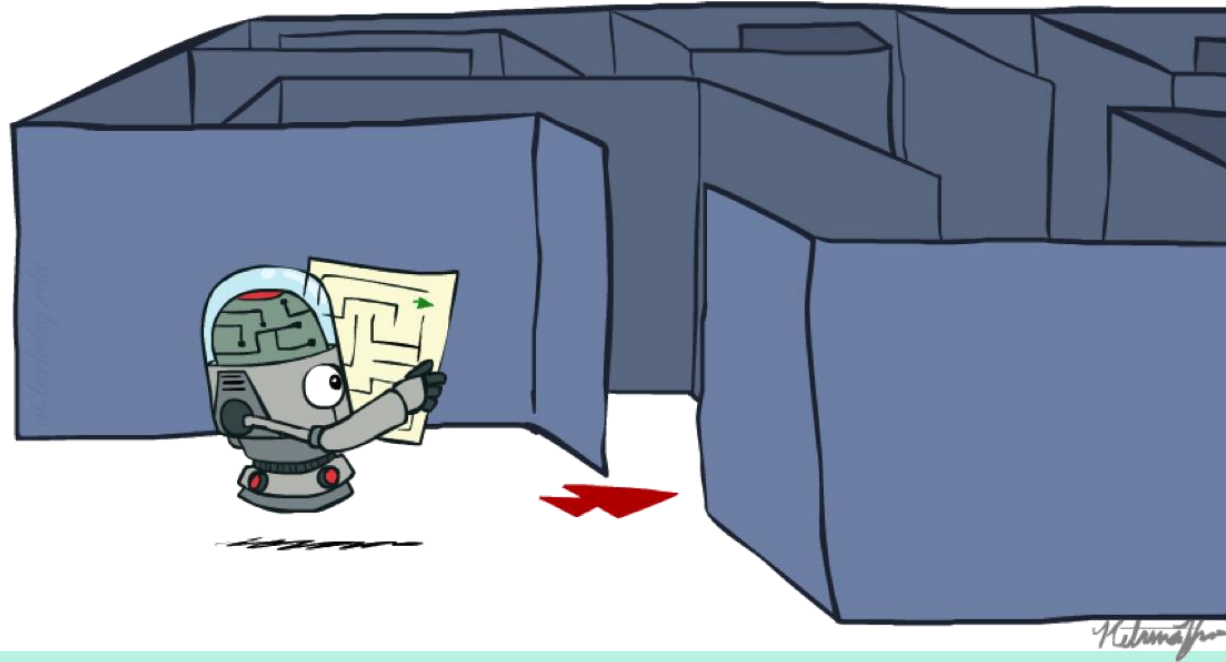


Artificial Intelligence

Search Problems



Instructor: Prof. Dr. techn. Wolfgang Nejdl

Leibniz University Hannover

[These slides were created by Dan Klein and Pieter Abbeel for CS188 Intro to AI at UC Berkeley. All CS188 materials are available at <http://ai.berkeley.edu>.]

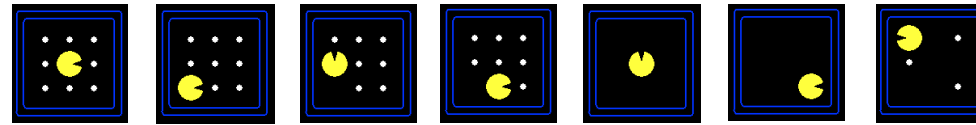


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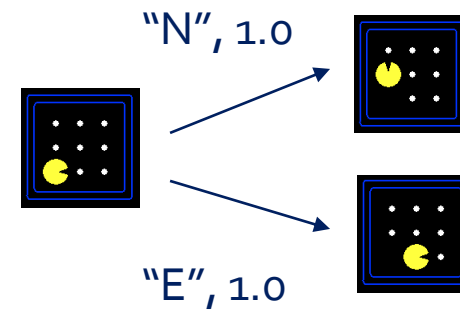
Search Problems

- A **search problem** consists of:

