

When does Weighted A* Fail?

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Weighted Search

- Overview
- Terminology
- What happens when w increases?
- City Navigation
- Not Always
- Conclusion

The Problem

Hypotheses

Conclusion

Weighted Search

Overview

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- Weighting the heuristic is one of the most important techniques in heuristic search.

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- Weighting the heuristic is one of the most important techniques in heuristic search.
- When A^* fails to find a solution in the required time, next we typically try Weighted A^*

Terminology

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- Weighted A* expands nodes in $f'(n) = w \cdot h(n) + g(n)$ order.

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- Weighted A^* expands nodes in $f'(n) = w \cdot h(n) + g(n)$ order.
- A weight of 1 is equivalent to A^* .

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- Weighted A^* expands nodes in $f'(n) = w \cdot h(n) + g(n)$ order.
- A weight of 1 is equivalent to A^* .
- A weight of ∞ is equivalent to greedy search.

What happens when w increases?

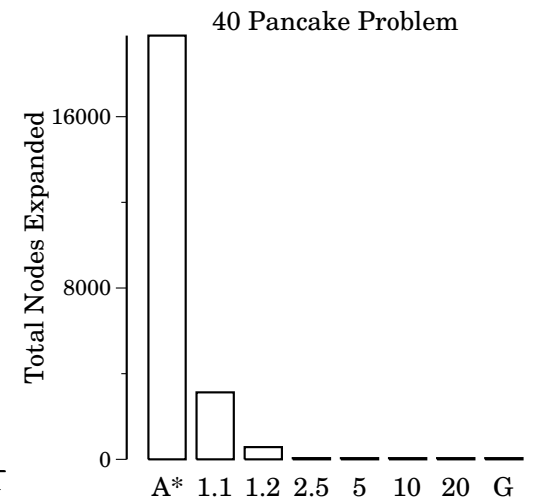
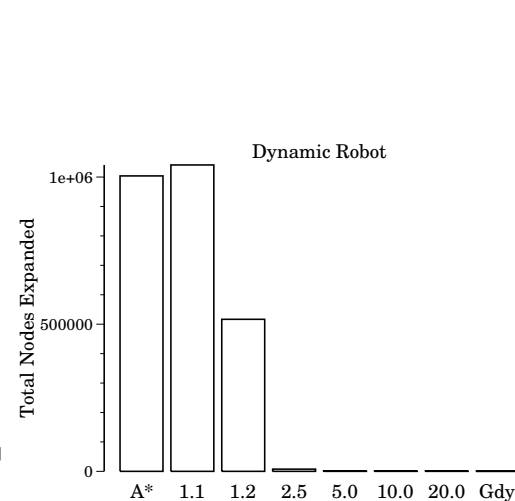
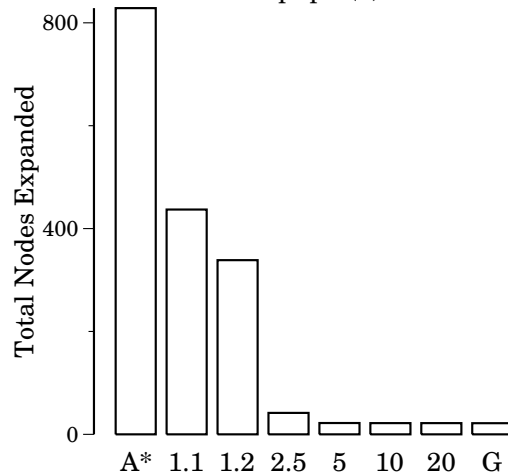
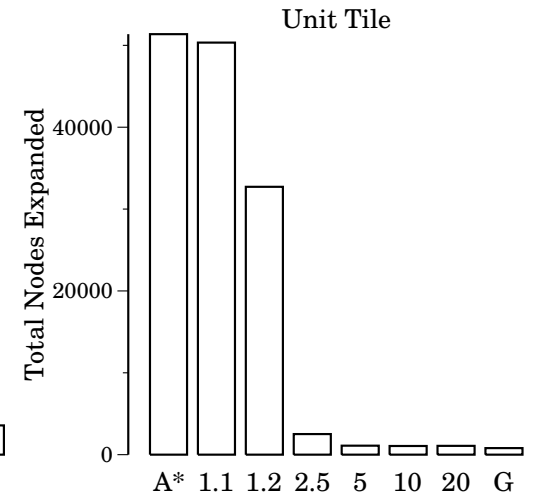
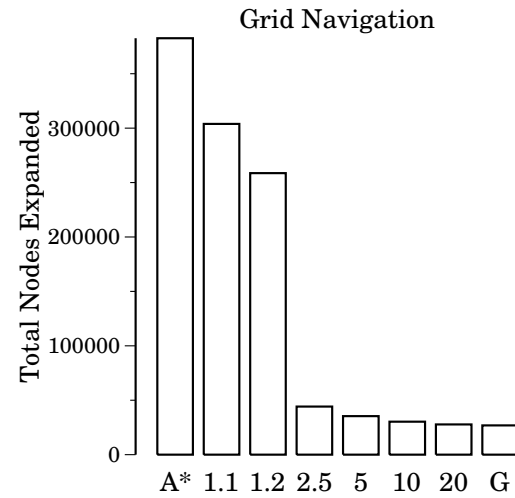
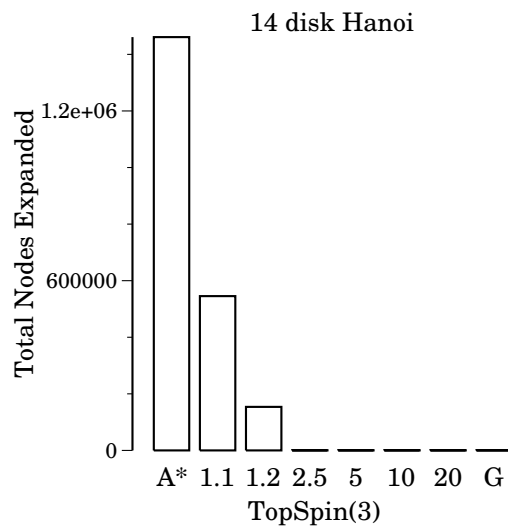
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City Navigation

