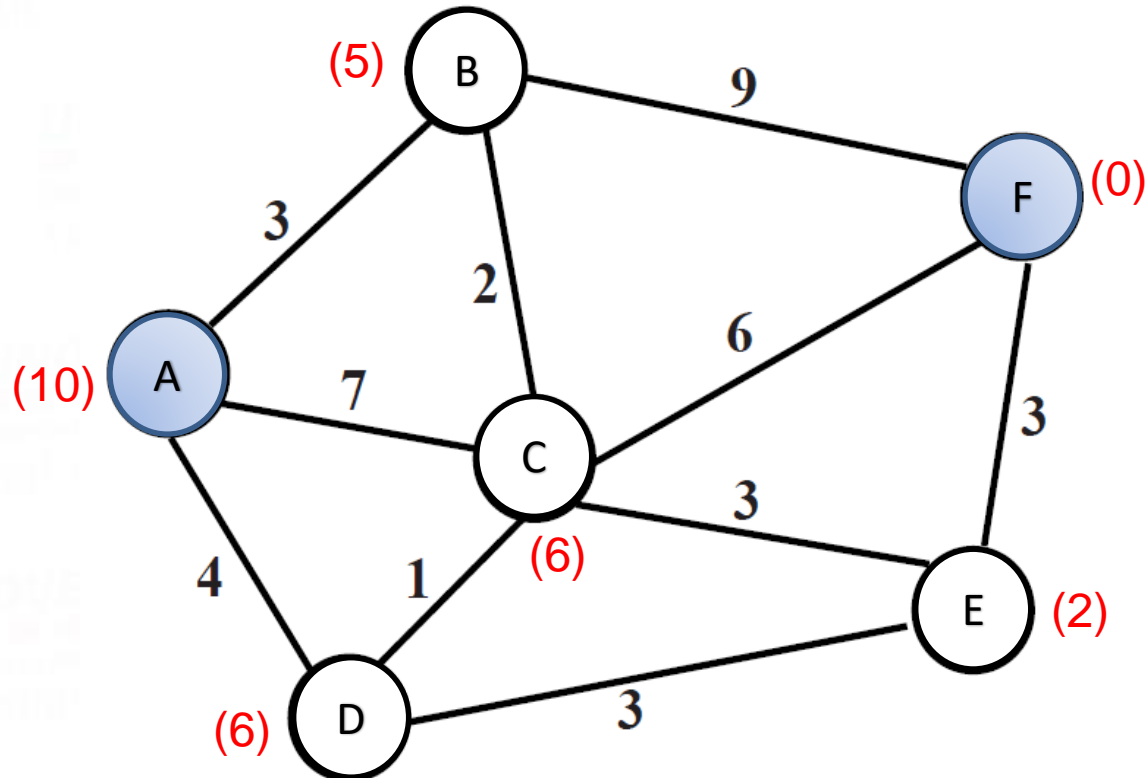


Funcionamento dos algoritmos Menor Custo, Dijkstra, Melhor Estimativa e A*

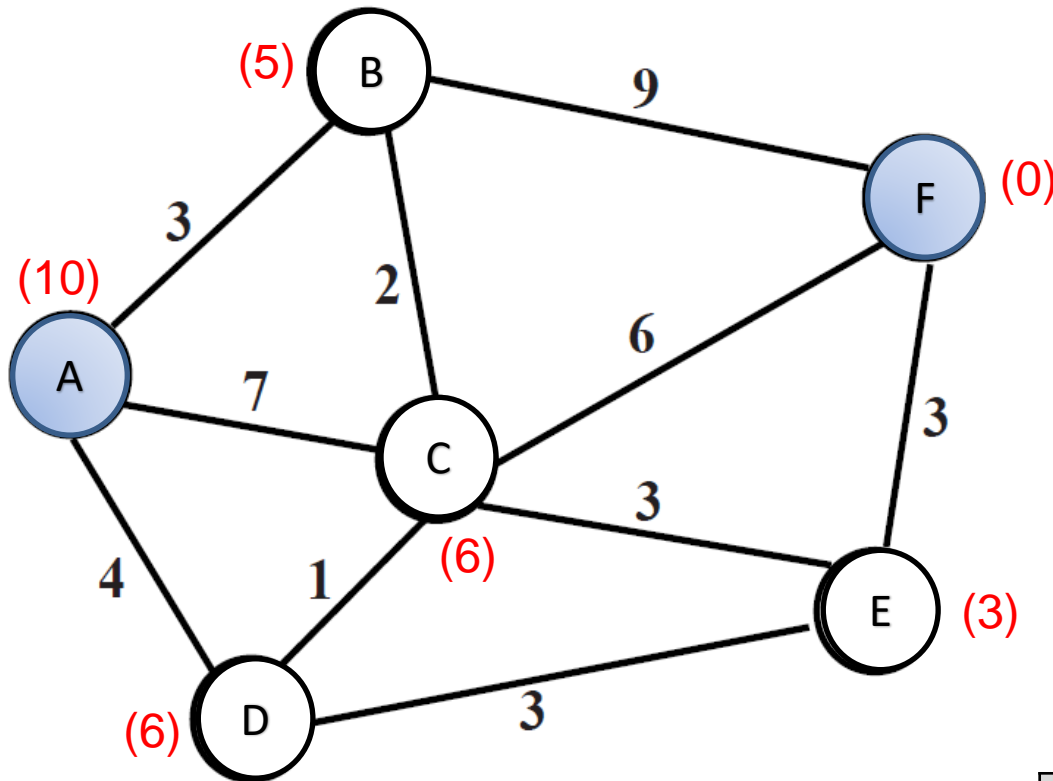
Prof. Dr. Peterson Belan

Exercício 1

Considere o **Problema de Caminho Mínimo** no qual se deseja encontrar um caminho que leve da cidade **A** até a cidade **F**. No grafo abaixo cada arco indica a distância em km entre as cidades e entre parênteses estão indicadas as estimativas de tempo até a cidade destino. Formalize o problema e encontre rotas utilizando as seguintes estratégias de busca: Largura, Profundidade, Menor Custo, Dijkstra, Melhor Estimativa e A*.



Exercício 1 – Representação Probl.



Matriz de Adjacências/Distâncias

	A	B	C	D	E	F
A	∞	3	7	4	∞	∞
B	3	∞	2	∞	∞	9
C	7	2	∞	1	3	6
D	4	∞	1	∞	3	∞
E	∞	∞	3	3	∞	3
F	∞	9	6	∞	3	∞

Matriz heurística

h(A)	h(B)	h(C)	h(D)	h(E)	h(F)
10	5	6	6	3	0

Estado: [c]

$S = \{A, B, C, D, E, F\}$

$s_0 = A$

$G = \{F\}$

$A = \{\text{vai}(c_i, c_j) \leftarrow \text{aresta}(c_i, c_j)\}$

Menor Custo

BUSCAMENORCUSTO($\mathcal{A}, s_0, \mathcal{G}$)

1 $\Gamma \leftarrow \emptyset$

2 $\Sigma \leftarrow \{s_0\}$

3 enquanto $\Sigma \neq \emptyset$ faça

4 $s \leftarrow \text{removePrimeiro}(\Sigma)$

5 se $s \in \mathcal{G}$ então devolva *caminho*(s)

6 $\Gamma \leftarrow \Gamma \cup \{s\}$

7 $\text{insereEmOrdem}(\text{sucessores}_G(s, \mathcal{A}) - \Gamma, \Sigma)$

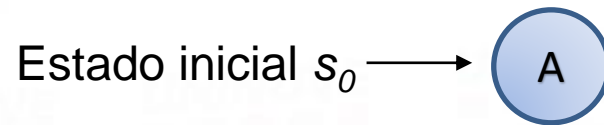
8 devolva fracasso

Menor Custo

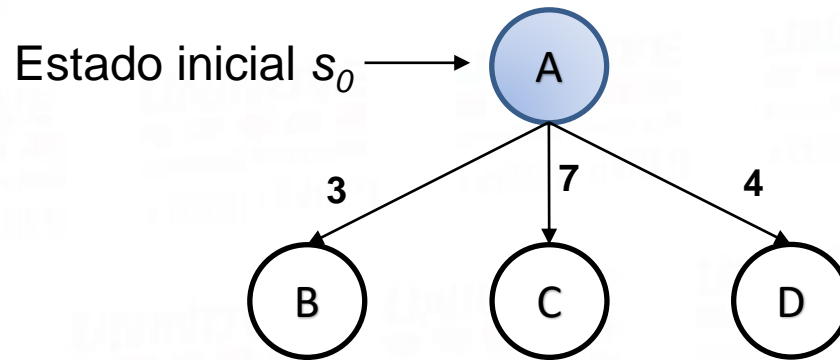
Passos para construção da árvore:

1. Coloque o estado inicial (s_0) na raiz da árvore;
2. Gere os sucessores do estado inicial e coloque-os no nível 1, com seus respectivos custos [$f(s)=g(s)$];
3. A partir daí, gere os sucessores do estado s de menor valor associado (usando o conjunto de ações A), independentemente do seu nível ou ramificação. A busca termina quando o estado s selecionado para gerar sucessores é estado final, ou seja, quando $s \in G$.

