

# Bounded Suboptimal Search



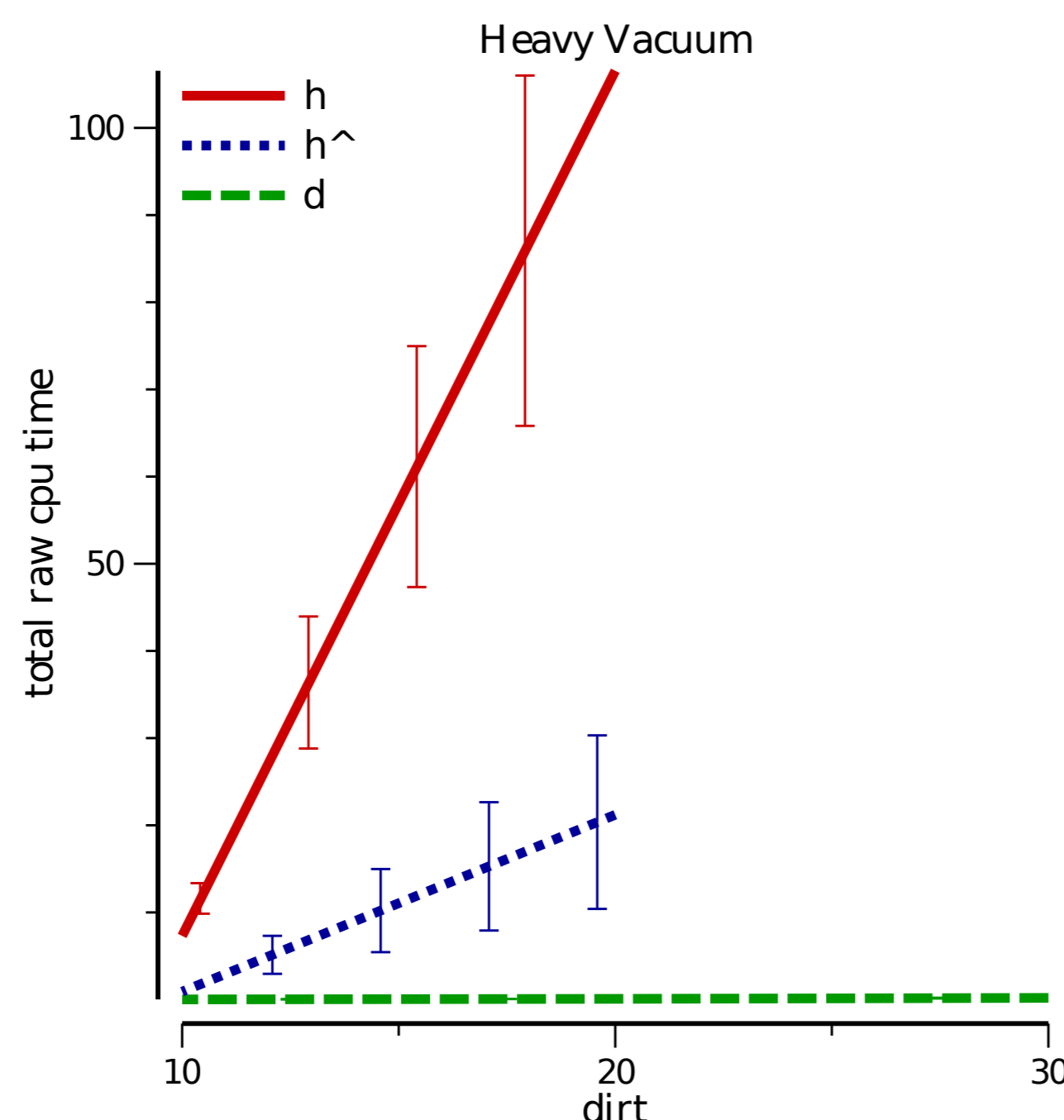
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## A Direct Approach Using Inadmissible Estimates

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How do we get fast search without abandoning guarantees on quality?

Inadmissible heuristics, including estimates of solution length, can improve the performance of search algorithms.