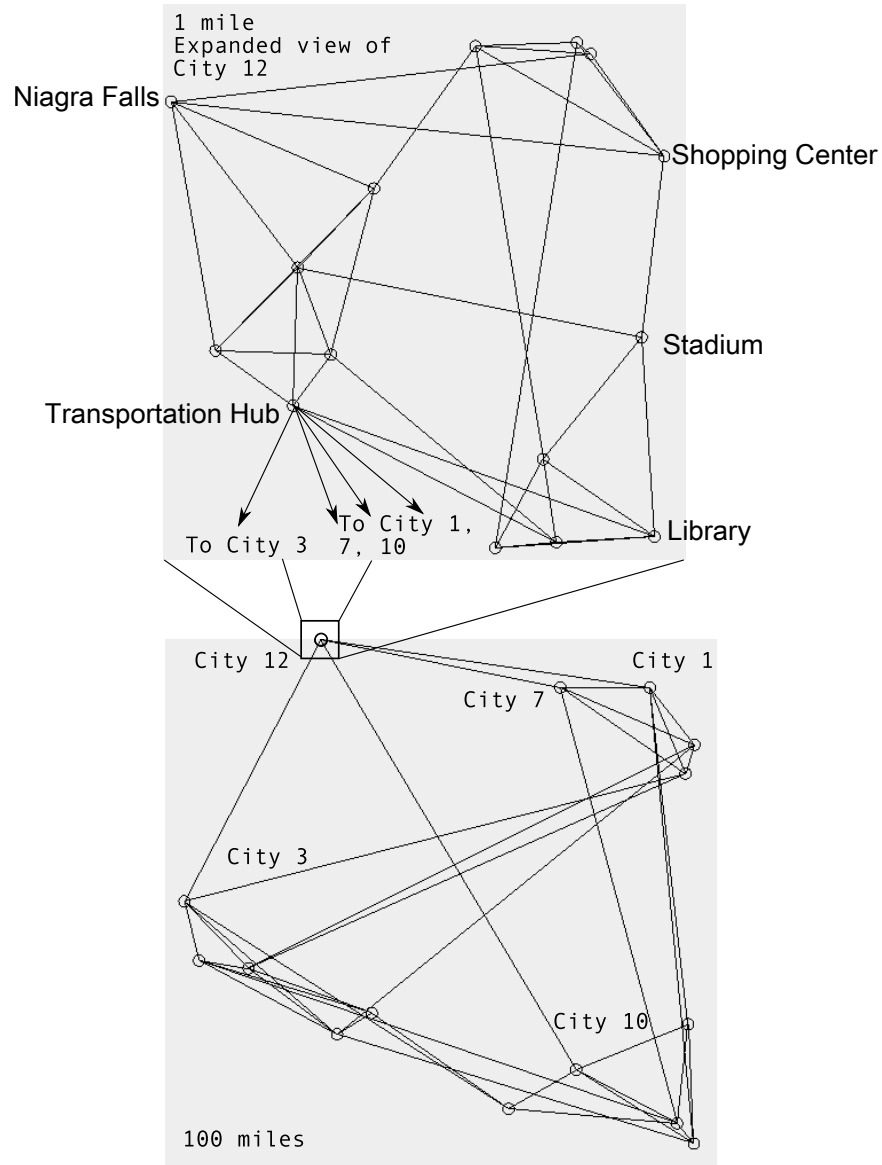
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Not Always

