基于多策略 Q-learing 算法的连续动作优化模型

摘要

游戏是智能学习的重要表现之一,本文建立了多策略 Q-learing 算法的**连续动作优** 化模型,采用动态 ε -greedy 策略、期望学习策略与博弈策略求解玩家穿越最优路径。

针对问题二,本问在问题一模型的基础上对天气变量随机化,并通过加入**期望学习** 策略的改进 Q-learning 算法使其适应随机环境参数。在三维 Q 矩阵的基础上添加天气变量维度,并使用最优 Q 值的期望作为经验学习项更新 Q 矩阵。对于第三关,不论天气情况如何更变,最优路径始终为 [1,4,6,13] 与 [1,5,6,13]。对于第四关,玩家通关概率与平均收获将随高温、沙暴概率增大呈现下降趋势。

针对问题三第五关,使玩家间构成完全竞争关系,建立静态的**完全信息变和博弈**模型。在命题证明的基础上求解玩家可采用的最优策略仅有 [1,4,6,13] 与 [1,5,6,13],当两个玩家选择相同策略,各自保留**资金均为 7640** 元,当两个玩家选取不同最优路径时,各自保留**资金均为 8840** 元;针对问题三第六关,建立三人合作模型,基于 Q-learning 算法并使用**谦让策略**选择最优路径。仿真结果显示表示执行谦让策略后,即使天气情况较差时部分玩家也可保持较高通关率。

本文的优点为: 1. 基于期望学习策略的 Q-learning 算法可适应带有随机变量的环境参数,并通过奖励期望值对 Q 矩阵进行更新。2. 改进 Q-learning 算法的时间复杂度为O(n) 远优于一般群集智能优化算法,并且每个 agent 可通过不同的策略自行探索动态学习,兼顾局部搜索与全局搜索能力。

关键词: 改进 **Q**-learing 动态 ϵ -greedy 策略 完全信息变和博弈 期望学习策略

1问题重述

1.1 问题背景

在"穿越沙漠"游戏中,玩家每天可以移动至相邻区域或停留在原地,并根据天气选择是否继续前行,在满足背包容量的前提下携带水和食物两种生活物资。玩家到达矿山后,可以选择挖矿获取资金收益;抵达村庄时可补充物资。按照给定地图,在一定的时间约束内抵达终点并保留最多资金的玩家获胜。

游戏中,需要分别综合考虑物资消耗与背包容量、挖矿消耗与资金收益、天气变化与行程决策等目标与约束的关系。同时,不同关卡中具有不同的给定地图与截止日期,需要在满足背包容量约束、时间约束等约束的条件下,使保留资金尽可能多。

本文针对不同的关卡,考察单玩家和多玩家的游戏类型,分别讨论事先是否知晓天 气状况下的玩家策略,得到不同背景下"穿越沙漠"游戏最佳取胜策略。



图 1 问题背景描述图

1.2 问题概述

围绕相关附件和条件要求,研究不同背景下"穿越沙漠"游戏最佳取胜策略,依次提出以下问题:

问题一:在已知整个游戏时段的天气状况的情况下,给出单玩家最优游戏策略。

问题二:在仅知当天天气状况的情况下,给出单玩家最佳游戏策略。

问题三:考虑 n 名玩家共同游戏,共同挖矿或在同一村庄购买生存物资,则基础资金降低或花费成本按规律增大。在不同的地图中,分别考虑已知整个游戏时段的天气状况和仅知当天天气状况的情况,给出相应的最优游戏策略。

2模型假设

- (1) 假设负重情况不会影响玩家的体力消耗,即无论负重量为多少,玩家的行动能力与 食物、饮水的消耗量都不会发生改变。
- (2) 当天气情况未知时,假设玩家能知晓接下来各种天气发生的大致概率。
- (3) 假设在第五关时,玩家之间构成全面竞争关系,即胜利条件为最终保留资金大于另一个玩家。
- (4) 假设在第六关时,玩家为了保证通关,将默认与其他玩家进行合作,即对其他玩家 建模并执行谦让策略。

3 符号说明

 符号					
s_t , a_t	第 t 天时出发地点与采取的行动				
$weather_t$	第 t 天的天气情况				
$consume(weather_t)$	基础水与食物所对应资金消耗				
$\Delta w(weather_t), \ \Delta f(weather_t)$	基础饮水与食物消耗				
\otimes	表示执行动作				
M, R	惩罚函数,奖励函数				
$P(weather_t)$	第t天天气概率函数				

注: 表中未说明的符号以首次出现处为准

4 问题一模型的建立与求解

4.1 问题描述与分析

问题一要求在天气情况事先全部已知的情况下,分别给出玩家在第一关与第二关中的最优策略。鉴于游戏目标为在规定时间内到达终点并保留尽可能多的资金,即将优化目标定义为到达终点时玩家的剩余资金,同时必须满足食物与水资源充足等生存约束条件,即可得到沙漠穿行策略优化模型。由于天气情况事先全部已知,玩家可根据穿行计划精确购买需求物资,即可将每天行动的物资消耗等价转化为资金消耗。

不难得出,此时玩家的资金变化仅源于物资消耗与挖矿收益,基于此,本文采用 Q-learning 算法优化求解最优策略。在 Q-learning 算法中,首先以算法中的 agent 表示玩家,将其各天的所在位置与采取的行动分别定义为状态变量与动作变量,将各状态采取行动后的净收益定义为奖励函数,并采用动态 ε – greedy 原则迭代优化 Q 矩阵直至其收敛。

其思维框图如图 2 所示:

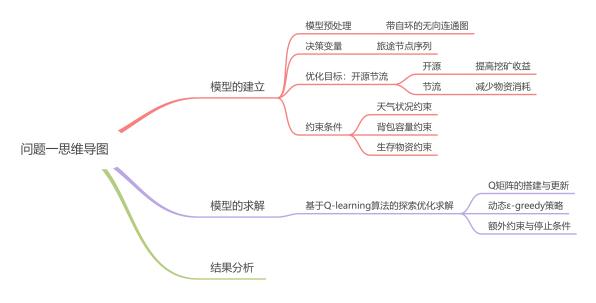


图 2 问题一思维流程图

4.2 固定环境参数的连续动作优化模型的建立

4.2.1 模型预处理

所有关卡地图可以表示为带自环的无向连通图,记为 $G(V, E, \mathbf{W})$ 。设连通图阶数为 n,则每个区域为节点 $v_i \in V(i=1,2,...,n)$,相邻区域间通道可以表示为边 $e_j \in E(j=1,2,....,m)$,权重矩阵为 \mathbf{W} ,存放玩家经过相邻通道或停留在原先区域的消耗量代价。连通图可表示如图 3 (b) 所示

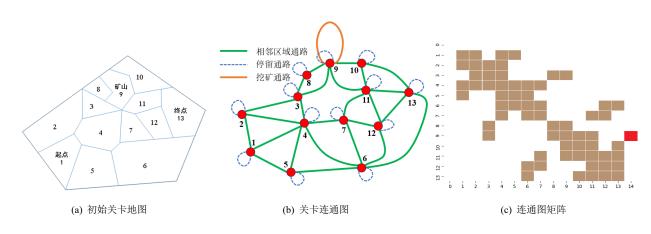


图 3 问题一图论模型示意图

如图,绿色边表示两地点间存在的可行走路径。为表示玩家停留于原先区域的行为,使每个节点带自环,即图中的蓝色虚线边,且自环边也赋有对应消耗权重。玩家在矿山 停留时,为区别休息与挖矿的行为,在连通图中矿山节点上加入两种自环边分别表示挖 矿与休息行为,即当玩家进入矿山时,选择挖矿行为即选择橙色自环,选择休息即选择 蓝色自环。

之后即可将联通图转换为连通图矩阵如图 3 (c) 所示,其中深色块表示对应两点相连,无色色块表示对应两点没有直接相连,且矿山节点后存在一额外色块表示挖矿动作代表的自环通路。

4.2.2 决策变量

设玩家经过n 天旅行到达终点,则行程路线由玩家经过的节点序列构成,路线的每个元素为途经的节点序号 $s_t(t=1,2,...,n)$,采用动作为 $a_t(t=1,2,...,n)$ 。记截止时间为T,则决策变量可以表示为

$$(S_{n+1}|A_n) = \begin{bmatrix} s_1 & s_2 & \dots & s_n & s_{n+1}|a_1 & a_2 & \dots & a_n \end{bmatrix},$$
 (1)

$$1 \le n \le T,\tag{2}$$

其中各个 s_t 表示玩家第 t 天时玩家的出发地点,也即是第 t-1 天的停留地点, a_t 表示第 t 天玩家所采取的行动,包括行动、停留以及挖矿,其满足

$$s_{t+1} = s_t \bigotimes a_t.$$

定义符号 \otimes 表示执行动作,即 s_t 在执行动作 a_t 后即转化为状态 s_{t+1} 。特别的, s_1 与 s_{n+1} 表示游戏开始时玩家在初始起点位置与第 n 天时玩家须到达终点位置,即须满足

$$\begin{cases} s_1 = s_{outset}, \\ s_{n+1} = s_{destination}. \end{cases}$$

4.2.3 约束条件

问题中,由于生存物资的消耗与补给与行程密切相关,而行程路线由天气情况决定,同时天气情况影响生存物资的消耗,故需要整理约束条件的分类,综合考虑几大约束的关系,并从多个维度考虑各约束条件对行程决策的影响。

1. 行动受天气约束的刻画

定义第t天的天气变量为 $weather_t = \{1,2,3\}$,即沙暴、高温与晴朗时的天气变量 $weather_t$ 的值分别为1、2与3。此时动作变量需满足约束如下

$$|a_t| \leqslant \frac{weather_t}{2}$$
,

其中 $|a_t|$ 表示动作 a_t 的移动量,其仅可取值为 0 和 1 即表示停留原地和移动。

2. 背包容量约束的刻画

通过函数表示旅途中背包中剩余物资量,进而推导背包约束关系。记第 t 天背包中剩余水和食物量分别为 w(t) 和 f(t),两者是离散化的关于时间 t 的函数。旅程中的任何时刻,水和食物两种生存物资的装载量需小于背包容量 b_0 ,即有

$$\forall t = 0, 1, 2, ..., T : w(t) + f(t) \le b_0.$$

3. 生存物资约束的刻画

游戏过程中,如果未到达终点而水或者食物已经耗尽,视为游戏失败。故需要满足水和食物的剩余量在游戏过程中始终非负,即

$$\forall t = 0, 1, 2, ..., T : \begin{cases} w(t) \ge 0, \\ f(t) \ge 0. \end{cases}$$

第 t 天的饮水于物资消耗可表示为

$$\begin{cases} w(t+1) = w(t) - \Delta w(weather_t) \cdot \lambda(s_t, a_t), \\ f(t+1) = f(t) - \Delta f(weather_t) \cdot \lambda(s_t, a_t). \end{cases}$$
(3)

 $\Delta w(weather_t)$ 与 $\Delta f(weather_t)$ 分别表示在第 t 天天气为 $weather_t$ 情况下时的基础 饮水与食物消耗。 $\lambda(s_t,a_t)$ 是关于状态变量 s_t 、动作变量 a_t 的消耗倍率函数,即

$$\lambda(s_t, a_t) = \begin{cases} 3, & s_t = s_{mine} \land a_t = a_{mining}, \\ 2, & a_t = a_{travel}, \\ 1, & otherwise. \end{cases}$$

即当玩家在矿山挖矿时,消耗为基础消耗的三倍;当其选择移动时,消耗为基础消耗的两倍;当其选择在原地停留时,消耗等于基础消耗。

4.2.4 目标函数

当玩家在状态 s_t 下执行动作 a_t 后即可得到当天的净收入为

$$R(s_t, a_t, weather_t) = -consume(weather_t) \cdot \lambda(s_t, a_t) + income(s_t, a_t), \tag{4}$$

其中 $consume(weather_t)$ 表示在第 t 天天气为 $weather_t$ 情况下时的基础饮水与食物消耗所对应的资金消耗, $\lambda(s_t, a_t)$ 是关于状态变量 s_t 、动作变量 a_t 的消耗倍率函数。

 $income(s_t, a_t)$ 为挖矿收益函数,可表示如下

$$income(s_t, a_t) = \begin{cases} \tau, & s_t = s_{mine} \land a_t = a_{mining}, \\ 0, & \sharp \text{ i.e.} \end{cases}$$

其中 τ 为一次挖矿的收益,即仅当玩家在矿山挖矿,且执行挖矿操作时,其才可获得挖 矿收益,否则收益为零,由于第 t 天的天气情况提前已知即天气信息包含于状态信息内 $weather_t \in s_t$, 即 $R(s_t, a_t, weather_t)$ 可简化表示为 $R(s_t, a_t)$ 。玩家的总体目标函数,即 到达终点时的剩余资金可表示为

$$\max_{(S_{n+1}|A_n)} M_0 + \sum_{t=1}^n R(s_t, a_t), \tag{5}$$

其中 M_0 表示玩家的初始资金, $\sum_{t=1}^n R(s_t, a_t)$ 表示从第 1 至 n。

4.2.5 固定环境参数的连续动作优化模型

以游戏过程中保留资金最多为目标,结合各约束条件,给出最佳游戏策略,整体优 化模型可表示为

$$\max_{(S_{n+1}|A_n)} M_0 + \sum_{t=1}^n R(s_t, a_t), \tag{6}$$

$$\max_{(S_{n+1}|A_n)} M_0 + \sum_{t=1}^n R(s_t, a_t), \tag{6}$$

$$\begin{cases}
1 \le n \le T, \\
s_{t+1} = s_t \bigotimes a_t, \\
s_1 = s_{outset}, \\
s_{n+1} = s_{destination}, \\
|a_t| \leqslant \frac{weather_t}{2}, \\
\forall t = 0, 1, 2, ..., T : w(t) \geqslant 0, \\
\forall t = 0, 1, 2, ..., T : f(t) \geqslant 0, \\
\forall t = 0, 1, 2, ..., T : w(t) + f(t) \le b_0, \\
w(t+1) = w(t) - \Delta w(weather_t) \cdot \lambda(s_t, a_t), \\
f(t+1) = f(t) - \Delta f(weather_t) \cdot \lambda(s_t, a_t), \\
R(s_t, a_t, weather_t) = -consume(weather_t) \cdot \lambda(s_t, a_t) + income(s_t, a_t).
\end{cases}$$

