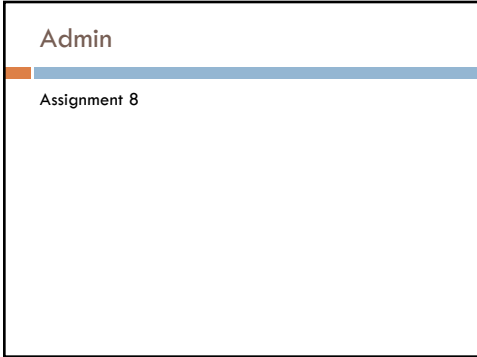


SEARCH

David Kauchak
CSS1A – Fall 2025

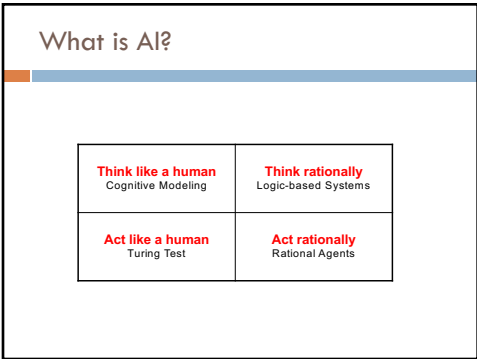
1



Admin

Assignment 8

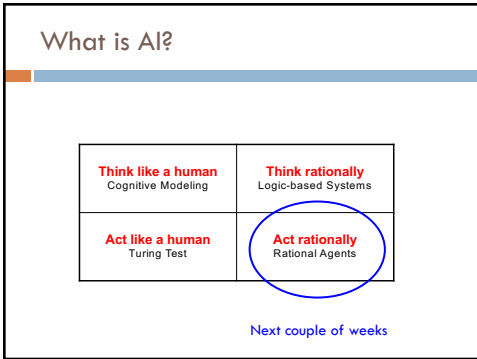
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What is AI?

Think like a human Cognitive Modeling	Think rationally Logic-based Systems
Act like a human Turing Test	Act rationally Rational Agents

3

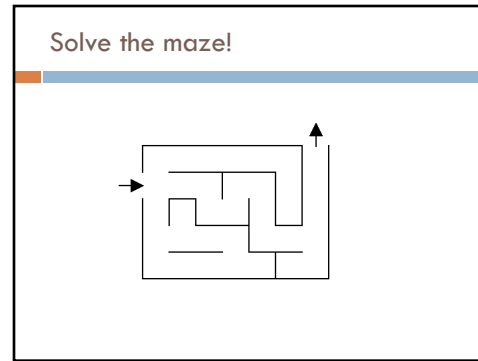


What is AI?

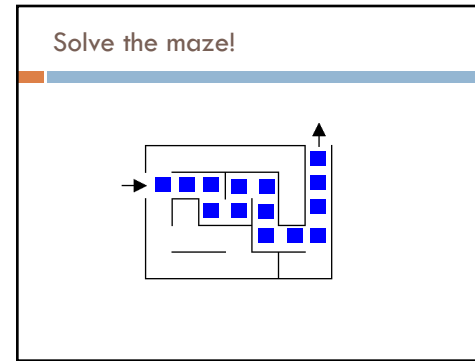
Think like a human Cognitive Modeling	Think rationally Logic-based Systems
Act like a human Turing Test	Act rationally Rational Agents