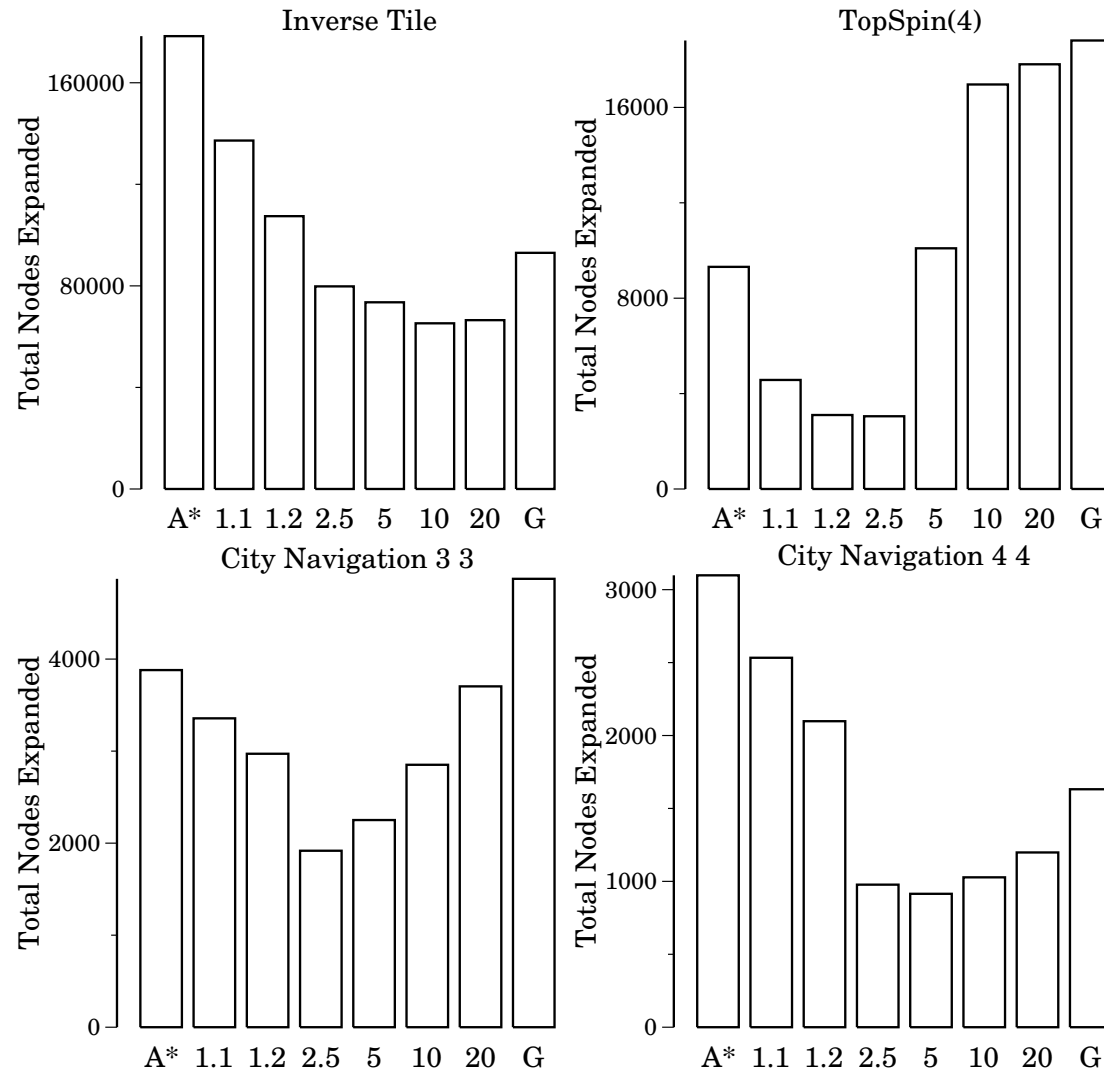
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Conclusion