- A state space



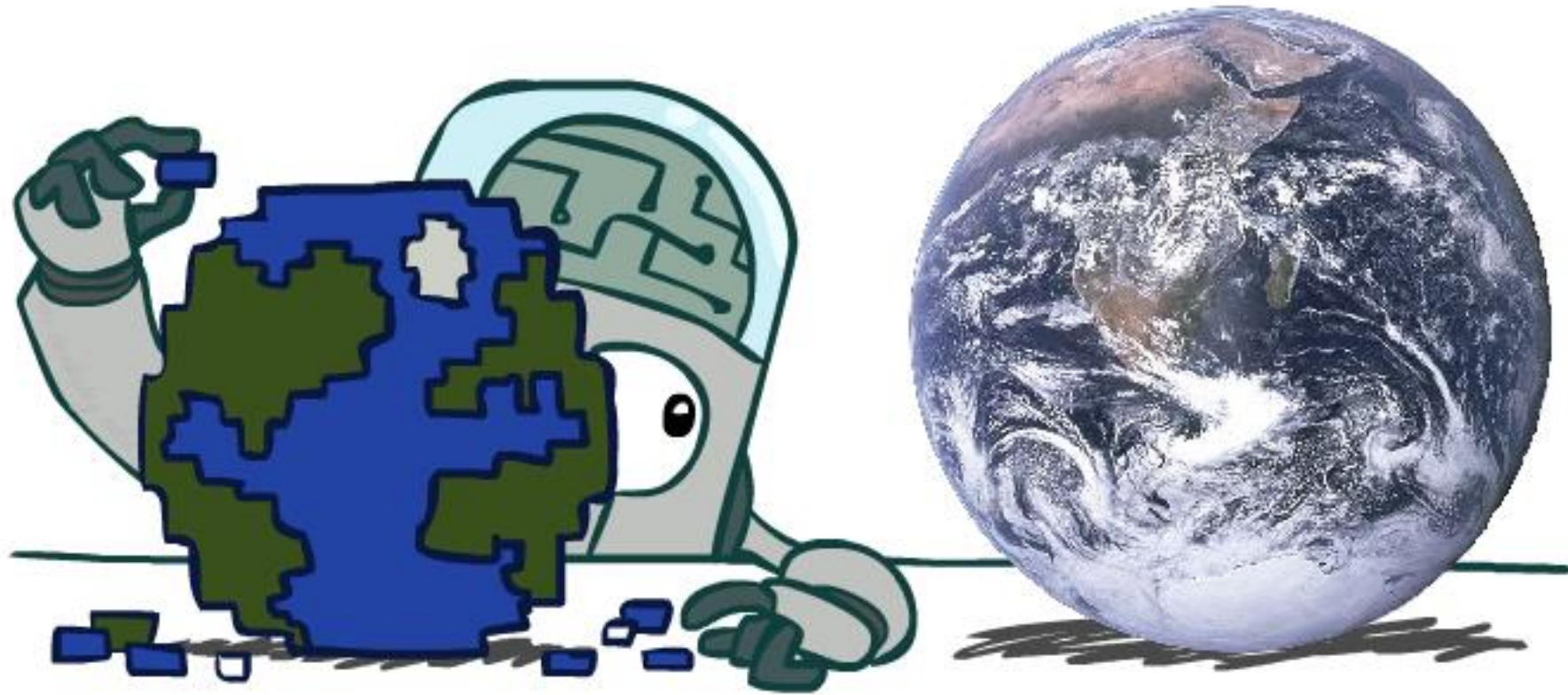
- A successor function (with actions, costs)



