Lecture 10 Solving Problems by Searching

Artificial Intelligence

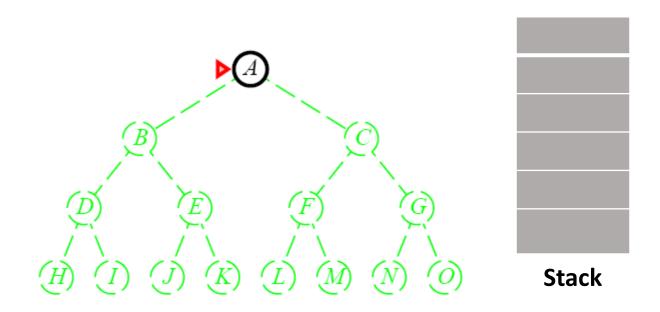
Dr. Ahmed Mateen

Today's Agenda

 Recall from Data Structures the basic algorithm for a depth-first search on a graph or tree

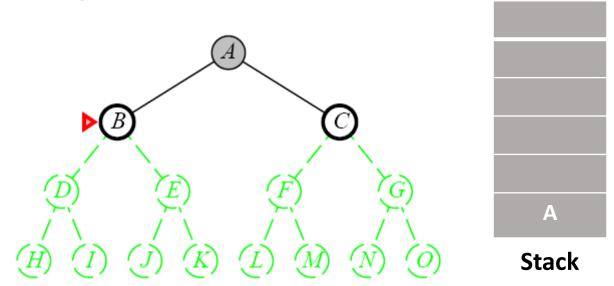
Expand the <u>deepest</u> unexpanded node

Unexplored successors are placed on a stack until fully explored

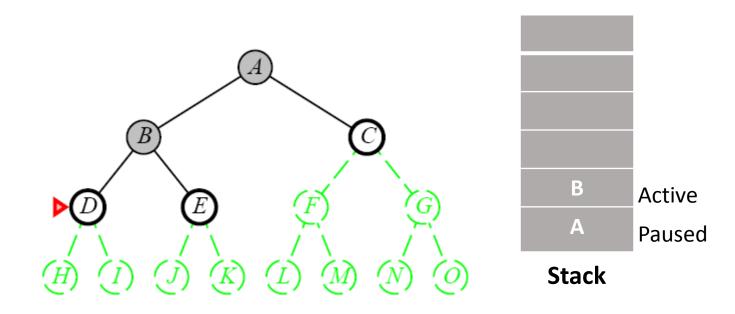




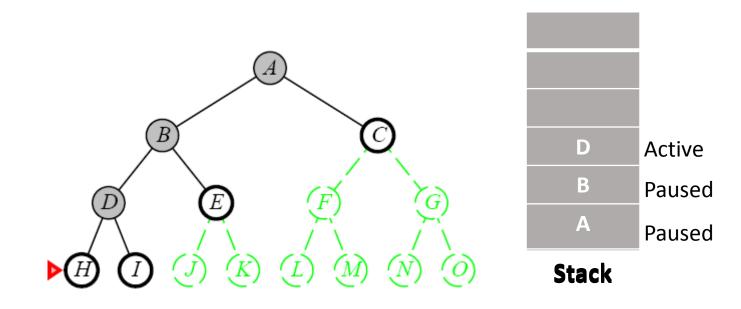
Root-> Left Child -> Right child



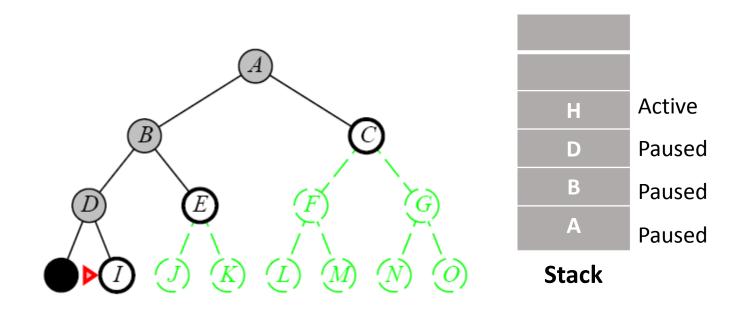
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Output	Ι Δ							i 1	i '
Output								i 1	i '
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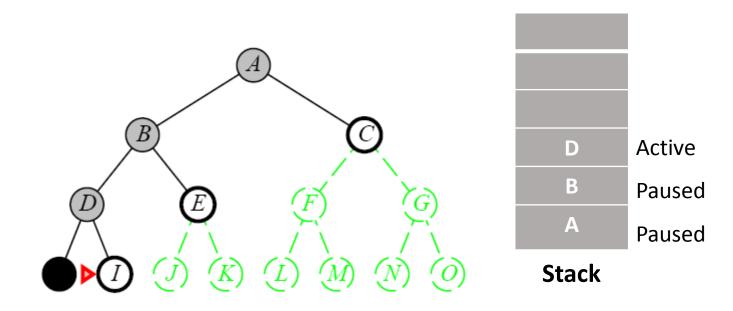


