

# Solving Problems by Searching

CS486/686

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# Outline

- Problem solving agents and search
- Examples
- Properties of search algorithms
- Uninformed search
  - Breadth first
  - Depth first
  - Iterative Deepening

# Introduction

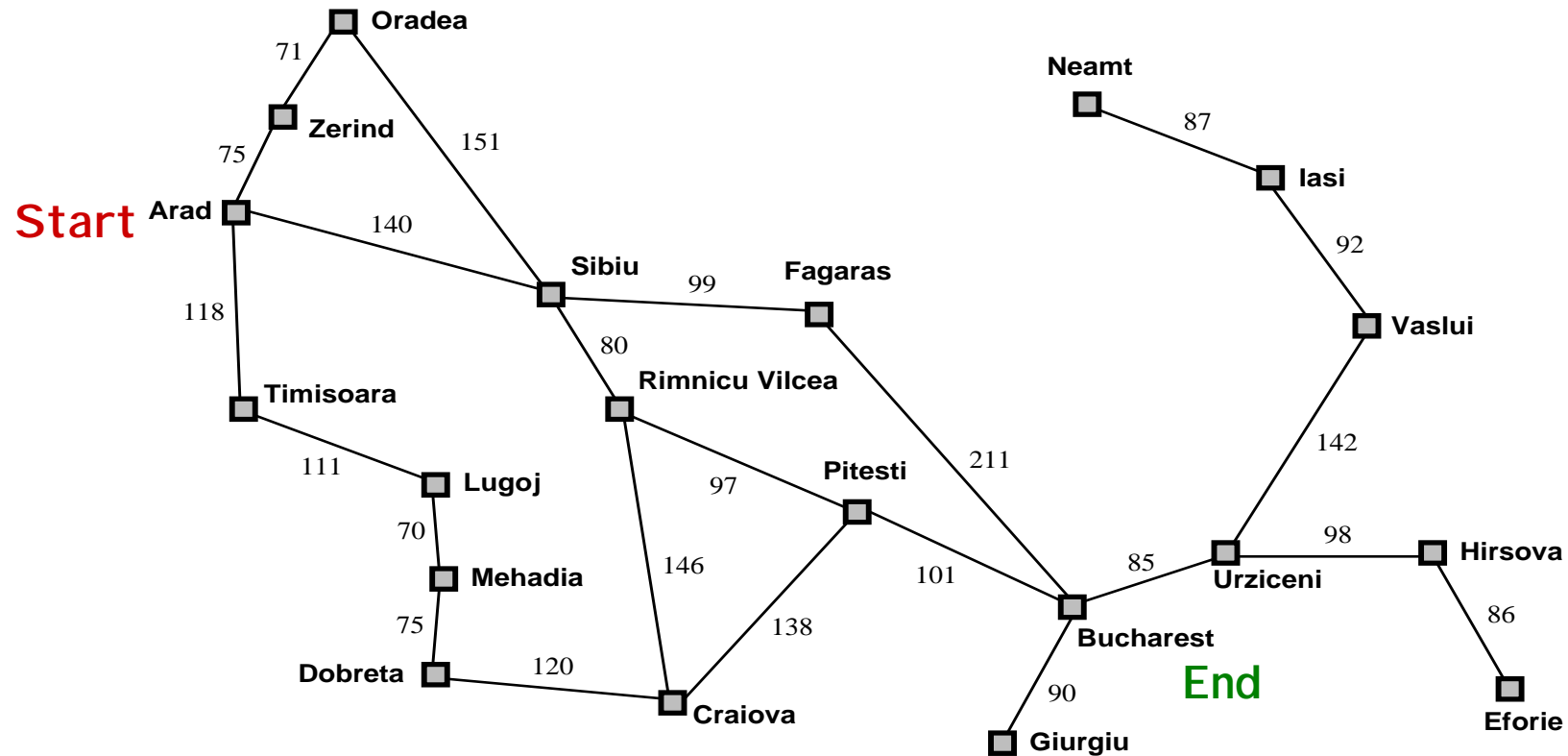
- Search was one of the first topics studied in AI
  - Newell and Simon (1961) *General Problem Solver*
- Central component to many AI systems
  - Automated reasoning, theorem proving, robot navigation, VLSI layout, scheduling, game playing,...

# Problem-solving agents

```
function SIMPLE-PROBLEM-SOLVING-AGENT(percept) returns an action
  static: seq, an action sequence, initially empty
           state, some description of the current world state
           goal, a goal, initially null
           problem, a problem formulation

  state ← UPDATE-STATE(state, percept)
  if seq is empty then do
    goal ← FORMULATE-GOAL(state)
    problem ← FORMULATE-PROBLEM(state, goal)
    seq ← SEARCH(problem)
  action ← FIRST(seq)
  seq ← REST(seq)
  return action
```

# Example: Traveling in Romania



## Formulate Goal

Get to Bucharest

## Formulate Problem

Initial state: In(Arad)

Actions: Drive between cities

Goal Test: In(Bucharest)?