7

4.3 基于 Q-learning 算法的模型求解

针对连续动作模型的优化求解,本文以算法中的 agent 代表玩家,采用 Q-learning 算法[1] 对目标模型进行探索优化求解具体步骤可表示如下

step1: Q矩阵搭建

即首先建立 Q 矩阵,鉴于状态变量 s_t 所包含信息有当前时间与当前位置两种信息, 我们将建立三维矩阵如下图 4 所示

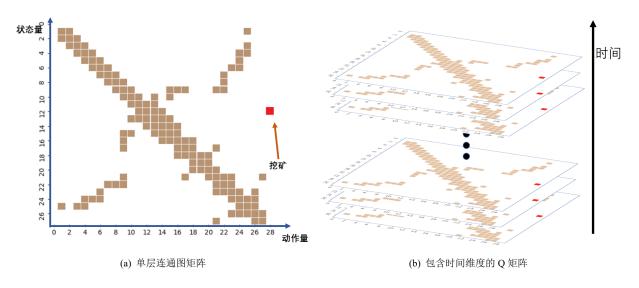


图 4 三维 Q 矩阵示意图

图 4 (a) 中矩阵为沙漠地图所表示的可自环连通图转化成的连通图矩阵,其表示图 4 (b) 中高维 Q 矩阵中的某一层,有色色块处填充初始值为 0,无色色块处填充初始值为 $-\infty$ 。设置算法的最大探索次数为 ξ ,当前探索次数为 k,即当 $k \leqslant \xi$ 时,进入迭代探索,初始化 agent 的位置坐标,即令 $s_0 = s_{outset}$ 。

step2: 动态 ε -greedy 策略

即算法在第 k 次迭代中,将以 $\epsilon(k)$ 的概率执行随机探索策略,即在状态变量为 s_t 时等概率的随机选取动作 a_t 作为执行的动作变量,并以 $1-\epsilon(k)$ 的概率执行贪婪策略,即选取对应 Q 值最大的 a_t 作为动作变量。特别的,即不论 a_t 取何值, s_t 中的时间维度 t 必将增加 1,即 $t \leftarrow t+1$,即状态变量将移动至第 t+1 层矩阵中。并定义 $\epsilon(k)$ 函数如下所示

$$\epsilon(k) = \begin{cases} 1 - \frac{k}{T_0}, & k < T_0, \\ 0, & k \ge T_0. \end{cases}$$
 (8)

其中 T_0 表示执行动态 ϵ -greedy 策略的迭代次数, 当 $k \geq T_0$ 时策略转化为完全贪婪策略。

step3: Q矩阵的更新

当策略为最优策略 π^* 时, s_t 处的价值函数 $V^*(s_t)$ 可通过 Ballman 优化方程 [1,3] 表示为

$$V^*(s_t) = \max_{a_t \in A(s_t)} \mathbb{E}_{S_{t+1} \sim E}[R(s_t) + \gamma \max V^* s_{t+1}], \tag{9}$$

其中 $\gamma \in [0,1]$ 表示折扣因子,其值越大 agent 就将越重视记忆中的最优策略,其值越小,agent 将越重视眼前利益。此时,最优的 Q 函数可被表示为

$$Q^*(s_t) = \mathbb{E}_{s_{t'} \sim E}[R(s_t) + \gamma \max V^* s_{t'}], \tag{10}$$

其中t'表示第n天内的任意时刻,此时Q函数的更新方式可转换如下所示

$$Q(s_t, a_t) \leftarrow Q(s_t, a_t) + \lambda [R(s_t, a_t) + \gamma \max_{a_{t+1}} Q(s_{t+1}, a_{t+1}) - Q(s_t, a_t)], \tag{11}$$

 $\lambda \in [0,1]$ 表示学习速率,其表示 Q 矩阵的更新速度。即最优策略可被表示为

$$\pi^*(s_t) = \arg\max_{a_t \in A(s_t)} Q(s_t, a_t).$$

step4:额外约束与探索终止条件

当 $s_t = s_{destination}$ 时,即玩家在第 t 天到达终点时即停止第 k 次探索,此时有

$$\max_{a_{t+1}} Q(s_{t+1}, a_{t+1}) = 0,$$

即由于到达终点时第 k 次探索终止,此时不存在下一动作 a_{t+1} ,记忆中的最优动作 Q 值为 0。若玩家处于状态 s_t 并执行动作 a_t 后,存在 w(t) < 0 或 f(t) < 0 时,即食物或饮水资源耗尽时停止迭代,并在奖励函数 $R(s_t, a_t)$ 上添加惩罚项如下

$$R(s_t, a_t) = R(s_t, a_t) + \min\{0, f(t)\} M_1 + \min\{0, w(t)\} M_2,$$
(12)

其中 M_1 与 M_2 为较大的正数,即可起到惩罚项的作用。当 t=T 时,若执行完动作变量 a_t 后的状态变量 $s_{t+1} \neq s_{destination}$ 则停止迭代且在奖励函数 $R(s_t, a_t)$ 上添加惩罚项如下

$$R(s_t, a_t) = R(s_t, a_t) + \theta,$$

其中 θ 为绝对值较大的负数,即作为超过比赛截至日期的惩罚项。

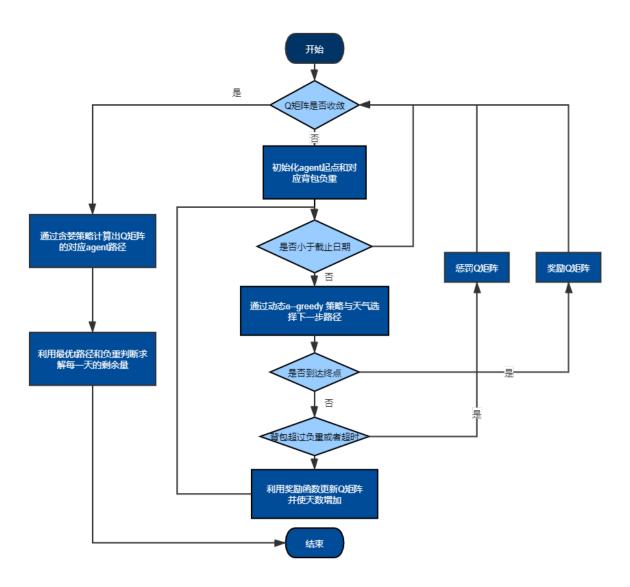


图 5 Q-learning 求解连续动作优化模型流程图

4.4 实验结果及分析

由于在关卡一中其地图中矿山距离起点与终点位置较远,通过动态 ϵ -greedy 策略执行的 Q-learning 算法容易陷入到局部最优解(其路径为 [1,25,26,27])。为跳出该局部最优解,本文首先通过计算最小路径算法使起始位置于村庄(其路径为 [1,25,24,23,23,22,9,9,15]),再执行 Q-learing 算法,从而减少问题规模并降低算法中的无效探索比率。设置初始参数 $\lambda=0.8,\gamma=0.8$,迭代次数 k=100000,设置执行动态 ϵ -greedy 策略的迭代次数为 $T_0=0.9k$ 。

由于动态 ϵ -greedy 策略的探索过程具有不确定性,每次运行算法收敛到的 Q 矩阵具有不唯一性。反复执行算法后求解所得出第一关的最优结果如表 2 所示,该路径求下出最大收益资金为 590 元,其剩余量见附件 Result.xlsx。

表 1 第一关该玩家穿越路径最优策略

天数	天气	行为状态	节点移 动状态	天数	天气	行为状态	节点移 动状态
1	高温	行进	1->25	16	高温	挖矿	12->12
2	高温	行进	25->24	17	沙暴	挖矿	12->12
3	晴朗	行进	24->23	18	沙暴	挖矿	12->12
4	沙暴	停留	23->23	19	高温	挖矿	12->12
5	晴朗	行进	23->22	20	高温	挖矿	12->12
6	高温	行进	22->9	21	晴朗	挖矿	12->12
7	沙暴	停留	9->9	22	晴朗	行进	12->13
8	晴朗	行进	9->15	23	高温	行进	13->15
9	高温	停留	15->15	24	晴朗	行进	15->9
10	高温	停留	15->15	25	沙暴	停留	9->9
11	沙暴	停留	15->15	26	高温	行进	9->21
12	高温	行进	15->13	27	晴朗	行进	21->27
13	晴朗	行进	13->12				
14	高温	挖矿	12->12				
15	高温	挖矿	12->12				

同理,在关卡二中,本文同样采用通过最小路径算法计算的起始点位置 54 (即其起始路径为 [1,9,10,19,19,27,36,36,44,53,54]),再反复执行 Q-learing 算法求解出第二关的最优结果如表所 2 示。通过最优策略的路径求出最大收益资金为 2460 元,其剩余量见附件 Result.xlsx。

表 2 第二关该玩家穿越路径最优策略

天数	天气	行为状态	节点移 动状态	天数	天气	行为状态	节点移 动状态
1	高温	行进	1->9	16	高温	挖矿	55->55
2	高温	行进	9->10	17	沙暴	挖矿	55->55
3	晴朗	行进	10->19	18	沙暴	挖矿	55->55
4	沙暴	行进	19->19	19	高温	挖矿	55->55
5	晴朗	行进	19->27	20	高温	挖矿	55->55
6	高温	行进	27->36	21	晴朗	挖矿	55->55
7	沙暴	停留	36->36	22	晴朗	行进	55->62
8	晴朗	行进	36->44	23	高温	行进	62->55
9	高温	停留	44->53	24	晴朗	挖矿	55->55
10	高温	停留	53->54	25	沙暴	挖矿	55->55
11	沙暴	停留	54->54	26	高温	挖矿	55->55
12	高温	行进	54->62	27	晴朗	挖矿	55->55
13	晴朗	行进	62->55	28	晴朗	挖矿	55->55
14	高温	挖矿	55->55	29	高温	行进	55->63
15	高温	挖矿	55->55	30	高温	行进	63->64

算法的时间复杂度为O(n),远优于一般智能优化算法。且问题规模本身较小,本节算法运行效率相当高,宜通过重复实验搜索较优解。

5 问题二模型的建立与求解

5.1 问题描述与分析

问题二要求玩家在仅知晓当天天气的情况下决定当天的行动方案,并给出最佳行动策略。问题二在问题一的基础上使得天气情况变为随机变量,即使得天气变量分别有一定概率呈现为沙暴、高温和晴朗天气。其与第一问模型的重要不同点在于,当未来天气未知时,无法根据天气情况精确购买物资以使得物资浪费最小,且由于玩家需要优先避免被淘汰,即尽可能以最坏天气情况准备物资。针对包含随机变量的环境参数,本组改进 Q-learning 算法,设计期望最优策略,优化求解未来天气未知时的最佳行动策略。

其思维流程图如图 6 所示:

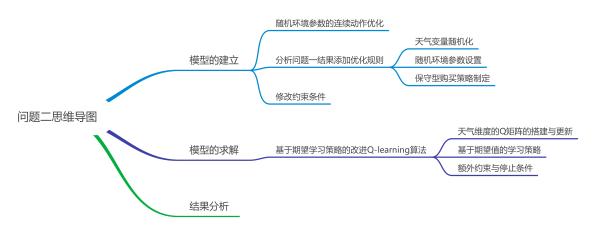


图 6 问题二思维流程图

5.2 随机环境参数的连续动作优化模型的建立

5.2.1 随机环境参数的设置

在第一问模型的基础上,将第t天的天气变量 $weather_t$ 变修改为随机变量如下

$$P(weather_t) = \begin{cases} p_1, & weather_t = 1, \\ p_2, & weather_t = 2, \\ p_3, & weather_t = 3. \end{cases}$$

其中 $p_{0.5}$ 、 p_1 与 $p_{1.5}$ 为事先设定的天气概率常数分别表示沙暴、高温与晴天天气的发生概率其满足

$$p_1 + p_2 + p_3 = 1.$$

此时的整体状态变量应同时包含天气变量与位置变量,即状态变量可表示为 $s_{t,weather}$,

即在状态 $s_{t,weather_t}$ 下执行动作 a_t 后即可得到 $s_{t+1,weather_{t+1}}$ 的概率为

$$P(s_{t+1,weather_{t+1}} = s_{t,weather_t} \bigotimes a_t) = P(weather_{t+1}|weather_t),$$

其中 $s_{t,weather_t}$ \otimes a_t 表示在状态 $s_{t,weather_t}$ 执行动作 a_t ,假设第 t 天时出现天气 $weather_t$ 的概率 $\{P(weather_t)(t=1,2,\cdots,n)\}$ 彼此之间相互独立,即可推得

$$P(s_{t+1,weather_{t+1}} = s_{t,weather_t} \bigotimes a_t) = P(weather_{t+1}).$$
(13)

