



Lecture 2: Search 1

http://cs.nju.edu.cn/yuy/course_ai15.ashx



Agent that searches



a *world* is a set of *states*

we first consider a world using atomic representation

atomic representation: state is the basic unit
states that can be factored will be considered later

the big O representation: e.g. $O(n)$
NP-hardness and NP-completeness

Example: Romania



On holiday in Romania; currently in Arad.
Flight leaves tomorrow from Bucharest

Formulate goal:

be in Bucharest

Formulate problem:

states: various cities

actions: drive between cities

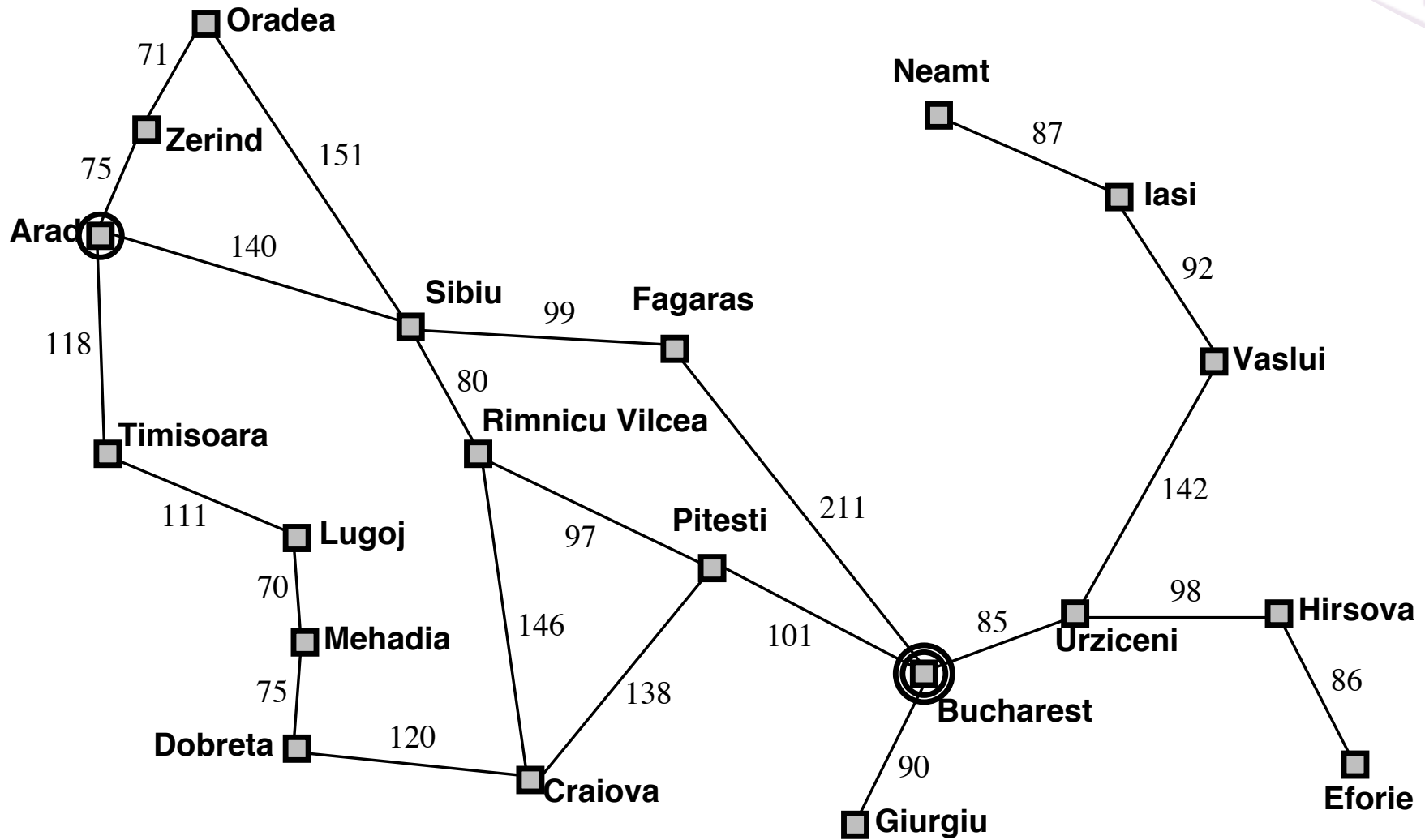
Find solution:

sequence of cities, e.g., Arad, Sibiu, Fagaras, Bucharest

Example: Romania



map:



Problems



A problem is defined by 5 components:

initial state

possible actions (and state associated actions)

transition model

taking an action will cause a state change

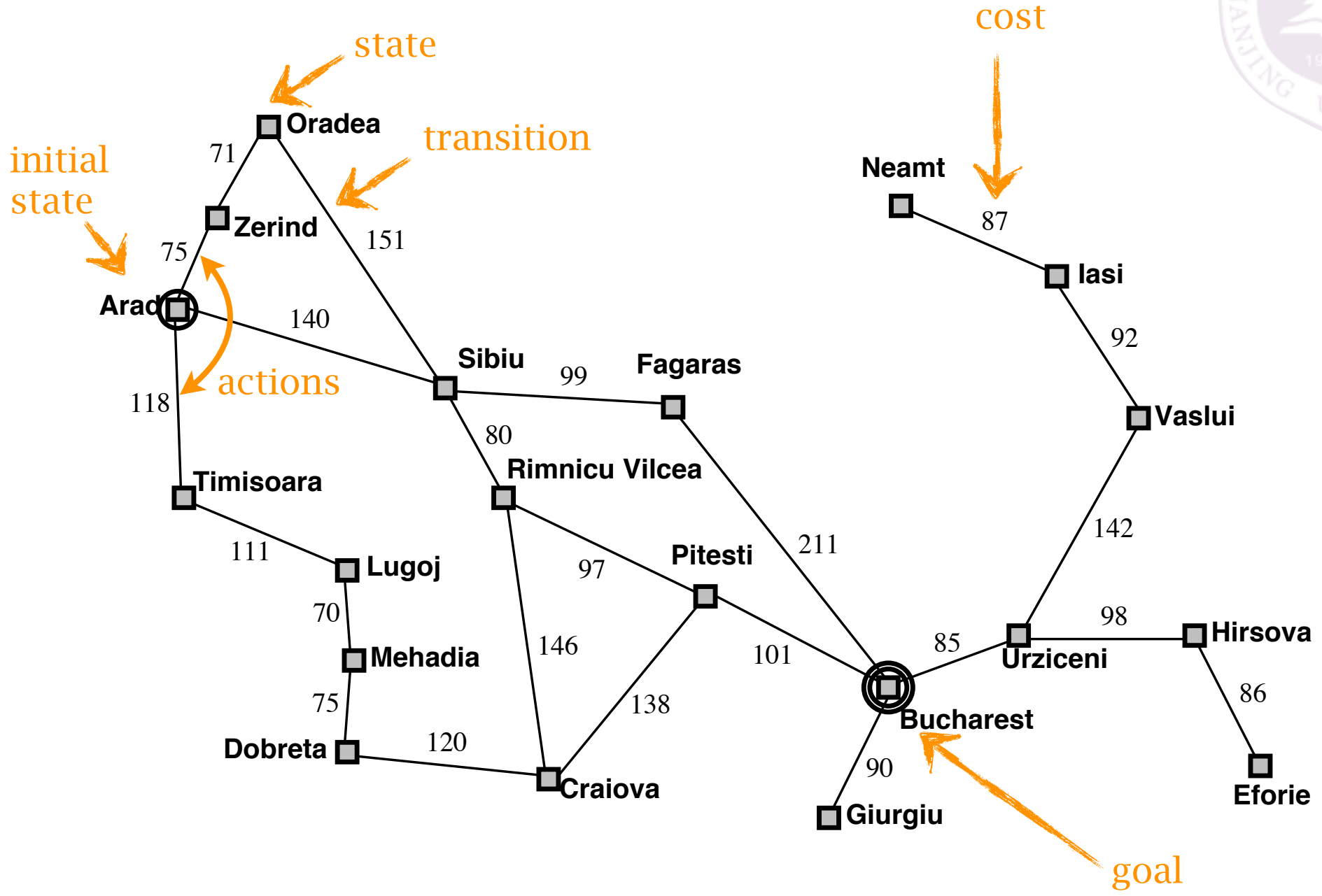
goal test

judge if the goal state is found

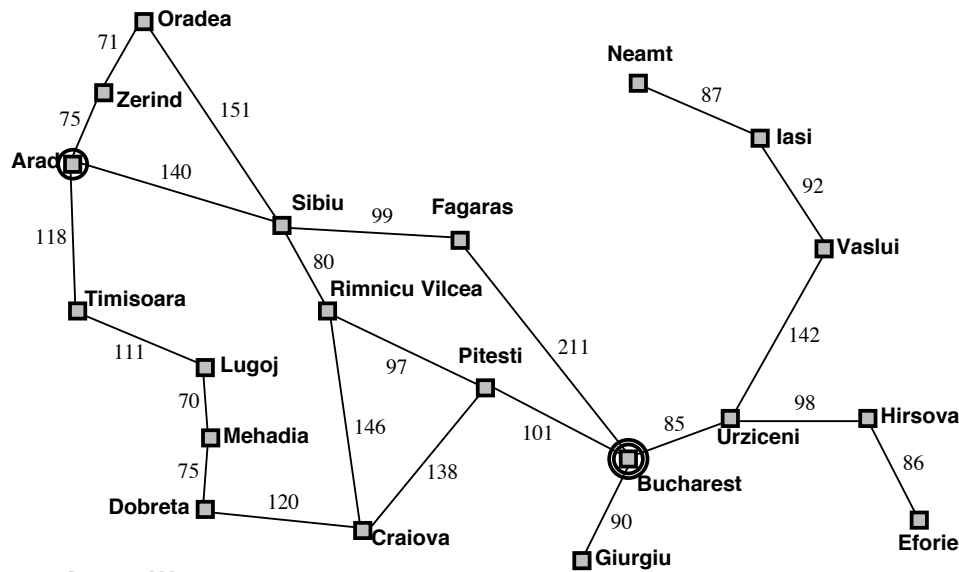
path cost

constitute the cost of a solution

Problems



Problems



initial state e.g., “at Arad”

successor function $S(x)$ = set of action–state pairs

e.g., $S(\text{Arad}) = \{\langle \text{Arad} \rightarrow \text{Zerind}, \text{Zerind} \rangle, \dots\}$

<-- transition

goal test, can be

explicit, e.g., $x = \text{“at Bucharest”}$

implicit, e.g., $\text{NoDirt}(x)$

path cost (additive)

e.g., sum of distances, number of actions executed, etc.

