

Problem solving by search

Finding the optimal sequence of states/decisions/actions

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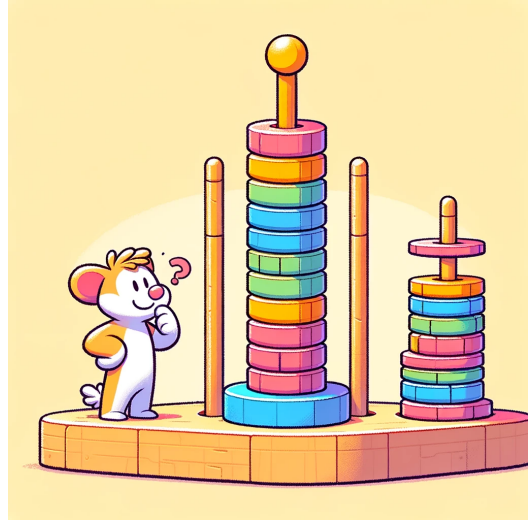
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1 / 33

Notes

We will show that states/decisions/actions/control-commands are the same for deterministic problems

Understanding the problem is the key, DALL-E.



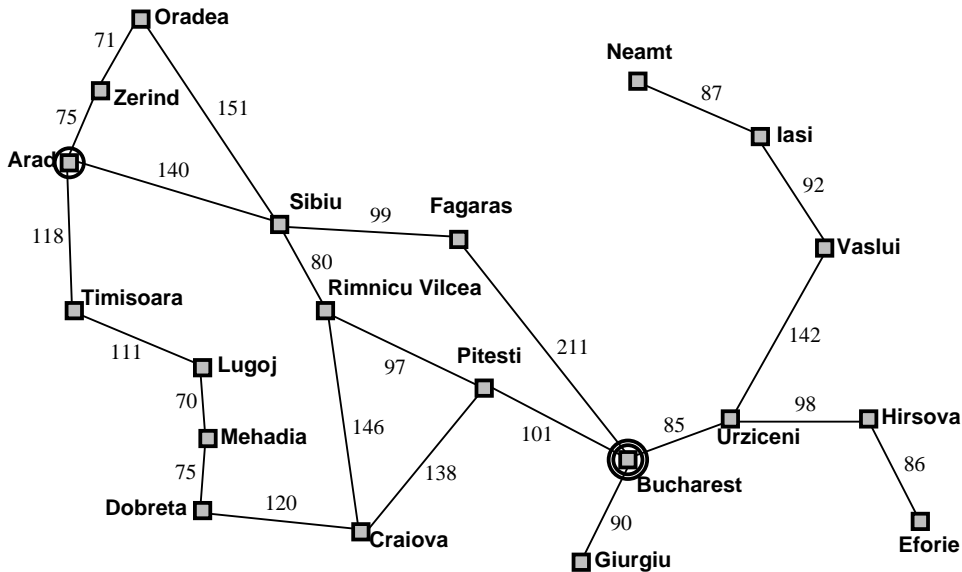
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DALL-E creations after correctly explaining the problem itself.

Outline

- ▶ Search problem. *What do you want to solve?*
- ▶ State space graphs. *How do you formalize/represent the problem? Problem abstraction.*
- ▶ Search trees. *Visualization of the algorithm run.*
- ▶ Strategies: which tree branches to choose?
- ▶ Strategy/Algorithm properties. *Memory, time, ...*
- ▶ Programming infrastructure.

Example: Traveling in Romania



Notes

Ok, start with a simple one, almost everybody knows about the navigation - path planning problem. Waze, Garmin, ... Here, the problem can be transferred into a graph quite directly - a map is a kind of a graph, states are location in a city.

Can you think about more problems?

For example:

- Touring problems. Special case: Traveling salesperson problem – each city must be visited exactly once.
- Planning robot movements – mobile robot or manipulator.
- VLSI (chip) layout.
- ...

Traveling Example: State and Actions

Goal:

be in Bucharest

Problem formulation:

states: position in a city (cities)

actions (decisions): select a road

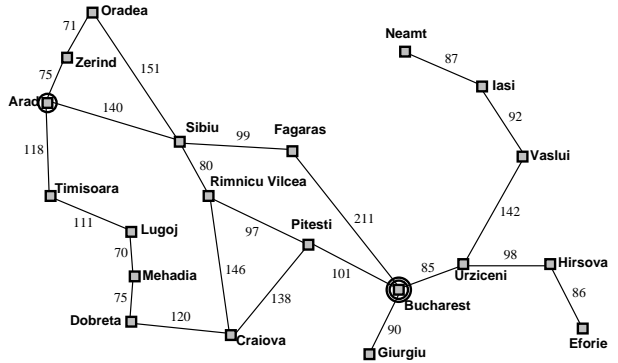
Solution:

Sequence of cities (path)

(sequence of actions/decisions [2])

Optimality – Cost, Loss, Utility, ...

Energy, time, tolls, ...



6 / 33

Notes

Classical problem from the Book [2], we use it, too.

states and **actions** will be frequently discussed in several lectures and algorithms. It is important to fully understand them. At crossings, we need to decide about the next road - this is the action. We assume that we reach the next crossing - **result** of the action.

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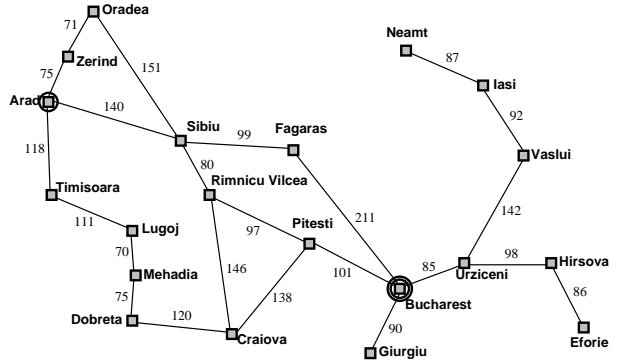
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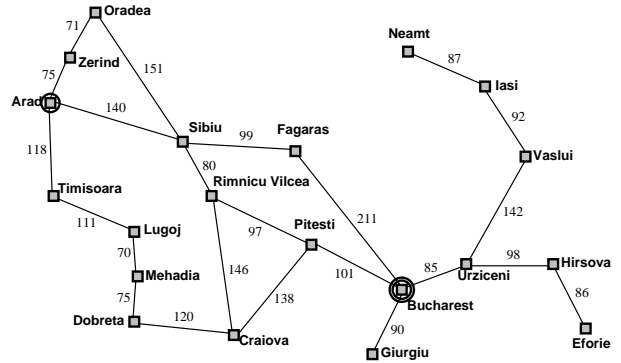
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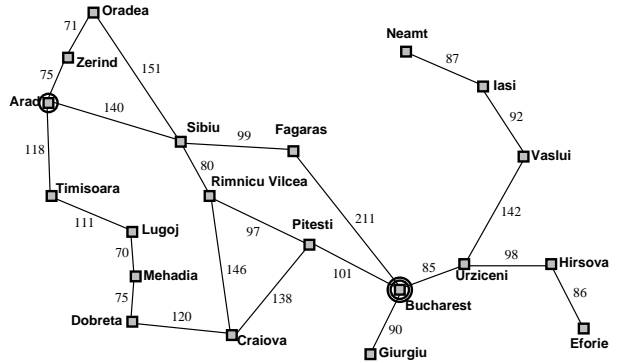
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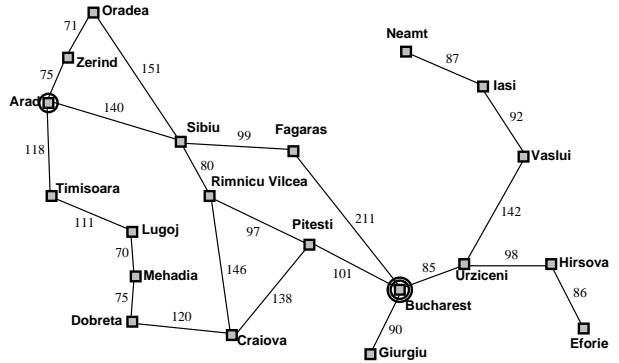
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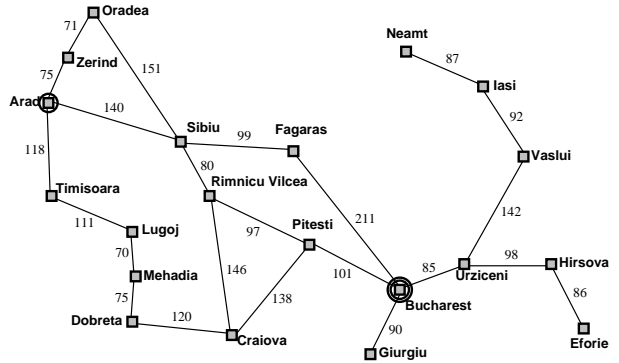
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Example: The 8-puzzle

7	2	4
5		6
8	3	1

Start State

1	2	3
4	5	6
7	8	

Goal State

states?
actions?
solution?
cost?

Notes

Also known as $n - 1$ puzzle.

- States: Location of each of the 8 tiles and the blank.
- Number of states: $9!$
- Initial state: any state. (Note that any given goal state can be reached from exactly half of the initial states.)
- Actions: Movements of the blank space: Left, Right, Up, Down (or a subset of these)
- Solution / goal test: Check whether state matches the goal configuration.
- Path cost: nr. steps in the path (each step costs 1)

Toy problem (3.2.1) from [2].

A Search Problem

- ▶ **State space** (including Start/Initial state): position, board configuration,
 - ▶ Actions : drive to, Up, Down, Left ...
 - ▶ Transition model : Given state and action result state (and cost or reward)
 - ▶ Goal test : Are we done?

8 / 33

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We will use the terminology through the next 5-6 lectures; also for Markov (Sequential) Decision Processes, Reinforcement Learning.

Make a mental test: You are a robot, going from home to school. What would be **states**, **actions**, **transition model**, **goal test**?

Transition model can be also understood as a mapping between actions and results/outcome.

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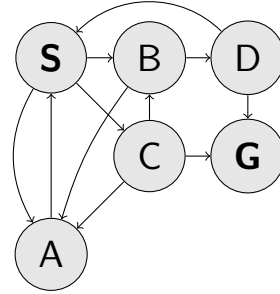
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Discrete State Space

State space graph: a representation of a search problem

- ▶ States $s \in \mathcal{S} = \{\mathbf{S}, \mathbf{A}, \mathbf{B}, \mathbf{C}, \mathbf{D}, \mathbf{G}\}$ (finite set)
- ▶ Arcs represent **actions** a , for each state s , $a \in \mathcal{A}(s)$ (\mathcal{A} is also finite)
- ▶ State **transition function** $s' = \text{result}(s, a)$
- ▶ **Start** (initial) state $s_0 \in \mathcal{S}$, $s_0 = \mathbf{S}$.
- ▶ **Goal set** $\mathcal{S}_G \subset \mathcal{S}$.



Each state occurs only *once* in a state (search) space.

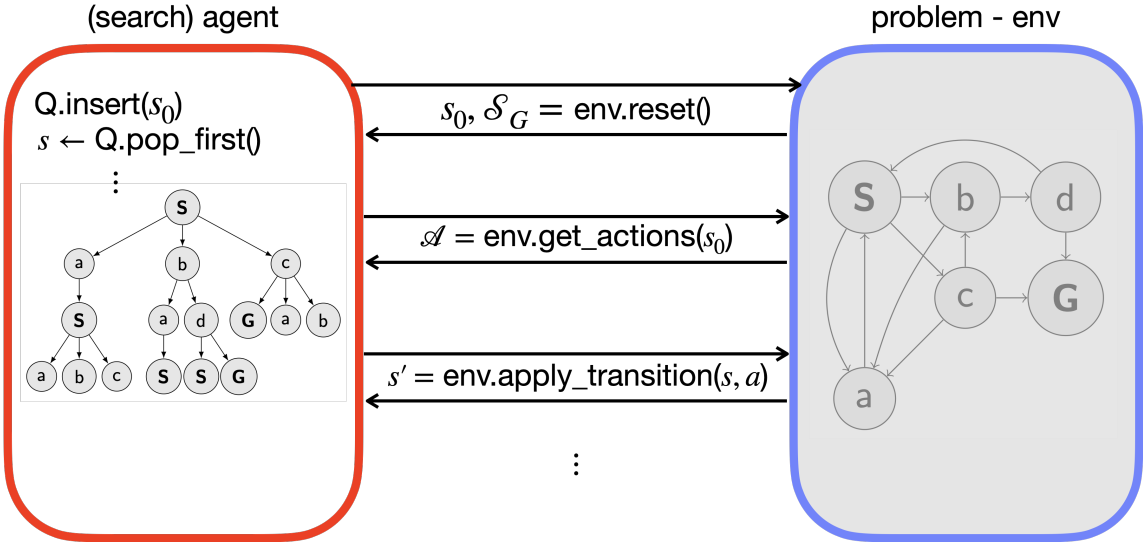
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Formalizing a real world problem – (creating) a state space graph – could be a problem in itself. I put creating into brackets as it may be also infinite.

Close connection to graph algorithms like Dijkstra, Floyd-Warshall.

- Graph algorithms assume complete info about the graphs - the main input.
- For many real-world problems, the graph is not known in advance.
- The state space graph is *revealed during the search*. The graph serves as an abstraction - mental model - rather than as an actual data representation.
- Many real world problems have too many vertices, think about $n - 1$ puzzle or chess, number of possible configurations is enormous.
- A solution can be actually quite shallow.

agent – problem dialog (a programmer’s viewpoint)



Notes

BFS, Q is FIFO data structure (queue)

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S

S

Q: (., S)
visited: S

11 / 33

Notes

- What does the Q.pop() function/method do?
- Do we need to resolve duplicates somehow? If not, why?
- Could we stop and report success earlier?
- How to create the path?

This is the key slide to understand the difference between graph problem and tree search.

Create the search tree by pencil, think about Q and visited (whatever it may be).

