

A^* and Branch-and-Bound Search

CPSC 322 Lecture 7

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Textbook §2.5

Lecture Overview

Recap

A^* Search

Optimality of A^*

Optimal Efficiency of A^*

Heuristic Search

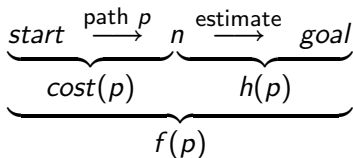
- ▶ $h(n)$ is an estimate of the cost of the shortest path from node n to a goal node.
- ▶ $h(n)$ uses only readily obtainable information (that is easy to compute) about a node.
- ▶ **Admissible heuristic:** $h(n)$ is an underestimate if there is no path from n to a goal that has path length less than $h(n)$.
- ▶ How to make a heuristic: generally, drop or relax constraints from the original problem.

Best-First Search

- ▶ Best-First search selects a path on the frontier with minimal h -value.
- ▶ It treats the frontier as a priority queue ordered by h .
- ▶ This is a **greedy** approach: it always takes the path which appears locally best
- ▶ It is neither complete nor optimal.

A* Search

- ▶ A* search uses both path cost and heuristic values
 - ▶ $cost(p)$ is the cost of the path p .
 - ▶ $h(p)$ estimates of the cost from the end of p to a goal.
- ▶ Let $f(p) = cost(p) + h(p)$.
 - ▶ $f(p)$ estimates the total path cost of going from a start node to a goal via p .



A* Search Algorithm

- ▶ A* is a mix of lowest-cost-first and Best-First search.
- ▶ It treats the frontier as a priority queue ordered by $f(p)$.
- ▶ It always selects the node on the frontier with the lowest estimated **total** distance.

Analysis of A*

Let's assume that arc costs are strictly positive.

- ▶ **Completeness:** yes.
- ▶ **Time complexity:** $O(b^m)$
 - ▶ the heuristic could be completely uninformative and the edge costs could all be the same, meaning that A* does the same thing as BFS
- ▶ **Space complexity:** $O(b^m)$
 - ▶ like BFS, A* maintains a frontier which grows with the size of the tree
- ▶ **Optimality:** yes.

Optimality¹ of A*

If A* returns a solution, that solution is guaranteed to be optimal, as long as

- ▶ the branching factor is finite
- ▶ arc costs are non-negative
- ▶ $h(n)$ is an underestimate of the length of the shortest path from n to a goal node.

¹Some literature, and the textbook, uses the word “admissibility” here.▶

Why is A* optimal?

Theorem

If A* selects a path p , p is the shortest (i.e., lowest-cost) path.

- ▶ Assume for contradiction that some other path p' is actually the shortest path to a goal
- ▶ Consider the moment just before p is chosen from the frontier. Some part of path p' will also be on the frontier; let's call this partial path p'' .
- ▶ Because p was expanded before p'' , $f(p) \leq f(p'')$.
- ▶ Because p is a goal, $h(p) = 0$. Thus $cost(p) \leq cost(p'') + h(p'')$.
- ▶ Because h is admissible, $cost(p'') + h(p'') \leq cost(p')$ for any path p' to a goal that extends p''
- ▶ Thus $cost(p) \leq cost(p')$ for any other path p' to a goal. This contradicts our assumption that p' is the shortest path.

Optimal Efficiency of A*

- ▶ In fact, we can prove something even stronger about A*: in a sense (given the particular heuristic that is available) no search algorithm could do better!
- ▶ **Optimal Efficiency:** Among all optimal algorithms that start from the same start node and use the same heuristic h , A* expands the minimal number of nodes.
 - ▶ problem: A* could be unlucky about how it breaks ties.
 - ▶ So let's define optimal efficiency as expanding the minimal number of nodes n for which $f(n) < f^*$, where f^* is the cost of the shortest path.

Why is A^* optimally efficient?

Theorem

A^* is optimally efficient.

- ▶ Let f^* be the cost of the shortest path to a goal. Consider any algorithm A' which has the same start node as A^* , uses the same heuristic and fails to expand some node n' expanded by A^* for which $cost(n') + h(n') < f^*$. Assume that A' is optimal.
- ▶ Consider a different search problem which is identical to the original and on which h returns the same estimate for each node, except that n' has a child node n'' which is a goal node, and the true cost of the path to n'' is $f(n')$.
 - ▶ that is, the edge from n' to n'' has a cost of $h(n')$: the heuristic is exactly right about the cost of getting from n' to a goal.
- ▶ A' would behave identically on this new problem.
 - ▶ The only difference between the new problem and the original problem is beyond node n' , which A' does not expand.
- ▶ Cost of the path to n'' is lower than cost of the path found by A' .
- ▶ This violates our assumption that A' is optimal.