5.2.2 保守型购买策略

为优先保证玩家不会因为物资不足而导致游戏失败,购买物资时采用保守型购买策略,即准备默认之后的天气在最糟糕的情况下执行各种动作的消耗物资,具体操作可表示为

$$\begin{cases} w(0) = \sum_{t=1}^{n} \max_{weather_t} \Delta w(weather_t) \cdot \lambda(s_t, a_t), \\ f(0) = \sum_{t=1}^{n} \max_{weather_t} \Delta f(weather_t) \cdot \lambda(s_t, a_t). \end{cases}$$

即玩家将在初始点以最坏天气预算购买物资。设玩家在 $t=t_v$ 时经过村庄,此时经过采购后的物资数量可表示为

$$\begin{cases} w(t_v) = \sum_{t=t_v}^{n} \max_{weather_t} \Delta w(weather_t) \cdot \lambda(s_t, a_t), \\ f(t_v) = \sum_{t=t_v}^{n} \max_{weather_t} \Delta f(weather_t) \cdot \lambda(s_t, a_t). \end{cases}$$
(14)

即玩家将在村庄同样以最坏天气预算购买物资。

5.2.3 随机环境参数的连续动作优化模型

本节模型以固定环境参数的连续动作优化模型为基础,添加随机环境参数与保守购 买策略约束,优化随机情况下的最佳游戏策略。整体优化模型可表示为

$$\max_{(S_{n+1}|A_n)} M_0 + \sum_{t=1}^n R(s_t, a_t), \tag{15}$$

$$s_{n+1} = s_{destination},$$

$$|a_t| \leqslant weather_t,$$

$$\forall t = 0, 1, 2, ..., T : w(t) \geqslant 0,$$

$$\forall t = 0, 1, 2, ..., T : f(t) \geqslant 0,$$

$$\forall t = 0, 1, 2, ..., T : w(t) + f(t) \leq b_0,$$

$$w(t+1) = w(t) - \Delta w(weather_t) \cdot \lambda(s_t, a_t),$$

$$f(t+1) = f(t) - \Delta f(weather_t) \cdot \lambda(s_t, a_t),$$

$$w(0) = \sum_{t=1}^{n} \max_{weather_t} \Delta w(weather_t) \cdot \lambda(s_t, a_t),$$

$$f(0) = \sum_{t=1}^{n} \max_{weather_t} \Delta f(weather_t) \cdot \lambda(s_t, a_t),$$

$$w(t_v) = \sum_{t=t_v} \max_{weather_t} \Delta w(weather_t) \cdot \lambda(s_t, a_t),$$

$$f(t_v) = \sum_{t=t_v} \max_{weather_t} \Delta f(weather_t) \cdot \lambda(s_t, a_t),$$

$$f(t_v) = \sum_{t=t_v} \max_{weather_t} \Delta f(weather_t) \cdot \lambda(s_t, a_t),$$

$$P(s_{t+1, weather_{t+1}} = s_{t, weather_t} \otimes a_t) = P(weather_{t+1}),$$

$$R(s_t, a_t, weather_t) = -consume(weather_t) \cdot \lambda(s_t, a_t) + income(s_t, a_t).$$

5.3 基于期望学习策略的改进 Q-learning 算法

本节改进 Q-learning 算法以使其可适应带有随机变量的环境参数。首先搭建含有随机天气维度的 Q 矩阵,并将经验学习策略更变为期望形式,以求解含有随机环境参数的连续动作优化模型,具体改进如下。

5.3.1 天气维度的 Q 矩阵搭建

依照天气维度建立多重三维 Q 矩阵如图 7 所示

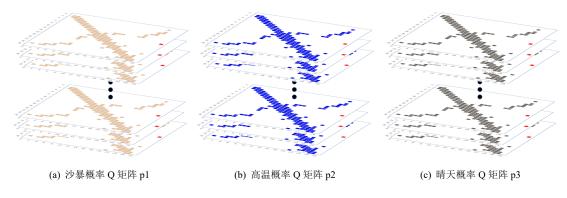


图7 天气维度建立多重三维 O 矩阵示意图

其中矩阵 Q_1 、 Q_2 、 Q_3 分别表示沙暴、高温、晴朗天气情况下的 Q 矩阵。即 agent 每次开始进入迭代时分别有 p_1 、 p_2 与 p_3 的概率进入矩阵 Q_1 、 Q_2 、 Q_3 的初始起点,即

$$p(s_0 \leftarrow s_{outset}(Q_i)) = p_i.$$

迭代策略沿用问题一算法中的动态 ϵ -greedy 策略,当状态变量为 $s_t(Q_i)$ 时,执行动作变量 $a_t(Q_i)$ 后得到的状态变量可表示为 $s_{t+1}(Q_j)$,即生成的状态变量 s_{t+1} 将以 p_j 的概率转移到矩阵 Q_i ,即

$$p(s_{t+1}(Q_j) \leftarrow s_t(Q_i) \bigotimes a_t(Q_i)) = p_j.$$

5.3.2 基于期望值的学习策略

假设玩家虽不知晓未来各天的精确天气,但未来天气的大致分布情况已知,即知晓未来各种天气的发生概率 p_1 、 p_2 、 p_3 。在此基础上,当玩家处于状态 $s_t(Q_i)$ 执行动作 $a_t(Q_i)$ 转移至 $s_{t+1}(Q_j)$ 时 (i 表示第 t 天时已知的天气变量,j 为表示第 t+1 天时天气的随机变量),基于期望的 Q 矩阵更新策略为

$$Q_i(s_t, a_t) \leftarrow Q_i(s_t, a_t) + \lambda [R'(s_t(Q_i), a_t(Q_i)) + \gamma \mathbb{E} \max_{a_{t+1}} Q_j(s_{t+1}, a_{t+1}) - Q_i(s_t, a_t)], \quad (17)$$

其中 λ 与 γ 分别表示学习速率与折扣因子。 $R'(s_t(Q_i), a_t(Q_i))$ 表示在矩阵 Q_i 对应的天气下,执行动作 a_t 奖励所得的奖励函数,及可通过式 4.2.4 计算,即 $R'(s_t(Q_i), a_t(Q_i)) = R(s_t, a_t, i)$ 。 $\mathbb{E}\max_{a_{t+1}}Q_j(s_{t+1}, a_{t+1})$ 表示第 t+1 天可获得的最大 Q 函数值的期望,其可计算如下

$$\mathbb{E}\max_{a_{t+1}} Q_j(s_{t+1}, a_{t+1}) = \sum_{j=1}^3 p_j \cdot \max_{a_{t+1}} Q_j(s_{t+1}, a_{t+1}), \tag{18}$$

其中 $\max_{a_{t+1}} Q_j(s_{t+1}, a_{t+1})$ 表示在矩阵 Q_j 中的状态变量 s_{t+1} 下所能获得的 Q 函数最大值,进而求出最优策略路径。

5.4 实验结果及分析

第三关中,游戏过程中只有"晴朗"和"高温"天气。由算法结果可知,当玩家仅知道当天的天气状况时,最优路线一直为 [1,4,6,13]。对于不同高温概率 p_2 情况下收敛所得的 Q 矩阵,重复试验 N 次后,可得通关概率 $p_{survival}$,并可根据不同天气分布律作出天气概率-通关率图。如图 8 所示,当沙暴概率为 0 时,agent 始终能存活,其保留资金随高温概率的增加逐渐减小。

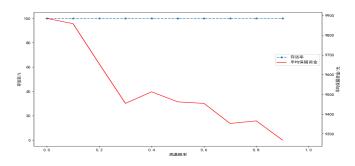


图 8 第三问学习策略结果仿真实验图

类似的,第四关中,根据附件信息可知 30 天内较少出现沙暴天气,即本组设定沙暴概率为 p_1 分别为 0.05 和 0.1,并以高温天气出现概率 p_2 作为可调环境参数。对于不同高温概率 p_2 情况下收敛所得的 Q 矩阵,以完全贪婪策略重复试验 N 次后,即可算得玩家通关概率 $p_{survival}$ 与平均保留资金 M_{mean} 。分别作出 $p_{survival} - p_2$ 图与 $M_{mean} - p_2$ 图如图 9 所示。图中的保守策略与非保守策略分别指代学习速率 λ 等于 0.8 与 1 时的学习策略。

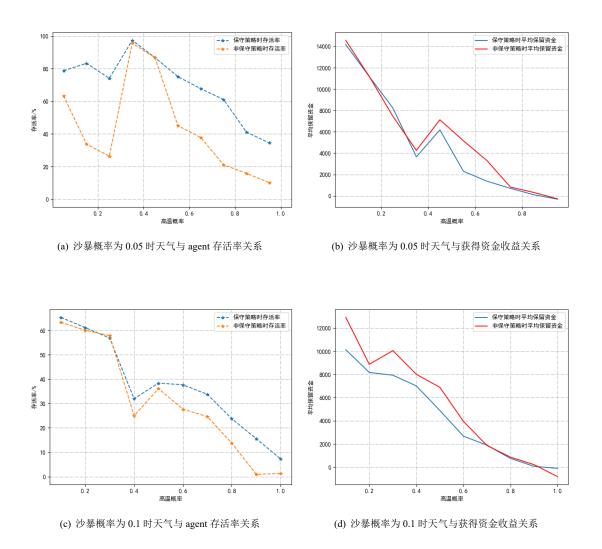


图 9 第四问学习策略结果仿真实验图

由图可知,通常在天气情况相同的情况下,保守策略的玩家通关概率高于非保守策略,而非保守策略的平均保留资金略高于保守策略。且随着高温天气出现概率 p_2 逐渐升高,玩家存活率与平均保留资金整体呈现出下降趋势。当纵向对比图 (a) 与图 (c)、图 (b) 与图 (d) 时,即当沙暴概率 p_1 由 0.05 增长至 0.1 时玩家通关率与保留资金都将显著下降。

6 问题三模型的建立与求解

6.1 第五关双人博弈策略模型与求解

6.1.1 第五关问题分析

鉴于在第五关中玩家需要在第0天制定计划且不能修改,假定游戏规则要求玩家之间构成完全竞争,即在该博弈模型中,参与人的目标是保证在整个游戏过程存活的前提下保留尽可能多的资金,资金偏少或被淘汰的一方为输家,该双玩家博弈模型是静态的完全信息变和博弈模型。因此,效用函数可以定义为资金的消耗情况。在所有路径构成的决策空间下,关于最优游戏策略的选取,我们可以得到并证明有关最优路径选择的命题。

6.1.2 完全竞争策略命题证明

命题(最优路径命题) 选择最优路径是能保证玩家不输的最优策略。

证明(最优路径静态博弈) 在完全信息的静态博弈中,考虑混合策略 Nash 平衡的博弈问题。定义效用函数 $u(n_1, n_2, ..., n_m)$,满足纯策略 Nash 均衡

$$u(n_1^*, n_2^*, ..., n_m^*) \ge u(n_1^*, n_2^*, ..., n_i, ..., n_m^*),$$

或表示为

$$\Delta u = u(n_1^*, n_2^*, ..., n_m^*) - u(n_1^*, n_2^*, ..., n_i, ..., n_m^*) \ge 0,$$

其中 n_i^* 表示最优路径下第i个节点的最优策略。

$$n_i = \begin{cases} 1, 该节点纳入路径策略, \\ 0, 该节点未纳入路径策略. \end{cases}$$

由题意,可以根据不同情况列出策略变化导致的效用函数的变化量:

$$\Delta u = \begin{cases} (1 - \frac{1}{k})m_0, & n_i \text{ 是矿山节点且有挖矿行为} \\ consume(weather_t), & n_i \text{ 为村庄节点且有购买物资行为} \\ 15m_w + 30m_f, & n_i \text{ 为其他节点} \end{cases}$$
 (19)

s.t.
$$consume(weather_t) = \begin{cases} (2k-1)(10m_w + 14m_f), weather_t = 1, \\ (2k-1)(16m_w + 12m_f), weather_t = 2, \end{cases}$$
 (20)

其中, $m_w = 5$ 和 $m_f = 10$ 分别是水和食物的单价。

可知 k=2 时,该双玩家博弈模型是静态的完全信息变和博弈模型。只有当两个玩家有重叠节点时,效用函数值才会减少。故两玩家效用函数的关系可以表示为

$$u_2(n_1^{(1)}, n_2^{(1)}, ..., n_m^{(1)}) = -\Delta u_1(n_1^{(1)}, n_2^{(1)}, ..., n_m^{(1)}).$$

根据效用函数关系,有

$$u_1(n_1^*, n_2^*, ..., n_m^*) \ge u_2(n_1^*, n_2^*, ..., n_m^*) \ge u_2(n_1^{(1)}, n_2^{(1)}, ..., n_m^{(1)}),$$
 (21)

其中, $n_i^{(1)}$ 代表路径变化后玩家采取的策略。

可知,当 k=2 时,双玩家博弈模型中,效用函数在参与人的策略空间中的最值在 Nash 均衡的极值处,即最优路径序列处取得,保证了资金花费最少。因此,选择最优路径是能保证玩家不输的最优策略。

基于问题一优化算法可解得最优路径有且仅有两条,分别为 [1, 4, 6, 13] 与 [1, 5, 6, 13]。当两个玩家选择相同最优路径时,各自收益均为 7640 元,当两个玩家选取不同最优路径时,各自收益均为 8840 元。结果示意图表示如下

