

Search Algorithms

Informed Search Strategies

- Informed search strategies uses **additional knowledge of the problem** in the search algorithm
- The general approach is called **best-first search**.
- a node is selected for expansion based on an evaluation function, $f(n)$ as a cost estimate.
 - so the node with the lowest evaluation is expanded first.
- The implementation of best-first graph search is identical to that for uniform-cost search except the choice of function f
- The choice of f determines the search strategy
- Most best-first algorithms include as a component of f a heuristic function, denoted $h(n)$:
 - $h(n)$ = estimated cost of the cheapest path from the state at node n to a goal state.

Greedy best-first search

- Greedy best-first search tries to expand the node that is closest to the goal, on the grounds that this is likely to lead to a solution quickly.
- route-finding problems in Romania
 - Heuristic = straight line distance heuristic h_{SLD} .
 - The values of h_{SLD} cannot be computed from the problem description
 - It takes a certain experience to know that h_{SLD} is correlated with actual road distances

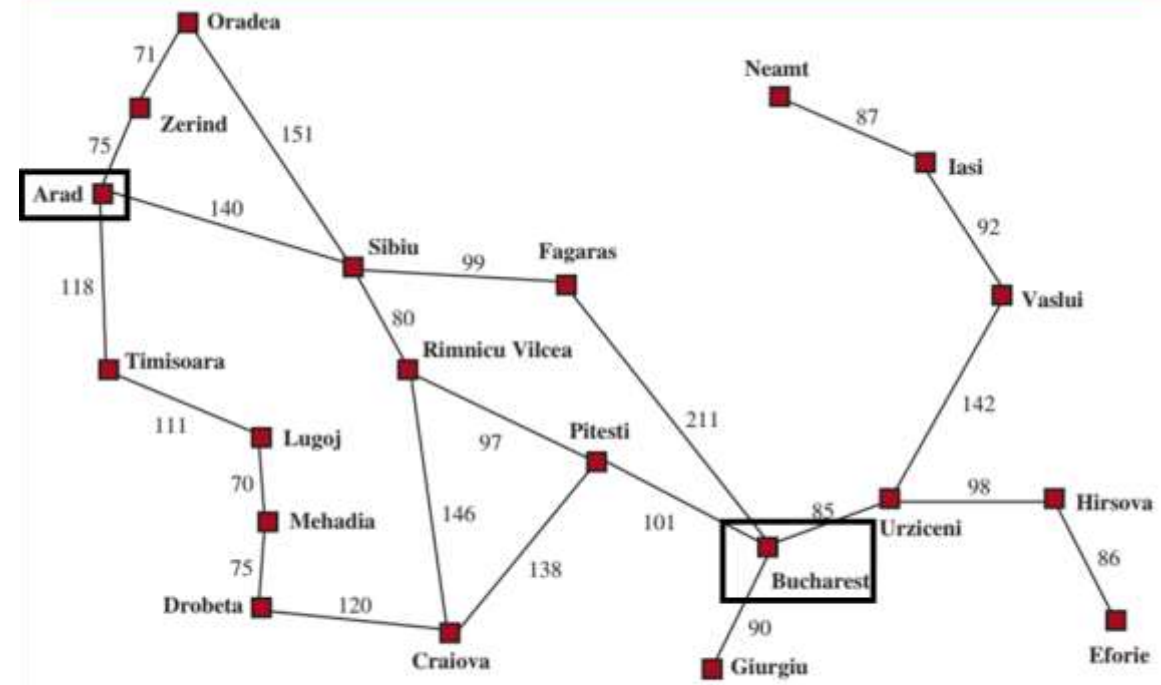


Figure 3.1 A simplified road map of part of Romania, with road distances in miles.

| | | | |
|------------------|-----|-----------------------|-----|
| Arad | 366 | Mehadia | 241 |
| Bucharest | 0 | Neamt | 234 |
| Craiova | 160 | Oradea | 380 |
| Drobeta | 242 | Pitesti | 100 |
| Eforie | 161 | Rimnicu Vilcea | 193 |
| Fagaras | 176 | Sibiu | 253 |
| Giurgiu | 77 | Timisoara | 329 |
| Hirsova | 151 | Urziceni | 80 |
| Iasi | 226 | Vaslui | 199 |
| Lugoj | 244 | Zerind | 374 |

Values of h_{SLD} —straight-line distances to Bucharest.