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- We sometimes weight the heuristic in to try and make best-first searches go faster.

Conclusion

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- We sometimes weight the heuristic in to try and make best-first searches go faster.
- This often results in fewer node expansions, but not always.

Weighted Search

The Problem

- Weighting Fails?
- When does this happen?

Hypotheses

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Weighting Fails?

Weighting may or may not help.

Weighted Search

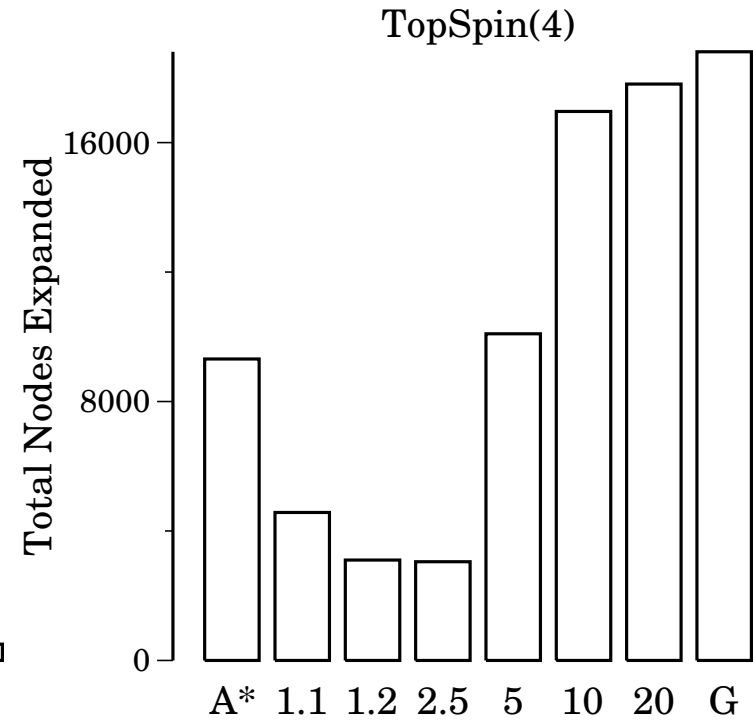
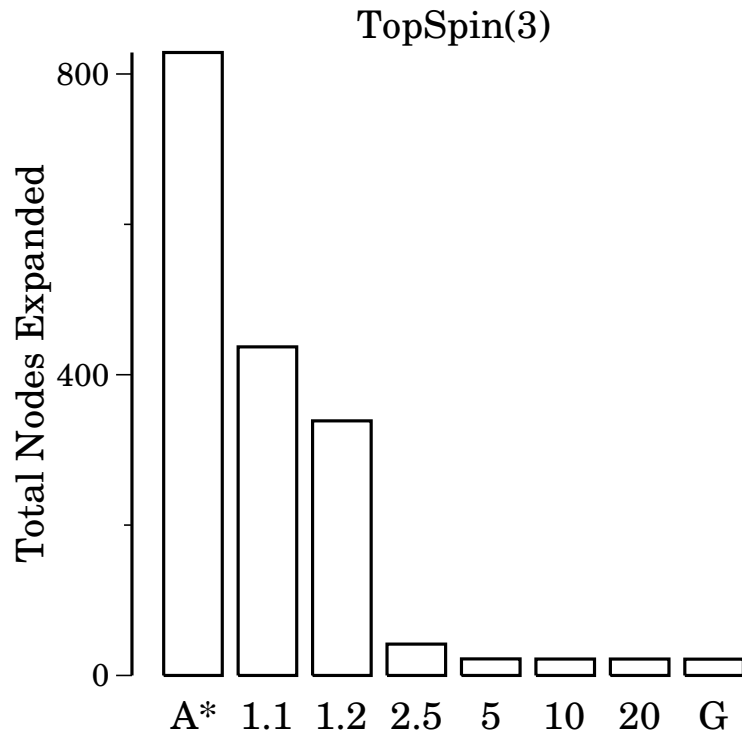
The Problem

