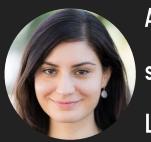
# CS051A

# INTRO TO COMPUTER SCIENCE WITH TOPICS IN AI

## 19: Informed search



Alexandra Papoutsaki she/her/hers Lectures



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he/him/his
Labs

#### TODAY'S LECTURE IN A NUTSHELL

#### Lecture 19: Informed search

- Foxes and chickens
- Search problems
- ▶ Informed search

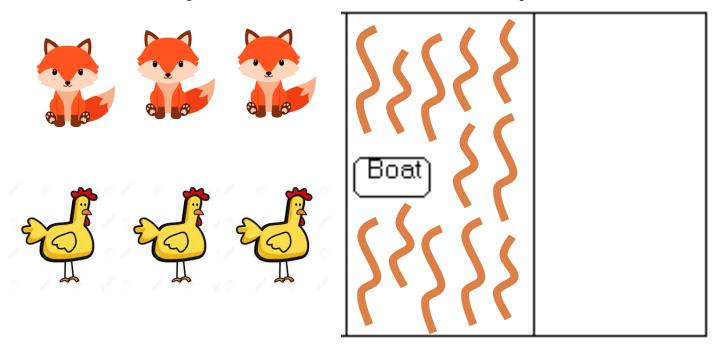
#### Foxes and Chickens

Three foxes and three chickens wish to cross the river. They have a small boat that will carry up to two animals. Everyone can navigate the boat. If at any time the foxes outnumber the chickens on either bank of the river, they will eat the chickens. Find the smallest number of crossings that will allow everyone to cross the river safely.

What is the "state" of this problem (it should capture all possible valid configurations)?

#### Foxes and Chickens

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#### Foxes and Chickens

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FFFCCC B

**FFCC** 

**BFC** 

FC

B FFCC

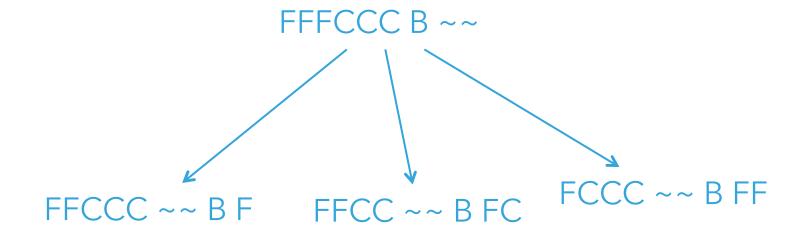
• • •

## Searching for a solution

FFFCCC B ~~

What states can we get to from here?

## Searching for a solution



Next states?

#### Fox and Chickens Solution

```
FFFCCC Bl~~~~~|
FFCC |~~~~|B FC
FFCCC Bl~~~~~| F
CCC | ~~~~ | B FFF
FCCC Bl~~~~~| FF
FC | I~~~~~ | B FFCC
FFCC Bl~~~~~ FC
     I~~~~~IB FCCC
FF
FFF B|~~~~~| CCC
     |~~~~~|B FFCCC
F
FC B|~~~~~| FFCC
       I~~~~~ B FFFCCC
```

How is this solution different than the n-queens problem?

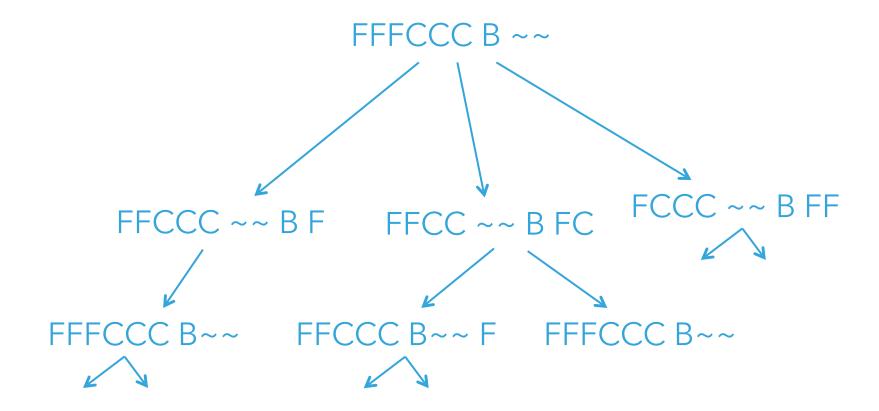
#### Fox and Chickens Solution

```
FFFCCC Bl~~~~~|
FFCC | NAME OF THE PROPERTY OF
FFCCC Bl~~~~~| F
CCC |~~~~|B FFF
FCCC Bl~~~~~| FF
FC | I~~~~~ | B FFCC
FFCC Bl~~~~~ FC
                                                        |~~~~|B FCCC
FF
FFF B|~~~~~| CCC
               |~~~~|B FFCCC
F
FC B|~~~~~| FFCC
                                                                             I~~~~~ B FFFCCC
```

