

# Foundations of Artificial Intelligence

## B12. State-Space Search: Greedy BFS, A\*, Weighted A\*

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# Foundations of Artificial Intelligence

March 25, 2024 — B12. State-Space Search: Greedy BFS, A\*, Weighted A\*

B12.1 Introduction

B12.2 Greedy Best-first Search

B12.3 A\*

B12.4 Weighted A\*

B12.5 Summary

# State-Space Search: Overview

## Chapter overview: state-space search

- ▶ B1–B3. Foundations
- ▶ B4–B8. Basic Algorithms
- ▶ B9–B15. Heuristic Algorithms
  - ▶ B9. Heuristics
  - ▶ B10. Analysis of Heuristics
  - ▶ B11. Best-first Graph Search
  - ▶ B12. Greedy Best-first Search,  $A^*$ , Weighted  $A^*$
  - ▶ B13. IDA\*
  - ▶ B14. Properties of  $A^*$ , Part I
  - ▶ B15. Properties of  $A^*$ , Part II

# B12.1 Introduction

# What Is It About?

In this chapter we study last chapter's algorithms in more detail:

- ▶ greedy best-first search
- ▶ A\*
- ▶ weighted A\*

## B12.2 Greedy Best-first Search

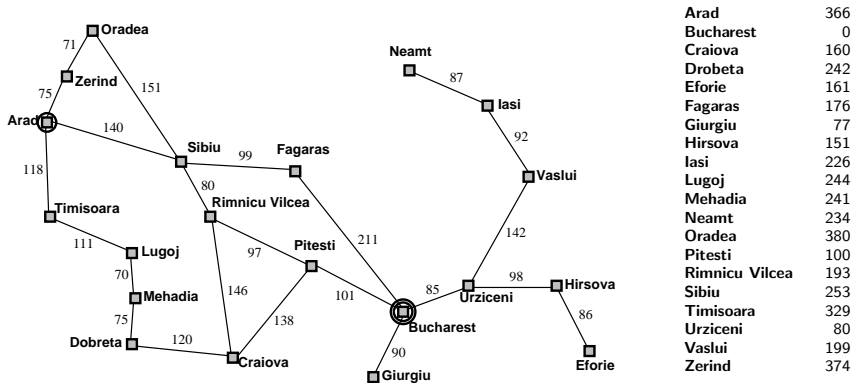
# Greedy Best-first Search

## Greedy Best-first Search

only consider the heuristic:  $f(n) = h(n.state)$

**Note:** usually *without reopening* (for reasons of efficiency)

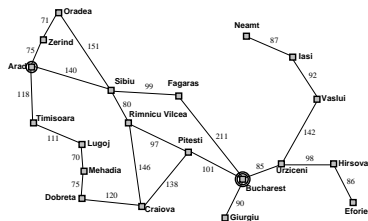
# Example: Greedy Best-first Search for Route Planning





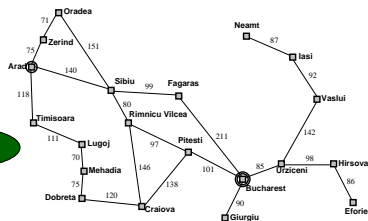
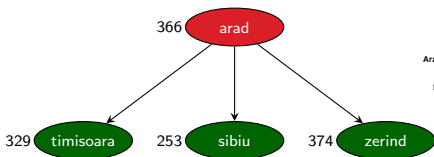
# Example: Greedy Best-first Search for Route Planning

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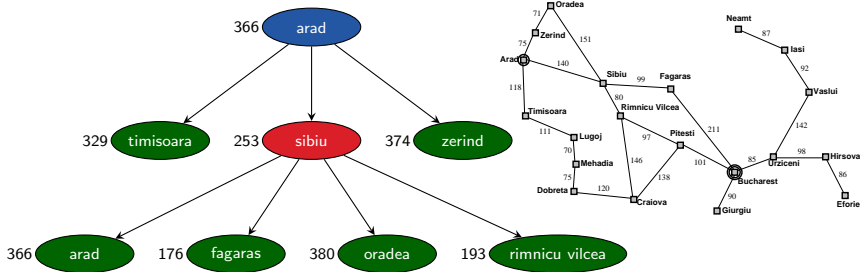
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# Example: Greedy Best-first Search for Route Planning