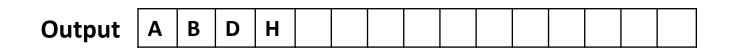


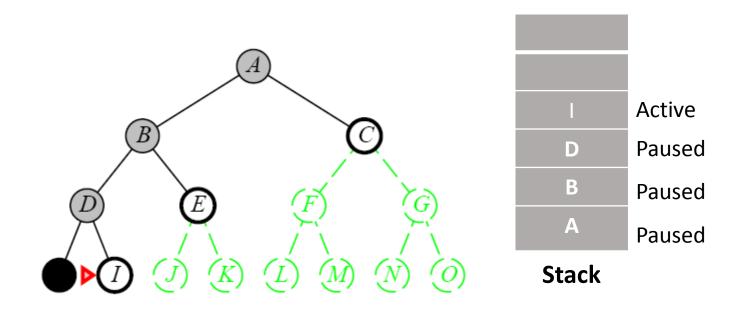
Output	Α	В	D						



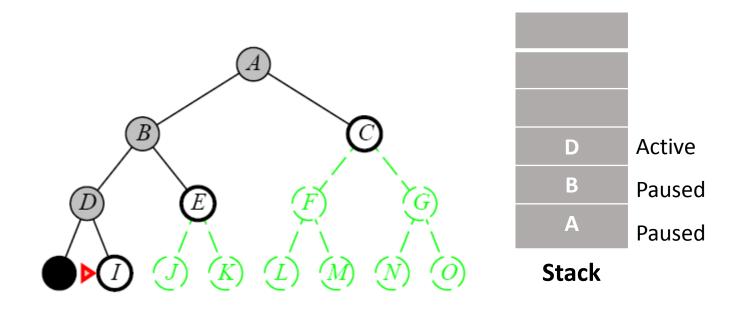




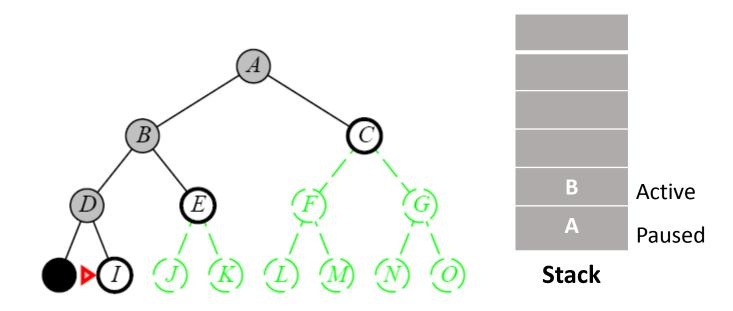




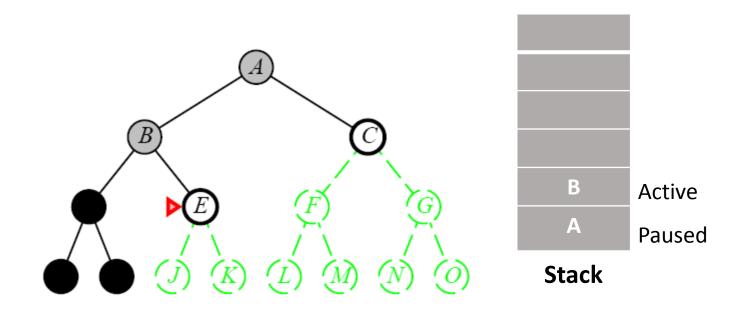




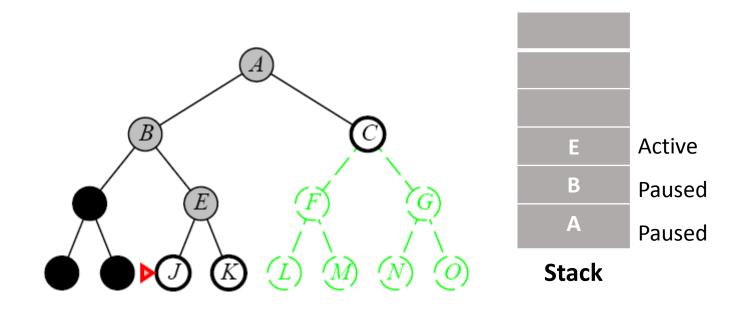


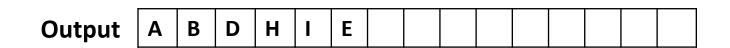


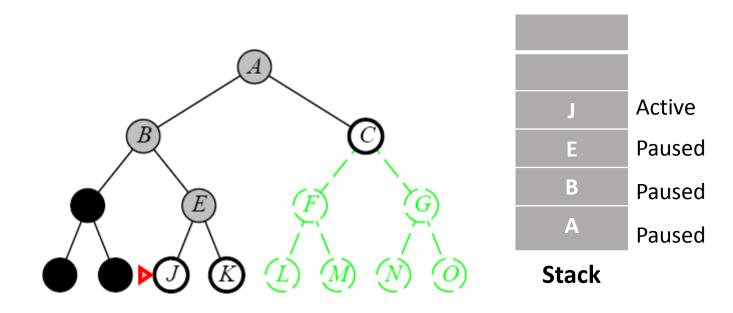




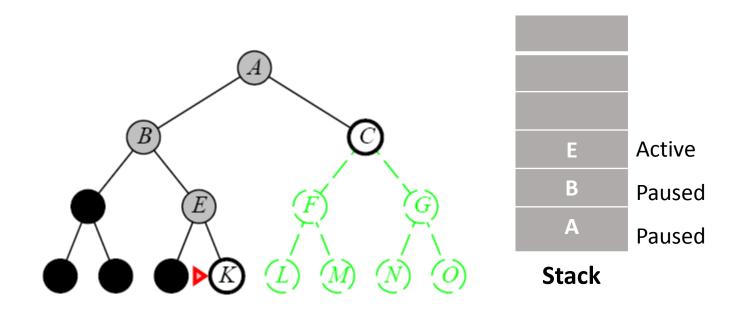














•Complete?

- •Time Complexity?
 - if the maximum path length is m and the maximum branching factor is b
 - O(b^{m+1})

- Space
 - O(bm)
- Optimal
 - No

Using Depth-First Search

- When is DFS appropriate?
 - space is restricted
 - solutions tend to occur at the same depth in the tree
- When is DFS inappropriate?
 - some paths have infinite length
 - the graph contains cycles
 - some solutions are very deep, while others are very shallow