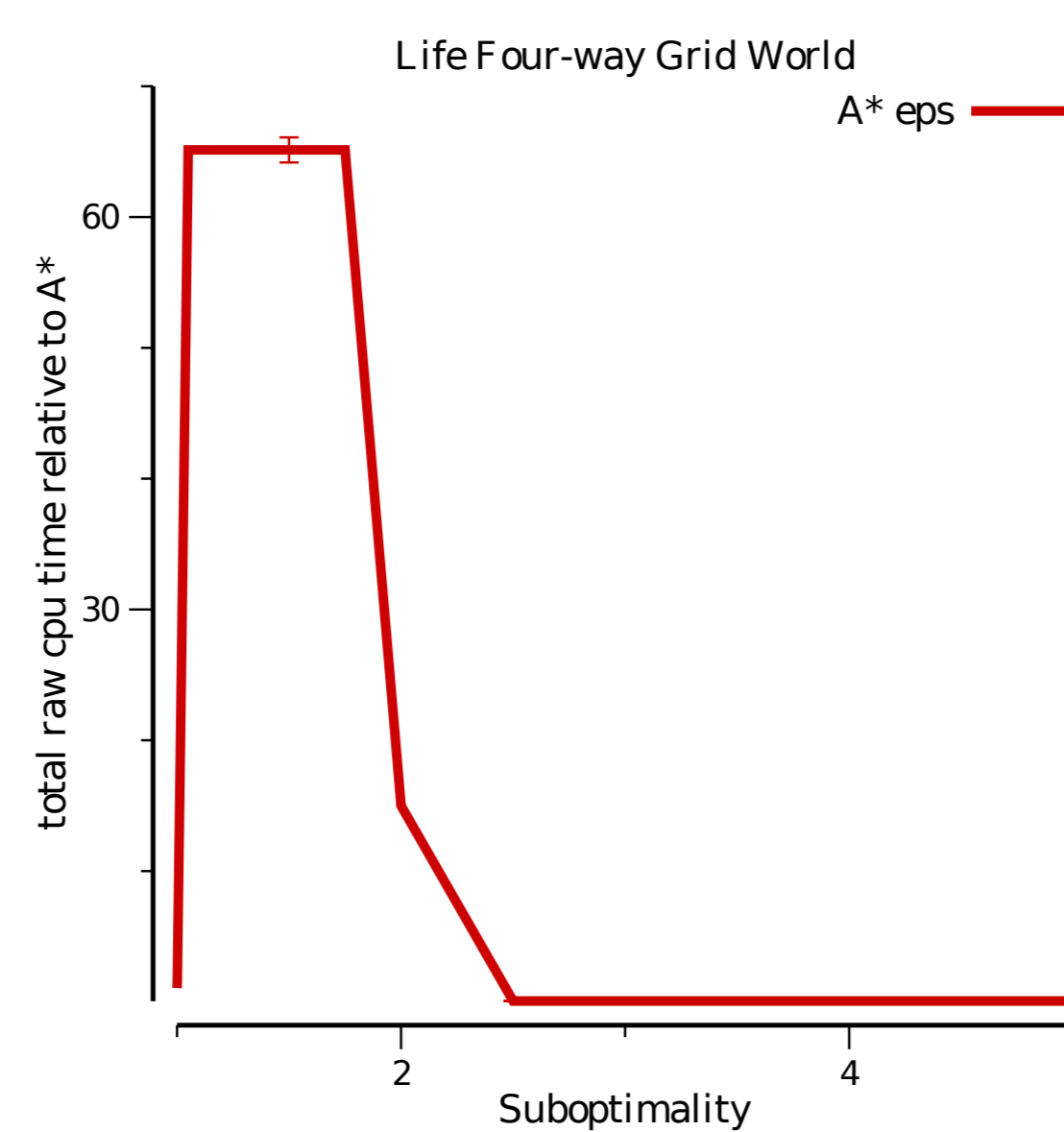
