



BITS Pilani
Pilani Campus

Session 5: Informed Search (A^*)

And its proof of optimality

Session Content



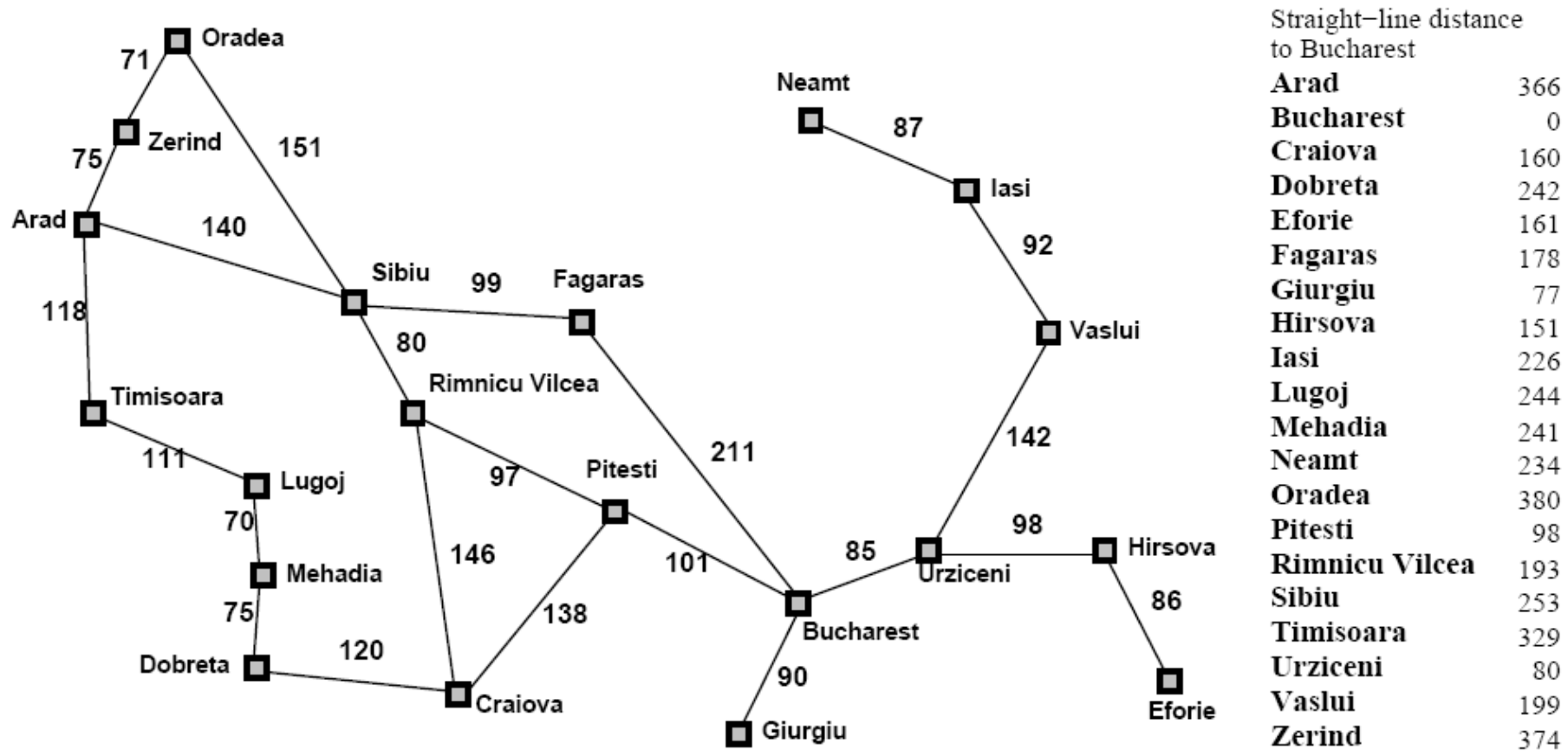
- Informed Search (A^*)
- Admissibility of heuristic
- Optimality of A^*