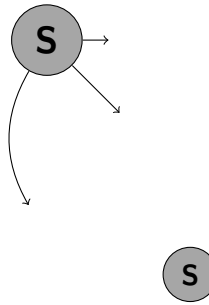
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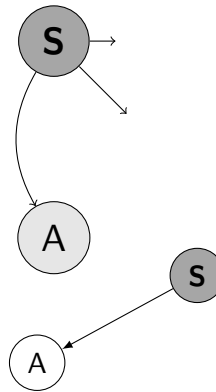
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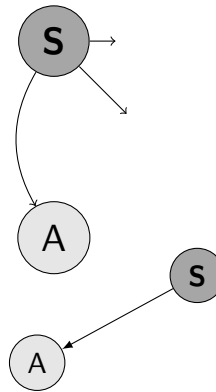
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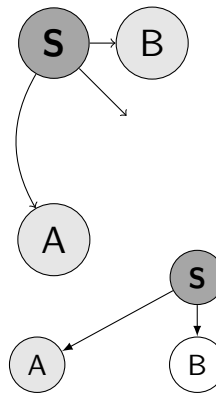
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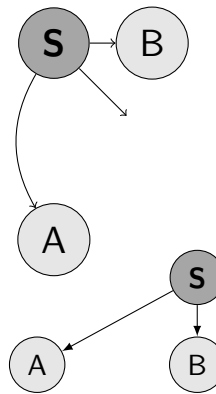
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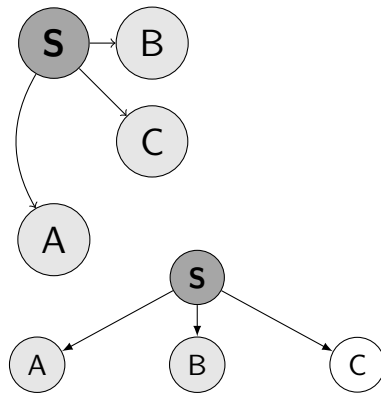
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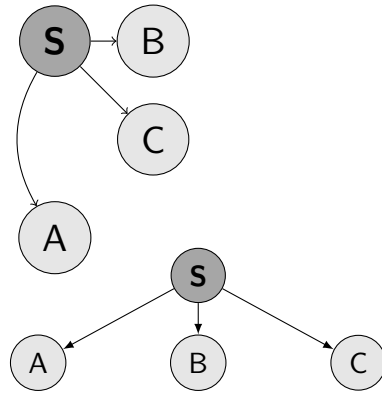
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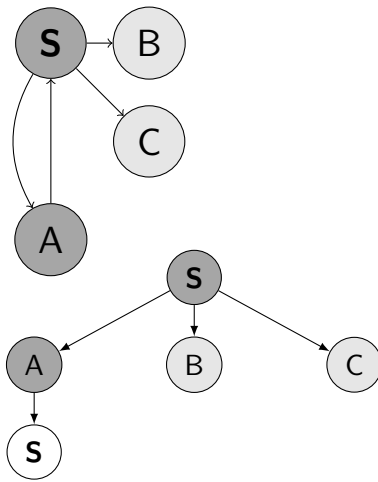
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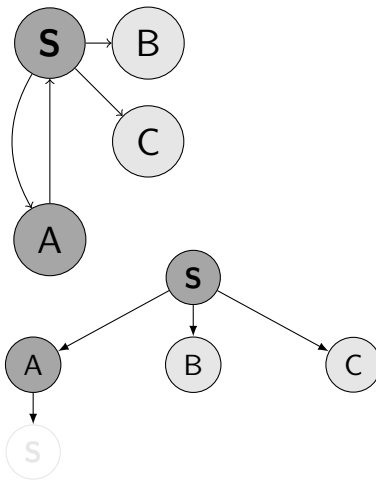
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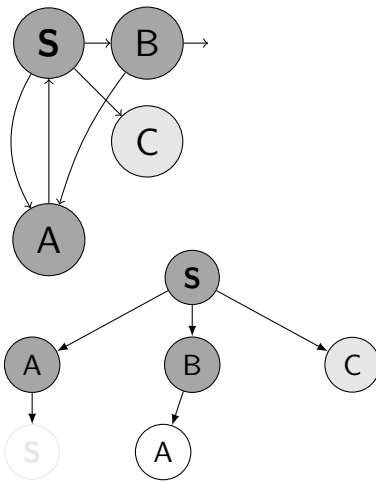
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Q: (S,C)
visited: S A B C

Notes

11 / 33

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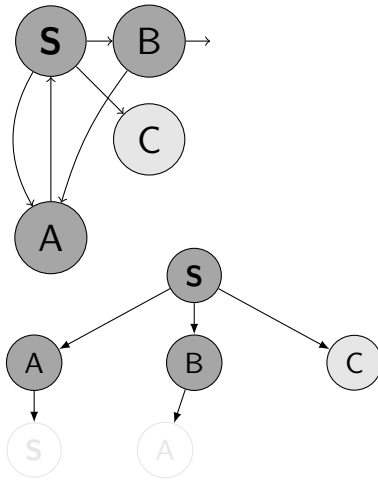
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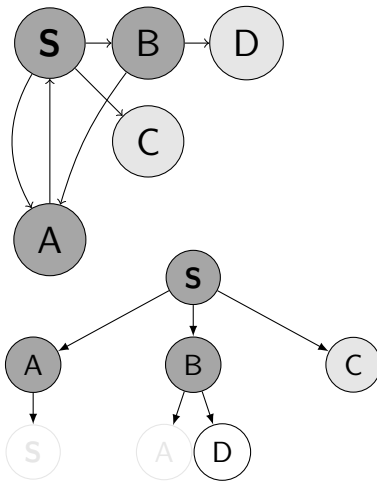
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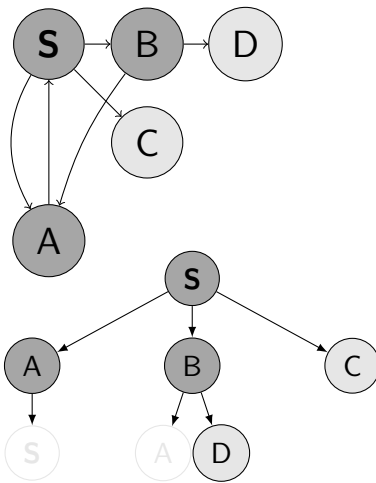
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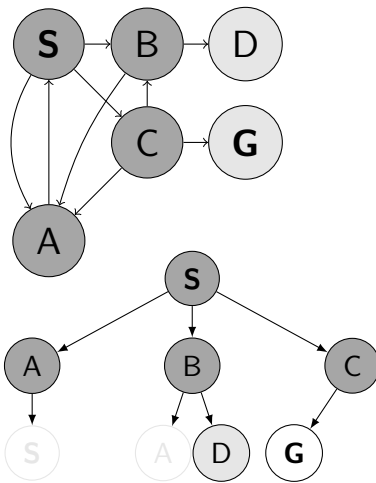
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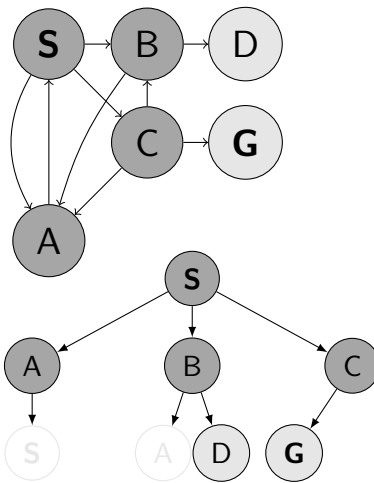
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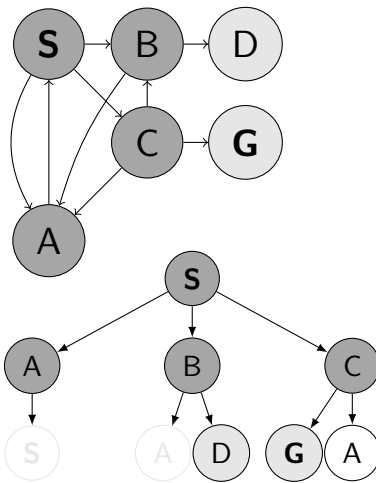
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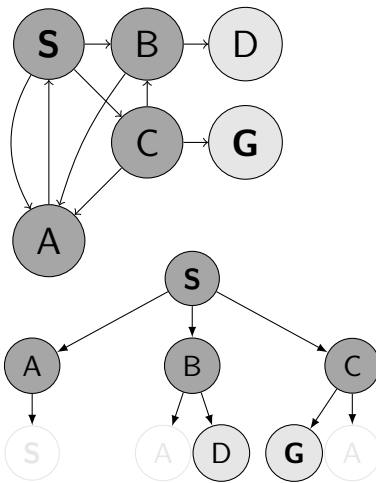
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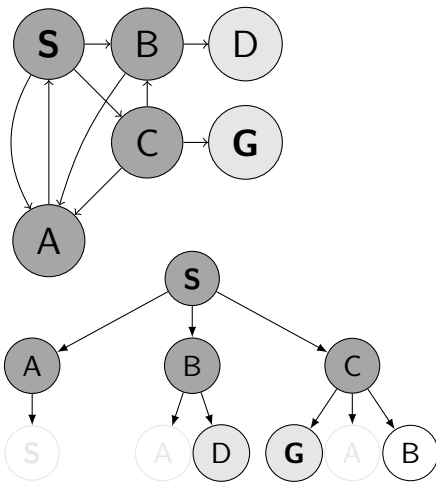
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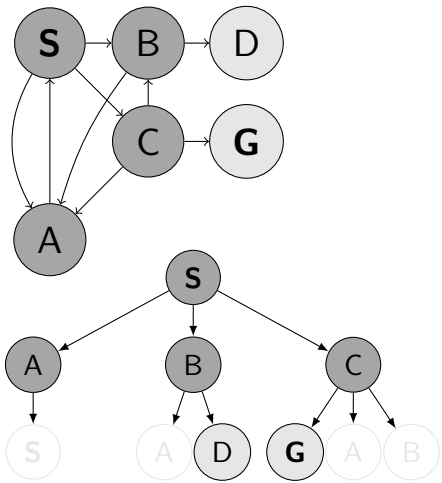
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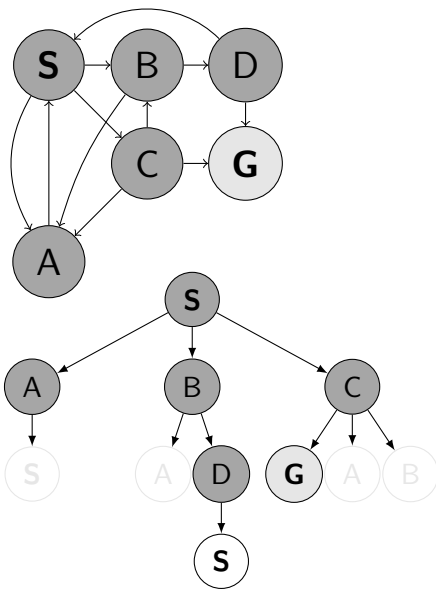
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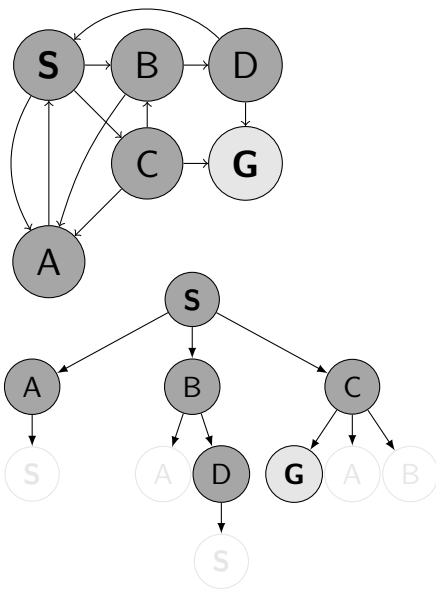
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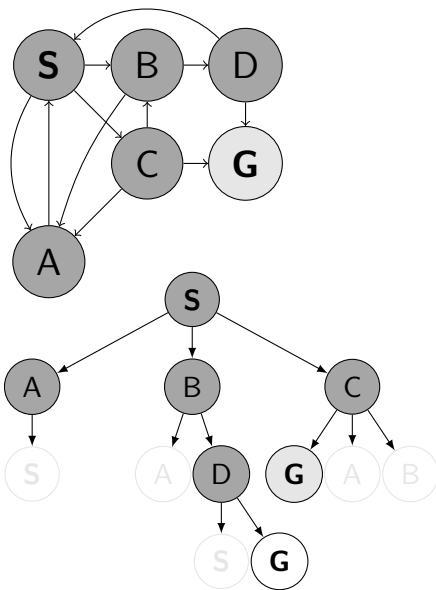
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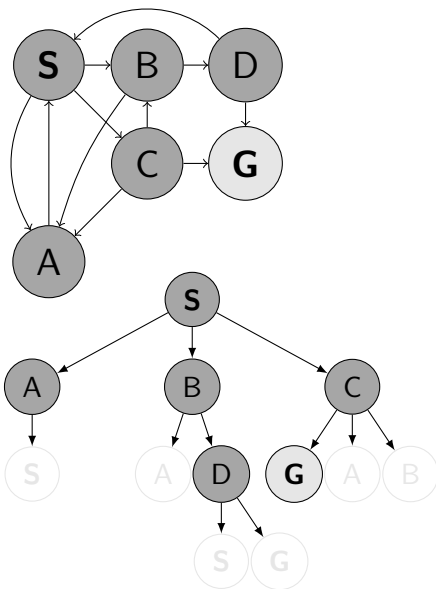
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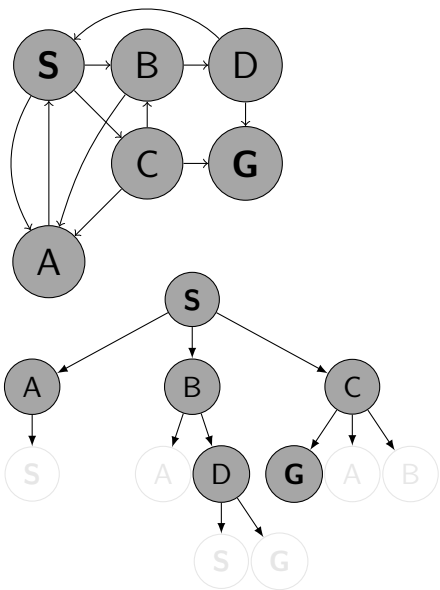
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Search algorithm partitions state space into 3 disjoint sets