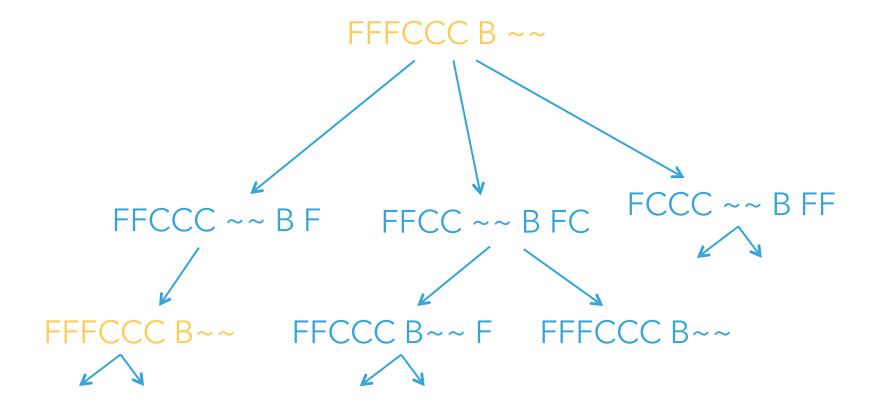
Solution is not a state, but a sequence of actions (or a sequence of states)

## chickens.py

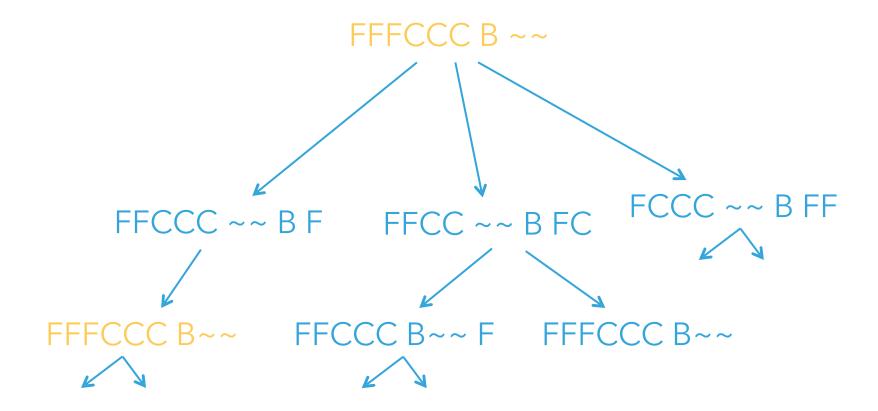
Look at the code that solves the foxes and chickens problem.



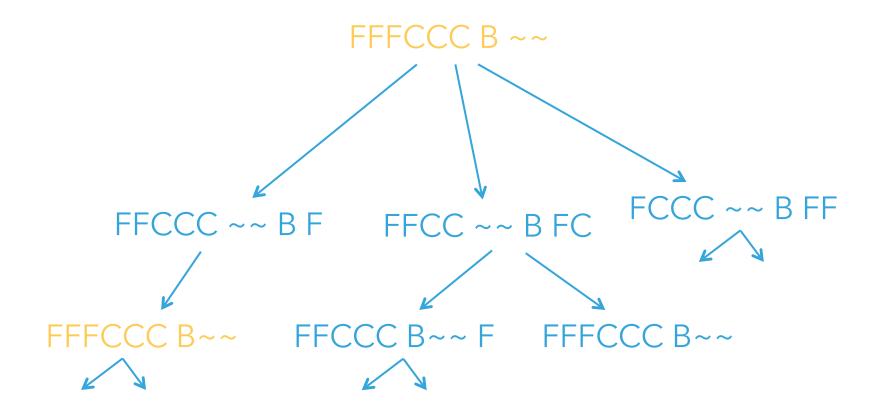
What would happen if we ran DFS here?