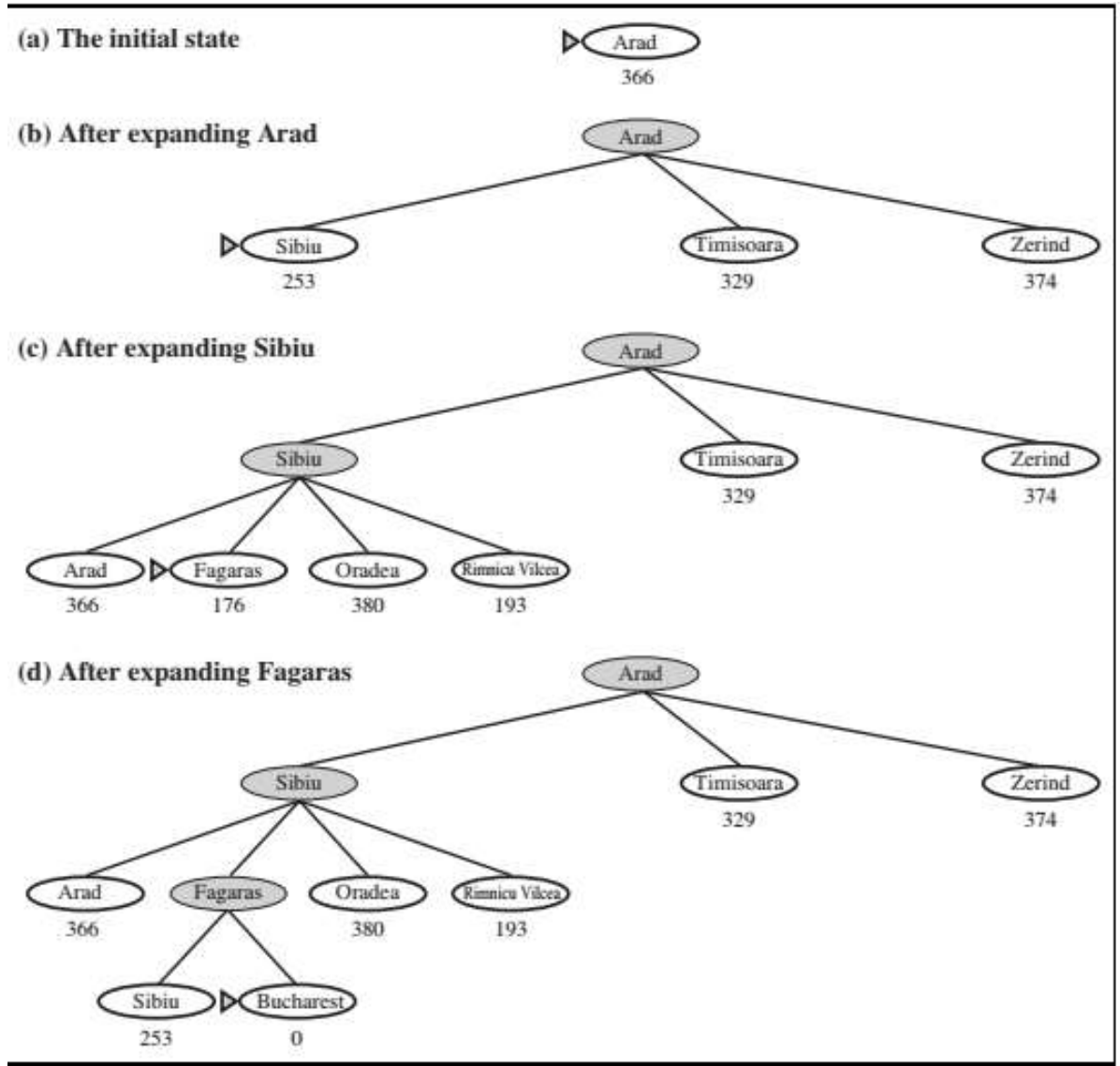