Path cost: Distance between cities

## Find a solution

Sequence of cities: Arad, Sibiu, Fagaras, Bucharest

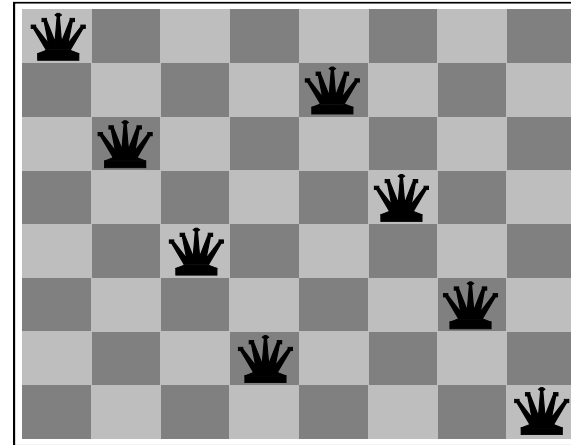
# Examples of Search Problems

7	2	4
5		6
8	3	1

Start State

	1	2
3	4	5
6	7	8

Goal State



**States:** Locations of 8 tiles and blank

**Initial State:** Any state

**Succ Func:** Generates legal states that result from trying 4 actions (blank up, down, left, right)

**Goal test:** Does state match desired configuration

**Path cost:** Number of steps

**States:** Arrangement of 0 to 8 queens on the board

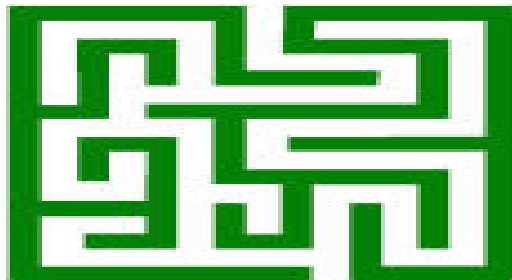
**Initial State:** No queens on the board

**Succ Func:** Add a queen to an empty space

**Goal test:** 8 queens on board, none attacked

**Path cost:**

# More Examples

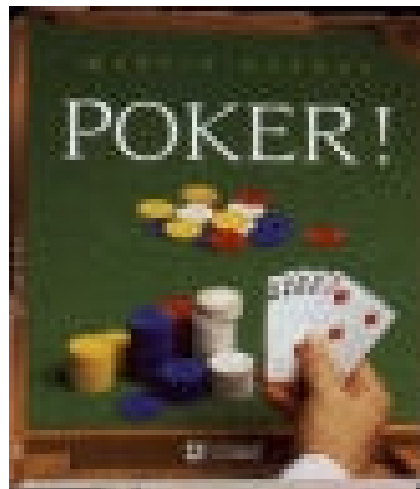
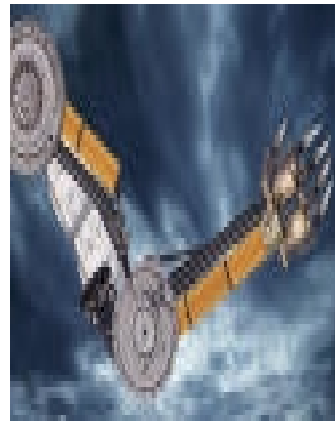


# Common Characteristics

- All of those examples are
  - Fully observable
  - Deterministic
  - Sequential
  - Static
  - Discrete
  - Single agent
- Can be tackled by **simple** search techniques