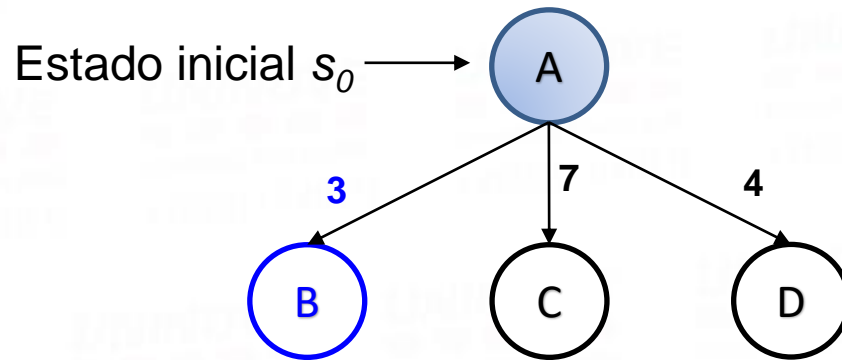
Menor Custo



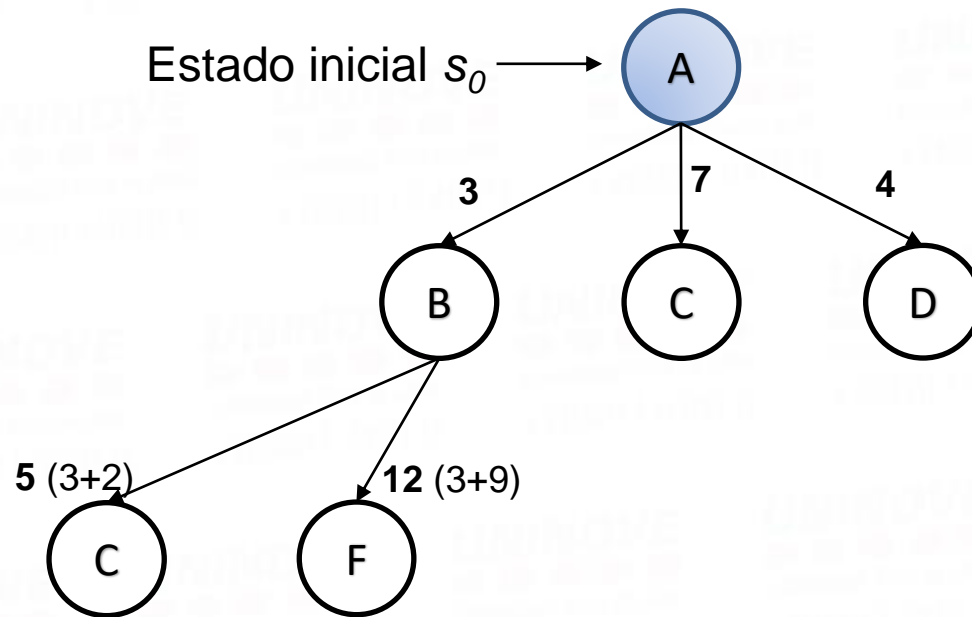
Menor Custo



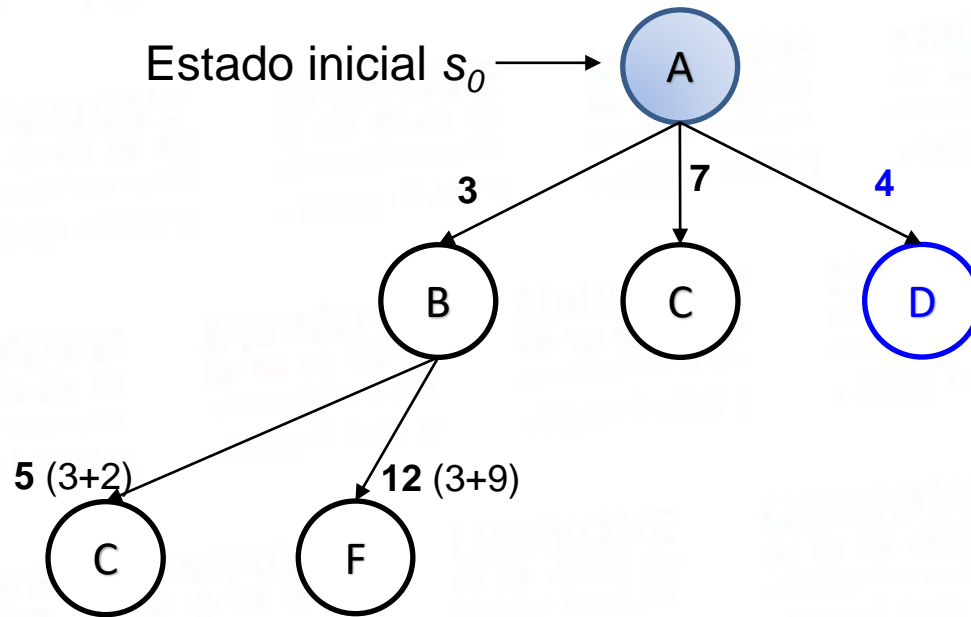
Menor Custo



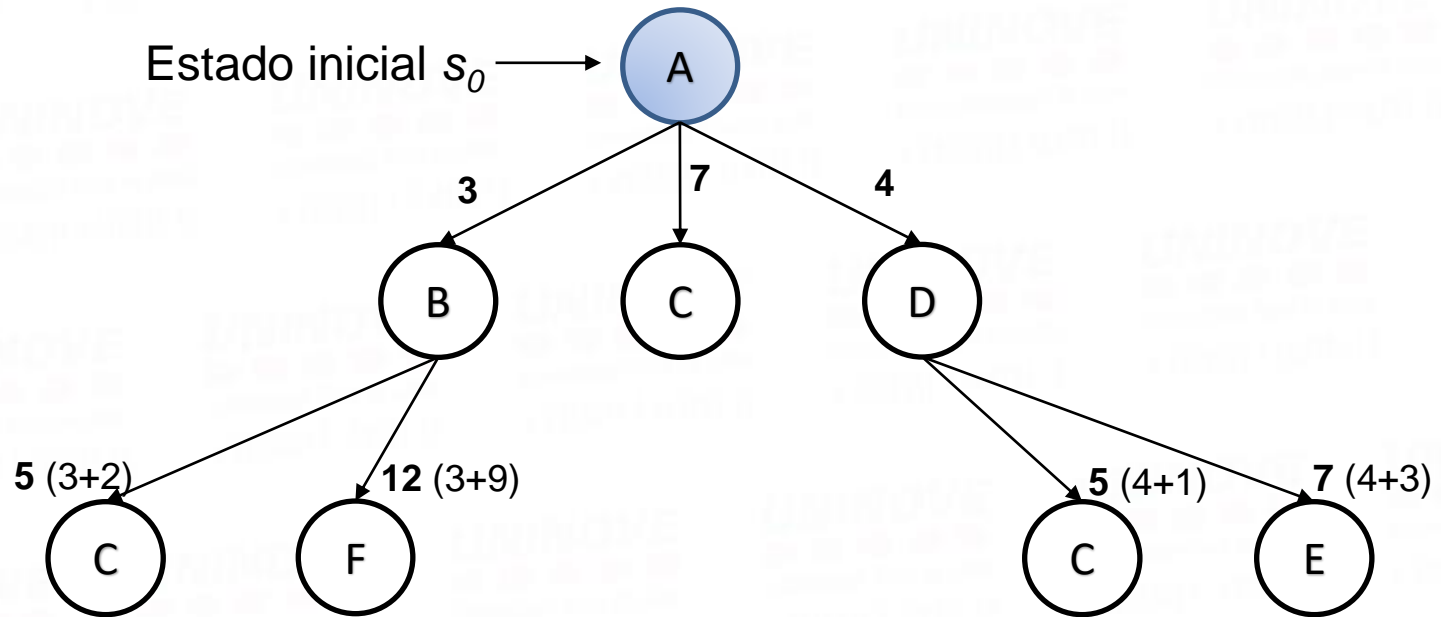
Menor Custo



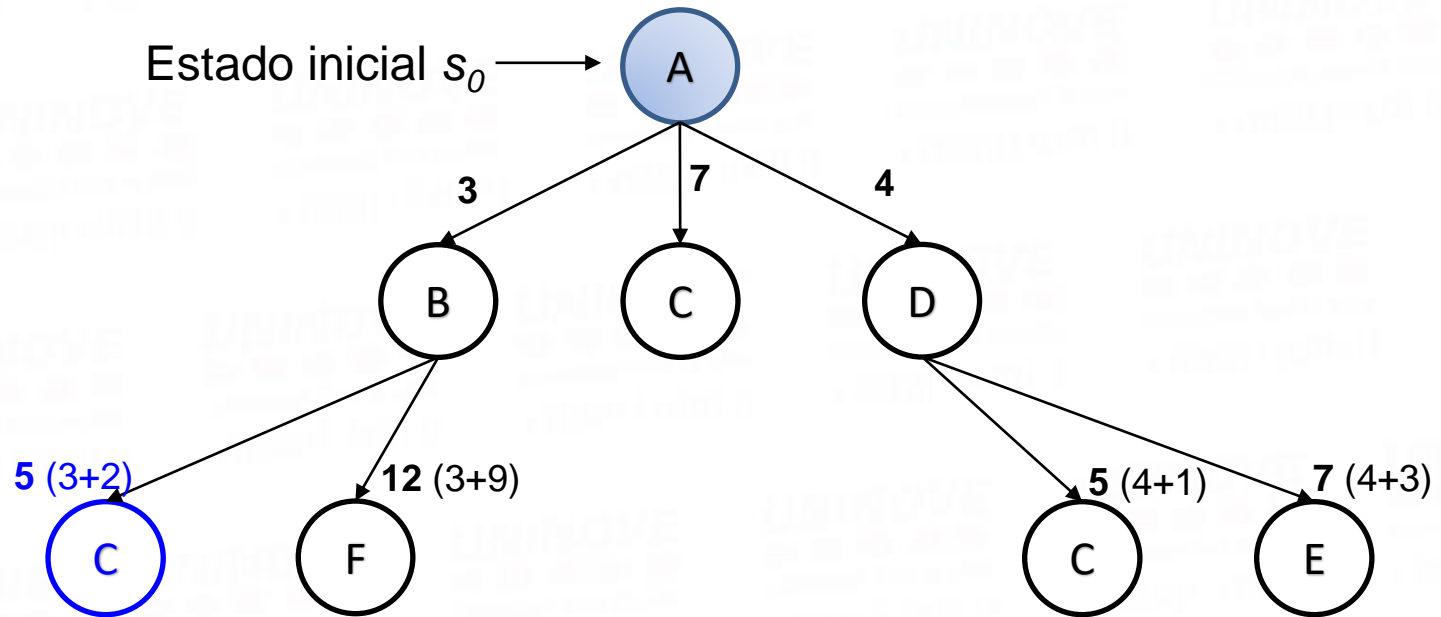
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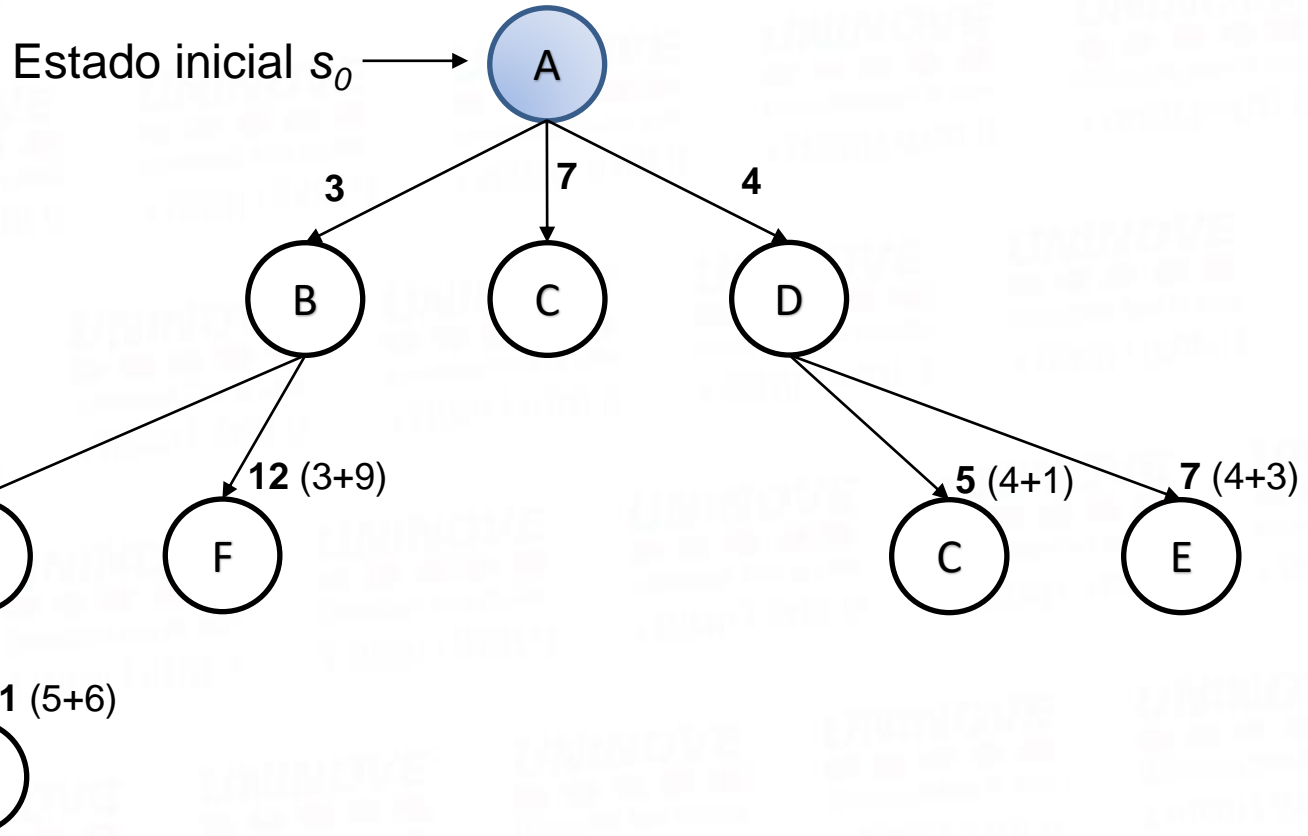
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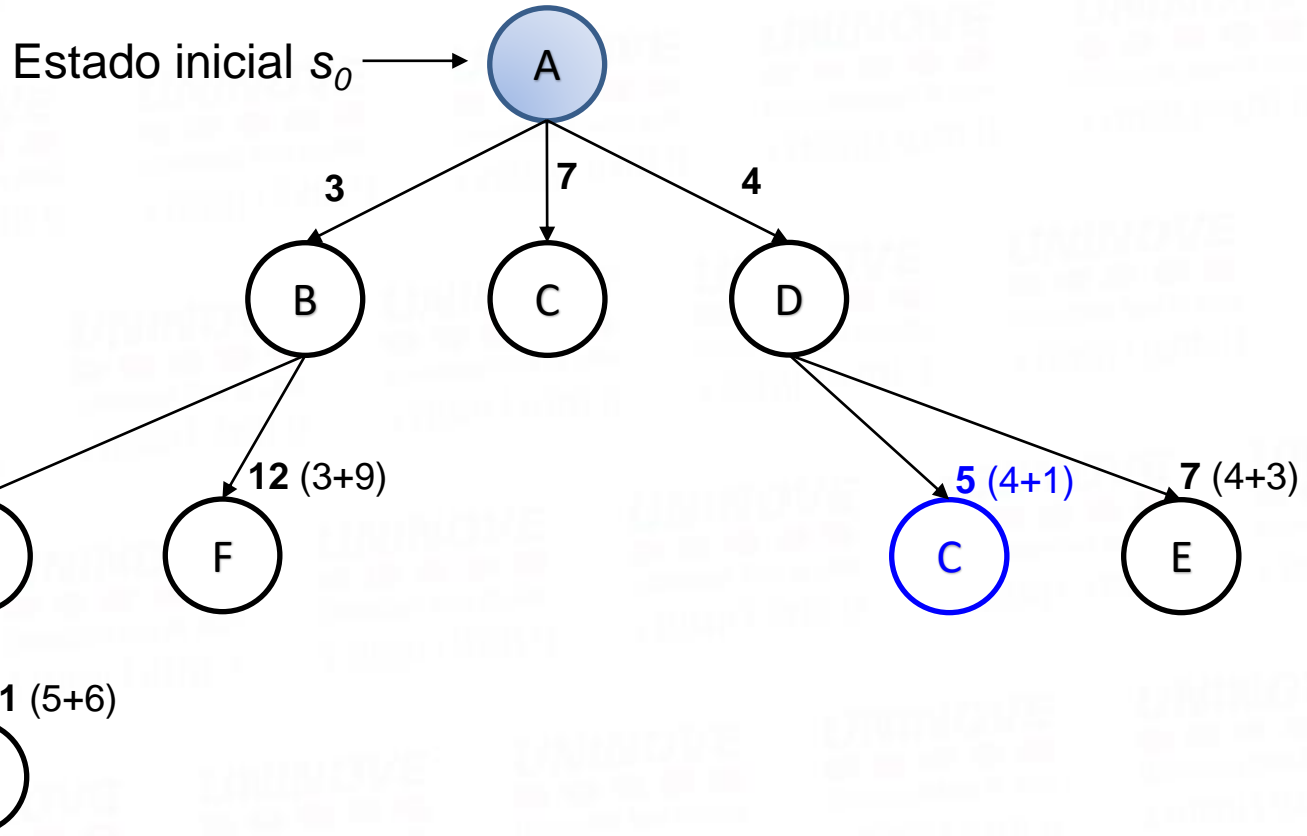
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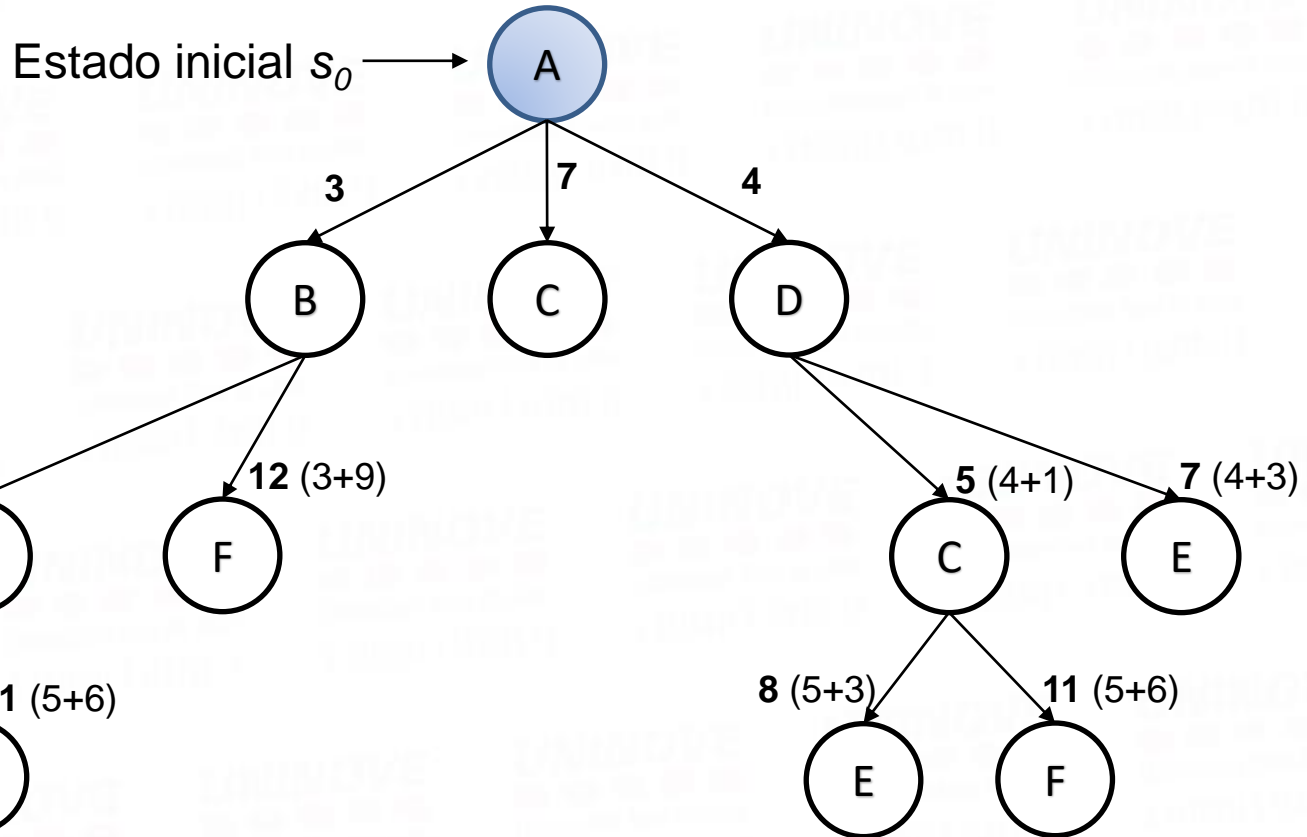
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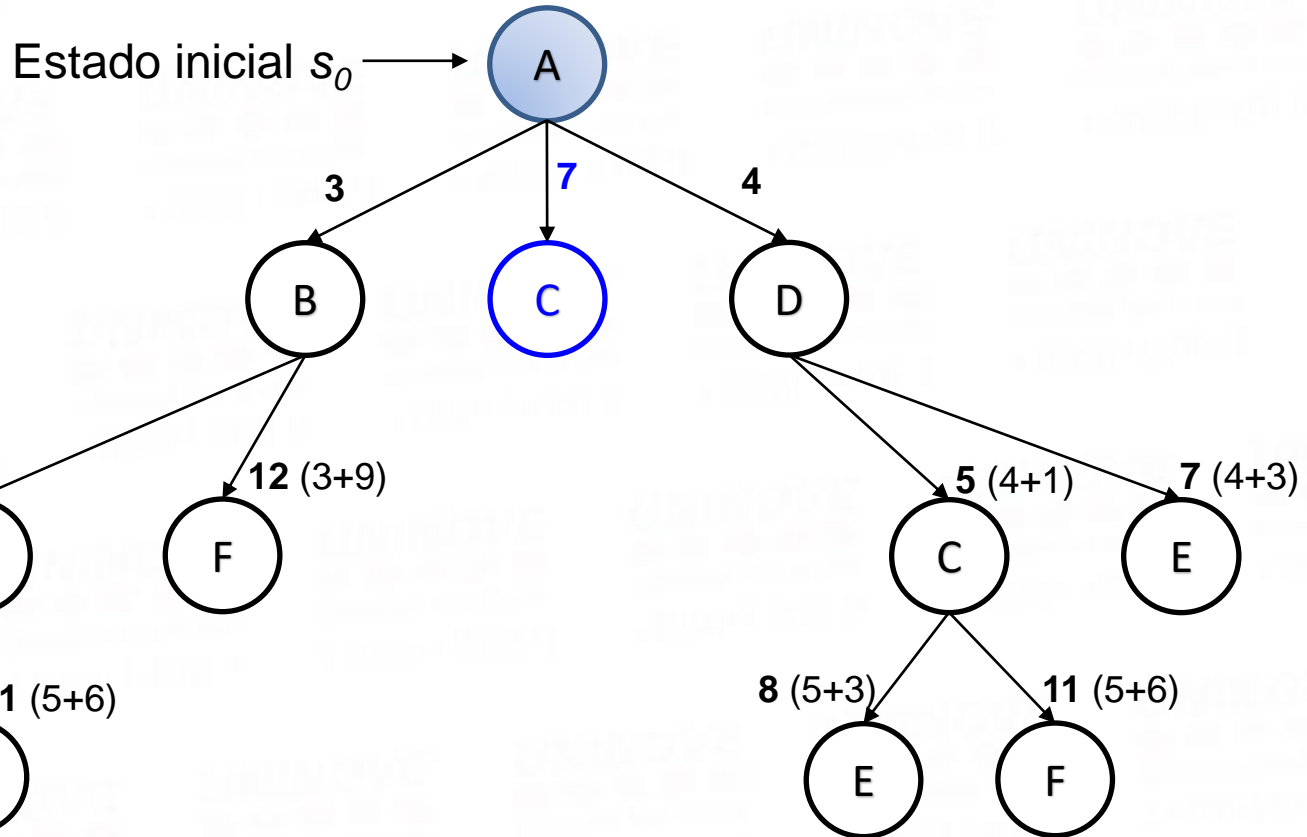
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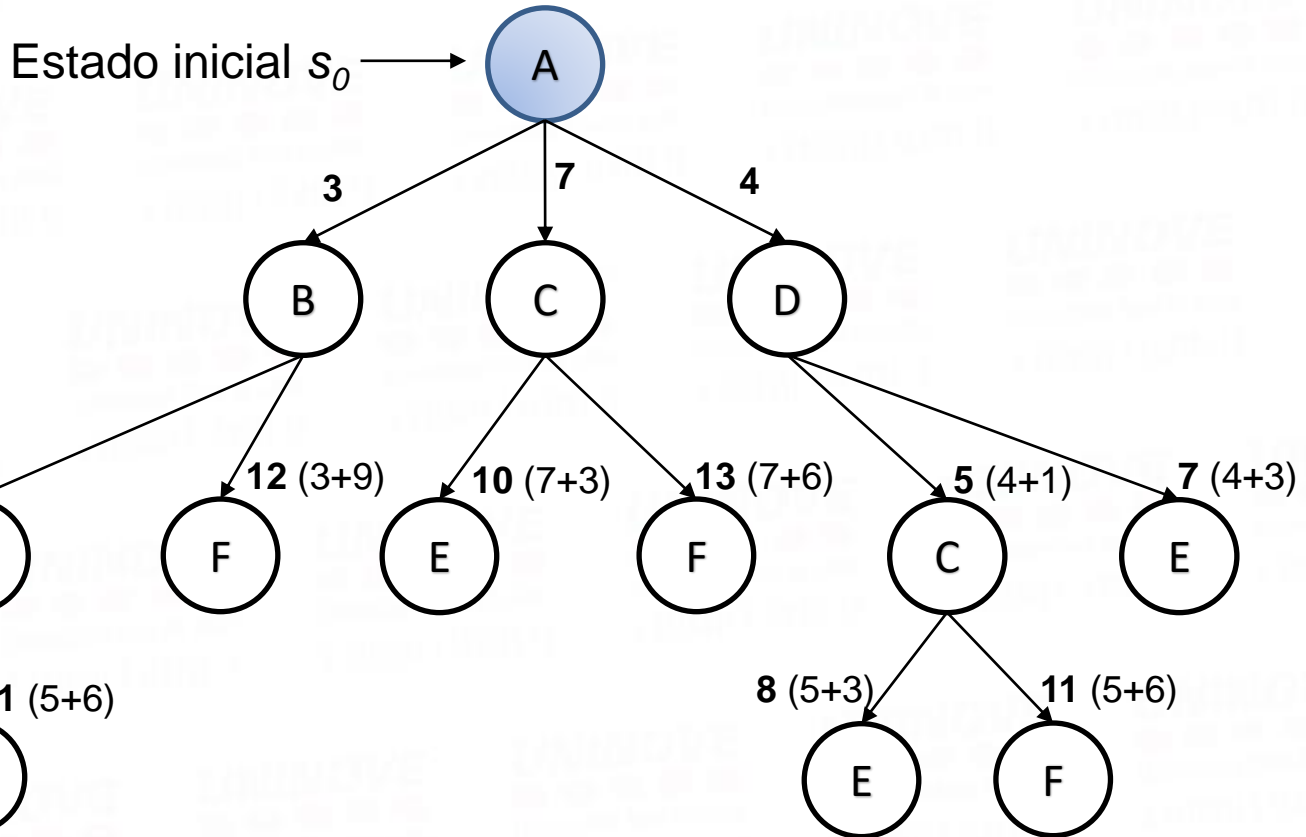
