

# A\* Search Algorithm

- A\* Search is the one of the best and popular technique used in path-finding.
- It has combined features of [Uniform Cost Search] and [greedy best-first search] by which it solve the problem efficiently.
- A\* Search algorithm finds the shortest path through the search space using the heuristic function.
- It uses heuristic function  $h(n)$  and cost to reach the node 'n' from start state.

$$f(n) = g(n) + h(n)$$

estimated cost ←                      ↓                      ← heuristic value (child node).  
cost to reach the node

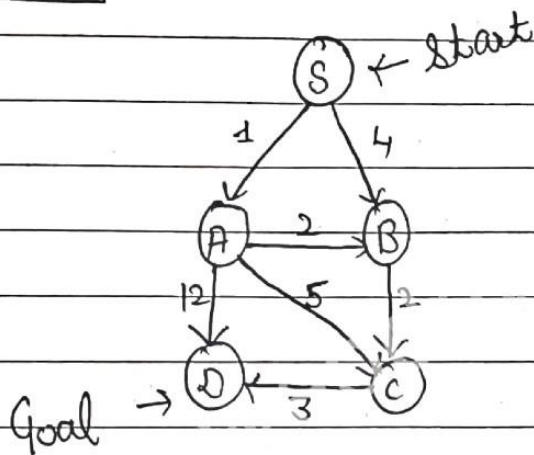
## Advantages

- Best Searching Algorithm.
- Optimal and Complete.
- Solving Complex Problems.

## Disadvantages

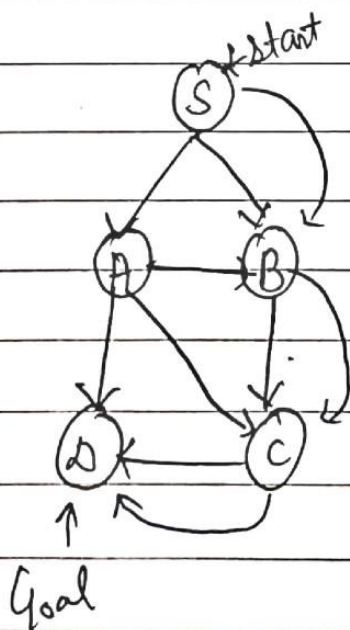
- It does not always produce shortest path.
- It has some complexity issues.

## Example



| State | $h(n)$ |
|-------|--------|
| S     | 7      |
| A     | 6      |
| B     | 2      |
| C     | 1      |
| D     | 0      |

## Sol:



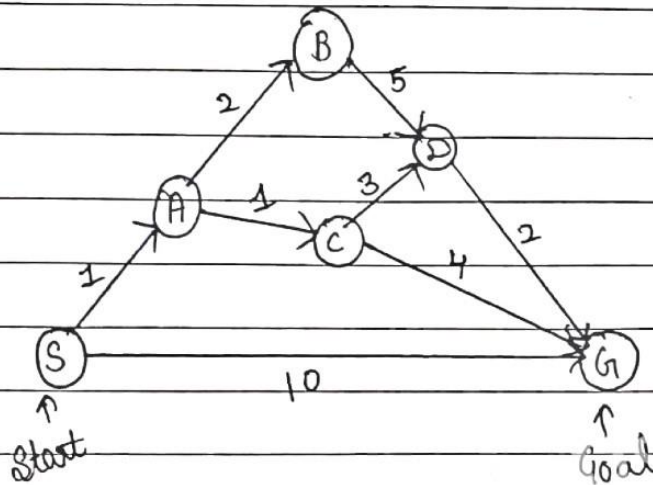
$$f(n) = g(n) + h(n)$$

(i)  $S \rightarrow A = 1 + 6 = 7$   
 ✓  $S \rightarrow B = 4 + 2 = 6$

(ii)  $S \rightarrow B \rightarrow C = 4 + 2 + 1 = 7$

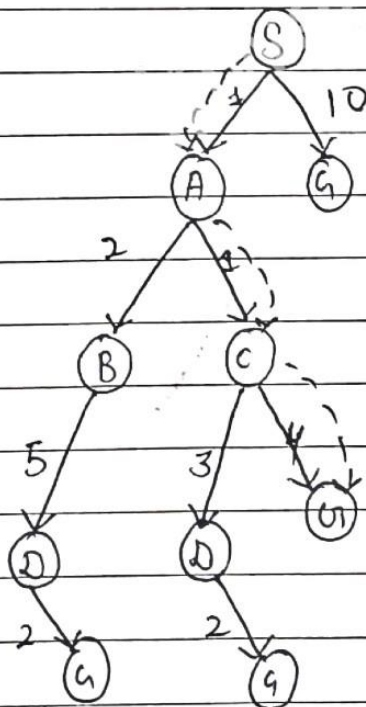
(iii)  $S \rightarrow B \rightarrow C \rightarrow D =$   
 $4 + 2 + 3 + 0 = 9$

(II) Example of A\* Algorithm



| State | $h(n)$ |
|-------|--------|
| S     | 5      |
| A     | 3      |
| B     | 4      |
| C     | 2      |
| D     | 6      |
| G     | 0      |

Solution



- $\{S, 5\}$
- (i)  $\checkmark (S \rightarrow A) (1+3 = 4) (A, 4)$   
 $S \rightarrow G (10+0) = 10 (G, 0)$
- (ii)  $\checkmark (S \rightarrow A \rightarrow C) = 1+1+2 = 4$   
 $(S \rightarrow A \rightarrow B) = 1+2+4 = 6$
- (iii)  $S \rightarrow A \rightarrow C \rightarrow D = 1+1+3+6 = 11$   
 $\checkmark S \rightarrow A \rightarrow C \rightarrow G = 1+1+4 = 6$

(IV)  $S \rightarrow A \rightarrow C \rightarrow G$  it provides optimal path with cost 6.