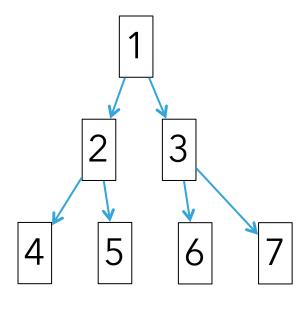
If we always go left first, will continue forever!



Does BFS have this problem?



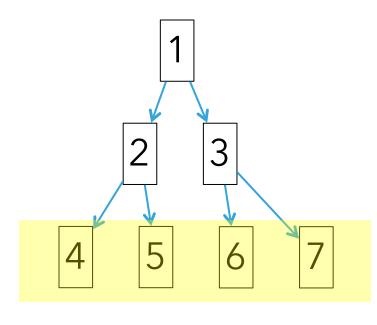
▶ Why do we use DFS then, and not BFS?



Consider a search problem where each state has two states you can reach

Assume the goal state involves 20 actions, i.e. moving between ~20 states

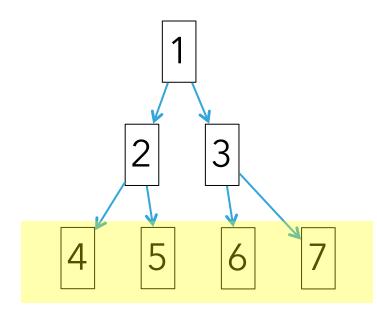
How big can the queue get for BFS?



Consider a search problem where each state has two states you can reach

Assume the goal state involves 20 actions, i.e. moving between ~20 states

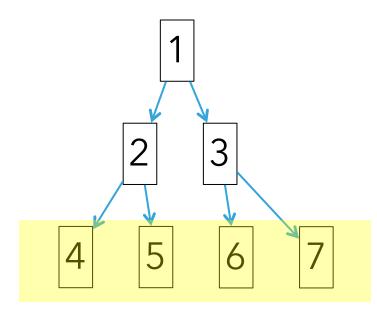
At any point, need to remember roughly a level



Consider a search problem where each state has two states you can reach

Assume the goal state involves 20 actions, i.e. moving between ~20 states

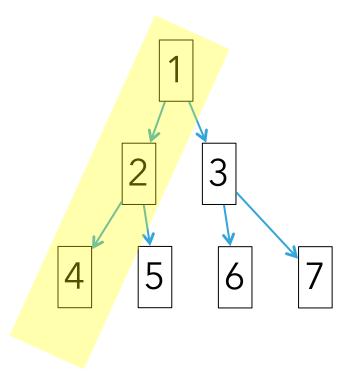
How big does this get?



Consider a search problem where each state has two states you can reach

Assume the goal state involves 20 actions, i.e. moving between ~20 states

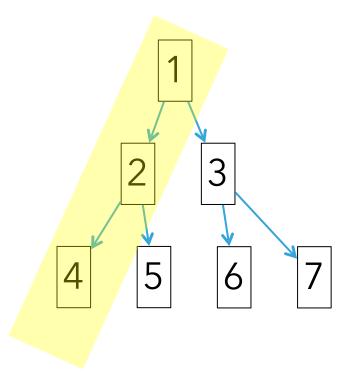
Doubles every level we have to go deeper. For 20 actions that is  $2^{20} = \sim 1$  million states!



