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## FACULTY OF ENGINEERING

## ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE LECTURE-09

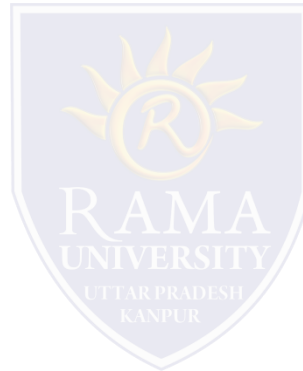
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# OUTLINE

- ❖ **Search Algorithms in Artificial Intelligence**
- ❖ **Search Algorithm Terminologies**
- ❖ **Properties of Search Algorithms**
- ❖ **Types of search algorithms**
- ❖ **MCQ**
- ❖ **References**

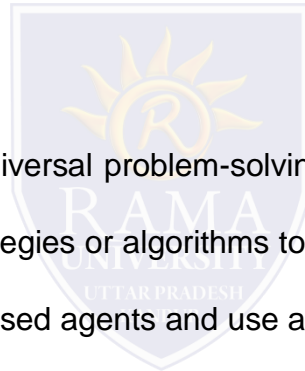


# Search Algorithms in Artificial Intelligence

- Search algorithms are one of the most important areas of Artificial Intelligence. This topic will explain all about the search algorithms in AI.

## • Problem-solving agents:

- In Artificial Intelligence, Search techniques are universal problem-solving methods. Rational agents or Problem-solving agents in AI mostly used these search strategies or algorithms to solve a specific problem and provide the best result. Problem-solving agents are the goal-based agents and use atomic representation. In this topic, we will learn various problem-solving search algorithms.



# Search Algorithm Terminologies

**Search:** Searching is a step by step procedure to solve a search-problem in a given search space. A search problem can have three main factors:

**Search Space:** Search space represents a set of possible solutions, which a system may have.

**Start State:** It is a state from where agent begins the search.

**Goal test:** It is a function which observe the current state and returns whether the goal state is achieved or not.

**Search tree:** A tree representation of search problem is called Search tree. The root of the search tree is the root node which is corresponding to the initial state.

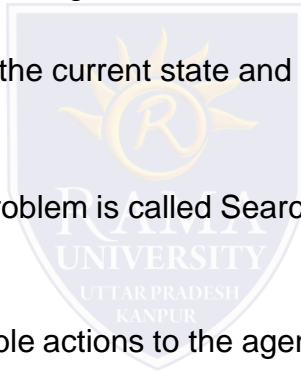
**Actions:** It gives the description of all the available actions to the agent.

**Transition model:** A description of what each action do, can be represented as a transition model.

**Path Cost:** It is a function which assigns a numeric cost to each path.

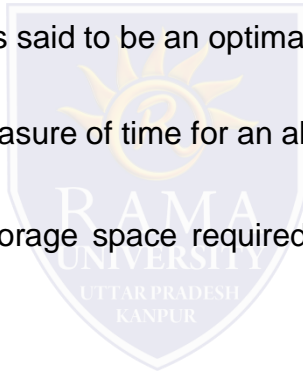
**Solution:** It is an action sequence which leads from the start node to the goal node.

