

HEURISTIC SEARCH I

Recap

The last lecture introduced

- Basic problem solving techniques:
 - Breadth-first search
 - Depth-first search
- Breadth-first search is complete but expensive.
- Depth-first search is cheap but incomplete
- Can't we do better than this?
- That is what this lecture is about

Overview

Aims of this lecture:

- show how basic search (depth 1st, breadth 1st) can be improved;
- introduce:
 - *depth limited search*;
 - *iterative deepening*.
- show that even with such improvements, search is hopelessly unrealistic for real problems.

Algorithmic Improvements

- Are there any *algorithmic* improvements we can make to basic search algorithms that will improve overall performance?
- Try to get *optimality* and *completeness* of breadth 1st search with *space efficiency* of depth 1st.
- Not too much to be done about time complexity :-)

Depth Limited Search

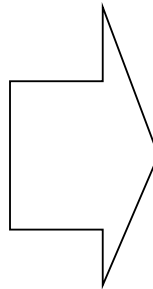
- Depth first search has some desirable properties — space complexity.
- But if wrong branch expanded (with no solution on it), then it won't terminate.
- Idea: introduce a *depth limit* on branches to be expanded.
- Don't expand a branch below this depth.

- General algorithm for depth limited search:

```
depth limit = max depth to search to;
agenda = initial state;
while agenda not empty do
    take node from front of agenda;
    new nodes = apply operations to node;
    if goal state in new nodes then {
        return solution;
    }
    if depth(node) < depth limit then {
        add new nodes to front of agenda;
    }
}
```

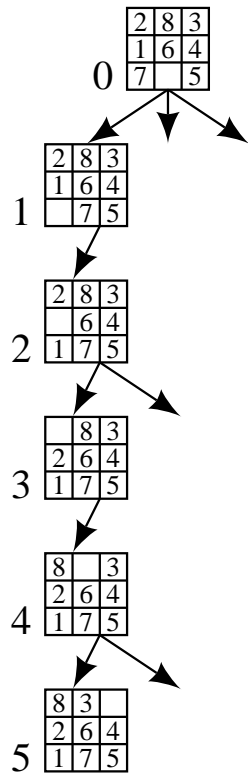
- For the 8-puzzle setup as:

2	8	3
1	6	4
7		5

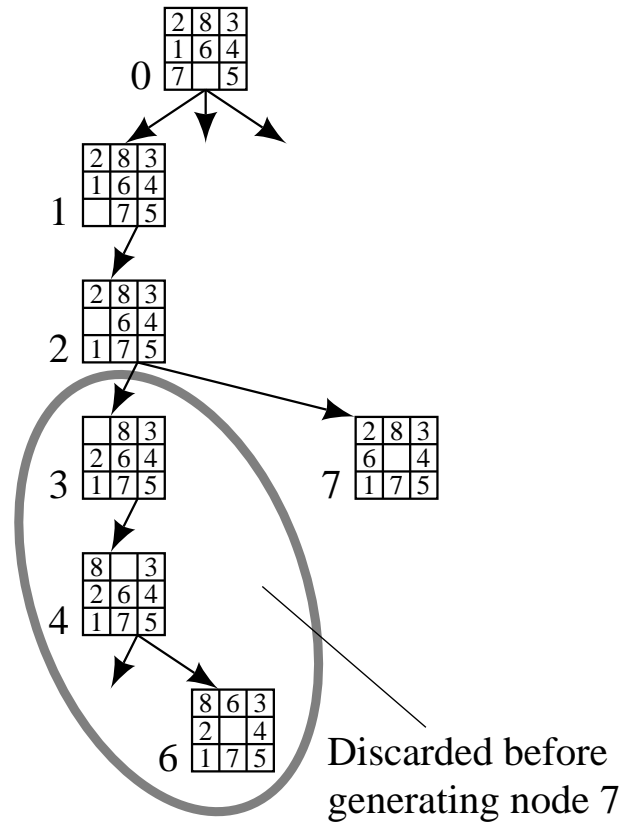


1	2	3
8		4
7	6	5

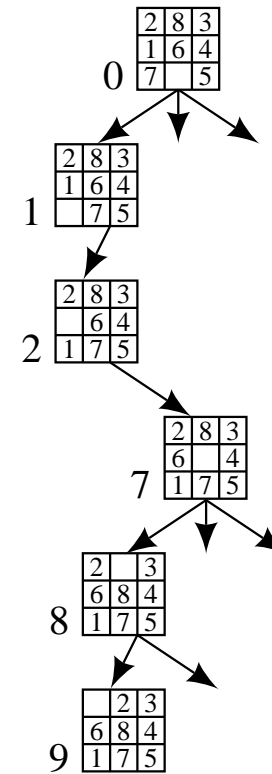
- the search will be as follows:



(a)



(b)



(c)

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- So, when we hit the depth bound, we don't add any more nodes to the agenda.
- Then we pick the next node off the agenda.
- This has the effect of moving the search back to the last node above depth limit that is “partly expanded”.
- This is known as *chronological backtracking*.
- The effect of the depth limit is to force the search of the whole state space down to the limit.
- We get the completeness of breadth-first (down to the limit), with the space cost of depth first.