- A start state and a goal test

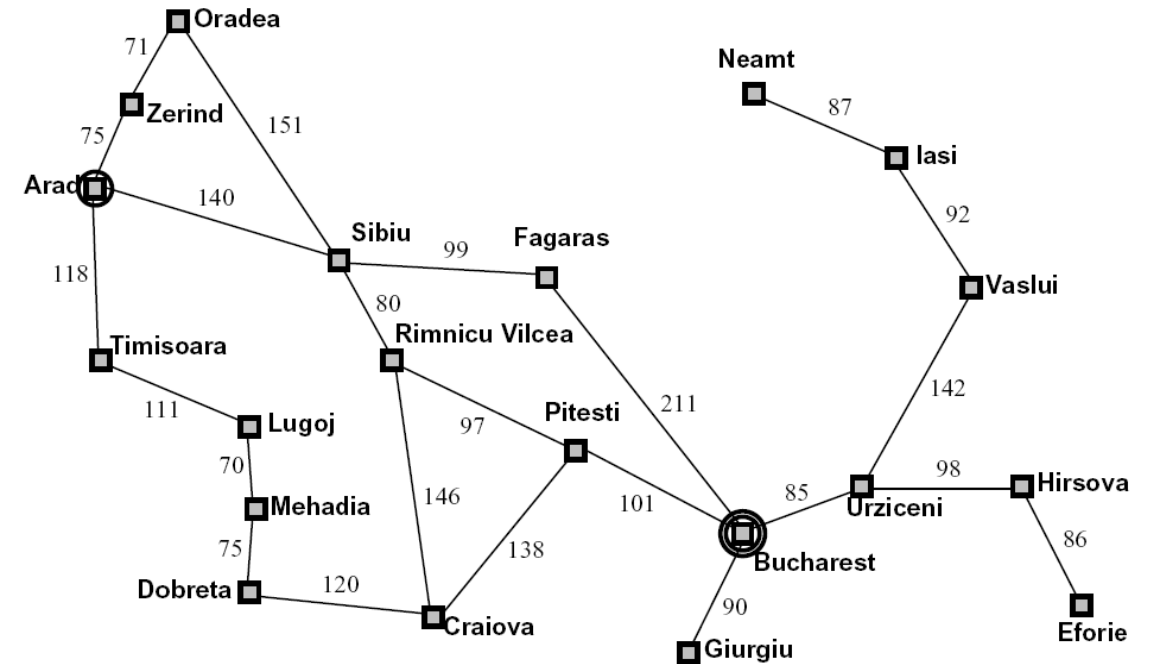
- A **solution** is a sequence of actions (a plan) which transforms the start state to a goal state

Search Problems Are Models



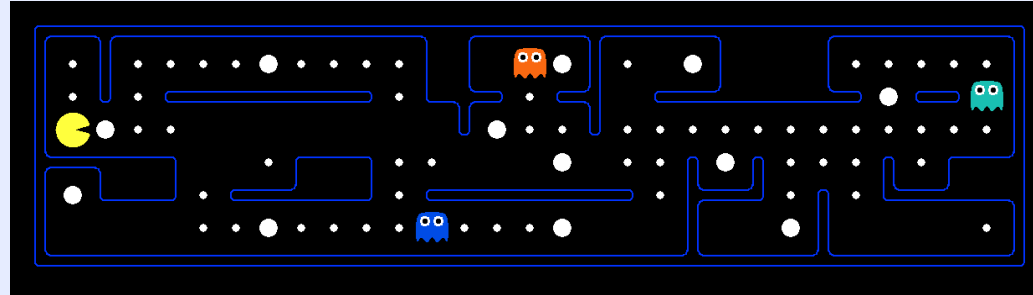
Example: Traveling in Romania

- State space:
 - Cities
- Successor function:
 - Roads: Go to adjacent city with cost = distance
- Start state:
 - Arad
- Goal test:
 - Is state == Bucharest?
- Solution?



What's in a State Space?