Next couple of weeks

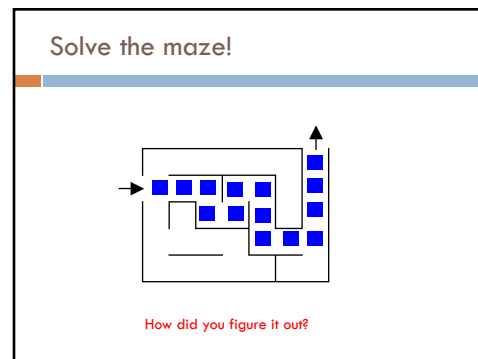
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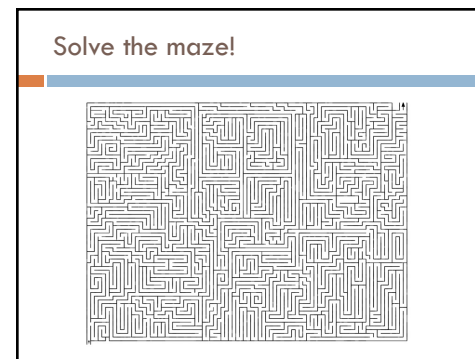
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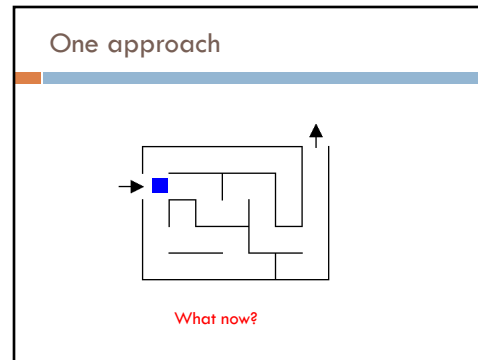
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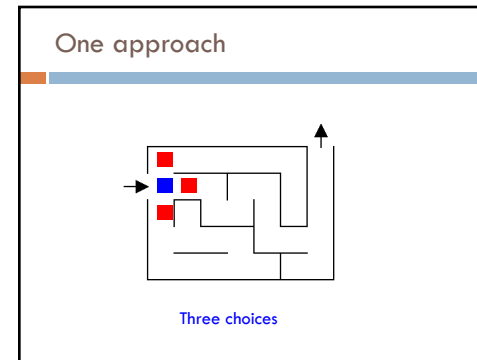
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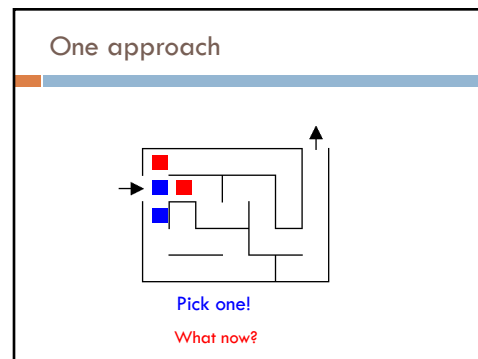
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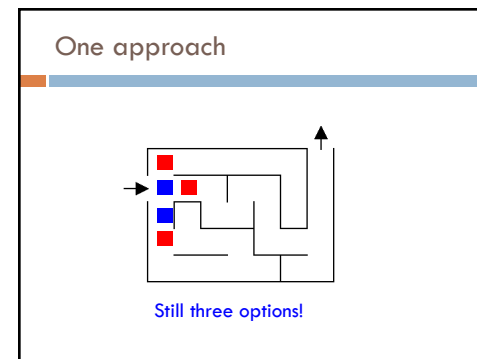
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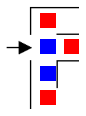


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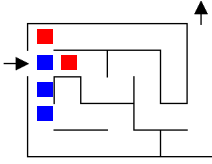
One approach



Still three options!
Which would you explore/pick?

13

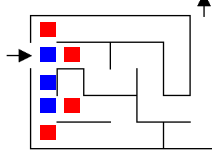
One approach



Most people go down a single path until
they realize that it's wrong

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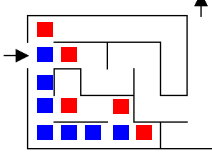
One approach



Keep exploring

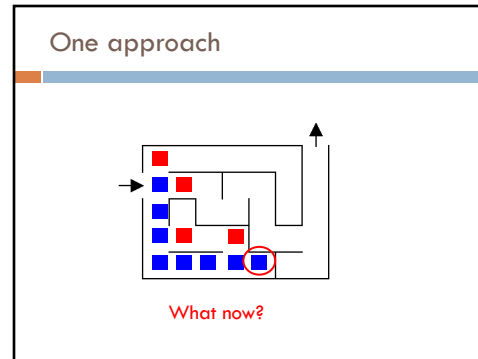
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One approach

