# Artificial Intelligence 

Chapter 4, Sections 3-4

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reorganized by L. Aszalós

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## Outline

- Hill-climbing
- Simulated annealing
- Genetic algorithms (briefly)
- Local search in continuous spaces (very briefly)


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- keep a single "current" state, try to improve it
- Constant space, suitable for online as well as offline search


## Example: Travelling Salesperson Problem

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- Variants of this approach get within $1 \%$ of optimal very quickly with thousands of cities


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$h=5$

$h=2$

- Almost always solves $n$-queens problems almost instantaneously for very large $n$, e.g., $n=1$ million


## Hill-climbing (or gradient ascent/descent)

"Like climbing Everest in thick fog with amnesia"

```
function Hill-Climbing(problem)
    returns a state that is a local maximum
    current: a node
    neighbor: a node
    current := Make-Node(Initial-State[problem])
    loop do
    neighbor := a highest-valued successor of current
    if Value[neighbor] <= Value[current]
        then return State[current]
        current:=neighbor
    end
```


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- loop on flat maxima :-(


## Simulated annealing

Idea: escape local maxima by allowing some "bad" moves but gradually decrease their size and frequency

```
function Simulated-Annealing(problem, schedule)
```

    returns a solution state
    schedule: a mapping from time to 'temperature'"
    current: a node
    next: a node
    T: ''temperature') controlling prob. of downward steps
    current := Make-Node(Initial-State[problem])
    for \(t=1\) to infinity do
        \(\mathrm{T}=\) schedule[t]
        if \(\mathrm{T}=0\) then return current
        next := a randomly selected successor of current
        Delta_E := Value[next]- Value[current]
        if Delta_E > 0 then current := next
        else current:= next, only with probability \(\exp \left(\right.\) Delta \(\left._{2} \mathrm{E} / \mathrm{T}\right)\)
    
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- Devised by Metropolis et al., 1953, for physical process modelling
- Widely used in VLSI layout, airline scheduling, etc.


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- Observe the close analogy to natural selection!


## Genetic algorithms

- stochastic local beam search + generate successors from pairs of states


Fitness Selection
Pairs
Cross-Over

## Genetic algorithms contd.

- GAs require states encoded as strings (GPs use programs)
- Crossover helps iff substrings are meaningful components


GAs $\neq$ evolution: e.g., real genes encode replication machinery!

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$\star$ to solve $\nabla f(x)=0$, where $H_{i j}=\partial^{2} f / \partial x_{i} \partial x_{j}$

