```
for example
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A(g+h=f)

anwser

Lugoj(0+244=244)

Mehadia(70+241=311), Timisoara(111+329=440)

Lugoj(140+244=384), Drobeta(145+242=387), Timisoara(111+329=440)

Drobeta(145+242=387), Timisoara(111+329=440), Mehadia(210+241=451), Timisoara(251+329=580)

Craiova(265+160=425), Timisoara(111+329=440), Mehadia(210+241=451), Mehadia(220+241=461), Timisoara(251+329=580)

Timisoara(111+329=440), Mehadia(210+241=451), Mehadia(220+241=461), Pitesti(403+100=503), Timisoara(251+329=580), Rimnicu Vilcea(411+193=604), Drobeta(385+242=627)

Mehadia(210+241=451), Mehadia(220+241=461), Lugoj(222+244=466), Pitesti(403+100=503), Timisoara(251+329=580), A(229+366=595), Rimnicu Vilcea(411+193=604), Drobeta(385+242=627)

Mehadia(220+241=461), Lugoj(222+244=466), Pitesti(403+100=503), Lugoj(280+244=524), Drobeta(285+242=527), Timisoara(251+329=580), A(229+366=595), Rimnicu Vilcea(411+193=604), Drobeta(385+242=627)

Lugoj(222+244=466), Pitesti(403+100=503), Lugoj(280+244=524), Drobeta(285+242=527), Lugoj(290+244=534), Drobeta(295+242=537), Timisoara(251+329=580), A(229+366=595), Rimnicu Vilcea(411+193=604), Drobeta(385+242=627)

Pitesti(403+100=503), Lugoj(280+244=524), Drobeta(285+242=527), Mehadia(292+241=533), Lugoj(290+244=534), Drobeta(295+242=537), Timisoara(251+329=580), A(229+366=595), Rimnicu Vilcea(411+193=604), Drobeta(385+242=627), Timisoara(333+329=662)

Bucharest(504+0=504), Lugoj(280+244=524), Drobeta(285+242=527), Mehadia(292+241=533), Lugoj(290+244=534), Drobeta(295+242=537), Timisoara(251+329=580), A(229+366=595), Rimnicu Vilcea(411+193=604), Drobeta(385+242=627), Timisoara(333+329=662), Rimnicu Vilcea(500+193=693), Craiova(541+160=701)

4.2

w=0时,f(n)=2g(n),此时,该搜索是一个一致代价搜索,w=1时,是A*搜索,w=2时,是贪婪最佳优先搜索 当 $w\leq 1$ 时,能保证算法是最优的

4.6

设 h_1 为不在位的棋子数, h_2 为棋子到目标位置的距离之和

则非最优的启发式 $h(n) = h_1 + h_2$

58滑块与目标位置不相邻且14滑块与目标位置相邻时易过高估计

设 A_1 为最优解, A_2 为该启发式所得解

$$\oplus h(n) \leq h^*(n) + c$$

$$\mathbf{H}h^*(A_1) = h^*(A_2) = 0$$

故
$$h(A_1) \leq h^*(A_1) + c$$

 A_2 同理

$$|h(A_2) - h(A_1)| < c$$

故可得
$$f(A_2) - f(A_1) > 0$$

4.7

设启发式h(n)是一致的,则对于后继节点n',有 $h(n) \leq c(n,a,n') + h(n')$

故有 $h(n) - h(n') \le c(n, a, n')$

对 a_0 到 a_i 累加得, $h(a_0)-h(a_N)\leq cost(a_0,a_N)$ 因此是可采纳的

对于a(h=4)——b(h=1)——c(h=0),相邻耗散为2,上述启发式为非一致