Consider a search problem where each state has two states you can reach

Assume the goal state involves 20 actions, i.e. moving between ~20 states

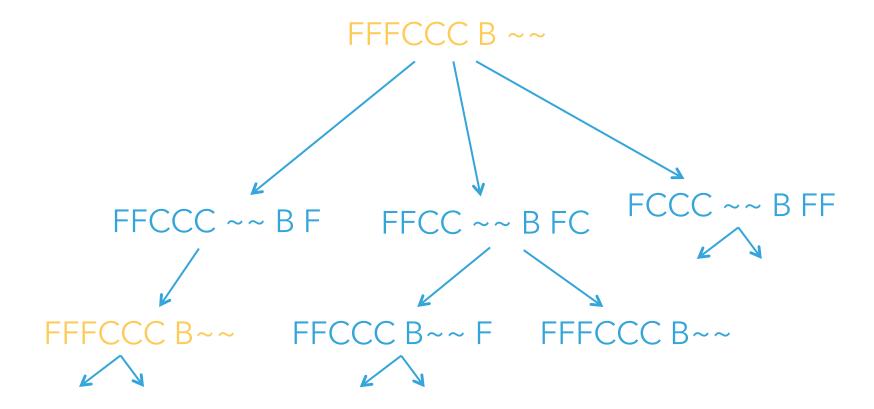
How many states would DFS keep on the stack?



Consider a search problem where each state has two states you can reach

Assume the goal state involves 20 actions, i.e. moving between ~20 states

Only one path through the tree, roughly 20 states



If we always go left first, will continue forever!

Solution?

## DFS avoiding repeats

```
def dfs(state, visited):
    # note that we've visited this state
    visited[str(state)] = True
    if state.is_goal():
        return [state]
    else:
        result = []
        for s in state.next_states():
            # check if we've visited a state already
            if not(str(s) in visited):
                result += dfs(s, visited)
        return result
```

#### TODAY'S LECTURE IN A NUTSHELL

#### Lecture 19: Informed search

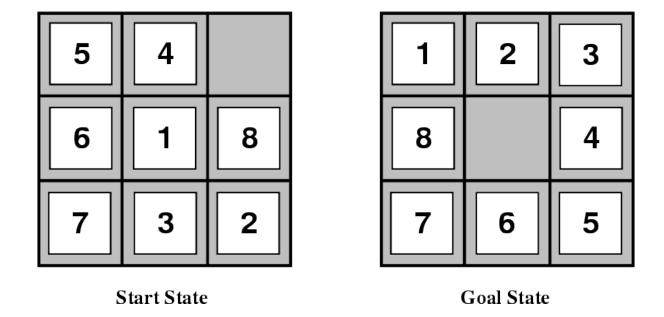
- Foxes and chickens
- Search problems
- Informed search

## Other search problems

What problems have you seen that could be posed as search problems by defining:

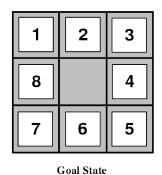
- What is the state
- Start state
- Goal state
- State-space/transition between states

## 8-puzzle



## 8-puzzle

goal



- state representation?
- start state?
- state-space/transitions?

## 8-puzzle

#### state:

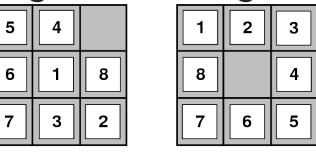
all 3 x 3 configurations of the tiles on the board

#### transitions between states:

Move Blank Square Left, Right, Up or Down.