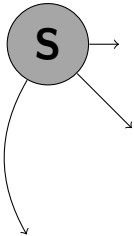


Find good names

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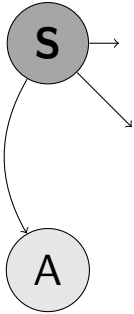
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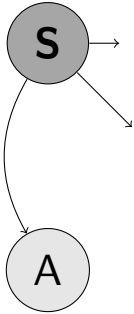
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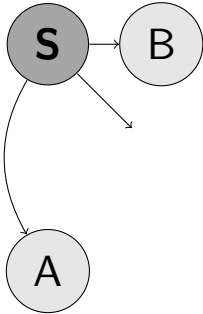
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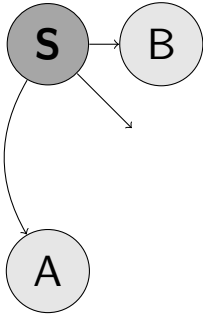
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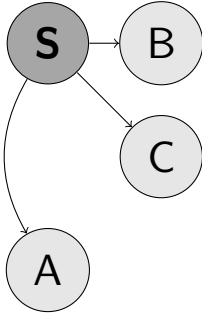
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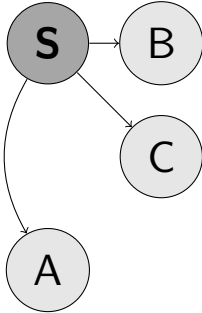
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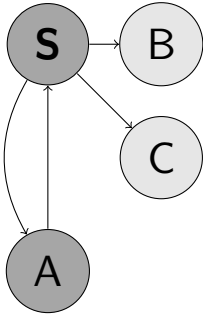
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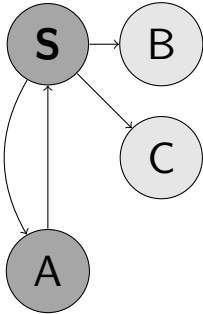
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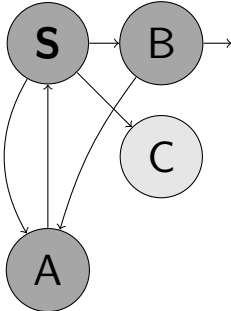
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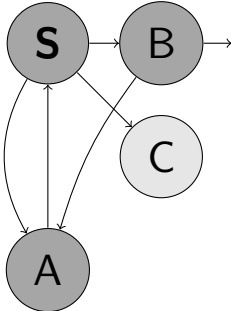
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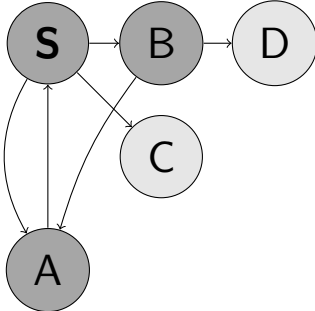
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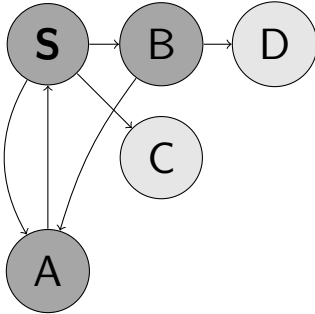
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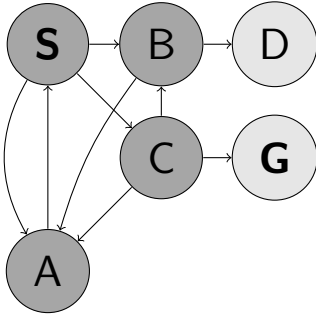
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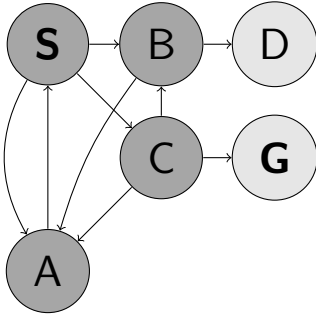
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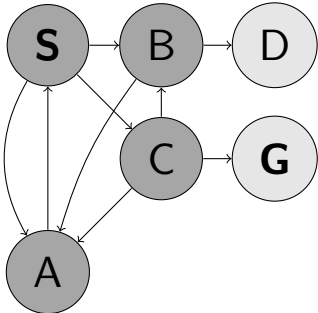
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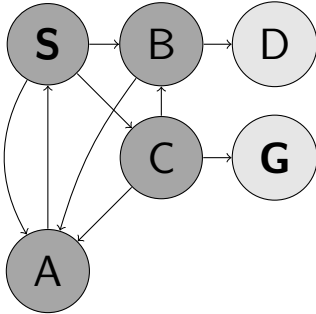
Find good names



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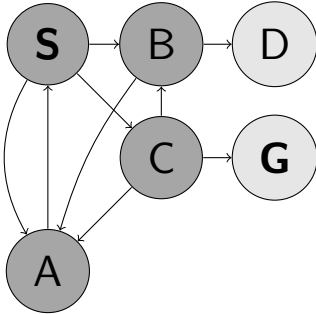
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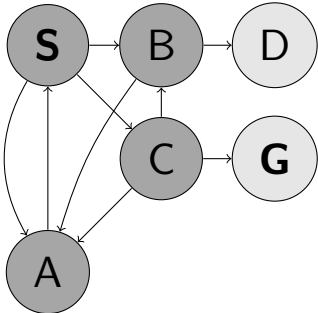
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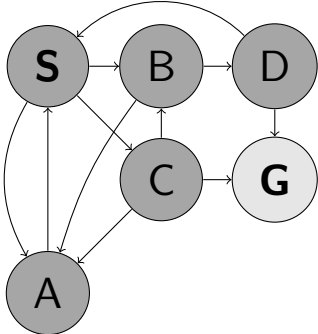
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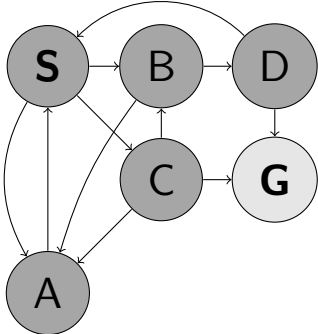
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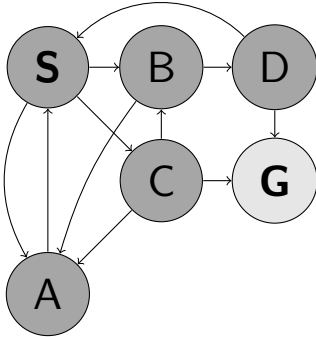
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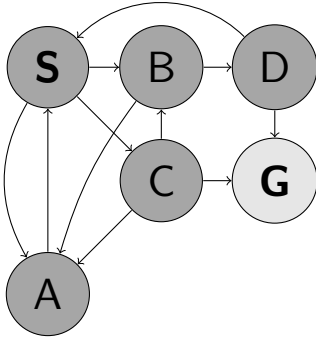
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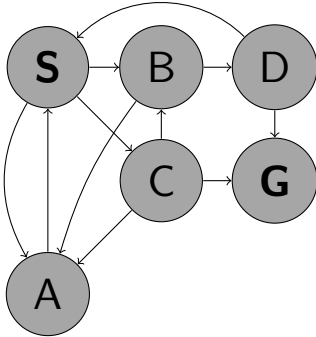
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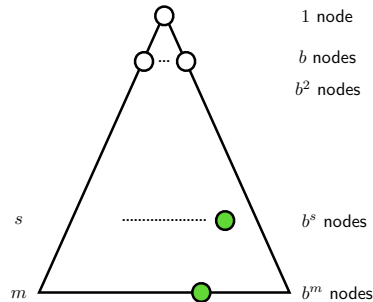
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How many nodes in a (search) tree? What are tree parameters?

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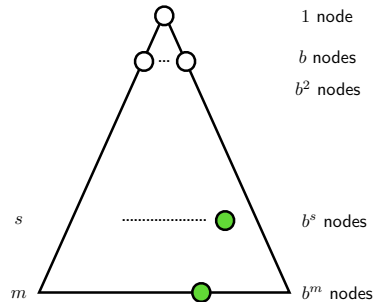
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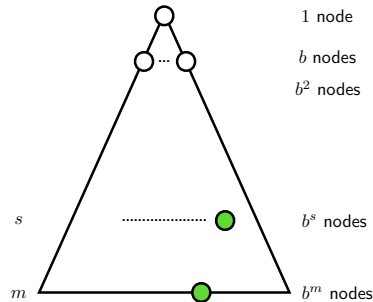
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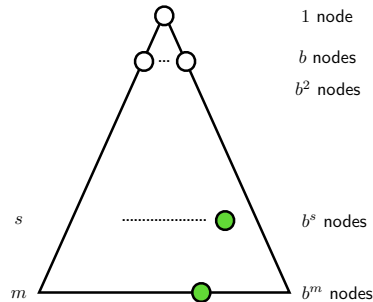
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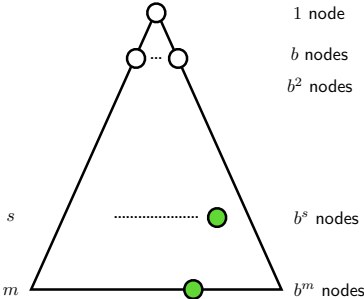
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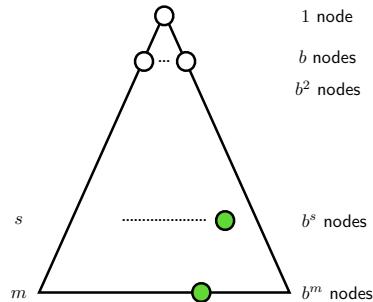
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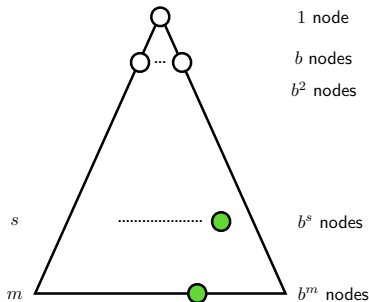
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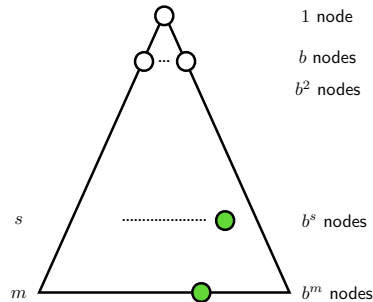
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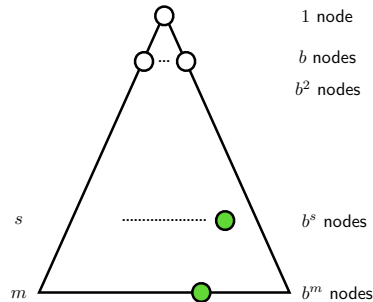
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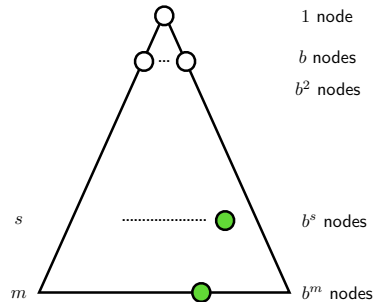
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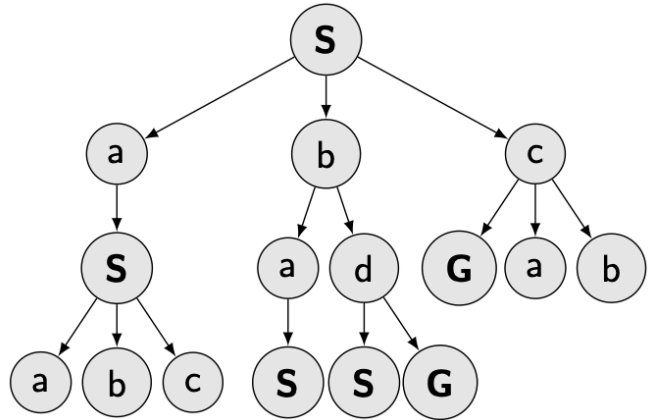
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How to traverse/build a search tree?

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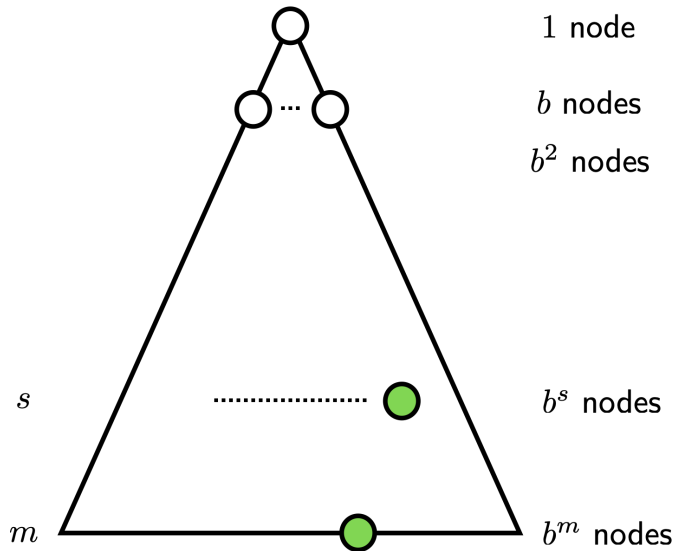
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14 / 33

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BFS properties

Complete?

Optimal?

Time complexity?

A $O(bm)$

B $O(b^m)$

C $O(m^b)$

D $O(b^s)$

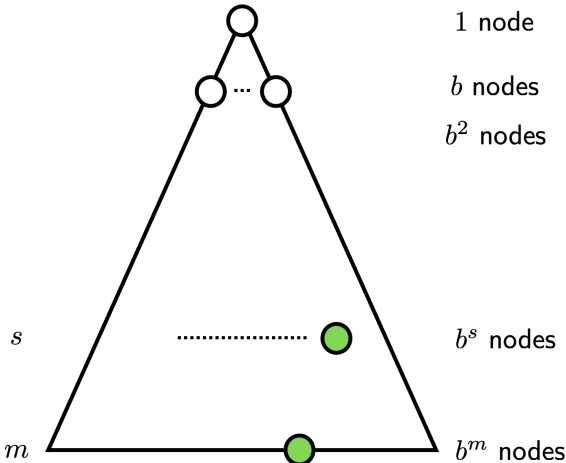
Space complexity?

A $O(bm)$

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C $O(m^b)$

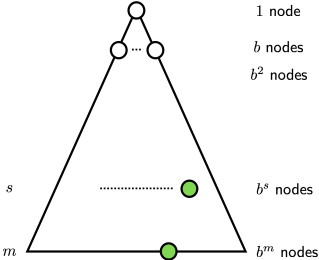
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- Time, can process the whole tree until $s: b^s$, well actually $b + b^2 + b^3 + \dots + b^s$ but the last layer vastly dominates. Try some calculations for various b .
- Space, all the frontier: b^s
- Completeness: Yes!
- Optimality, it does not miss the shallowest solution, hence if all the transition costs are 1: Yes!