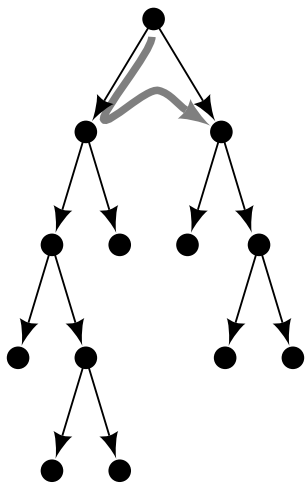
Iterative Deepening

- Unfortunately, if we choose a max depth for d.l.s. such that shortest solution is longer, d.l.s. is not complete.
- Iterative deepening an ingenious *complete* version of it.
- Basic idea is:
 - do d.l.s. for depth 1; if solution found, return it;
 - otherwise do d.l.s. for depth n; if solution found, return it;
 - otherwise, ...
- So we *repeat* d.l.s. for all depths until solution found.

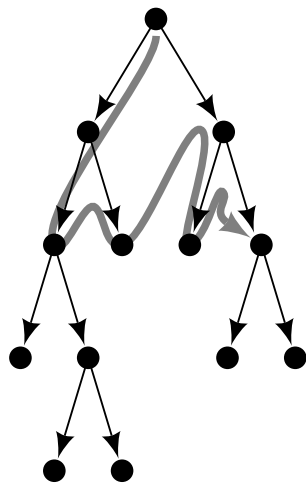
- General algorithm for depth limited search:

```
depth limit = 1;
repeat {
    result = depth_limited_search(
        max depth = depth limit;
        agenda = initial node;
    );
    if result contains goal then {
        return result;
    }
    depth limit = depth limit + 1;
} until false; /* i.e., forever */
```

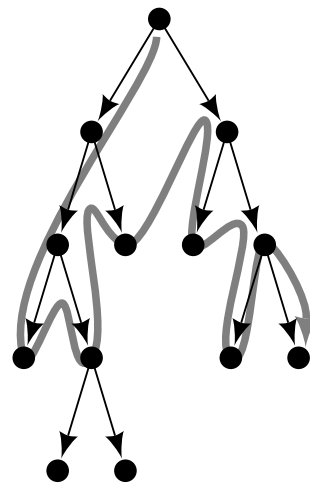
- Calls d.l.s. as subroutine.



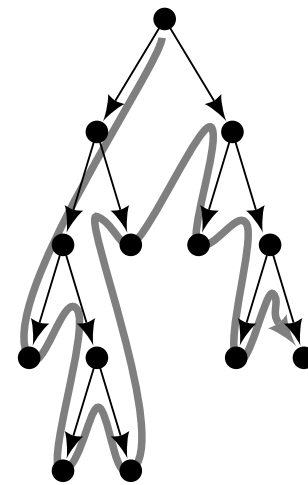
Depth bound = 1



Depth bound = 2



Depth bound = 3



Depth bound = 4

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- Note that in iterative deepening, we *re-generate nodes on the fly*. Each time we do call on depth limited search for depth d , we need to regenerate the tree to depth $d - 1$.
- Isn't this inefficient?
- Tradeoff *time* for *memory*.
- In general we might take a *little* more time, but we save a *lot* of memory.
- Now for breadth-first search to level d :

$$N_{bf} = 1 + b + b^2 + b \quad (1)$$

$$= \frac{b^{d+1} - 1}{b - 1} \quad (2)$$

- In contrast a complete depth-limited search to level j :

$$N_{df}^j = \frac{b^{j+1} - 1}{b - 1} \quad (3)$$

- (This is just a breadth-first search to depth j .)
- In the worst case, then we have to do this to depth d , so expanding:

$$N_{id} = \sum_{j=0}^d \frac{b^{j+1} - 1}{b - 1} \quad (4)$$

$$\vdots \quad (5)$$

$$= \frac{b^{d+2} - 2b - bd + d + 1}{(b - 1)^2} \quad (6)$$

- For large d :

$$\frac{N_{id}}{N_{bf}} = \frac{b}{b-1} \quad (7)$$

- So for high branching and relatively deep goals we do a small amount more work.
- Example: Suppose $b = 10$ and $d = 5$.

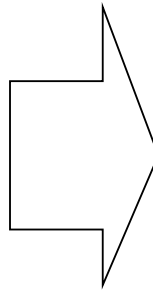
Breadth first search would require examining 111,111 nodes, with memory requirement of 100,000 nodes.

Iterative deepening for same problem: 123,456 nodes to be searched, with memory requirement only 50 nodes.

Takes 11% longer in this case.

