Artificial Intelligence Search Agents

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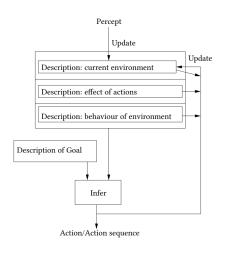
- What can an agent actually do?
- It is acting according to some process in order to achieve some underlying goal it is working toward via the following:
- Gather perceptions
- Update the working memory to take account of them
- On the basis of that memory choose an action
- Update the working memory to take this action into account
- Perform the chosen action

- So what are some things that are wrong with this simplified agent model? We are sweeping a lot of the underlying complexity under the rug with our prior description.
- A precept might arrive while an action is being chosen.
- The world state may change while an action is being chosen.
- An action might affect the world in some way that wasnt expected.
- We might have multiple goals, and these might be interdependent or interact with each other.

What does an agent need to maintain at minimum?

- Some description of the current state of the environment.
- Knowledge of how the environment changes independently of the agent
- Knowledge of how the agents actions affect its environment

Agent Diagram



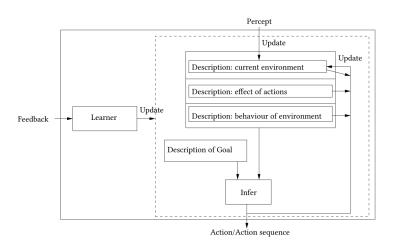
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¹Sean Holden, University of Cambridge

What an agent does is dependent on a goal

- An agent we can assume should be ideally choosing some rational course of action depending on some goal.
- If an agent has some knowledge of how its actions affect the environment state, then it has some basis for choosing actions to achieve outcome states (goals).
- To actually come up with this sequence of actions we need to be able to do two things, SEARCH and PLAN.

Agent Model Preview



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Search

- We can start with a brief description that encompasses all search, and then get into specific instances of uninformed search.
- We can phrase search generally as a technique through which an agent existing in some environ can search for a sequence of actions that achieves some goal.
- What do we need to achieve this?

Search Definition

- **Initial State:** s_0 from some set S of all posible states.
- A set of Actions: we denote this with A
- These actions are modelled by specifying what state will result from performing any available action in any given state.
- What does this mean? We can model this by saying there exists some function "Act: A , S -> S" if the agent is in some state s and performs some action a then the new state is action(a,s).
- **Goal Test:** We need to be able to tell whether or not the state we are in corresponds to some goal. We can model this by saying there exists some function "GoalCheck: S -> Bool". If the agent is in some state s perform a check and return a Boolean as to whether it is the goal state or not.

Path Cost

- For search to actually be useful we also need some notion of a path cost also. Generically we can say that there exists some function "PathCost: A, S → R" We are saying by this that the cost of performing an action a in some state s is some float.
- So for an agent starting in state s_0 and taking some sequence of actions $a_0, a_1, a_2, ..., a_n$ the path cost is a sum of running PathCost on each action/state pair in the sequence.