Think about the Complexities in terms of $|\mathcal{S}|$ and $|\mathcal{A}|$ (Graph theory: vertices, edges)



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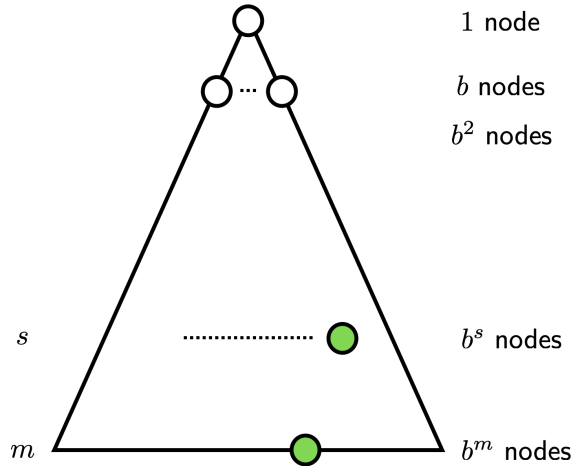
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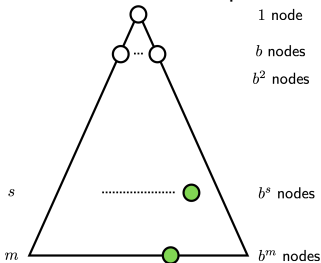


15 / 33

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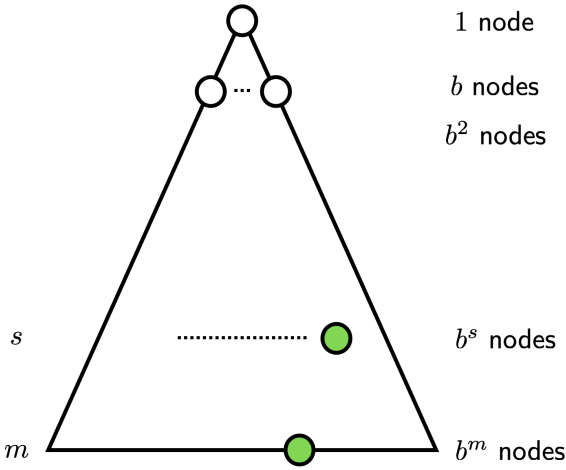
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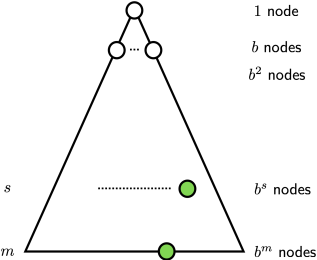
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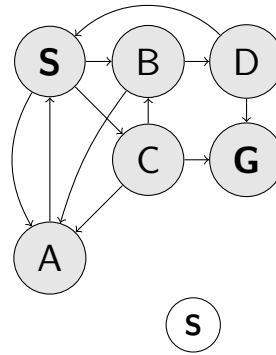
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DFS, Q is LIFO data structure (stack)

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1: function FORWARD_SEARCH
2:   Q.insert(., s0) and mark s0 as visited
3:   while Q not empty do
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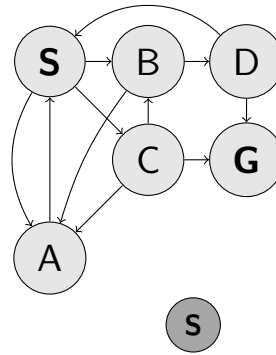
Q: (., S)
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Do we need to resolve duplicates somehow? If not, why?

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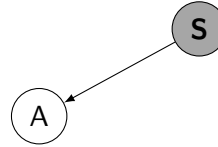
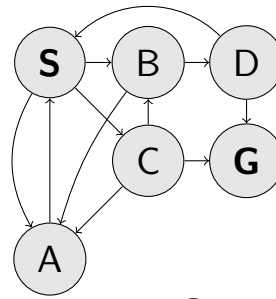
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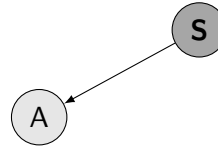
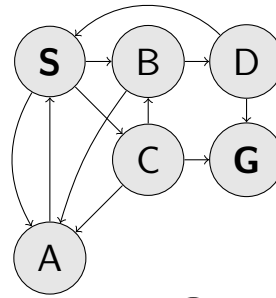
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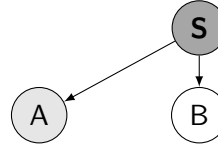
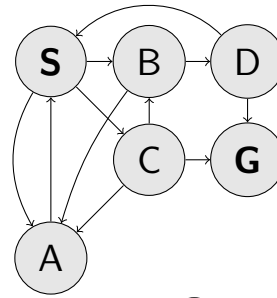
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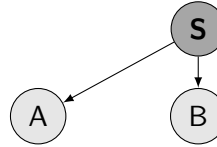
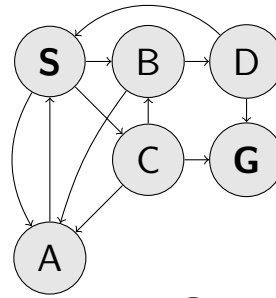
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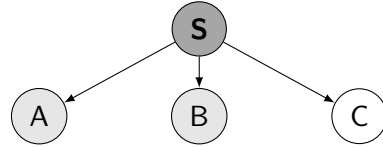
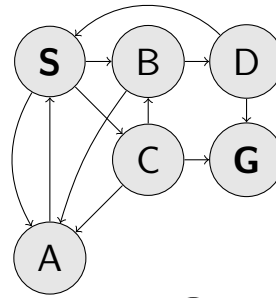
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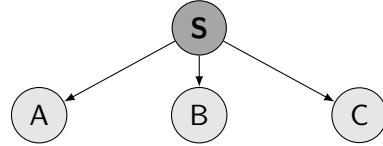
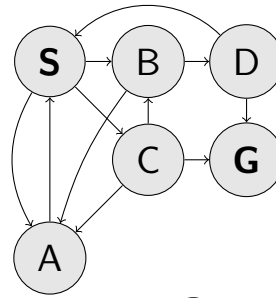
Q: (S,A) (S,B)
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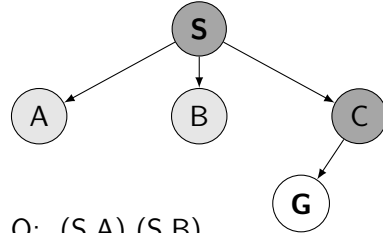
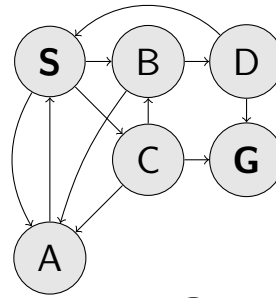
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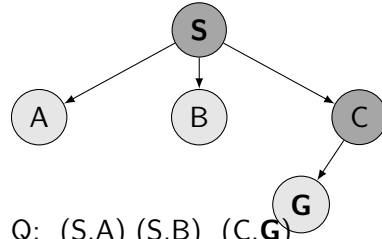
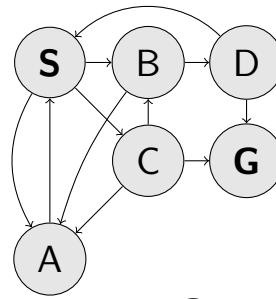
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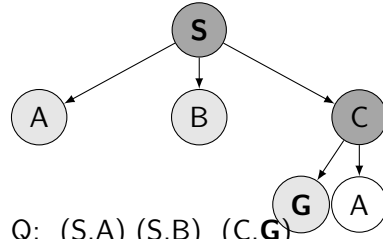
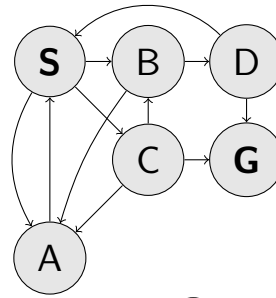
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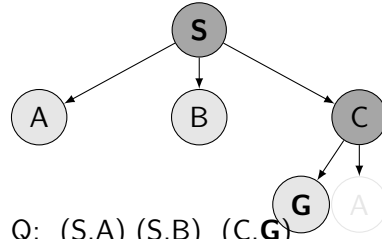
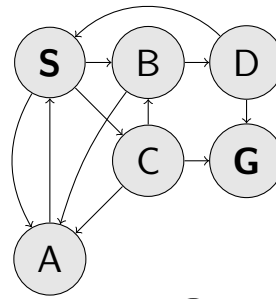
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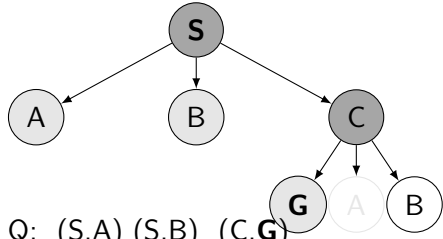
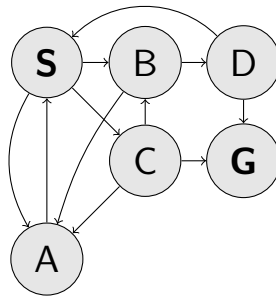
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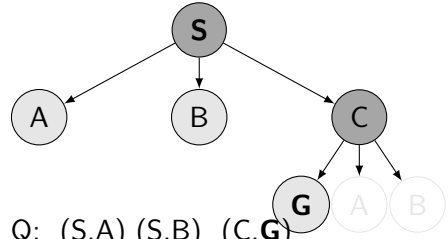
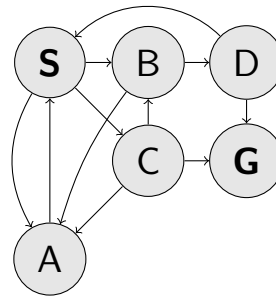
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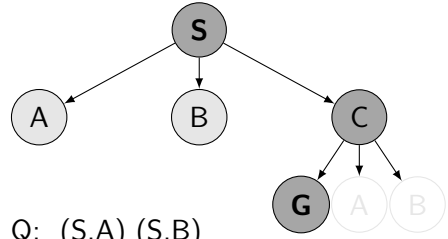
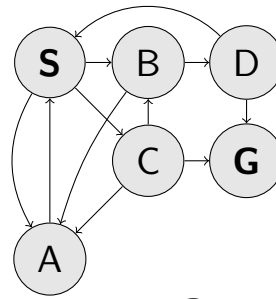
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DFS properties

Complete?

Optimal?

Time complexity?

A $O(bm)$

B $O(b^m)$

C $O(m^b)$

D $O(b^s)$

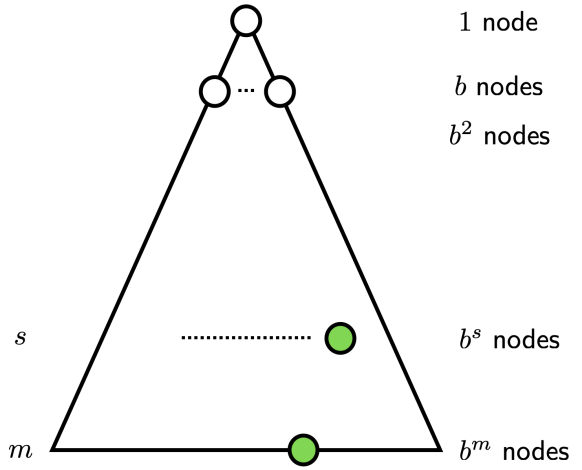
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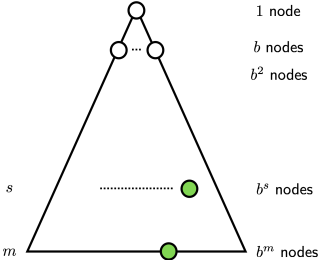
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Notes

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- Space, only the path so far: bm (a path from root to leaf (m), plus siblings on the path are also on the frontier ($b \times m$))
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Think about the Complexities in terms of $|\mathcal{S}|$ and $|\mathcal{A}|$ (Graph theory: vertices, edges)



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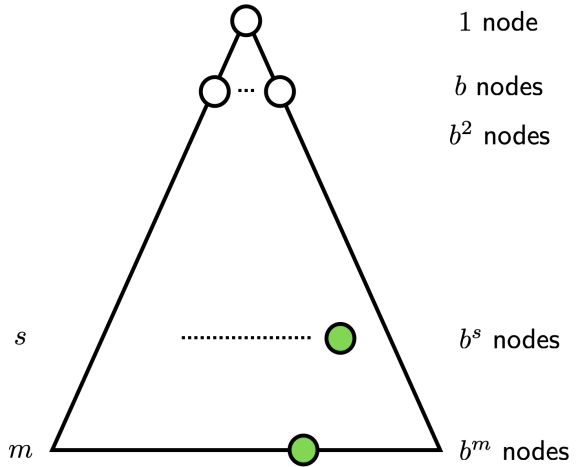
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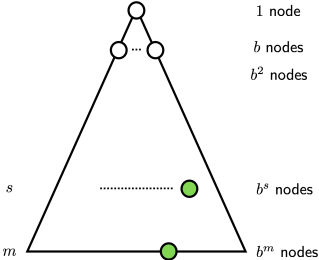
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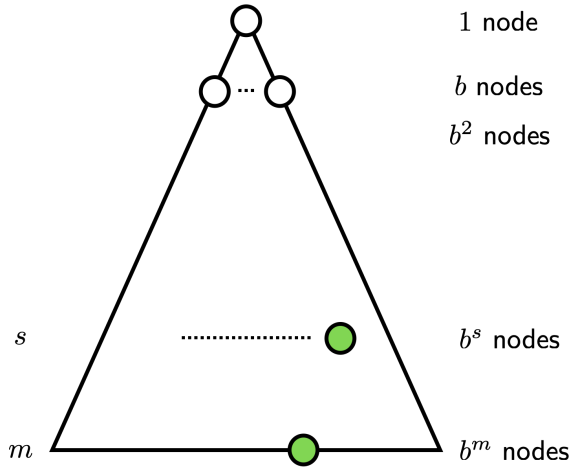
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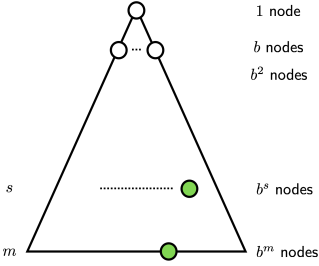
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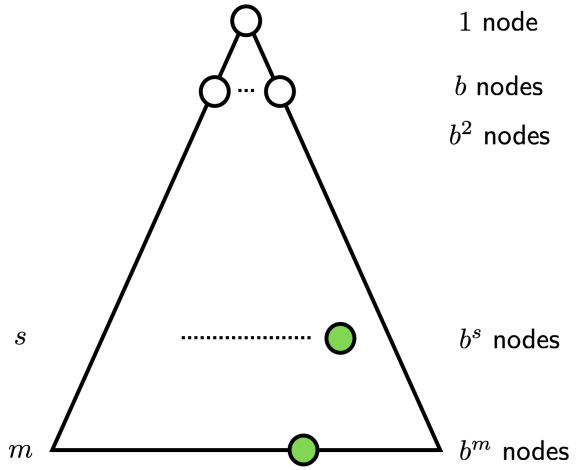
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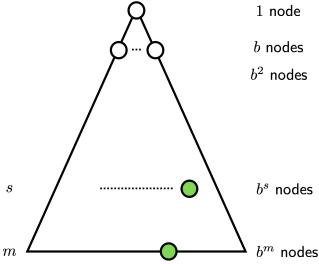
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Iterative deepening DFS (ID-DFS)

- ▶ Start with `maxdepth = 1`
 - ▶ Perform DFS with limited depth. Report success or failure.
 - ▶ If failure, forget everything, increase `maxdepth` and repeat DFS

Is it not a terrible waste to forget everything between steps?