A* Search

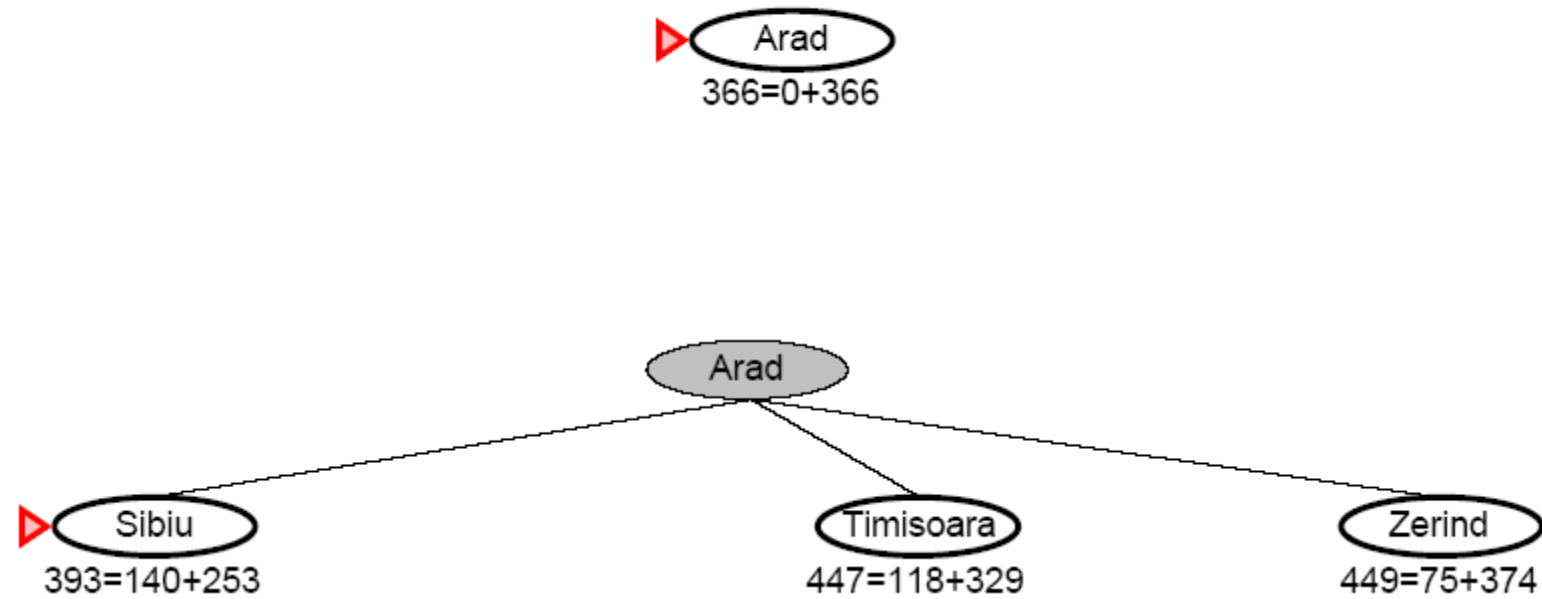


- Idea: avoid expanding paths that are already expensive
- Evaluation function $f(n) = g(n) + h(n)$
- $g(n)$ = cost so far to reach n
- $h(n)$ = estimated cost from n to goal
- $f(n)$ = estimated total cost of path through n to goal