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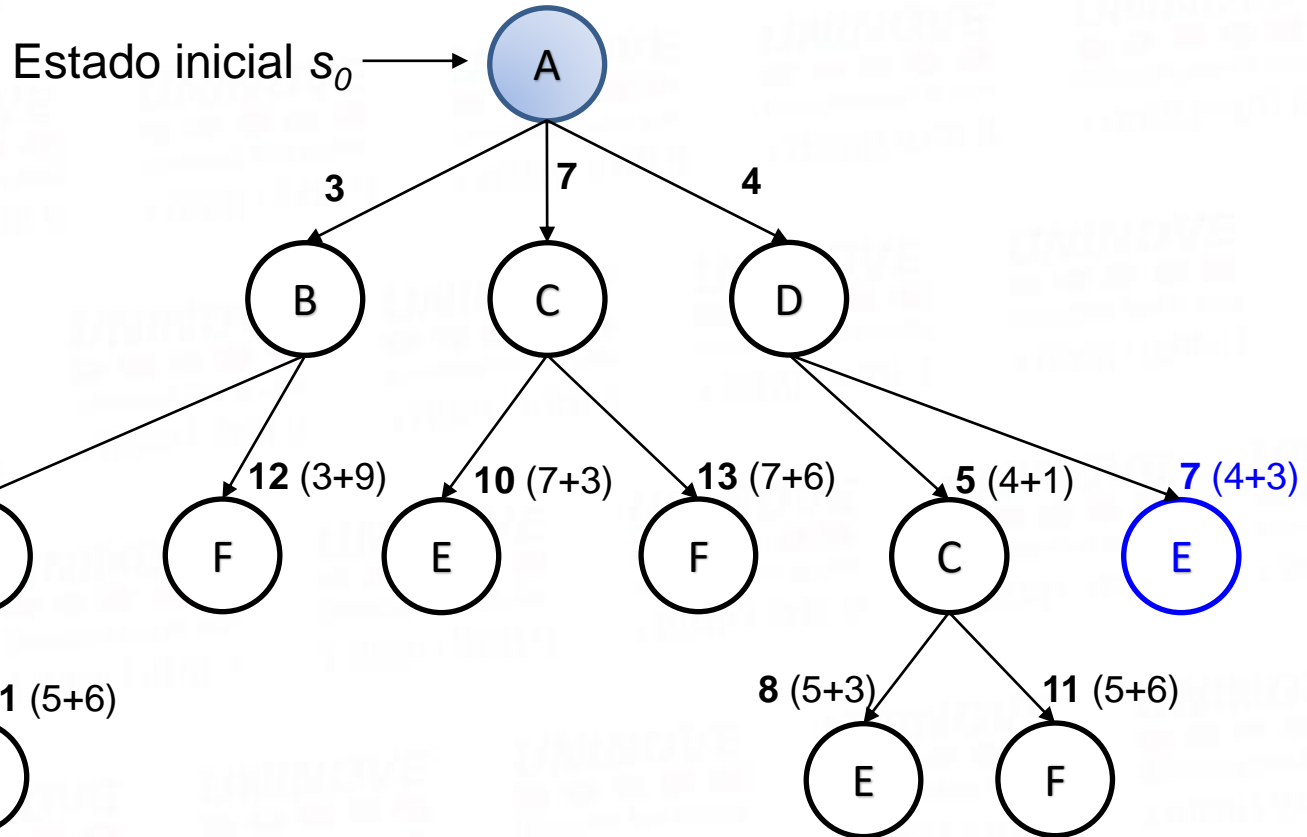
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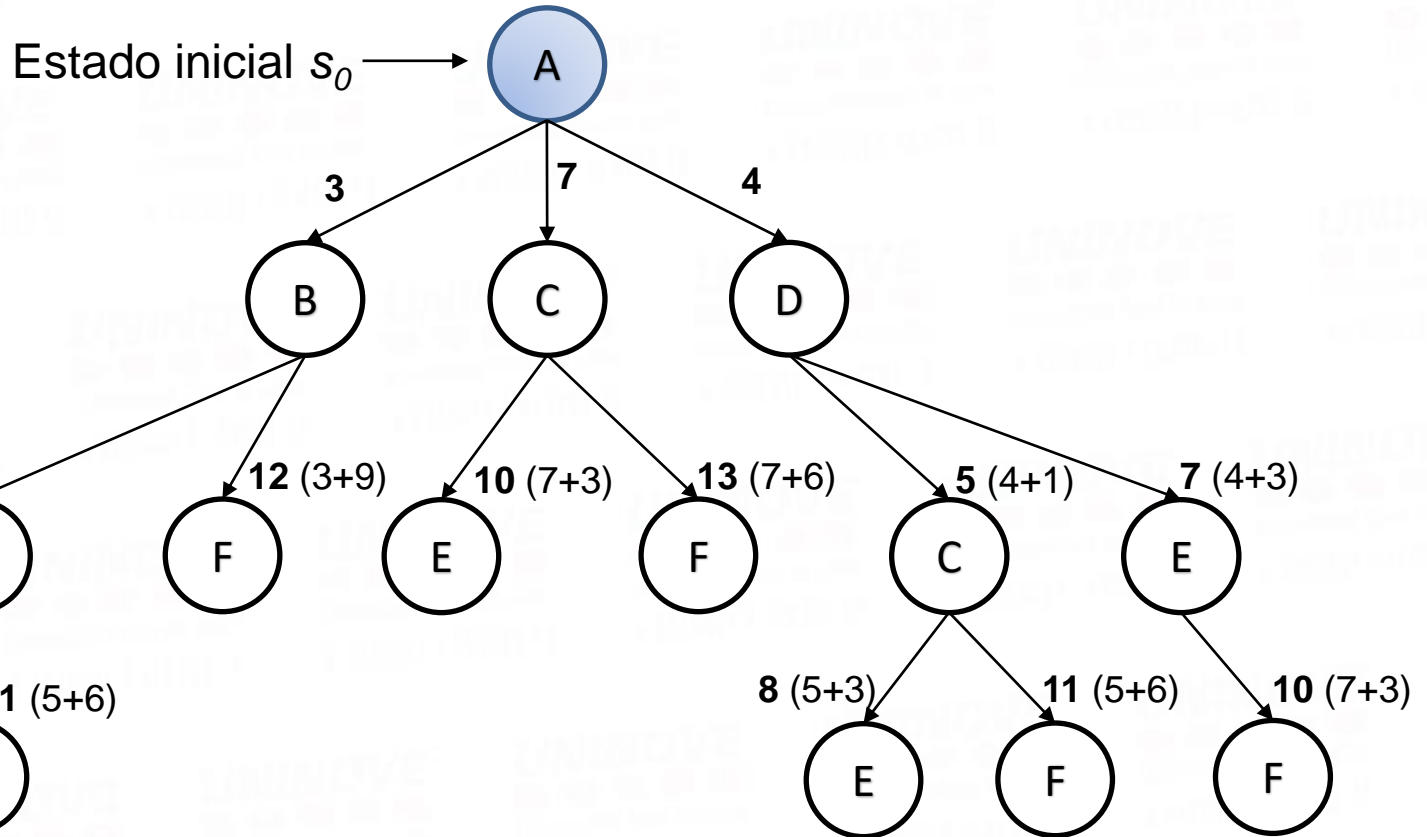
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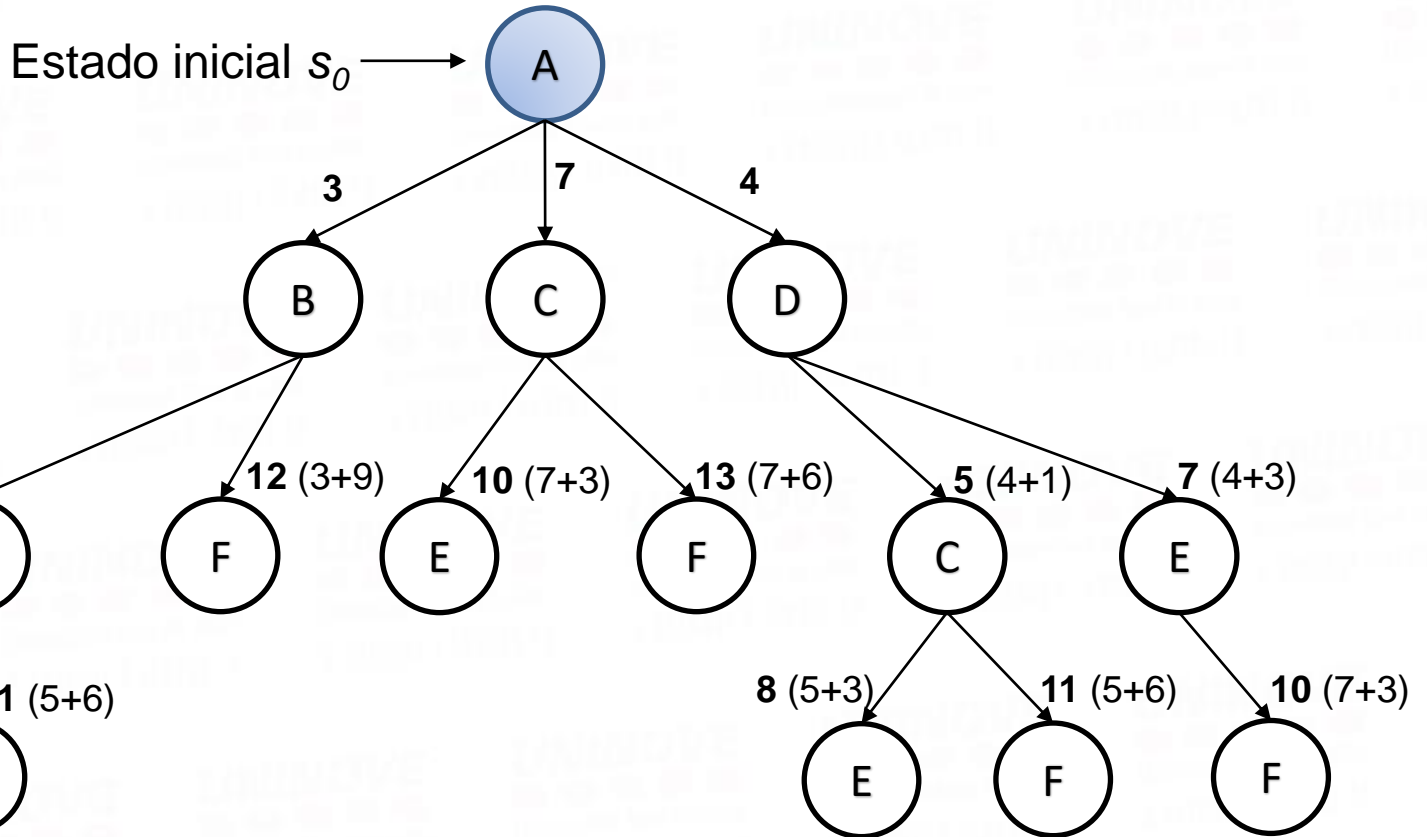
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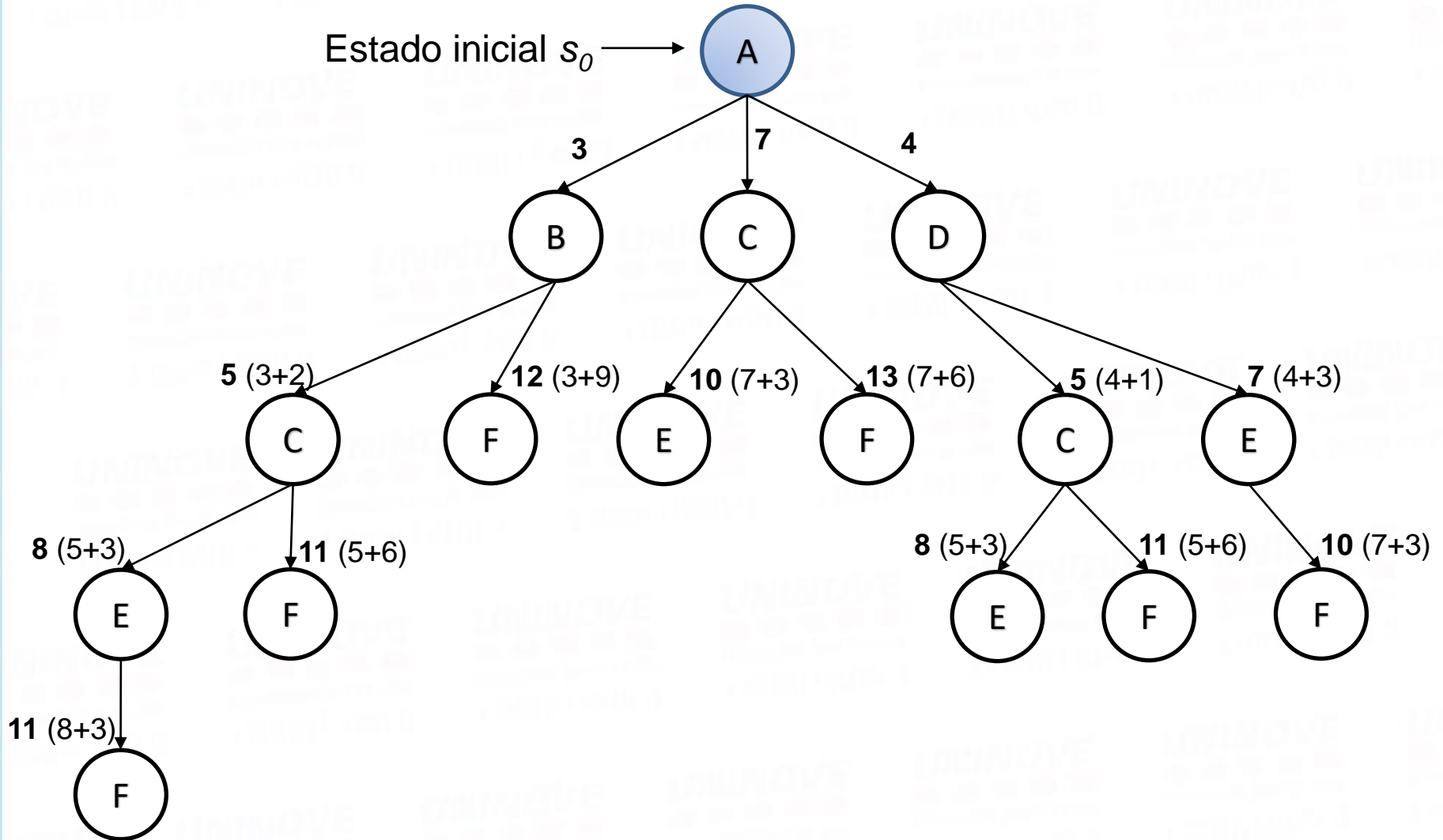
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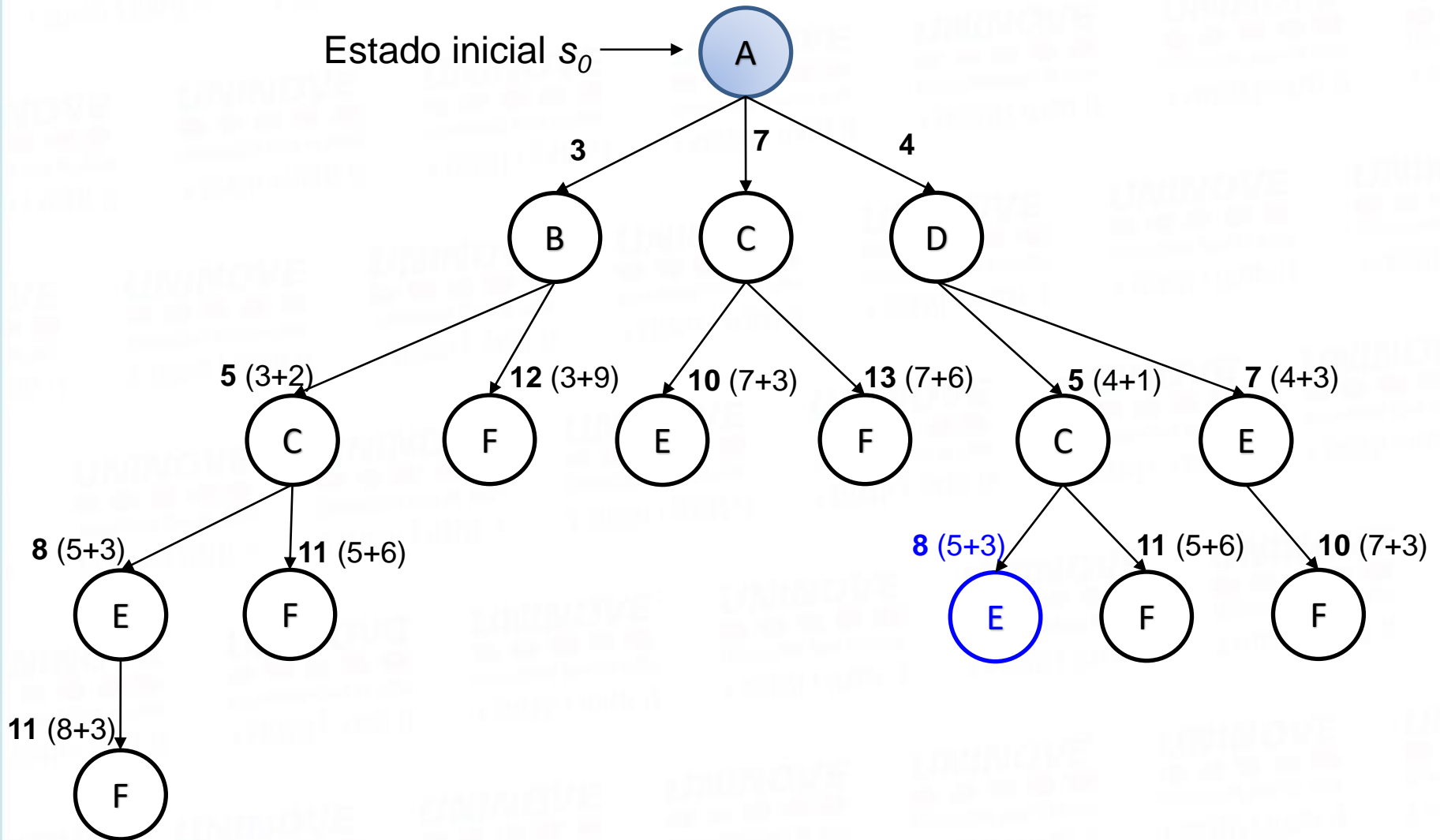
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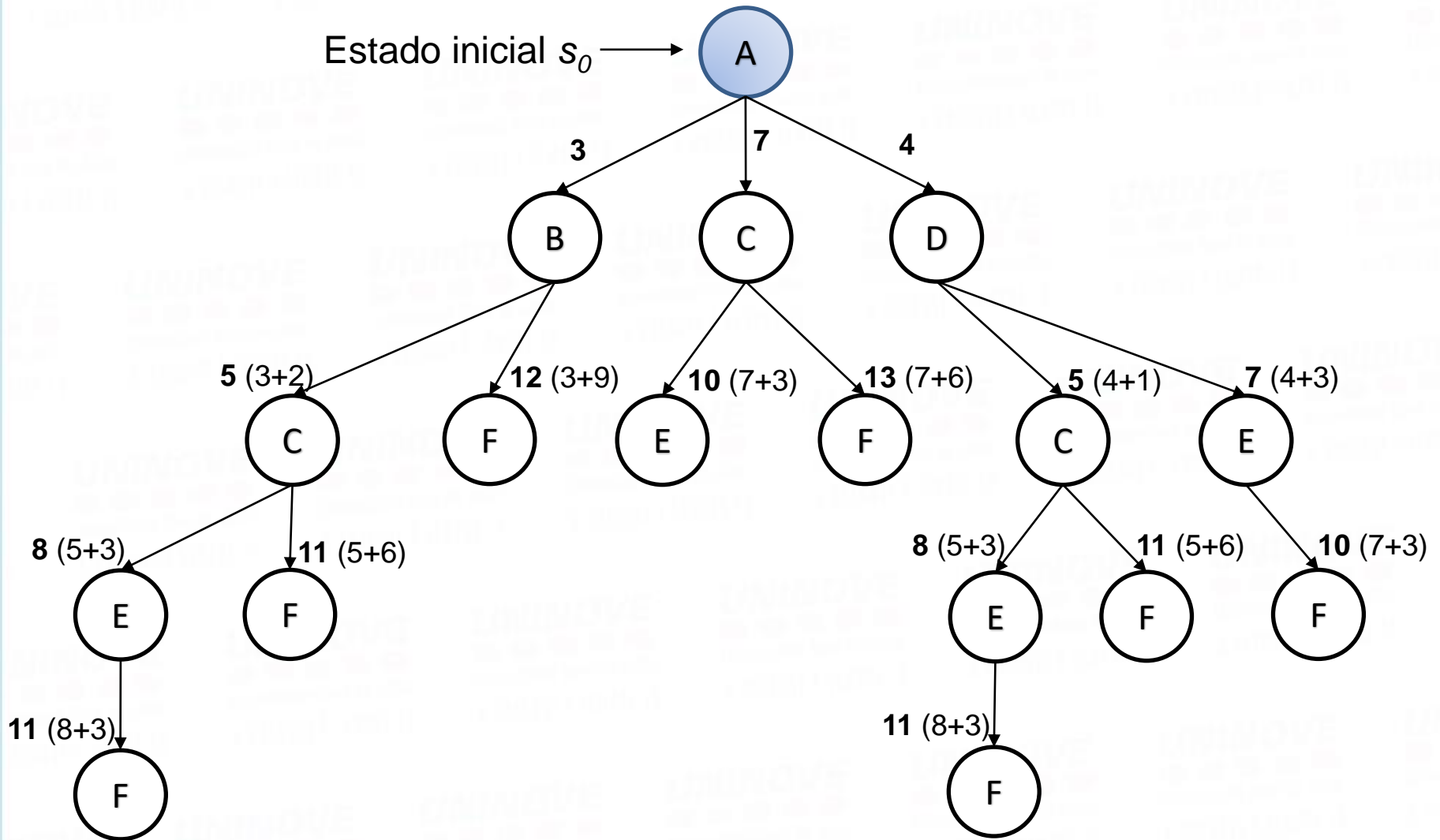
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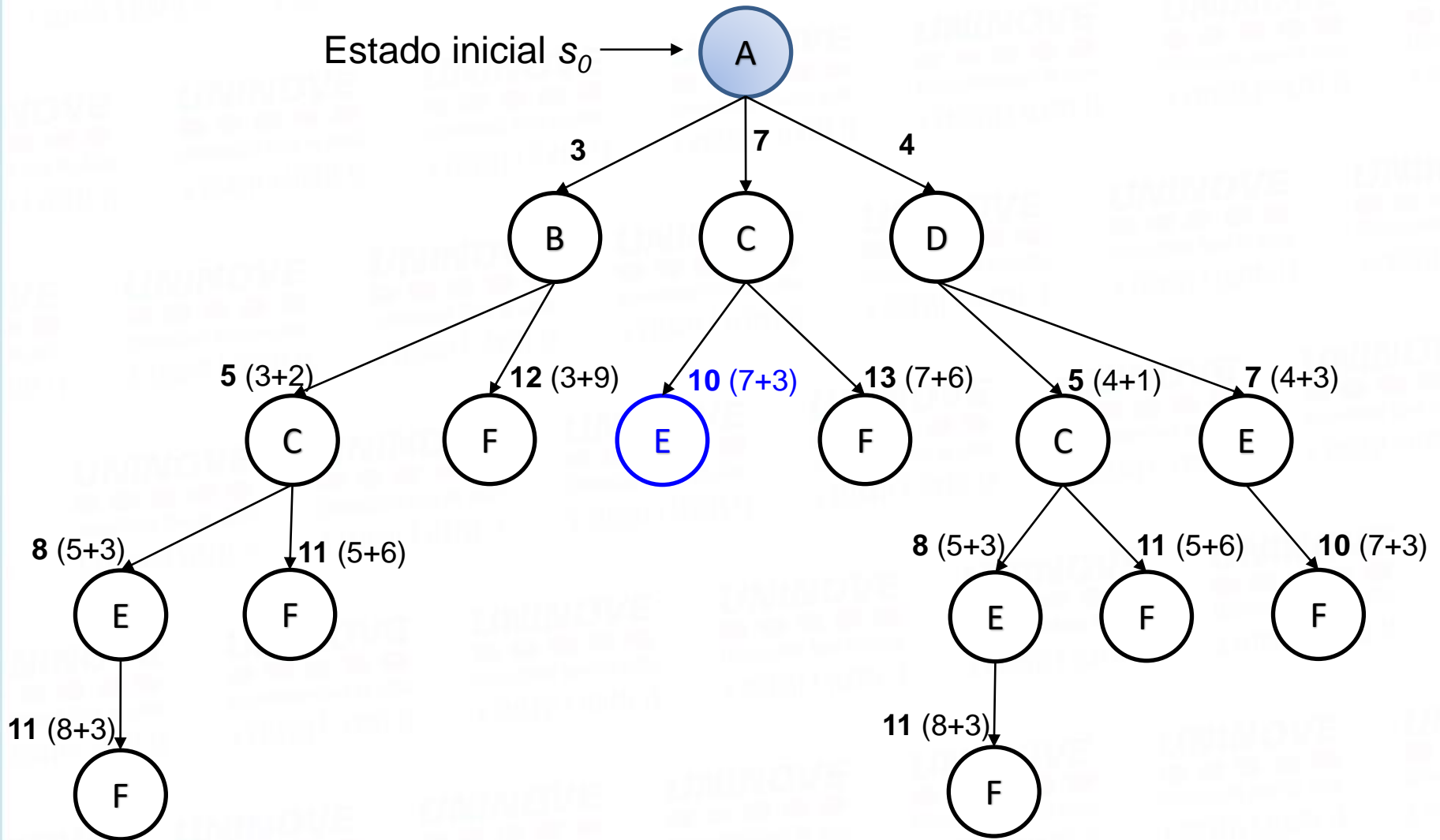
Menor Custo