# Cannot tackle these yet...

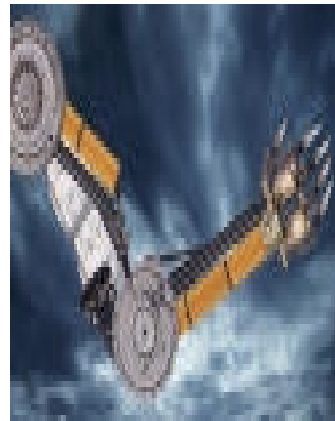


# Cannot tackle these yet...

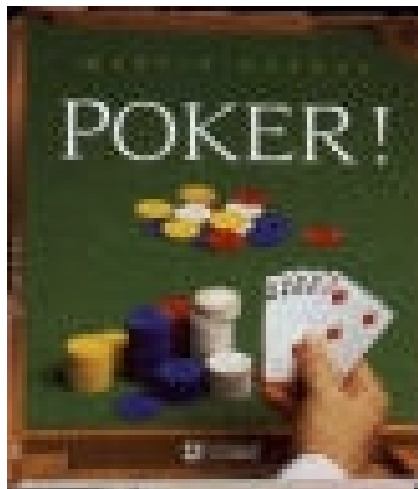
Chance



Infinite number of states



Games against an adversary



Hidden states

All of the above

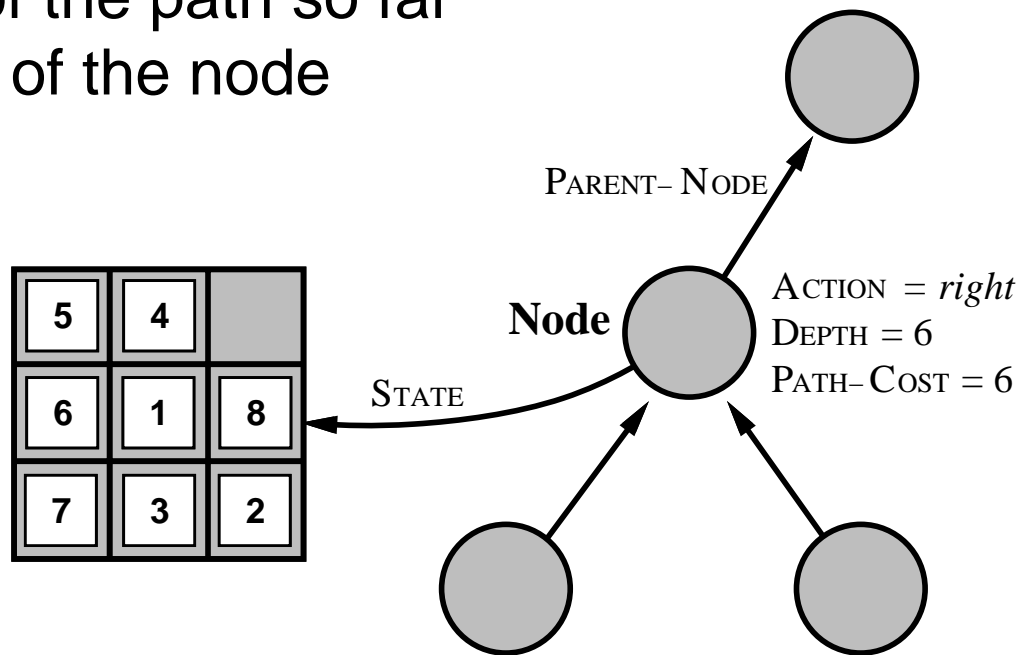


# Searching

- We can formulate a search problem
  - Now need to find the solution
- We can visualize a state space search in terms of trees or graphs
  - Nodes correspond to states
  - Edges correspond to taking actions
- We will be studying **search trees**
  - These trees are constructed “on the fly” by our algorithms

# Data Structures for Search

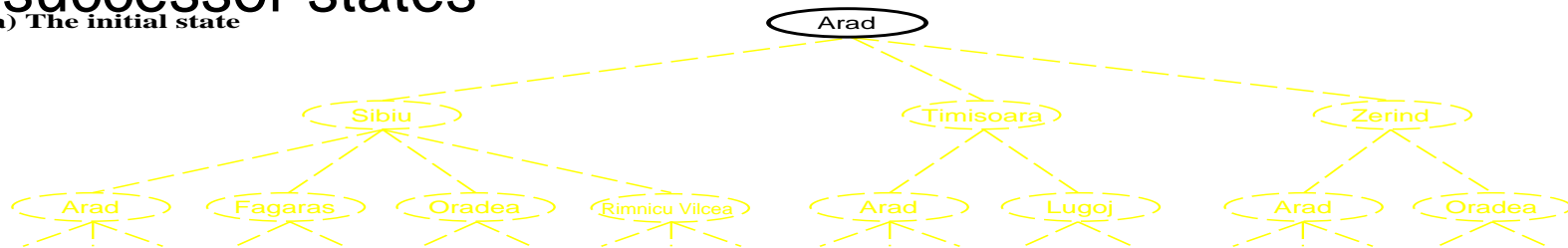
- Basic data structure: **Search Node**
  - State
  - Parent node and operator applied to parent to reach current node
  - Cost of the path so far
  - Depth of the node



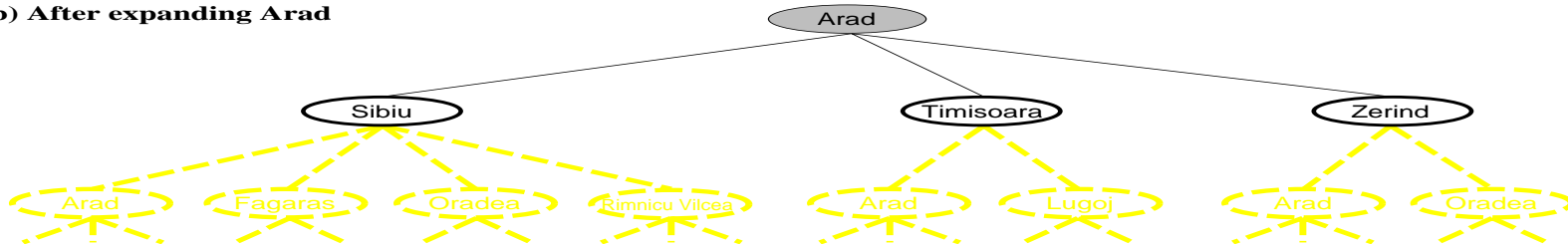
# Expanding Nodes

- Expanding a node
  - Applying all legal operators to the state contained in the node and generating nodes for all corresponding successor states

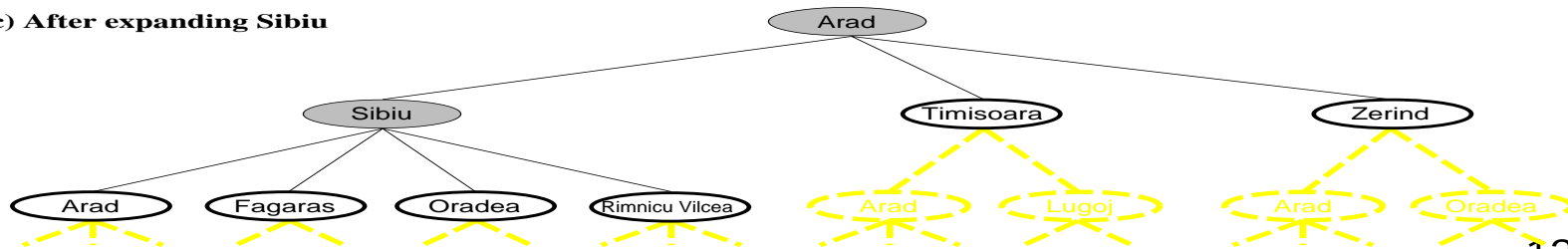
(a) The initial state



(b) After expanding Arad



(c) After expanding Sibiu



# Generic Search Algorithm

1. Initialize search algorithm with initial state of the problem
2. **Repeat**
  1. If no candidate nodes can be expanded, **return failure**
  2. Choose leaf node for expansion, according to **search strategy**
  3. If node contains a goal state, **return solution**
  4. Otherwise, expand the node, by applying legal operators to the state within the node. Add resulting nodes to the tree

