

Best-Case and Worst-Case Behavior of Greedy Best-First Search

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Motivation

A* [Hart et al.,1968]

- many **potentially** expanded states on last f -layer
- **tie-breaking** is important
- **best case**: shortest path
- **worst case**: all potentially expanded states
- **polynomial-time** computable in size of state space

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Greedy best-first search [Doran and Michie, 1966]

- large heuristic **plateaus**
- **tie-breaking** assumed to be important
- **best case**: ?
- **worst case**: ?
- tractable?

Complexity Results

Given a **state space** and a **heuristic**:

- How many states does GBFS expand in its **best case**?
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- combinatorial problem

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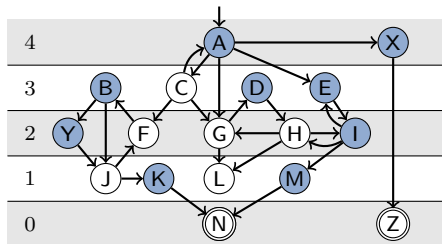
- overlapping **benches** and **craters** that can be reached on different paths
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polynomial-time computable

- in size of the state space
- **undirected** edges
- **overlap-free** craters and benches

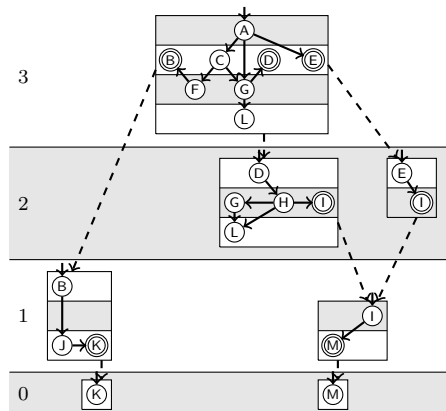
Background

- locally characterized progress states
- based on high-water mark



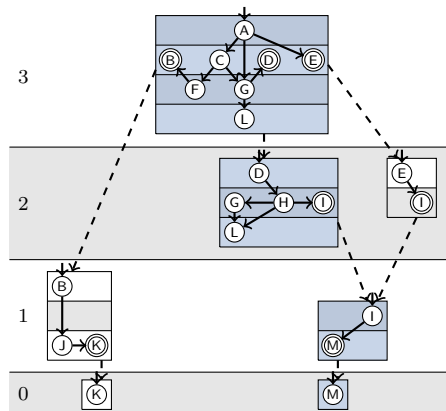
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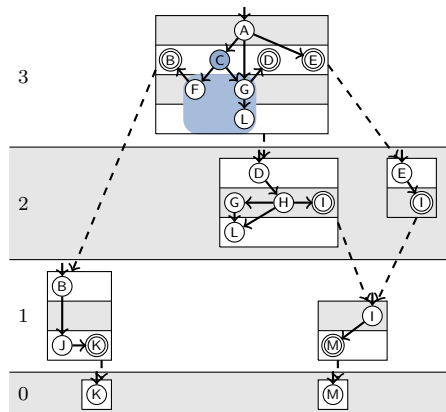
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- episode searches on single bench along a **bench path**

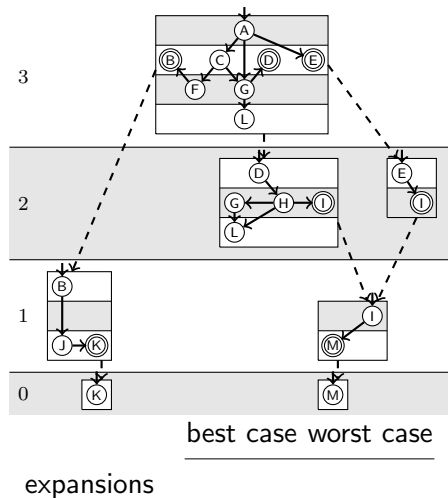


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- crater** relates to local minimum

