

# Foundations of Artificial Intelligence

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

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March 26, 2025

# 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

# Introduction

# What Is It About?

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

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

# Greedy Best-first Search

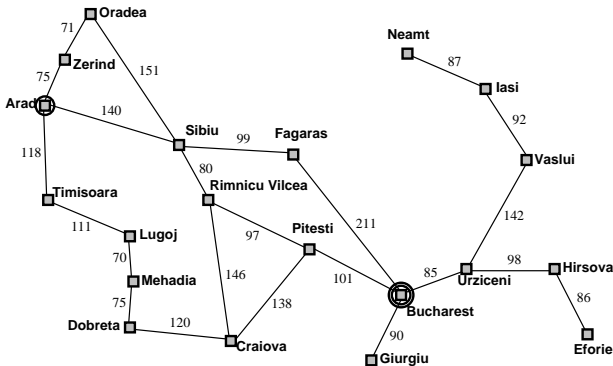
# Greedy Best-first Search

## 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

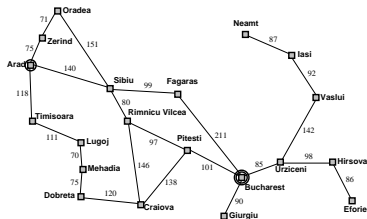


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Bucharest	0
Craiova	160
Drobeta	242
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# Example: Greedy Best-first Search for Route Planning

366

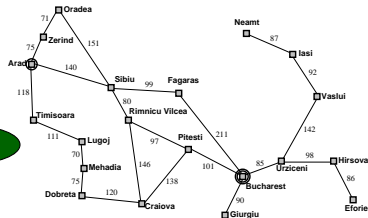
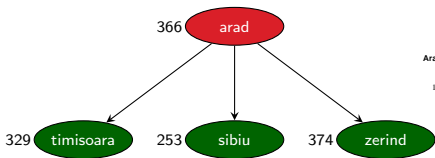
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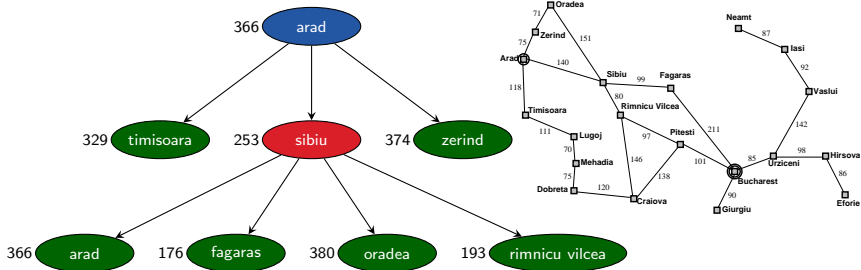


# Example: Greedy Best-first Search for Route Planning



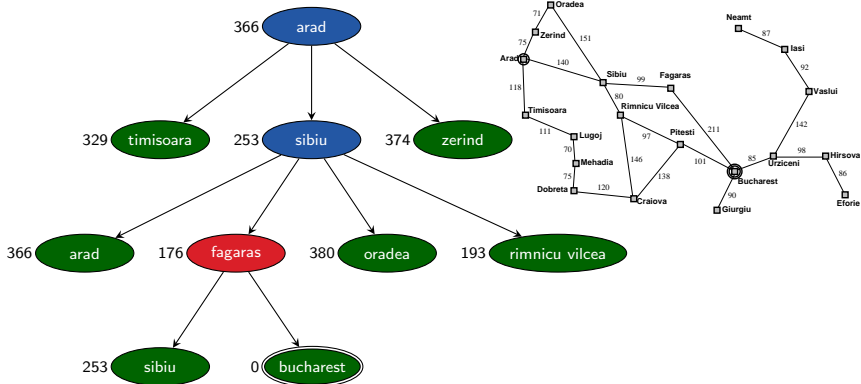
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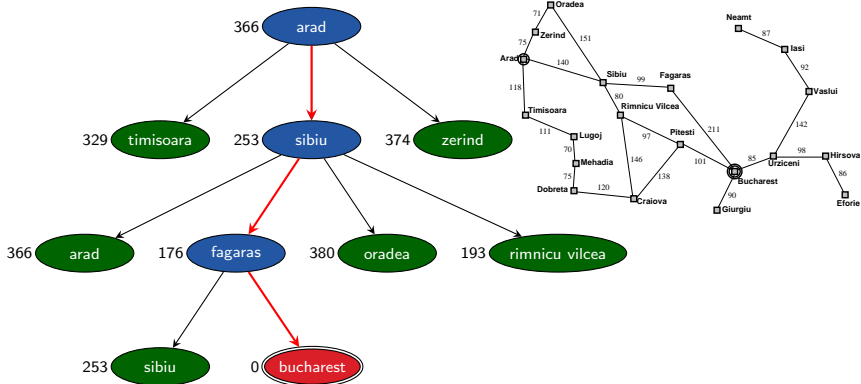
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# Greedy Best-first Search: Properties