This is a more efficient encoding than moving each

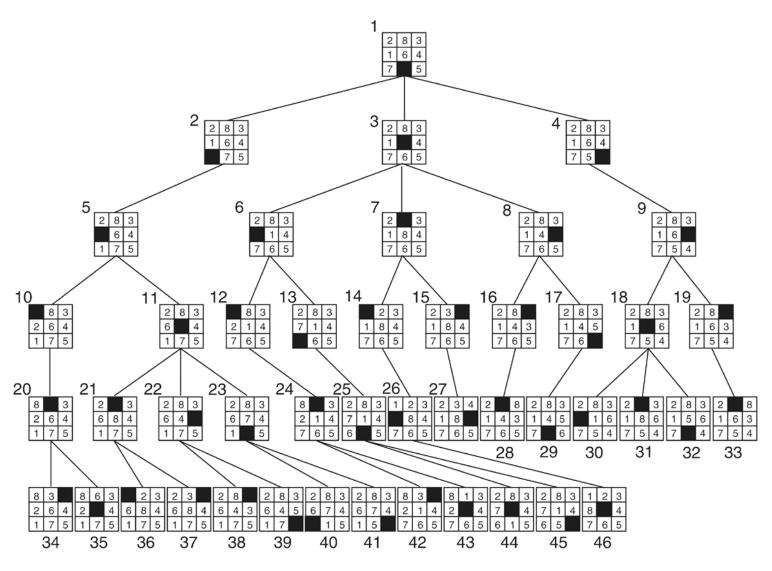
of the 8 distinct tiles



Start State

Goal State





Goal

## Cryptarithmetic

Find an assignment of digits (0, ..., 9) to letters so that a given arithmetic expression is true. examples:

```
FORTY
+ TEN
+ TEN
----
SIXTY
F=2, O=9, R=7, etc.
```

## Cryptarithmetic

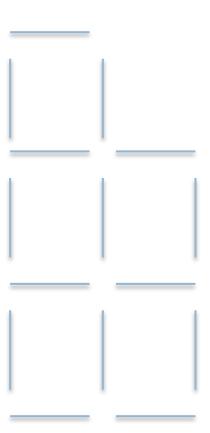
Find an assignment of digits (0, ..., 9) to letters so that a given arithmetic expression is true. examples:

FORTY	Solution:	29786
+ TEN		850
+ TEN		850
SIXTY		31486

F=2, O=9, R=7, etc.

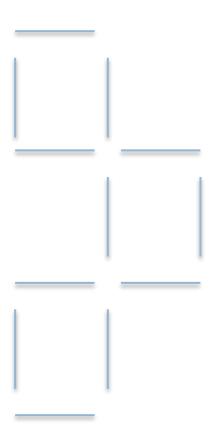
#### Remove 3 match sticks

• Given the following configuration of sticks, remove exactly 3 sticks in such a way that the remaining configuration forms exactly 3 squares.



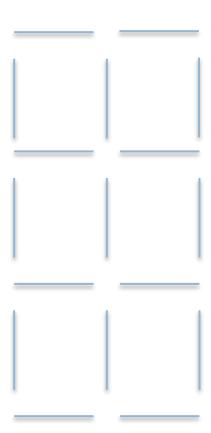
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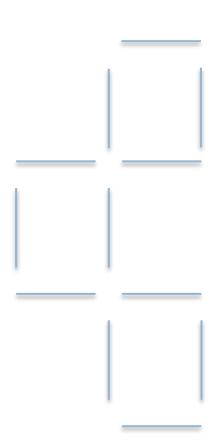
#### Remove 5 match sticks

• Given the following configuration of sticks, remove exactly 5 sticks in such a way that the remaining configuration forms exactly 3 squares.



#### Remove 5 match sticks

Given the following configuration of sticks, remove exactly 5 sticks in such a way that the remaining configuration forms exactly 3 squares.



## Water Jug Problem

Given a full 5-gallon jug and a full 2-gallon jug, fill the 2-gallon jug with exactly one gallon of water.



# Operator table



Name	Cond.	Transition	Effect
Empty5	_	(x,y)→(0,y)	Empty 5-gal. jug
Empty2	_	(x,y)→(x,0)	Empty 2-gal. jug
2to5	x ≤ 3	(x,2)→(x+2,0)	Pour 2-gal. into 5-gal.
5to2	x ≥ 2	(x,0)→(x-2,2)	Pour 5-gal. into 2-gal.
5to2part	y < 2	(1,y)→(0,y+1)	Pour partial 5-gal. into 2- gal.

# 8-puzzle revisited

How hard is this problem?

1	3	8
4		7
6	5	2

# 8-puzzle revisited

- The average depth of a solution for an 8-puzzle is 22 moves
- An exhaustive search requires searching  $\sim 3^{22}$  states
  - ▶ BFS: 10 terabytes of memory
  - DFS: 8 hours (assuming one million nodes/second)
- Can we do better?
- Is DFS and BFS intelligent?