$c(x, a, y)$ is the **step cost**, assumed to be ≥ 0

A **solution** is a sequence of actions leading from the initial state to a goal state

Problems



we assume

observable states (a seen state is accurate)

in partial observable case, states are not accurate

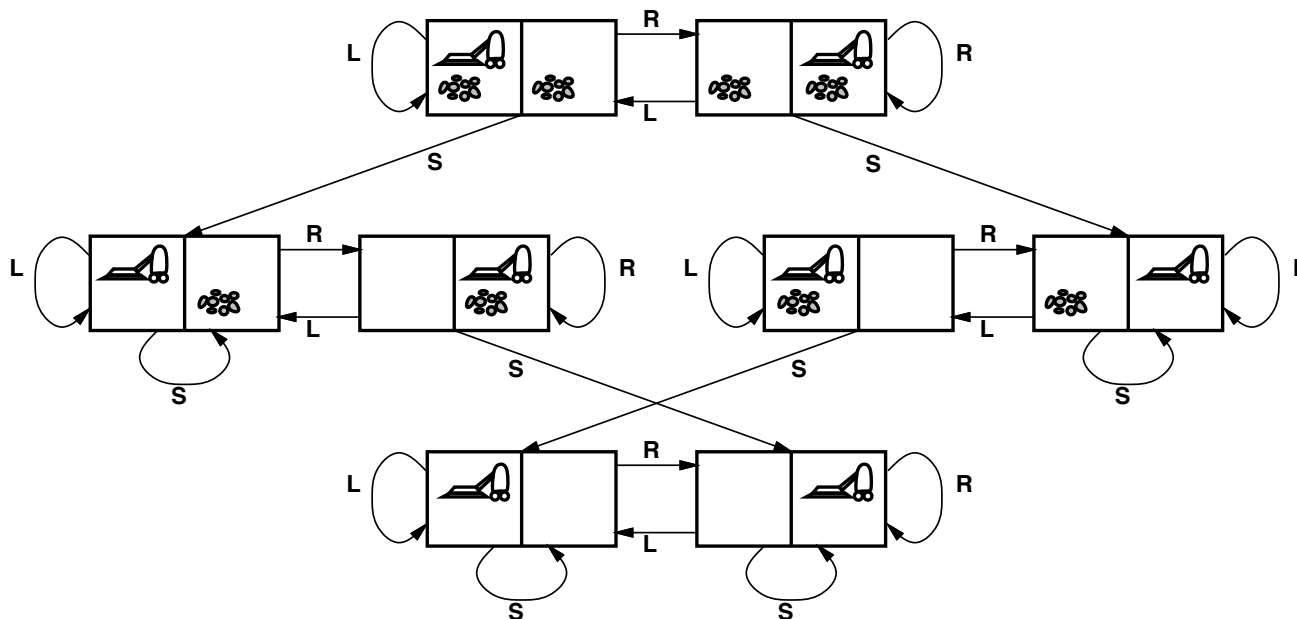
discrete states

there are also continuous state spaces

deterministic transition

there could be stochastic transitions

Example: vacuum world



states??: integer dirt and robot locations (ignore dirt amounts etc.)

actions??: *Left, Right, Suck, NoOp*

goal test??: no dirt

path cost??: 1 per action (0 for *NoOp*)

Example: 8-puzzle



7	2	4
5		6
8	3	1

Start State

1	2	3
4	5	6
7	8	

Goal State

states??: integer locations of tiles (ignore intermediate positions)

actions??: move blank left, right, up, down (ignore unjamming etc.)

goal test??: = goal state (given)

path cost??: 1 per move

[Note: optimal solution of n -Puzzle family is NP-hard]



Search Algorithms



Tree search

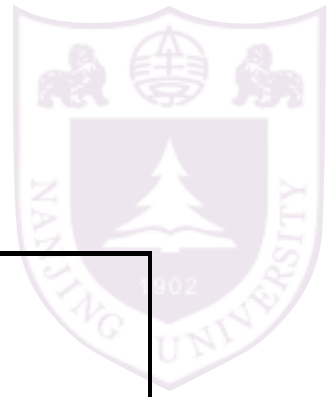
1. start from the initial state
2. expand the current state

essence of search: following up one option now and putting the others aside

```
function TREE-SEARCH(problem, strategy) returns a solution, or failure
  initialize the search tree using the initial state of problem
  loop do
    if there are no candidates for expansion then return failure
    choose a leaf node for expansion according to strategy
    if the node contains a goal state then return the corresponding solution
    else expand the node and add the resulting nodes to the search tree
  end
```

all search algorithms share this tree search structure
they vary primarily according to how they choose which
state to expand --- the so-called search strategy

General tree search



function TREE-SEARCH(*problem*, *fringe*) **returns** a solution, or failure

fringe ← INSERT(MAKE-NODE(INITIAL-STATE[*problem*]), *fringe*)

loop do

if *fringe* is empty **then return** failure

node ← REMOVE-FRONT(*fringe*)

if GOAL-TEST(*problem*, STATE(*node*)) **then return** *node*

fringe ← INSERTALL(EXPAND(*node*, *problem*), *fringe*)

note the time of goal-test: expanding time not generating time

function EXPAND(*node*, *problem*) **returns** a set of nodes

successors ← the empty set

for each *action*, *result* **in** SUCCESSOR-FN(*problem*, STATE[*node*]) **do**

s ← a new NODE

PARENT-NODE[*s*] ← *node*; ACTION[*s*] ← *action*; STATE[*s*] ← *result*

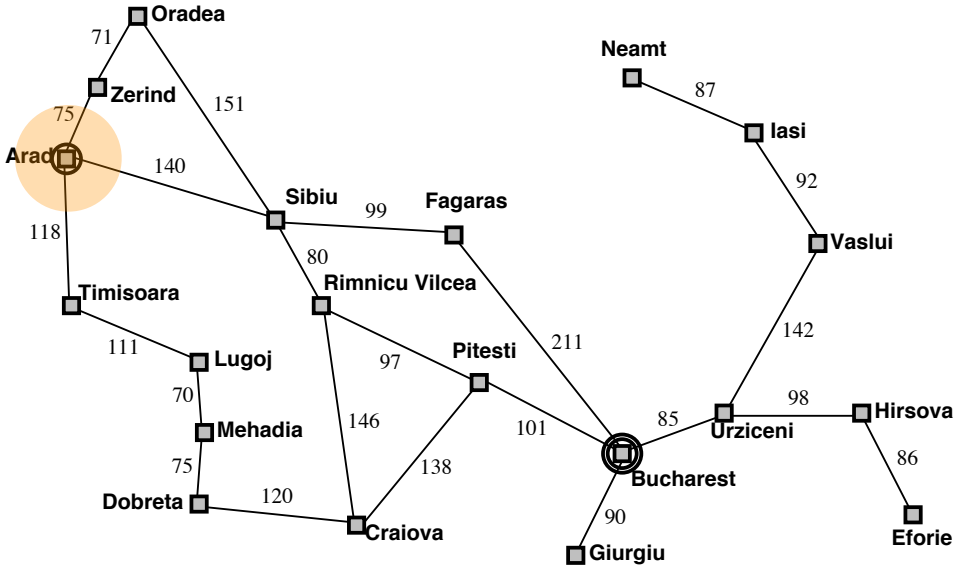
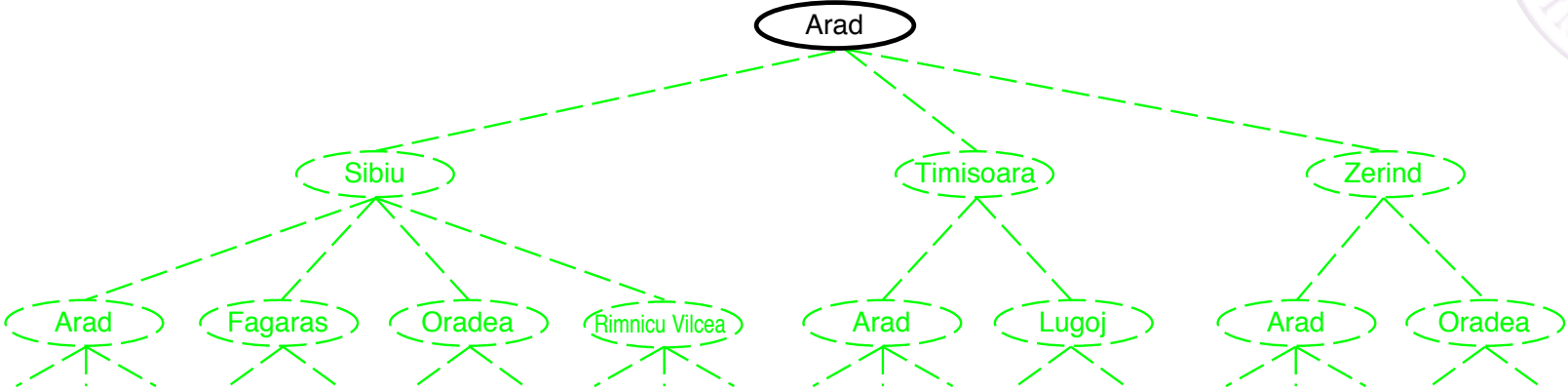
PATH-COST[*s*] ← PATH-COST[*node*] + STEP-COST(*node*, *action*, *s*)