- **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?**)

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 16.300 results (0,07 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](http://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"

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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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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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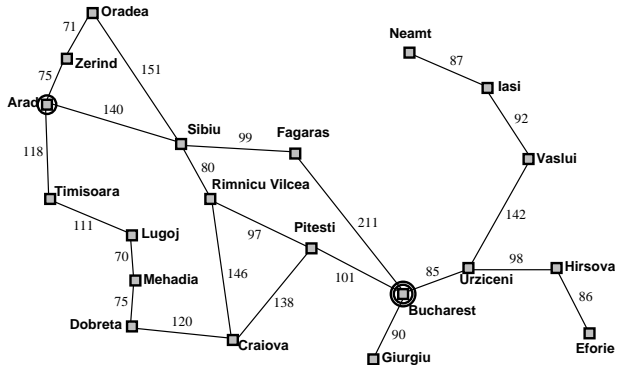
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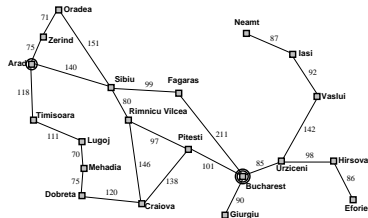
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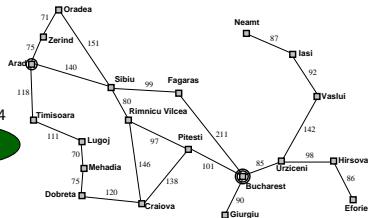
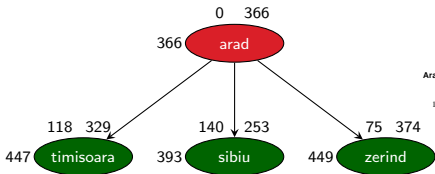