# Implementation Details

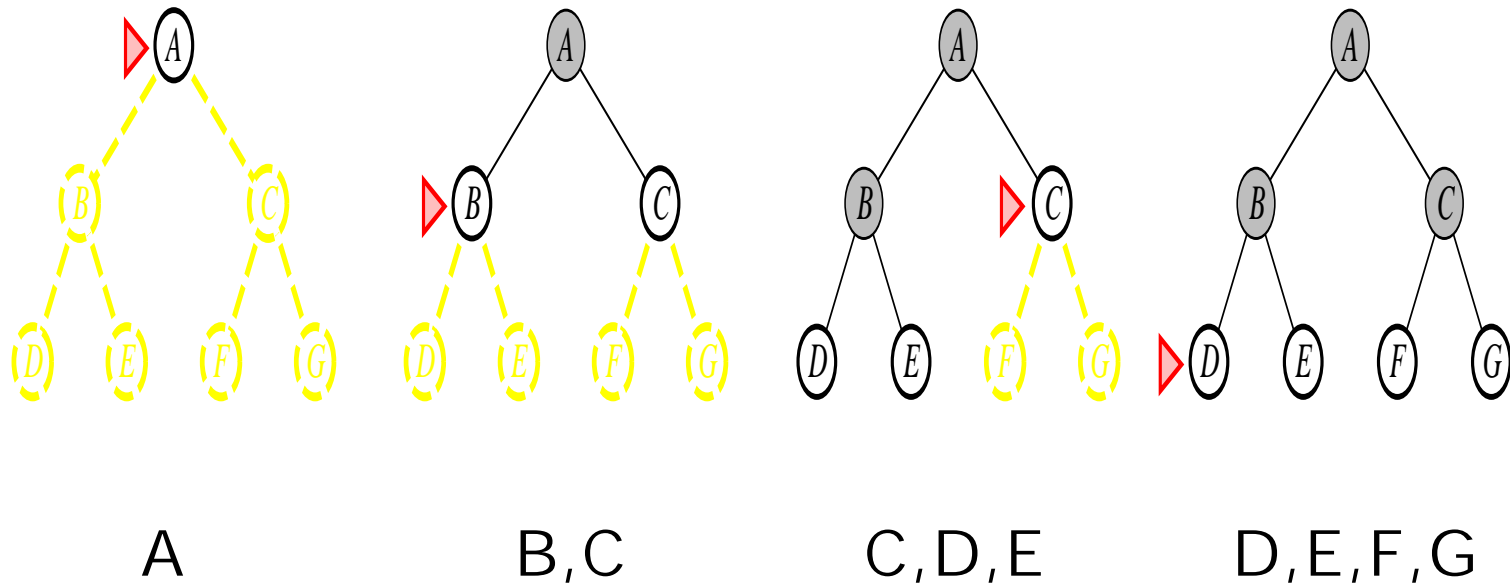
- We need to only keep track of nodes that need to be expanded (**fringe**)
  - Done by using a (prioritized) **queue**
- 1. Initialize queue by inserting the node corresponding to the initial state of the problem
- 2. Repeat
  1. If queue is empty, **return failure**
  2. Dequeue a node
  3. If the node contains a goal state, **return solution**
  4. Otherwise, expand node by applying legal operators to the state within. Insert resulting nodes into queue

**Search algorithms differ in their queuing function!**

# Breadth-first search

All nodes on a given depth are expanded before any nodes on the next level are expanded.

Implemented with a FIFO queue





# Evaluating search algorithms

- **Completeness:** Is the algorithm guaranteed to find a solution if a solution exists?
- **Optimality:** Does the algorithm find the optimal solution (Lowest path cost of all solutions)
- **Time complexity**
- **Space complexity**

## Variables

b	Branching factor
d	Depth of shallowest goal node
m	Maximum length of any path in the state space