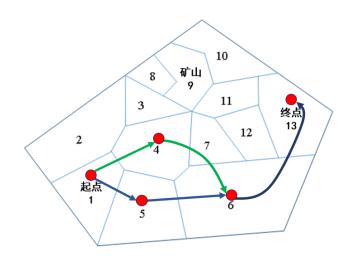


图 10 第五关双玩家策略路径图

6.2 第六关三人合作策略与求解

6.2.1 第六关问题分析

鉴于在第六关中玩家不知道未来的天气状况,但知晓其余玩家当天的行动方案和剩余的资源数量。若在此情况下执行竞争策略,问题将转化为三人博弈模型,此时纳什均衡点计算难度将大幅度上升,且由于天气情况未知,执行竞争策略时玩家由于生存物资不足而被淘汰的概率将大幅度上升。假定玩家为保证自身的通关概率自发进行合作,对其他玩家建模并自发采取谦让策略。

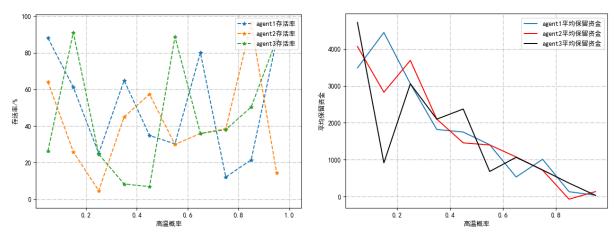
6.2.2 谦让策略

每个玩家在问题二中第四关模型与求解所得的最优策略模型对自身与其他玩家进行建模,计算第n号玩家 (n=1,2,3) 当前的资源总量

$$V_n(t) = Valve(w_n(t)) + Valve(f_n(t)) + M_n(t), \tag{22}$$

其中 $w_n(t)$ 、 $f_n(t)$ 与 $M_n(t)$ 分别表示第 n 号玩家第 t 天的剩余饮水、剩余食物与剩余资金, $Valve(w_n(t))$ 与 $Valve(f_n(t))$ 分别表示剩余饮水、剩余食物的折价。

在第 t 天时,此时三人默认资源总量最少的玩家将优先执行当前最优策略,即其选择 Q 矩阵中 Q 函数最大的策略,即 $n_{best} = \arg_n \max V_n(t)$ 、 $n_{worst} = \arg_n \min V_n(t)$ 剩余的玩家为 n_{midle} 。之后多个玩家处于同一位置变量 s_t 时,将由执行策略的优先度为 $n_{best} > n_{midle} > n_{worst}$,即将由优先度高的玩家优先执行 Q 值更高的动作变量 a_t ,且优先度较低的玩家不能选择优先度高的玩家以选择的相同的动作变量 a_t 。设定沙暴概率 $p_1 = 0.05$,以谦让策略重复实验 N 次后,算得玩家通关概率 $p_{n,survival}$ 与平均保留资金 $M_{n,mean}$ 如图 11 所示



(a) 沙暴概率为 0.1 时天气与 agent 存活率关系

(b) 沙暴概率为 0.1 时天气与获得资金收益关系

图 11 谦让策略结果仿真实验图

图 11 (a) 中表示执行谦让策略后各玩家的通关概率,其远高于三者同时执行个人最优化策略时的通关概率。三人的平均保留资金将随高温天气出现概率的升高而降低,复合本组的预期。

7模型的评价

7.1 模型的优点

- (1) 本文中 Q-learning 算法的时间复杂度为 O(n),远优于一般群集智能优化算法(其时间复杂度为 $O(n^2) O(n^3)$)。其算法运行速度较快,并且每个 agent 可通过不同的策略自行探索动态学习,无需训练集也对初始解没有要求,鲁棒性较强。
- (2) 基于期望学习策略的 Q-learning 算法可适应带有随机变量的环境参数,通过天气概率计算奖励的期望值进行 Q 矩阵的更新策略。

7.2 模型的缺点

Q-learning 存在过高估计的问题,学习策略易陷入局部最优解,需要反复运行算法以借助 ϵ -greedy 策略的探索特性跳出局部最优解。

7.3 改进与展望

在多人博弈策略中, Q-learing 算法的每个 agent 能设置一种动态中心管理策略, 从而实现对未知环境下的全局动态调度情况, 并可通过改变策略使其跳出局部最优解。

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附录 A 沙漠游戏 Q-learing 算法源代码

A.1 模型预处理

模型预处理,每一关的图矩阵构造和天气的记录,用于构造Q矩阵

```
import numpy as np
  from numpy import isnan
  import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
  import seaborn as sns
  def get_maze(checkpointnum):
      :param checkpointnum: 关卡数目
      :return: 迷宫, 天气
      0.00
      maxe = []
      weather = [] # 1晴天, 2高温, 3沙暴
      assert checkpointnum in list(range(1,7))
13
      if checkpointnum==1:
14
         weather = [2,2,1,3,1,2,3,1,2,2,
15
                   3,2,1,2,2,2,3,3,2,2,
16
                   1,1,2,1,3,2,1,1,2,2]
17
         maze = np.full((27+1, 28+1), np.nan) # 28为挖, +1为0的地方不要
18
         maze[12,28] = 0 # 挖矿
19
                                   # 停一天
         for i in range(1, 27+1):
20
             maze[i, i] = 0
         # 临边
22
         maze[1, 25],maze[1, 2]=0,0
         maze[2, 1],maze[2, 3]=0,0
         maze[3, 2], maze[3, 25], maze[3, 4]=0,0,0
         maze[4, 3],maze[4, 25],maze[4, 24],maze[4, 5]=0,0,0,0
         maze[5, 4],maze[5, 24],maze[5, 6]=0,0,0
27
         maze[6, 5],maze[6, 24],maze[6, 23],maze[6, 7]=0,0,0,0
28
         maze[7, 6], maze[7, 22], maze[7, 8]=0,0,0
29
         maze[8, 7],maze[8, 22],maze[8, 9]=0,0,0
30
         maze[9, 8],maze[9, 22],maze[9, 21],maze[9, 17],maze[9,
31
```

```
16], maze [9, 15], maze [9, 10] = 0,0,0,0,0,0,0
          maze[10, 9],maze[10, 15],maze[10, 13],maze[10, 11]=0,0,0,0
32
          maze[11, 10], maze[11, 13], maze[11, 12]=0,0,0
33
          maze[12, 11], maze[12, 13], maze[12, 14]=0,0,0
34
          maze[13, 10], maze[13, 15], maze[13, 14], maze[13, 12], maze[13,
             11]=0,0,0,0,0
          maze[14, 15], maze[14, 16], maze[14, 12], maze[14, 13]=0,0,0,0
36
          maze[15, 10], maze[15, 9], maze[15, 16], maze[15, 14], maze[15,
37
             13]=0,0,0,0,0
          maze[16, 14], maze[16, 15], maze[16, 9], maze[16, 17], maze[16,
38
             18]=0,0,0,0,0
          maze[17, 9],maze[17, 21],maze[17, 18],maze[17, 16]=0,0,0,0
39
          maze[18, 17], maze[18, 20], maze[18, 19], maze[18, 16]=0,0,0,0
40
          maze[19, 18],maze[19, 20]=0,0
41
          maze[20, 21], maze[20, 18], maze[20, 19]=0,0,0
42
          maze[21, 27], maze[21, 23], maze[21, 22], maze[21, 9], maze[21,
43
              17],maze[21, 20]=0,0,0,0,0,0
          maze[22, 7], maze[22, 23], maze[22, 21], maze[22, 9], maze[22,
44
             8]=0,0,0,0,0
          maze[23, 24], maze[23, 26], maze[23, 21], maze[23, 22], maze[23,
             6]=0,0,0,0,0
          maze[24, 5], maze[24, 6], maze[24, 23], maze[24, 26], maze[24,
46
             25], maze [24, 4] = 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0
          maze[25, 1], maze[25, 24], maze[25, 3], maze[25, 4], maze[25,
47
             26]=0,0,0,0,0
          maze[26, 25], maze[26, 24], maze[26, 23], maze[26, 27]=0,0,0,0
48
          maze[27, 26],maze[27, 21]=0,0
49
          pass
50
      elif checkpointnum==2:
51
          weather = [2, 2, 1, 3, 1, 2, 3, 1, 2, 2,
52
                    3, 2, 1, 2, 2, 2, 3, 3, 2, 2,
                    1, 1, 2, 1, 3, 2, 1, 1, 2, 2]
          maze = np.full((64 + 1, 65 + 1), np.nan)
55
          maze[30,65] = 0
                             # 挖矿
56
          maze[55,65] = 0
                             # 挖矿
57
```

```
for i in range(1, 64+1):
58
              maze[i, i] = 0 # 停一天
59
              paishu = int((i-1)/8)+1 # 第几排
              tou = (paishu - 1) * 8 + 1 # \pm
                                    # 尾
              wei = paishu * 8
              if paishu==1:
                  if i==tou:
                     maze[tou,tou+1], maze[tou,tou+8]=0,0
                  elif i==wei:
                     maze[wei,wei-1],maze[wei,wei+7],maze[wei,wei+8]=0,0,0
                  else:
                     maze[i,i-1], maze[i,i+1], maze[i,i+7], maze[i,i+8]=0,0,0,0
69
              if paishu==8:
70
                  if i==tou:
71
                     maze[tou, tou-8], maze[tou, tou-7], maze[tou, tou+1]=0,0,0
72
                  elif i==wei:
73
                     maze[wei,wei-1],maze[wei,wei-8]=0,0
                  else:
                     maze[i,i-1], maze[i,i+1], maze[i,i-8], maze[i,i-7]=0,0,0,0
              if paishu in [2,4,6]:
77
                  if i==tou:
                     maze[tou,tou-8],maze[tou,tou-7],maze[tou,tou+1],maze[tou,tou+8],maze
79
                  elif i==wei:
                     maze[wei, wei-1], maze[wei, wei-8], maze[wei, wei+8]=0,0,0
81
                  else:
                     maze[i,i-1], maze[i,i+1], maze[i,i-8], maze[i,i-7], maze[i,i+8], maze[i,i-8]
83
              if paishu in [3,5,7]:
                  if i==tou:
85
                     maze[tou,tou+1],maze[tou,tou-8],maze[tou,tou+8]=0,0,0
                  elif i==wei:
                     maze [wei, wei-1], maze [wei, wei-9], maze [wei, wei-8], maze [wei, wei+8], maze
                  else:
                     maze[i,i-1], maze[i,i+1], maze[i,i-8], maze[i,i-9], maze[i,i+8], maze[i,i-8]
      elif checkpointnum==3:
92
```

```
weather = []
93
          maze = np.full((13 + 1, 14 + 1), np.nan)
94
          maze[9, 14] = 0 # 挖矿
          for i in range(1, 13 + 1):
              maze[i, i] = 0 # 停一天
          maze[1, 2],maze[1, 5],maze[1, 4]=0,0,0
          maze[2, 1], maze[2, 4], maze[2, 3]=0,0,0
          maze[3, 2], maze[3, 4], maze[3, 9], maze[3, 8]=0,0,0,0
100
          maze[4, 1], maze[4, 2], maze[4, 3], maze[4, 7], maze[4, 6], maze[4,
101
              5]=0,0,0,0,0,0
          maze[5, 1], maze[5, 4], maze[5, 6]=0,0,0
102
          maze[6, 5], maze[6, 4], maze[6, 7], maze[6, 12], maze[6, 13]=0,0,0,0,0
103
          maze[7, 4],maze[7, 11],maze[7, 12],maze[7, 6]=0,0,0,0
104
          maze[8, 3], maze[8, 9]=0,0
105
          maze[9, 3],maze[9, 8],maze[9, 11],maze[9, 10]=0,0,0,0
106
          maze[10, 9],maze[10, 11],maze[10, 13]=0,0,0
107
          maze[11, 9], maze[11, 10], maze[11, 13], maze[11, 12], maze[11,
108
              7]=0,0,0,0,0
          maze[12, 7], maze[12, 11], maze[12, 13], maze[12, 6]=0,0,0,0
          maze[13, 6],maze[13, 12],maze[13, 11],maze[13, 10]=0,0,0,0
110
          pass
111
       elif checkpointnum==4:
112
          weather = []
113
          maze = np.full((25 + 1, 26 + 1), np.nan)
114
          maze[18, 26] = 0 # 挖矿
115
          for i in range(1, 25 + 1):
116
              maze[i, i] = 0 # 停一天
117
              if i==1:
118
                  maze[i,i+1],maze[i,i+5]=0,0
119
              elif i==5:
120
                  maze[i,i-1],maze[i,i+5]=0,0
              elif i==21:
122
                  maze[i,i+1],maze[i,i-5]=0,0
123
              elif i==25:
124
                  maze[i,i-1],maze[i,i-5]=0,0
125
```

```
elif i in [2,3,4]:
126
                  maze[i,i-1],maze[i,i+1],maze[i,i+5]=0,0,0
127
              elif i in [22,23,24]:
128
                  maze[i,i-1],maze[i,i+1],maze[i,i-5]=0,0,0
129
              elif i in [6,11,16]:
130
                  maze[i,i-5], maze[i,i+1], maze[i,i+5]=0,0,0
131
              elif i in [10,15,20]:
132
                  maze[i,i-5],maze[i,i-1],maze[i,i+5]=0,0,0
133
              else:
134
                  maze[i, i-1], maze[i, i + 1], maze[i, i-5], maze[i, i+5] =
135
                      0, 0, 0, 0
          pass
136
       elif checkpointnum==5:
137
          weather = [1,2,1,1,1,1,2,2,2,2,2]
138
          maze = np.full((13 + 1, 14 + 1), np.nan)
139
          maze[9, 14] = 0 # 挖矿
140
          for i in range(1, 13 + 1):
141
              maze[i, i] = 0 # 停一天
142
          maze[1, 2],maze[1, 5],maze[1, 4]=0,0,0
143
          maze[2, 1],maze[2, 4],maze[2, 3]=0,0,0
144
          maze[3, 2], maze[3, 4], maze[3, 9], maze[3, 8]=0,0,0,0
          maze[4, 1], maze[4, 2], maze[4, 3], maze[4, 7], maze[4, 6], maze[4,
146
              5]=0,0,0,0,0,0
          maze[5, 1], maze[5, 4], maze[5, 6]=0,0,0
147
          maze[6, 5], maze[6, 4], maze[6, 7], maze[6, 12], maze[6, 13]=0,0,0,0,0
148
          maze[7, 4], maze[7, 11], maze[7, 12], maze[7, 6]=0,0,0,0
149
          maze[8, 3], maze[8, 9]=0,0
150
          maze[9, 3],maze[9, 8],maze[9, 11],maze[9, 10]=0,0,0,0
151
          maze[10, 9], maze[10, 11], maze[10, 13]=0,0,0
152
          maze[11, 9], maze[11, 10], maze[11, 13], maze[11, 12], maze[11,
153
              7]=0,0,0,0,0
          maze[12, 7], maze[12, 11], maze[12, 13], maze[12, 6]=0,0,0,0
          maze[13, 6],maze[13, 12],maze[13, 11],maze[13, 10]=0,0,0,0
155
          pass
156
       elif checkpointnum==6:
157
```

```
weather = []
158
          maze = np.full((25 + 1, 26 + 1), np.nan)
159
          maze[18, 26] = 0 # 挖矿
160
          for i in range(1, 25 + 1):
161
              maze[i, i] = 0 # 停一天
162
              if i==1:
                  maze[i,i+1],maze[i,i+5]=0,0
              elif i==5:
165
                  maze[i,i-1], maze[i,i+5]=0,0
166
              elif i==21:
167
                  maze[i,i+1],maze[i,i-5]=0,0
168
              elif i==25:
169
                  maze[i,i-1],maze[i,i-5]=0,0
170
              elif i in [2,3,4]:
171
                  maze[i,i-1],maze[i,i+1],maze[i,i+5]=0,0,0
172
              elif i in [22,23,24]:
173
                  maze[i,i-1],maze[i,i+1],maze[i,i-5]=0,0,0
174
              elif i in [6,11,16]:
175
                  maze[i,i-5],maze[i,i+1],maze[i,i+5]=0,0,0
              elif i in [10,15,20]:
                  maze[i,i-5],maze[i,i-1],maze[i,i+5]=0,0,0
              else:
                  maze[i, i-1], maze[i, i + 1], maze[i, i-5], maze[i, i+5] =
180
                      0, 0, 0, 0
          pass
181
182
          print("输入关卡数错误")
183
          return None
184
       return maze, np.array(weather)
185
186
   def is_duicheng(maze, num):
       maze = maze[:num, :num]
189
       print(maze.shape)
190
       for i in range(num):
191
```

```
for j in range(num):
192
              if maze[i,j]!=maze[j,i] and not isnan(maze[j,i]):
193
                  print("不是对称",i,j)
194
195
196
197
   if __name__ =="__main__":
       maze, weather = get maze(1)
200
       print(maze.shape)
201
       print(maze)
202
       is_duicheng(maze, maze.shape[0])
203
       # https://blog.csdn.net/qq_42554007/article/details/82624418
204
       cmap = sns.cubehelix_palette(start=3, rot=4, as_cmap=True,dark=0.6,
205
          light=0.6)
       sns.heatmap(maze, linewidths=0.05, cbar = True, cmap=cmap) #
206
       plt.show()
207
```

