1- Depth First Search can be most easily implemented using __________.
A. an array   B. a stack   C. a priority queue   D. all of the above

2- A* search calculates the cost of reaching the goal through some node n by calculating __________.
A. the actual cost of the path from the start node through node n to the goal node
B. an estimated cost of the path from the start node through node n to the goal node
C. the actual cost of the path from the start node to node n and an estimated cost of the path from node n to the goal node
D. the estimated cost of the path from start node to node n and the actual cost from node n to the goal node

3- Iterative Deepening Depth First Search uses ideas from __________ to address the shortcomings of Depth First Search.
A. Breadth First Search
B. Uniform Cost Search
C. Heuristic Search
D. A* search

4- Admissibility means the heuristic gives __________ on the actual cost of reaching the goal.
A. an upper bound   B. a tight bound   C. a lower bound   D. all of the above

5- Uniform Cost Search expands the highest cost node first: __________
A- False   B- True

6- One of the major disadvantages of using Depth First Search is __________.
A- exploring too far on a branch that does not have the goal
B- shallowest nodes being expanded first
C- finding a suboptimal path to the goal
D- A and C

7- A heuristic basically means __________ that estimates the cost of reaching the goal.
A. a constant-time function
B. a rule of thumb
C. a probabilistic method
D. an arbitrary decision process

8- Greedy Best First Search expands the furthest node from the goal first.
A – False   B- True