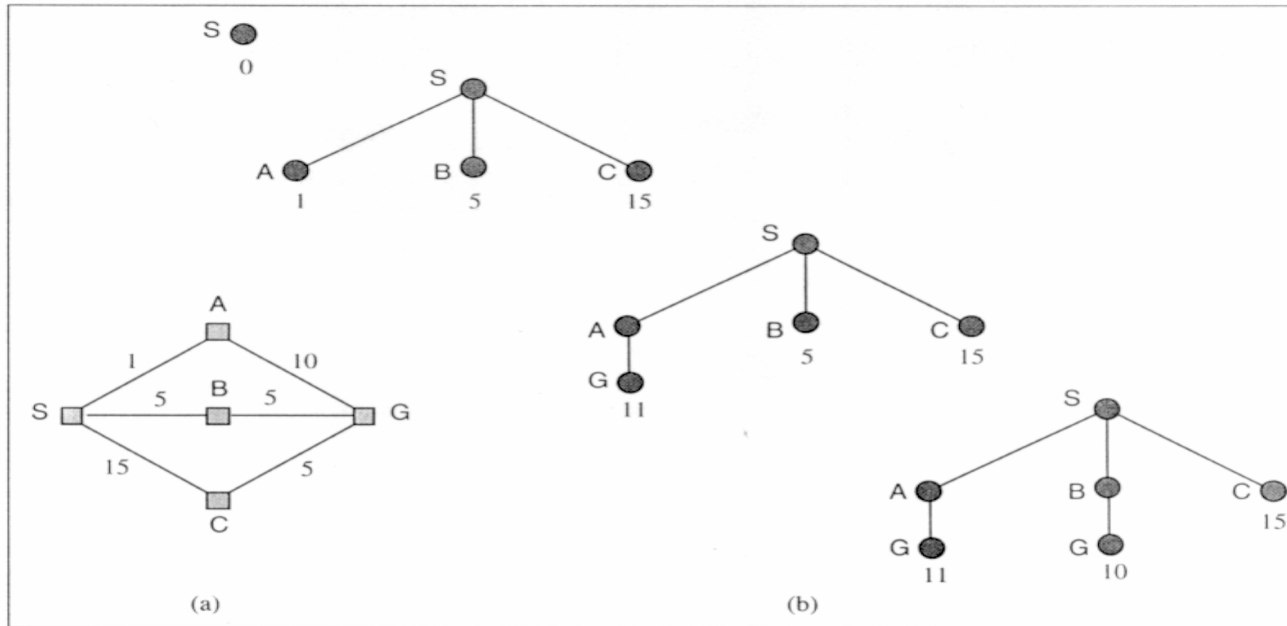
# Judging BFS

- **Complete:** Yes, if  $b$  is finite
- **Optimal:** Yes, if all costs are the same
- **Time:**  $1+b+b^2+b^3+\dots+b^d = O(b^d)$
- **Space:**  $O(b^d)$

All uninformed search methods will have exponential time complexity ☹

# Uniform Cost Search

- A variation of breadth-first search
  - Instead of expanding shallowest node it expands the node with lowest path cost
  - Implemented using a priority queue



$C^*$  is cost of optimal solution

$\epsilon$  is minimum action cost

**Optimal**

**Time:**  $O(b^{\lceil C^*/\epsilon \rceil})$

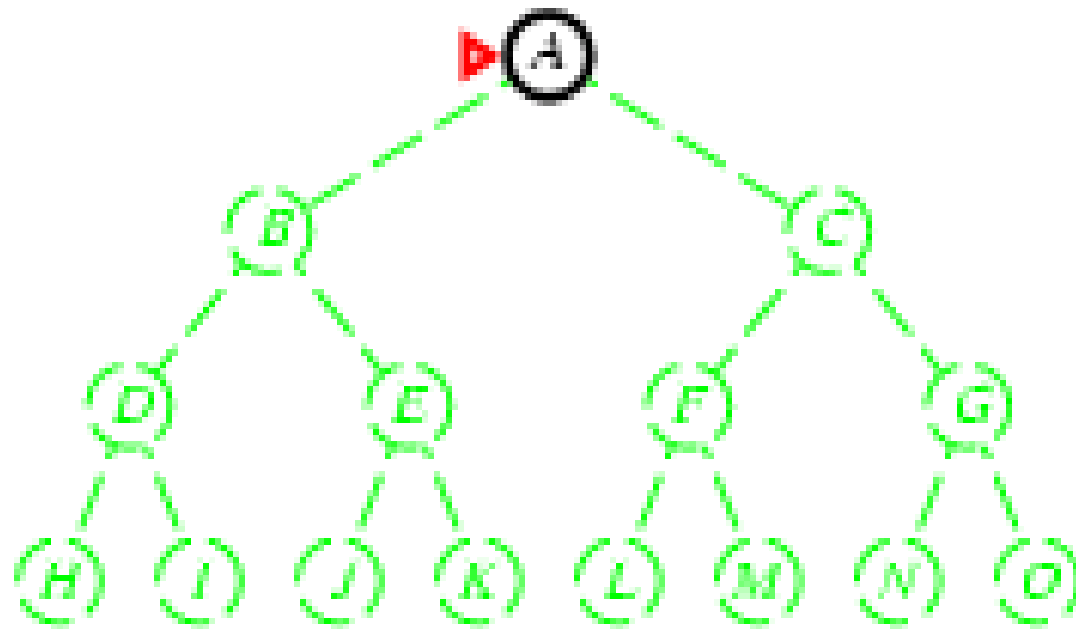
**Complete** if  $\epsilon > 0$

**Space:**  $O(b^{\lceil C^*/\epsilon \rceil})$

# Depth-first search

The deepest node in the current fringe of the search tree is expanded first.

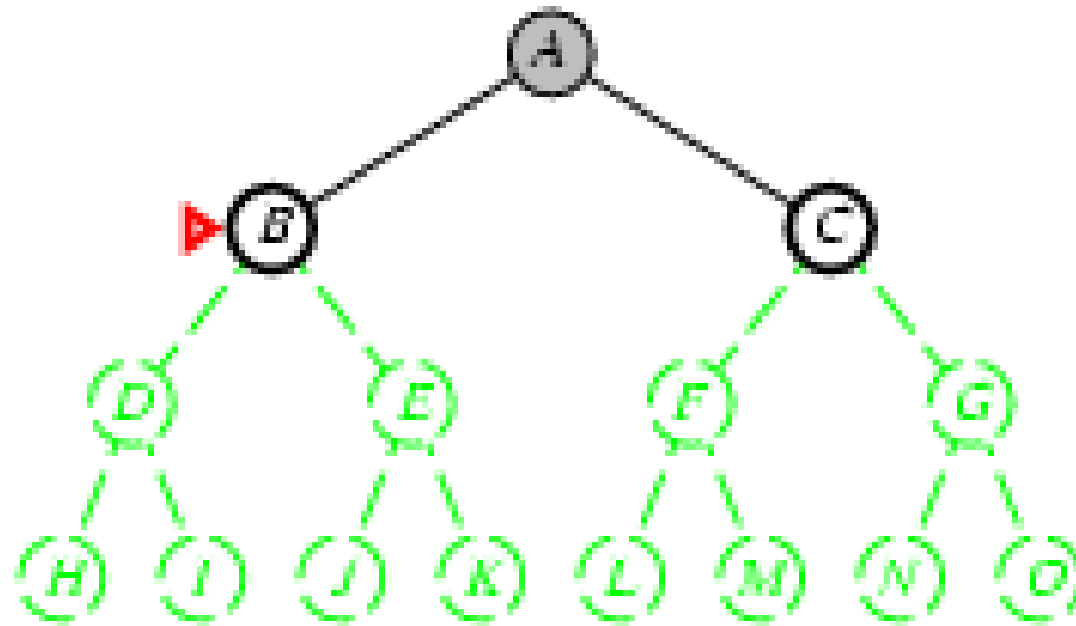
Implemented with a stack (LIFO queue)