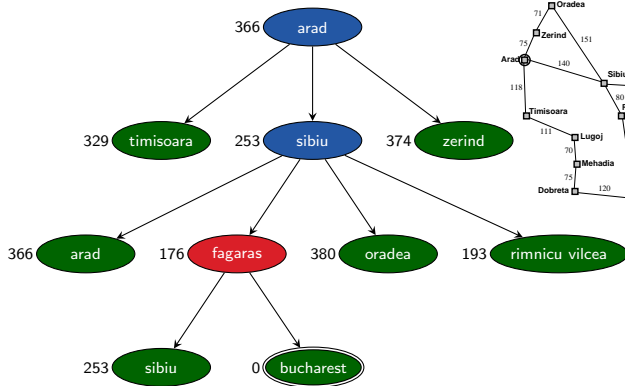
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# Example: Greedy Best-first Search for Route Planning



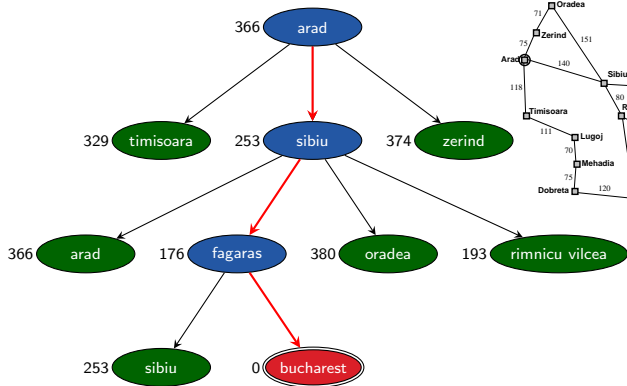
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# Example: Greedy Best-first Search for Route Planning



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# Example: Greedy Best-first Search for Route Planning



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# Greedy Best-first Search: Properties

- ▶ **complete** with **safe** heuristics  
(like all variants of best-first graph search)
- ▶ **suboptimal**: solutions can be **arbitrarily bad**
- ▶ often **very fast**: one of the fastest search algorithms in practice
- ▶ monotonic transformations of  $h$  (e.g. scaling, additive constants) do not affect behaviour (**Why is this interesting?**)

## B12.3 $A^*$

A\*

A\*

combine greedy best-first search with uniform cost search:

$$f(n) = g(n) + h(n.state)$$

- ▶ **trade-off** between path cost and proximity to goal
- ▶  $f(n)$  estimates overall cost of cheapest solution from initial state via  $n$  to the goal



# A\*: Citations



About 14'600 results (0,18 sec)

## A formal basis for the heuristic determination of minimum cost paths

[PE Hart](#), [NJ Nilsson](#), [B Raphael](#) - IEEE transactions on Systems ..., 1968 - [ieeexplore.ieee.org](#)

Although the problem of determining the minimum cost path through a graph arises naturally in a number of interesting applications, there has been no underlying theory to guide the ...

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## Correction to "a formal basis for the heuristic determination of minimum cost paths"

[PE Hart](#), [NJ Nilsson](#), [B Raphael](#) - ACM SIGART Bulletin, 1972 - [dl.acm.org](#)

Our paper on the use of heuristic information in graph searching defined a path-finding algorithm, A\*, and proved that it had two important properties. In the notation of the paper, we ...

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## Research and applications: Artificial intelligence

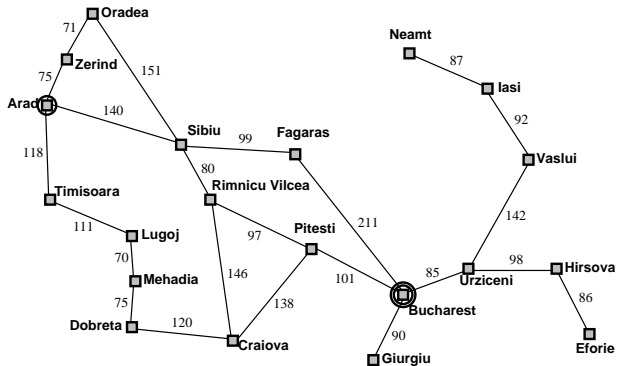
[B Raphael](#), [RE Fikes](#), [LJ Chaitin](#), [PE Hart](#), [RO Duda](#)... - 1971 - [ntrs.nasa.gov](#)

A program of research in the field of artificial intelligence is presented. The research areas discussed include automatic theorem proving, representations of real-world environments, ...