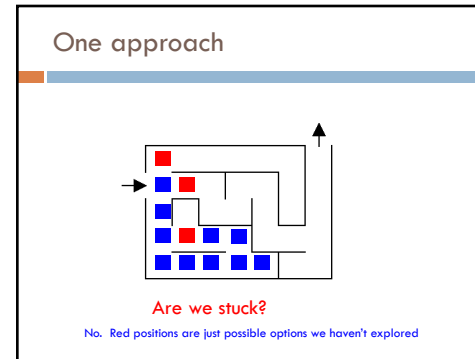


Keep exploring

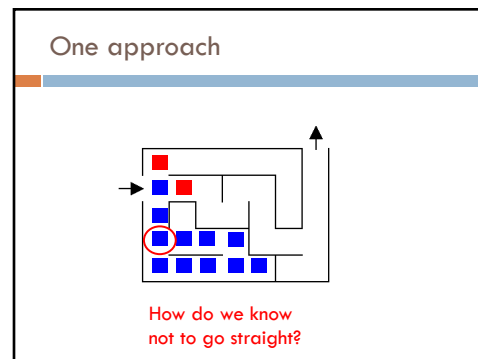
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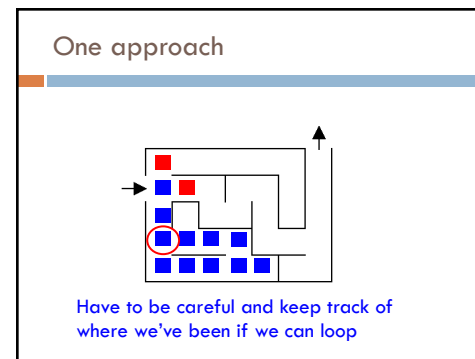
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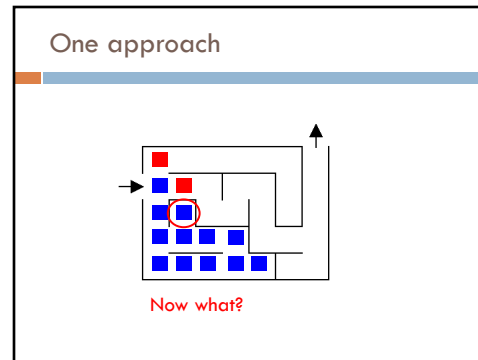
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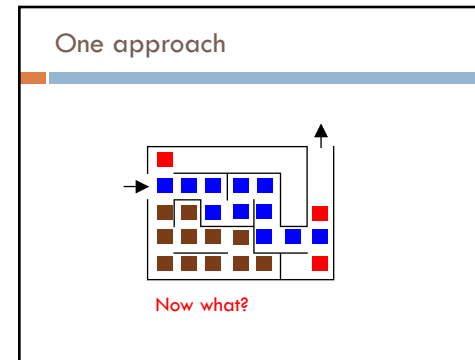
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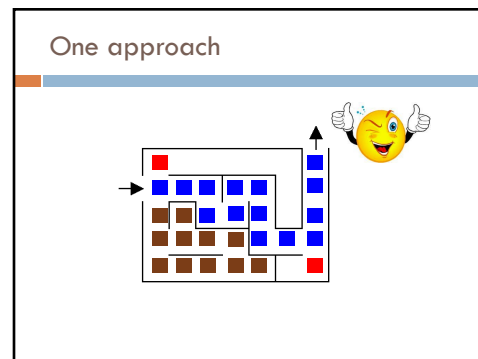
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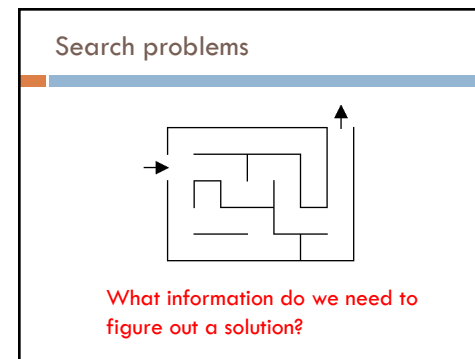
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Search problems

Where to start

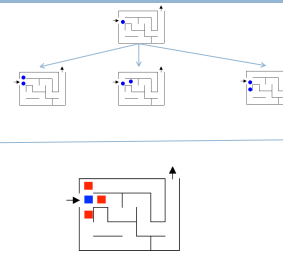
Where to finish (goal)

What the "world" (in this case a maze) looks like

- We'll define the world as a collection of *discrete* states
- States are connected if we can get from one state to another by taking a particular action
- This is called the "state space"