DEPTH[*s*] ← DEPTH[*node*] + 1

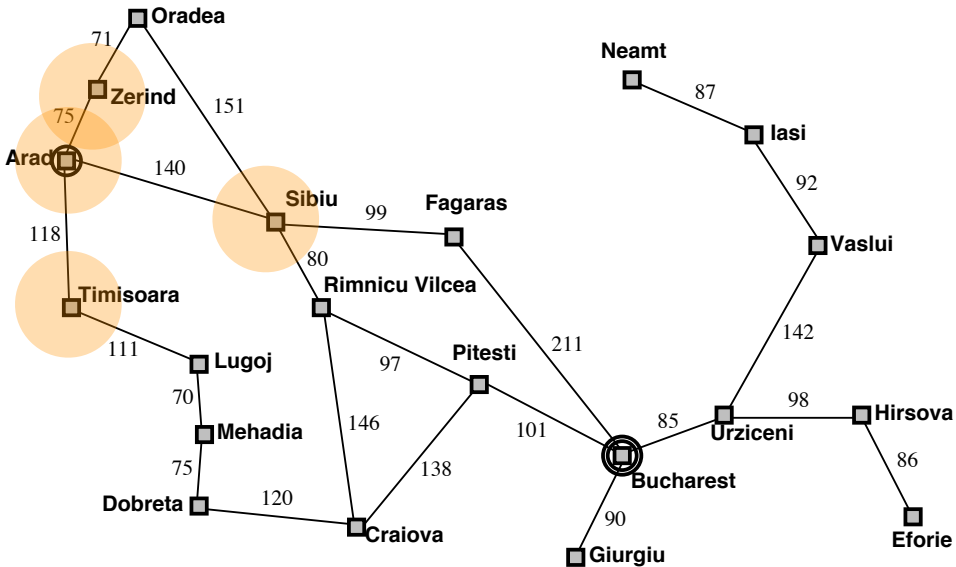
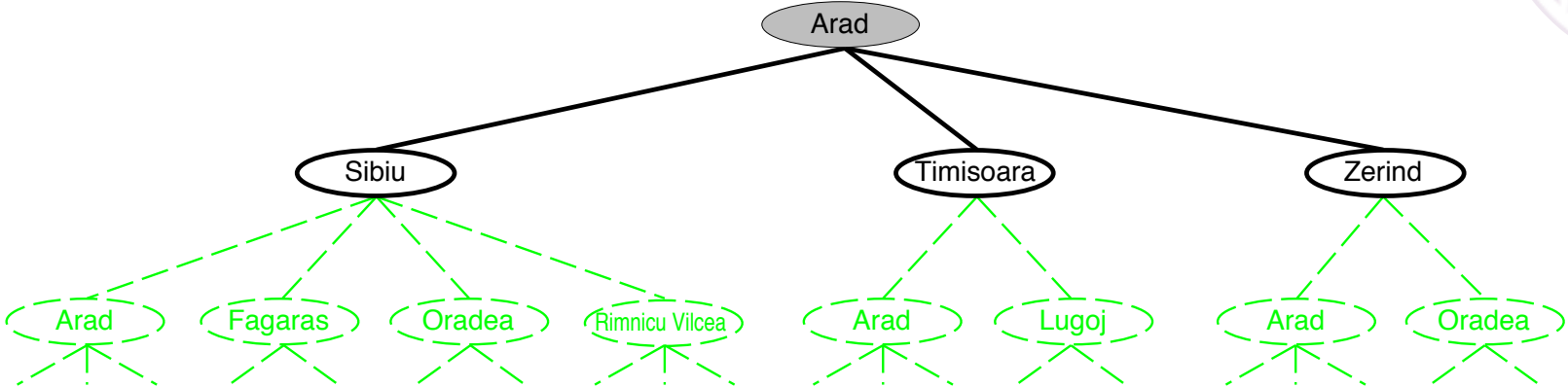
add *s* to *successors*

return *successors*

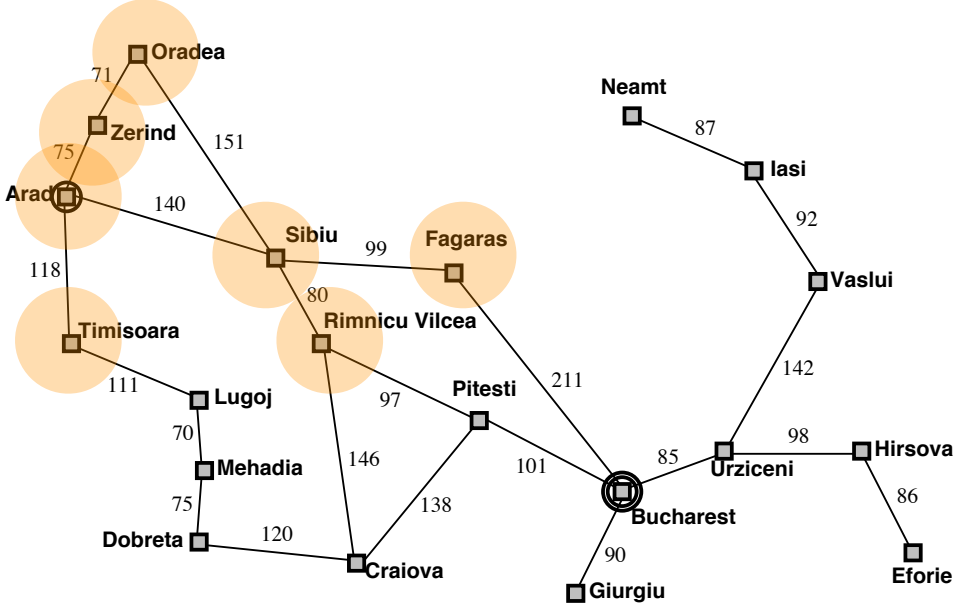
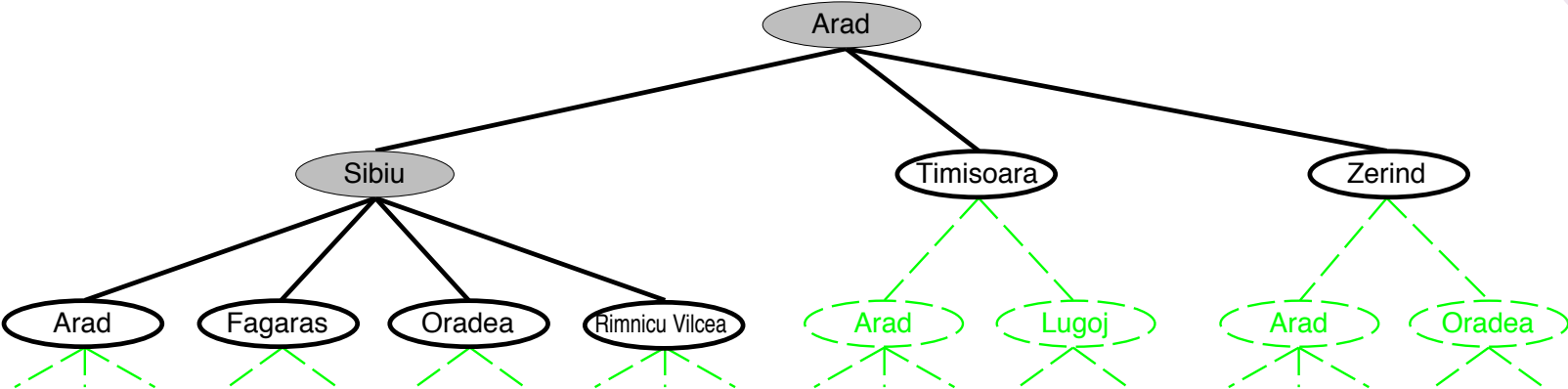
Example