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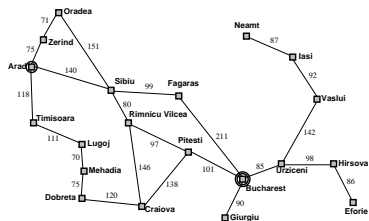
# Example: A\* for Route Planning



Arad	366
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Drobeta	242
Eforie	161
Fagaras	176
Giurgiu	77
Hirsova	151
Iasi	226
Lugoj	244
Mehadia	241
Neamt	234
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Timisoara	329
Urziceni	80
Vaslui	199
Zerind	374

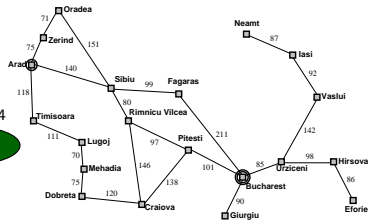
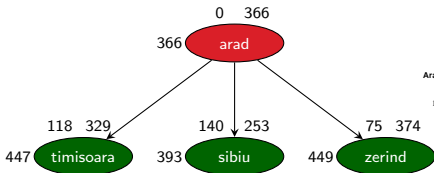
# Example A\* for Route Planning

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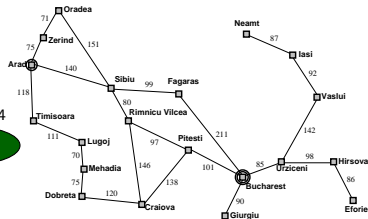
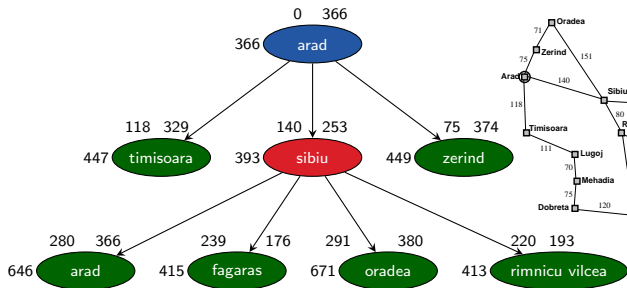
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# Example A\* for Route Planning



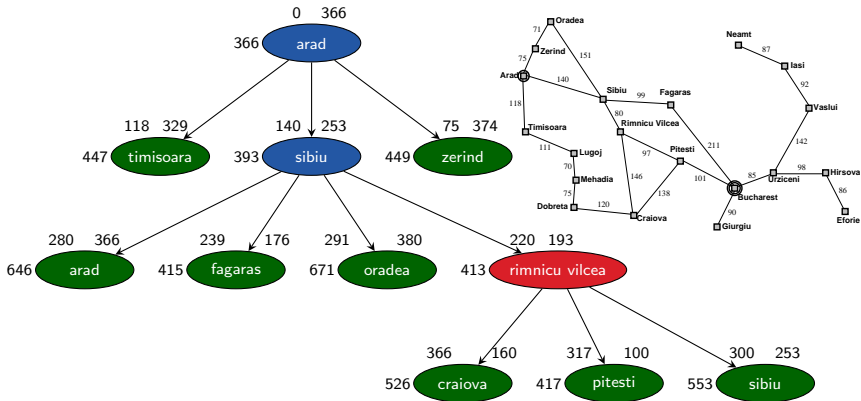
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# Example A\* for Route Planning



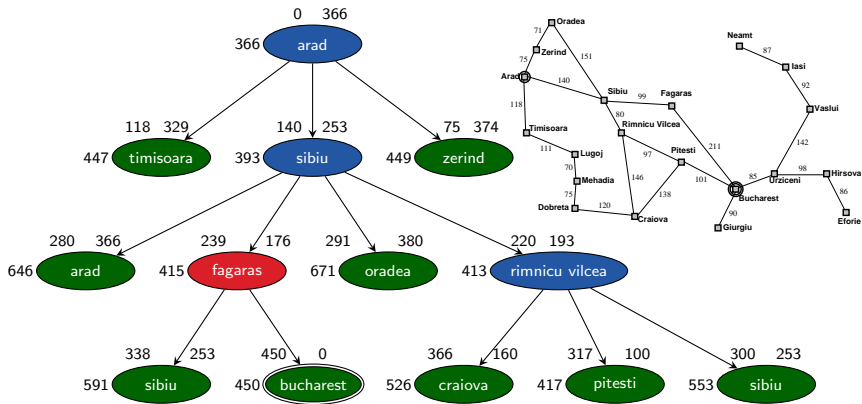
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# Example A\* for Route Planning