■ Weighting Fails?

■ When does this happen?

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When does this happen?

How do we differentiate between these?

Weighted Search

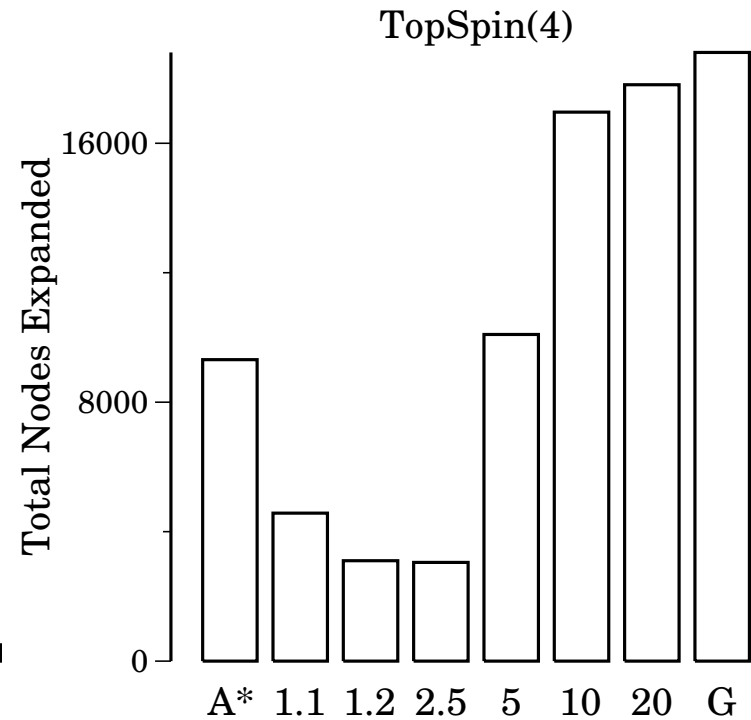
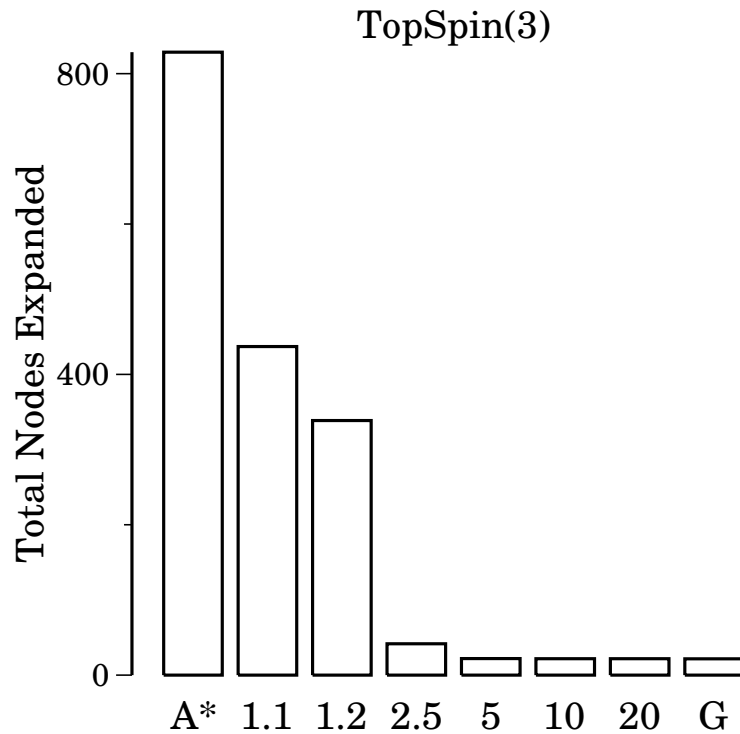
The Problem