The **world state** includes every last detail of the environment

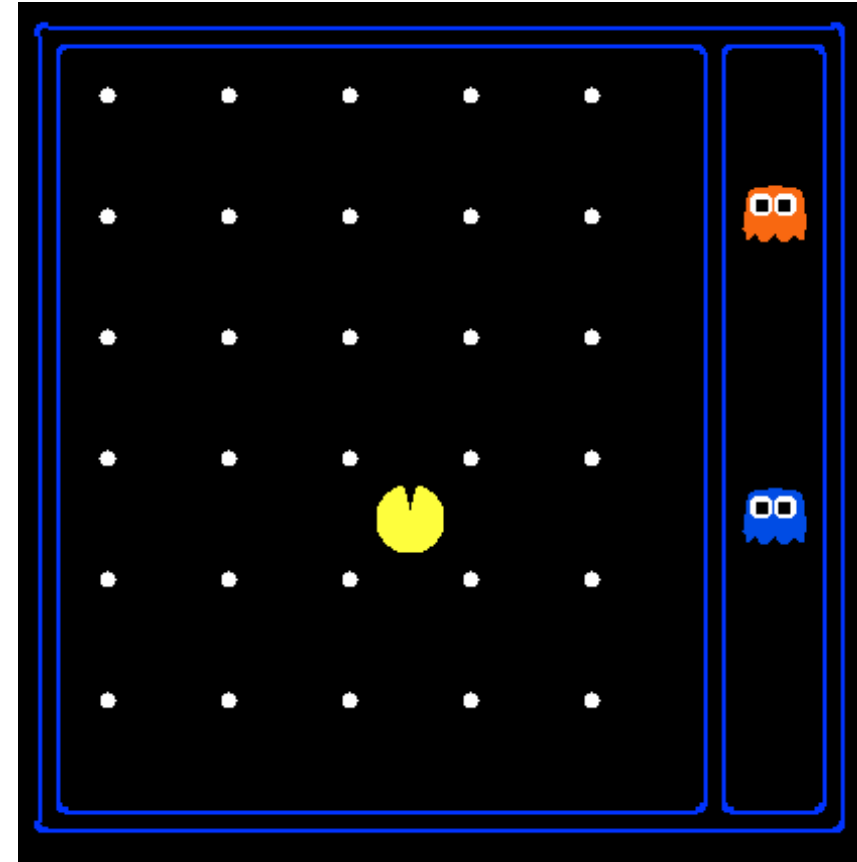


A **search state** keeps only the details needed for planning (abstraction)

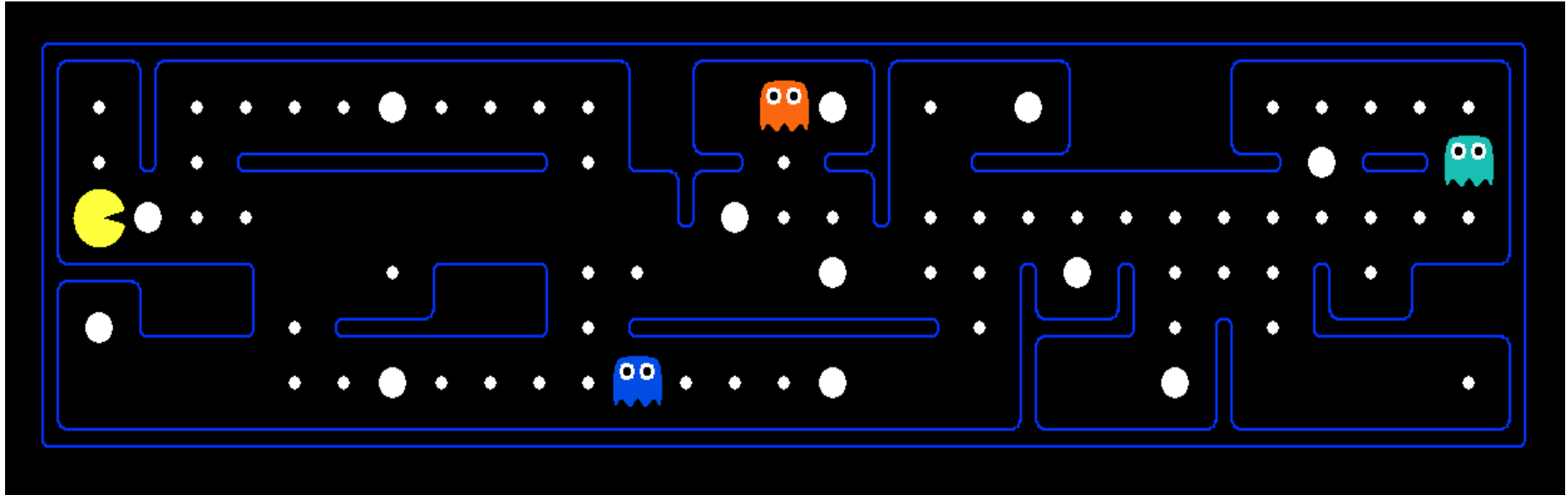
- Problem: Pathing
 - States: (x,y) location
 - Actions: NSEW
 - Successor: update location only
 - Goal test: is $(x,y)=\text{END}$
- Problem: Eat-All-Dots
 - States: $\{(x,y), \text{dot booleans}\}$
 - Actions: NSEW
 - Successor: update location and possibly a dot boolean
 - Goal test: dots all false

State Space Sizes?