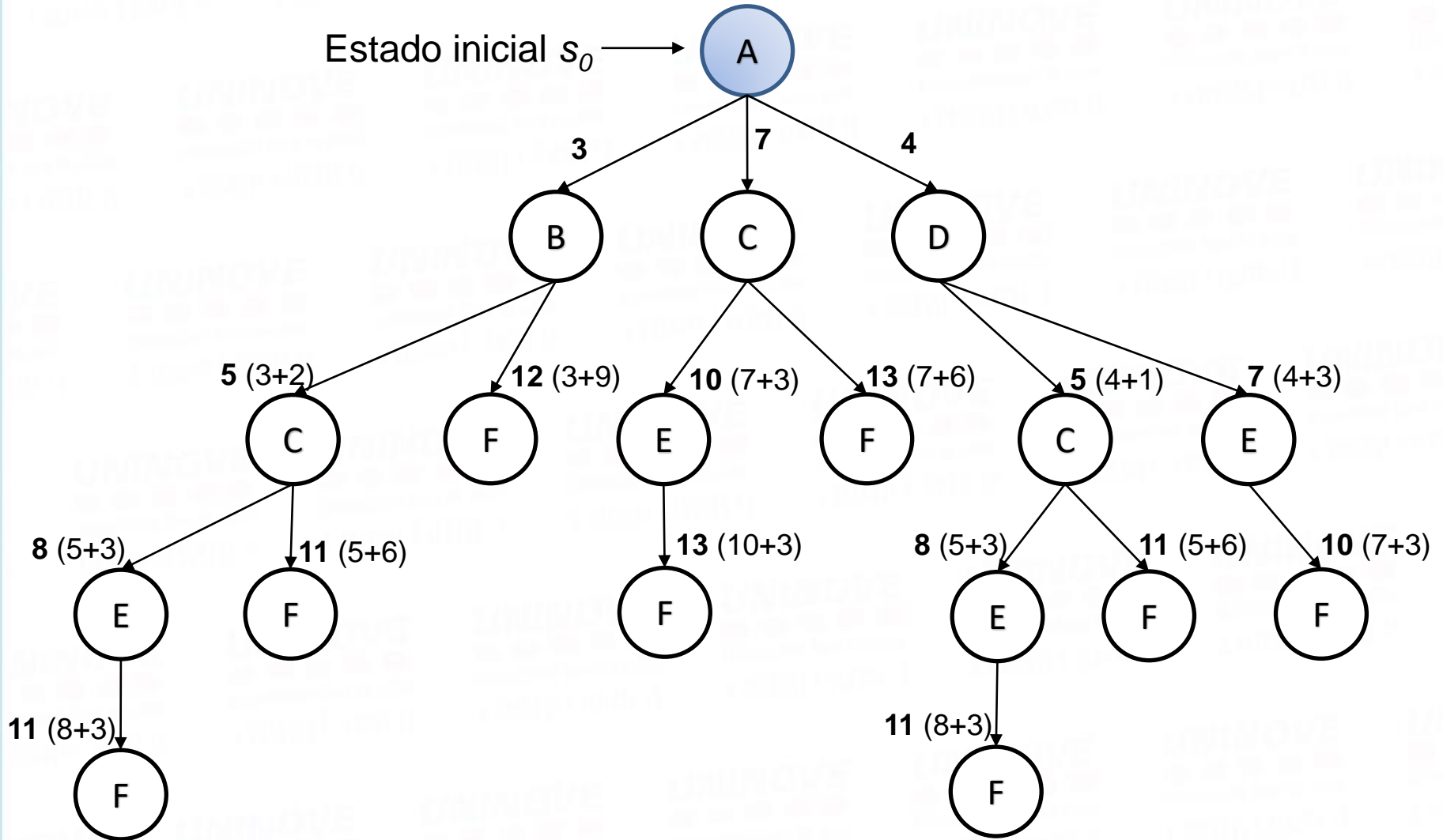
Menor Custo



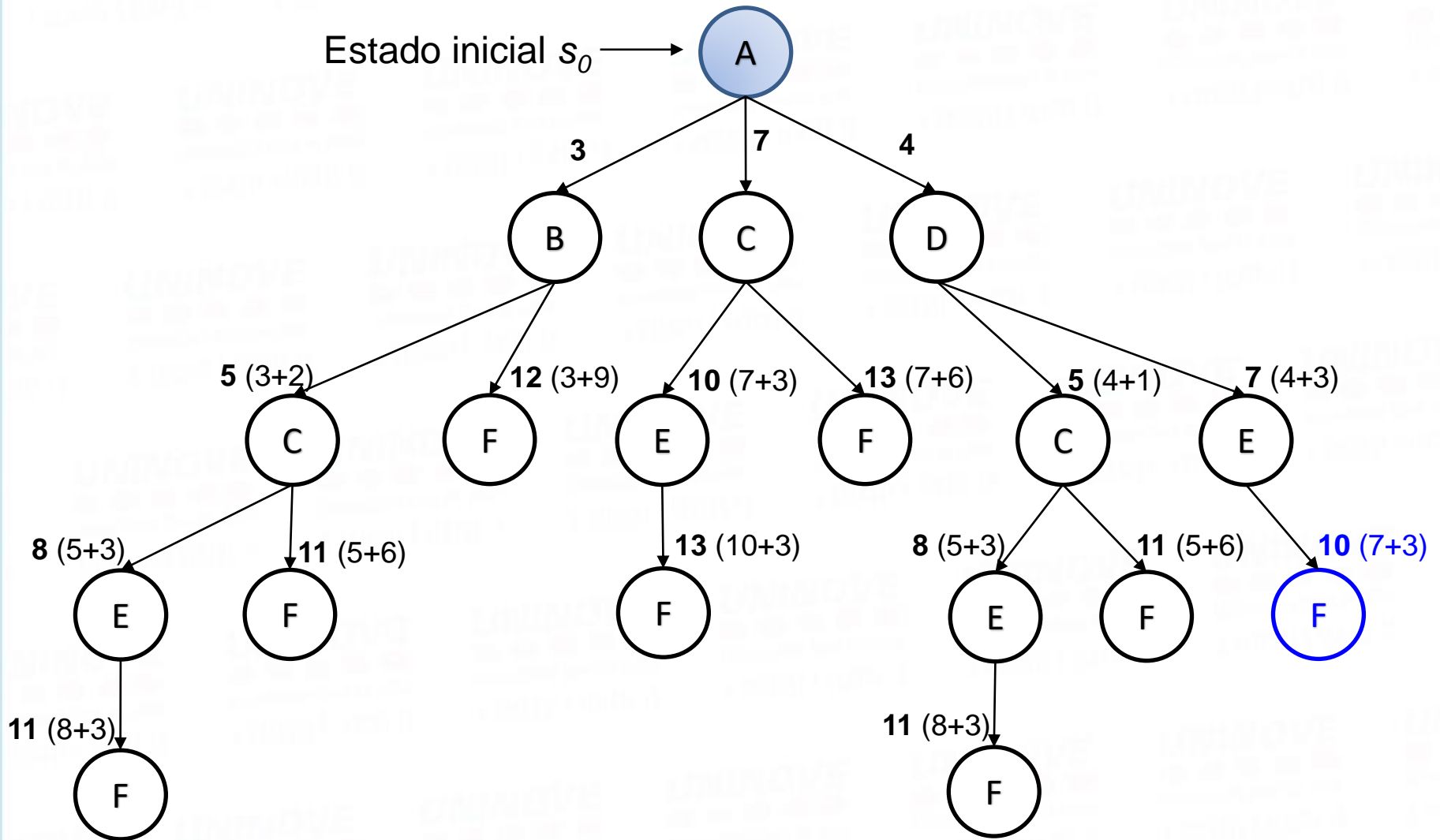
Menor Custo



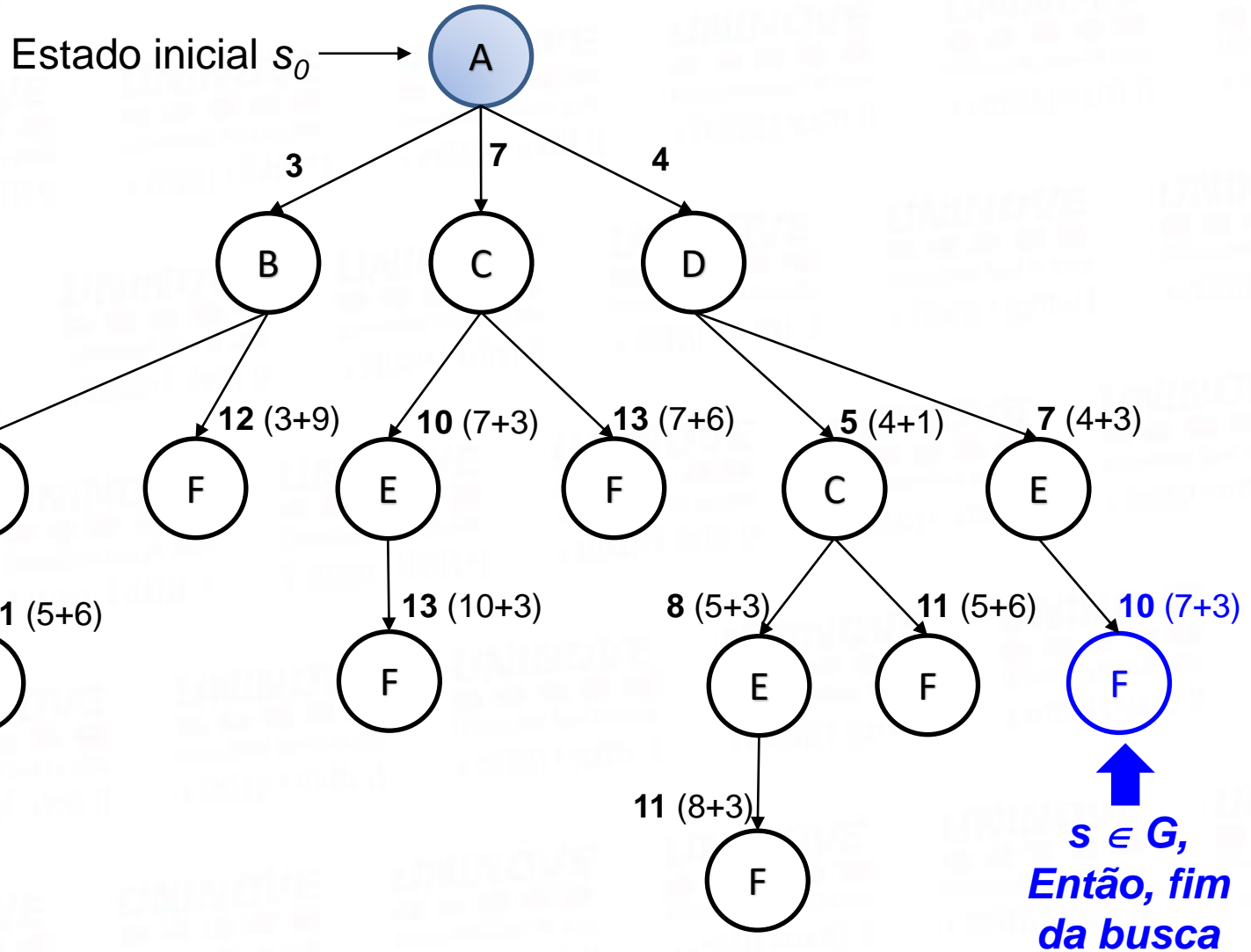
Menor Custo



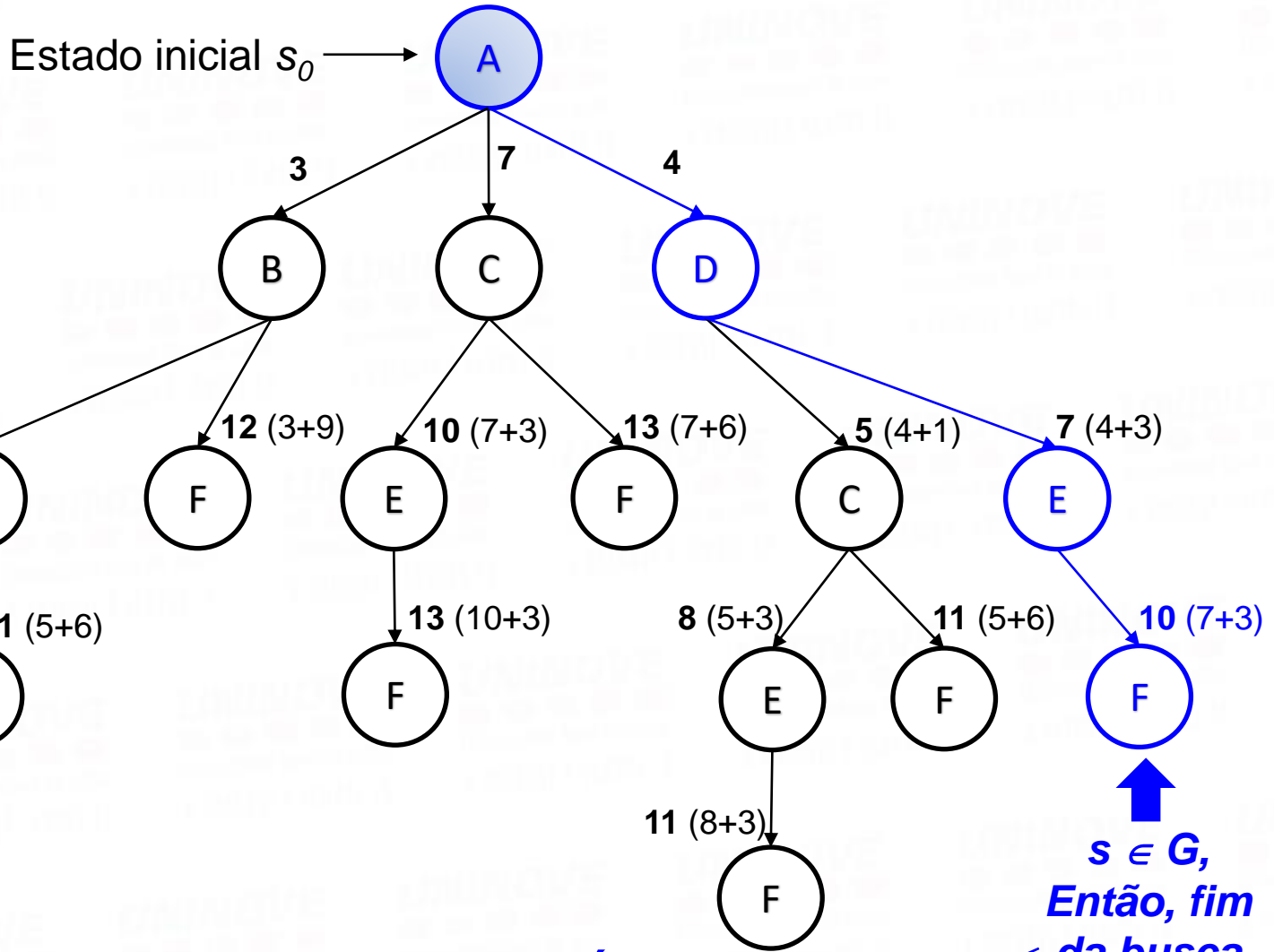
Menor Custo



Menor Custo

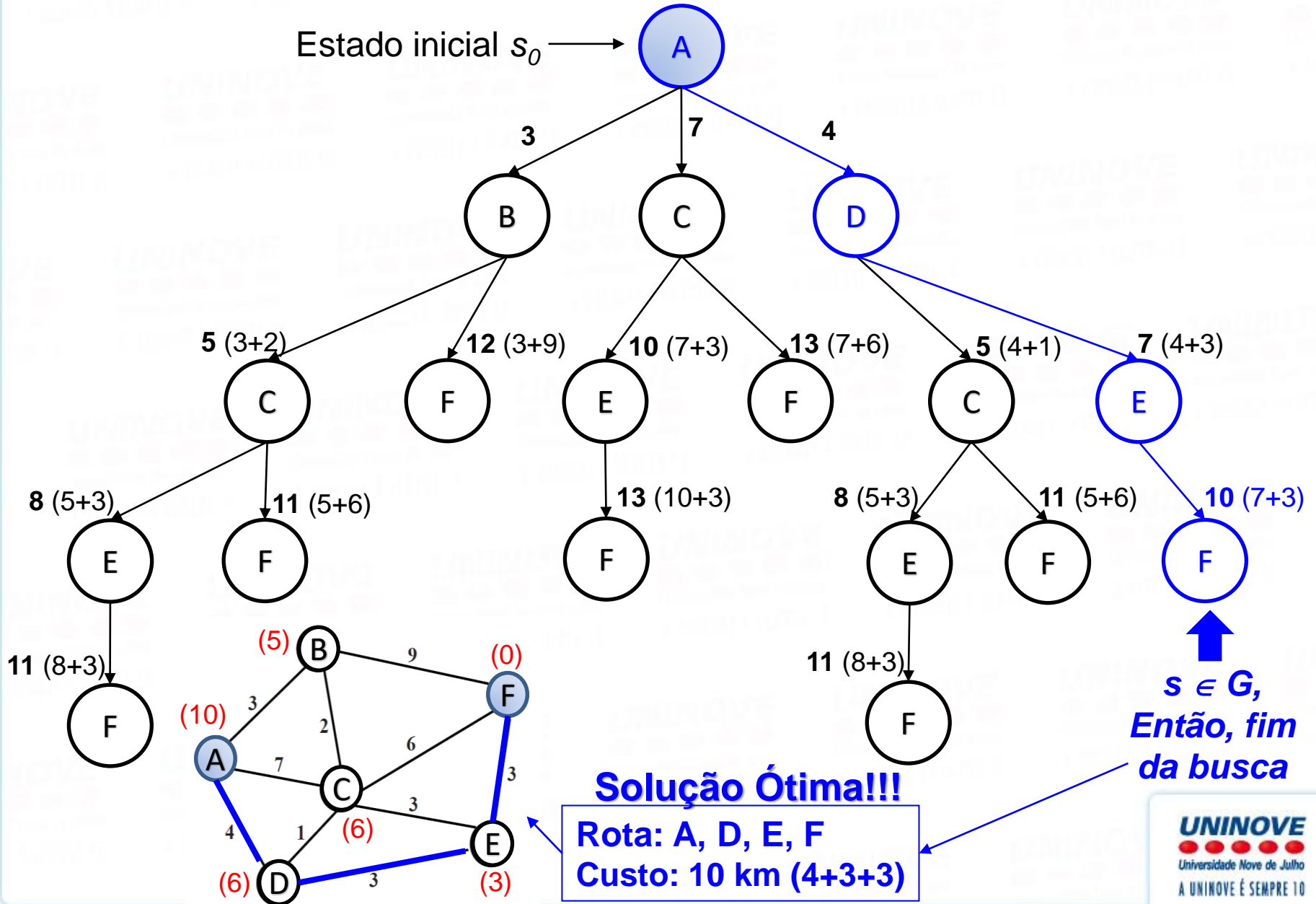


Menor Custo

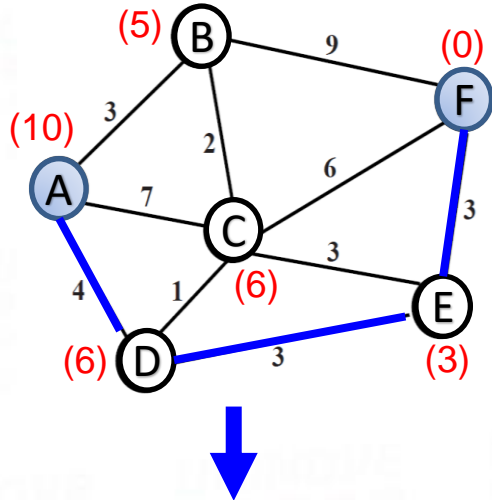


Menor Custo

Estado inicial $s_0 \rightarrow$



Menor Custo



Solução: $\{x_{14}, x_{45}, x_{56}\}$
 Custo $z = 1 \cdot 4 + 1 \cdot 3 + 1 \cdot 3 = 10$

	A	B	C	D	E	F
A	0	0	0	1	0	0
B	0	0	0	0	0	0
C	0	0	0	0	0	0
D	0	0	0	0	1	0
E	0	0	0	0	0	1
F	0	0	0	0	0	0

x_{ij}

	A	B	C	D	E	F
A	∞	3	7	4	∞	∞
B	3	∞	2	∞	∞	9
C	7	2	∞	1	3	6
D	4	∞	1	∞	3	∞
E	∞	∞	3	3	∞	3
F	∞	9	6	∞	3	∞

d_{ij}

Dijkstra

Dijkstra(A, s_0, G)

1 $\Gamma \leftarrow \emptyset$;

2 $\Sigma \leftarrow \{s_0\}$

3 enquanto $\Sigma \neq \emptyset$ faça

4 $s \leftarrow \text{removePrimeiro}(\Sigma)$

5 se $s \in G$ então devolva caminho(s)

6 $\Gamma \leftarrow \Gamma \cup \{s\}$

7 $U \leftarrow \text{gere_sucessores}G(s, \alpha)$

8 Para cada $u \in U \wedge u \notin \Gamma$

9 se $u \notin \Sigma$ então $\text{insereEmOrdem}(u, \Sigma)$

10 senão $\text{insereEmOrdem}(u, \Sigma)$ se, e somente se, u é menor que sua
réplica em Σ

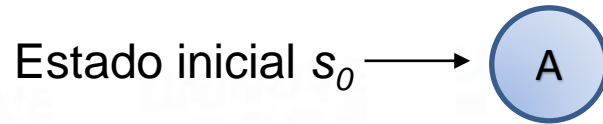
11 devolva fracasso

Dijkstra

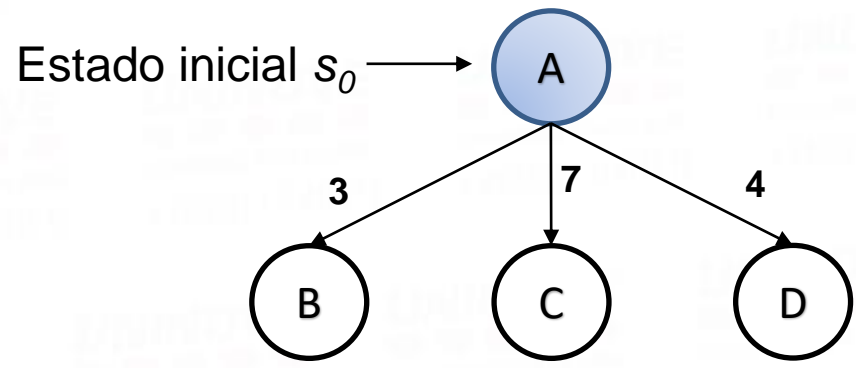
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1. Coloque o estado inicial (s_0) na raiz da árvore;
2. Gere os sucessores do estado inicial e coloque-os no nível 1, com seus respectivos custos [$f(s)=g(s)$];
3. A partir daí, gere os sucessores do estado s de menor valor associado (usando o conjunto de ações A), independentemente do seu nível ou ramificação, observando as podas de nós repetidos. A busca termina quando o estado s selecionado para gerar sucessores é estado final, ou seja, quando $s \in G$.

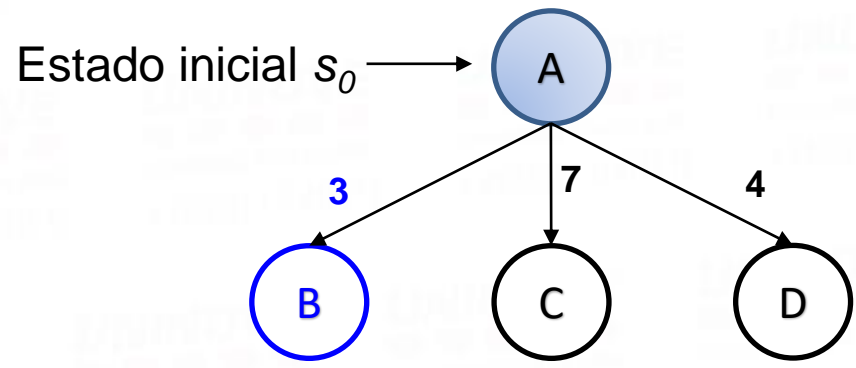
Dijkstra



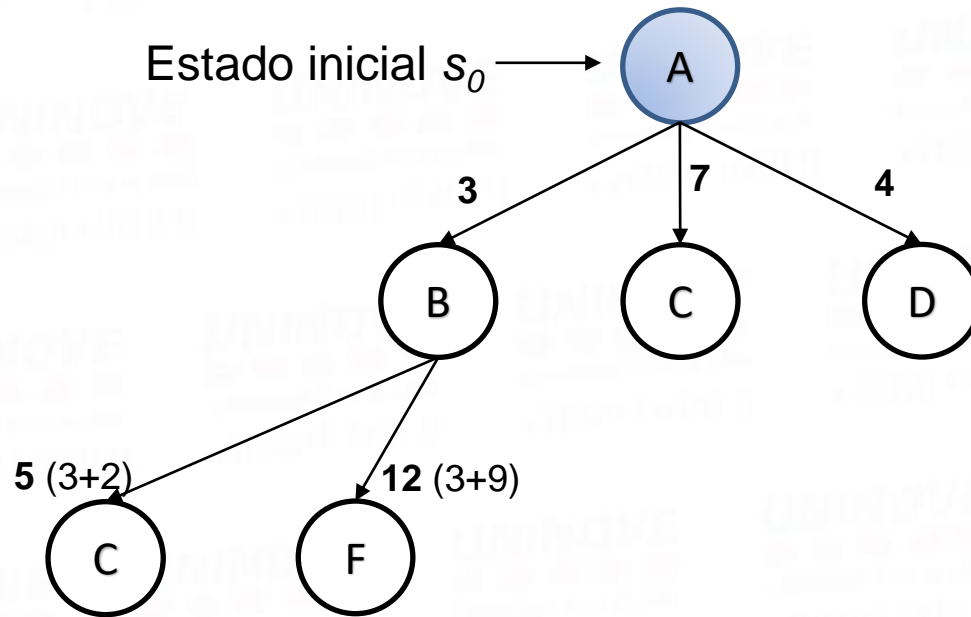
Dijkstra



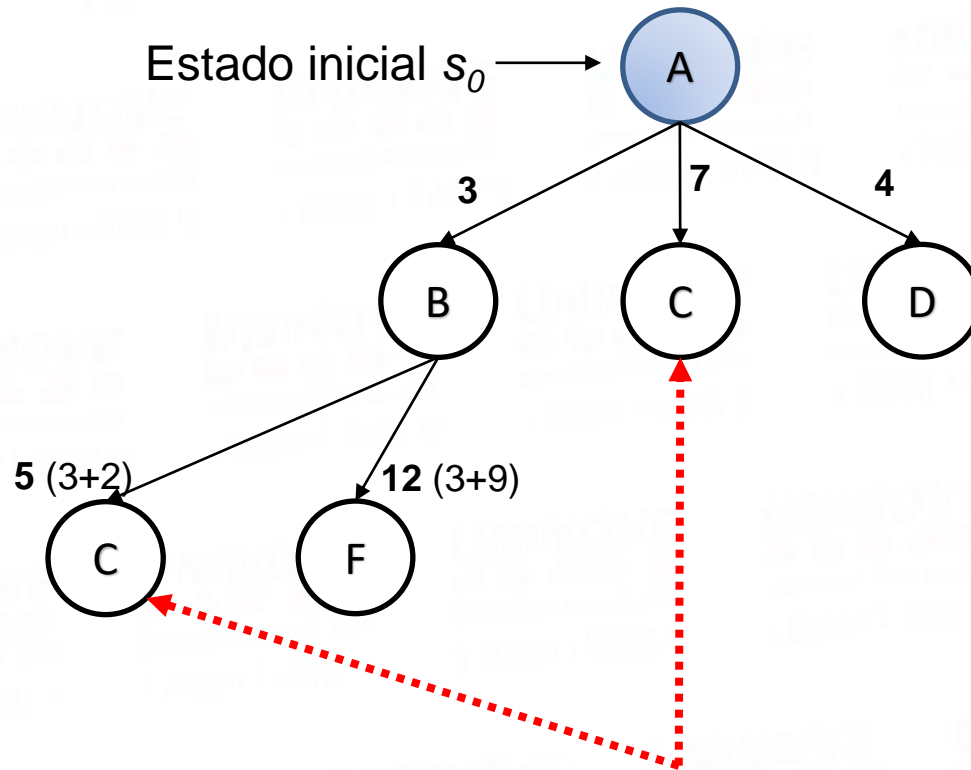
Dijkstra



Dijkstra

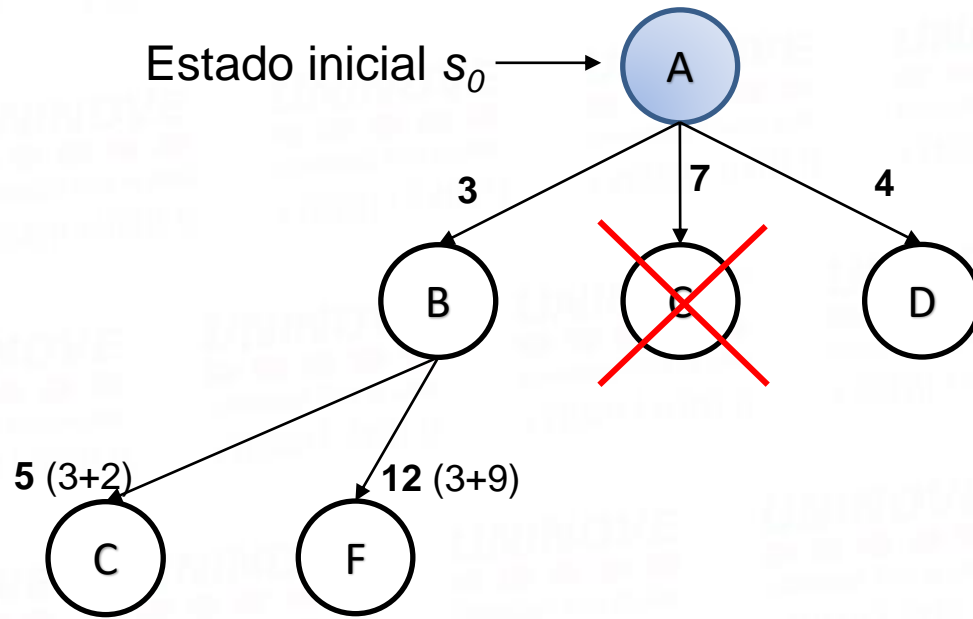


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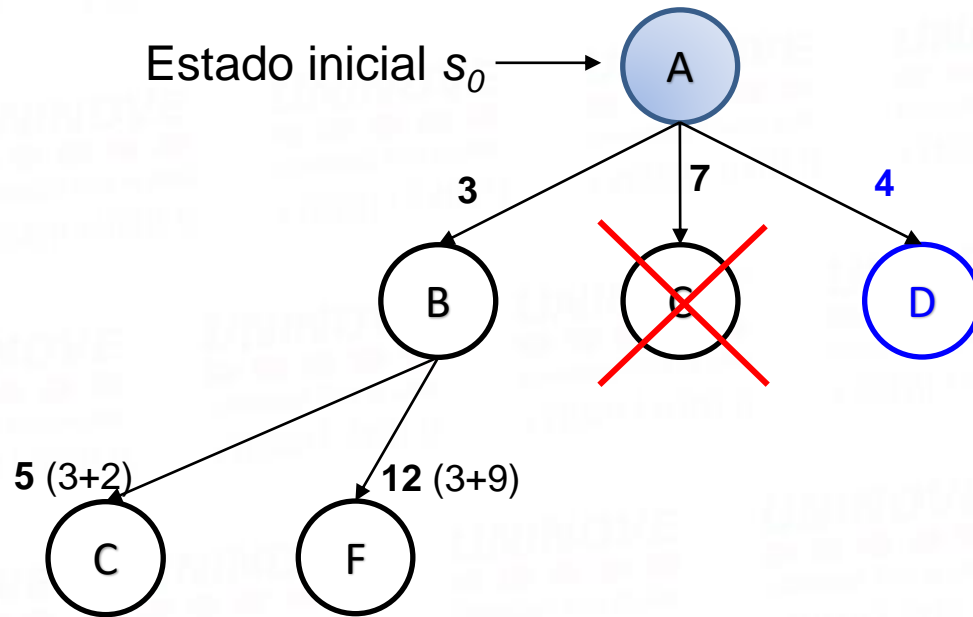