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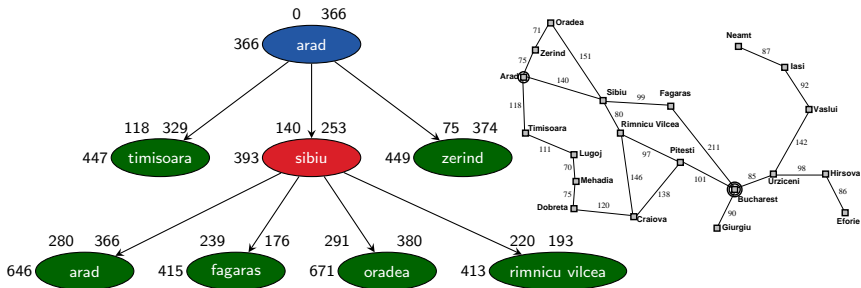
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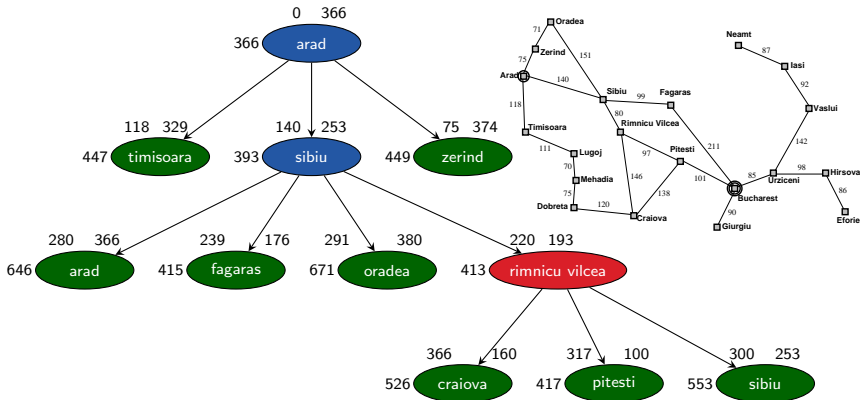
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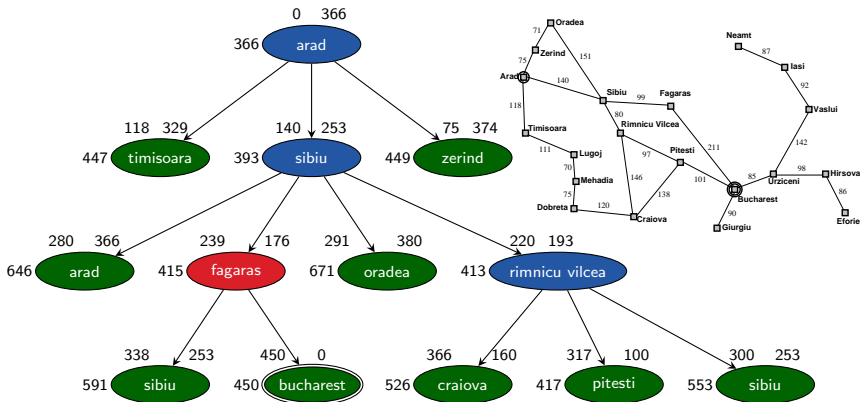
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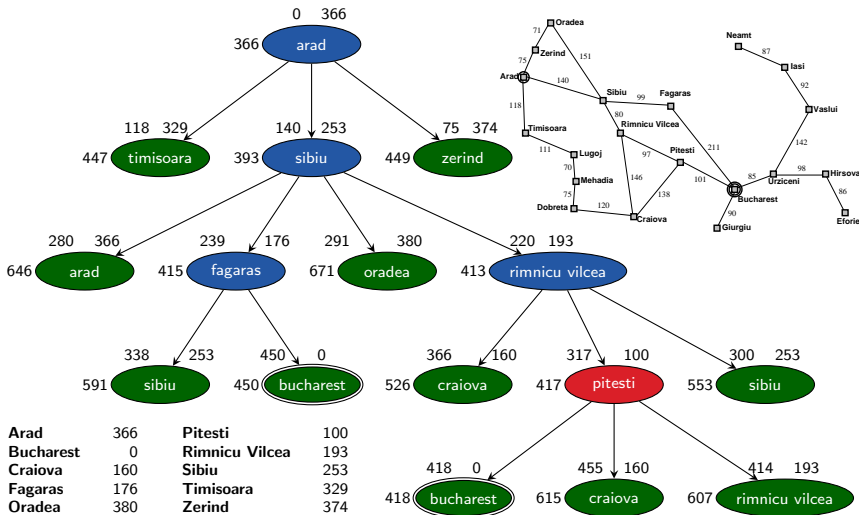
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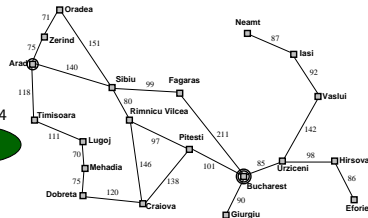
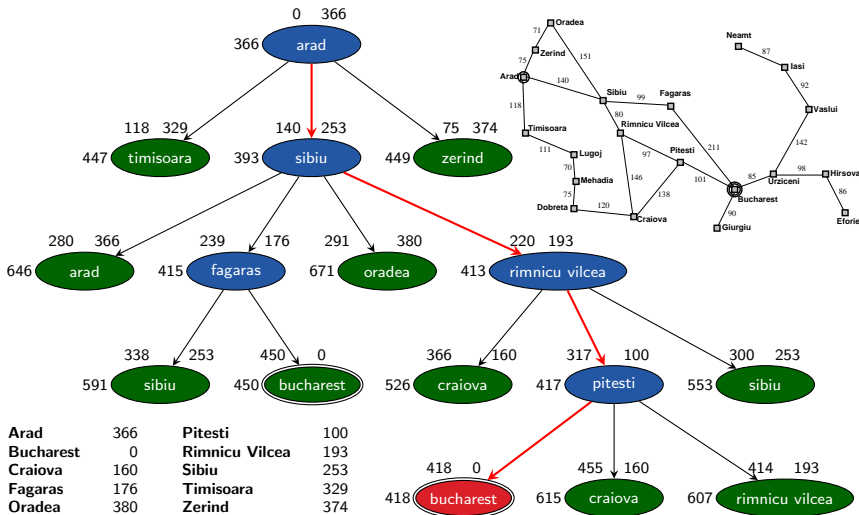
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# A\*: Properties

- **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

# Weighted A\*

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## 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)

# 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\*