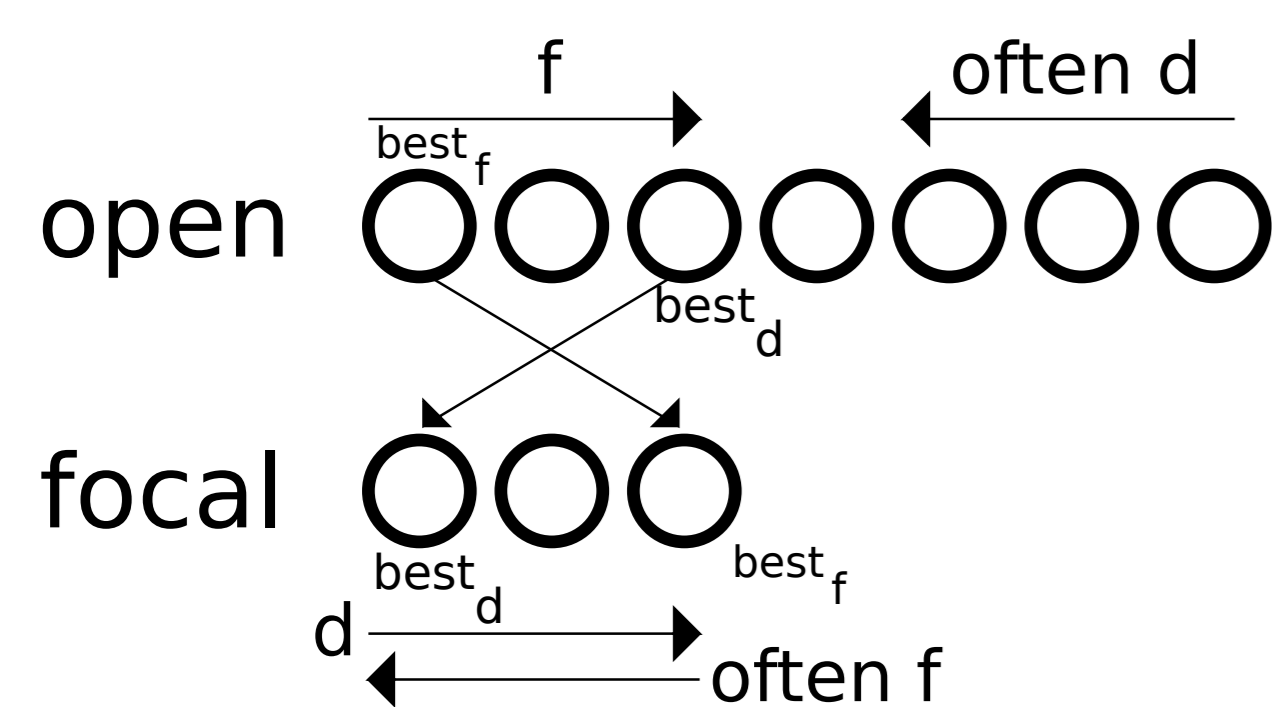