- World state:
 - Agent positions: 120
 - Food count: 30
 - Ghost positions: 12
 - Agent facing: NSEW
- How many
 - World states?
 $120 \times (2^{30}) \times (12^2) \times 4$
 - States for pathing?
120
 - States for eat-all-dots?
 $120 \times (2^{30})$

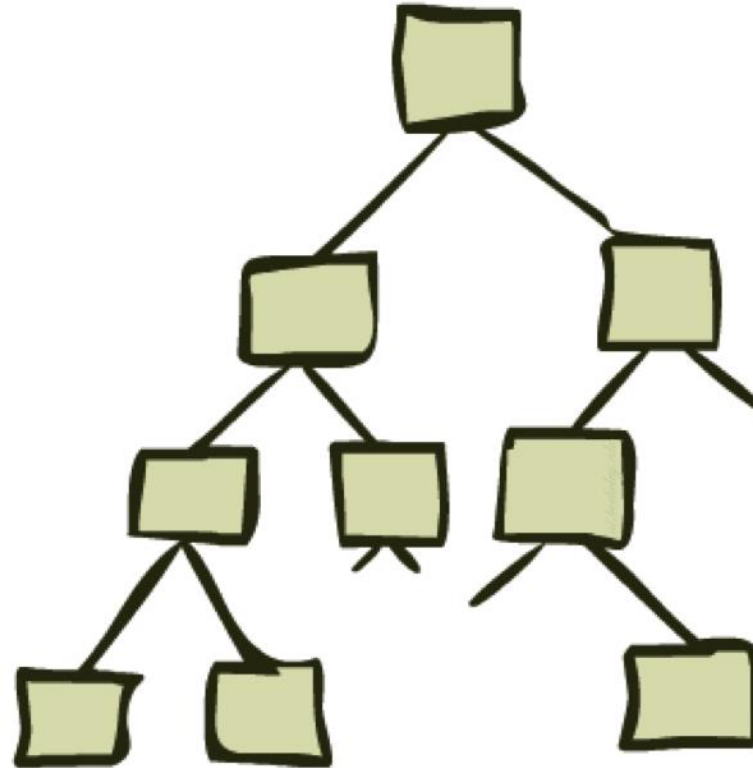


Quiz: Safe Passage



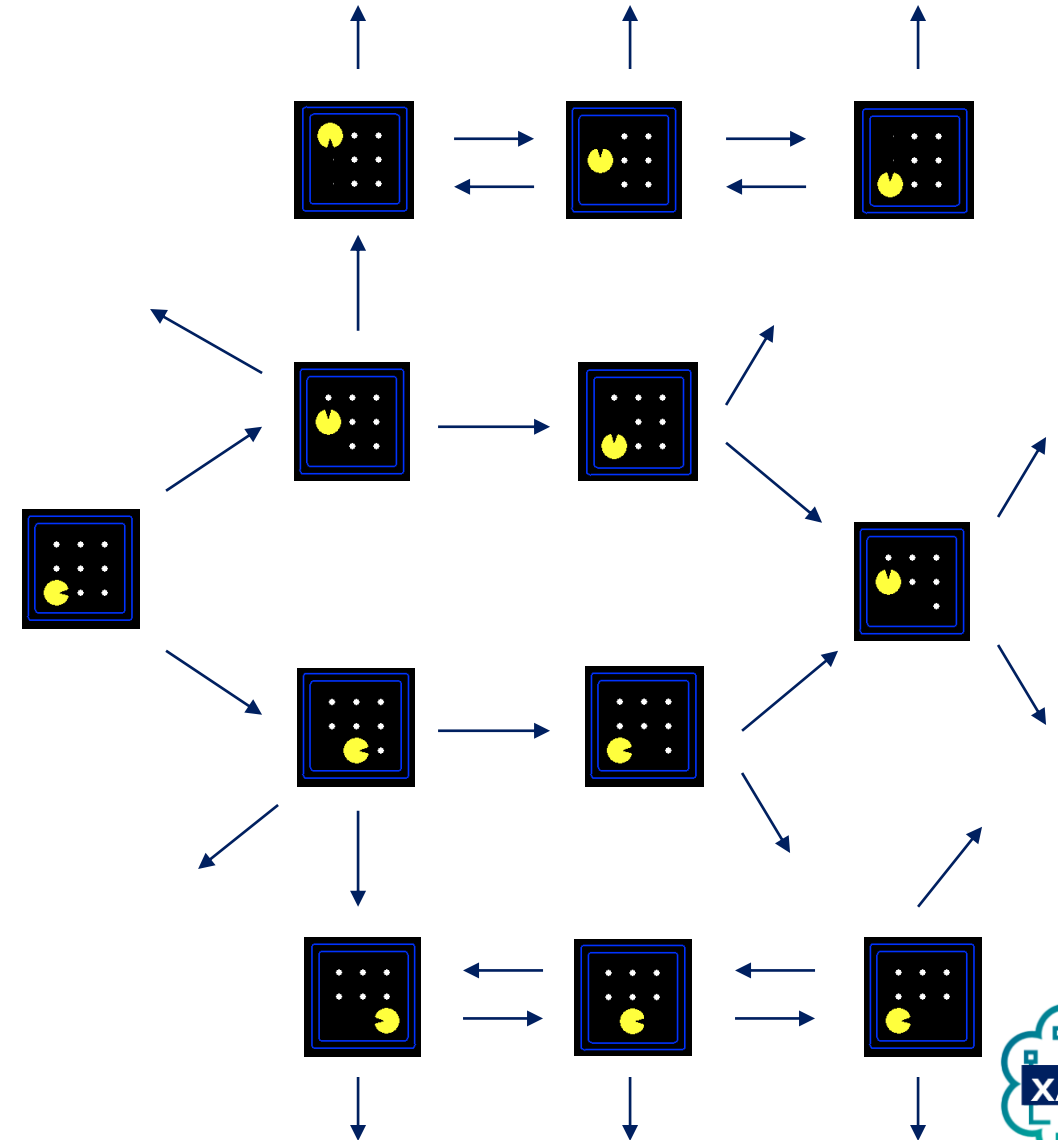
- Problem: eat all dots while keeping the ghosts perma-scared
- What does the state space have to specify?