Notes

Really, how much do we repeat/waste? The “upper levels”, close to the root, are repeated many times. However, in a tree, most nodes are the bottom levels and nr. nodes traversed is what counts. More specifically, for a solution at depth s , the nodes on the bottom level are generated only once, those on the next-to-bottom level $2x$... children of the root are generated $s \times$. Compare the number of nodes generated ID-DFS vs. BFS:

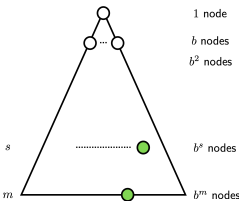
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Try some calculations for various s and b . For $b = 10$ and $d = 5$:

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(Example from [2].)

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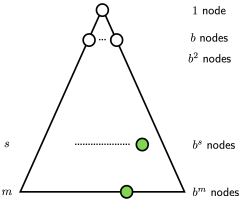
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18 / 33

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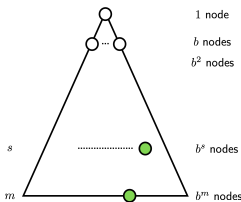
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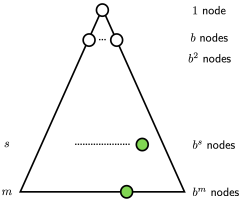
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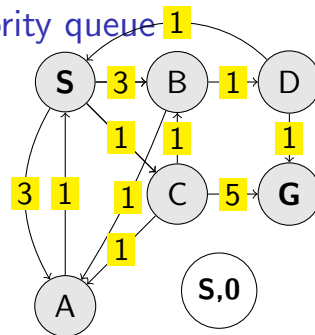


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Uniform Cost Search (Dijkstra), Q is priority queue

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```



Q: (., S, 0)
 visited: S

Notes

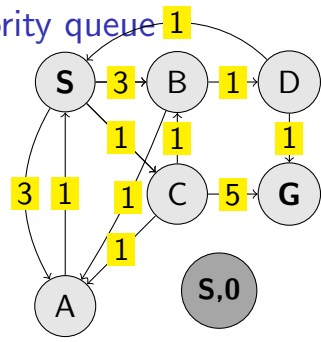
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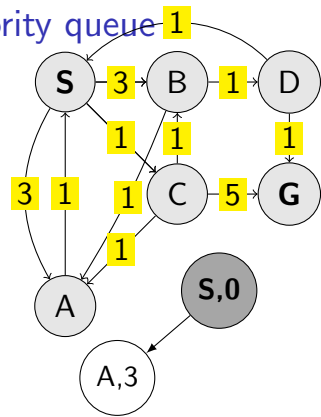
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Q:
visited: S

Notes

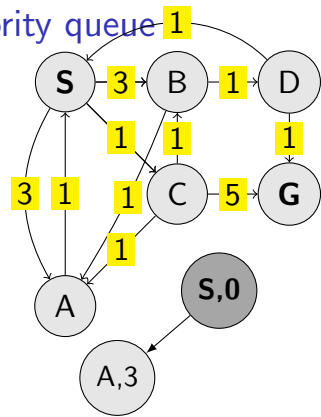
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Q: (S,A,3)
visited: S A

Notes

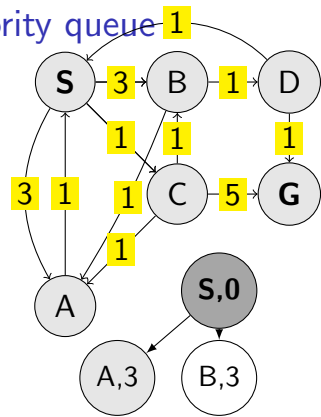
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11:        Q.insert(s, s', cost_from_start)
12:       else
13:        Resolve duplicate s'
return Failure

```



Q: (S,A,3)
visited: S A

Notes

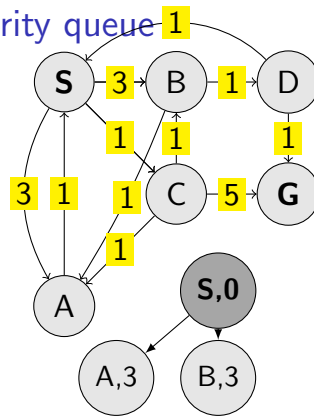
- Do we need to resolve duplicates somehow? If not, why?
- How is the cost_from_start computed?
- Why is it (sometimes) called Uniform cost search?

Uniform Cost Search (Dijkstra), Q is priority queue

```

1: function FORWARD_SEARCH
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3:   while Q not empty do
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5:     parent[s] ← p
6:     if s ∈ SG then return Success
7:     for all a ∈ A(s) do
8:       s', c ← result(s, a)
9:       if s' not visited then
10:        Mark s' as visited
11:        Q.insert(s, s', cost_from_start)
12:       else
13:        Resolve duplicate s'
return Failure
  
```

▷ c cost



Q: (S,A,3) (S,B,3)
 visited: S A B

Notes

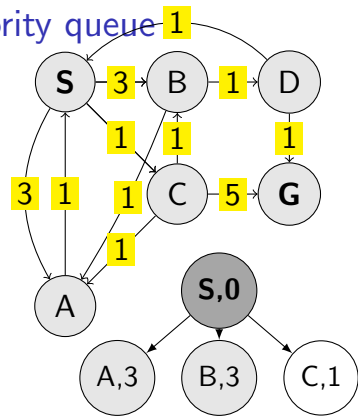
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11:        Q.insert(s, s', cost_from_start)
12:       else
13:        Resolve duplicate s'
return Failure
  
```

▷ c cost



Q: (S,A,3) (S,B,3)
 visited: S A B

Notes

- Do we need to resolve duplicates somehow? If not, why?
- How is the cost_from_start computed?
- Why is it (sometimes) called Uniform cost search?

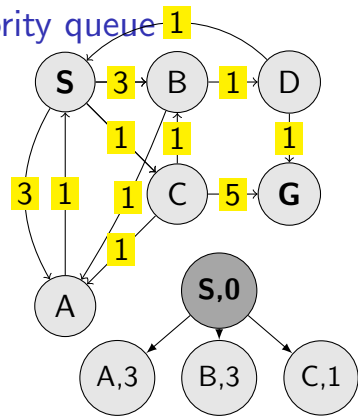
Uniform Cost Search (Dijkstra), Q is priority queue

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9:       if s' not visited then
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11:        Q.insert(s, s', cost_from_start)
12:       else
13:        Resolve duplicate s'
return Failure

```

▷ c cost



Q: (S,C,1) (S,A,3) (S,B,3)
 visited: S A B C

Notes

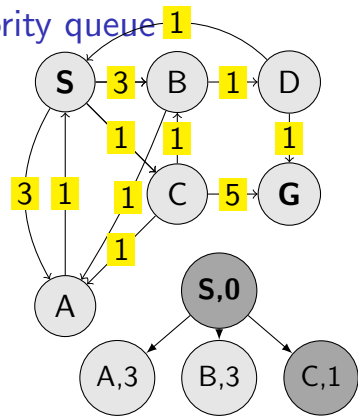
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Uniform Cost Search (Dijkstra), Q is priority queue

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13:        Resolve duplicate s'
return Failure
  
```

▷ c cost



Q: (S,A,3) (S,B,3)
 visited: S A B C

Notes

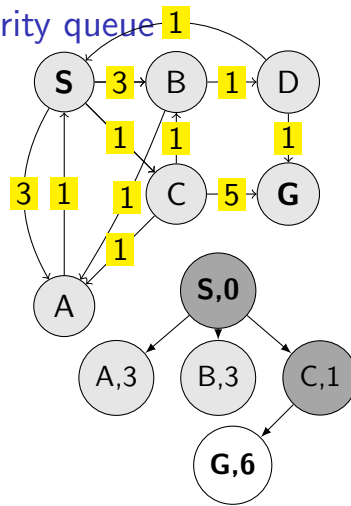
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```

▷ c cost



Q: (S,A,3) (S,B,3)
 visited: S A B C

Notes

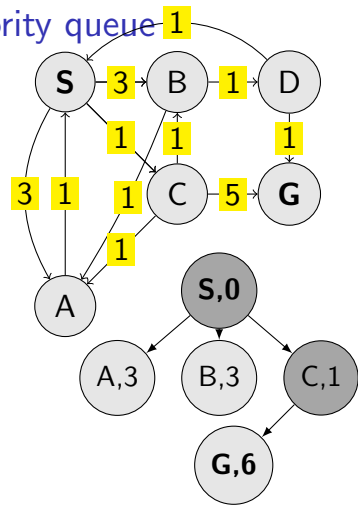
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12:       else
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return Failure
  
```

▷ c cost



Q: (S,A,3) (S,B,3) (C,G,6)
 visited: S A B C G

Notes

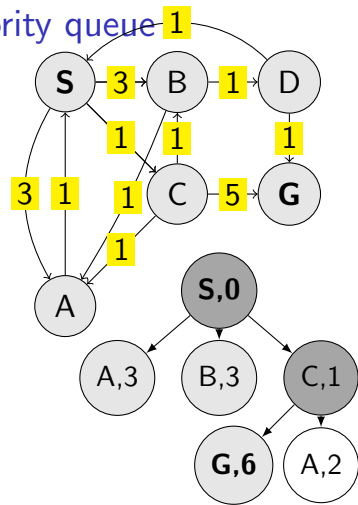
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- How is the cost_from_start computed?
- Why is it (sometimes) called Uniform cost search?

Uniform Cost Search (Dijkstra), Q is priority queue

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12:       else
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return Failure
  
```

▷ c cost



Q: (S,A,3) (S,B,3) (C,G,6)
 visited: S A B C G

Notes

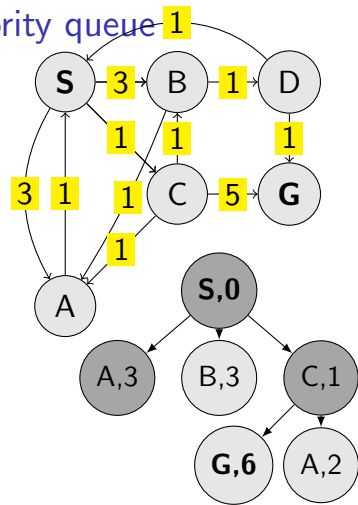
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12:       else
13:        Resolve duplicate s'
return Failure
  
```

▷ c cost



Q: (C,A,2) (S,B,3) (C,G,6)
 visited: S A B C G

Notes

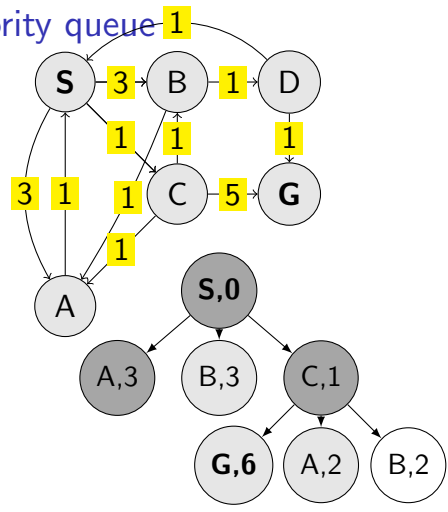
- Do we need to resolve duplicates somehow? If not, why?
- How is the cost_from_start computed?
- Why is it (sometimes) called Uniform cost search?

Uniform Cost Search (Dijkstra), Q is priority queue

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return Failure
  
```

▷ c cost



Q: (C,A,2) (S,B,3) (C,G,6)
 visited: S A B C G

Notes

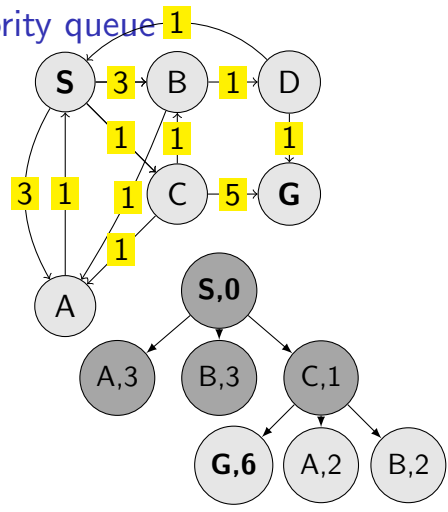
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```

▷ c cost



Q: (C,A,2) (C,B,2) (C,G,6)
 visited: S A B C G

Notes

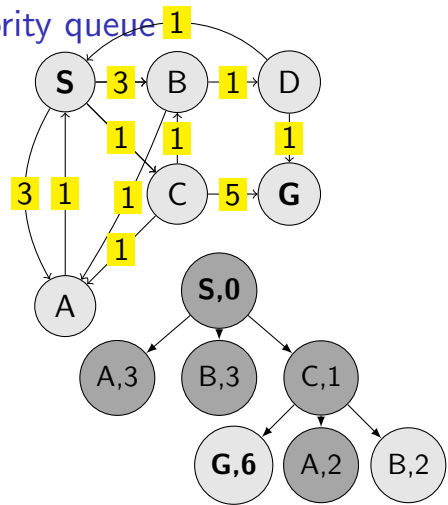
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▷ c cost



Q: (C,B,2) (C,G,6)
 visited: S A B C G

Notes

- Do we need to resolve duplicates somehow? If not, why?
- How is the cost_from_start computed?
- Why is it (sometimes) called Uniform cost search?

