CPS 170
Alternative/Advanced Search Techniques
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With thanks to Vince Conitzer for LP,(M)IP examples.

Overview

- Memory-bounded Search
- Searching with Incomplete Information
- Local Search and Optimization
Memory-bounded Search: Why?

• We run out of memory before we run out of time

• Problem: Need to remember entire search horizon

• Solution: Remember only a partial search horizon

• Issue: Maintaining optimality, completeness
• Issue: How to minimize time penalty

Attempt 1: IDA*

• Iterative deepening A*
• Idea: Like IDDFS, but use the f cost as a cutoff
  • Cutoff all searches with f > 1, then f > 2, f > 3, etc.
  • Motivation: Cut off bad-looking branches early
• Problems:
  • Excessive node regeneration
  • Can still use a lot of memory

Cutoff = 3

h=1

h=2

h=1
Attempt 2: RBFS

- Recursive best first search
- Objective: Linear space

- Idea: Remember best alternative
- Rewind, try alternatives if “best first” path gets too expensive
- Remember costs on the way back up

![RBFS Diagram]

Assume h=1, initially along this path.

Replace with alt = 11

alt = 16

alt = 13

alt = 14

alt = 15

h=3

Return to best alternate.

Problem: Thrashing!
SMA*

• Idea: Use all of available memory
• Discard the *worst* leaf when memory starts to run out, to make room for new leaves
• Values get backed up to parents
• Optimal if solution fits in memory
• Complete
• Thrashing still possible

Searching with Partial Information

• Multiple state problems
  – Several possible initial states
• Contingency problems
  – Several possible outcomes for each action
• Exploration problems
  – Outcomes of actions not known *a priori*, must be discovered by trying them
Example

- Initial state may not be detectable
  - Suppose sensors for a nuclear reactor fail
  - Need *safe* shutdown sequence despite ignorance of some aspects of state

- This complicates search *enormously*

- In the worst case, contingent solution could cover the entire state space

State Sets

- Idea:
  - Maintain a set of candidate states
  - Each search node represents a set of states
  - Can be hard to manage if state sets get large

- If states have probabilistic outcomes, we maintain a probability distribution over states
Searching in Unknown Environments

- What if we don’t know the consequences of actions before we try them?
- Often called on-line search
- Goal: Minimize competitive ratio
  - Actual distance/distance traveled if model known
  - Problematic if actions are irreversible
  - Problematic if links can have unbounded cost

Optimization

- Solution is more important than path
- Interested in minimizing or maximizing some function of the problem state
  - Find a protein with a desirable property
  - Optimize circuit layout
  - Satisfy requirements for your major

- History of search steps not worth the trouble
Goal: Find values of problem features that maximize objective function.

Note: This is conceptual. Often this function is not smooth.

Hill Climbing

- Idea: Try to climb up the state space landscape to find a setting of the problem features with high value.
- Approaches:
  - Steepest ascent
  - Stochastic – pick one of the good ones
  - First choice
- This is a greedy procedure
Limitations of Hill Climbing

- Local maxima
- Ridges – direction of ascent is at 45 degree angle to any of the local changes
- Plateaux – flat expanses

Getting Unstuck

- Random restarts
- Simulated annealing
  - Take downhill moves with small probability
  - Probability of moving downhill decreases with
    - Number of iterations
    - Steepness of downhill move
  - If system is “cooled” slowly enough, will find global optimal w.p. 1
  - Motivated by the annealing of metals and glass
Genetic Algorithms

- GAs are hot in some circles
- Biological metaphors to motivate search
- Organism is a word from a finite alphabet (organisms = states)
- Fitness of organism measures its performance on task (fitness = objective)
- Uses multiple organisms (parallel search)
- Uses mutation (random steps)

Crossover

Crossover is a distinguishing feature of GAs:

Randomly select organisms for “reproduction” in accordance with their fitness. More “fit” individuals are more likely to reproduce.

Reproduction is sexual and involves crossover:

Organism 1: 110010010
Organism 2: 000101110
Offspring: 110011110
Is this a good idea?

• Has worked well in some examples
• Can be very brittle
  – Representations must be carefully engineered
  – Sensitive to mutation rate
  – Sensitive to details of crossover mechanism
• For the same amount of work, stochastic variants of hill climbing often do better
• Hard to analyze; needs more rigorous study

Continuous Spaces

• In continuous spaces, we don’t need to “probe” to find the values of local changes

• If we have a closed-form expression for our objective function, we can use the calculus

• Suppose objective function is: \( f(x_1, y_1, x_2, y_2, x_3, y_3) \)

• Gradient tells us direction and steepness of change

\[
\nabla f = \left( \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_1}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial y_1}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_2}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial y_2}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_3}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial y_3} \right)
\]
Following the Gradient

$$x = (x_1, y_1, x_2, y_2, x_3, y_3)$$

$$x \leftarrow x + \alpha \nabla f(x)$$

For sufficiently small step sizes, this will converge to a local optimum.

If gradient is hard to compute:
- Compute empirical gradient
- Compare with classical hill climbing

Constrained Optimization

- Don’t forget about the easier cases
  - If you have a linear objective function with linear constraints, solve as a linear program:
  - Maximize (minimize):
    $$f(x)$$
  - Subject to:
    $$Ax \leq b$$ (Or $$Ax \geq b$$)
  - Can be done in polynomial time
  - Can solve some quadratic programs in poly time
Linear programs: example

- Make reproductions of 2 paintings

maximize $3x + 2y$

subject to

$4x + 2y \leq 16$

$x + 2y \leq 8$

$x + y \leq 5$

$x \geq 0$

$y \geq 0$

• Painting 1:
  • Sells for $30$
  • Requires 4 units of blue, 1 green, 1 red
• Painting 2
  • Sells for $20$
  • Requires 2 blue, 2 green, 1 red
• We have 16 units blue, 8 green, 5 red

Solving the linear program graphically

maximize $3x + 2y$

subject to

$4x + 2y \leq 16$

$x + 2y \leq 8$

$x + y \leq 5$

$x \geq 0$

$y \geq 0$

optimal solution: $x=3, y=2$
Modified LP

\[
\text{maximize } 3x + 2y \\
\text{subject to } \\
4x + 2y \leq 15 \\
x + 2y \leq 8 \\
x + y \leq 5 \\
x \geq 0 \\
y \geq 0
\]

Optimal solution: \(x = 2.5, y = 2.5\)
Solution value = \(7.5 + 5 = 12.5\)

Half paintings?

Integer (linear) program

\[
\text{maximize } 3x + 2y \\
\text{subject to } \\
4x + 2y \leq 15 \\
x + 2y \leq 8 \\
x + y \leq 5 \\
x \geq 0, \text{ integer} \\
y \geq 0, \text{ integer}
\]
Mixed integer (linear) program

maximize $3x + 2y$

subject to

$4x + 2y \leq 15$

$x + 2y \leq 8$

$x + y \leq 5$

$x \geq 0$

$y \geq 0$, integer

Solving linear/integer programs

- Linear programs can be solved efficiently
  - Simplex, ellipsoid, interior point methods...

- (Mixed) integer programs are NP-hard to solve
  - Quite easy to model many standard NP-complete problems as integer programs (try it!)
  - Solvers use search-like algorithms such as branch and bound

- Standard packages for solving these
  - GNU Linear Programming Kit, CPLEX, ...

- LP relaxation of (M)IP: remove integrality constraints
  - Gives upper bound on MIP (~admissible heuristic)
Conclusions and Parting Thoughts

• There are search algorithms for almost every situation

• Many problems can be formulated as search

• While search is a very general method, it can sometimes outperform special-purpose methods