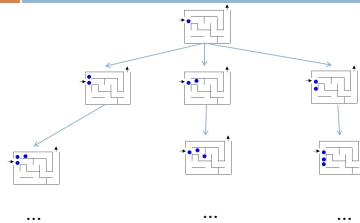
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State space example



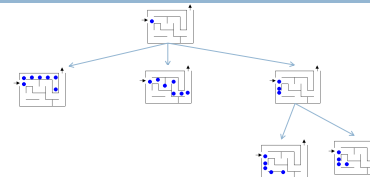
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State space example



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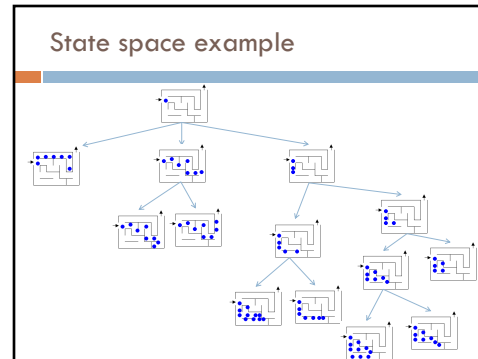
State space example



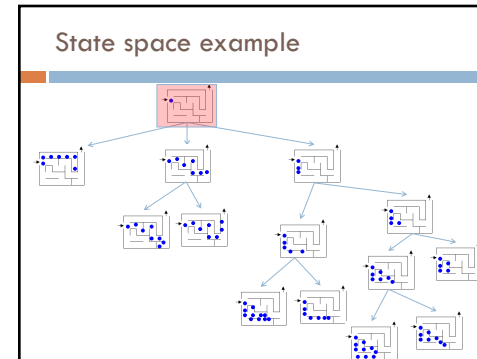
For a given problem, still could have different state-spaces

How many more states are there?