■ Weighting Fails?

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Weighted Search

The Problem

Hypotheses

■ Heuristic % Error

■ Local Minimum

Size

■ $h^*(n) - h(n)$

Correlation

■ $d^*(n) - h(n)$

Correlation

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Heuristic % Error

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■ Heuristic % Error is $\frac{h^*(n) - h(n)}{h^*(n)}$

Heuristic % Error

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■ Heuristic % Error

■ Local Minimum Size

■ $h^*(n) - h(n)$

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■ $d^*(n) - h(n)$

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■ Heuristic % Error is $\frac{h^*(n) - h(n)}{h^*(n)}$

Domain	Error
Citynav 4 4	37.41
Unit Tiles	33.37
■ Inverse Tiles	29.49
Hanoi	29.47
TopSpin(4)	20.25
Grid	12.78

Heuristic % Error

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■ Heuristic % Error

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- Heuristic % Error is $\frac{h^*(n) - h(n)}{h^*(n)}$

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- Knowing % Heuristic Error does not let us predict whether or not greedy search will fail.

Local Minimum Size

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■ Heuristic % Error

■ Local Minimum Size

■ $h^*(n) - h(n)$

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■ $d^*(n) - h(n)$

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Greedy search might do well in domains where local minima are small.

Local Minimum Size

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■ Heuristic % Error

■ Local Minimum Size

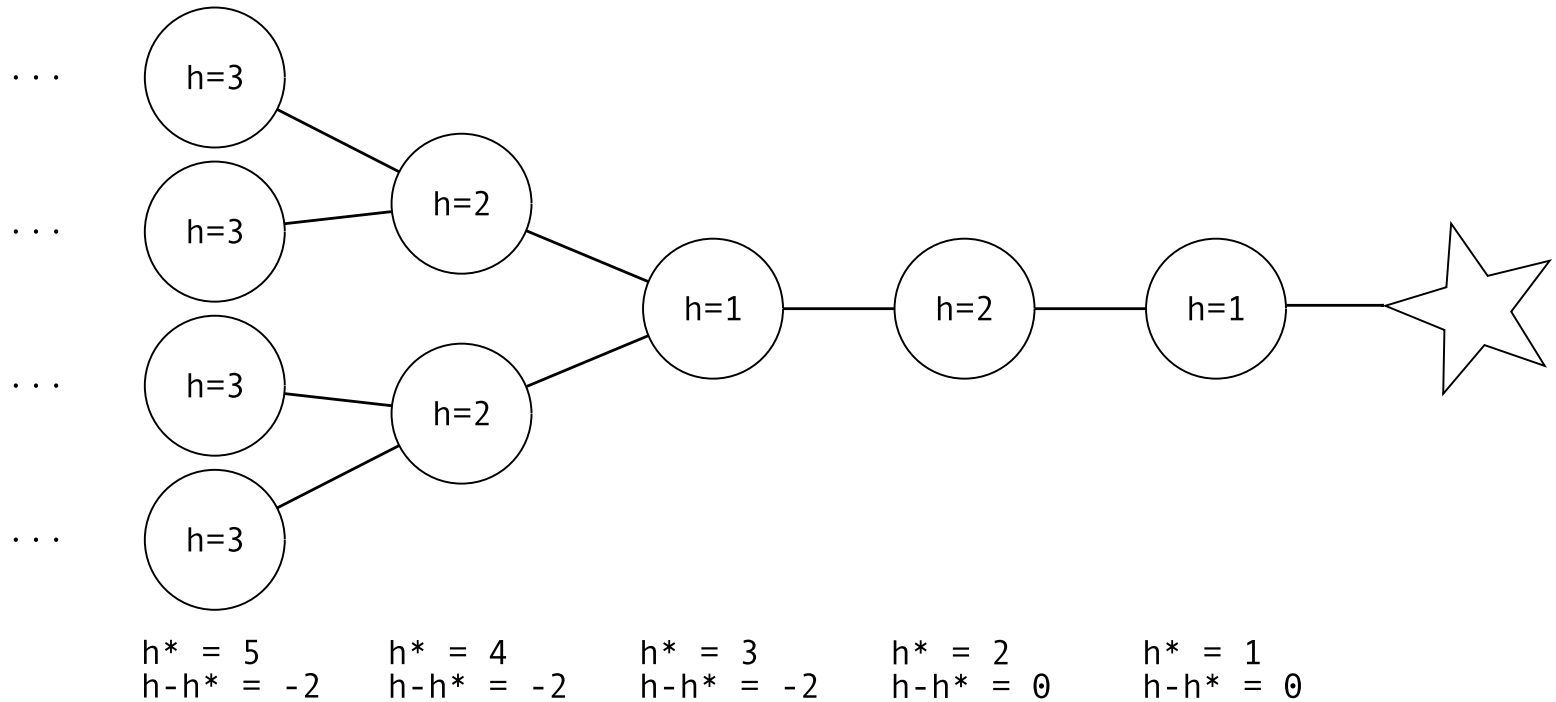
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Local Minimum Size