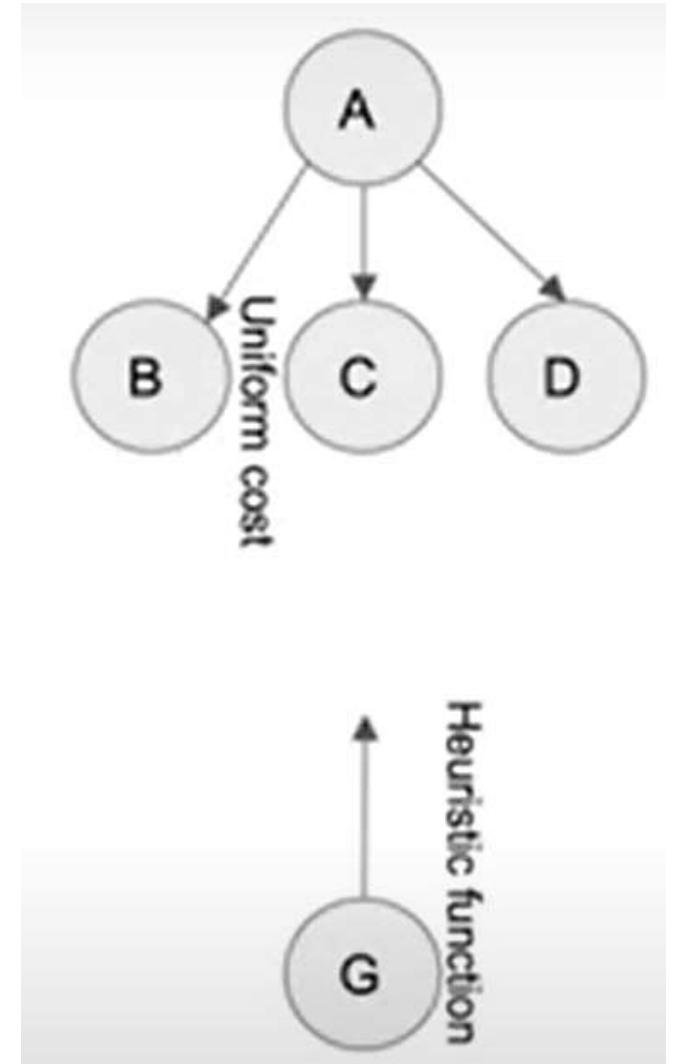