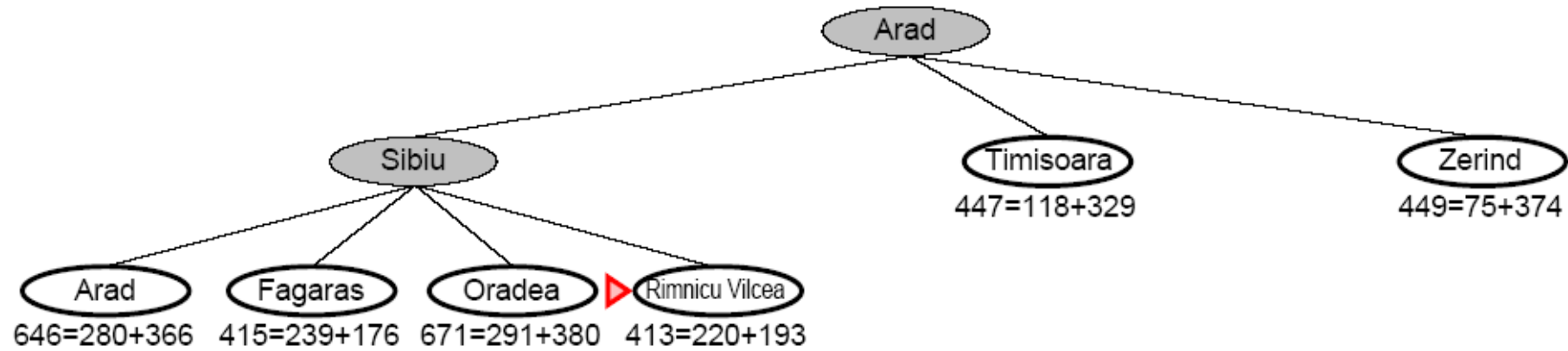
A* Search



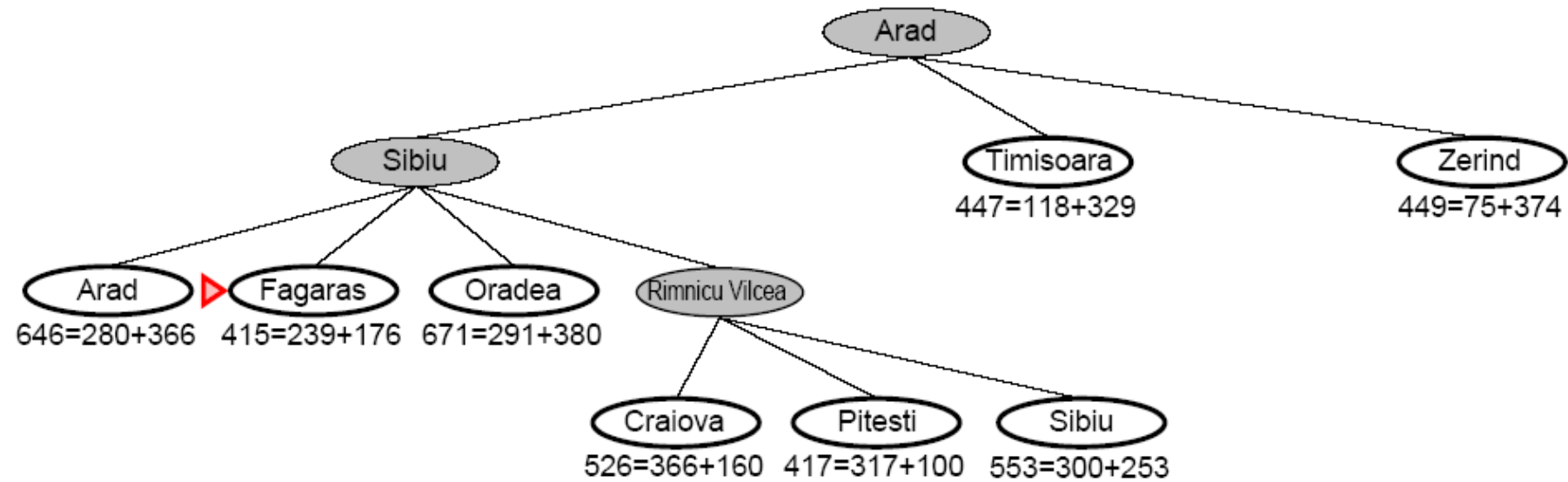
A* Search



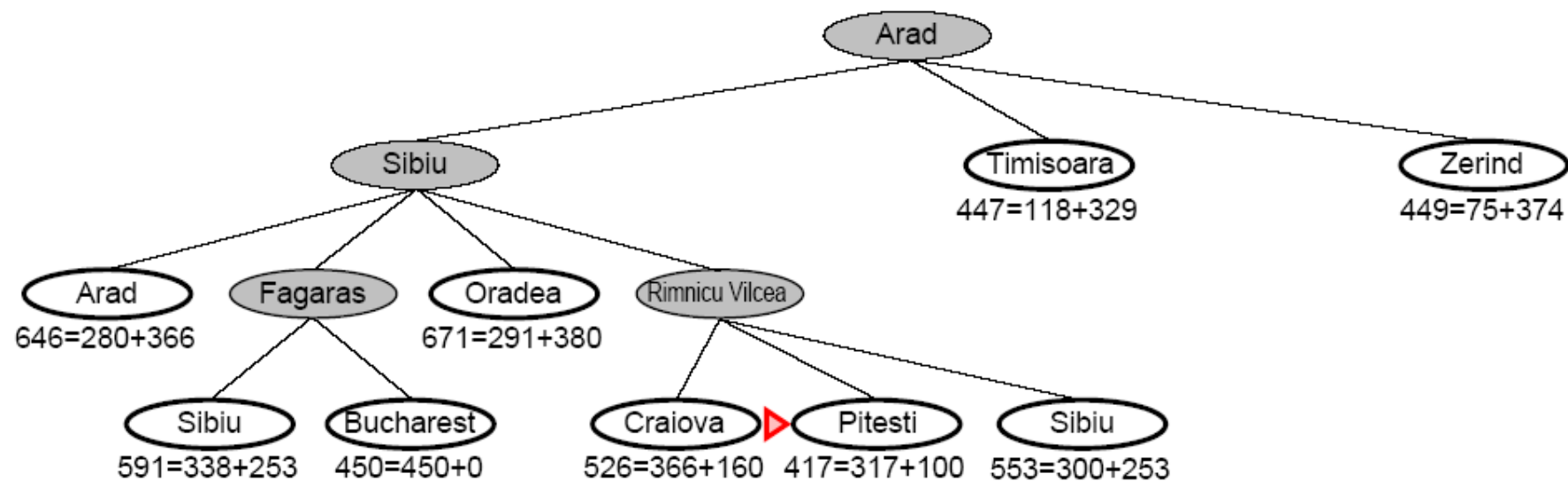
A* Search



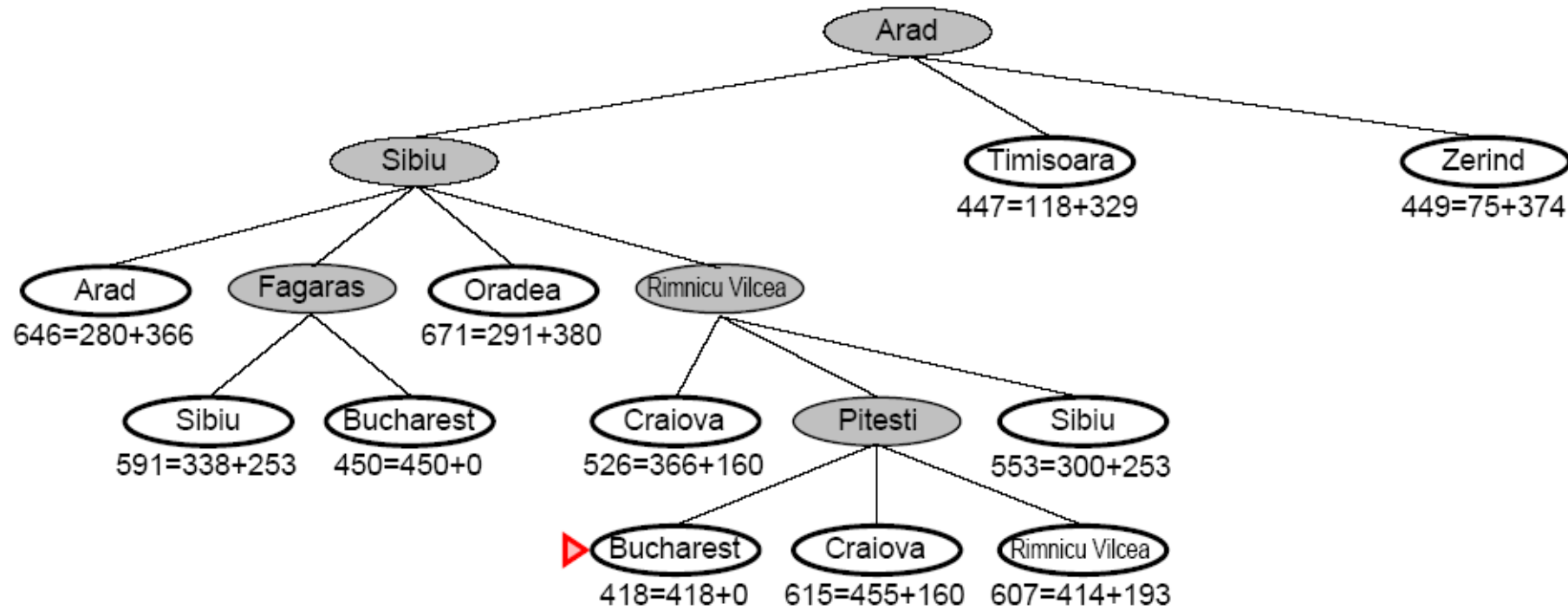
A* Search



A* Search



A* Search

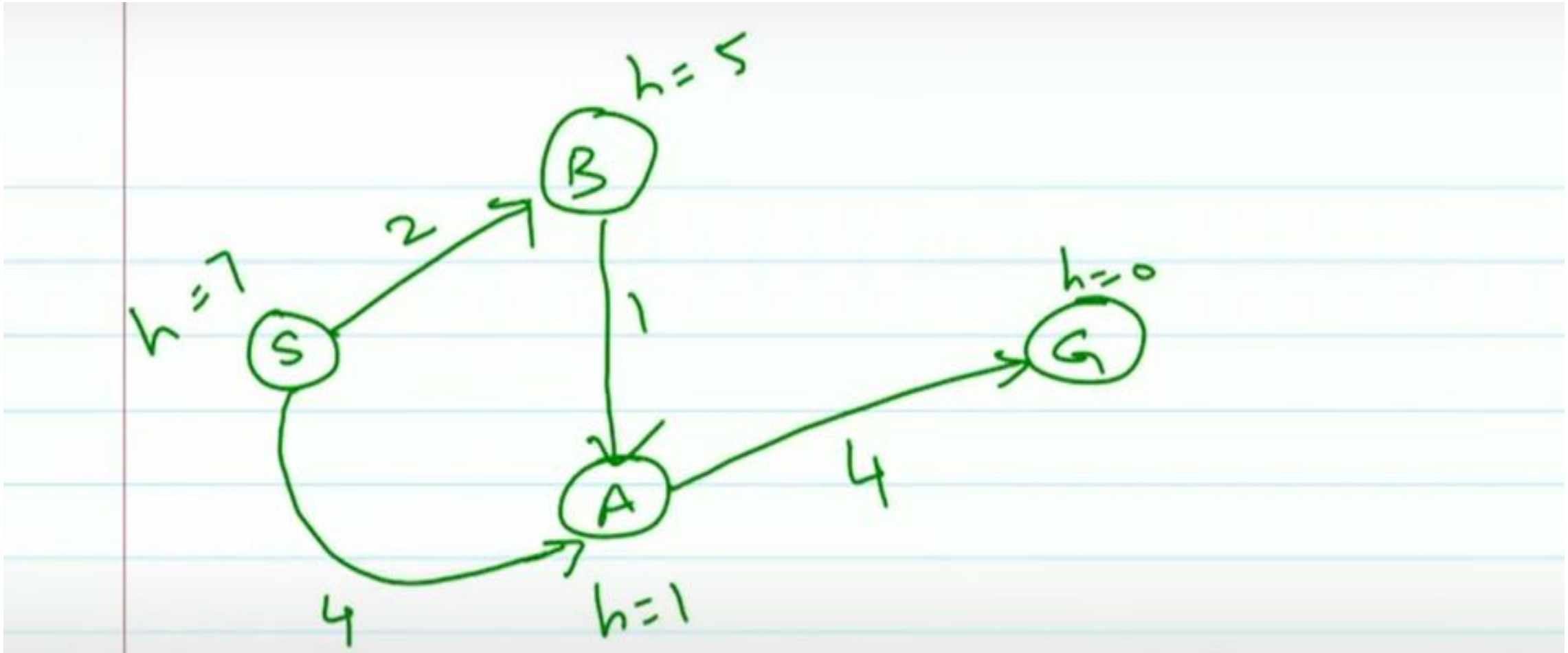


Admissible Heuristics