**Nós repetidos!!!
Então, deve-se podar o nó
com maior custo**

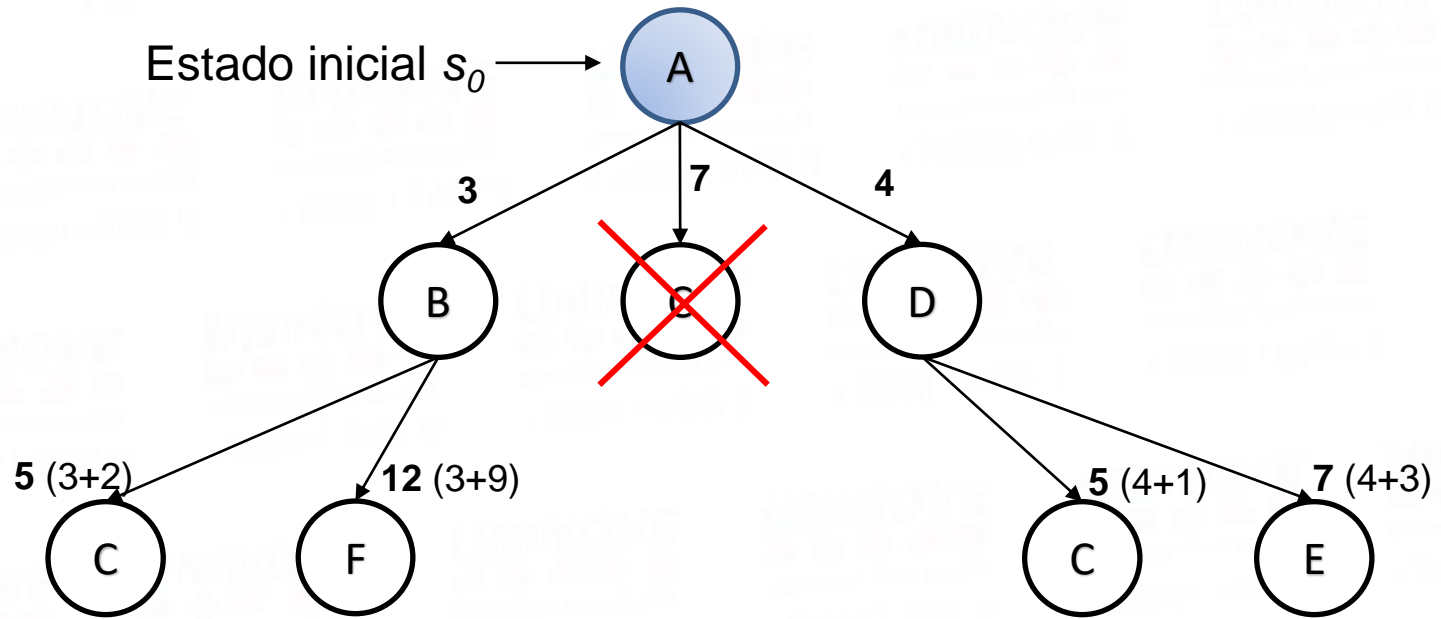
Dijkstra



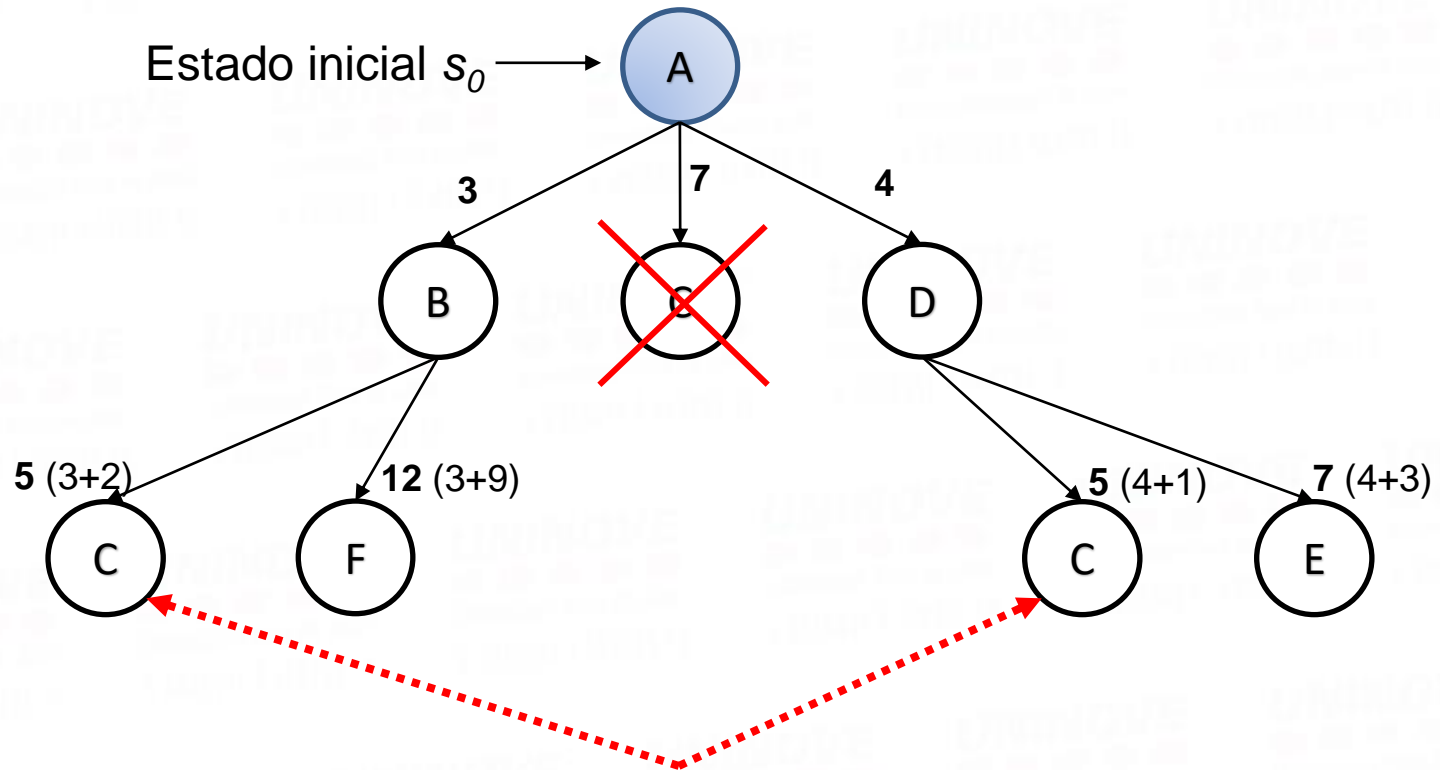
Dijkstra



Dijkstra

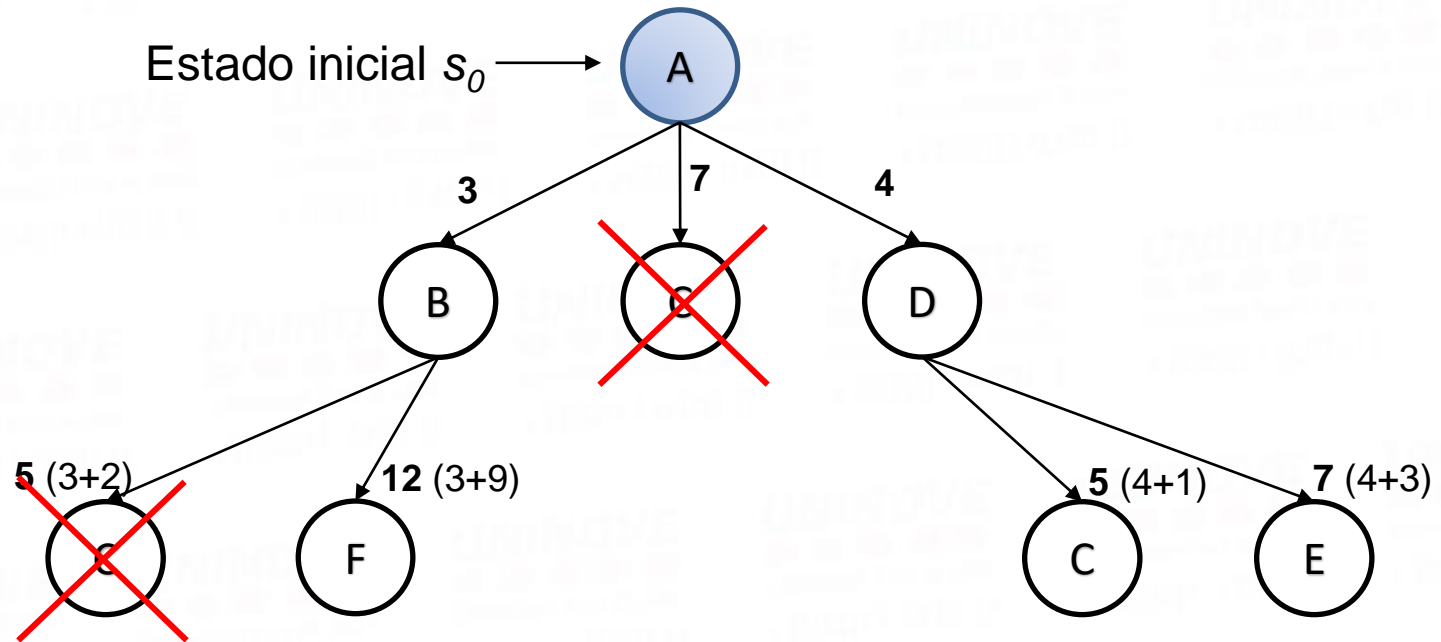


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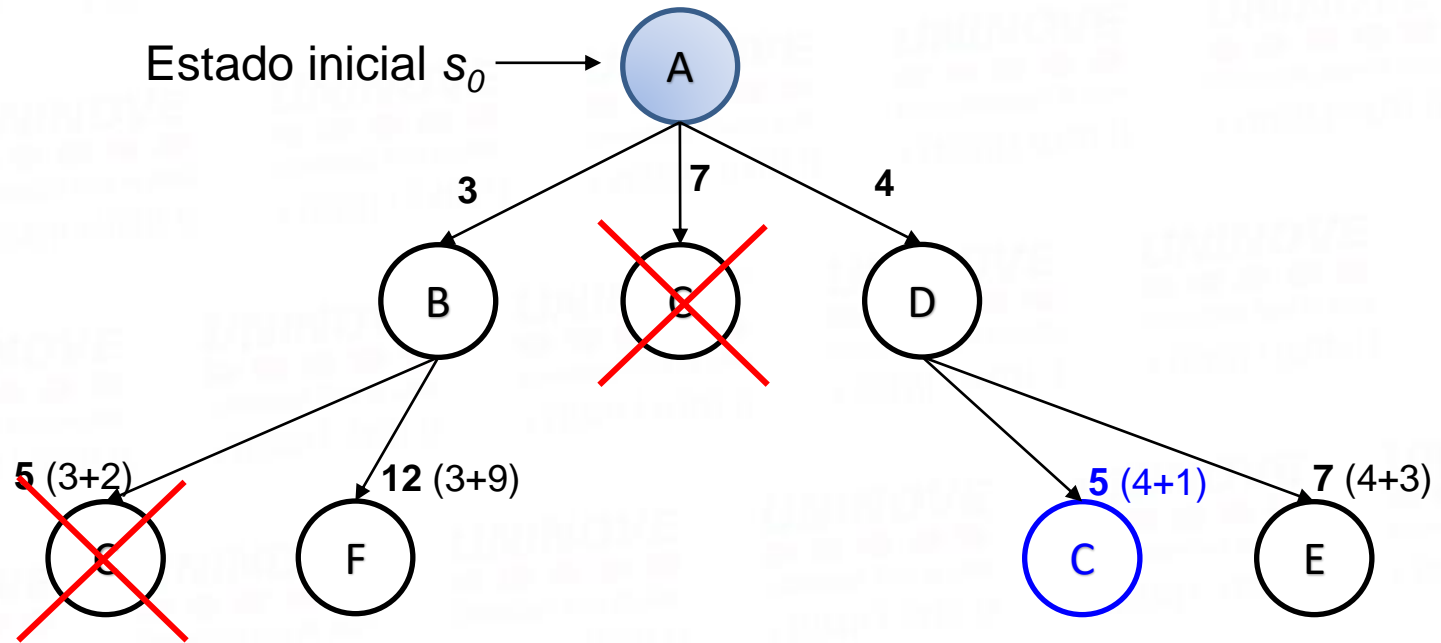