A.2 第一关代码

第一关 Q-learing 学习代码,输出序列为 agent 路径 [1, 25, 24, 23, 23, 22, 9, 9, 15, 15, 15, 15, 13, 12, 28, 28, 28, 28, 28, 28, 28, 28, 13, 15, 9, 9, 21, 27]

```
import numpy as np
from maze import get_maze
import random
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
guanqia = 1 #关卡
learn_num = 100000 #迭代次数
yuzhi = int(learn_num*0.9) # 策略域
W_UP = 1200 #负重上线
aleph, gamma = 0.8, 0.8 #学习率
shouyi = 1000 # 挖矿收益
cunzhuang = [15] # 村庄
kuang = [12] # 矿山
```

```
ISREAD MAZES = False
  maze, weathers = get_maze(guanqia)
  wakuang = maze.shape[0] # 终点位置
  PATH = 'demo1'
  #[25, 24, 23, 23, 22, 9, 9, 15, 13, 12, 28, 28, 28, 28, 28, 14, 14, 14,
     14, 14, 15, 9, 21, 27]
  # starts_path= [1]
  # starts A= []
  starts_path = [1,25, 24, 23, 23, 22, 9, 9, 15, 15, 15, 15, 13, 12, 28,
     28, 28, 28, 28, 28, 28, 13,15,9, 9,21] # 开始路径
  starts_A = [25, 24, 23, 23, 22, 9, 9, 15, 15, 15, 15, 13, 12, 28, 28,
     28, 28, 28, 28, 28, 28, 13,15,9, 9,21] # 开始状态
  # starts path = [1,25, 24, 23, 23, 22, 9, 9, 15, 13,
     12,12,12,12,12,12,12,12,13,15,9,21,] # 开始路径
  \# starts A = [25, 24, 23, 23, 22, 9, 9, 15, 13,
     12,12,28,28,28,28,28,28,28,13,15, 9, 21,] # 开始状态
  SSSSS = starts path[len(starts path) - 1]# 起点
  def get_pathmap(maze):
     path map = []
31
     # 每个状态拥有的动作
32
     for i in range(maze.shape[0]): # 初始化所有可行域
33
         temp = []
34
         for j in range(1, maze.shape[1]):
35
            if not np.isnan(maze[i,j]):
36
                temp.append(j)
37
         path_map.append(temp)
38
     return path_map
  def get_w_i(weather):
     if weather==1:
```

```
w i = 3*5+2*7
44
          p_i = 5*5+10*7
45
      elif weather==2:
46
          w_i = 3*8+2*6
47
          p i = 5*8+10*6
      else:
          w i = 3*10+2*10
          p_i = 5*10+10*10
51
      return w_i, p_i
52
53
54
  def probability_fun(sss, max_a, probability=0.8, k=None):
55
      1.1.1
56
      :param probability: 0为贪婪, 1为随机策略, 其他为sigema策略
57
      1.1.1
58
      if probability==1:
59
          return random.choice(sss)
60
      elif probability==0:
          list_a = max_a.tolist()
          q max = float('-inf')
          for i in sss:
              if list_a[i] > q_max and not np.isnan(list_a[i]):
65
                 q_max=list_a[i]
          # if probability==0:
67
               print(q_max, list_a.index(q_max))
          return list_a.index(q_max)
69
      else:
70
          if k<yuzhi:</pre>
71
              probability=-(1-0.5)*k/yuzhi+1
72
          else:
73
              probability=0
          if np.random.random()probability:
              return random.choice(sss)
          else:
              list_a = max_a.tolist()
```

```
q max = float('-inf')
79
             for i in sss:
80
                 if list_a[i] > q_max and not np.isnan(list_a[i]):
81
                    q_max = list_a[i]
82
             # if probability==0:
83
                  print(q max, list a.index(q max))
             return list_a.index(q_max)
87
   def get_W_status(starts_path, starts_A):
      s = 1 # 起点
89
      w = 0 # 背包负重
      w chunzhuang = 0 # 村庄买的东西
91
      plan = [W UP, 0] # 计划购买栈
92
      Rs = []
93
      flag = False # 是否饿死
94
      for t in range(len(starts_path)-1):# 第0天就开始动, 第30天没有动
95
          where = starts_path[t]
          s_p = starts_A[t] if starts_A[t] != wakuang else
             where#下一步要干嘛
          w_i, r_i = get_w_i(weathers[t]) # 第t天的基础消耗
99
         R = -r i # 基础消耗
100
          w_i_i = w_i # 基础消耗
101
          if where!=s p: # 走, 2倍
102
             R = -2 * r i
103
             w i i = 2 * w i
104
          if s_p == wakuang: # 挖矿钱
105
             R = -3 * r_i + shouyi
106
             w_i = 3 * w_i
107
          w = w + w i i
          w_chunzhuang = w_chunzhuang + w_i_i
110
          if plan[0] >= w_i_i: # 不需要村庄
111
             plan[0] = plan[0] - w_i_i
112
```

```
else: # 需要用村庄
113
              plan[1] = plan[1] - w_i_i + plan[0] # 村庄装不够的
114
              plan[0] = 0
115
              if where!=s_p: # 走, 2倍
116
                  R = -4 * r i
117
              if s p == wakuang: # 挖矿钱
                  R = -6 * r_i + \text{shouyi} # 挖矿钱
              if plan[1] < 0:</pre>
120
                  flag = True # 死了
121
122
          print("第{}天执行{}->{}".format(t,where,s_p), plan,
123
              w_chunzhuang,w)
124
          # 村庄买东西
125
          if where in cunzhuang: # 村庄
126
              plan[1] = plan[1] + w_chunzhuang
127
              w chunzhuang = 0
128
129
          Rs.append(R)
130
       return plan, Rs, flag
131
   def get_path(mazes, path_map):
134
       path = starts_path.copy()
135
       A = starts_A.copy()
136
       s = SSSSS
137
       for t in range(start t, len(weathers)-1): # (10, 30)
138
          map = mazes[t,:,:]
139
          if s==wakuang - 1:
140
              break
141
          a = probability_fun(path_map[s], map[s,:], 0)
142
          s_p = a if a!=wakuang else s
          path.append(s_p)
145
          A.append(a)
146
```

```
s = s_p
147
      return path, A
148
149
150
   if __name__ == '__main__':
151
      mazes = []
                     # 时间图Q
152
      for i in range(len(weathers)):
          mazes.append(maze)
      mazes = np.array(mazes).copy()
155
      path_map = get_pathmap(maze)
156
      print(mazes.shape) # mazes (时间, 状态, 动作)
157
      print(path_map)
158
      print(path_map[21])
159
160
      # R放入初值中
161
      # for t in range(len(weathers)):
162
            for j in range(wakuang): # 初始化所有可行域
163
                for a in path_map[j]:
                   w_i, r_i = get_w_i(weathers[t])
                   R = -r i
                   if a != j: # 走, 2倍
                       R = -2 * r i
168
                   if a == maze.shape[1] - 1:
169
                       R = -3 * r_i + shouyi # 挖矿钱
170
                   mazes[t,j,a] = R
171
172
          mazes付初值
173
      if ISREAD_MAZES:
174
          mazes =
175
             np.array(np.load("./data/{}_{}.npz".format(PATH,guanqia))['data'])
      # 初值的可视化
177
      cmap = sns.cubehelix palette(start=3, rot=4, as cmap=True, dark=0.7,
          light=0.3)
       sns.heatmap(mazes[0,:,:], linewidths=0.05, cbar=True, cmap=cmap) #
179
```

```
plt.show()
180
181
      print('####### Q-learing #######')
182
      plansss, Rs, flag = get_W_status(starts_path, starts_A)
183
      print(flag, plansss)
184
      start t = len(starts path)-1
185
      print("起点", SSSSS, "第几天", start_t, len(weathers)-1,"矿位置",
          wakuang)
      for k in range(learn num):# 迭代次数
187
          s = SSSSS # 起点
188
189
          plan = plansss.copy() # 计划购买栈
190
          path = starts_path.copy()
191
          w = 1200-plansss[0] # 背包负重
192
          w chunzhuang = 1200-plansss[0] # 村庄买的东西
193
          A = starts_A.copy()
194
          flag = False
195
          # print("*"*50)
          # is kuang = False
197
          # print(start_t, len(weathers))
          for t in range(start t, len(weathers)-1):#(10, 30)
              a = probability_fun(path_map[s], mazes[t, s, :], k=k) # 动作
200
              # if s not in kuang and a in kuang:
201
                   is_kuang=True
202
              # if is kuang:
203
              #
                   a=s
204
                   is_kuang = False
205
206
              sp = a if a != wakuang else s # 下一步要干嘛
207
208
              w_i, r_i = get_w_i(weathers[t])
              R = -r i # 走一步消耗
210
              w i i = w i
              if a != s: # 走, 2倍
212
                 R = -2 * r_i
213
```

```
w_{i} = 2 * w_{i}
214
              if a == wakuang:
215
                 R = -3 * r i + shouyi # 挖矿钱
216
                 w_i = 3 * w_i
217
              if weathers[t] == 3: # 沙包必须停留
218
                 s_p = s
219
                 # if a!=wakuang and a!=s:
                       a=s
221
              w = w + w i i
223
              w_chunzhuang = w_chunzhuang + w_i_i
224
225
              if plan[0] >= w_i_i: # 不需要村庄
226
                 plan[0] = plan[0] - w_i_i
227
              else: # 需要用村庄
228
                 plan[1] = plan[1] - w_i_i + plan[0] # 村庄装不够的
229
                 plan[0] = 0
230
                 if s != s_p: # 走, 2倍
231
                     R = -4 * r i
232
                  if a == wakuang: # 挖矿钱
233
                     R = -6 * r i + shouyi # 挖矿钱
234
                  if plan[1] < 0:</pre>
235
                     flag = True # 死了
236
              if plan[1] < 0:</pre>
237
                 flag = True # 死了
238
239
              # print("第{}天执行{}, {}->{}".format(t,a,s,s p), plan)
240
241
              # 村庄买东西
242
              if s in cunzhuang: # 村庄
243
                 plan[1] = plan[1] + w_chunzhuang
                 w_{chunzhuang} = 0
              max_q = mazes[t + 1, s_p, probability_fun(path_map[s_p],
                 mazes[t + 1, s_p, :], 0)] # 找到最大位置的q值
```

```
248
              if s_p == wakuang - 1: # 终点
249
                  mazes[t, s, a] = (1 - aleph) * mazes[t, s, a] + aleph * R
250
                  s = s_p # 更新位置
251
                  # print(path)
252
                  break
                             # 29
253
              elif flag: # 中止条件
                  R = R - 1000000
255
                  mazes[t, s, a] = (1 - aleph) * mazes[t, s, a] + aleph * (R)
256
                     + gamma * max_q)
                  s = s p # 更新位置
257
                  break
258
              elif t == len(weathers) - 1 -1 and s_p != wakuang-1:
259
                  R = R - 1000000
260
                  mazes[t, s, a] = (1 - aleph) * mazes[t, s, a] + aleph * (R)
261
                     + gamma * max_q)
                  s = s p # 更新位置
262
                  break
263
              else:
                  mazes[t, s, a] = (1 - aleph) * mazes[t, s, a] + aleph * (R)
265
                     + gamma * max q)
                  s = s_p # 更新位置
266
267
              A.append(a)
268
              path.append(s)
269
          # break
270
271
      np.savez_compressed("./data/{}_{}.npz".format(PATH,guanqia),
272
          data=mazes)
273
      path, A = get_path(mazes, path_map)
      print(path)
275
      print(A)
278
```

```
# for t in range(start t, len(weathers)):
279
       #
            map = mazes[t,:,:]
280
            for i in range(map.shape[0]):
281
                for j in range(map.shape[1]):
282
                    if map[i,j]<-100000 and not np.isnan(map[i,j]):
283
                       map[i, j] = -1000000
284
            cmap = sns.cubehelix_palette(start=3, rot=4, as_cmap=True,
          dark=0.7, light=0.3)
            sns.heatmap(map, linewidths=0.05, cbar=True, cmap=cmap) #
            plt.show()
287
```

