedure IterativeDFS(G, v)
       Initialize an empty stack S
2:
       Push v onto S
3:
       Mark v as visited
4:
       while S is not empty do
 5:
          u \leftarrow \text{Pop}(S)
6:
          for each neighbor w of u in G do
7:
              if w is not visited then
8:
                  Push w onto S
9:
                  Mark w as visited
10:
              end if
11:
          end for
12:
       end while
13:
14: end procedure
```

#### 2.2 Question 2 - Breadth-first search

**Breadth-first search** este un algoritm utilizat pentru traversarea și căutarea în grafuri sau arbori. Spre deosebire de DFS, BFS explorează nodurile pe niveluri, adică parcurge mai

întâi toate nodurile aflate la o anumită distanță de nodul de start înainte de a trece la nodurile mai îndepărtate. BFS este implementat utilizând o coadă pentru a gestiona ordinea vizitării nodurilor.

### Algorithm 2 Breadth First Search (BFS)

```
1: procedure \overline{\mathrm{BFS}(G,s)}
                                                              \triangleright G is the graph, s is the starting node
       Initialize an empty queue Q
 3:
        Enqueue s into Q
       Mark s as visited
 4:
 5:
        while Q is not empty do
           u \leftarrow \text{Dequeue}(Q)
 6:
           for each neighbor v of u in G do
 7:
               if v is not visited then
 8:
                   Enqueue v into Q
 9:
                   Mark v as visited
10:
11:
               end if
           end for
12:
       end while
13:
14: end procedure
```

#### 3 Informed search

3.1 Question 4 - A\* search algorithm

#### 4 Adversarial search

4.1 Question 9 - Improve the ReflexAgent