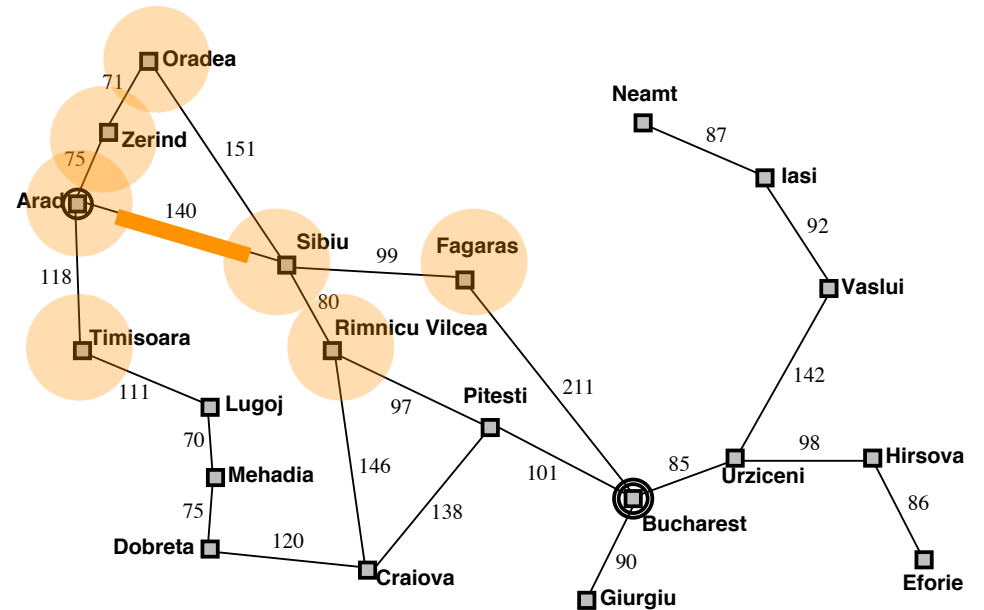
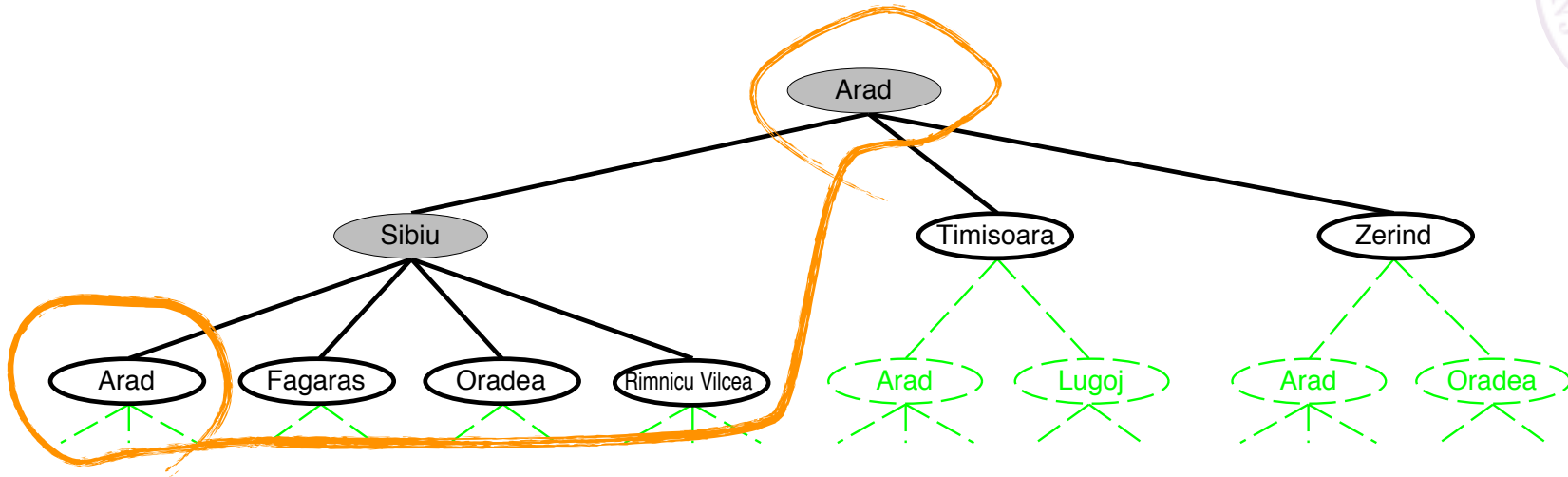
Example



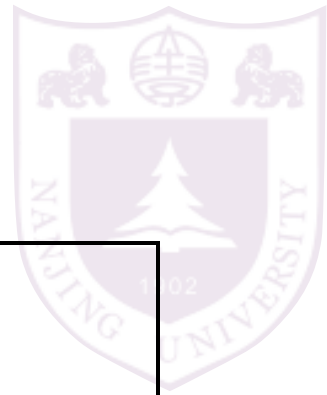
Example



Example



Graph search



```
function TREE-SEARCH(problem, fringe) returns a solution, or failure
  fringe ← INSERT(MAKE-NODE(INITIAL-STATE[problem]), fringe)
  loop do
    if fringe is empty then return failure
    node ← REMOVE-FRONT(fringe)
    if GOAL-TEST(problem, STATE(node)) then return node
    fringe ← INSERTALL(EXPAND(node, problem), fringe)
```

```
function GRAPH-SEARCH(problem, fringe) returns a solution, or failure
  closed ← an empty set
  fringe ← INSERT(MAKE-NODE(INITIAL-STATE[problem]), fringe)
  loop do
    if fringe is empty then return failure
    node ← REMOVE-FRONT(fringe)
    if GOAL-TEST(problem, STATE[node]) then return node
    if STATE[node] is not in closed then
      add STATE[node] to closed
      fringe ← INSERTALL(EXPAND(node, problem), fringe)
  end
```



Graph separation property

the frontier (expandable leaf nodes) separates the visited and the unexplored nodes



State v.s. node

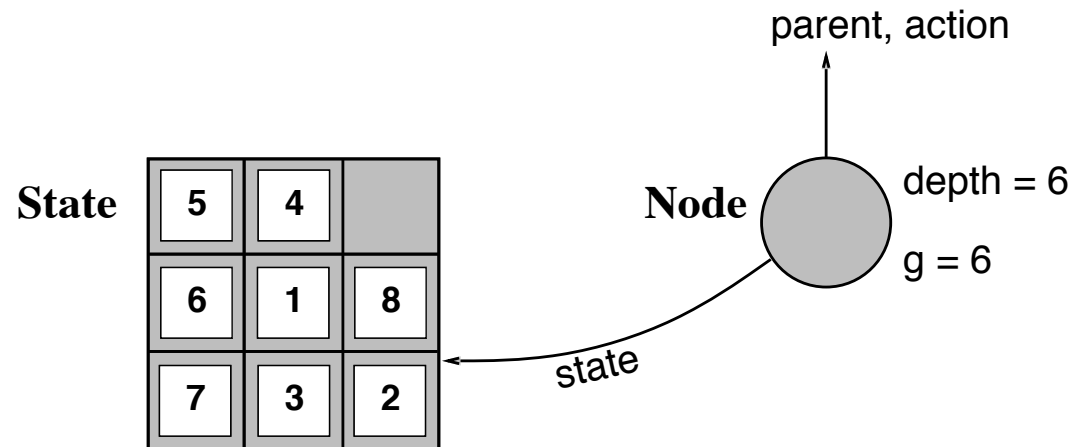


A **state** is a (representation of) a physical configuration

A **node** is a data structure constituting part of a search tree

includes **parent**, **children**, **depth**, **path cost** $g(x)$

States do not have parents, children, depth, or path cost!



The **EXPAND** function creates new nodes, filling in the various fields and using the **SUCCESSORFN** of the problem to create the corresponding states.

Search strategies



A strategy is defined by picking the **order of node expansion**

Strategies are evaluated along the following dimensions:

completeness—does it always find a solution if one exists?

time complexity—number of nodes generated/expanded

space complexity—maximum number of nodes in memory

optimality—does it always find a least-cost solution?

Time and space complexity are measured in terms of

b —maximum branching factor of the search tree

d —depth of the least-cost solution

m —maximum depth of the state space (may be ∞)



Uninformed Search Strategies

Uninformed strategies use only the information available in the problem definition

Breadth-first search

Uniform-cost search

Depth-first search

Depth-limited search

Iterative deepening search

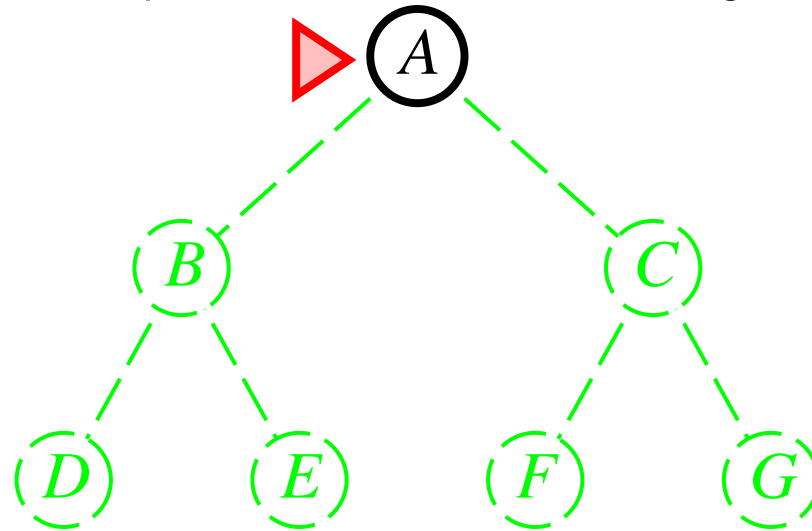
Breadth-first search



Expand shallowest unexpanded node

Implementation:

fringe is a FIFO queue, i.e., new successors go at end



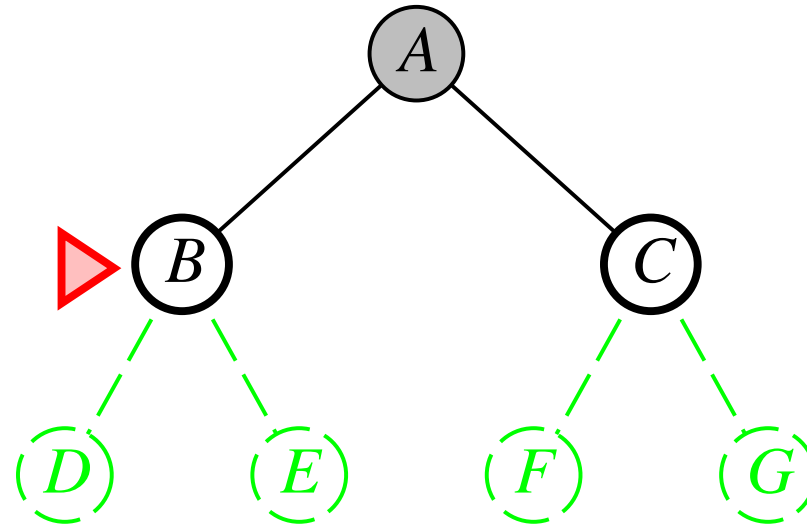
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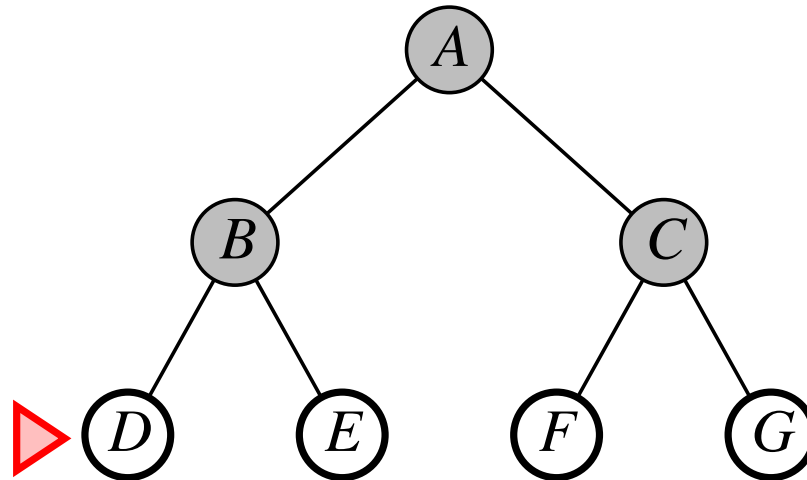
Breadth-first search



Expand shallowest unexpanded node

Implementation:

fringe is a FIFO queue, i.e., new successors go at end



Properties



Complete?? Yes (if b is finite)

Time?? $1 + b + b^2 + b^3 + \dots + b^d + b(b^d - 1) = O(b^{d+1})$, i.e., exp. in d

Space?? $O(b^{d+1})$ (keeps every node in memory)

Optimal?? Yes (if cost = 1 per step); not optimal in general

Space is the big problem; can easily generate nodes at 100MB/sec
so 24hrs = 8640GB.

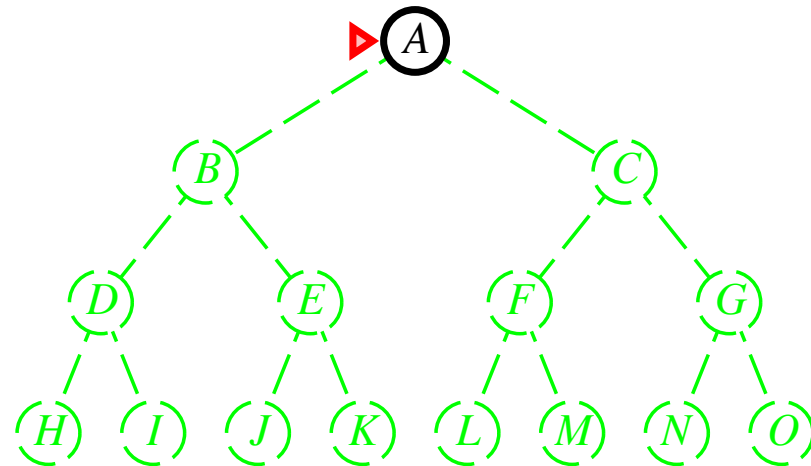
Depth-first search



Expand deepest unexpanded node

Implementation:

fringe = LIFO queue, i.e., put successors at front



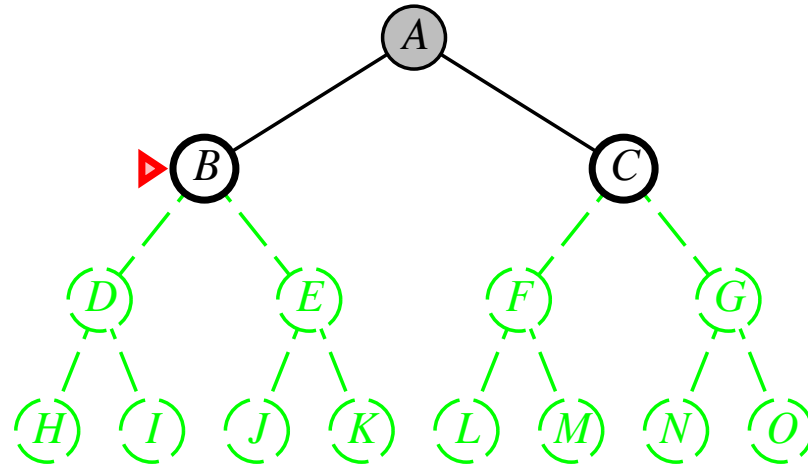
Depth-first search



Expand deepest unexpanded node

Implementation:

fringe = LIFO queue, i.e., put successors at front



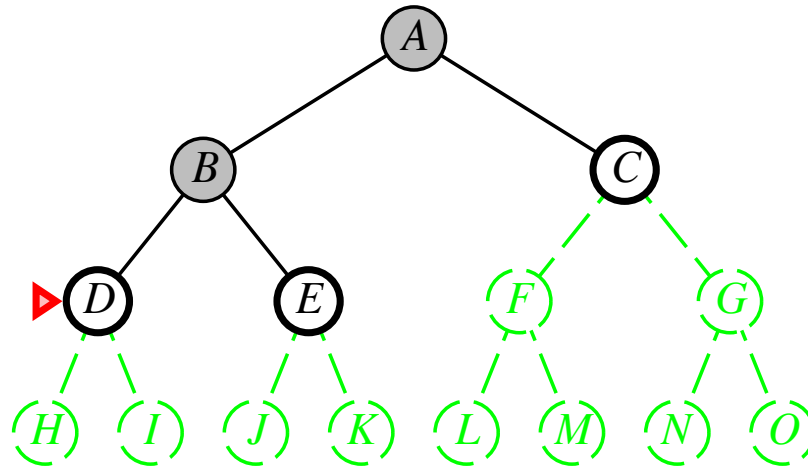
Depth-first search



Expand deepest unexpanded node

Implementation:

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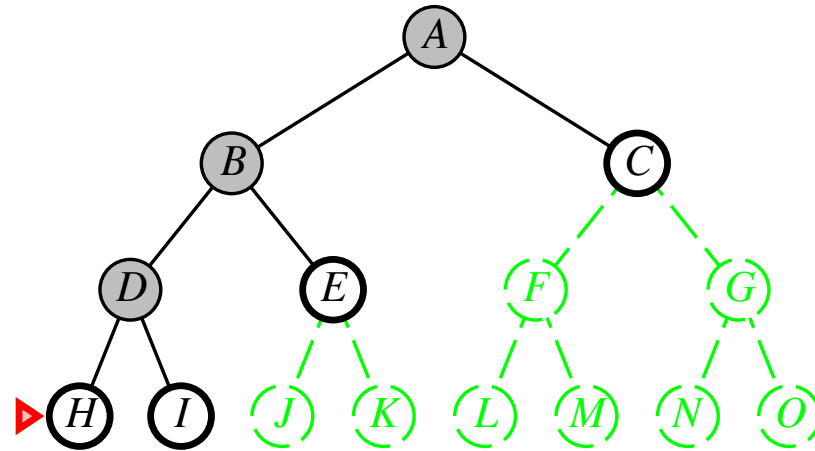