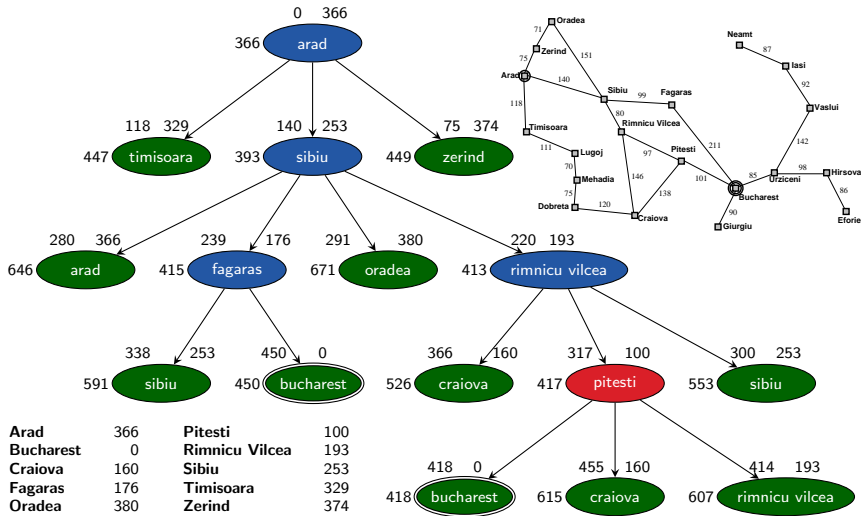
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# Example A\* for Route Planning



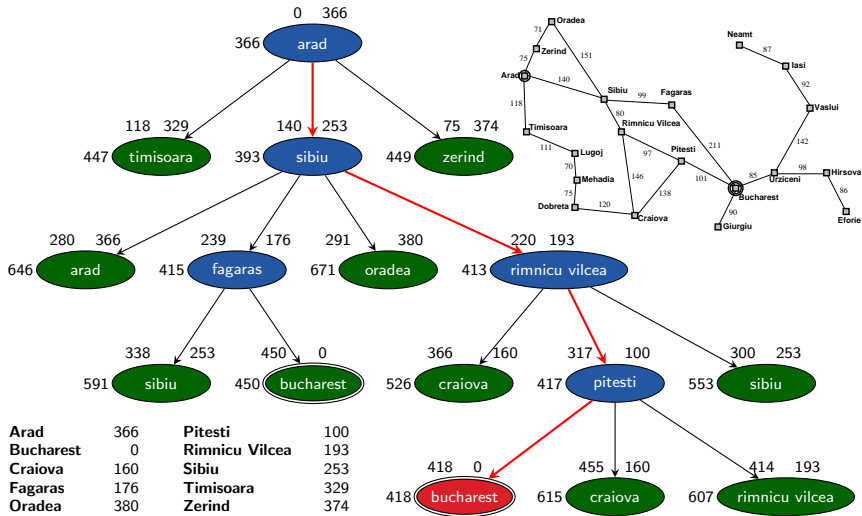
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# Example A\* for Route Planning





# Example A\* for Route Planning



# A\*: Properties

- ▶ **complete** with **safe** heuristics  
(like all variants of best-first graph search)
- ▶ **with reopening: optimal** with **admissible** heuristics
- ▶ **without reopening: optimal** with heuristics  
that are **admissible** and **consistent**

↔ proofs: Chapters B14 and B15

# A\*: Implementation Aspects

some practical remarks on implementing A\*:

- ▶ **common bug:** reopening not implemented although heuristic is not consistent
- ▶ **common bug:** duplicate test “too early” (upon generation of search nodes)
- ▶ **common bug:** goal test “too early” (upon generation of search nodes)
- ▶ all these bugs lead to loss of optimality and can remain undetected for a long time

## B12.4 Weighted $A^*$

# Weighted A\*

## Weighted A\*

A\* with more heavily weighted heuristic:

$$f(n) = g(n) + w \cdot h(n.state),$$

where **weight**  $w \in \mathbb{R}_0^+$  with  $w \geq 1$  is a freely choosable parameter

**Note:**  $w < 1$  is conceivable, but usually not a good idea  
(Why not?)

# Weighted A\*: Properties

weight parameter controls “greediness” of search:

- ▶  $w = 0$ : like uniform cost search
- ▶  $w = 1$ : like A\*
- ▶  $w \rightarrow \infty$ : like greedy best-first search

with  $w \geq 1$  properties analogous to A\*:

- ▶  $h$  admissible:  
found solution guaranteed to be at most  $w$  times as expensive as optimum when reopening is used
- ▶  $h$  admissible and consistent:  
found solution guaranteed to be at most  $w$  times as expensive as optimum; no reopening needed

(without proof)

# B12.5 Summary

# Summary

best-first graph search with evaluation function  $f$ :

- ▶  $f = h$ : **greedy best-first search**  
suboptimal, often very fast
- ▶  $f = g + h$ : **A\***  
optimal if  $h$  admissible and consistent  
or if  $h$  admissible and **reopening** is used
- ▶  $f = g + w \cdot h$ : **weighted A\***  
for  $w \geq 1$  suboptimality factor at most  $w$   
under same conditions as for optimality of A\*