### Previous Approach



$A_\epsilon^*$  (Pearl and Kim, 1982) expands the node closest to the goal that is within the suboptimality bound.

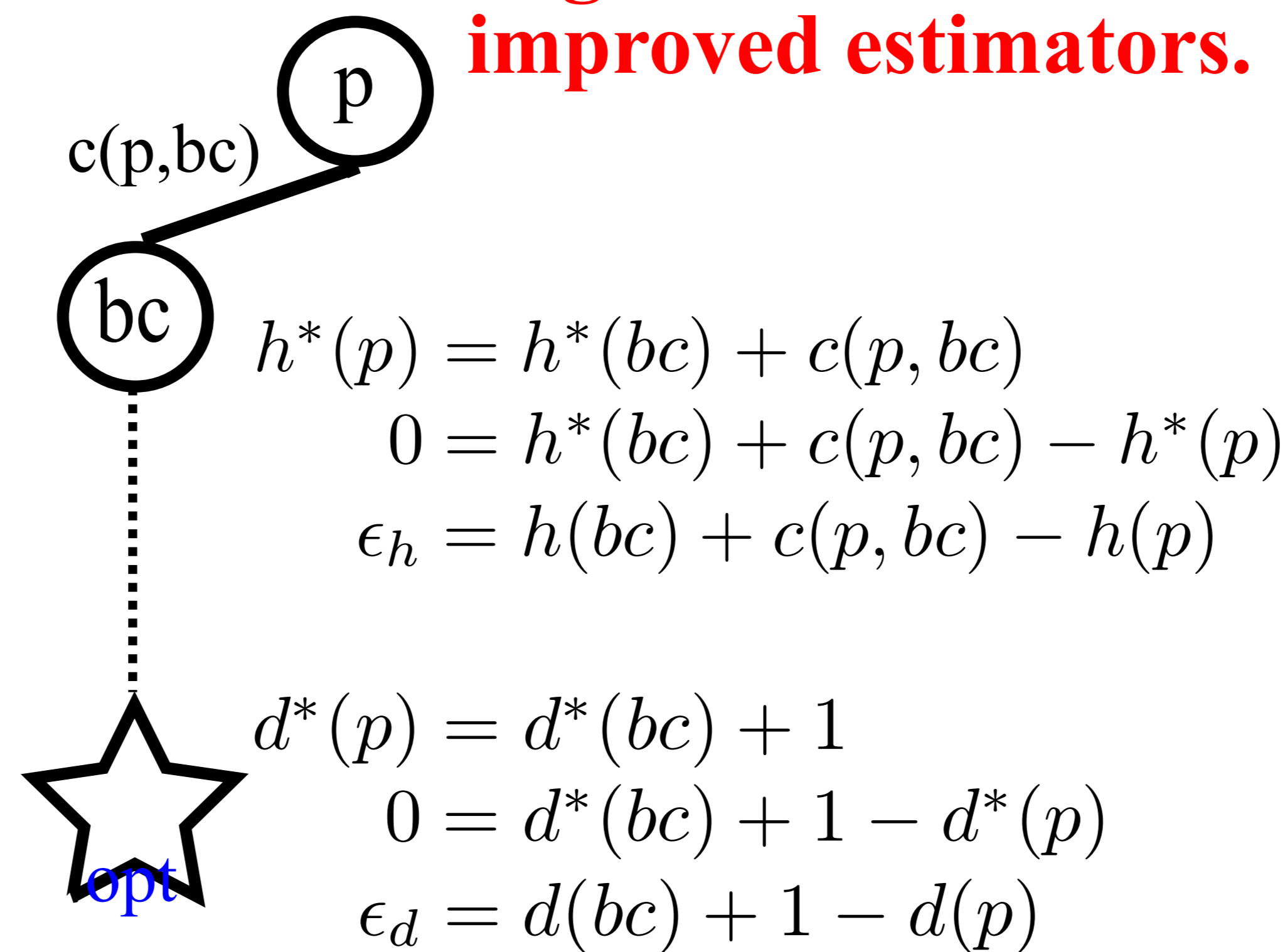
It can perform poorly.



Because  $h$  underestimates,  $f$  will rise along any path. The children of nodes on focal rarely remain on focal as a result.

### Improving Heuristics

Observe behavior of heuristics during search and make improved estimators.