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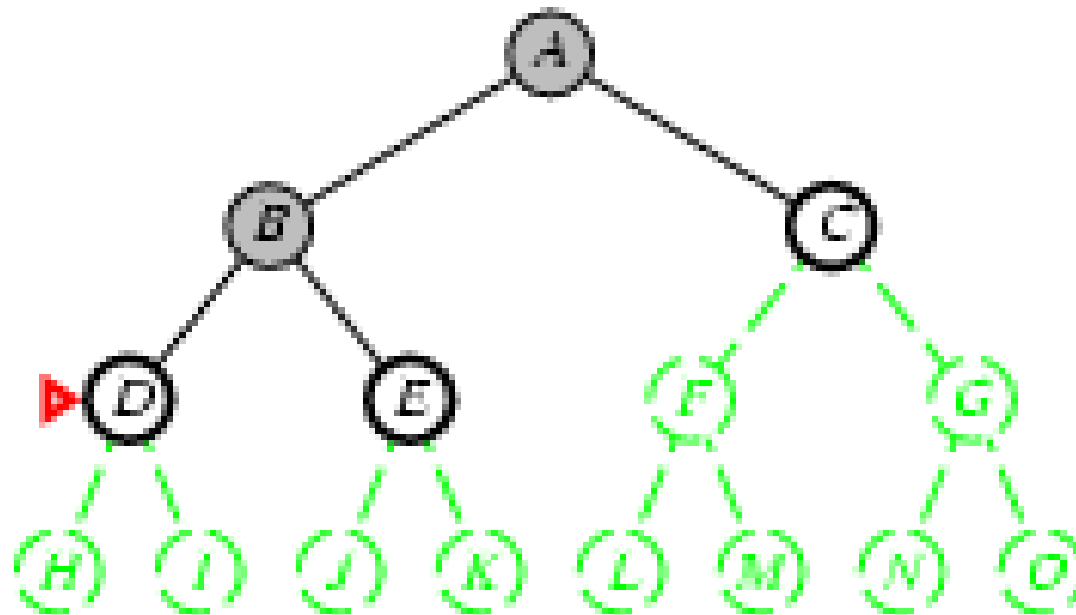
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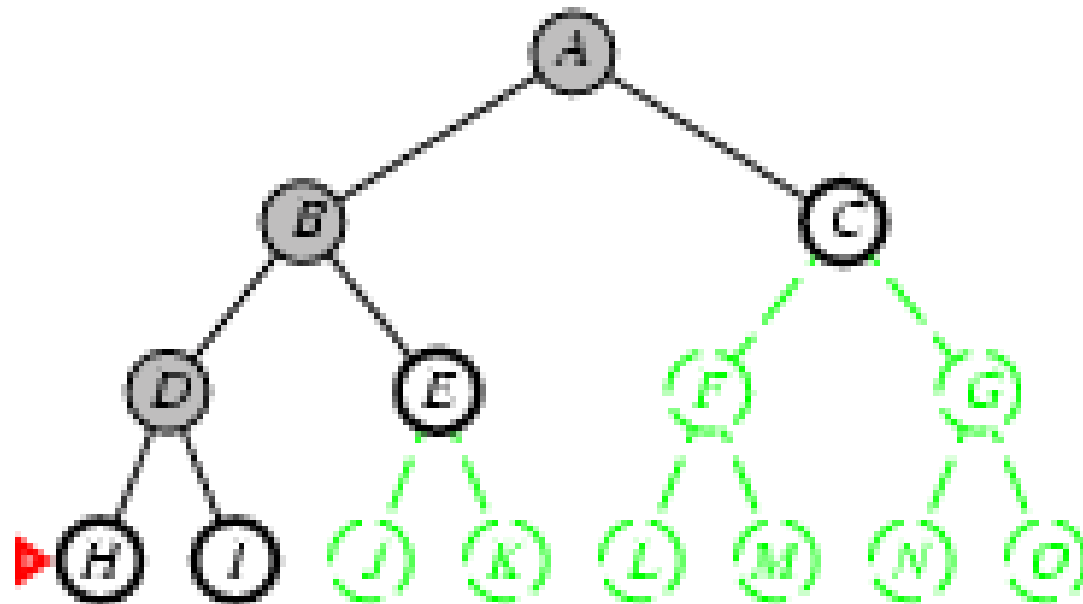