Nós repetidos!!!
Como os dois têm o
mesmo custo, pode-se
podar qualquer um deles

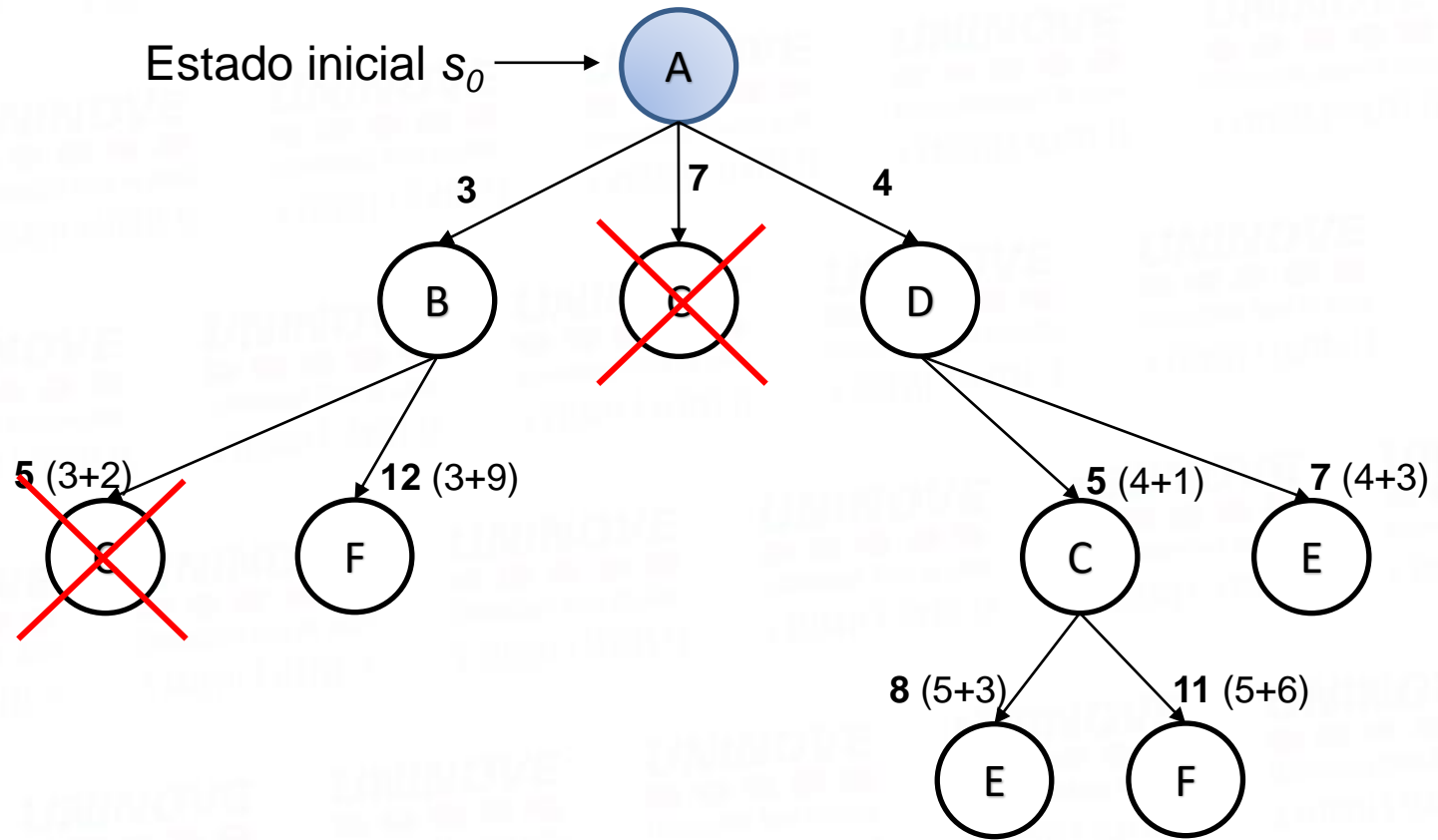
Dijkstra



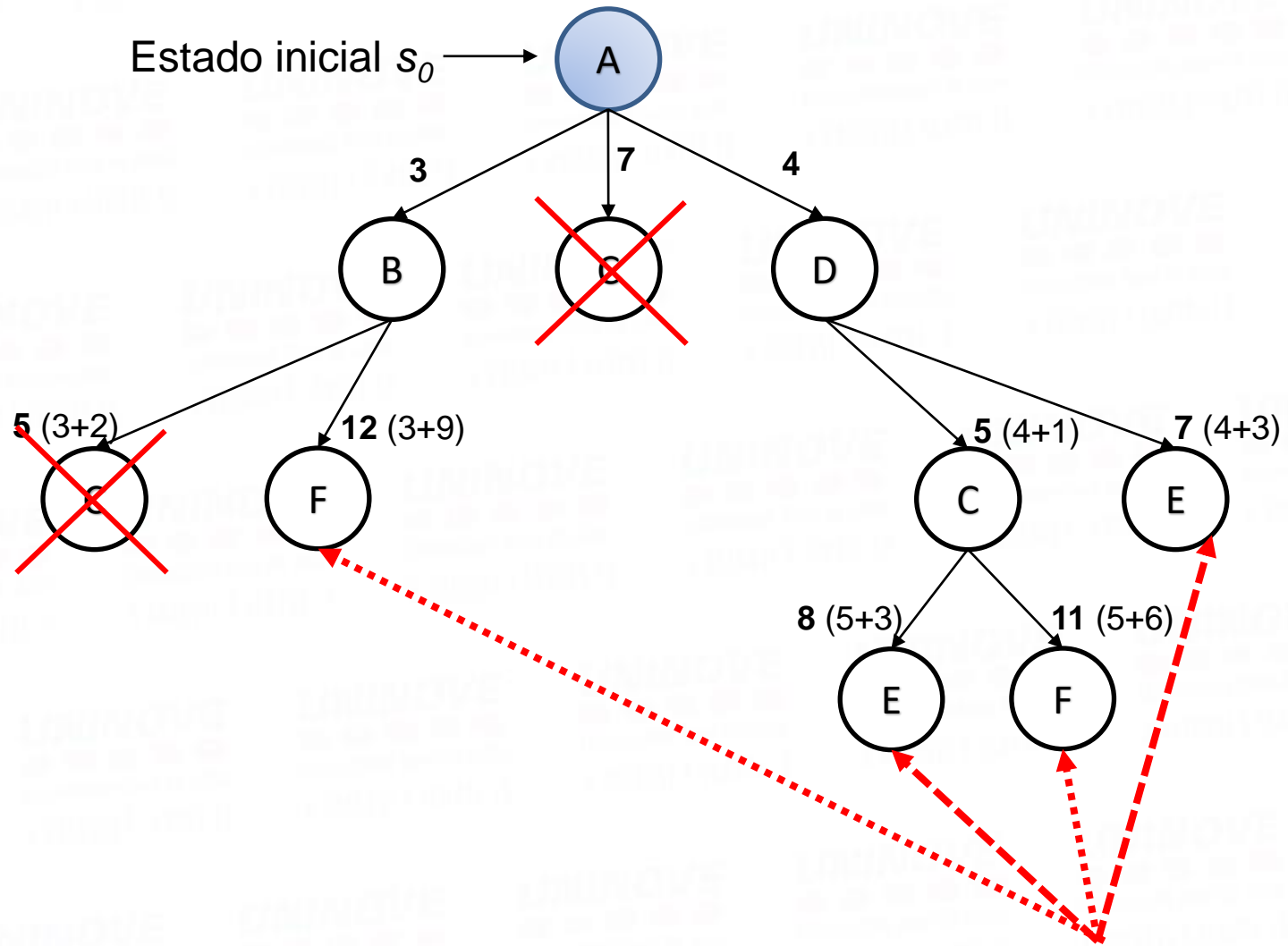
Dijkstra



Dijkstra

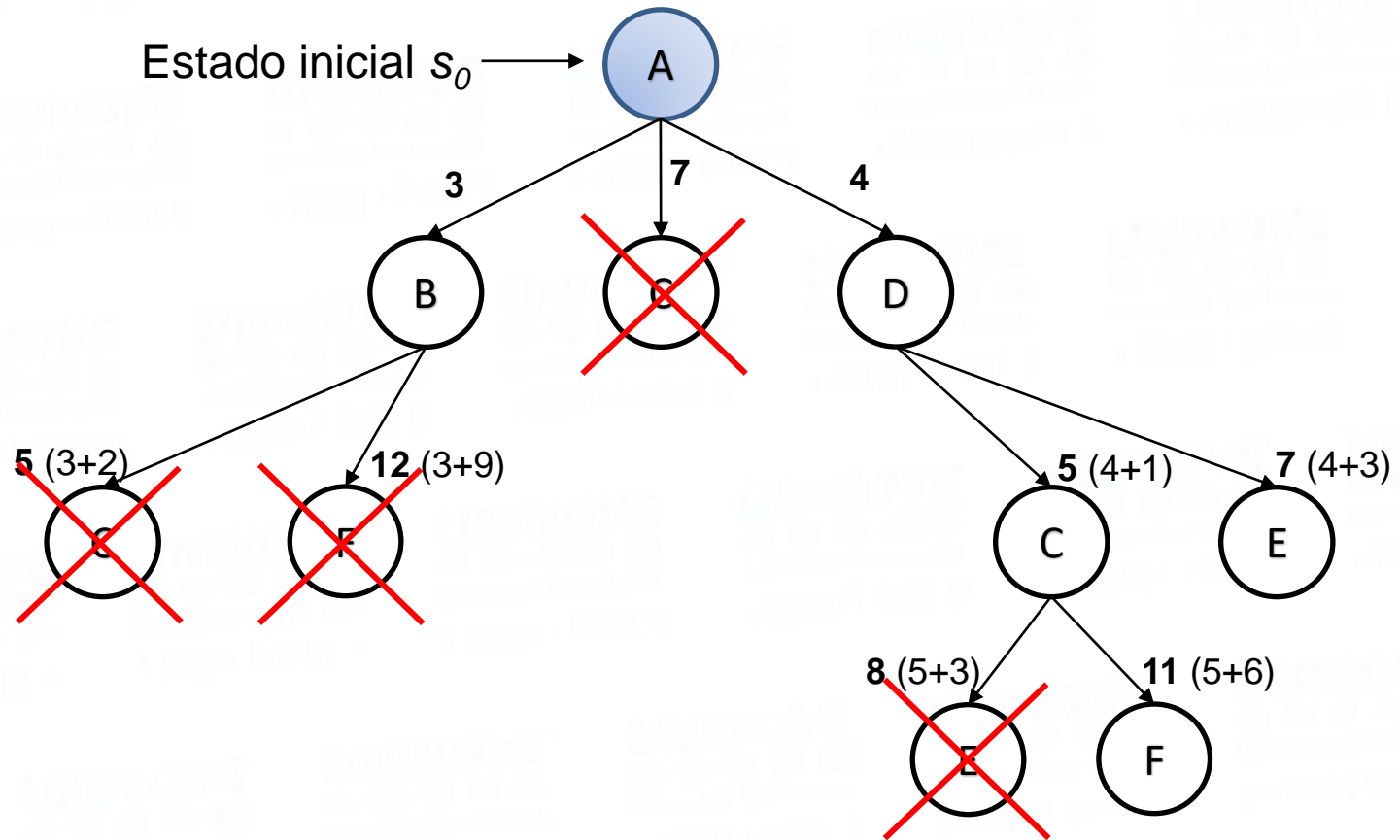


Dijkstra

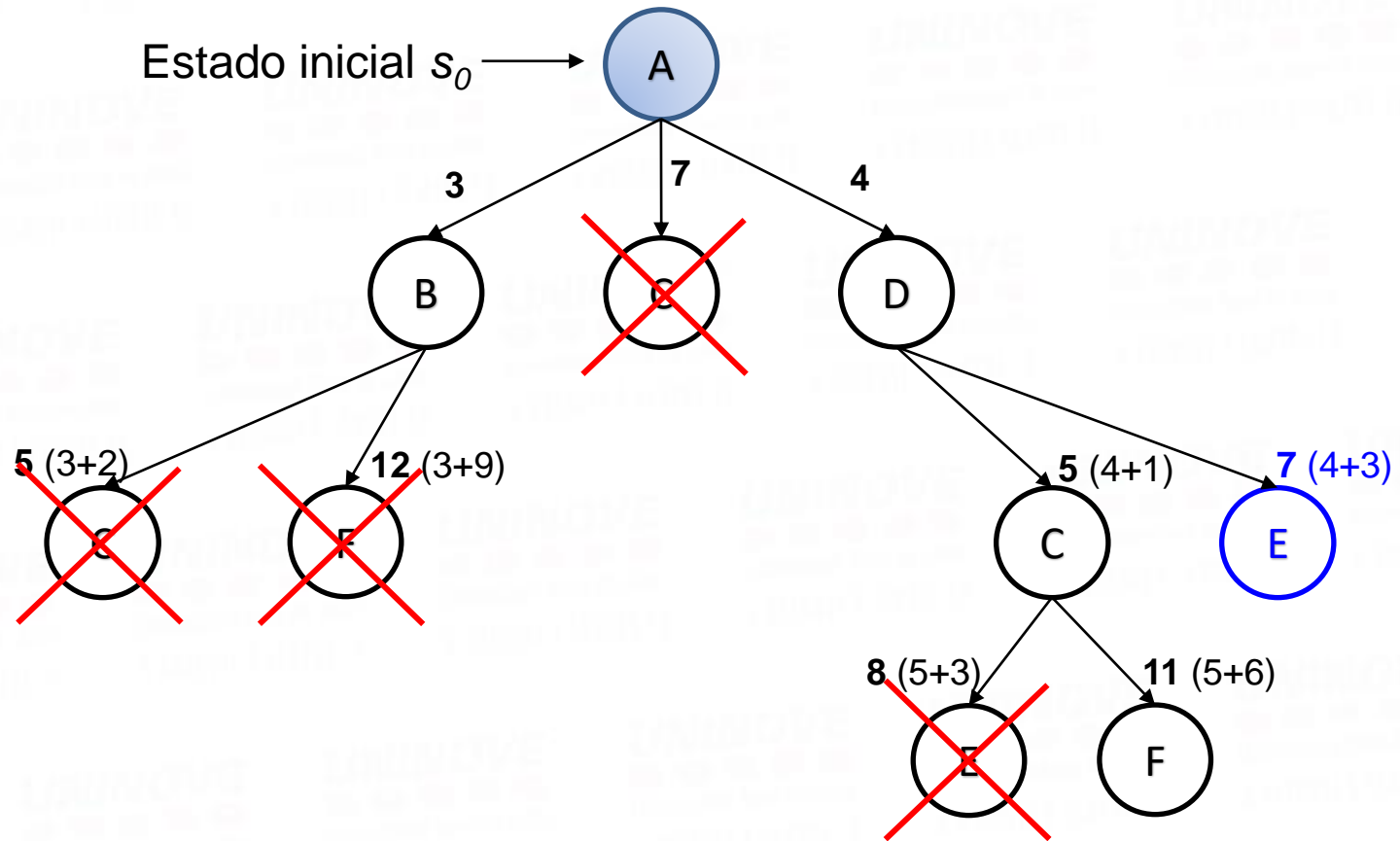


Nós repetidos!!!
Então, deve-se podar os
nós com maior custo

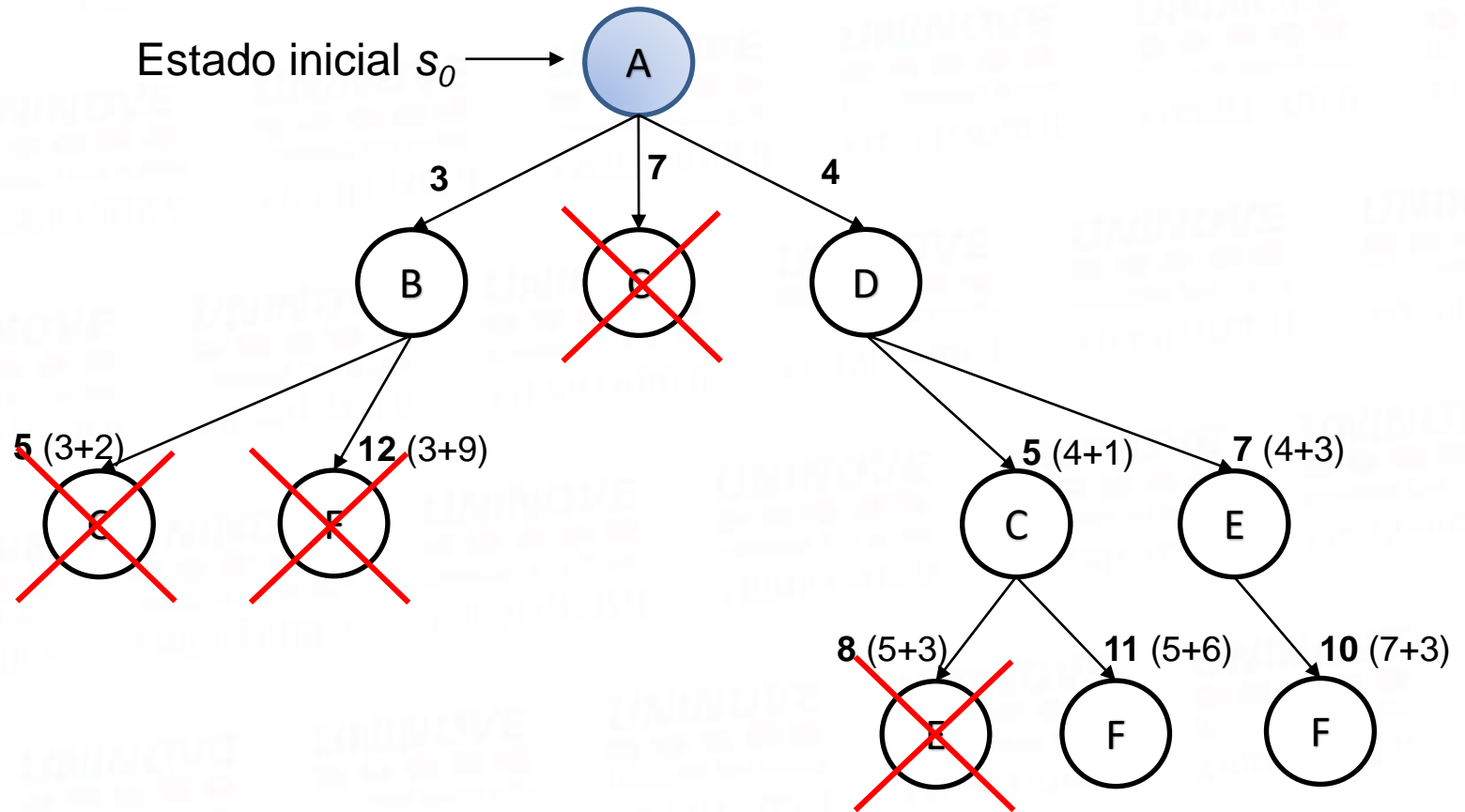
Dijkstra



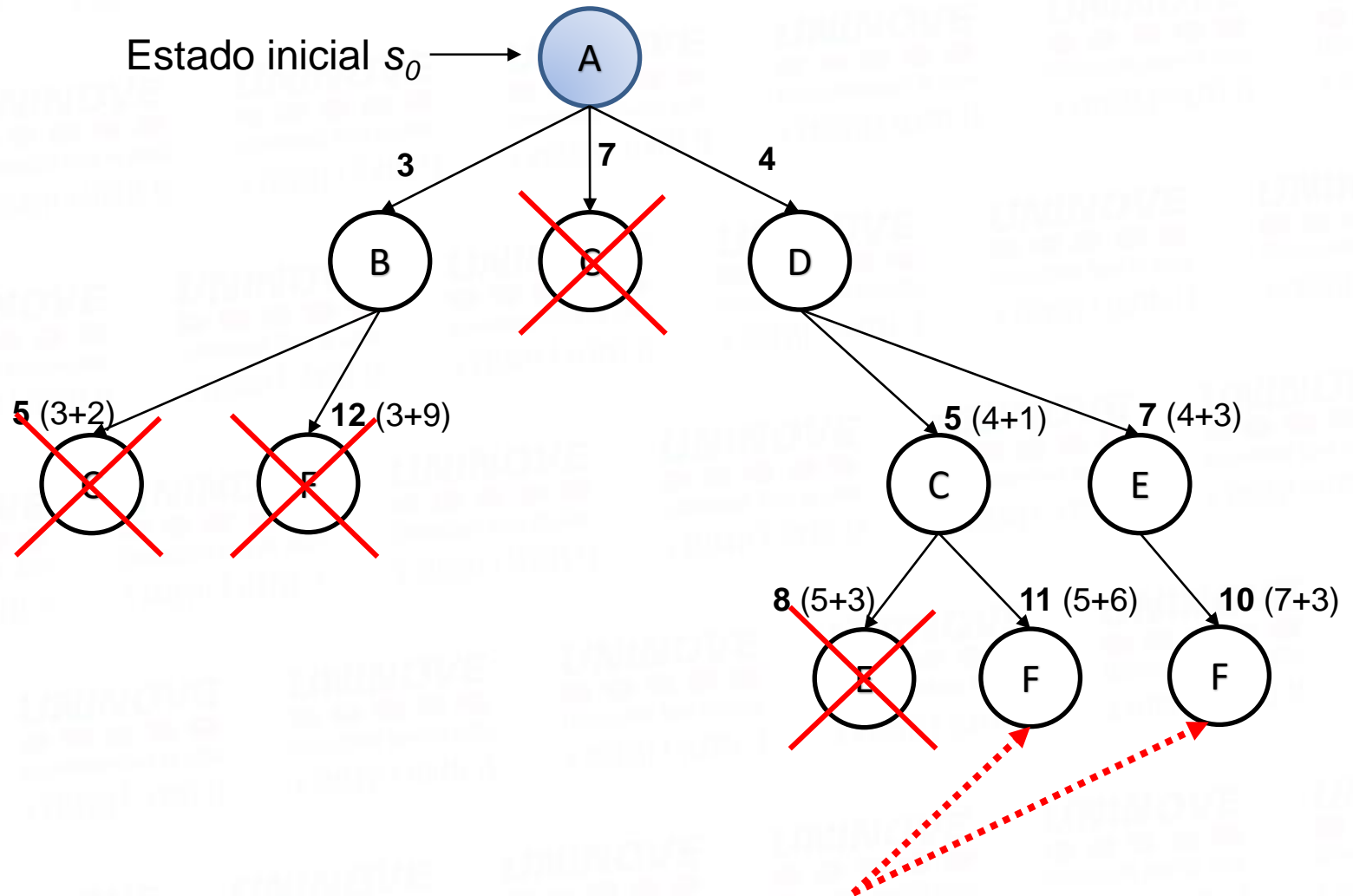
Dijkstra



Dijkstra

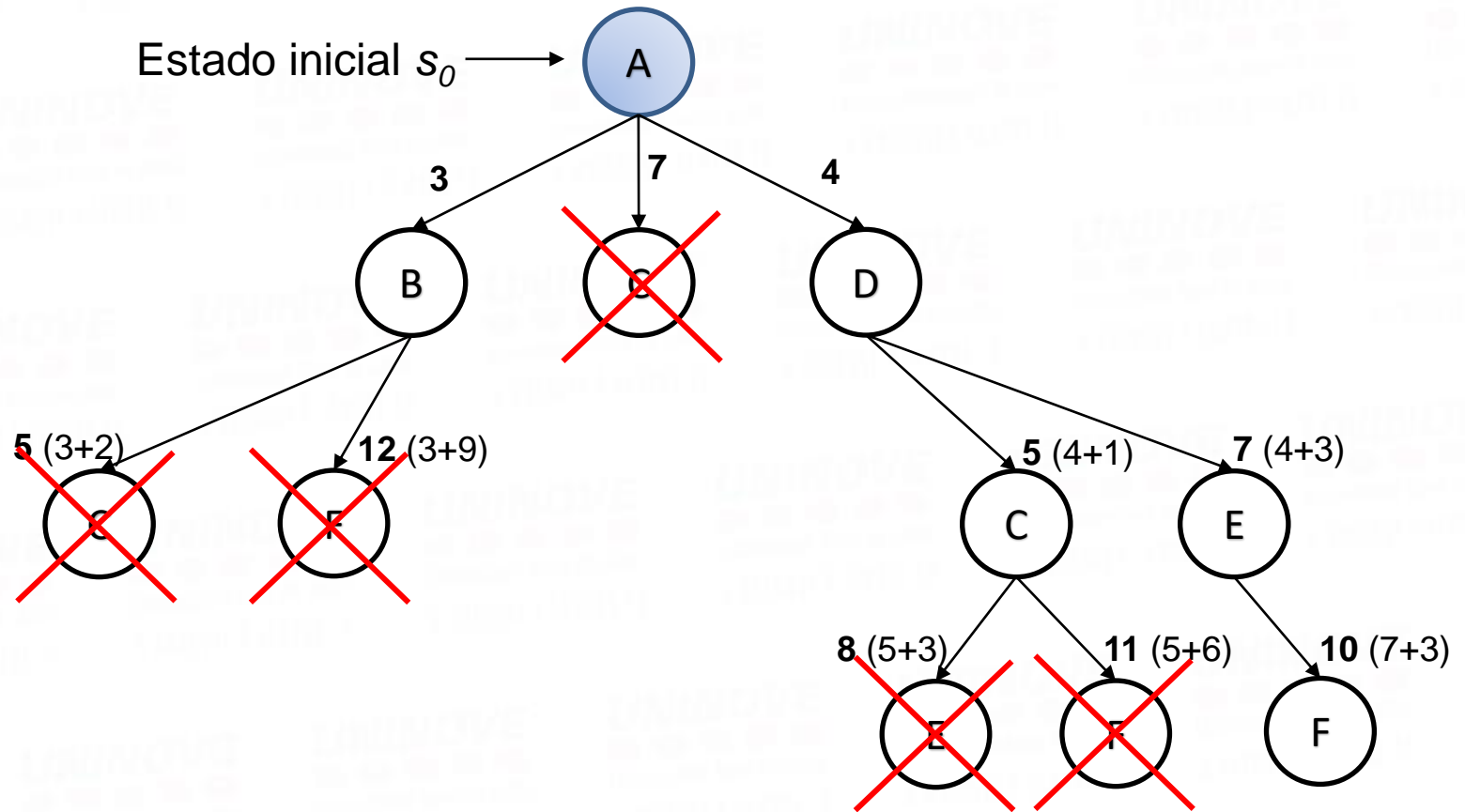


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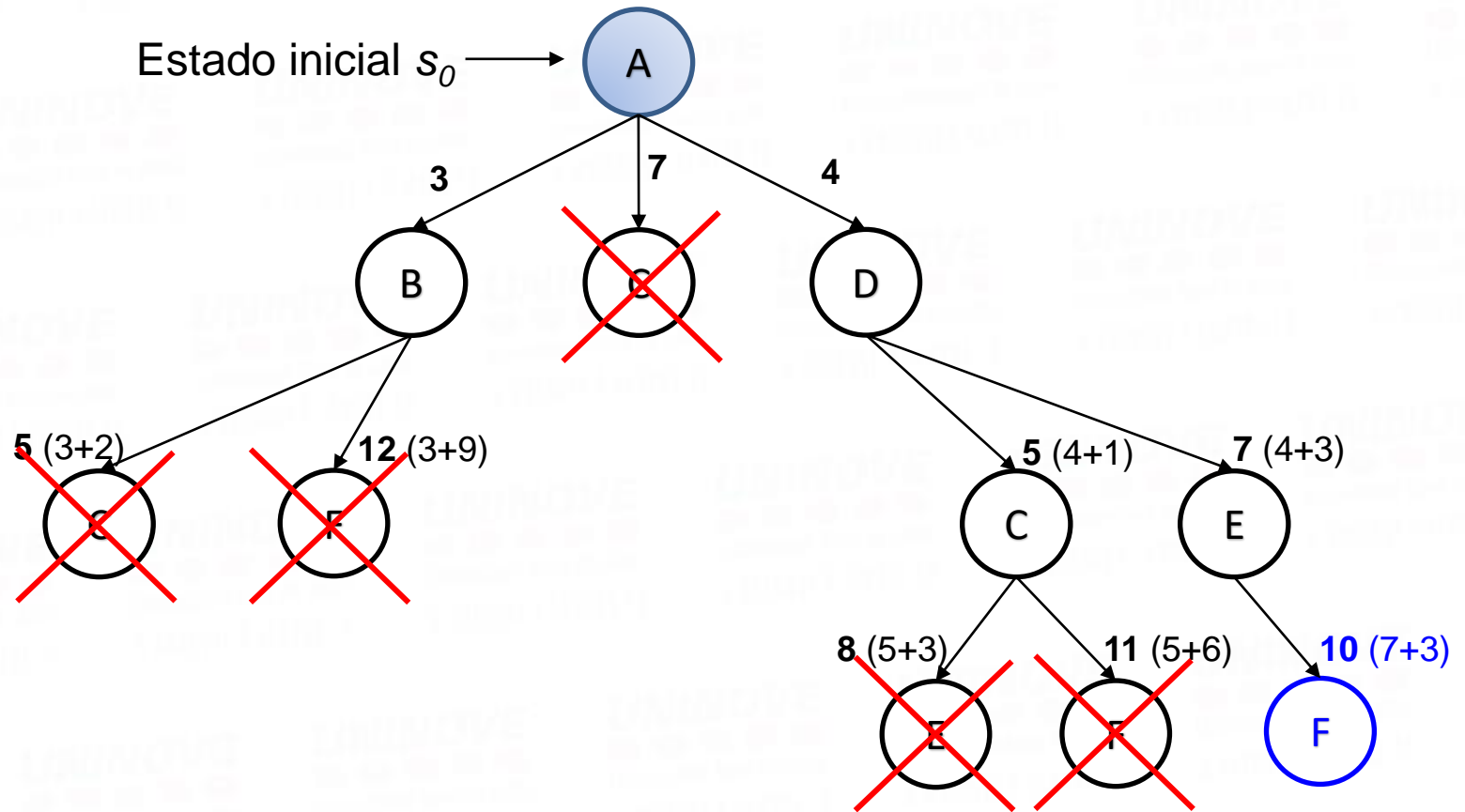