Depth-first search



Implementation:

fringe = LIFO queue, i.e., put successors at front



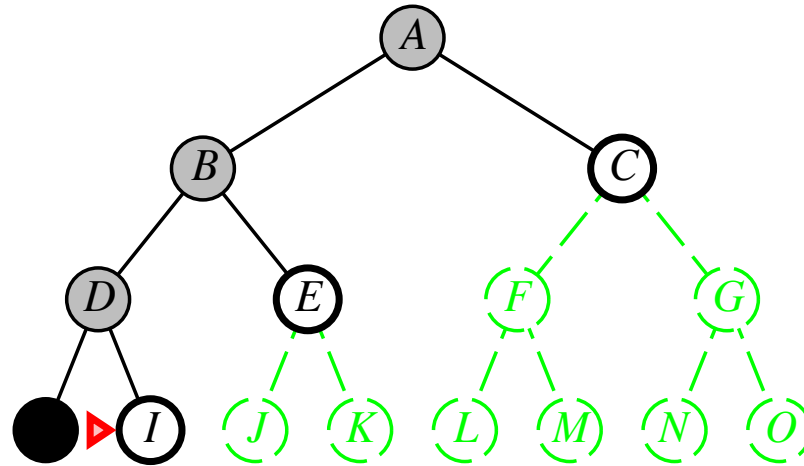
Depth-first search



Expand deepest unexpanded node

Implementation:

fringe = LIFO queue, i.e., put successors at front



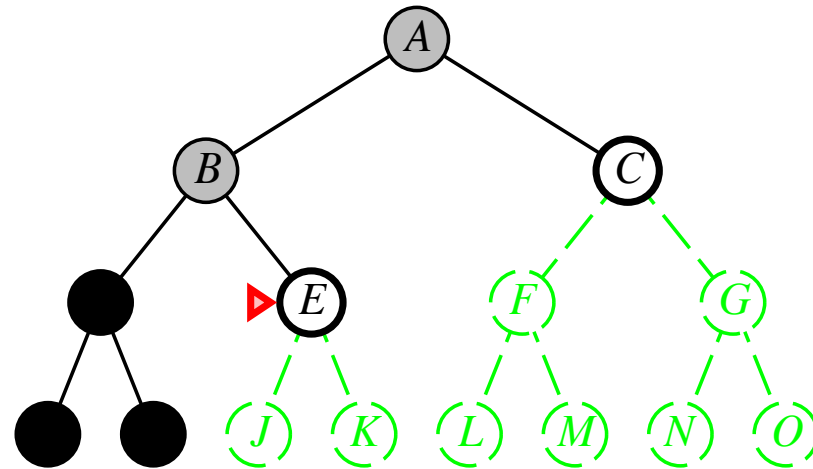
Depth-first search



Expand deepest unexpanded node

Implementation:

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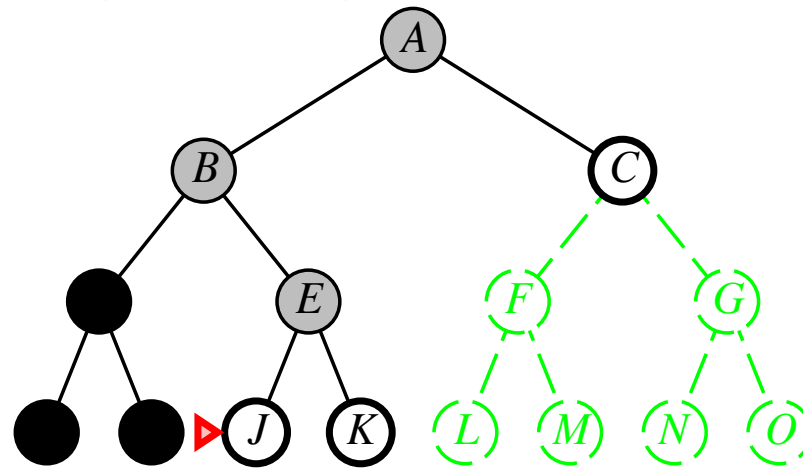
Depth-first search



Expand deepest unexpanded node

Implementation:

fringe = LIFO queue, i.e., put successors at front



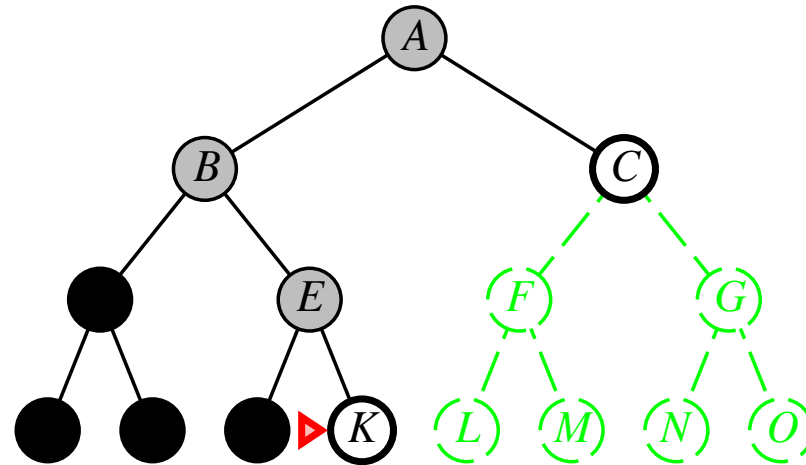
Depth-first search



Expand deepest unexpanded node

Implementation:

fringe = LIFO queue, i.e., put successors at front



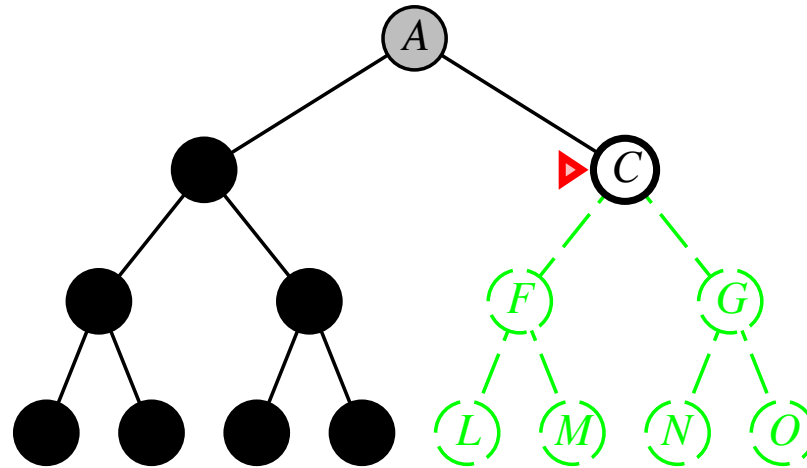
Depth-first search



Expand deepest unexpanded node

Implementation:

fringe = LIFO queue, i.e., put successors at front



Properties



Complete?? No: fails in infinite-depth spaces, spaces with loops

Modify to avoid repeated states along path

⇒ complete in finite spaces with repeated states avoid

Time?? $O(b^m)$: terrible if m is much larger than d

but if solutions are dense, may be much faster than breadth-first

Space?? $O(bm)$, i.e., linear space!

Optimal?? No

Uniform-cost search

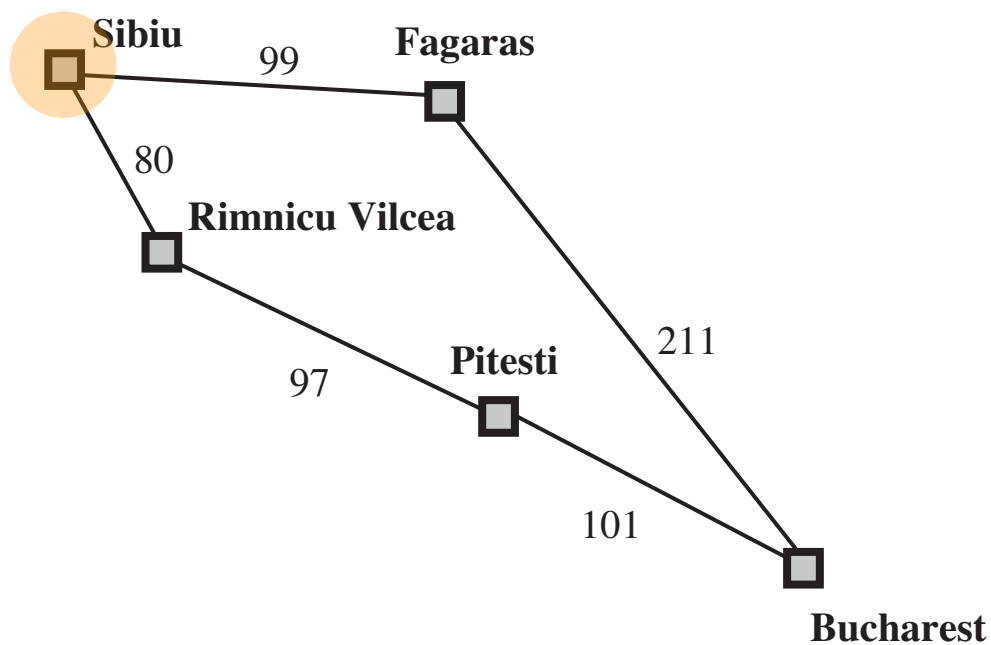


Breadth-first search: First In First Out queue

Depth-first search: Last In First Out queue (stack)