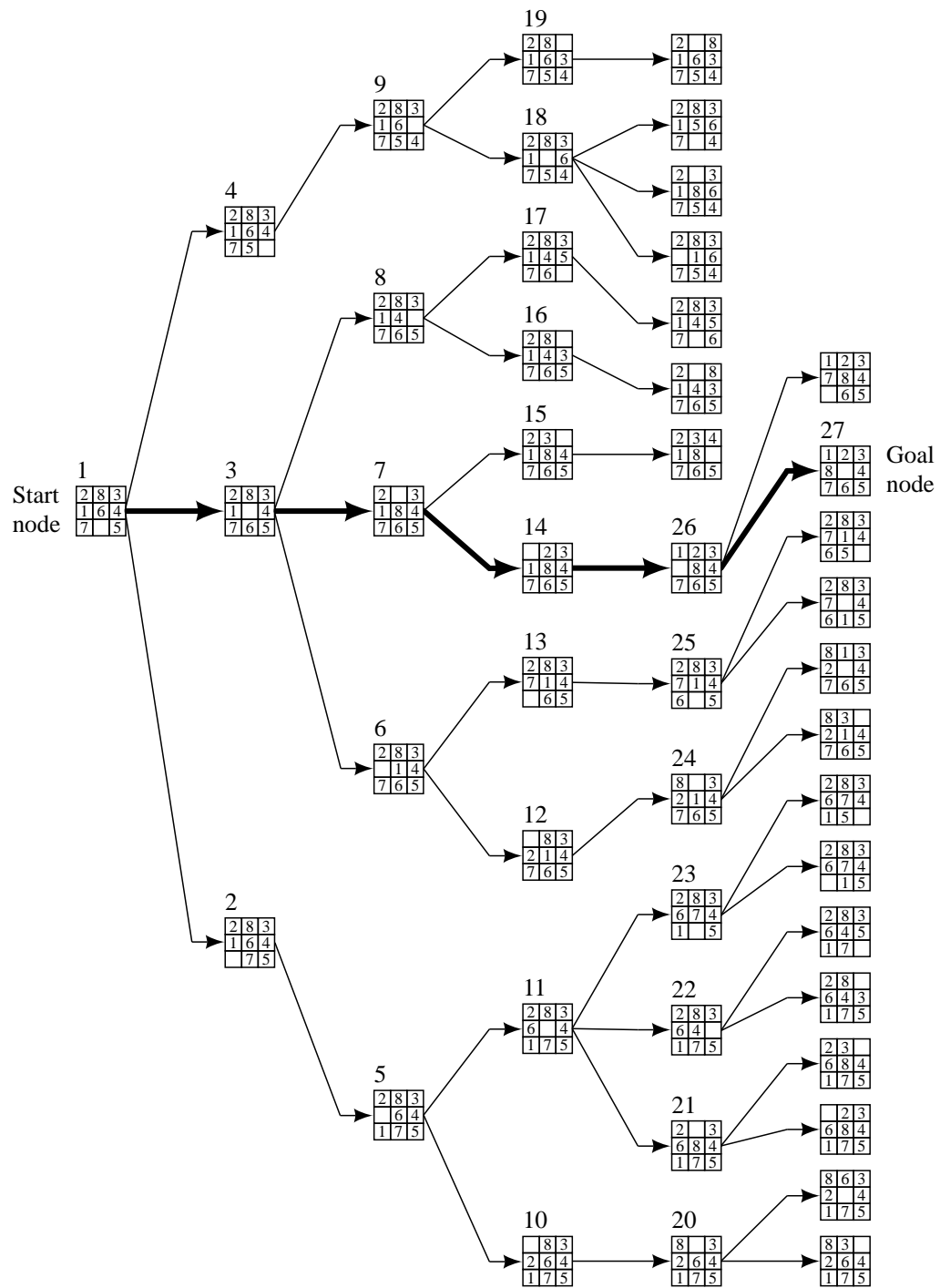
- For the 8-puzzle setup as:

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- What would iterative deepening search look like?
- Well, it would explore the search space:



- In the following way.
- States would be expanded in the order:
 1. 1
 2. 1, 2, 3, 4
 3. 1, 2, 5, 3, 6, 7, 8, 4, 9.
 4. 1, 2, 5, 10, 11, 3, 6, 13, 13, 7, 14, 15, 8, 16, 17, 4, 9, 18, 19.
 5. ...
- Note that these are the states *visited*, not the nodes on the agenda.

Bi-directional Search

- Suppose we search from *the goal state backwards* as well as from *initial state forwards*.
- Involves determining *predecessor* nodes to goal, and then looking at predecessor nodes to this, ...
- Rather than doing one search of b^d , we do *two* $b^{d/2}$ searches.
- *Much* more efficient.

- Example:

Suppose $b = 10, d = 6$.

Breadth first search will examine nodes.

Bidirectional search will examine nodes.

- Can combine different search strategies in different directions.
- For large d , is still impractical!

Summary

- This lecture has looked at some more efficient techniques than breadth first and depth first search.
 - depth-limited search;
 - iterative-deepening search; and
 - bidirectional search.
- These all improve on depth-first and breadth-first search.
- However, all fail for big enough problems (too large state space).
- Next lecture, we will look at approaches that cut down the size of the state-space that is searched.