A.3 第二关代码

第二关 Q-learing 学习代码,输出序列为 agent 路径 [1, 9, 10, 19, 19, 27, 36, 36, 44, 53, 54, 55, 55, 55, 46, 39, 39, 39, 30, 30, 30, 30, 30, 30, 30, 39, 47, 56, 64]

```
import numpy as np
from maze import get_maze
 import random
 import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
 import seaborn as sns
 guanqia = 2 #关卡
 learn num = 1000000 #迭代次数
 yuzhi = int(learn_num*0.9) # 策略域
 W UP = 1200 #负重上线
 aleph, gamma = 1, 0.8 #学习率
 shouyi = 1000 # 挖矿收益
 cunzhuang = [39,62] # 村庄
                     #矿山
 kuang = [30,55]
 ISREAD_MAZES = False
 maze, weathers = get maze(guanqia)
 wakuang = maze.shape[0] # 终点位置
 PATH = 'demo2'
 # [1,9, 10, 19, 19, 27, 36, 36, 44, 53, 54, 54, 55, 65, 65, 65, 62, 62,
     62, 55, 65, 65, 65, 65, 65, 65, 65, 66, 64]
```

```
# starts path=
     [1,9,10,19,19,27,36,36,44,53,54,62,55,55,55,55,55,55,55,55,55,55]
  # starts A=
     [9,10,19,19,27,36,36,44,53,54,62,55,65,65,65,65,65,65,65,65,65]
  # starts path= [1, 2, 10, 11, 11, 12, 13, 13, 22, 30]
  # starts_A= [ 2, 10, 11, 11, 12, 13, 13, 22, 30]
  starts_path= [1, 9, 10, 19, 19, 27, 36, 36, 44, 53, 54, 54, 62,
             26
                65, 56, 64]
  starts A = [9, 10, 19, 19, 27, 36, 36, 44, 53, 54, 54, 62, 55,
           28
              56, 64]
29
  SSSSS = starts path[len(starts path) - 1]# 起点
31
32
  def get_pathmap(maze):
33
     path map = []
34
     # 每个状态拥有的动作
35
     for i in range(maze.shape[0]): # 初始化所有可行域
        temp = []
37
        for j in range(1, maze.shape[1]):
38
           if not np.isnan(maze[i,j]):
39
               temp.append(j)
40
        path_map.append(temp)
41
     return path map
42
43
44
  def get_w_i(weather):
     if weather==1:
46
        w i = 3*5+2*7
47
        p i = 5*5+10*7
     elif weather==2:
        w i = 3*8+2*6
50
```

```
p_i = 5*8+10*6
51
      else:
52
         w i = 3*10+2*10
53
         p_i = 5*10+10*10
54
      return w_i, p_i
55
  def probability_fun(sss, max_a, probability=0.8, k=None):
      :param probability: 0为贪婪, 1为随机策略, 其他为sigema策略
60
61
      if probability==1:
62
          return random.choice(sss)
63
      elif probability==0:
64
          list_a = max_a.tolist()
65
          q max = float('-inf')
          for i in sss:
67
             if list_a[i] > q_max and not np.isnan(list_a[i]):
                 q_max=list_a[i]
          # if probability==0:
               print(q max, list a.index(q max))
          return list_a.index(q_max)
      else:
73
          if k<yuzhi:</pre>
74
             probability=-(1-0.5)*k/yuzhi+1
75
          else:
76
             probability=0
          if np.random.random()probability:
78
             return random.choice(sss)
          else:
             list_a = max_a.tolist()
             q max = float('-inf')
             for i in sss:
                 if list_a[i] > q_max and not np.isnan(list_a[i]):
                     q_max = list_a[i]
85
```

```
# if probability==0:
86
                  print(q_max, list_a.index(q_max))
87
             return list_a.index(q_max)
89
   def get W status(starts path, starts A):
      s = 1 # 起点
      w = 0 # 背包负重
      w chunzhuang = 0 # 村庄买的东西
      plan = [W UP, 0] # 计划购买栈
      Rs = []
      flag = False # 是否饿死
97
      for t in range(len(starts path)-1):# 第0天就开始动, 第30天没有动
98
         where = starts path[t]
         s_p = starts_A[t] if starts_A[t] != wakuang else
100
            where#下一步要干嘛
101
         w_i, r_i = get_w_i(weathers[t]) # 第t天的基础消耗
102
         R = -r i # 基础消耗
103
         w_i_i = w_i # 基础消耗
         if where!=s p: # 走, 2倍
             R = -2 * r i
106
             w i i = 2 * w i
107
         if s_p == wakuang: # 挖矿钱
108
             R = -3 * r i + shouyi
109
             w_i = 3 * w_i
110
         w = w + w i i
111
         w_chunzhuang = w_chunzhuang + w_i_i
112
113
         if plan[0] >= w_i_i: # 不需要村庄
114
             plan[0] = plan[0] - w i i
         else: # 需要用村庄
             plan[1] = plan[1] - w i i + plan[0] # 村庄装不够的
             plan[0] = 0
118
             if where!=s p: # 走, 2倍
119
```

```
R = -4 * r i
120
               if s_p == wakuang: # 挖矿钱
121
                   R = -6 * r i + shouyi # 挖矿钱
122
               if plan[1] < 0:</pre>
123
                   flag = True # 死了
124
125
           print("第{}天执行{}->{}".format(t,where,s_p), plan,
              w_chunzhuang,w)
127
           # 村庄买东西
128
           if where in cunzhuang: # 村庄
129
               plan[1] = plan[1] + w_chunzhuang
130
               w chunzhuang = 0
131
132
           Rs.append(R)
133
       return plan, Rs, flag
134
135
   def get_path(mazes, path_map):
137
       path = starts_path.copy()
138
       A = starts A.copy()
       s = SSSSS
140
       for t in range(start_t, len(weathers)-1): # (10, 30)
141
           map = mazes[t,:,:]
142
           if s==wakuang - 1:
143
               break
144
           a = probability_fun(path_map[s], map[s,:], 0)
145
           s_p = a if a!=wakuang else s
146
147
           path.append(s_p)
148
           A.append(a)
149
           s = s_p
150
       return path, A
151
152
153
```

```
if __name__ == '__main__':
154
                     # 时间图Q
      mazes = []
155
      for i in range(len(weathers)):
156
          mazes.append(maze)
157
      mazes = np.array(mazes).copy()
158
      path map = get pathmap(maze)
159
      print(mazes.shape) # mazes (时间, 状态, 动作)
      print(path_map)
161
      print(path_map[21])
162
163
      # R放入初值中
164
      # for t in range(len(weathers)):
165
            for j in range(wakuang): # 初始化所有可行域
166
                for a in path_map[j]:
167
                   w_i, r_i = get_w_i(weathers[t])
168
                   R = -r i
169
                   if a != j: # 走, 2倍
170
                       R = -2 * r_i
171
                   if a == maze.shape[1] - 1:
172
                       R = -3 * r_i + shouyi # 挖矿钱
                   mazes[t,j,a] = R
          mazes付初值
176
      if ISREAD_MAZES:
177
          mazes =
178
             np.array(np.load("./data/{}_{}.npz".format(PATH,guanqia))['data'])
179
      # 初值的可视化
180
      cmap = sns.cubehelix_palette(start=3, rot=4, as_cmap=True, dark=0.7,
181
          light=0.3)
      sns.heatmap(mazes[0,:,:], linewidths=0.05, cbar=True, cmap=cmap) #
182
      plt.show()
183
184
      print('####### Q-learing #######')
185
      plansss, Rs, flag = get_W_status(starts_path, starts_A)
186
```

```
print(flag, plansss)
187
      start_t = len(starts_path)-1
188
      print("起点", SSSSS, "第几天", start_t, len(weathers)-1,"矿位置",
189
          wakuang)
      for k in range(learn num):# 迭代次数
190
          s = SSSSS # 起点
191
          plan = plansss.copy() # 计划购买栈
          path = starts path.copy()
          w = 1200-plansss[0] # 背包负重
195
          w chunzhuang = 1200-plansss[0] # 村庄买的东西
196
          A = starts_A.copy()
197
          flag = False
198
          # print("*"*50)
199
          # is kuang = False
200
          # print(start_t, len(weathers))
201
          for t in range(start t, len(weathers)-1):#(10, 30)
202
              a = probability_fun(path_map[s], mazes[t, s, :], k=k) # 动作
203
              # if s not in kuang and a in kuang:
204
              #
                   is_kuang=True
205
              # if is kuang:
206
              #
                   a=s
207
              #
                   is_kuang = False
208
209
              s_p = a if a != wakuang else s # 下一步要干嘛
210
211
              w i, r i = get w i(weathers[t])
212
              R = -r_i # 走一步消耗
213
              w_i = w_i
214
              if a != s: # 走, 2倍
215
                 R = -2 * r i
                 w_i = 2 * w_i
217
              if a == wakuang:
                 R = -3 * r_i + \text{shouyi} # 挖矿钱
219
                 w_{i} = 3 * w_{i}
220
```

```
if weathers[t] == 3: # 沙包必须停留
221
                 s_p = s
222
                 # if a!=wakuang and a!=s:
223
                       a=s
224
225
              w = w + w i i
226
              w_chunzhuang = w_chunzhuang + w_i_i
228
              if plan[0] >= w i i: # 不需要村庄
                 plan[0] = plan[0] - w_i_i
230
              else: # 需要用村庄
231
                 plan[1] = plan[1] - w_i_i + plan[0] # 村庄装不够的
232
                 plan[0] = 0
233
                 if s != s_p: # 走, 2倍
234
                     R = -4 * r i
235
                 if a == wakuang: # 挖矿钱
236
                     R = -6 * r i + shouyi # 挖矿钱
237
                  if plan[1] < 0:</pre>
238
                     flag = True # 死了
239
              if plan[1] < 0:</pre>
240
                 flag = True # 死了
242
              # print("第{}天执行{}, {}->{}".format(t,a,s,s_p), plan)
243
244
              # 村庄买东西
245
              if s in cunzhuang: # 村庄
246
                 plan[1] = plan[1] + w chunzhuang
247
                 w_{chunzhuang} = 0
248
249
              max_q = mazes[t + 1, s_p, probability_fun(path_map[s_p],
250
                 mazes[t + 1, s_p, :], 0)] # 找到最大位置的q值
251
              if s p == wakuang - 1: # 终点
                 mazes[t, s, a] = (1 - aleph) * mazes[t, s, a] + aleph * R
253
                  s = s_p # 更新位置
254
```

```
# print(path)
255
                  break
                             # 29
256
              elif flag: # 中止条件
257
                  R = R - 1000000
258
                  mazes[t, s, a] = (1 - aleph) * mazes[t, s, a] + aleph * (R)
259
                     + gamma * max q)
                  s = s_p # 更新位置
                  break
261
              elif t == len(weathers) - 1 -1 and s_p != wakuang-1:
262
                  R = R - 1000000
263
                  mazes[t, s, a] = (1 - aleph) * mazes[t, s, a] + aleph * (R)
264
                     + gamma * max_q)
                  s = s_p # 更新位置
265
                  break
266
              else:
267
                  mazes[t, s, a] = (1 - aleph) * mazes[t, s, a] + aleph * (R)
268
                     + gamma * max q)
                  s = s_p # 更新位置
269
270
              A.append(a)
              path.append(s)
          # break
       np.savez_compressed("./data/{}_{}.npz".format(PATH,guanqia),
274
          data=mazes)
275
       path, A = get_path(mazes, path_map)
276
       print(path)
277
       print(A)
278
279
280
       # for t in range(start_t, len(weathers)):
            map = mazes[t,:,:]
282
            for i in range(map.shape[0]):
                for j in range(map.shape[1]):
284
                    if map[i,j] < -100000 and not np.isnan(map[i,j]):
285
```