 - (agent position, dot booleans, power pellet booleans, remaining scared time)

State Space Graphs and Search Trees



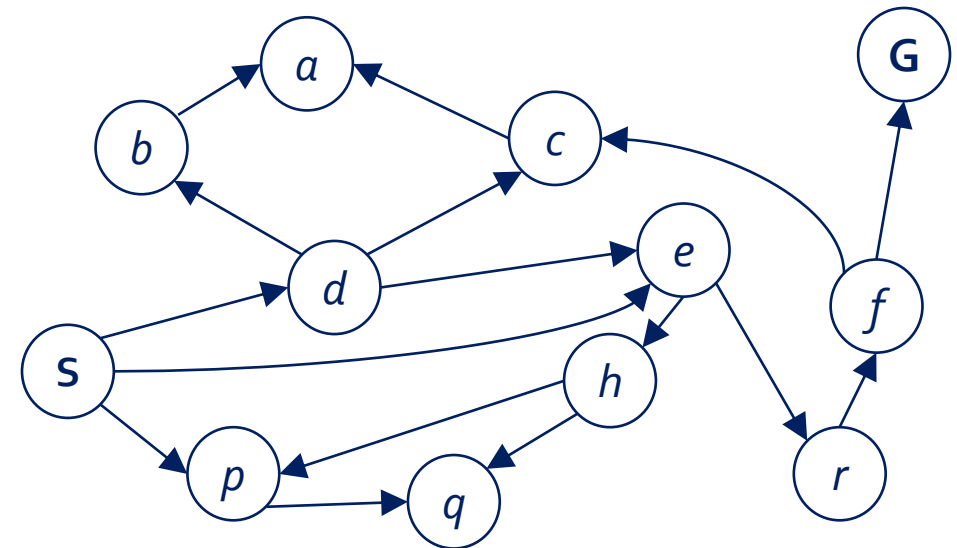
State Space Graphs

- State space graph: A mathematical representation of a search problem
 - Nodes are (abstracted) world configurations
 - Arcs represent successors (action results)
 - The goal test is a set of goal nodes (maybe only one)
- In a state space graph, each state occurs only once!
- We can rarely build this full graph in memory (it's too big), but it's a useful idea