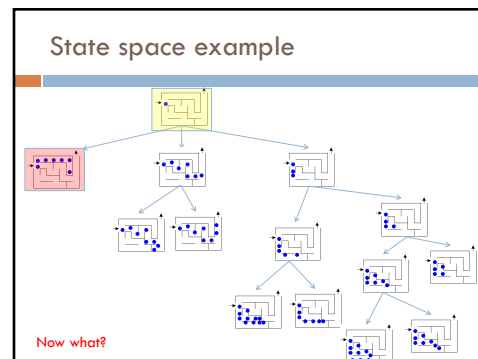
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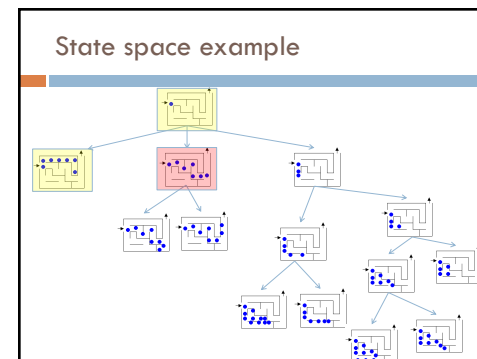
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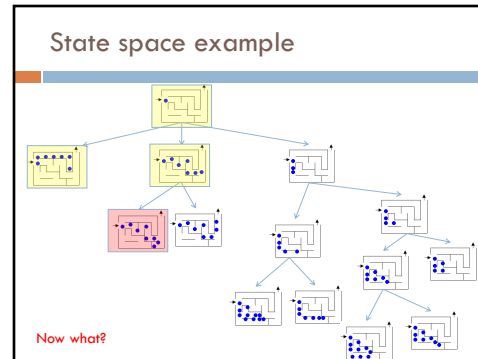
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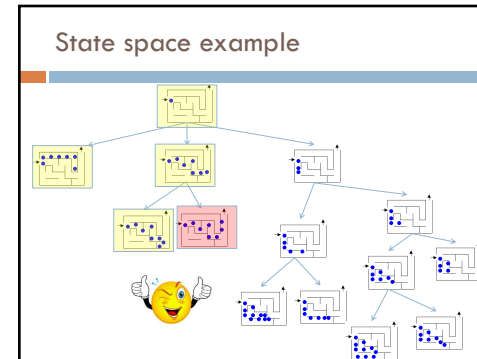
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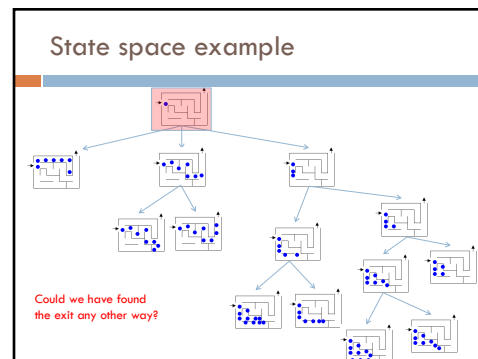
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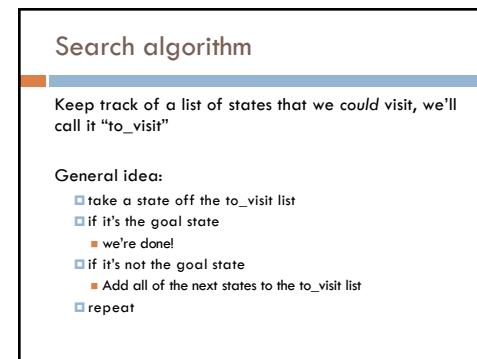
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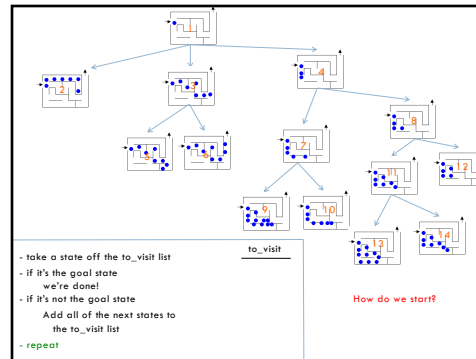
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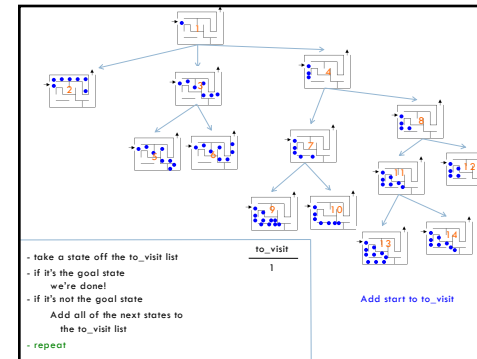
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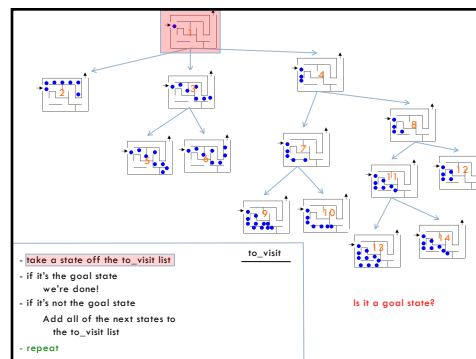
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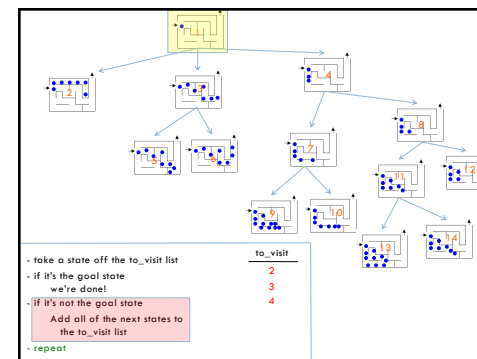
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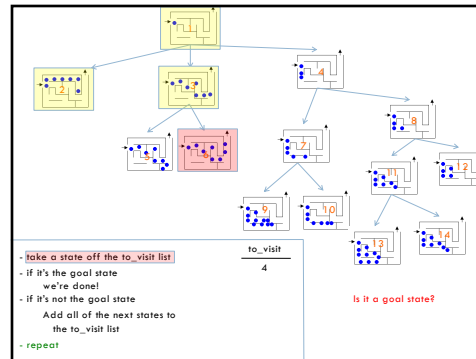
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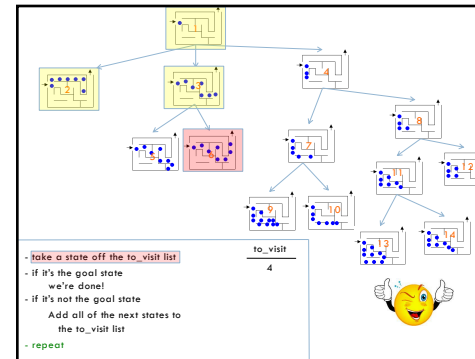
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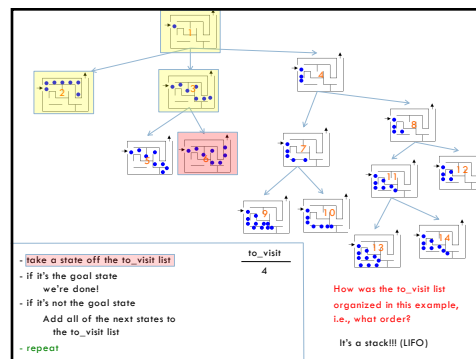




