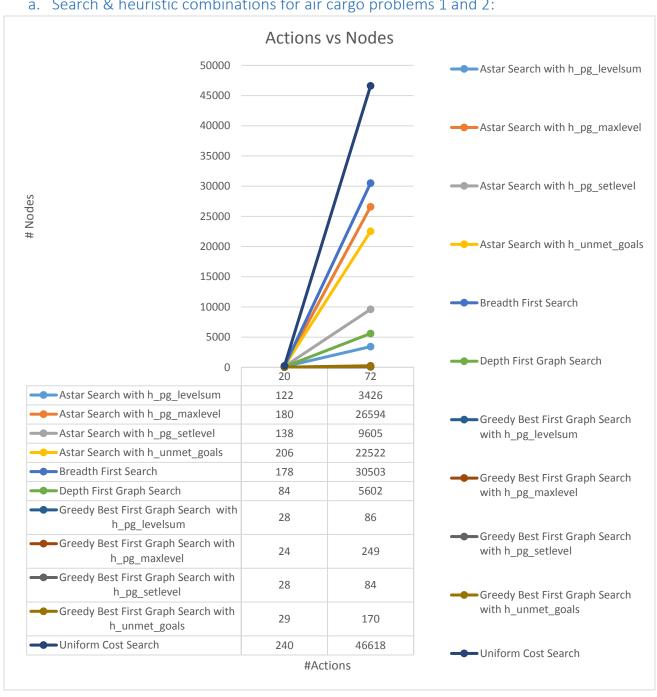
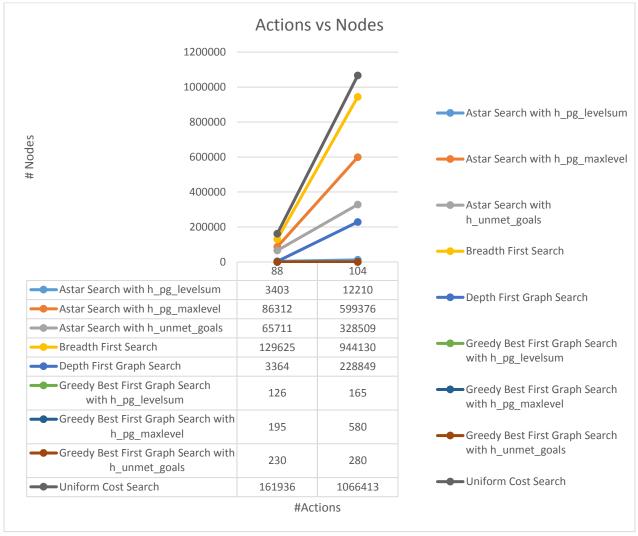
Classical Planning Report

- 1. Search complexity as a function of domain size, search algorithm, and heuristic.
- a. Search & heuristic combinations for air cargo problems 1 and 2:



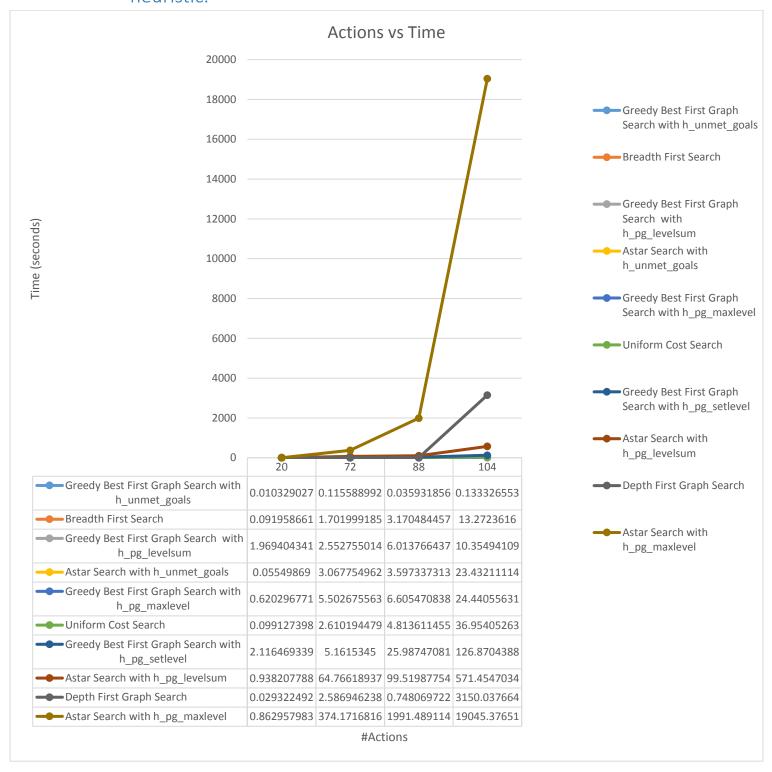
b. At least one uninformed search, two heuristics with greedy best first search, and two heuristics with A* on air cargo problems 3 and 4:



According to the charts above, we can see that the number of nodes increases as the problem size increases for all algorithms.

Greedy Best First Graph Search with levelsum heuristic has the minimum number of new nodes. It performs better than all other algorithms in terms of number of new nodes.

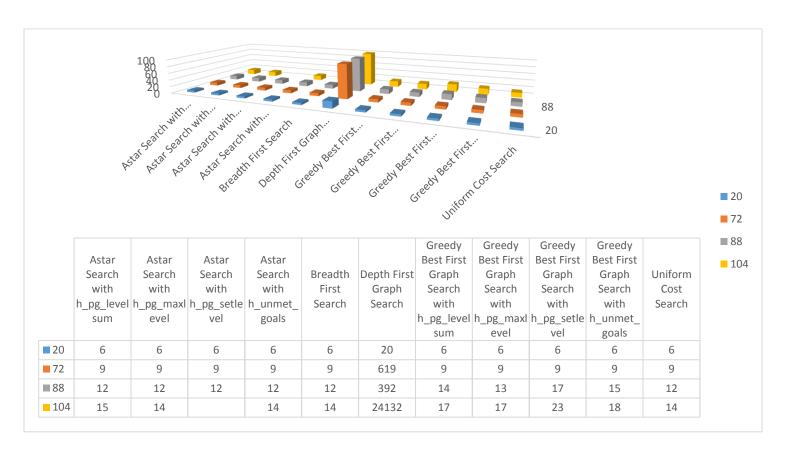
2. Search time as a function of domain size, search algorithm, and heuristic.



According to the chart above, we can see that the time taken increases as the number of actions increases for all algorithms.

Greedy Best First Graph Search with unmet goals heuristic takes least time. It performs better than all other algorithms in terms of time taken.

3. Optimality of solution as a function of domain size, search algorithm, and heuristic.



- In a restricted domain, where the number of actions is less, any algorithm is appropriate since all of them takes less time for planning. To optimize the number of the new nodes that are created, the appropriate algorithm will be greedy best first graph search (any heuristic is fine).
- In very large domains, where the number of actions are very high, the appropriate algorithm will be greedy best first graph search (preferable heuristics levelsum or unmet goals)
- According to point 3 above (chart), Depth first search algorithm is the least optimal solution. Apart from Depth first search, all other algorithms are optimal.