A.4 第三关代码

第三关基于期望学习策略 Q-learing 学习代码,输出序列为 agent 路径 [1, 4, 6, 13]

```
import numpy as np
  from maze import get_maze
  import random
  import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
  import seaborn as sns
  jilu_jiage = []
  # ISREAD MAZES = True
10
  guanqia = 3 #关卡
  learn_num = 100000 #迭代次数
  W UP = 1200 #负重上线
  aleph, gamma = 0.8, 0.8 #学习率
  shouyi = 200 # 挖矿收益
  ddd = 10 # 天数
  cunzhuang = []
                  # 矿山
  kuang = [9]
  maze, _ = get_maze(guanqia)
  wakuang = maze.shape[0] # 终点位置
  # PATH = 'demo4'
  starts_path= [1]
  starts A= []
  start_t = len(starts_path) - 1
  SSSSS = starts_path[len(starts_path) - 1]# 起点
  shabao = 0
```

```
27
28
   def get_weather(gaowengailv):
29
      weatherssss = []
30
      for i in range(ddd):
31
          x = random.random()
32
          if x<shabao:</pre>
              weatherssss.append(3)
          elif x>=shabao and x<gaowengailv:</pre>
35
              weatherssss.append(2)
36
          else:
37
              weatherssss.append(1)
38
      return weatherssss
39
40
41
   def get_w_i(weather):
42
      w_i, p_i = 0, 0
43
      if weather==1:
          w i = 3*3+2*4
          p_i = 3*5+10*4
      elif weather==2:
          w i = 9*3+2*9
48
          p_i = 9*5+10*9
      else:
50
          w i = 3*10+2*10
51
          p_i = 5*10+10*10
52
      return w_i, p_i
53
54
55
   def get_pathmap(maze):
      path_map = []
      # 每个状态拥有的动作
      for i in range(maze.shape[0]): # 初始化所有可行域
59
          temp = []
          for j in range(1, maze.shape[1]):
```

```
if not np.isnan(maze[i,j]):
62
                 temp.append(j)
63
          path_map.append(temp)
      return path_map
  def probability_fun(sss, max_a, probability=0.8, k=None):
      :param probability: 0为贪婪, 1为随机策略, 其他为sigema策略
      if probability==1:
72
          return random.choice(sss)
73
      elif probability==0:
74
          list_a = max_a.tolist()
75
          q max = float('-inf')
76
          for i in sss:
77
             if list a[i] > q max and not np.isnan(list a[i]):
                 q_max=list_a[i]
          # if probability==0:
               print(q_max, list_a.index(q_max))
          return list a.index(q max)
      else:
83
          if k<yuzhi:</pre>
             probability=-(1-0.5)*k/yuzhi+1
85
          else:
             probability=0
87
          if np.random.random()cprobability:
88
             return random.choice(sss)
          else:
             list_a = max_a.tolist()
91
             q max = float('-inf')
             for i in sss:
                 if list_a[i] > q_max and not np.isnan(list_a[i]):
                     q_max = list_a[i]
             # if probability==0:
```

```
print(q max, list a.index(q max))
97
             return list_a.index(q_max)
98
100
   def get_W_status(starts_path, starts_A, weathers):
101
      s = 1 # 起点
102
      w = 0 # 背包负重
103
      w chunzhuang = 0 # 村庄买的东西
      plan = [W UP, 0] # 计划购买栈
105
      Rs = []
106
      flag = False # 是否饿死
107
      for t in range(len(starts_path)-1):# 第0天就开始动, 第30天没有动
108
         where = starts path[t]
109
         s_p = starts_A[t] if starts_A[t] != wakuang else
110
             where#下一步要干嘛
111
         w_i, r_i = get_w_i(weathers[t]) # 第t天的基础消耗
112
         R = -r_i # 基础消耗
113
         wii=wi#基础消耗
         if where!=s_p: # 走, 2倍
             R = -2 * r i
             w i i = 2 * w i
         if s p == wakuang: # 挖矿钱
118
             R = -3 * r_i + shouyi
119
             w i i = 3 * w i
120
         w = w + w i i
121
         w_chunzhuang = w_chunzhuang + w_i_i
122
123
         if plan[0] >= w_i_i: # 不需要村庄
124
             plan[0] = plan[0] - w_i_i
125
          else: # 需要用村庄
             plan[1] = plan[1] - w_i_i + plan[0] # 村庄装不够的
127
             plan[0] = 0
             if where!=s_p: # 走, 2倍
129
                R = -4 * r i
130
```

```
if s_p == wakuang: # 挖矿钱
131
                   R = -6 * r_i + \text{shouyi} # 挖矿钱
132
               if plan[1] < 0:</pre>
133
                   flag = True # 死了
134
135
           print("第{}天执行{}->{}".format(t,where,s_p), plan,
              w_chunzhuang,w)
           # 村庄买东西
138
           if where in cunzhuang: # 村庄
139
               plan[1] = plan[1] + w_chunzhuang
140
               w_{chunzhuang} = 0
141
142
           Rs.append(R)
143
       return plan, Rs, flag
144
145
146
   def get_path(mazes, path_map, weathers):
147
       path = starts_path.copy()
148
       A = starts_A.copy()
       s = SSSSS
       for t in range(start_t, len(weathers)-1): # (10, 30)
151
           map = mazes[t,:,:]
152
           if s==wakuang - 1:
153
               break
154
           a = probability_fun(path_map[s], map[s,:], 0)
155
           s p = a if a!=wakuang else s
156
157
           path.append(s_p)
158
           A.append(a)
159
           s = s_p
160
       return path, A
163
   def get_x_y(weather):
```

```
if weather==1:
165
           x = 3
166
           y = 4
167
       elif weather==2:
168
           x = 9
169
           y = 9
170
       else:
171
           x = 10
           y = 10
       return x, y
174
175
176
   def get_R_x_ys(path, weather, sss):
177
       zhuan = 0
178
       for i in path:
179
           if i==sss:
180
               zhuan = zhuan+1000
181
       xs,ys=[],[]
182
       s=1
183
       for t in range(1,len(path)):
           a,b = get_x_y(weather[t-1])
           s_p = path[t]
186
           # s_p=get_index(s,a_pp)
187
           A=a
188
           B=b
189
           if s_p != s and s_p!=sss: # 走, 2倍
190
               A=2*a
191
               B=2*b
192
           if s_p == sss:
193
               A = 3 * a
194
               B = 3 * b
195
           xs.append(A)
           ys.append(B)
           # print(s,"->>",s_p," ", A,B)
           s = s_p
199
```

```
200
      x = sum(xs)
201
      y = sum(ys)
202
      R = int((1200 - 2 * y)/3) * 5 + (x + y - int((1200 - 2 * y)/3)) * 10
203
          - zhuan
      return -R,xs,ys,zhuan
204
206
   def get_awser(maze,path, weather):
207
      s = 1 # 起点
208
      w = 0 # 背包负重
209
      w_chunzhuang = 0 # 村庄买的东西
210
      plan = [W UP, 0] # 计划购买栈
211
      Rs = []
212
      flag = False
213
      for t in range(1,len(path)):
214
          w_i, r_i = get_w_i(weather[t-1])
215
          R = -r_i # 走一步消耗
216
          w_i = w_i
217
          if path[t] != s: # 走, 2倍
218
              R = -2 * r i
219
              w i i = 2 * w i
220
          if path[t] == maze.shape[1]-1:
221
              R = -3 * r_i + shouyi # 挖矿钱
222
              w i i = 3 * w i
223
          w = w + w_i_i
224
          w_chunzhuang = w_chunzhuang + w_i_i
225
226
          if plan[0] >= w_i_i: # 不需要村庄
227
              plan[0] = plan[0] - w_i_i
228
              pass
229
          else: # 需要用村庄
230
              plan[1] = plan[1] - w i i + plan[0] # 村庄装不够的
              plan[0] = 0
232
              if path[t] != s: # 走, 2倍
233
```

```
R = -4 * r i
234
              if path[t] == maze.shape[1]-1:
235
                  R = -6 * r i + shouyi # 挖矿钱
236
          if plan[1] < 0:</pre>
237
              flag = True
238
          # print(t,s,plan, w_chunzhuang,w)
239
          # 村庄买东西
          if s in cunzhuang: # 村庄
              plan[1] = plan[1] + w_chunzhuang
243
              w chunzhuang = 0
244
245
          s = path[t]
246
          Rs.append(R)
247
      return plan, Rs, flag
248
249
250
   def main(gaowengailv, ISREAD_MAZES, PATH):
251
      mazes = []
                     # 时间图Q
252
      weathers = get_weather(gaowengailv)
      for i in range(len(weathers)):
          mazes.append(maze)
      mazes = np.array(mazes).copy()
256
      path_map = get_pathmap(maze)
257
      # print(mazes.shape) # mazes (时间, 状态, 动作)
258
      # print(path_map)
259
      # print(path map[21])
260
261
          mazes付初值
262
       if ISREAD_MAZES:
263
          mazes =
              np.array(np.load("./data/{}_{}.npz".format(PATH,guanqia))['data'])
      # 初值的可视化
            cmap = sns.cubehelix_palette(start=3, rot=4, as_cmap=True,
266
          dark=0.7, light=0.3)
```

```
sns.heatmap(mazes[0,:,:], linewidths=0.05, cbar=True,
267
          cmap=cmap) #
            plt.show()
268
      mazes_demo = mazes.copy()
269
270
      print('####### Q-learing #######')
271
      plansss, Rs, flag = get_W_status(starts_path, starts_A, weathers)
272
      # print(flag, plansss)
      print("起点", SSSSS, "第几天", start t, len(weathers)-1,"矿位置",
          wakuang)
275
      huos = 0
276
      jiage = []
277
      for k in range(learn_num):# 迭代次数
278
          s = SSSSS # 起点
279
280
          plan = plansss.copy() # 计划购买栈
281
          path = starts_path.copy()
282
          w = 1200-plansss[0] # 背包负重
283
          w_chunzhuang = 1200-plansss[0] # 村庄买的东西
          A = starts A.copy()
          flag = False
286
          huo = 0
287
          # print("*"*50)
288
          # is kuang = False
289
          # print(start_t, len(weathers))
290
          if ISREAD MAZES:
291
              mazes = mazes_demo.copy()
292
              weathers = get_weather(gaowengailv).copy()
293
294
          for t in range(start t, len(weathers)-1):#(10, 30)
              a = probability fun(path map[s], mazes[t, s, :], k=k) # 动作
              # if s not in kuang and a in kuang:
                   is kuang=True
299
```

```
# if is_kuang:
300
              #
                    a=s
301
              #
                    is_kuang = False
302
303
              s p = a if a != wakuang else s # 下一步要干嘛
304
305
              w_i, r_i = get_w_i(weathers[t])
306
              R = -r_i # 走一步消耗
307
              w i i = w i
308
              if a != s: # 走, 2倍
309
                  R = -2 * r i
310
                  w_{i_1} = 2 * w_{i_1}
311
              if a == wakuang:
312
                  R = -3 * r_i + \text{shouyi} # 挖矿钱
313
                  w i i = 3 * w i
314
              if weathers[t] == 3: # 沙包必须停留
315
                  sp=s
316
                  # if a!=wakuang and a!=s:
317
                        a=s
319
              w = w + w i i
320
              w_chunzhuang = w_chunzhuang + w_i_i
321
322
              if plan[0] >= w_i_i: # 不需要村庄
323
                  plan[0] = plan[0] - w_i_i
324
              else: # 需要用村庄
325
                  plan[1] = plan[1] - w i i + plan[0] # 村庄装不够的
326
                  plan[0] = 0
327
                  if s != s_p: # 走, 2倍
328
                      R = -4 * r i
329
                  if a == wakuang: # 挖矿钱
                      R = -6 * r_i + shouyi # 挖矿钱
331
                  if plan[1] < 0:</pre>
332
                      flag = True # 死了
333
              if plan[1] < 0:</pre>
334
```

```
flag = True # 死了
335
336
              # print("第{}天执行{}, {}->{}".format(t,a,s,s_p), plan)
337
338
              # 村庄买东西
339
              if s in cunzhuang: # 村庄
340
                 plan[1] = plan[1] + w_chunzhuang
                 w_{chunzhuang} = 0
342
343
              max_q = mazes[t + 1, s_p, probability_fun(path_map[s_p],
344
                 mazes[t + 1, s p, :], 0)] # 找到最大位置的q值
345
              if s_p == wakuang - 1: # 终点
346
                 huo = 1
347
                 mazes[t, s, a] = (1 - aleph) * mazes[t, s, a] + aleph * R
348
                 s = s_p # 更新位置
349
                 # print(path)
350
                            # 29
                 break
351
              elif flag: # 中止条件
352
                 R = R - 1000000
353
                 mazes[t, s, a] = (1 - aleph) * mazes[t, s, a] + aleph * (R)
354
                     + gamma * max q)
                  s = s_p # 更新位置
355
                 break
356
              elif t == len(weathers) - 1 -1 and s_p != wakuang-1:
357
                 R = R - 1000000
358
                 mazes[t, s, a] = (1 - aleph) * mazes[t, s, a] + aleph * (R)
359
                     + gamma * max_q)
                 s = s_p # 更新位置
360
                 break
361
              else:
                 mazes[t, s, a] = (1 - aleph) * mazes[t, s, a] + aleph * (R)
                     + gamma * max q)
                  s = s_p # 更新位置
364
              A.append(a)
365
```

```
path.append(s)
366
           # break
367
368
369
           A.append(25)
370
           pathsss = [1]
371
           for i in A:
372
              pathsss.append(i)
373
           if huo:
374
              huos = huos + 1 # 活着
375
              R, xs, ys, zhuan = get R x ys(pathsss, weathers, 26)
376
              # print(R)
377
              # print(pathsss)
378
              jiage.append(R)
379
380
       # if ISREAD_MAZES:
381
            assert len(jiage)==huos
382
       print("平均价格", sum(jiage)/huos, '活着概率',
383
          round(huos*100/learn num,2),"%")
       np.savez_compressed("./data/{}_{}.npz".format(PATH,guanqia),
          data=mazes)
385
       path, A = get_path(mazes, path_map, weathers)
386
       # print(path)
387
       # print(A)
388
       paths = [1]
389
       for i in A:
390
           paths.append(i)
391
392
       # print(len(paths))
393
       plan,Rs, flag = get_awser(maze, paths, weathers)
394
       print(paths)
395
       # print(plan)
396
       # print(Rs)
397
       print("*****************")
398
```

```
print(flag)
399
      R, xs, ys, zhuan = get_R_x_ys(paths, weathers, 26)
400
      print(R)
401
402
403
   plt.rcParams['font.sans-serif'] = ['SimHei'] # 用来正常显示中文标签
   if __name__ == '__main__':
407
      gaowengailv = 0.1
408
      ISREAD MAZES = False
409
      yuzhi = int(learn_num * 0.9) if not ISREAD_MAZES else 0 # 策略域
410
411
      gaowengailv2 = gaowengailv + shabao
412
      main(gaowengailv2, ISREAD MAZES,
413
          'demo3 gailv 1 01 {}'.format(int(gaowengailv * 100)))
414
      ISREAD_MAZES = True
415
      yuzhi = int(learn num * 0.9) if not ISREAD MAZES else 0 # 策略域
416
      main(gaowengailv2, ISREAD_MAZES,
417
          'demo3 gailv 1 01 {}'.format(int(gaowengailv * 100)))
```