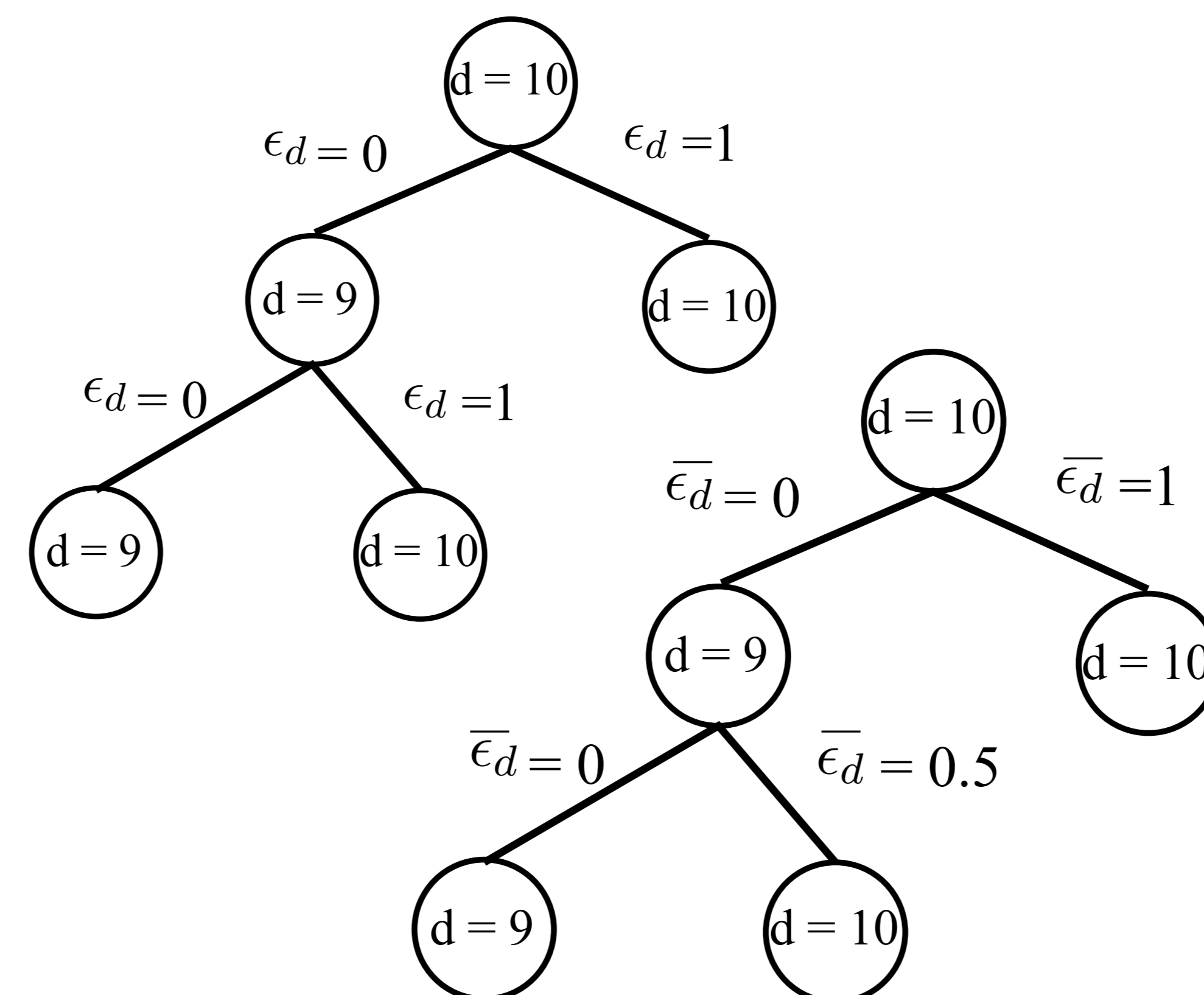


$$d^*(s) = \frac{d(s)}{1 - \bar{\epsilon}_d}$$

$$h^*(p) = h(p) + d^*(p) \cdot \bar{\epsilon}_h$$

Mean single step error can be estimated during search!

Aggregate error as search progresses.



Then, divide by the depth of the node.