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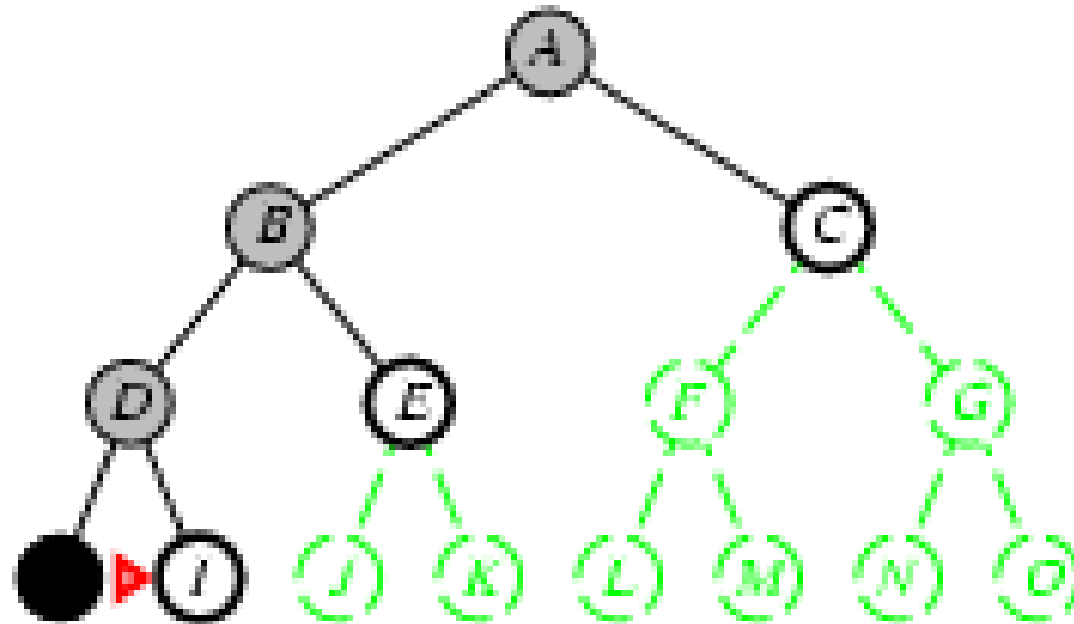
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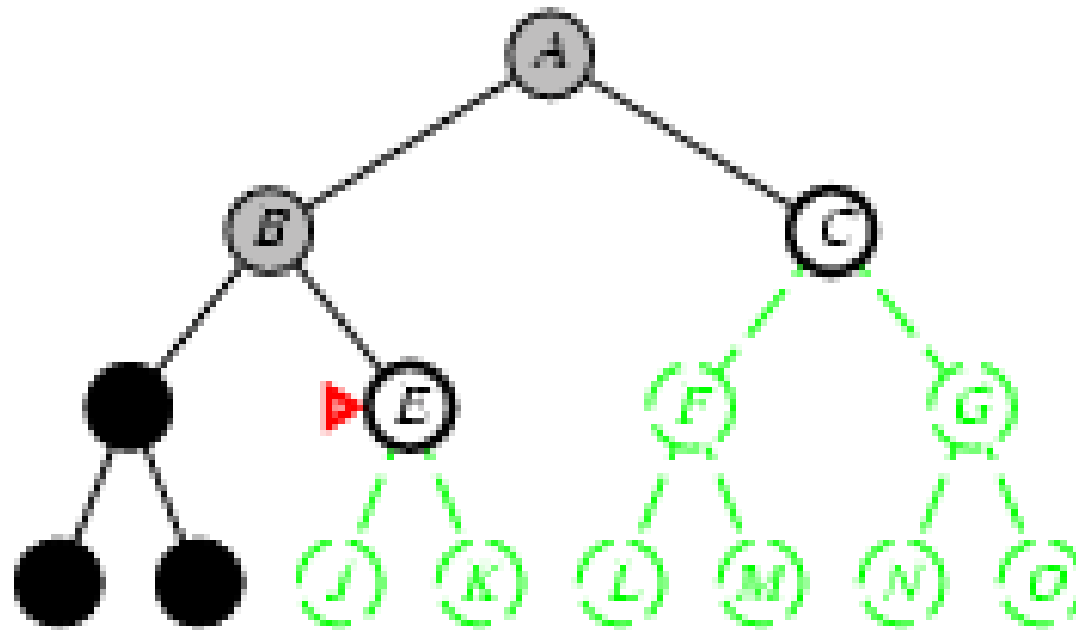