- A heuristic function $h(n)$ is **admissible** if for every node n , $h(n) \leq h^*(n)$, where $h^*(n)$ is the **true** cost to reach the goal state from n .
- An admissible heuristic **never overestimates** the cost to reach the goal, i.e., it is **optimistic**
- Example: $h_{SLD}(n)$ (never overestimates the actual road distance)
- **Theorem**: If $h(n)$ is admissible, A^* using TREE-SEARCH is optimal

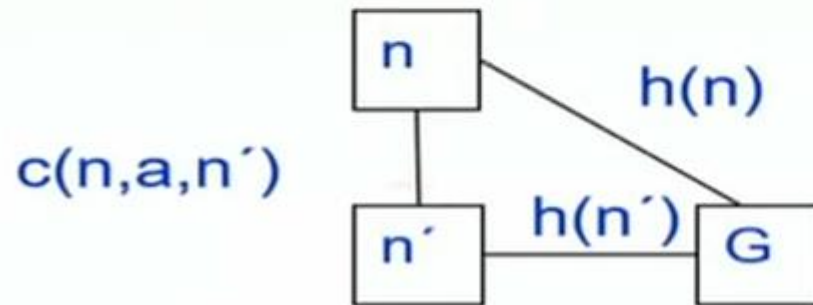
Example



Consistent Heuristic



- $h(n)$ is **consistent** if
 - for every node n
 - for every successor n' due to legal action a
 - $h(n) \leq c(n, a, n') + h(n')$