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■ Heuristic % Error

■ Local Minimum Size

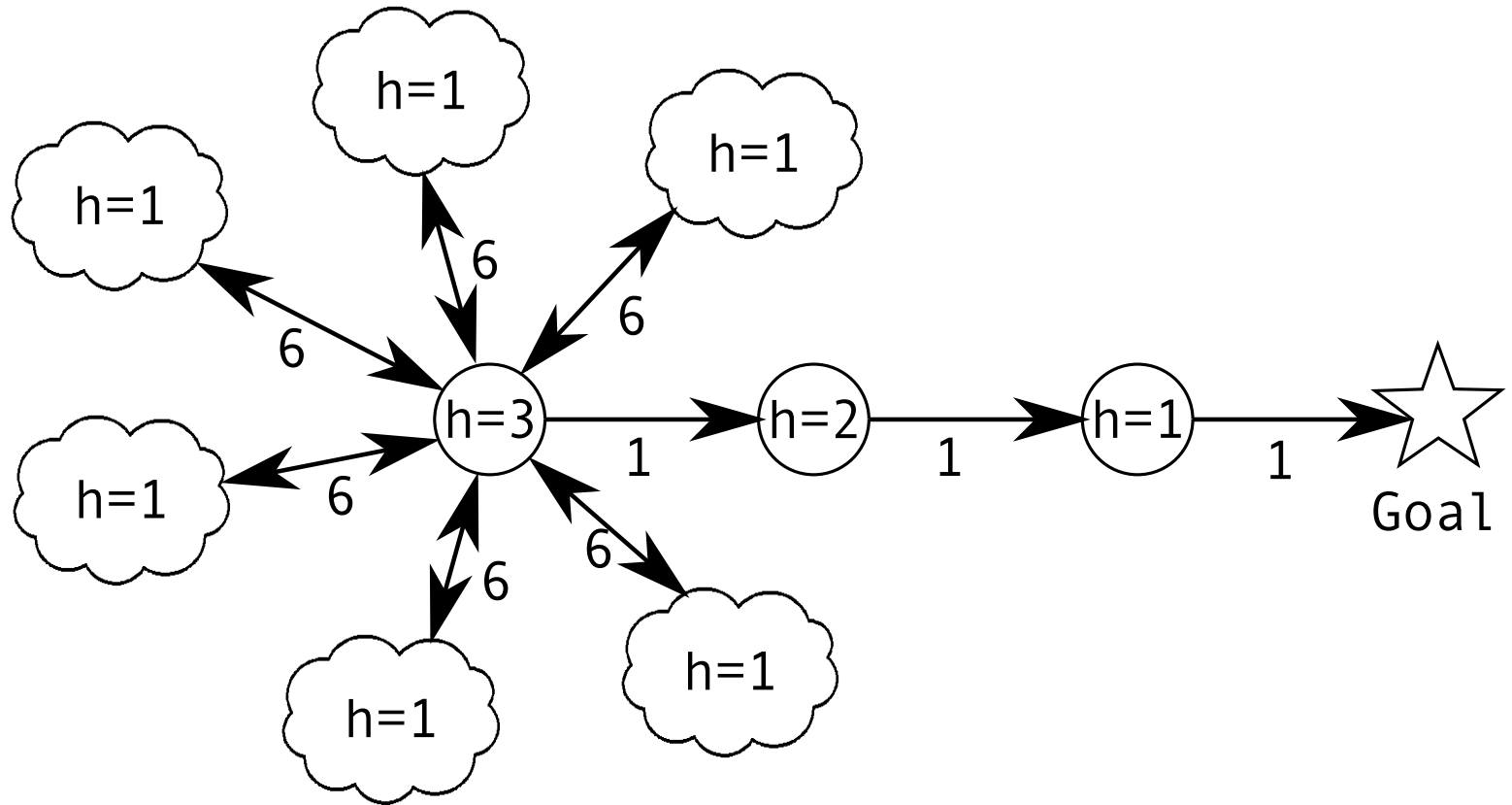
■ $h^*(n) - h(n)$

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Local Minimum Size

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■ Heuristic % Error

■ Local Minimum Size

■ $h^*(n) - h(n)$

Correlation

■ $d^*(n) - h(n)$

Correlation

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Greedy search can do well when local minima are large, and poorly when local minima are small.

$h^*(n) - h(n)$ Correlation

Weighted Search

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■ Heuristic % Error

■ Local Minimum

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■ $h^*(n) - h(n)$

Correlation

■ $d^*(n) - h(n)$

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■ $h^*(n) - h(n)$ Correlation

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■ $d^*(n) - h(n)$

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■ $h^*(n) - h(n)$ Correlation

Domain	Correlation
Hanoi	0.9652
Citynav 4 4	0.7077
■ Unit Tiles	0.7064
Inverse Tiles	0.6722
TopSpin(3)	0.5855
TopSpin(4)	0.2827

$h^*(n) - h(n)$ Correlation

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- $h^*(n) - h(n)$ Correlation cannot be used to identify domains where greedy search works poorly.

$d^*(n) - h(n)$ Correlation

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■ $h^*(n) - h(n)$

Correlation

■ $d^*(n) - h(n)$

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■ $d^*(n) - h(n)$ Correlation

Domain	Correlation
Robot	0.9989
Grid	0.9790
Hanoi	0.9652
Pancake	0.9621
Unit Tiles	0.7064
TopSpin(3)	0.5855
Citynav 3 3	0.3670
Citynav 4 4	0.2827
TopSpin(4)	0.0246
Inverse Tiles	0.0853

$d^*(n) - h(n)$ Correlation

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■ $d^*(n) - h(n)$ Correlation

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- $d^*(n) - h(n)$ Correlation **can** be used to identify domains where greedy search works poorly.

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Greedy search fails when the correlation between $d^*(n) - h(n)$ is weak.