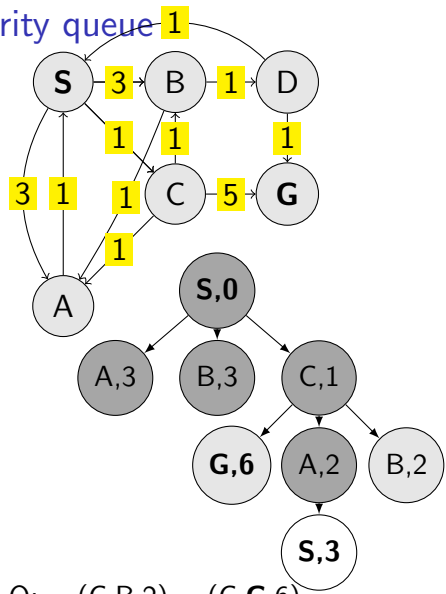
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```

▷ c cost



Notes

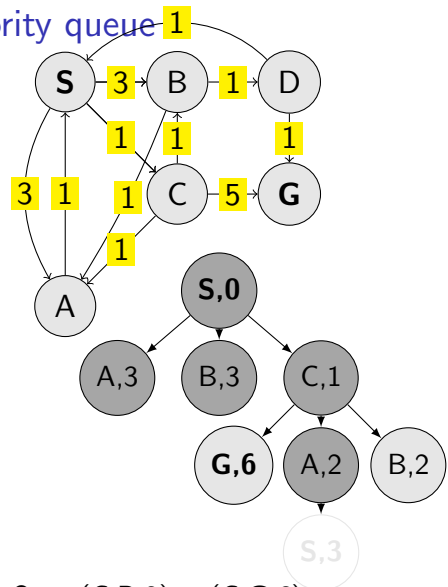
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▷ c cost



Notes

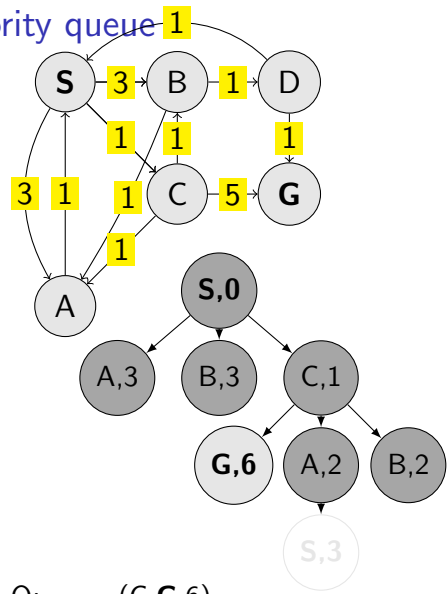
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11:        Q.insert(s, s', cost_from_start)
12:       else
13:        Resolve duplicate s'
return Failure
  
```

▷ c cost



Q: (C, G, 6)
 visited: S A B C G

Notes

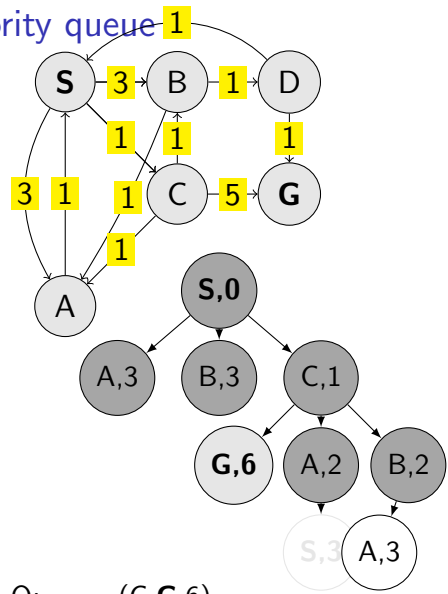
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Uniform Cost Search (Dijkstra), Q is priority queue

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7:     for all a ∈ A(s) do
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11:        Q.insert(s, s', cost_from_start)
12:       else
13:        Resolve duplicate s'
return Failure
  
```

▷ c cost



Q: (C, G, 6)
 visited: S A B C G

Notes

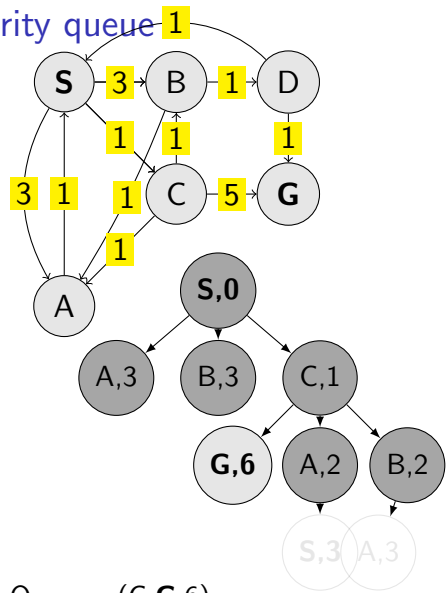
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Uniform Cost Search (Dijkstra), Q is priority queue

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11:        Q.insert(s, s', cost_from_start)
12:       else
13:        Resolve duplicate s'
return Failure
  
```

▷ c cost



Q: (C,G,6)
visited: S A B C G

Notes

- Do we need to resolve duplicates somehow? If not, why?
- How is the cost_from_start computed?
- Why is it (sometimes) called Uniform cost search?

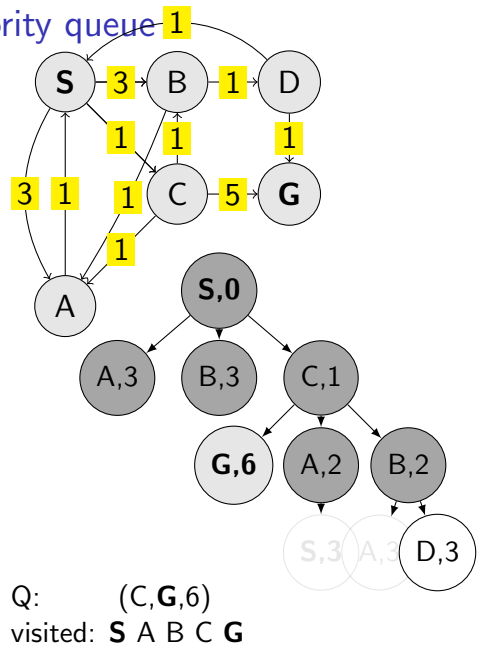
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return Failure

```

▷ c cost



Notes

- Do we need to resolve duplicates somehow? If not, why?
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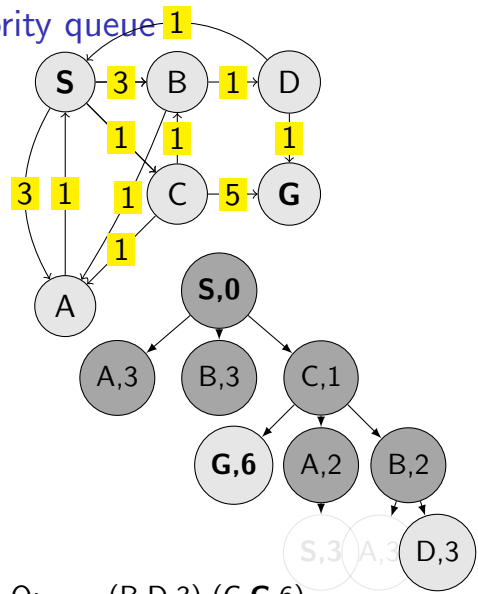
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6:     if s ∈ S_G then return Success
7:     for all a ∈ A(s) do
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9:       if s' not visited then
10:        Mark s' as visited
11:        Q.insert(s, s', cost_from_start)
12:       else
13:        Resolve duplicate s'
return Failure

```

▷ c cost



Q: (B,D,3) (C,G,6)
 visited: S A B C G D

Notes

- Do we need to resolve duplicates somehow? If not, why?
- How is the cost_from_start computed?
- Why is it (sometimes) called Uniform cost search?

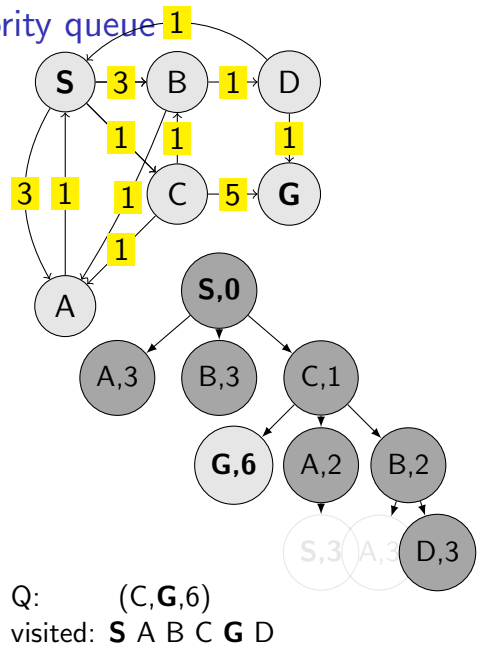
Uniform Cost Search (Dijkstra), Q is priority queue

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return Failure

```

▷ c cost



Notes

- Do we need to resolve duplicates somehow? If not, why?
- How is the cost_from_start computed?
- Why is it (sometimes) called Uniform cost search?

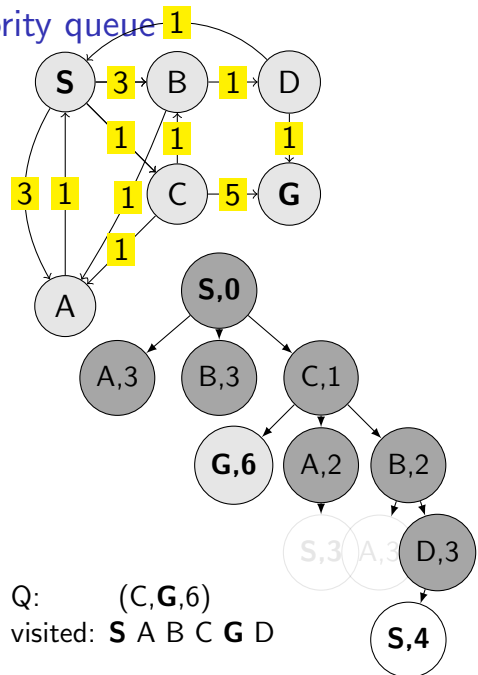
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12:       else
13:        Resolve duplicate s'
return Failure

```

▷ c cost



Notes

- Do we need to resolve duplicates somehow? If not, why?
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- Why is it (sometimes) called Uniform cost search?

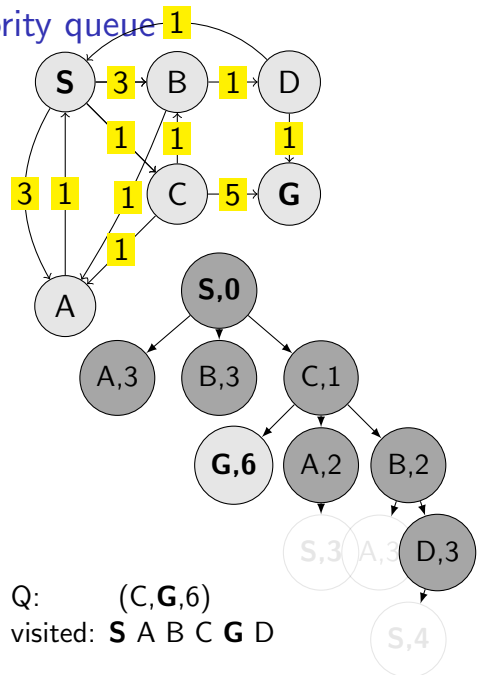
Uniform Cost Search (Dijkstra), Q is priority queue

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10:        Mark s' as visited
11:        Q.insert(s, s', cost_from_start)
12:       else
13:        Resolve duplicate s'
return Failure

```

▷ c cost



Notes

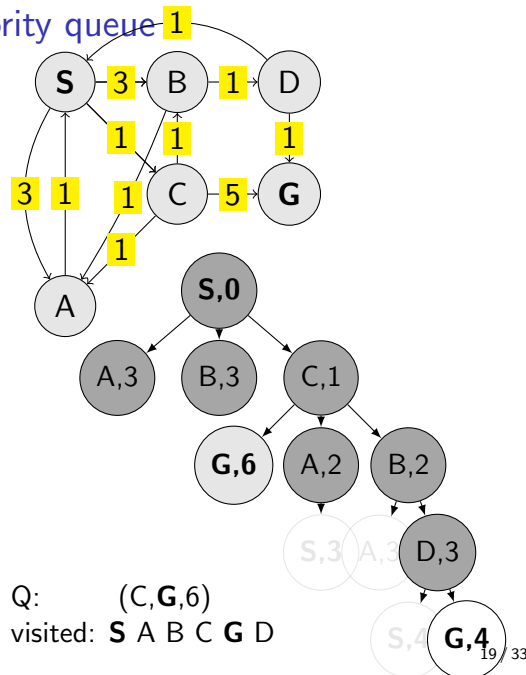
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▷ c cost



Notes

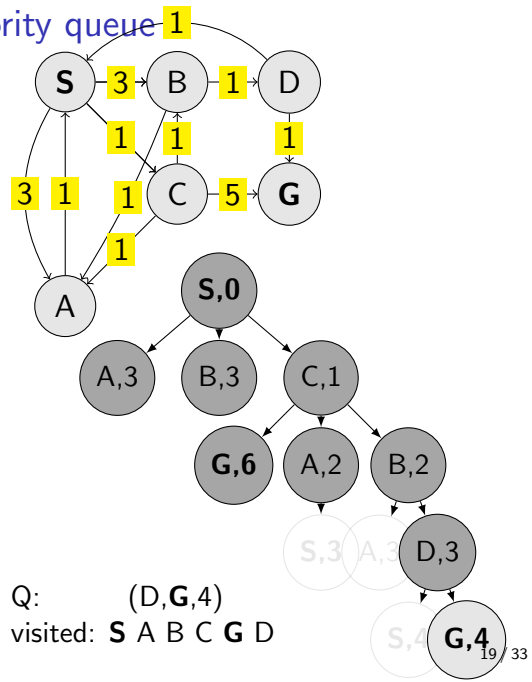
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```

▷ c cost



Notes

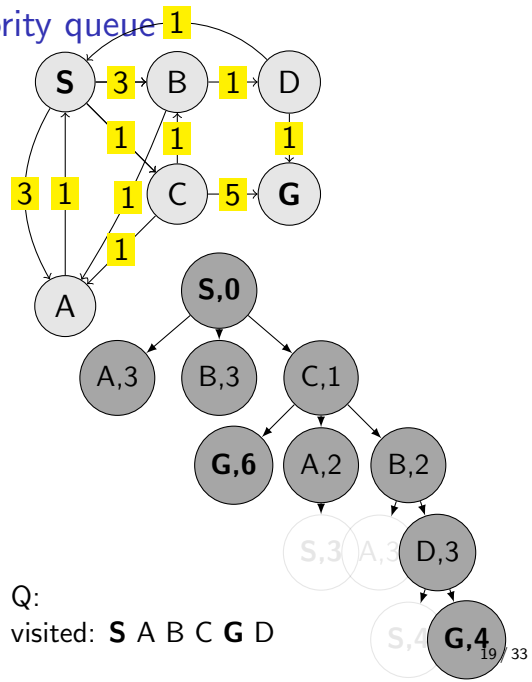
- Do we need to resolve duplicates somehow? If not, why?
- How is the cost_from_start computed?
- Why is it (sometimes) called Uniform cost search?