Proof of Optimality of A*

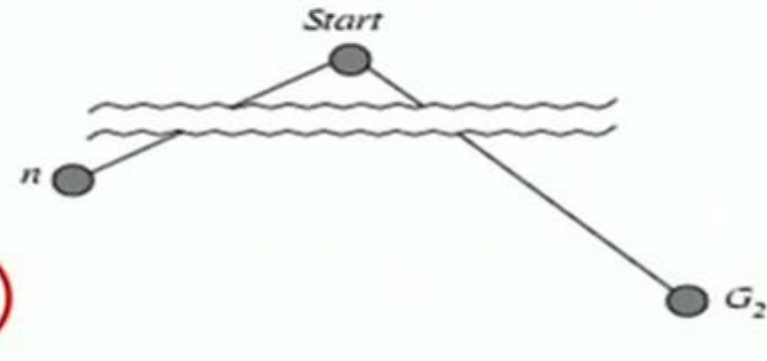
innovate

achieve

lead

- Assume $h()$ is admissible.

Say some sub-optimal goal state G_2 has been generated and is on the frontier.
Let n be an unexpanded state such that n is on an optimal path to the optimal goal G .



$$f(G_2) = g(G_2)$$

$$g(G_2) > g(G)$$

Focus on G:

$$f(G) = g(G)$$

$$f(G_2) > f(G)$$

$$\text{since } h(G_2) = 0$$

since G_2 is suboptimal

$$\text{since } h(G) = 0$$

substitution

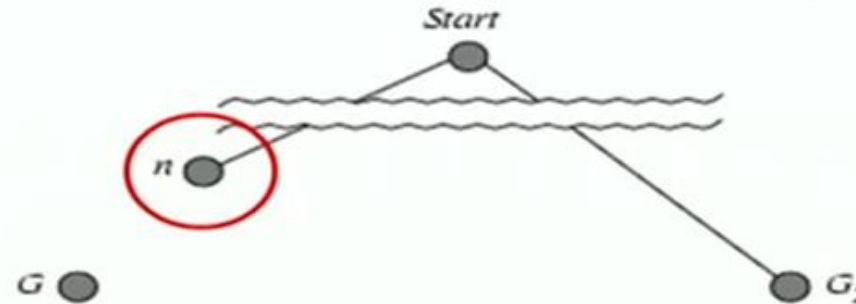
Proof of Optimality of A*

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$$\begin{aligned} f(G_2) &= g(G_2) \\ g(G_2) &> g(G) \end{aligned}$$

since $h(G_2) = 0$
since G_2 is suboptimal

$$\begin{aligned} f(G) &= g(G) \\ f(G_2) &> f(G) \end{aligned}$$

since $h(G) = 0$
substitution

Now focus on n :

$$\begin{aligned} h(n) &\leq h^*(n) && \text{since } h \text{ is admissible} \\ g(n) + h(n) &\leq g(n) + h^*(n) && \text{algebra} \\ f(n) &= g(n) + h(n) && \text{definition} \\ f(G) &= g(n) + h^*(n) && \text{by assumption} \\ f(n) &\leq f(G) && \text{substitution} \end{aligned}$$

Hence $f(G_2) > f(n)$, and A* will never select G_2 for expansion.

Admissible Heuristics



7	2	4
5		6
8	3	1

Start State

	1	2
3	4	5
6	7	8

Goal State

Admissible Heuristics



E.g., for the 8-puzzle:

- $h_1(n)$ = number of misplaced tiles
- $h_2(n)$ = total Manhattan distance
(i.e., no. of squares from desired location of each tile)

7	2	4
5		6
8	3	1

Start State

	1	2
3	4	5
6	7	8

Goal State

- $h_1(S) = ?$ 8
- $h_2(S) = ?$ $3+1+2+2+2+3+3+2 = 18$

Dominance



- If $h_2(n) \geq h_1(n)$ for all n (both admissible)
then h_2 **dominates** h_1
- h_2 is better for search
- Typical search costs (average number of node expanded):
- $d=12$ IDS = 3,644,035 nodes
 $A^*(h_1) = 227$ nodes
 $A^*(h_2) = 73$ nodes
- $d=24$ IDS = too many nodes
 $A^*(h_1) = 39,135$ nodes
 $A^*(h_2) = 1,641$ nodes