Uniform-cost search: Priority queue (least cost out)

part of the map



Uniform-cost search

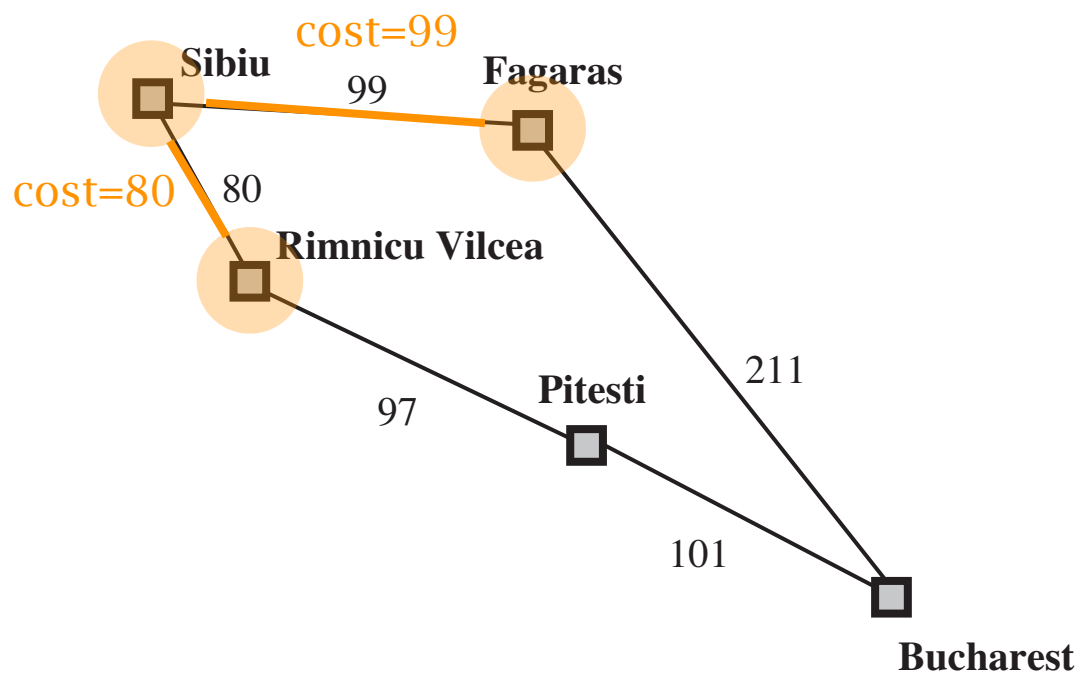


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Depth-first search: Last In First Out queue (stack)

Uniform-cost search: Priority queue (least cost out)

part of the map



Uniform-cost search

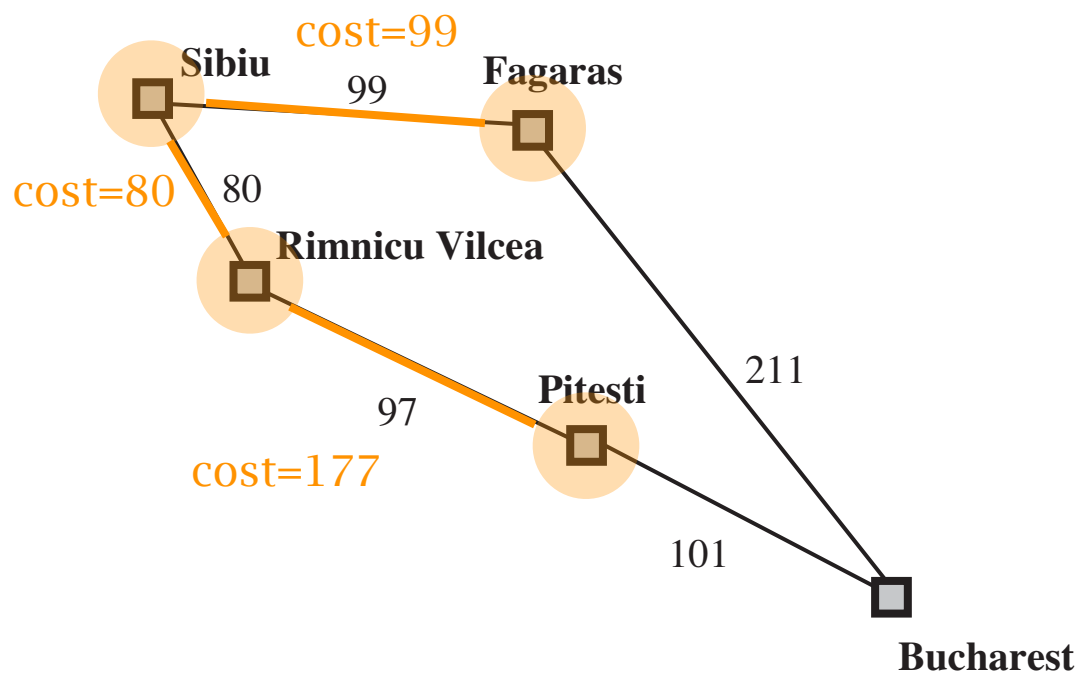


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Depth-first search: Last In First Out queue (stack)

Uniform-cost search: Priority queue (least cost out)

part of the map



Uniform-cost search

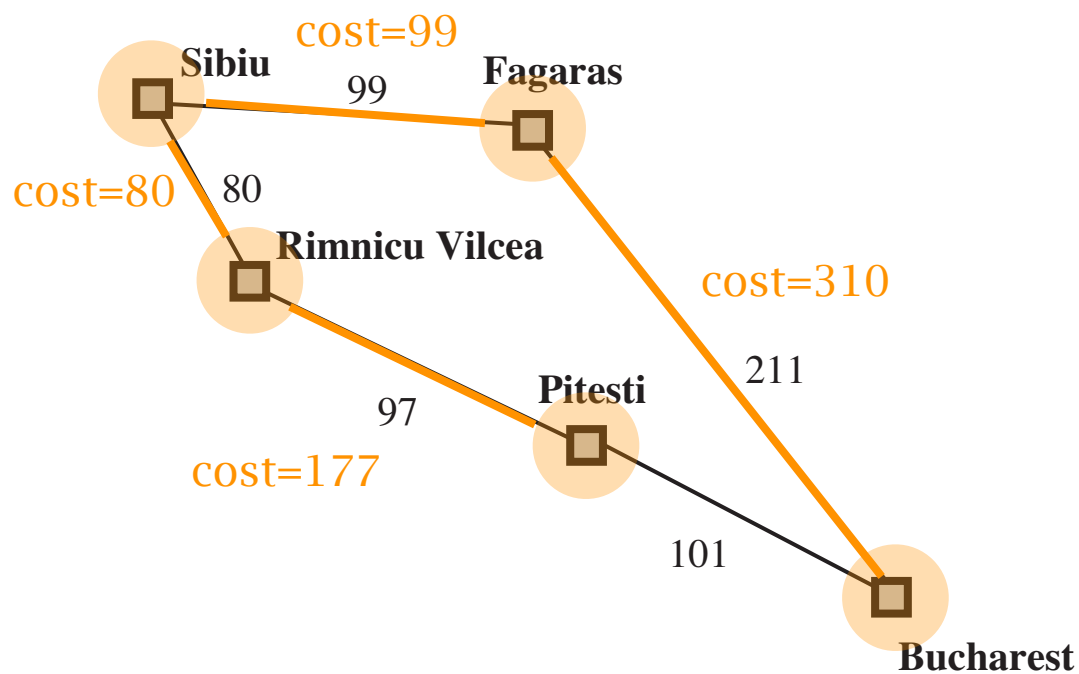


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Uniform-cost search: Priority queue (least cost out)

part of the map



Uniform-cost search

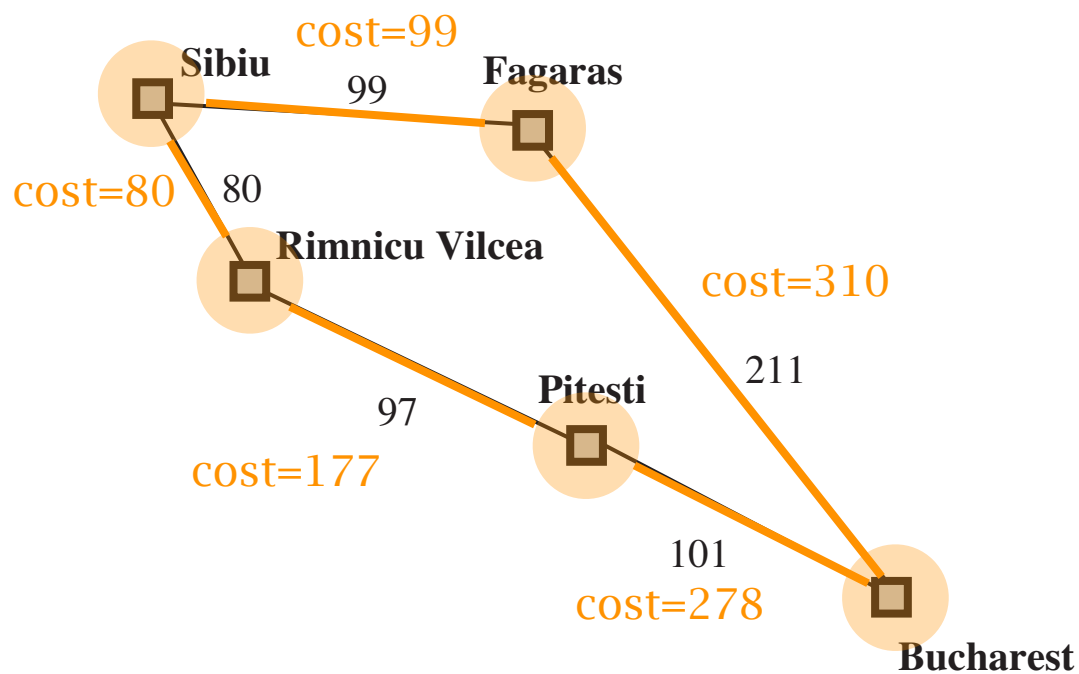


Breadth-first search: First In First Out queue

Depth-first search: Last In First Out queue (stack)