Uniform Cost Search (Dijkstra), Q is priority queue

```

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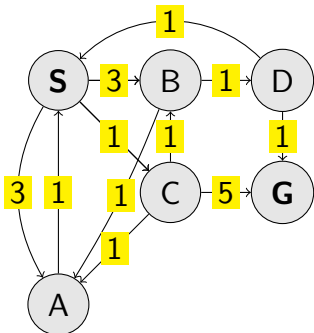
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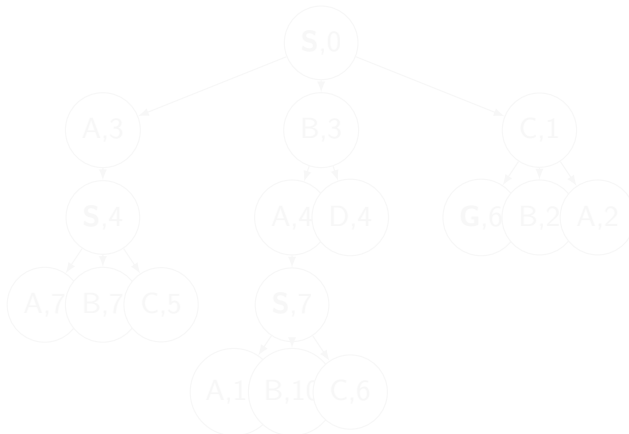
UCS properties



Complete?

Optimal?

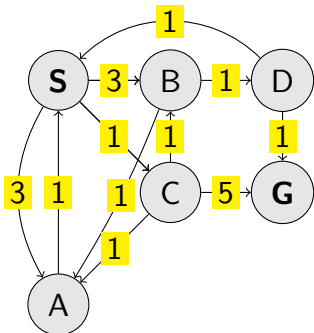
Complexities?



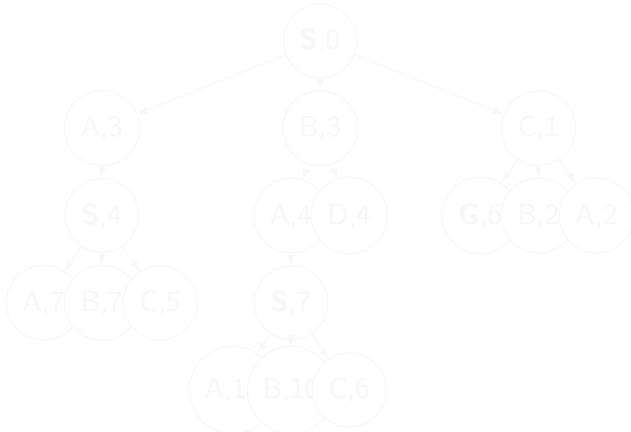
Notes

Parts of the (complete) search tree repeat, but with different costs

UCS properties



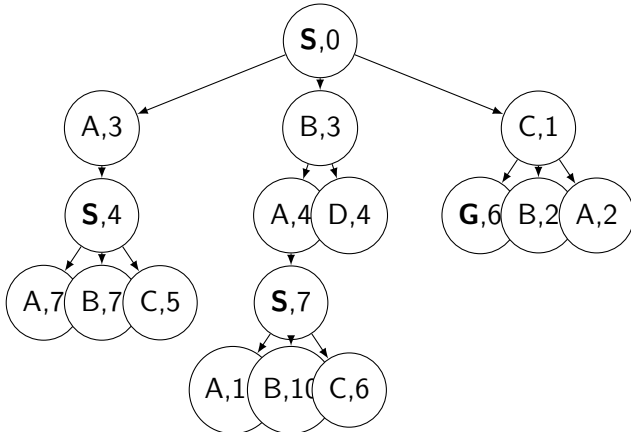
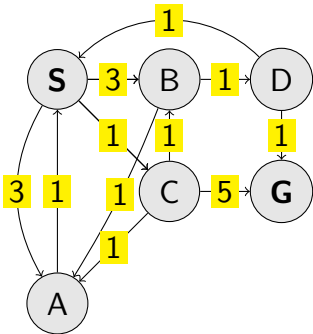
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Node selection, take argmin $f(n)$. Search Node: $n = (p, s, \text{cost_value})$

Selecting next node to explore (pop operation):

$$\text{node} \leftarrow \underset{n \in Q}{\text{argmin}} f(n)$$

What is $f(n)$ for DFS, BFS, and UCS?

- ▶ DFS: $f(n) = -n.\text{depth}$
- ▶ BFS: $f(n) = n.\text{depth}$
- ▶ UCS: $f(n) = n.\text{path_cost}$

The good: (one) frontier as a priority queue

(I.e., priority queue will work universally. Still, stack (LIFO) and queue (FIFO) are (conceptually) the perfect data structures for DFS and BFS, respectively.)

The bad: All the $f(n)$ correspond to the accumulated cost from start to n , cost_from_start .

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21 / 33

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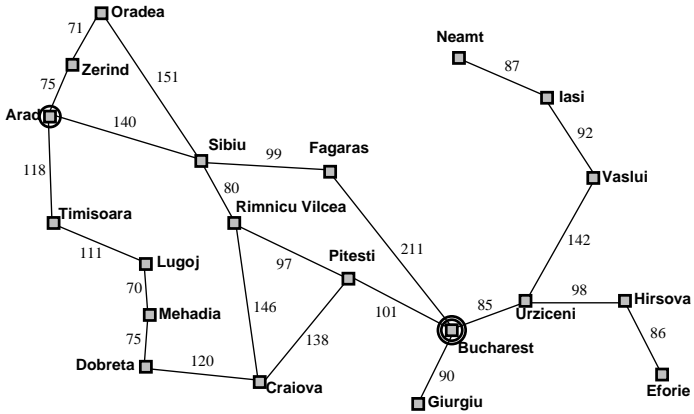
How far are we from the goal cost-to-go ? – Heuristics

- ▶ A function that estimates how close a *state* is to the goal.
- ▶ Designed for a particular problem.
- ▶ $h(s)$ – it is function of the state (attribute of the search node)
- ▶ It is often shortened as $h(n)$ – heuristic value of node n .

Notes

What happens if $h(s) = \text{true cost}$?

Example of heuristics



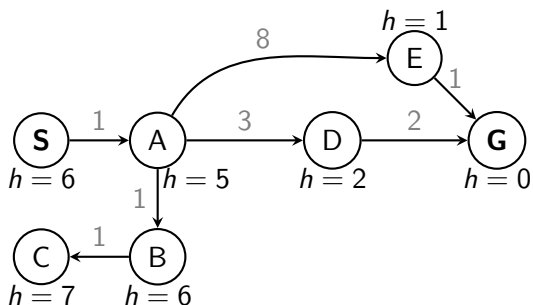
Arad	366	Mehadia	241
Bucharest	0	Neamt	234
Craiova	160	Oradea	380
Drobeta	242	Pitesti	100
Eforie	161	Rimnicu Vilcea	193
Fagaras	176	Sibiu	253
Giurgiu	77	Timisoara	329
Hirsova	151	Urziceni	80
Iasi	226	Vaslui	199
Lugoj	244	Zerind	374

Notes

Straight-line distance to Bucharest.

Illustration of *greedy* failing: Imagine going from Iasi to Fagaras. Neamt will be chosen for expansion. This will add Iasi back. Iasi is closer to Fagaras than Vaslui is and will be expanded again. Infinite loop... (3.5.1. in [2])

Greedy, take the $n^* = \operatorname{argmin}_{n \in Q} h(n)$



What is wrong (and nice) with the Greedy?

24 / 33

Notes

Also called "Greedy best-first search" [2].

What will happen in this example:

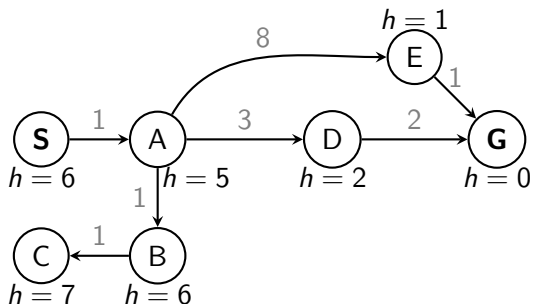
1. Expand "S". Add "A" to frontier.
2. Expand "A". Add "B", "D", "E".
3. Expand "E" ($h = 1$). Get "G".

Wrong:

- not optimal
- not complete (tree search version) (Can be shown on the Romania example – go back.)
- (graph search version is complete only in finite state spaces)

Nice: it is simple.

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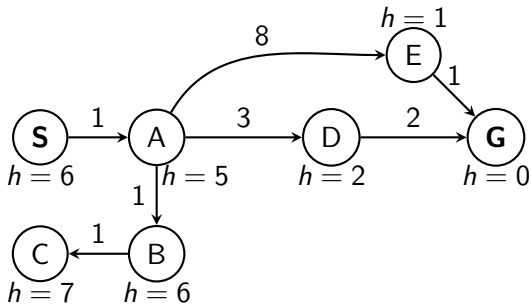
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A* combines UCS and Greedy



UCS orders (path) cost_from_start $g(n)$

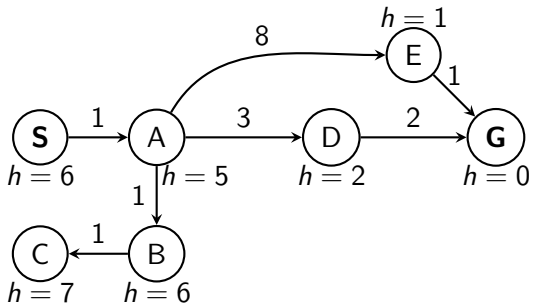
Greedy uses heuristics (goal proximity) $h(n)$

A* orders nodes by: $f(n) = g(n) + h(n)$

Notes

Trace the search algorithm on the paper. Does it find the shortest path?

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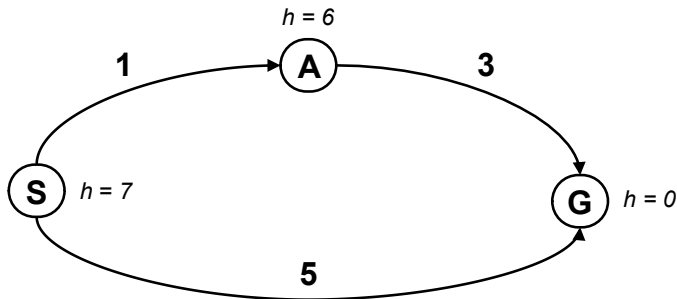
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Is A* optimal?



2

What is the problem?

²Graph example: Dan Klein and Pieter Abbeel

26 / 33

Notes

Try to answer the question before going to the next slide.

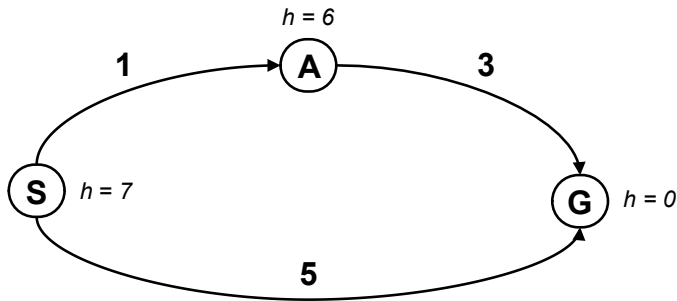
1. S
 - $f(S) = g(S) + h(S) = 0 + 7 = 7$
 - expanding/popping this one and crossing out (removing from frontier)
2. $S \rightarrow A$
 - $f(A) = g(A) + h(A) = 1 + 6 = 7$
3. $S \rightarrow G$
 - $f(G) = g(G) + h(G) = 5 + 0 = 5$
 - This is now cheapest on the frontier. I pop/expand and I'm done.

Oops! That's not cheapest! What went wrong?

What follows – keep for next slide. Problem with $h(A) = 6$. Overestimating the expense. (Same problem for $h(S)$.)

Estimates need to be \leq actual costs.

Is A* optimal?



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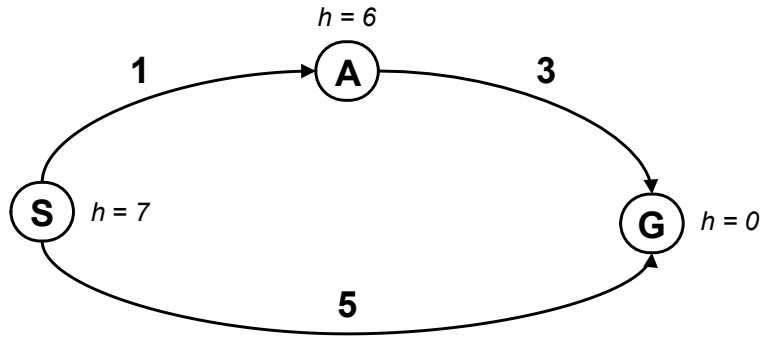