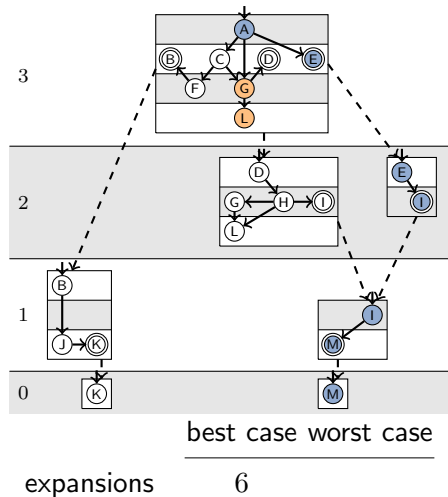


Best-Case and Worst-Case Behavior



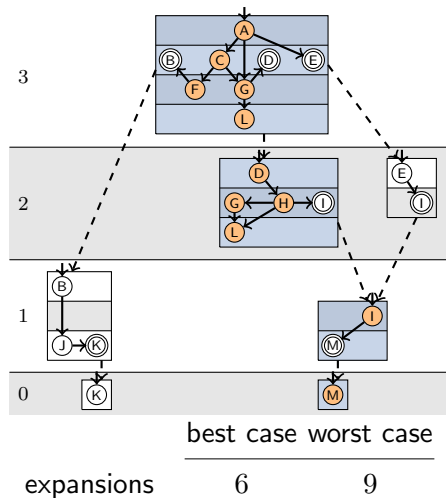
Best-Case and Worst-Case Behavior

- best case: minimize along state path including all necessarily expanded crater states



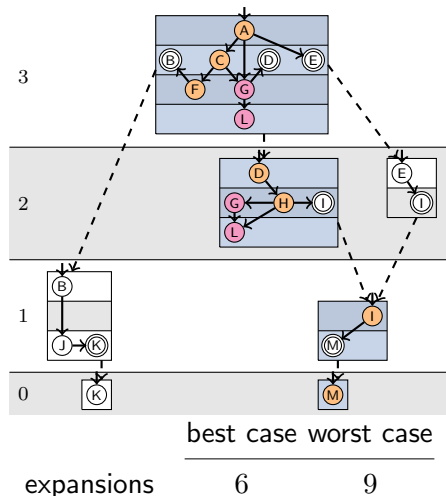
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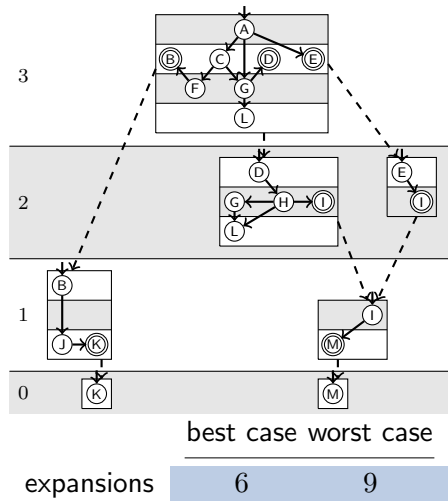
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- worst case: maximize along **bench path** including all **potentially** expanded **bench** states
- beware of **overlapping** benches and craters



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- DAG of benches for 764 instances from 78 domains

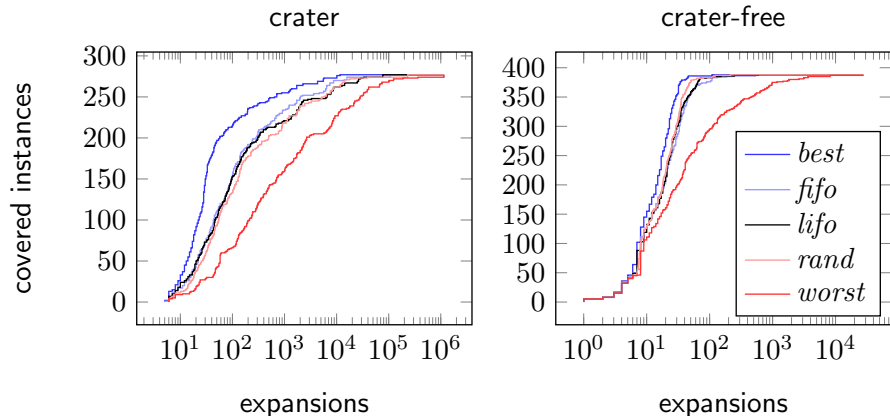
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- best cases for 679 instances
- worst cases for 739 instances

Standard Tie-Breaking Strategies



Conclusion

- NP-complete in general
- computing best and worst cases is often feasible
- large impact of tie-breaking for less informed heuristics
- room for improvement over standard tie-breaking strategies

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Thank you for your attention!