# Depth-first search

The deepest node in the current fringe of the search tree is expanded first.

Implemented with a stack (LIFO queue)



# Judging DFS

- **Complete:** No
  - Might get stuck going down a long path
- **Optimal:** No
  - Might return a solution which is at greater depth (i.e. more costly) than another solution
- **Time:**  $O(b^m)$ 
  - $m$  might be larger than  $d$
- **Space:**  $O(bm)$  😊

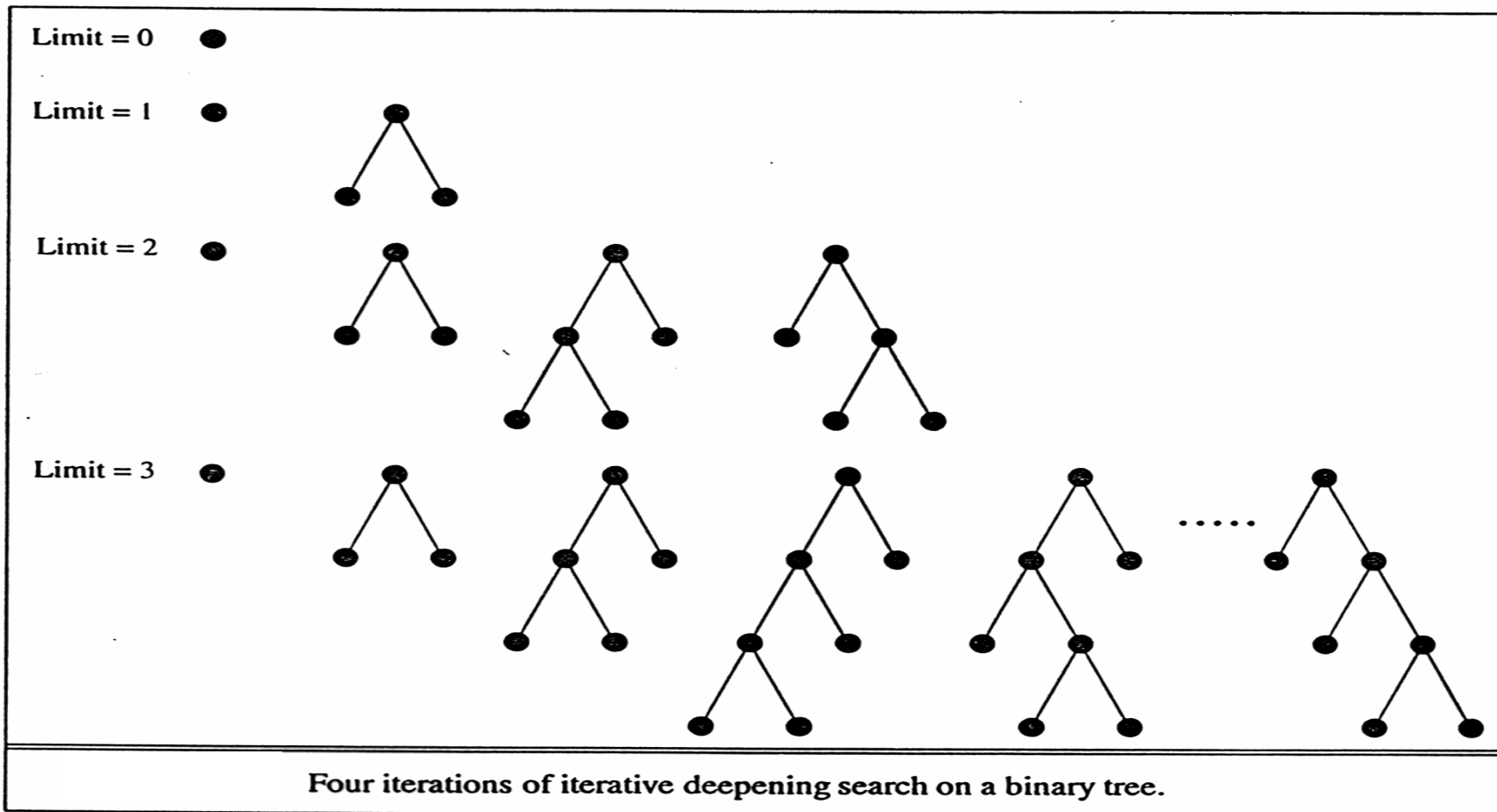
Do not use DFS if you suspect a large tree depth

# Depth-limited search

- We can avoid the problem of unbounded trees by using a **depth limit**,  $l$ 
  - All nodes at depth  $l$  are treated as though they have no successors
  - If possible, choose  $l$  based on knowledge of the problem
- **Time:**  $O(b^l)$
- **Memory:**  $O(bl)$
- **Complete?:** No
- **Optimal?:** No

# Iterative-deepening

- General strategy that repeatedly does depth-limited search, but increases the limit each time



# Iterative-deepening

IDS is not as wasteful as one might think.

Note, most nodes in a tree are at the bottom level. It does not matter if nodes at a higher level are generated multiple times.

## Breadth first search :

$$1 + b + b^2 + \dots + b^{d-1} + b^d$$

$$\text{E.g. } b=10, d=5: 1+10+100+1,000+10,000+100,000 = 111,111$$

## Iterative deepening search :

$$(d+1)*1 + (d)*b + (d-1)*b^2 + \dots + 2b^{d-1} + 1b^d$$

$$\text{E.g. } 6+50+400+3000+20,000+100,000 = 123,456$$

Complete, Optimal,  $O(b^d)$  time,  $O(bd)$  space

# Summary

- Problem formulation usually requires abstracting away real-world details to define a state space that can feasibly be explored
- Variety of uninformed search strategies
  - Assume no knowledge about the problem ) general but expensive
  - Mainly differ in the order in which they consider the states

Criteria	BFS	Uniform	DFS	DLS	IDS
Complete	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes
Time	$O(b^d)$	$O(b^{\lceil C^*/\epsilon \rceil})$	$O(b^m)$	$O(b^l)$	$O(b^d)$
Space	$O(b^d)$	$O(b^{\lceil C^*/\epsilon \rceil})$	$O(bm)$	$O(bl)$	$O(bd)$
Optimal	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes

# Summary

- Iterative deepening uses only **linear space** and not much more time than other uninformed search algorithms
  - Use IDS when there is a large state space and the maximum depth of the solution is unknown
- Things to think about:
  - What about searching graphs?
  - Repeated states?

# Next Class

- Informed search techniques
- Russell & Norvig: Sections 4.1-4.2