What is the right $h(A)$?

A: $0 \leq h(A) \leq 4$

B: $h(A) \leq 3$

C: $0 \leq h(A) \leq 3$

D: $0 \leq h(A)$



27 / 33

Notes

$h(A) \leq 3$ it means less than the actual cost of going from A to goal. Heuristic must not be overly pessimistic. B is correct.

Negative $h(n)$ does not break the admissibility property but $h(\text{Goal}) = 0$ must be kept, always.

For a discussion, see, e.g.

<https://stackoverflow.com/questions/30067813/are-heuristic-functions-that-produce-negative-values-inadmissible>

Admissible heuristics

A heuristic function h is admissible if:

$$\begin{aligned}h(n) &\leq \text{cost}(n.state, \text{Goal}_{\text{nearest}}) \\h(\text{Goal}) &= 0\end{aligned}$$

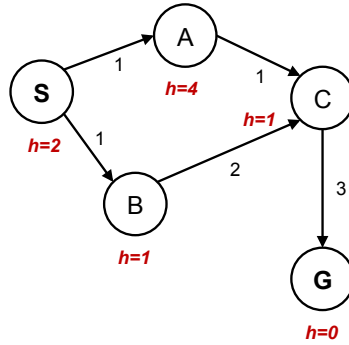
Notes

Even if negative heuristic value is allowed on the way to goal, does it make sense? How would you interpret $h(n) = 0$? Is it a meaningful minimum? Why?

Consistent heuristic

S,2

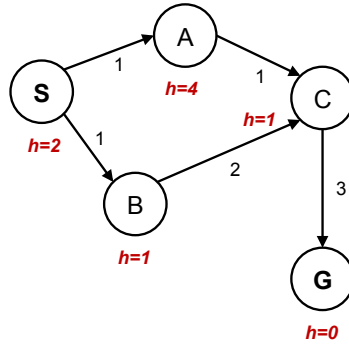
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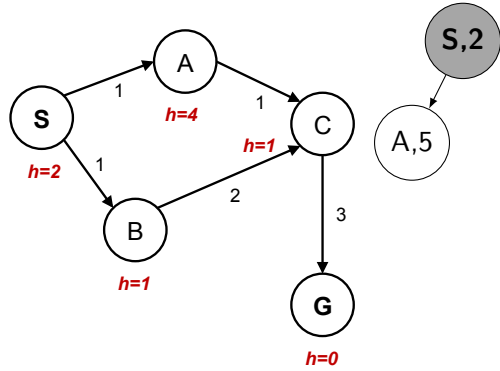
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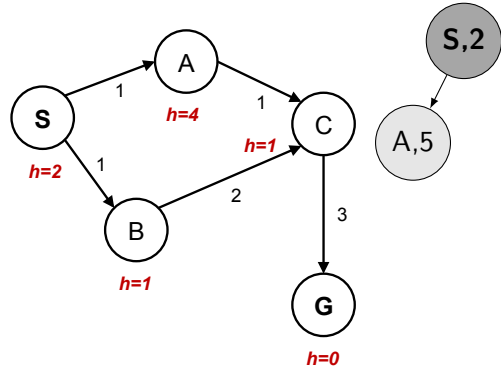
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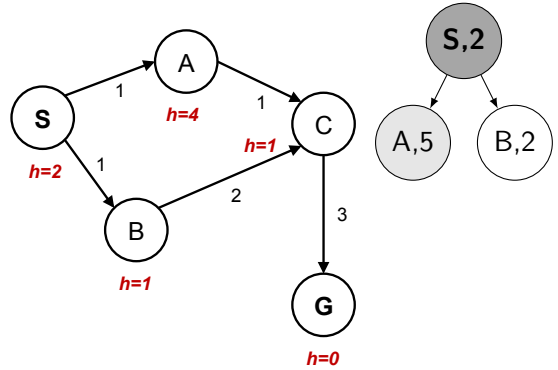
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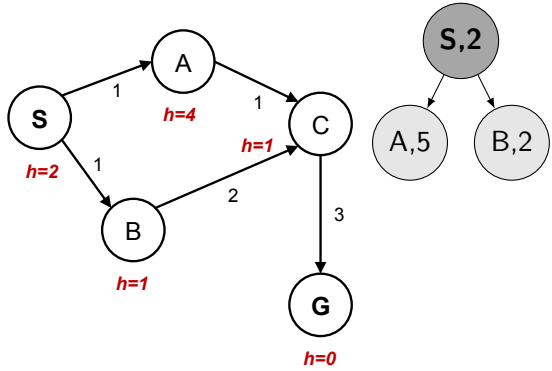
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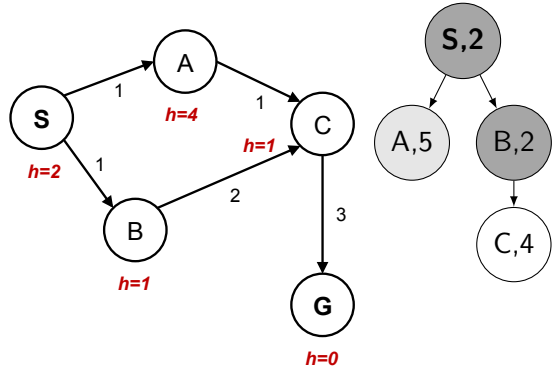
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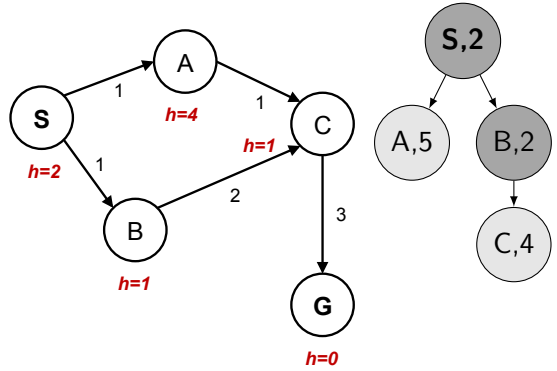
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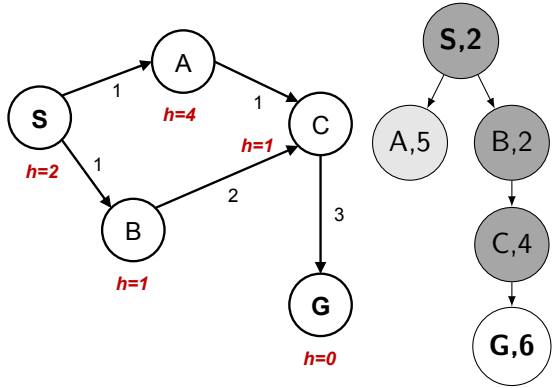
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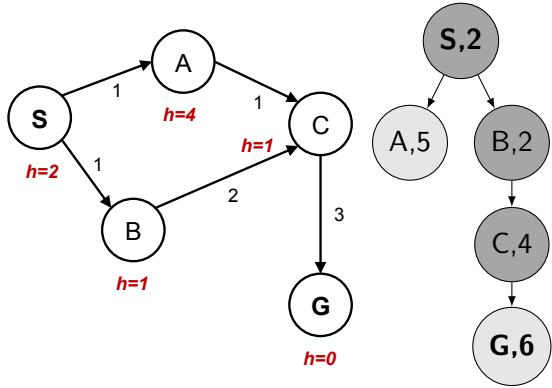
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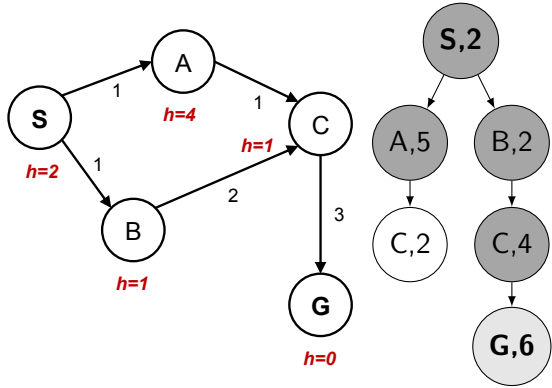
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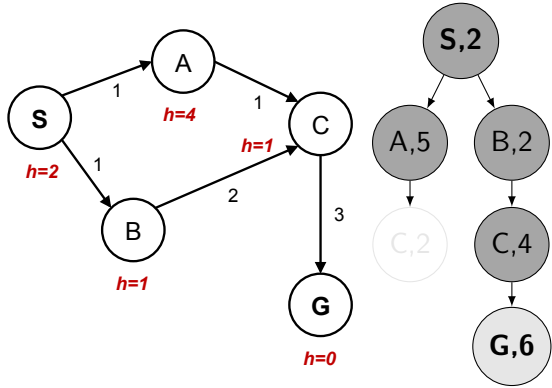
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What would be the proper $h(A)$?

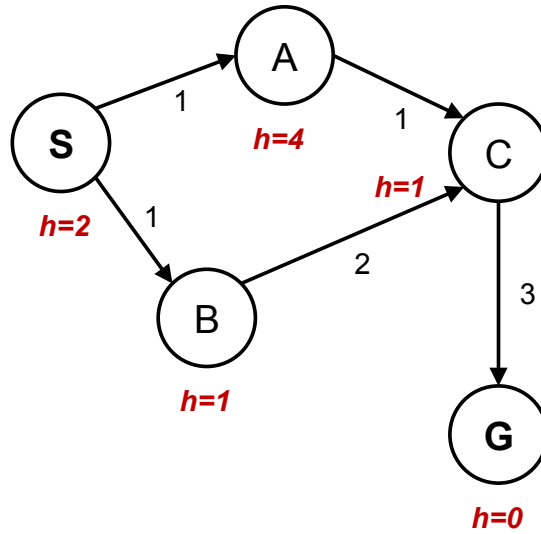
Consider other $h(s)$ fixed.

A: $h(A) = 1$

B: $h(A) = 2$

C: $1 \leq h(A) \leq 2$

D: $0 \leq h(A) \leq 1$

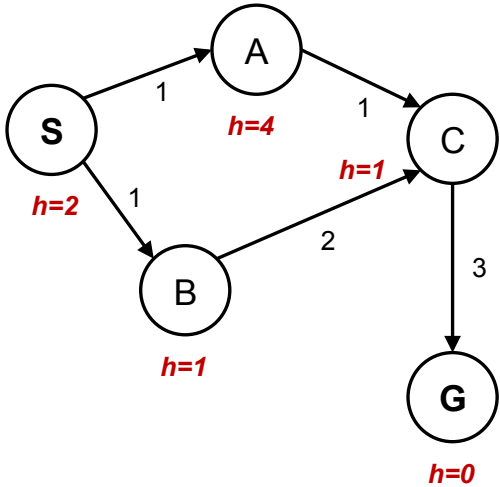


Notes

As it will be explained in the next slides: $h(A) \leq c(A, C) + h(C) = 2$

$h(S) \leq c(S, A) + h(A)$ it means $h(A) \geq h(S) - c(A, S) = 1$

Consistent heuristics



Admissible h :
 $h(A) \leq \text{true cost } A \rightarrow G$

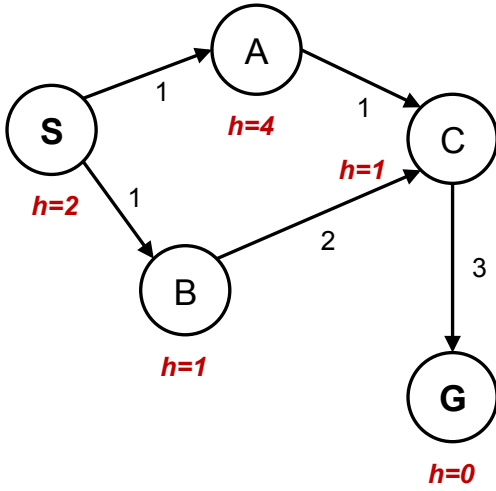
Consistent h :
 $h(A) - h(C) \leq \text{true cost } A \rightarrow C$
in general:
 $h(p) - h(s) \leq \text{true cost } p \rightarrow s$ for any pair
parent p and its successor s

$f(n) = g(n) + h(n)$ along a path never decreases!

Notes

Our heuristic was admissible.
With *tree search* it would have worked. It would have expanded C and found the alternative, cheaper path.
For graph search, the problem is the $A \rightarrow C \rightarrow G$ subgraph where the *consistent* heuristic condition is violated.
The general condition means we have two constraints for (A) for this particular graph:
 $h(S) - h(A) \leq c(S, A)$
 $h(A) - h(C) \leq c(A, C)$
Yes, all consistent heuristics are also admissible. Btw., it is not easy to invent a heuristics that is admissible but not consistent.

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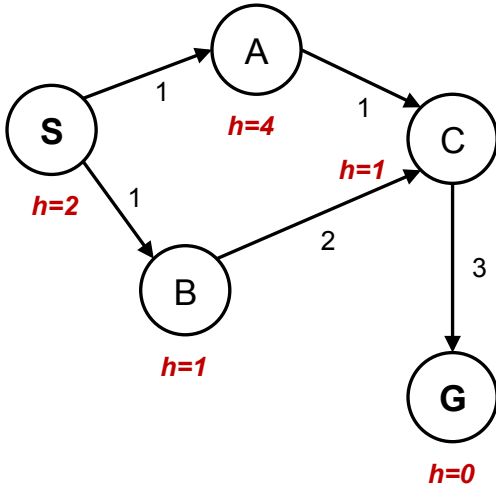
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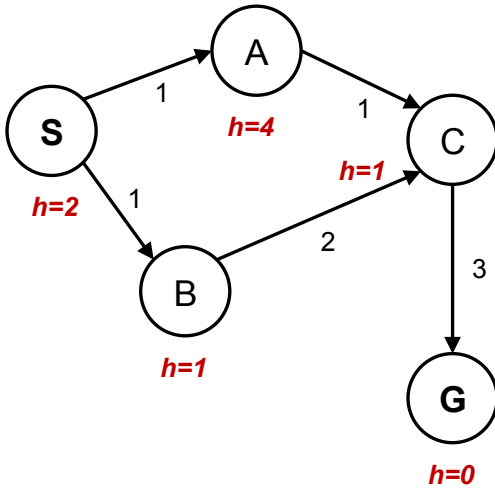
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Summary

- ▶ State space graph vs. Search Tree
- ▶ Search strategies - properties, complexities
- ▶ Evaluating states - cost_from_start and cost_to_go
- ▶ Effectiveness – adding heuristic estimates of cost_to_go
- ▶ Not all heuristics are equally good (admissibility, consistence, informativeness)

References, further reading

Some figures from [2]. Chapter 2 in [1] provides a compact/dense intro into search algorithms.

[1] Steven M. LaValle.

Planning Algorithms.

Cambridge, 1st edition, 2006.

Online version available at: <http://planning.cs.uiuc.edu>.

[2] Stuart Russell and Peter Norvig.

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Prentice Hall, 4th edition, 2021.

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