Artificial Intelligence csc 665

Administrivia

- Homework o due yesterday tonight at midnight.
- Reminder that the late policy allows you to submit up to 5 days late with a 10% penalty per day.
- Homework o is free points!
- Homework 1 is out on the course website

SearchII

2.8.2024

- Search: make decisions by looking ahead
- Logic: deduce new facts from existing facts
- Constraints: find a way to satisfy a given specification
- Probability: reason quantitatively about uncertainty
- Learning: make future predictions from past observations

Recap

Modeling (last time)

Start state: $s_0 \in S$

Possible actions: $Actions(s) \subseteq A$

Action cost: $Cost(s, a) \in \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}$

Transition model: $Succ(s, a) \in S$

Goal test: $IsEnd(s) \in \{True, False\}$

state space S, action set A, non-negative real numbers $\mathbb{R}_{>0}$

Backtracking search (last time)

Global state: minimum cost path, set of explored (node, cost) pairs **function** search(*s*, path) :

- if lsEnd(s):
 - update the minimum cost path
- for each action $a \in Actions(s)$:
 - **if** Succ(*s*, *a*) hasn't been explored at Cost(*s*, *a*) yet:
 - add (Succ(s, a), Cost(s, a)) to the explored set
 - extend path with Succ(s, a) and Cost(s, a)
 - recurse: search(Succ(s, a), path)

Separating modeling from inference means we only have to write the inference code once.

More inference algorithms

Breadth-first and depth-first search

- Last time: backtracking search implemented recursively
- Today: BFS and DFS implemented iteratively
- Every iterative program can be implemented recursively, and vice-versa

General approach

- Start with a frontier that contains s_0 , and an empty explored set
- While the frontier is nonempty:
 - Pop a node s from the frontier
 - If IsEnd(s): return solution
 - Add s to the explored set
 - Expand s, adding Succ(s, a) to the frontier **for** each $a \in Actions(s)$, as long as it's neither in the frontier nor already explored

BFS vs. DFS

- Breadth-first search (BFS)
 - Expands the shallowest node in the frontier
 - Explores nodes in order of increasing depth
 - Frontier is a queue (FIFO)
- Depth-first search (DFS)
 - Expands the deepest node in the frontier
 - Equivalent to a backtracking search that stops after the first solution
 - Frontier is a stack (LIFO)

[maze examples]

Two ways to analyze algorithms

Correctness

- Exact or approximate?
- If approximately correct, how far off from exactness?
- If exactly correct, under what conditions?

Efficiency

- Asymptotic analysis (big-oh)
- Time
- Space

Correctness of search algorithms

- Backtracking search: returns shortest path for any cost function
- BFS: returns shortest path for (non-negative) constant cost function
- DFS: returns shortest path for zero cost function

Efficiency of search algorithms

- Backtracking search: O(D) space, $O(b^D)$ time
- BFS: $O(b^d)$ space, $O(b^d)$ time
- **DFS**: O(D) space, $O(b^D)$ time

b actions per state, solution depth d, maximum depth D

Summary

algorithm	cost function	space	time
backtracking	any	linear	exponential
BFS	constant	exponential	exponential
DFS	zero	linear	exponential

Layered search

- BFS works because it explores in layers of equal depth
- But only if the cost function is constant
- Can we make the idea of a layered search work with non-constant action costs?

Yes, thanks to Dijkstra!

Uniform Cost Search (UCS, Dijkstra's Algorithm)

- Start with a frontier that contains s_0 , and an empty explored set
- While the frontier is nonempty:
 - Pop the node s with smallest priority p from the frontier
 - If IsEnd(s): return solution
 - Add s to the explored set
 - For each $a \in Actions(s)$,
 - Get s' = Succ(s, a)
 - If s' is already explored: continue
 - Add s' to frontier with priority p + Cost(s, a)