

Three Myths and One Question on Optimal Planning Research

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Festivus 2008

Why me?

Myth I

Myth II

Myth III

Question

Summary

Rao's call to invite yourself to the panel of plaintiffs

Rao Since the last two editions have focused a bit much on the old people venting, we are particularly interested in hearing from the up-and-coming members of the community

Why me?

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me to Rao May I speak?

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Rao to me OK ...

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me to Rao May I speak?

Rao to me OK ...

me to my wife whauu, I am “up-and-coming” !!!

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my wife looked at me ... and suggested to re-read Rao's call



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Rao's call to invite yourself to the panel of plaintiffs

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Heuristic-Search Workshop ICAPS'07

Some claims

Malte & Gabi In planning, good admissible heuristics are insufficient for efficient optimal planning

Audience Why should we care in AI about optimal planning?

→ I looked for the roots of that question, and distilled for you some **urban myths**

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Myth n. 1

In many papers:

If you do optimal heuristic-search planning, then you need an admissible heuristic

Problem: Usually interpreted as

If you do optimal heuristic-search planning, then **and only then** you need an admissible heuristic

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Myth n. 1

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Problem: Usually interpreted as

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For me, “admissible” $\approx$ “can say something concrete about”

- clear notion of **improving** heuristics (empirical/formal)
- clear sense of **composing** heuristics (max/add/opt-add)
- usability in search-space **learning** (a la LRTA*)
- ...

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Myth n. 2

In many papers:

If no optimality is required, then better go with inadmissible heuristics because they are more informative

Problem: Where this really comes from?

- no theoretical justification (to say the least)
- no (real) empirical justification
- based on (???)
 - 1 HSP's h_{add} vs. h_{max}
 - 2 the glory of FF
 - 3 slow progress in admissible heuristics until very recently

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Myth n. 3

In many papers:

Heuristic computation should be of low polynomial time
(because it is evaluated at every visited state)

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Myth n. 3

In many papers:

Heuristic computation should be of **low** polynomial time
(because it is evaluated at every visited state)

Heretic question: Why?

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Myth n. 3

In many papers:

Heuristic computation should be of **low** polynomial time
(because it is evaluated at every visited state)

Heretic question: Why?

- what is “low”? (papers: consensus around $O(n^2)$)
 - ~> hmm ... some of the basic algorithms in CS should be announced “inefficient”
- if exponential number of open nodes, then who cares if the heuristic computation is fast?
 - ~> lets focus on informativeness (and pay for it!)
 - ~> pray for hardware technology guys :)

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What kind of planning is (more) important?

Candidates

- 1 Optimal
- 2 Fast
- 3 Satisficing

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What kind of planning is (more) important?

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- 1 Optimal
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My answer to myself

ALL because all help to develop new mathematical and engineering ideas

NONE because our **customers** (remember Rao's talk last year?)
need something else
(where $\{\text{NASA}, \text{Turing-Test}\} \subset \text{Customers}$)

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Want to know why? **Buy me a beer!**

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Three Myths and One Question

Myth I admissible heuristics are only for optimal planning

Myth II inadmissible heuristics are more informative

Myth III heuristic computation should be of low polynomial time

Question what kind of planning is most important?

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