### Explicit Estimation Search

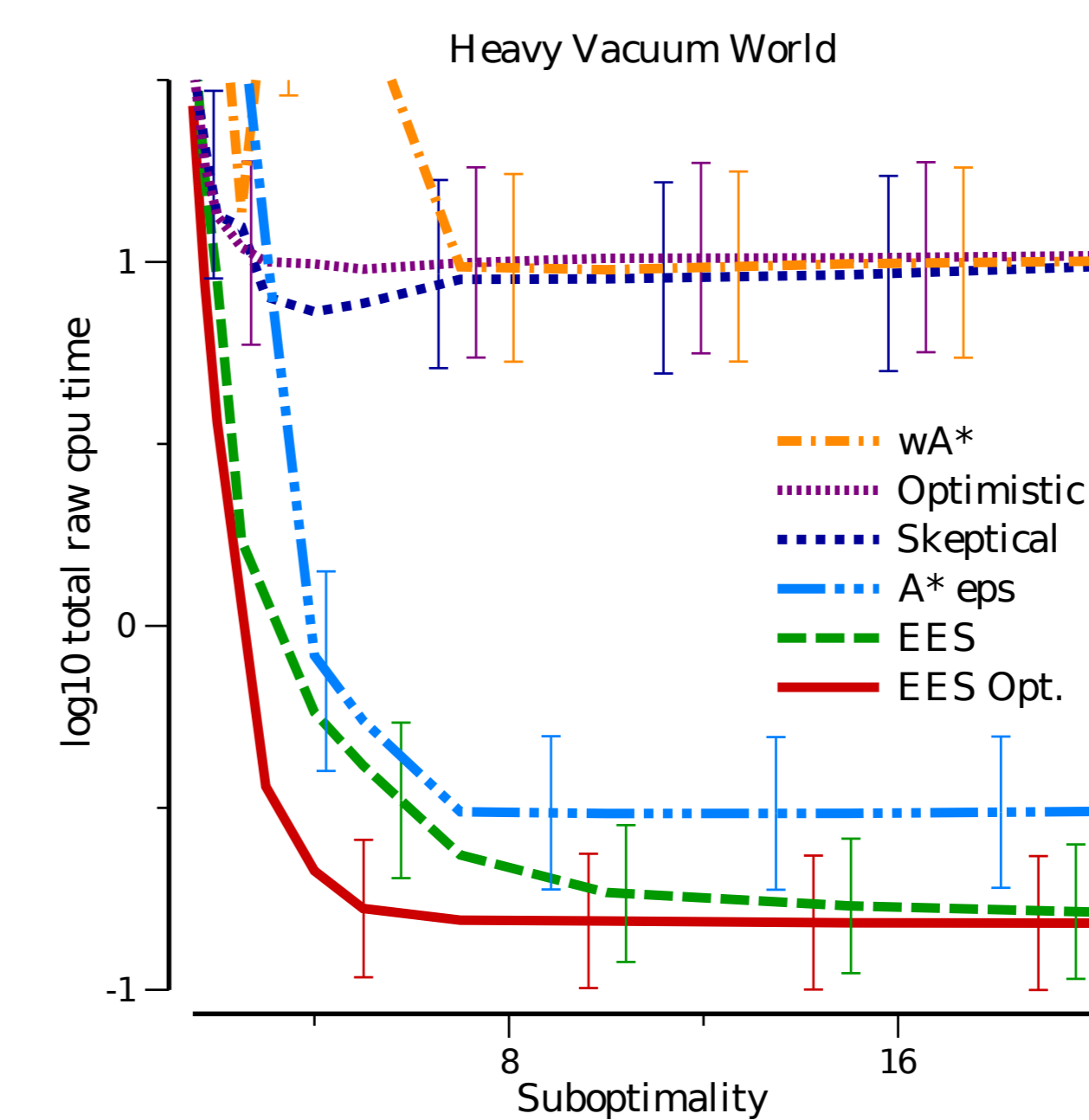
$best_{\hat{f}}$  node with minimum  $\hat{f}$  our best estimate of optimal cost

$best_{\hat{d}}$  node with minimum  $\hat{d}$  nearest w-admissible solution

$best_f$  node with minimum  $f$  a lower bound on optimal cost

$selectNode(best_{\hat{d}}, best_{\hat{f}}, best_f)$

1. if  $\hat{f}(best_{\hat{d}}) \leq w \cdot f(best_f)$  then  $best_{\hat{d}}$
2. else if  $\hat{f}(best_{\hat{f}}) \leq w \cdot f(best_f)$  then  $best_{\hat{f}}$
3. else  $best_f$



Using inadmissible cost and distance estimates provides state of the art performance

and robust behavior not present in other bounded suboptimal search algorithms.