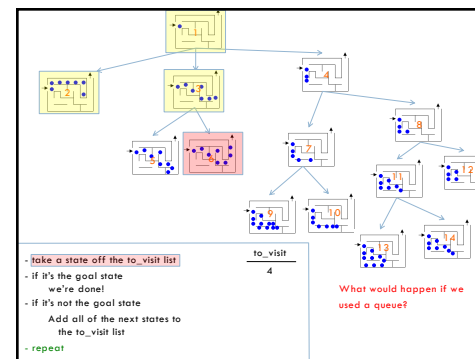
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Search algorithms

add the start state to to_visit

Repeat

- take a state off the to_visit list
- if it's the goal state
 - we're done!
- if it's not the goal state
 - Add all of the next states to the to_visit list

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Search algorithms

add the start state to to_visit

Repeat

- take a state off the to_visit list
- if it's the goal state
 - we're done!
- if it's not the goal state
 - Add all of the next states to the to_visit list

Depth first search (DFS): to_visit is a stack
Breadth first search (BFS): to_visit is a queue

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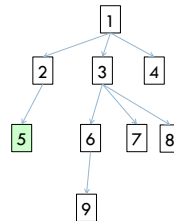
What order will BFS and DFS visit the states assuming states are added to to_visit left to right?

add the start state to to_visit

Repeat

- take a state off the to_visit list
- if it's the goal state
 - we're done!
- if it's not the goal state
 - Add all of the successive states to the to_visit list

Depth first search (DFS): to_visit is a stack
Breadth first search (BFS): to_visit is a queue



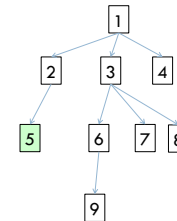
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What order will BFS and DFS visit the states?

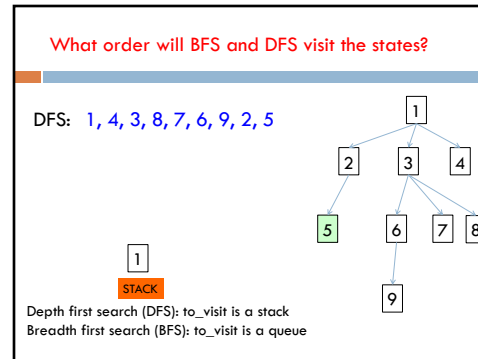
DFS: 1, 4, 3, 8, 7, 6, 9, 2, 5

Why not 1, 2, 5?