Uniform-cost search: Priority queue (least cost out)

part of the map





Uniform-cost search

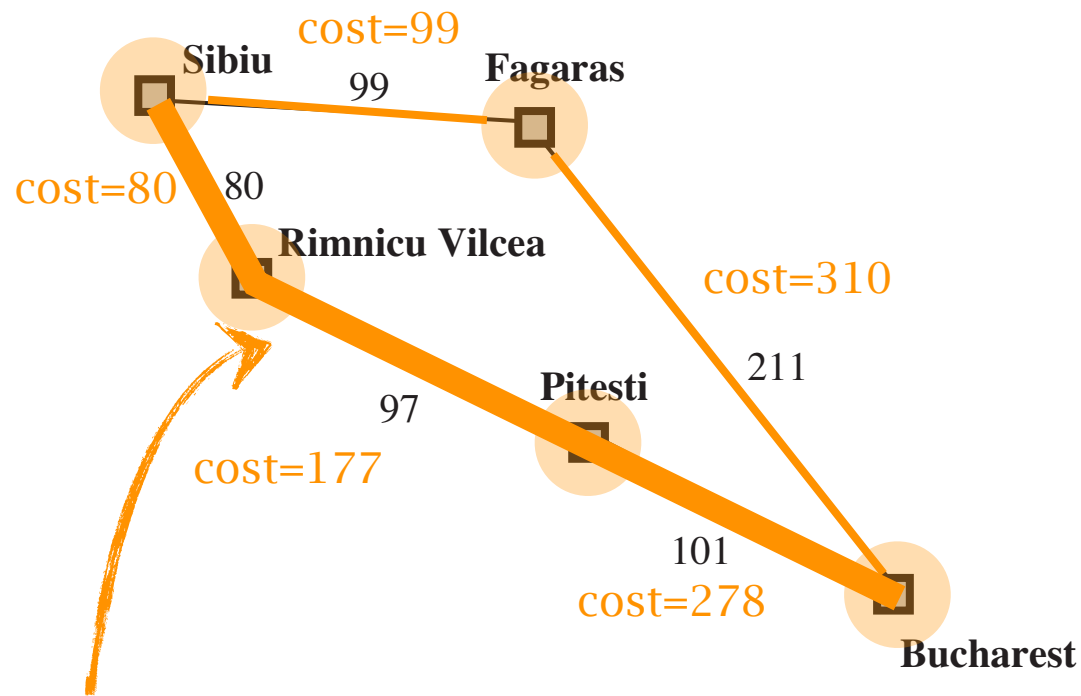
Breadth-first search: First In First Out queue

Depth-first search: Last In First Out queue (stack)

Uniform-cost search: Priority queue (least cost out)

Equivalent to breadth-first if step costs all equal

part of the map



best path from Sibiu to Bucharest

Properties



Complete?? Yes, if step cost $\geq \epsilon$

Time?? # of nodes with $g \leq$ cost of optimal solution, $O(b^{\lceil C^*/\epsilon \rceil})$
where C^* is the cost of the optimal solution

Space?? # of nodes with $g \leq$ cost of optimal solution, $O(b^{\lceil C^*/\epsilon \rceil})$

Optimal?? Yes—

Question: why it is optimal?

Breadth-first v.s. depth-first



Breadth-first: faster, larger memory

Depth-first: less memory, slower

Question: how to better balance time and space?

Depth-limited search



limit the maximum depth of the depth-first search

i.e., nodes at depth l have no successors

```
function DEPTH-LIMITED-SEARCH(problem, limit) returns soln/fail/cutoff
  RECURSIVE-DLS(MAKE-NODE(INITIAL-STATE[problem]), problem, limit)

function RECURSIVE-DLS(node, problem, limit) returns soln/fail/cutoff
  cutoff-occurred? ← false
  if GOAL-TEST(problem, STATE[node]) then return node
  else if DEPTH[node] = limit then return cutoff
  else for each successor in EXPAND(node, problem) do
    result ← RECURSIVE-DLS(successor, problem, limit)
    if result = cutoff then cutoff-occurred? ← true
    else if result ≠ failure then return result
  if cutoff-occurred? then return cutoff else return failure
```

Iterative deepening search



try depth-limited search with increasing limit

restart the search at each time

```
function ITERATIVE-DEEPENING-SEARCH(problem) returns a solution
  inputs: problem, a problem
  for depth ← 0 to ∞ do
    result ← DEPTH-LIMITED-SEARCH(problem, depth)
    if result ≠ cutoff then return result
  end
```

Example



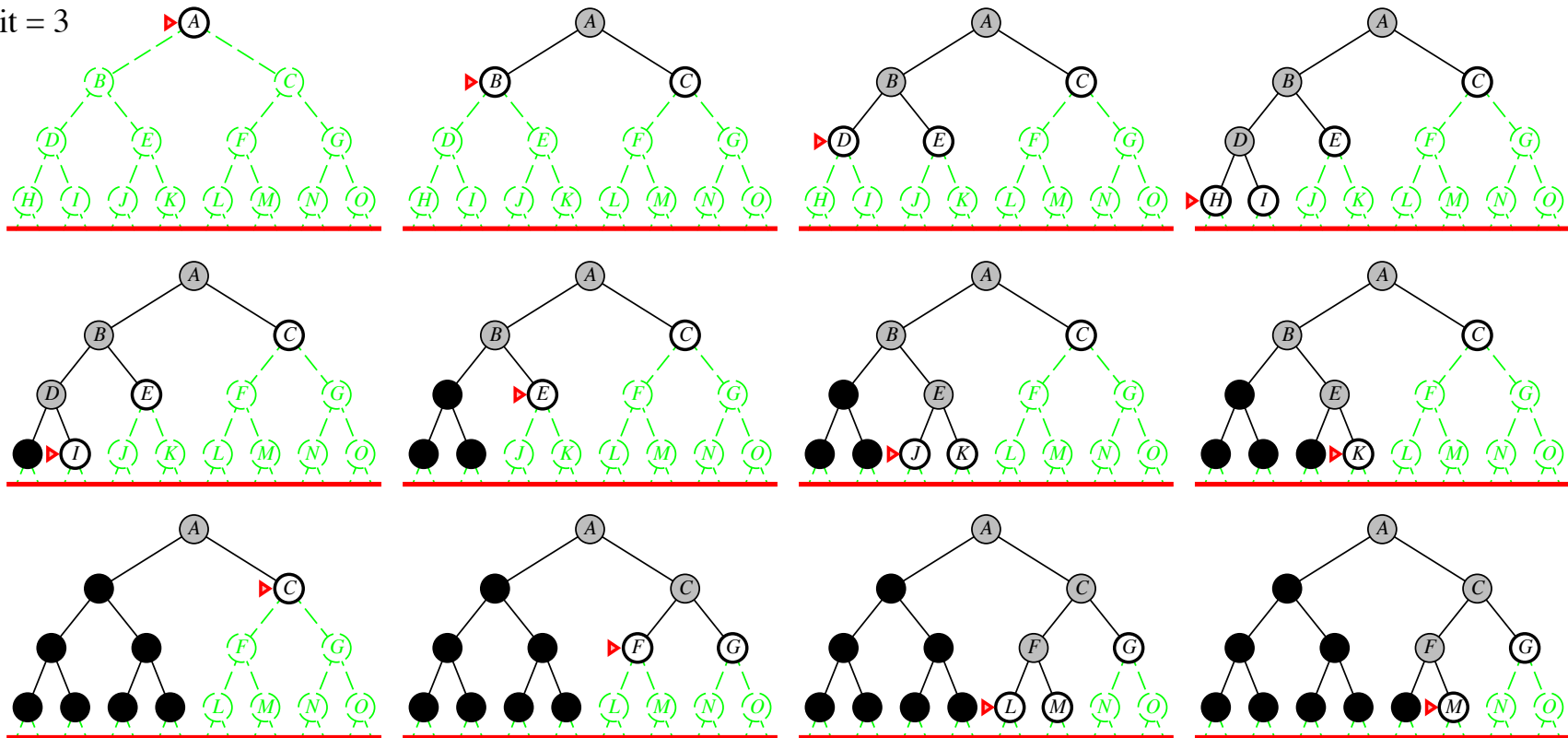
Limit = 0



Limit = 1



Limit = 3



wasteful searching the beginning nodes many times?

Properties



Complete?? Yes

in the same order as the
breadth-first search

Time?? $(d + 1)b^0 + db^1 + (d - 1)b^2 + \dots + b^d = O(b^d)$ ←

Space?? $O(bd)$

small space as depth-first search

Optimal?? Yes, if step cost = 1

Can be modified to explore uniform-cost tree

Numerical comparison for $b = 10$ and $d = 5$, solution at far right leaf:

$$N(\text{IDS}) = 50 + 400 + 3,000 + 20,000 + 100,000 = 123,450$$

$$N(\text{BFS}) = 10 + 100 + 1,000 + 10,000 + 100,000 + 999,990 = 1,111,100$$

IDS does better because other nodes at depth d are not expanded

BFS can be modified to apply goal test when a node is **generated**

Summary



Criterion	Breadth-First	Uniform-Cost	Depth-First	Depth-Limited	Iterative Deepening
Complete?	Yes*	Yes*	No	Yes, if $l \geq d$	Yes
Time	b^{d+1}	$b^{\lceil C^*/\epsilon \rceil}$	b^m	b^l	b^d
Space	b^{d+1}	$b^{\lceil C^*/\epsilon \rceil}$	bm	bl	bd
Optimal?	Yes*	Yes	No	No	Yes*

TITLE