**Nós repetidos!!!
Então, deve-se podar o nó
com maior custo**

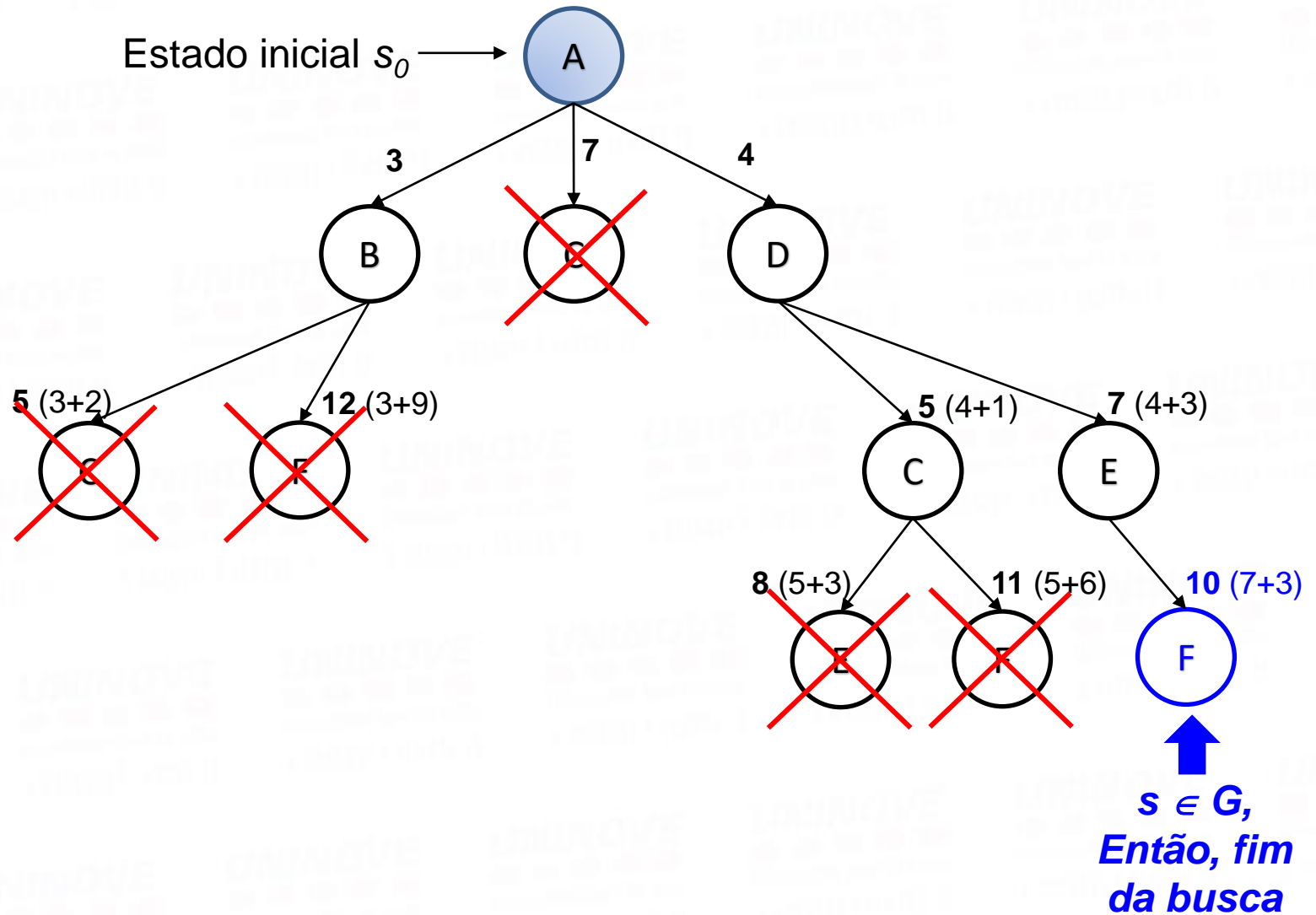
Dijkstra



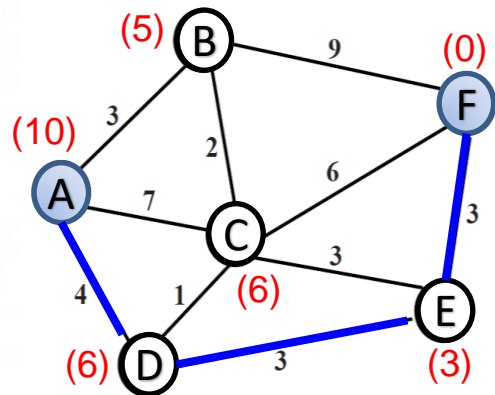
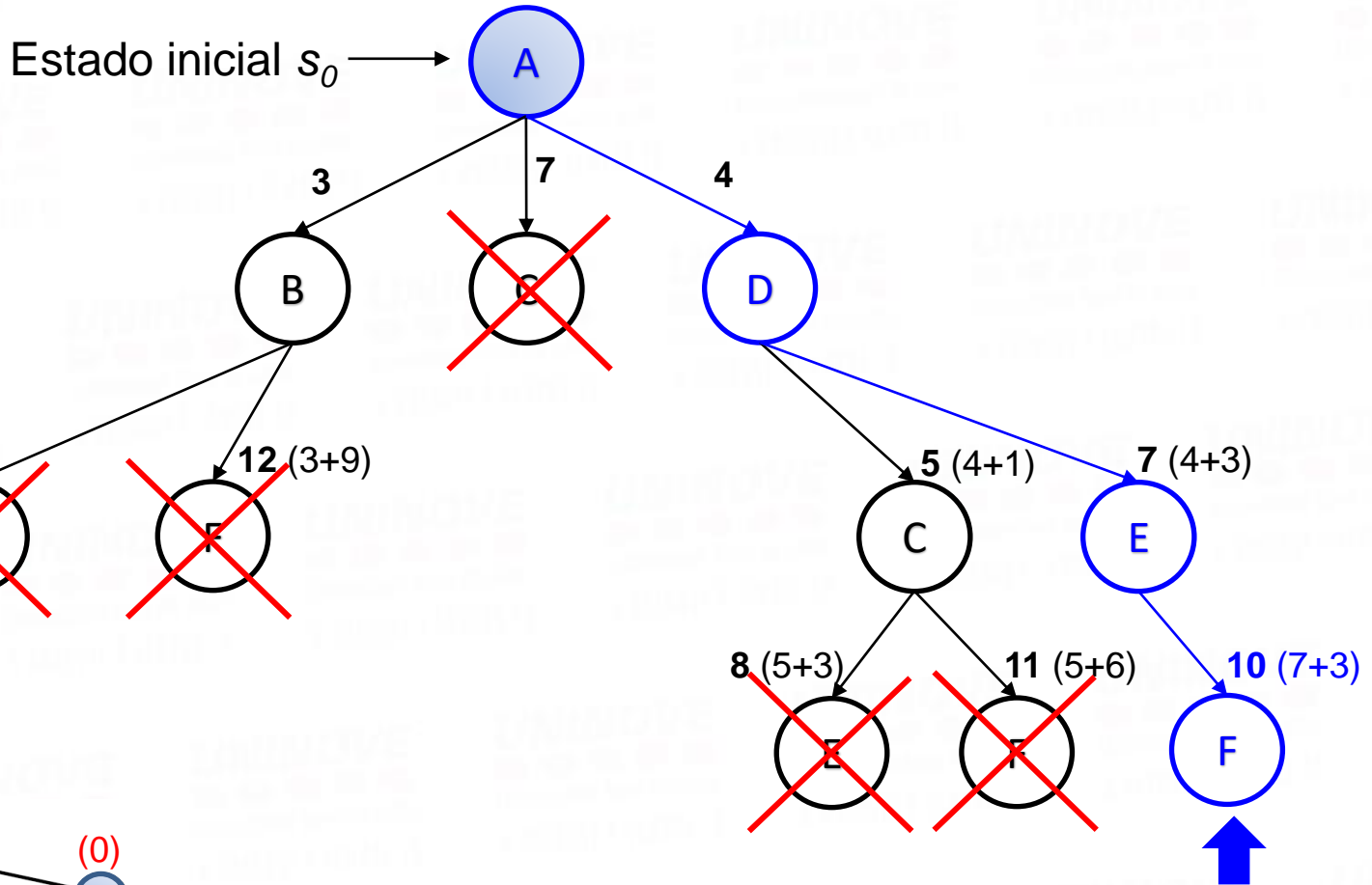
Dijkstra



Dijkstra



Dijkstra

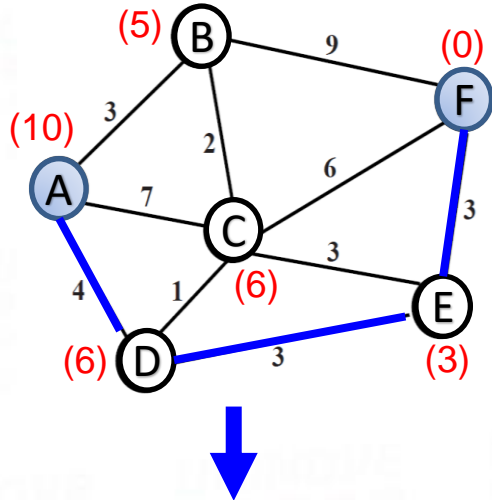


Solução Ótima!!!

Rota: A, D, E, F
Custo: 10 km (4+3+3)

$s \in G$,
Então, fim
da busca

Dijkstra



Solução: $\{x_{14}, x_{45}, x_{56}\}$
 Custo $z = 1 \cdot 4 + 1 \cdot 3 + 1 \cdot 3 = 10$

	A	B	C	D	E	F
A	0	0	0	1	0	0
B	0	0	0	0	0	0
C	0	0	0	0	0	0
D	0	0	0	0	1	0
E	0	0	0	0	0	1
F	0	0	0	0	0	0

x_{ij}

	A	B	C	D	E	F
A	∞	3	7	4	∞	∞
B	3	∞	2	∞	∞	9
C	7	2	∞	1	3	6
D	4	∞	1	∞	3	∞
E	∞	∞	3	3	∞	3
F	∞	9	6	∞	3	∞

d_{ij}

Melhor Estimativa

BUSCAMELHORESTIMATIVA($\mathcal{A}, s_0, \mathcal{G}$)

1 $\Gamma \leftarrow \emptyset$

2 $\Sigma \leftarrow \{s_0\}$

3 enquanto $\Sigma \neq \emptyset$ faça

4 $s \leftarrow \text{removePrimeiro}(\Sigma)$

5 se $s \in \mathcal{G}$ então devolva $\text{caminho}(s)$

6 $\Gamma \leftarrow \Gamma \cup \{s\}$

7 $\text{insereEmOrdem}(\text{sucessoresH}(s, \mathcal{A}) - \Gamma, \Sigma)$

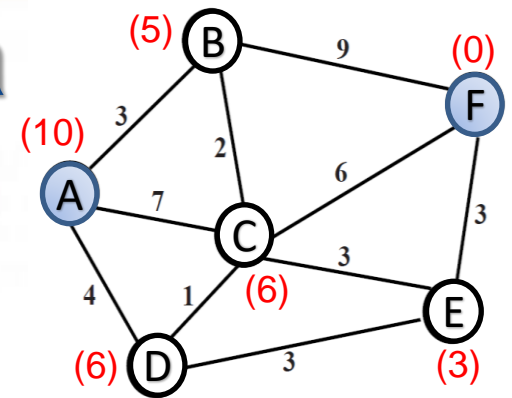
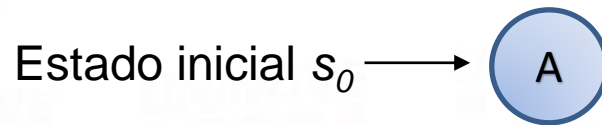
8 devolva fracasso

Melhor Estimativa

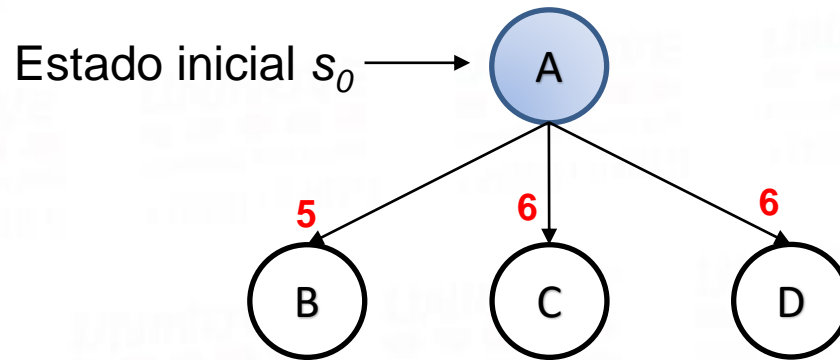
Passos para construção da árvore:

1. Coloque o estado inicial (s_0) na raiz da árvore;
2. Gere os sucessores do estado inicial e coloque-os no nível 1, com seus respectivos custos [$f(s)=h(s)$];
3. A partir daí, gere os sucessores do estado s de menor valor associado (usando o conjunto de ações A), independentemente do seu nível ou ramificação. A busca termina quando o estado s selecionado para gerar sucessores é estado final, ou seja, quando $s \in G$.

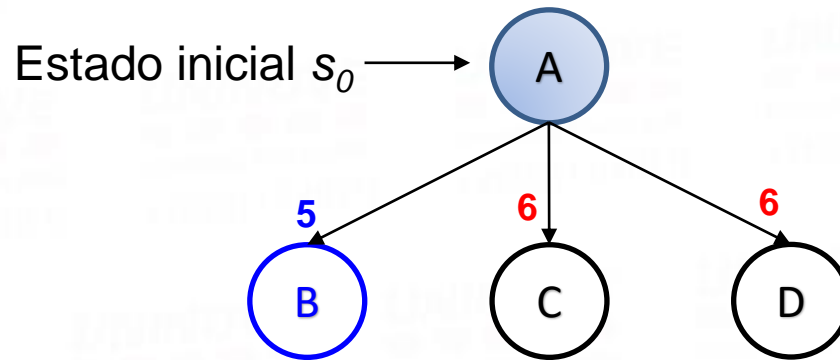
Melhor Estimativa



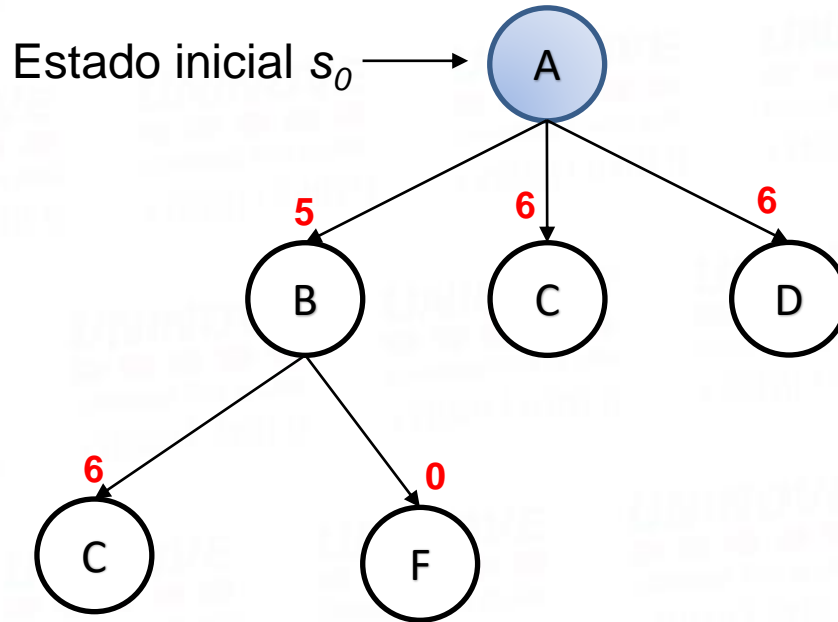
Melhor Estimativa



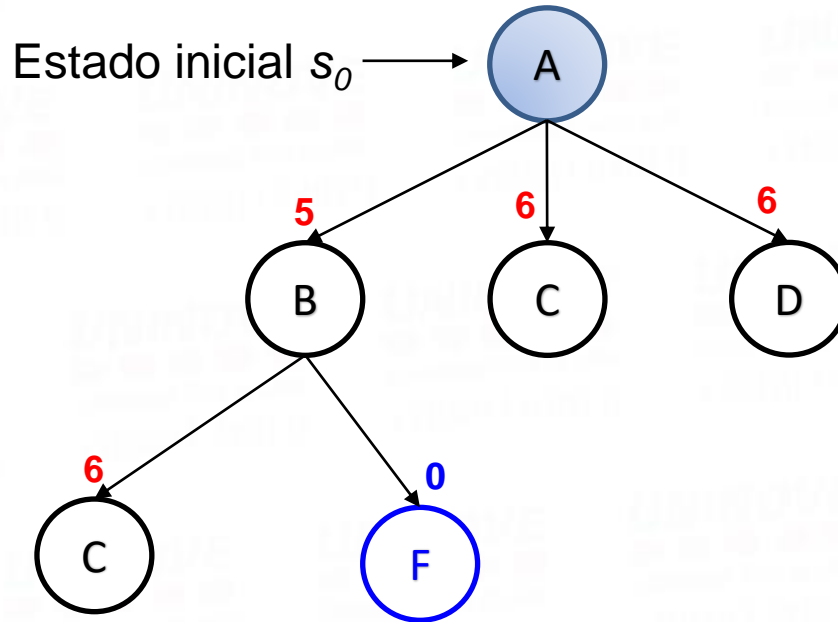
Melhor Estimativa



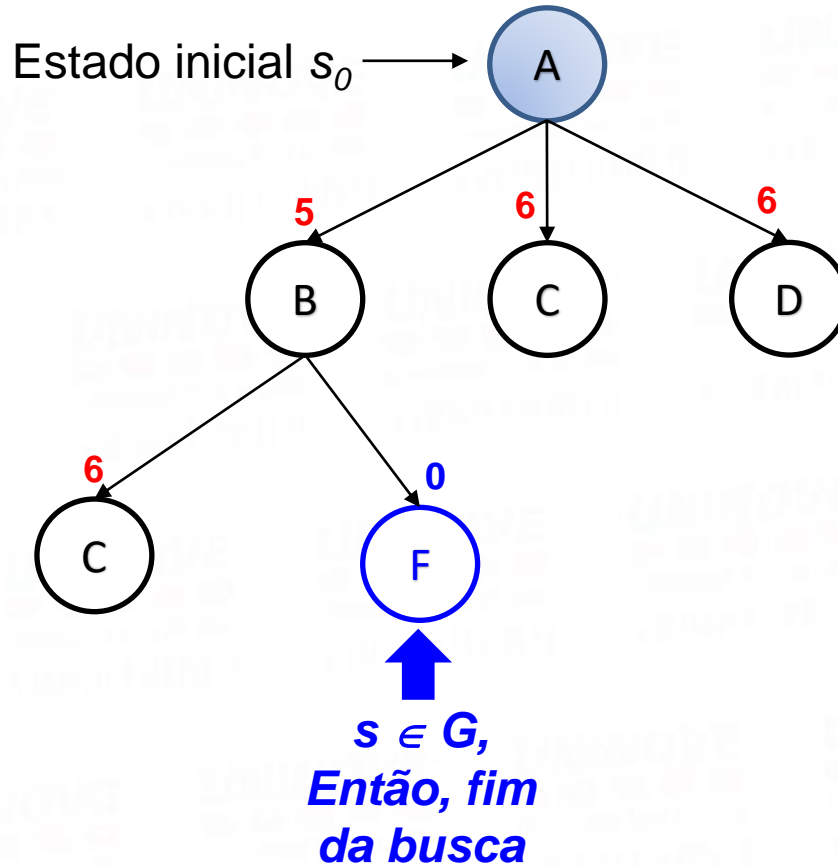
Melhor Estimativa



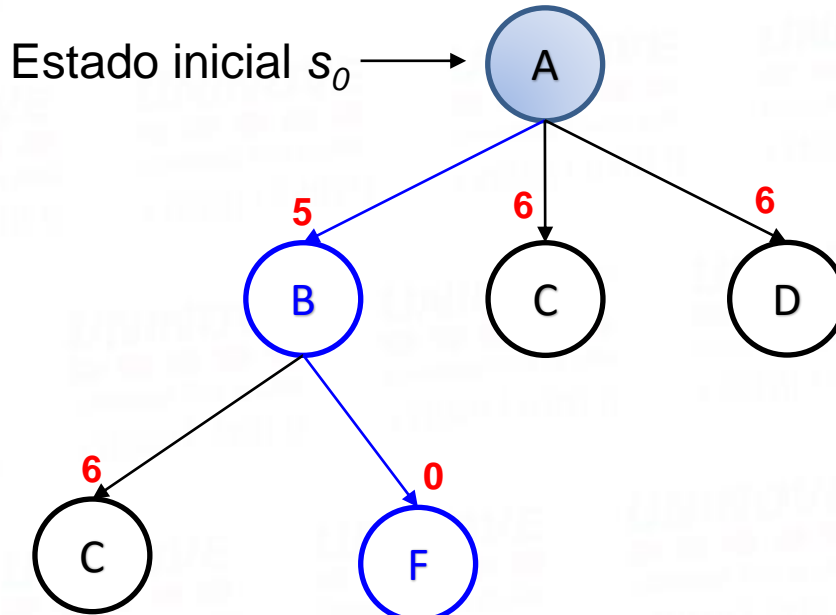
Melhor Estimativa



Melhor Estimativa



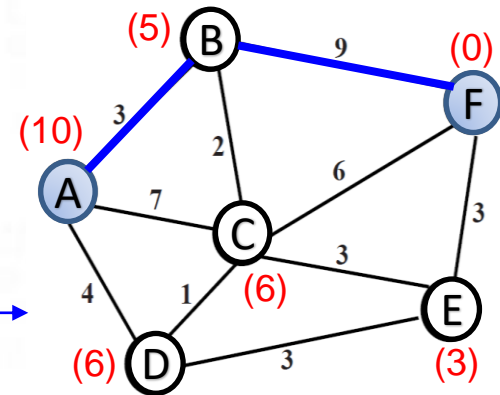
Melhor Estimativa



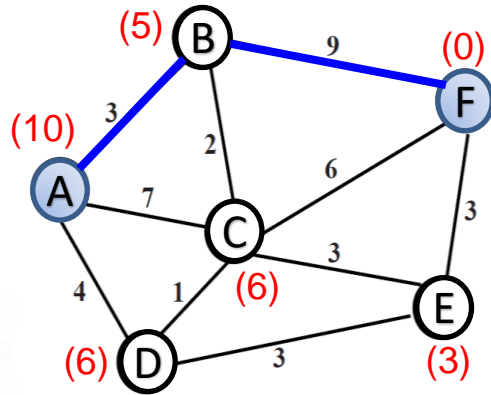
$s \in G$,
Então, fim
da busca

Rota: A, B, F
Custo: 12 km (3+9)

A solução não é
ótima!!!



Melhor Estimativa



Solução: $\{x_{12}, x_{26}\}$
 Custo $z = 1 \cdot 3 + 1 \cdot 9 = 12$



	A	B	C	D	E	F
A	0	1	0	0	0	0
B	0	0	0	0	0	1
C	0	0	0	0	0	0
D	0	0	0	0	0	0
E	0	0	0	0	0	0
F	0	0	0	0	0	0

x_{ij}

	A	B	C	D	E	F
A	∞	3	7	4	∞	∞
B	3	∞	2	∞	∞	9
C	7	2	∞	1	3	6
D	4	∞	1	∞	3	∞
E	∞	∞	3	3	∞	3
F	∞	9	6	∞	3	∞

d_{ij}

A*

BUSCA A* ($\mathcal{A}, s_0, \mathcal{G}$)

1 $\Gamma \leftarrow \emptyset$

2 $\Sigma \leftarrow \{s_0\}$

3 enquanto $\Sigma \neq \emptyset$ faça

4 $s \leftarrow \text{removePrimeiro}(\Sigma)$

5 se $s \in \mathcal{G}$ então devolva $\text{caminho}(s)$

6 $\Gamma \leftarrow \Gamma \cup \{s\}$

7 $\text{insereEmOrdem}(\text{sucessores}F(s, \mathcal{A}) - \Gamma, \Sigma)$

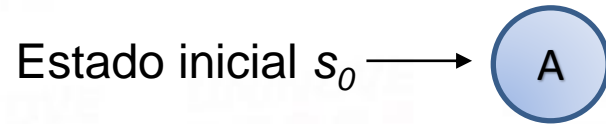
8 devolva fracasso

A*

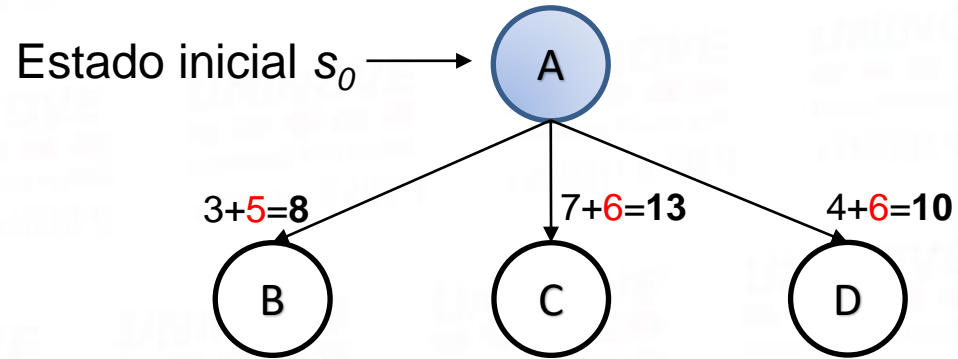
Passos para construção da árvore:

1. Coloque o estado inicial (s_0) na raiz da árvore;
2. Gere os sucessores do estado inicial e coloque-os no nível 1, com seus respectivos custos [$f(s)=g(s)+h(s)$];
3. A partir daí, gere os sucessores do estado s de menor valor associado (usando o conjunto de ações A), independentemente do seu nível ou ramificação. A busca termina quando o estado s selecionado para gerar sucessores é estado final, ou seja, quando $s \in G$.