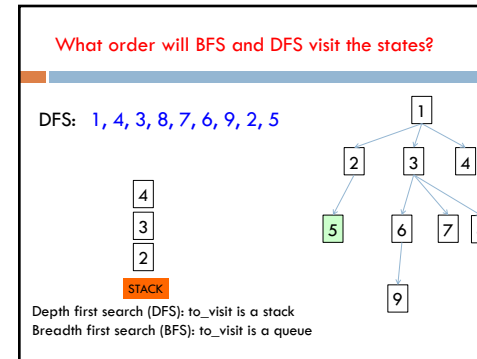
Depth first search (DFS): to_visit is a stack
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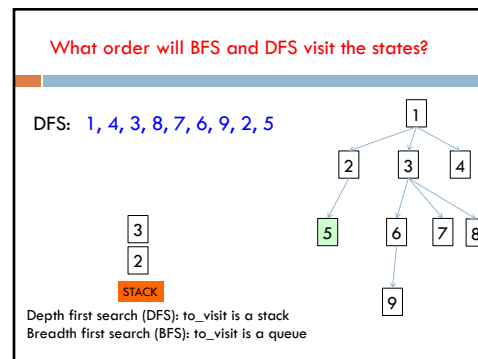
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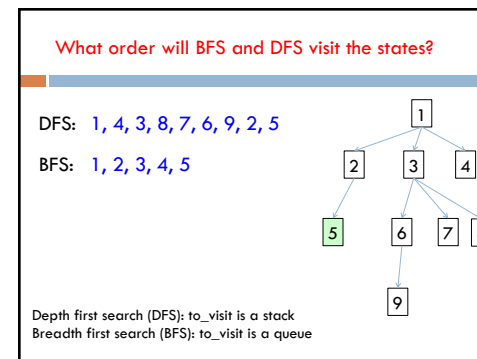
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Implementing state space

What the "world" (in this case a maze) looks like

- We'll define the world as a collection of *discrete* states
- States are connected if we can get from one state to another by taking a particular action
- This is called the "state space"

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Implementing state space

What the "world" (in this case a maze) looks like

- We'll define the world as a collection of *discrete* states
- States are connected if we can get from one state to another by taking a particular action
- This is called the "state space"

State:

- Is this the goal state? (*is_goal*)
- What states are connected to this state? (*next_states*)

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Search variants implemented

add the start state to to_visit

Repeat

- take a state off the to_visit list
- if it's the goal state
 - we're done!
- if it's not the goal state
 - Add all of the successive states to the to_visit list

```
def dfs(start_state):
    s = Stack()
    return search(start_state, s)

def bfs(start_state):
    q = Queue()
    return search(start_state, q)

def search(start_state, to_visit):
    to_visit.add(start_state)

    while not to_visit.is_empty():
        current = to_visit.remove()

        if current.is_goal():
            return current
        else:
            for s in current.next_states():
                to_visit.add(s)

    return None
```

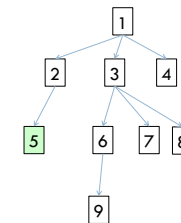
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What order would this variant visit the states?

```
def search(state):
    if state.is_goal():
        return state
    else:
        for s in state.next_states():
            result = search(s)
            if result != None:
                return result

        return None
```

1, 2, 5



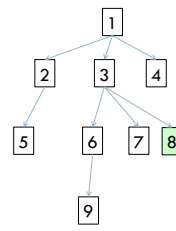
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What order would this variant visit the states?

```
def search(state):
    if state.is_goal():
        return state
    else:
        for s in state.next_states():
            result = search(s)
            if result != None:
                return result
        return None
```

1, 2, 5, 3, 6, 9, 7, 8

What search algorithm is this?



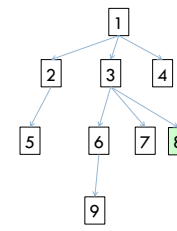
65

What order would this variant visit the states?

```
def search(state):
    if state.is_goal():
        return state
    else:
        for s in state.next_states():
            result = search(s)
            if result != None:
                return result
        return None
```

1, 2, 5, 3, 6, 9, 7, 8

DFS!



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One last DFS variant

```
def search(state):
    if state.is_goal():
        return state
    else:
        for s in state.next_states():
            result = search(s)
            if result != None:
                return result
        return None

def dfs(state):
    if state.is_goal():
        return [state]
    else:
        result = []
        for s in state.next_states():
            result += dfs(s)
        return result
```

How is this different?

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One last DFS variant

```
def search(state):
    if state.is_goal():
        return state
    else:
        for s in state.next_states():
            result = search(s)
            if result != None:
                return result
        return None

def dfs(state):
    if state.is_goal():
        return [state]
    else:
        result = []
        for s in state.next_states():
            result += dfs(s)
        return result
```

Returns ALL solutions
found, not just one

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Matrices!



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