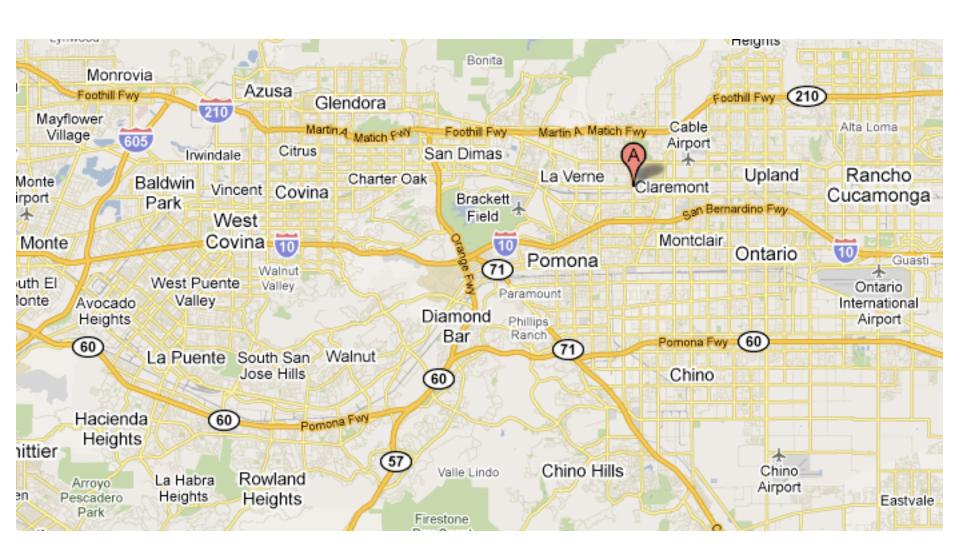
1	3	8
4		7
6	5	2

### TODAY'S LECTURE IN A NUTSHELL

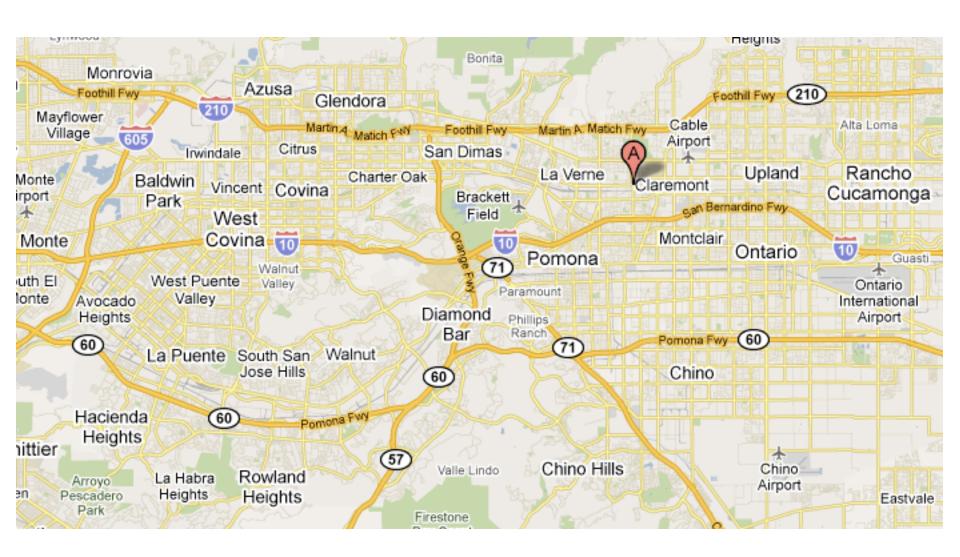
## Lecture 19: Informed search