**Optimal Solution:** If a solution has the lowest cost among all solutions.



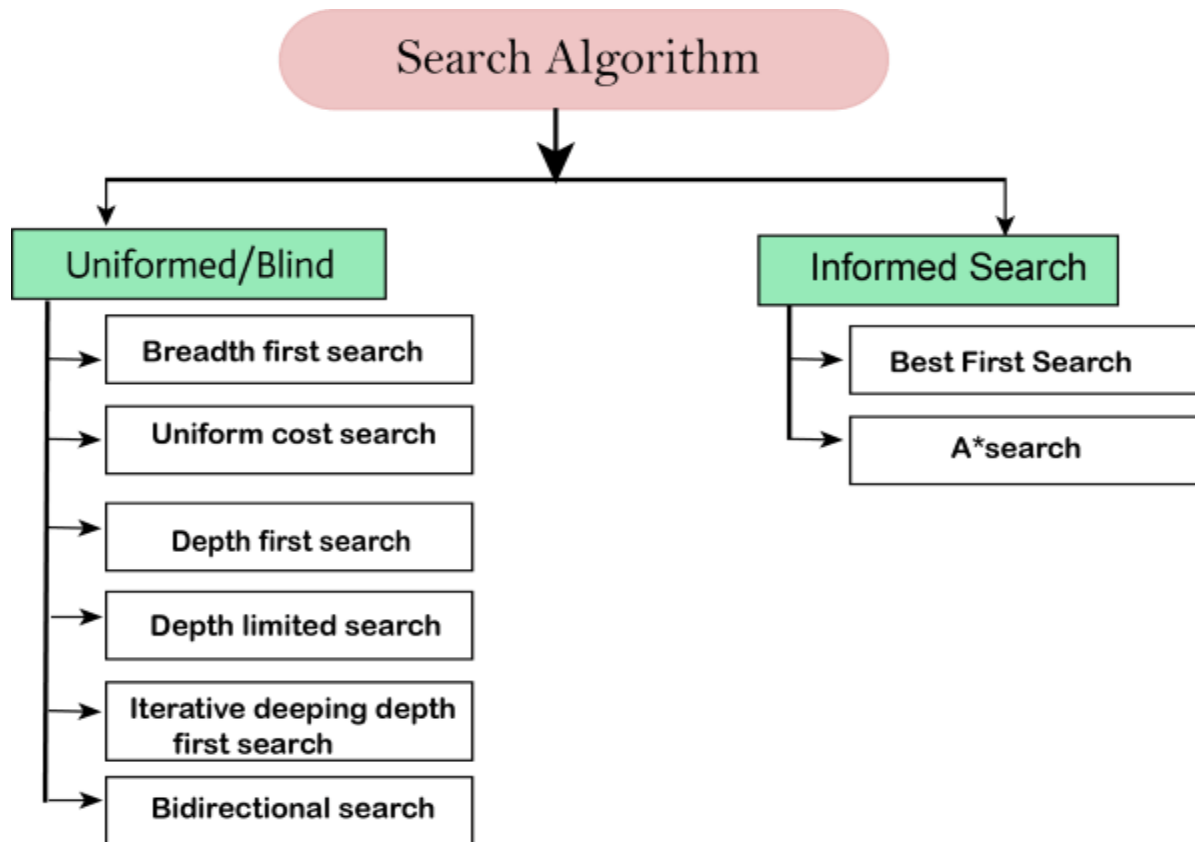
# Properties of Search Algorithms

- **Completeness:** A search algorithm is said to be complete if it guarantees to return a solution if at least any solution exists for any random input.
- **Optimality:** If a solution found for an algorithm is guaranteed to be the best solution (lowest path cost) among all other solutions, then such a solution for is said to be an optimal solution.
- **Time Complexity:** Time complexity is a measure of time for an algorithm to complete its task.
- **Space Complexity:** It is the maximum storage space required at any point during the search, as the complexity of the problem.



# Types of search algorithms

- Based on the search problems we can classify the search algorithms into uninformed (Blind search) search and informed search (Heuristic search) algorithms.

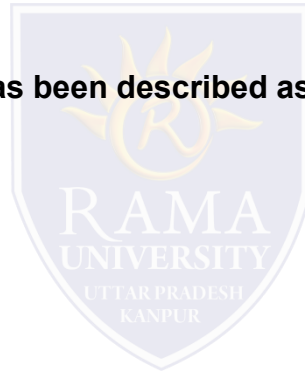


**1. Which term is used for describing the judgmental or commonsense part of problem solving?**

- a) Heuristic
- b) Critical
- c) Value based
- d) Analytical

**2. Which stage of the manufacturing process has been described as “the mapping of function onto form”?**

- a) Design
- b) Distribution
- c) Project management
- d) Field service



**3. Which kind of planning consists of successive representations of different levels of a plan?**

- a) hierarchical planning
- b) non-hierarchical planning
- c) project planning
- d) all of the mentioned

**4. What was originally called the “imitation game” by its creator?**

- a) The Turing Test
- b) LISP
- c) The Logic Theorist
- d) Cybernetics

**5. Decision support programs are designed to help managers make**

- a) budget projections
- b) visual presentations
- c) business decisions
- d) vacation schedules





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