Figure 3.23 Stages in a greedy best-first tree search for Bucharest with the straight-line distance heuristic h_{SLD} . Nodes are labeled with their h -values.

A* Search

- The most widely known form of best first search
- It evaluates nodes by combining
 - $g(n)$, the cost to reach the node from start state, and
 - $h(n)$, the cost to get from the node to the goal
 - $f(n) = g(n) + h(n)$
 - $f(n) = \textit{estimated cost of the cheapest solution through } n$



Working of A* Search

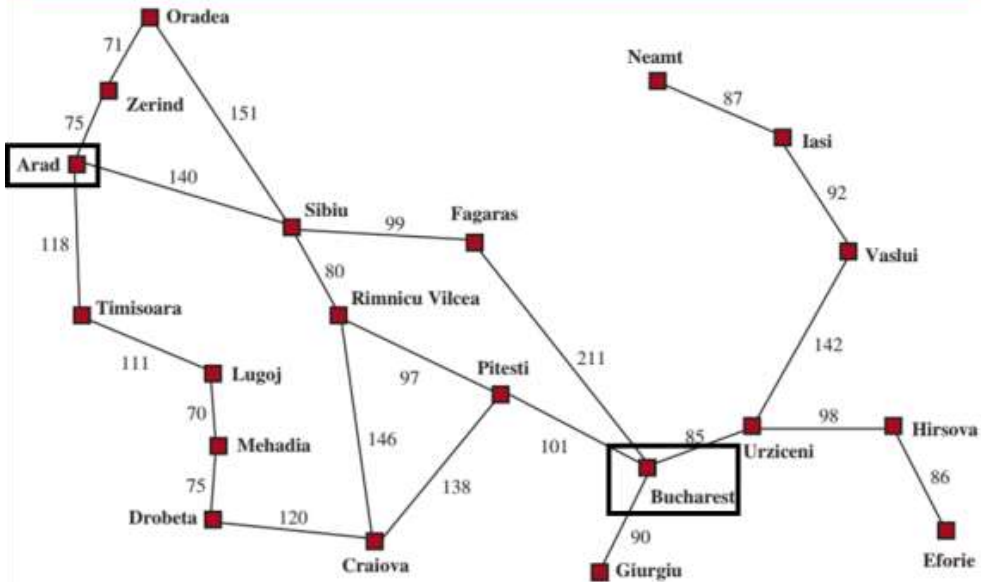
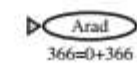


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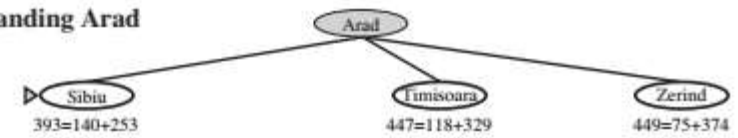
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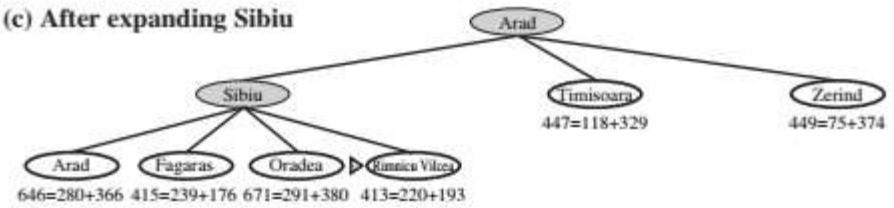
(a) The initial state



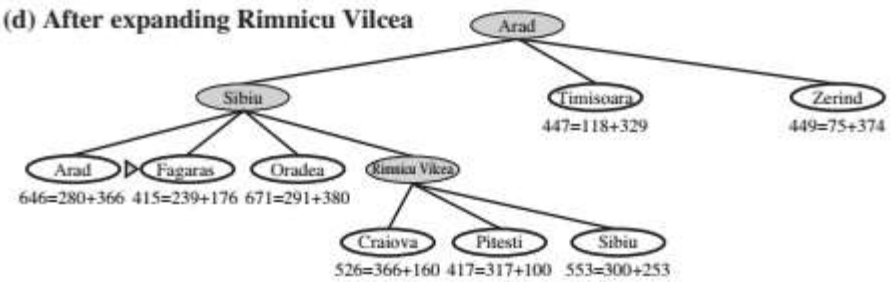
(b) After expanding Arad



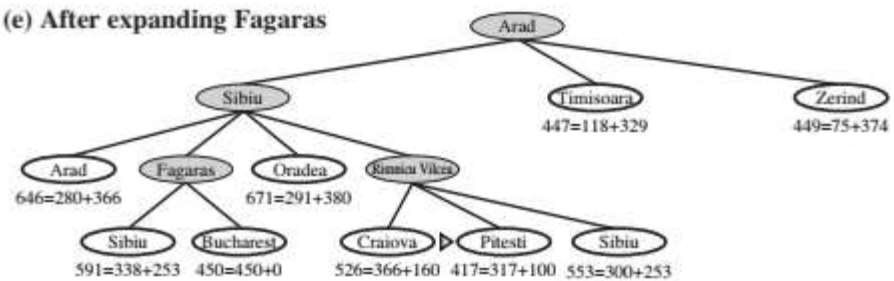
(c) After expanding Sibiu



(d) After expanding Rimnicu Vilcea



(e) After expanding Fagaras



(f) After expanding Pitesti