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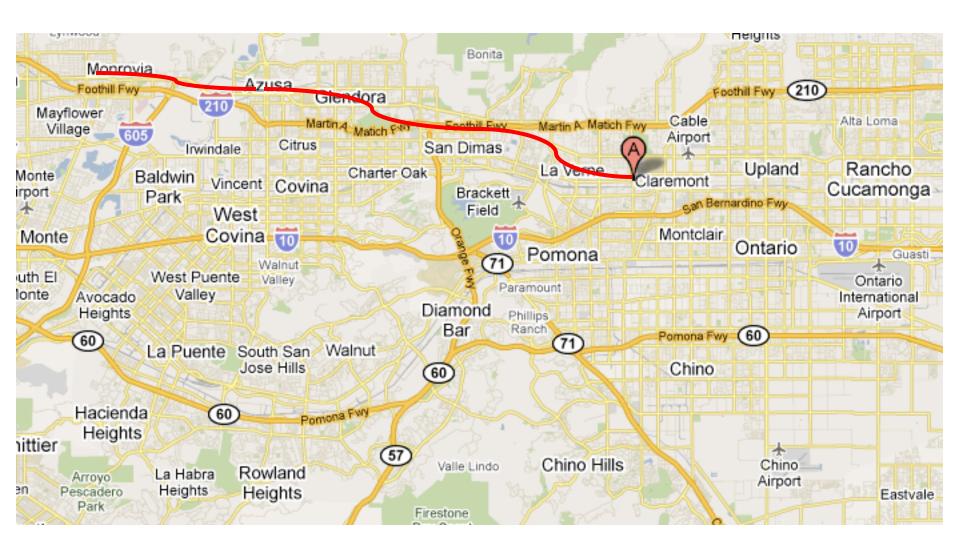
# How do you think google maps does it?



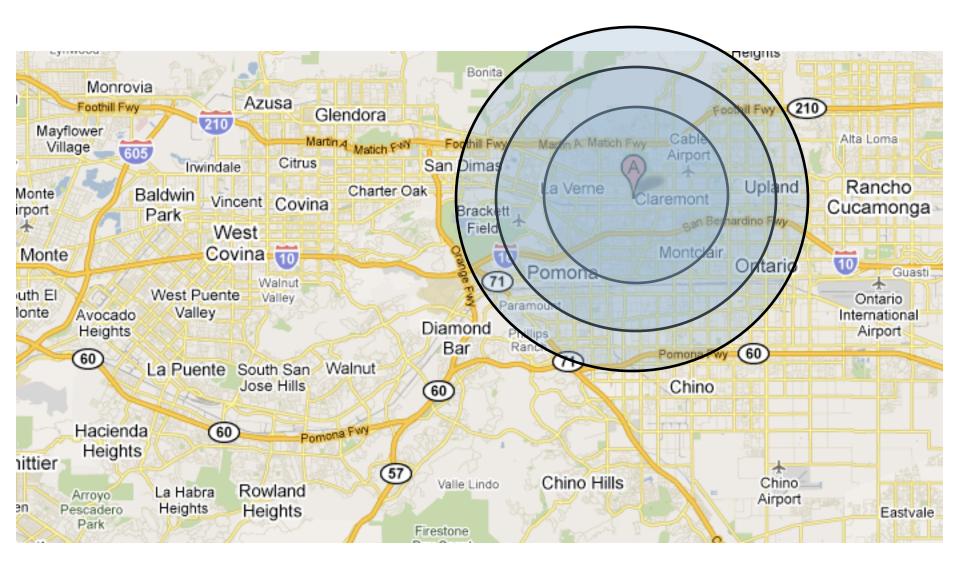
# What would the search algorithms do?