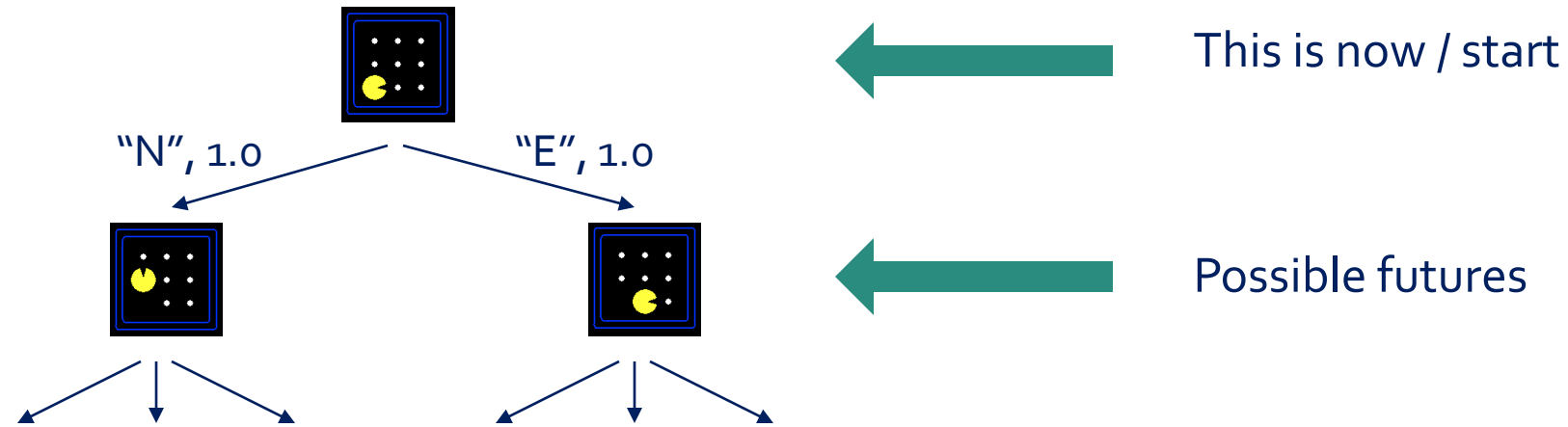
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Tiny search graph for a tiny search problem

Search Trees

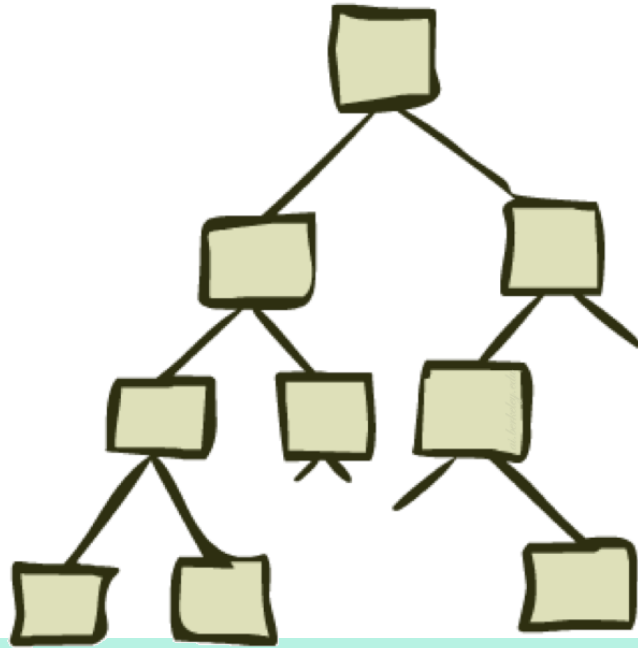


- A search tree:

- A "what if" tree of plans and their outcomes
- The start state is the root node
- Children correspond to successors
- Nodes show states, but correspond to PLANS that achieve those states
- For most problems, we can never actually build the whole tree

Advanced Topics in AI

Next: Tree Search and Graph Search



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