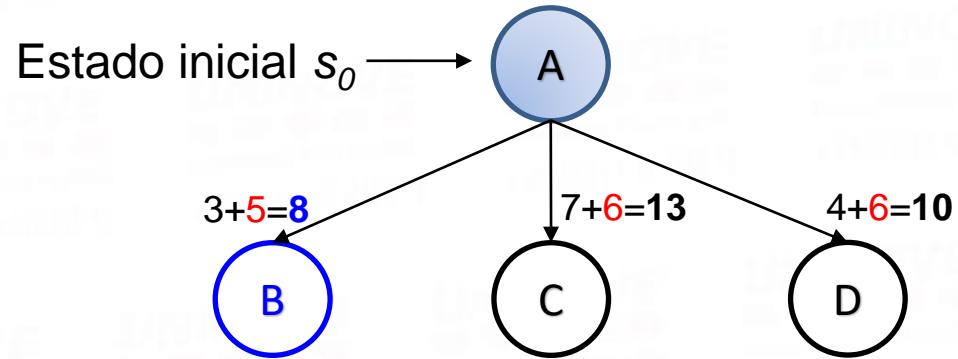
A^*



A*

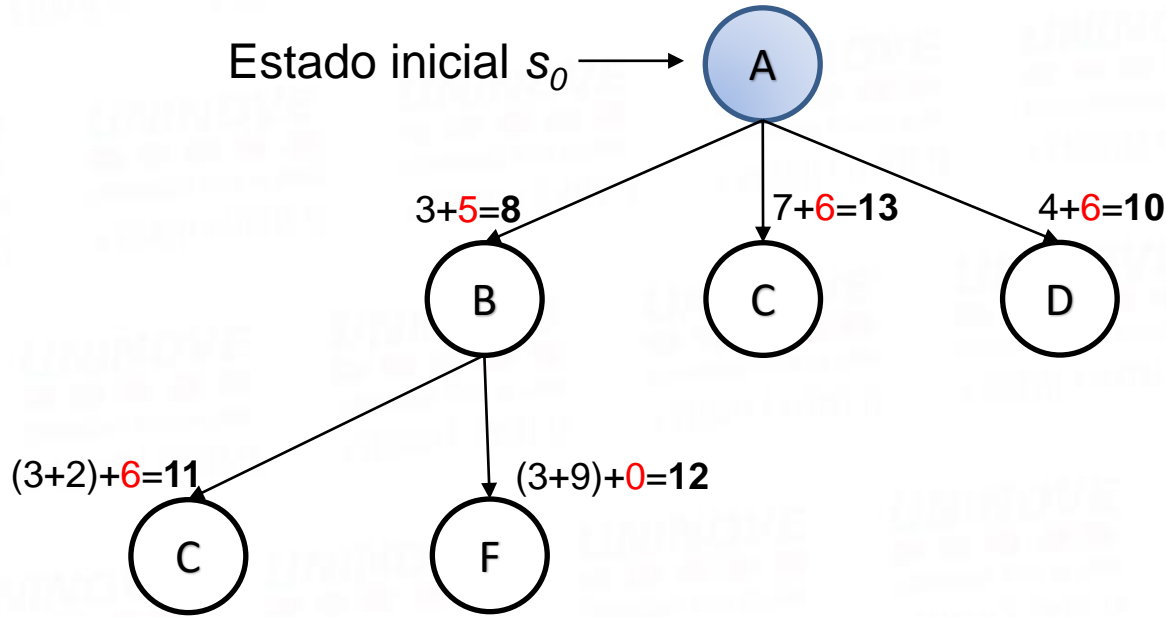


A*



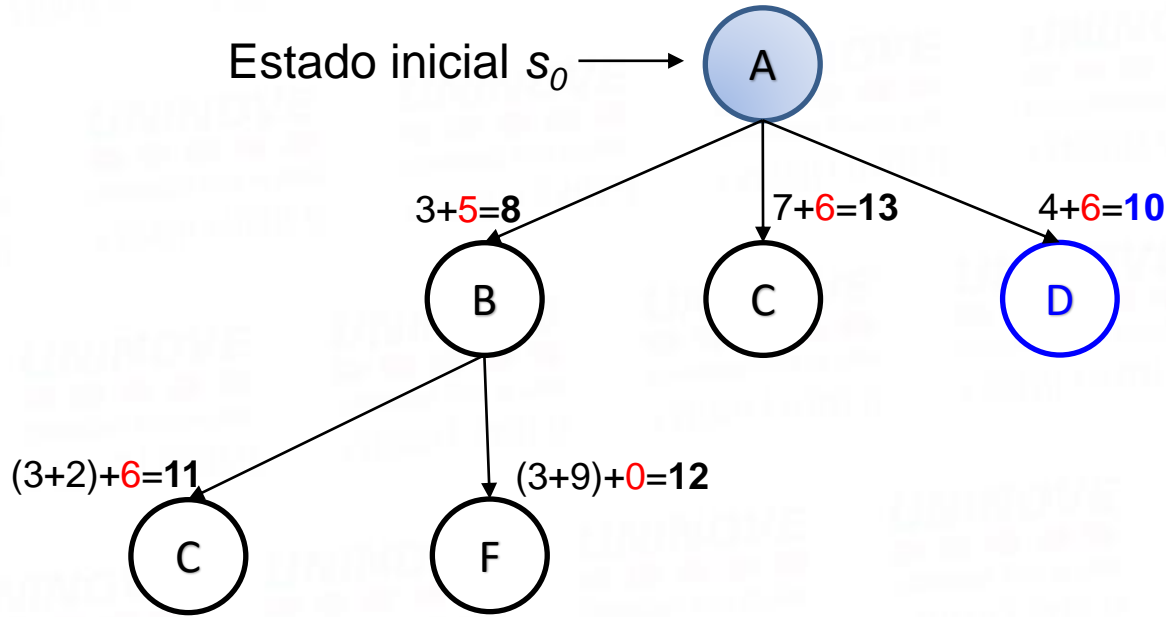
A*

Estado inicial s_0 →



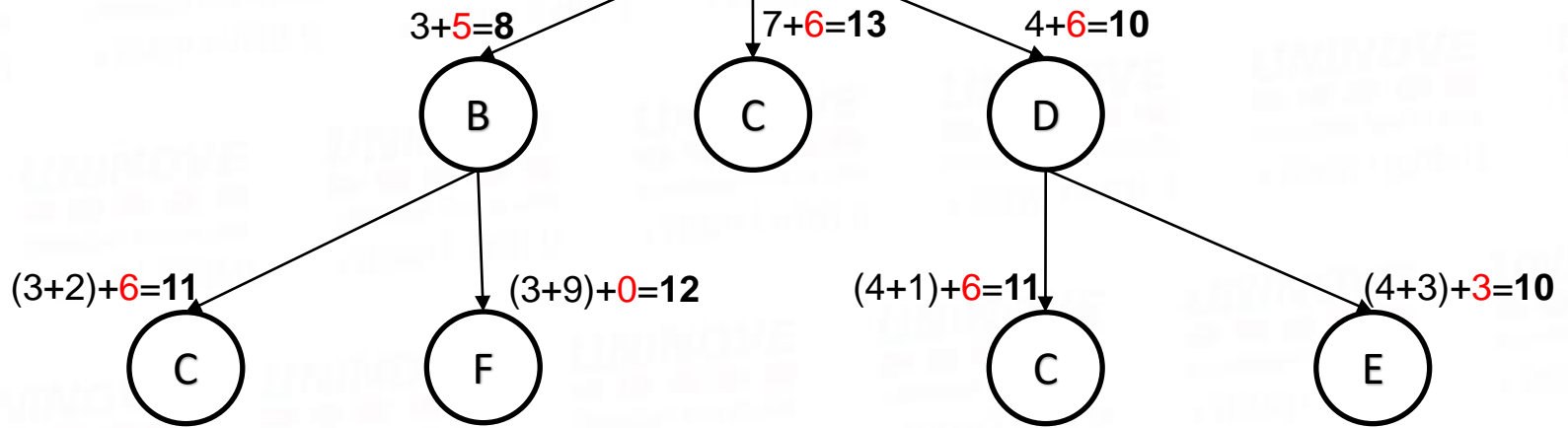
A*

Estado inicial $s_0 \rightarrow$



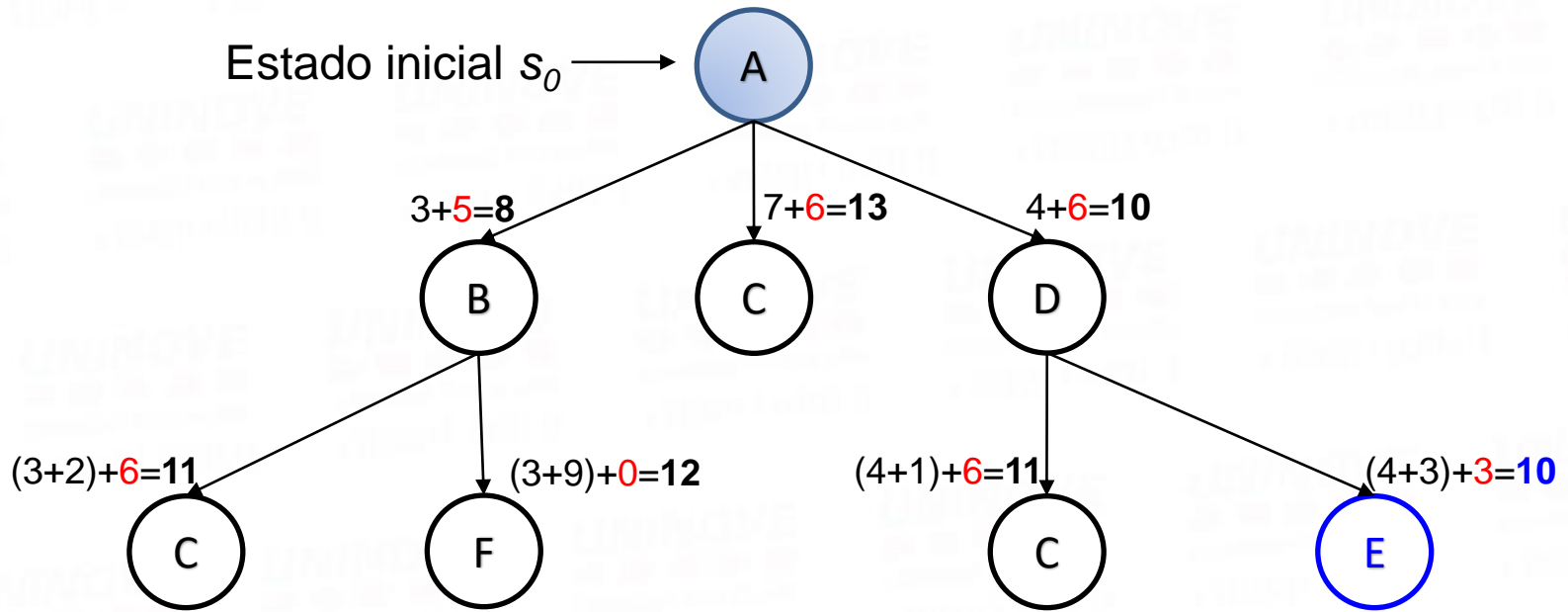
A*

Estado inicial $s_0 \rightarrow$ **A**



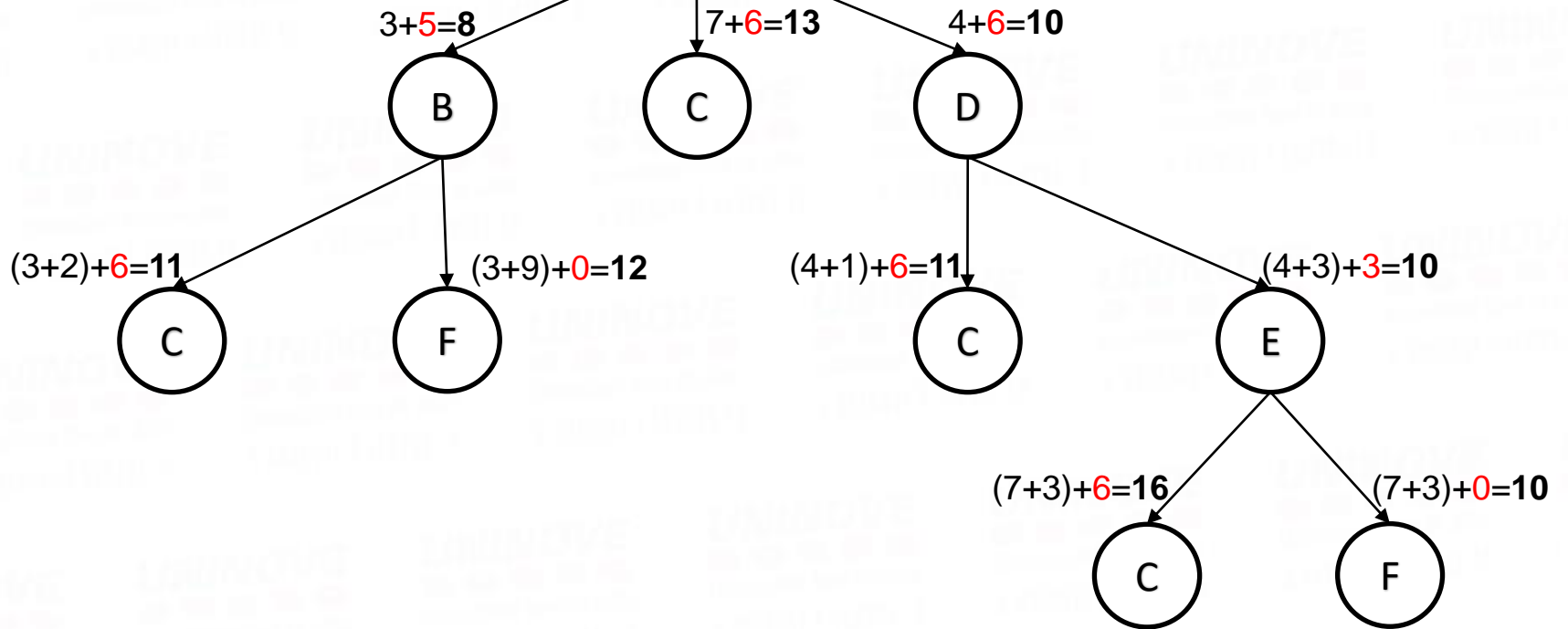
A*

Estado inicial $s_0 \rightarrow$



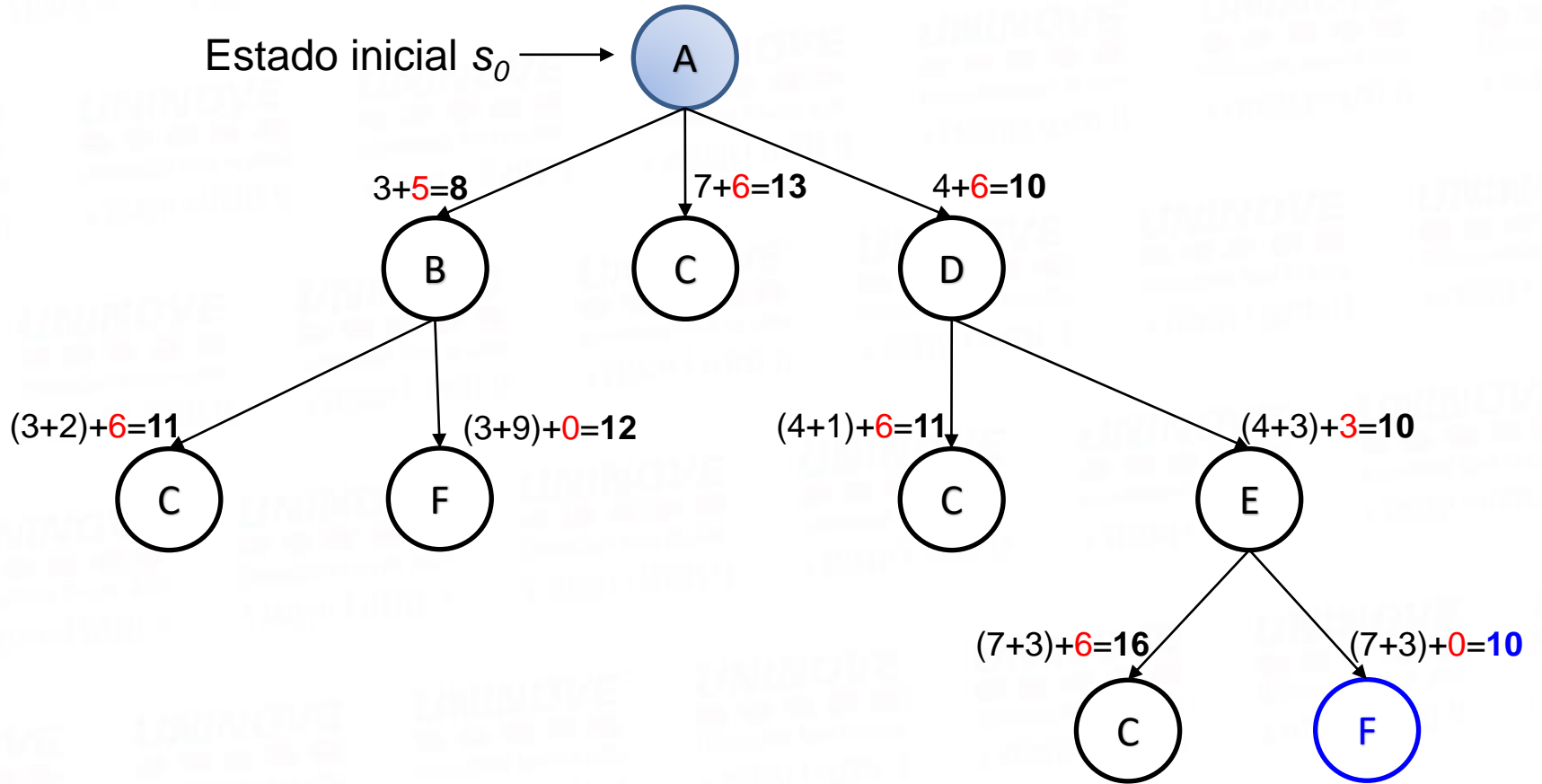
A*

Estado inicial $s_0 \rightarrow$ A



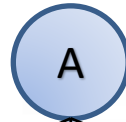
A*

Estado inicial $s_0 \rightarrow$

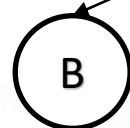


A^*

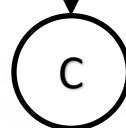
Estado inicial $s_0 \rightarrow$



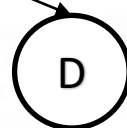
$3+5=8$



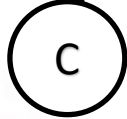
$7+6=13$



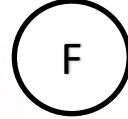
$4+6=10$



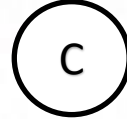
$(3+2)+6=11$



$(3+9)+0=12$



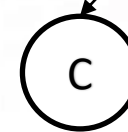
$(4+1)+6=11$



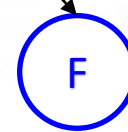
$(4+3)+3=10$



$(7+3)+6=16$



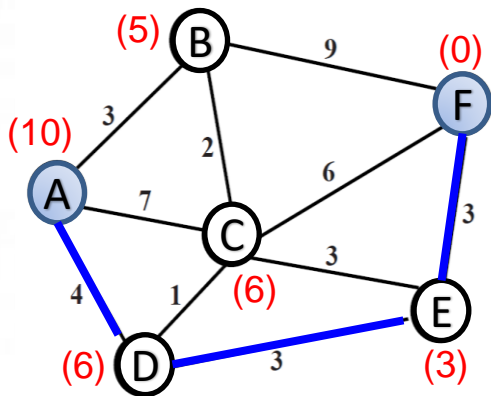
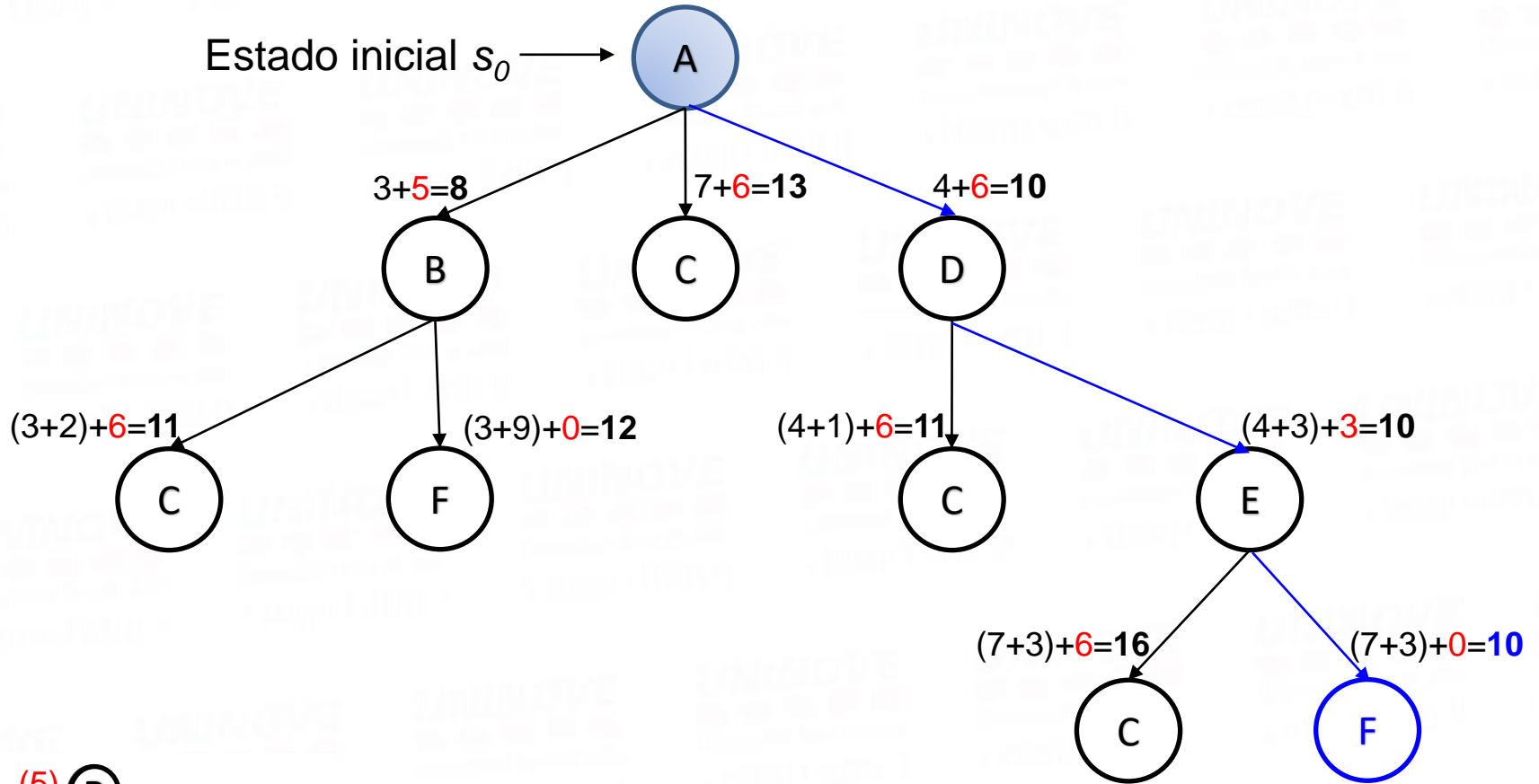
$(7+3)+0=10$



$s \in G$,
Então, fim
da busca

A*

Estado inicial $s_0 \rightarrow$

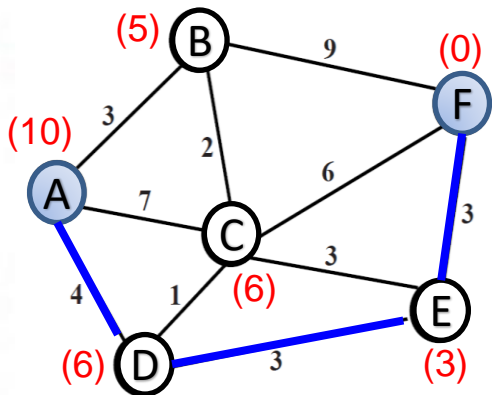


Solução Ótima!!!

Rota: A, D, E, F
Custo: 10 km ($4+3+3$)

$s \in G$,
Então, fim
da busca

A*



Solução: $\{x_{14}, x_{45}, x_{56}\}$
 Custo $z = 1 \cdot 4 + 1 \cdot 3 + 1 \cdot 3 = 10$



	A	B	C	D	E	F
A	0	0	0	1	0	0
B	0	0	0	0	0	0
C	0	0	0	0	0	0
D	0	0	0	0	1	0
E	0	0	0	0	0	1
F	0	0	0	0	0	0

x_{ij}

	A	B	C	D	E	F
A	∞	3	7	4	∞	∞
B	3	∞	2	∞	∞	9
C	7	2	∞	1	3	6
D	4	∞	1	∞	3	∞
E	∞	∞	3	3	∞	3
F	∞	9	6	∞	3	∞

d_{ij}

Dúvidas?