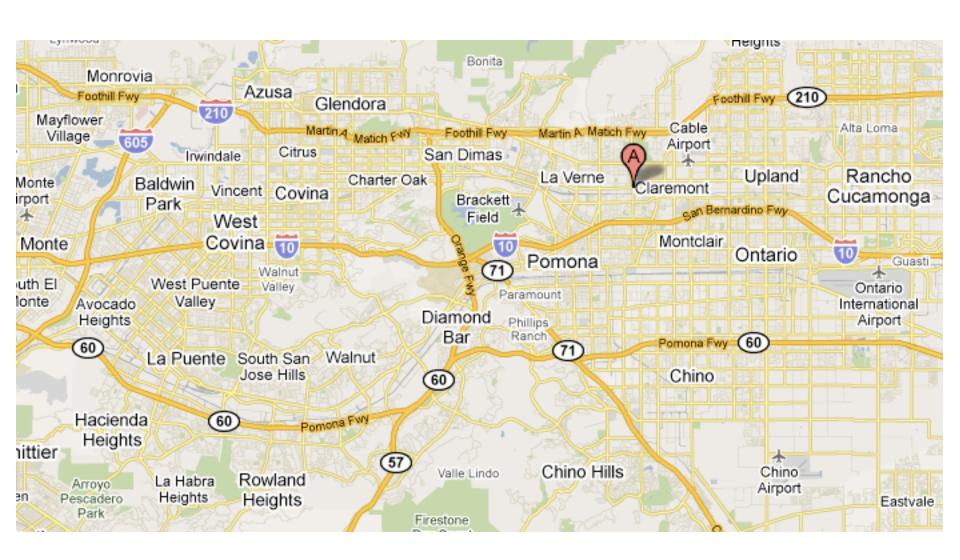
#### **DFS**



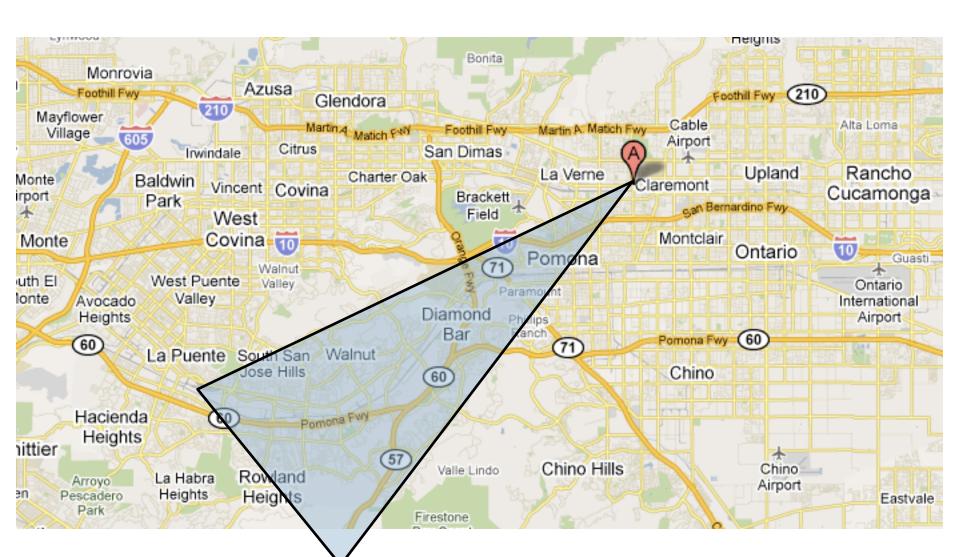
#### **BFS**



## Ideas?



# We'd like to bias search towards the actual solution



#### INFORMED SEARCH

### Informed search

- Order to\_visit based on some knowledge of the world that estimates how "good" a state is
  - h(n) is called an evaluation function

- Best-first search
  - rank to\_visit based on h(n)
  - take the most desirable state in to\_visit first
  - different approaches depending on how we define h(n)

#### Heuristic

- Merriam-Webster's Online Dictionary
  - Heuristic (pron. \hyu-'ris-tik\): adj. [from Greek heuriskein to discover.] involving or serving as an aid to learning, discovery, or problem-solving by experimental and especially trial-and-error methods

- ▶ The Free On-line Dictionary of Computing (2/19/13)
  - heuristic 1. Of or relating to a usually speculative formulation serving as a guide in the investigation or solution of a problem: "The historian discovers the past by the judicious use of such a heuristic device as the 'ideal type'" (Karl J. Weintraub).

#### INFORMED SEARCH

# Heuristic function: h(n)

- An estimate of how close the node is to a goal
- Uses domain-specific knowledge!
- Examples
  - Map path finding?
    - straight-line distance from the node to the goal ("as the crow flies")
  - ▶ 8-puzzle?
    - how many tiles are out of place
    - > sum of the "distances" of the out of place tiles
  - Foxes and Chickens?
    - number of passengers on the starting bank

### TODAY'S LECTURE IN A NUTSHELL

# Lecture 19: Informed search

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- ▶ Informed search

### Resources

chickens.py

#### Homework

Assignment 9 (cont'd)