



## Search: recap



## Modeling: Transportation example

### Example: transportation

Street with blocks numbered 1 to  $n$ .  
Walking from  $s$  to  $s + 1$  takes 1 minute.  
Taking a magic tram from  $s$  to  $2s$  takes 2 minutes.  
How to travel from 1 to  $n$  in the least time?

## Inference

### Algorithms

Tree Search

Dynamic Programming

Uniform Cost Search

Programming and Correctness of UCS

A\*

A\* Relaxations

## Dynamic programming



**Key idea: state**

A **state** is a summary of all the past actions sufficient to choose future actions **optimally**.

past actions (all cities) 1 3 4 6

state (current city) 1 3 4 6

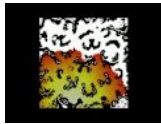
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## A\* algorithm

Add in heuristic estimate of future costs.

UCS in action:



A\* in action:



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How do we get good heuristics? Just relax...



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## Relaxation (breaking the rules)

A framework for producing consistent heuristics.



**Key idea: relaxation**

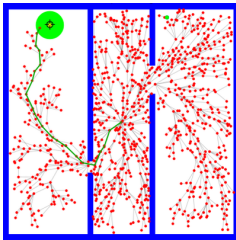
Constraints make life hard. Get rid of them.  
But this is just for the heuristic!



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## Outlook: Sampling Based Planning Algorithms



Probabilistic Roadmaps (PRM) and Rapidly exploring Random Trees (RRT)

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## Next time: MDPs



When actions have unknown consequences...

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