A.5 第四关代码

第四关基于期望学习策略 Q-learing 学习代码,输出在沙暴概率 q1=0.05 的条件下,收益和存活率随着高温概率的序列和图像,由于概率关系可能导致输出不一样,我们记录其中一次 Q 矩阵序列的数据并存储在附件中,并记录了各概率的收益和存活率。

```
import numpy as np
from maze import get_maze
import random
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns

jilu_jiage = []
```

```
# ISREAD_MAZES = True
10
  guanqia = 4 #关卡
  learn_num = 100000 #迭代次数
  W UP = 1200 #负重上线
  aleph, gamma = 0.8, 0.8 #学习率
  shouyi = 1000 # 挖矿收益
  ddd = 30 # 天数
  cunzhuang = [14]
  kuang = [18]
                    # 矿山
  maze, _ = get_maze(guanqia)
19
  wakuang = maze.shape[0] # 终点位置
  # PATH = 'demo4'
  starts_path= [1]
  starts A= []
  start_t = len(starts_path) - 1
  SSSSS = starts path[len(starts path) - 1]# 起点
  # gaowengailv = 0.3 + 0.05 # 高温概率(其中0.05是沙暴概率,固定)
  shabao = 0.05
  def get_weather(gaowengailv):
     weatherssss = []
31
     for i in range(ddd):
32
         x = random.random()
33
         if x<shabao:
34
             weatherssss.append(3)
35
         elif x>=shabao and x<gaowengailv:</pre>
36
             weatherssss.append(2)
37
         else:
38
             weatherssss.append(1)
     return weathersss
  def get_w_i(weather):
```

```
w_i, p_i = 0, 0
44
      if weather==1:
45
         w i = 3*3+2*4
46
         p_i = 3*5+10*4
47
      elif weather==2:
48
         w i = 9*3+2*9
         p_i = 9*5+10*9
      else:
51
          w i = 3*10+2*10
52
         p i = 5*10+10*10
53
      return w_i, p_i
54
55
56
  def get_pathmap(maze):
57
      path_map = []
58
      # 每个状态拥有的动作
59
      for i in range(maze.shape[0]): # 初始化所有可行域
60
          temp = []
          for j in range(1, maze.shape[1]):
             if not np.isnan(maze[i,j]):
                 temp.append(j)
          path_map.append(temp)
65
      return path_map
67
  def probability_fun(sss, max_a, probability=0.8, k=None):
69
70
      :param probability: 0为贪婪, 1为随机策略, 其他为sigema策略
71
      1.1.1
72
      if probability==1:
73
          return random.choice(sss)
      elif probability==0:
75
          list a = max a.tolist()
          q_max = float('-inf')
          for i in sss:
```

```
if list_a[i] > q_max and not np.isnan(list_a[i]):
79
                 q_max=list_a[i]
80
          # if probability==0:
81
               print(q_max, list_a.index(q_max))
82
          return list a.index(q max)
      else:
          if k<yuzhi:</pre>
              probability=-(1-0.5)*k/yuzhi+1
          else:
             probability=0
          if np.random.random()cprobability:
              return random.choice(sss)
          else:
91
              list_a = max_a.tolist()
92
             q max = float('-inf')
93
             for i in sss:
                 if list a[i] > q max and not np.isnan(list a[i]):
                     q_max = list_a[i]
             # if probability==0:
                   print(q_max, list_a.index(q_max))
             return list a.index(q max)
100
101
   def get_W_status(starts_path, starts_A, weathers):
102
      s = 1 # 起点
103
      w = 0 # 背包负重
104
      w chunzhuang = 0 # 村庄买的东西
105
      plan = [W_UP, 0] # 计划购买栈
106
      Rs = []
107
      flag = False # 是否饿死
108
      for t in range(len(starts_path)-1):# 第0天就开始动, 第30天没有动
109
          where = starts_path[t]
110
          s p = starts A[t] if starts A[t] != wakuang else
             where#下一步要干嘛
112
```

```
w_i, r_i = get_w_i(weathers[t]) # 第t天的基础消耗
113
          R = -r_i # 基础消耗
114
          wii=wi#基础消耗
115
          if where!=s_p: # 走, 2倍
116
             R = -2 * r i
117
             w i i = 2 * w i
          if s_p == wakuang: # 挖矿钱
             R = -3 * r_i + shouyi
120
             w i i = 3 * w i
121
          w = w + w i i
122
          w chunzhuang = w chunzhuang + w i i
123
124
          if plan[0] >= w_i_i: # 不需要村庄
125
             plan[0] = plan[0] - w_i_i
126
          else: # 需要用村庄
127
             plan[1] = plan[1] - w_i_i + plan[0] # 村庄装不够的
128
             plan[0] = 0
129
              if where!=s_p: # 走, 2倍
130
                 R = -4 * r i
131
              if s_p == wakuang: # 挖矿钱
132
                 R = -6 * r i + shouyi # 挖矿钱
              if plan[1] < 0:</pre>
134
                 flag = True # 死了
135
136
          print("第{}天执行{}->{}".format(t,where,s_p), plan,
137
             w_chunzhuang,w)
138
          # 村庄买东西
139
          if where in cunzhuang: # 村庄
140
             plan[1] = plan[1] + w_chunzhuang
141
             w chunzhuang = 0
142
143
          Rs.append(R)
      return plan, Rs, flag
145
146
```

```
147
   def get_path(mazes, path_map, weathers):
148
       path = starts_path.copy()
149
       A = starts_A.copy()
150
       s = SSSSS
151
       for t in range(start_t, len(weathers)-1): # (10, 30)
152
           map = mazes[t,:,:]
           if s==wakuang - 1:
               break
155
           a = probability_fun(path_map[s], map[s,:], 0)
156
           s p = a if a!=wakuang else s
157
158
           path.append(s_p)
159
           A.append(a)
160
           s = s_p
161
       return path, A
162
163
   def get_x_y(weather):
       if weather==1:
166
           x = 3
167
           y = 4
168
       elif weather==2:
169
           x = 9
170
           y = 9
171
       else:
172
           x = 10
173
           y = 10
174
       return x, y
175
176
   def get_R_x_ys(path, weather, sss):
       zhuan = 0
       for i in path:
180
           if i==sss:
181
```

```
zhuan = zhuan + 1000
182
       xs,ys=[],[]
183
       s=1
184
       for t in range(1,len(path)):
185
           a,b = get_x_y(weather[t-1])
186
           s_p = path[t]
187
           # s_p=get_index(s,a_pp)
           A=a
           B=b
           if s_p != s and s_p!=sss: # 走, 2倍
191
               A=2*a
192
               B=2*b
193
           if s_p == sss:
194
               A = 3 * a
195
               B = 3 * b
196
           xs.append(A)
197
           ys.append(B)
198
           # print(s,"->>",s_p," ", A,B)
199
           s = s_p
200
       x = sum(xs)
202
       y = sum(ys)
203
       R = int((1200 - 2 * y)/3) * 5 + (x + y - int((1200 - 2 * y)/3)) * 10
204
           - zhuan
       return -R,xs,ys,zhuan
205
206
207
   def get_awser(maze,path, weather):
208
       s = 1 # 起点
209
       w = 0 # 背包负重
210
       w chunzhuang = 0 # 村庄买的东西
211
       plan = [W_UP, 0] # 计划购买栈
212
       Rs = []
       flag = False
214
       for t in range(1,len(path)):
215
```

```
w_i, r_i = get_w_i(weather[t-1])
216
           R = -r i # 走一步消耗
217
          w_i = w_i
218
           if path[t] != s: # 走, 2倍
219
              R = -2 * r i
220
              w i i = 2 * w i
221
           if path[t] == maze.shape[1]-1:
222
              R = -3 * r_i + \text{shouyi} # 挖矿钱
223
              w i i = 3 * w i
224
           w = w + w i i
225
           w chunzhuang = w chunzhuang + w i i
226
227
           if plan[0] >= w i i: # 不需要村庄
228
               plan[0] = plan[0] - w_i_i
229
              pass
230
           else: # 需要用村庄
231
              plan[1] = plan[1] - w_i_i + plan[0] # 村庄装不够的
232
              plan[0] = 0
233
               if path[t] != s: # 走, 2倍
234
                  R = -4 * r i
235
               if path[t] == maze.shape[1]-1:
236
                  R = -6 * r i + shouyi # 挖矿钱
237
           if plan[1] < 0:</pre>
238
               flag = True
239
           # print(t,s,plan, w_chunzhuang,w)
240
241
           # 村庄买东西
242
           if s in cunzhuang: # 村庄
243
              plan[1] = plan[1] + w_chunzhuang
244
              w_{chunzhuang} = 0
245
246
           s = path[t]
247
           Rs.append(R)
       return plan, Rs, flag
249
250
```

```
251
   def main(gaowengailv, ISREAD_MAZES, PATH):
252
      mazes = []
                     # 时间图Q
253
      weathers = get_weather(gaowengailv)
254
      for i in range(len(weathers)):
255
          mazes.append(maze)
256
      mazes = np.array(mazes).copy()
257
      path_map = get_pathmap(maze)
      # print(mazes.shape) # mazes (时间, 状态, 动作)
      # print(path_map)
260
      # print(path map[21])
261
262
          mazes付初值
263
      if ISREAD_MAZES:
264
          mazes =
265
             np.array(np.load("./data/{}_{}.npz".format(PATH,guanqia))['data'])
      # 初值的可视化
266
            cmap = sns.cubehelix_palette(start=3, rot=4, as_cmap=True,
267
          dark=0.7, light=0.3)
            sns.heatmap(mazes[0,:,:], linewidths=0.05, cbar=True,
          cmap=cmap) #
            plt.show()
      mazes_demo = mazes.copy()
270
271
      print('####### Q-learing #######')
272
      plansss, Rs, flag = get_W_status(starts_path, starts_A, weathers)
273
      # print(flag, plansss)
274
      print("起点", SSSSS, "第几天", start_t, len(weathers)-1,"矿位置",
275
          wakuang)
276
      huos = 0
277
      jiage = []
278
      for k in range(learn num):# 迭代次数
          s = SSSSS # 起点
280
281
```

```
plan = plansss.copy() # 计划购买栈
282
          path = starts_path.copy()
283
          w = 1200-plansss[0] # 背包负重
284
          w_chunzhuang = 1200-plansss[0] # 村庄买的东西
285
          A = starts A.copy()
286
          flag = False
287
          huo = 0
          # print("*"*50)
          # is_kuang = False
          # print(start_t, len(weathers))
291
          if ISREAD MAZES:
292
              mazes = mazes_demo.copy()
293
              weathers = get_weather(gaowengailv).copy()
294
295
          for t in range(start t, len(weathers)-1):#(10, 30)
296
297
              a = probability fun(path map[s], mazes[t, s, :], k=k) # 动作
298
              # if s not in kuang and a in kuang:
299
                    is_kuang=True
300
              # if is_kuang:
301
              #
                    a=s
302
                    is_kuang = False
303
304
              s_p = a if a != wakuang else s # 下一步要干嘛
305
306
              w_i, r_i = get_w_i(weathers[t])
307
              R = -r i # 走一步消耗
308
              w_i = w_i
309
              if a != s: # 走, 2倍
310
                  R = -2 * r_i
311
                 w_{i_1} = 2 * w_{i_1}
              if a == wakuang:
313
                  R = -3 * r i + shouyi # 挖矿钱
314
                  w_i = 3 * w_i
315
              if weathers[t] == 3: # 沙包必须停留
316
```

```
s_p = s
317
                  # if a!=wakuang and a!=s:
318
                       a=s
319
320
              w = w + w i i
321
              w_chunzhuang = w_chunzhuang + w_i_i
322
              if plan[0] >= w_i_i: # 不需要村庄
324
                 plan[0] = plan[0] - w i i
325
              else: # 需要用村庄
326
                 plan[1] = plan[1] - w i i + plan[0] # 村庄装不够的
327
                 plan[0] = 0
328
                 if s != s_p: # 走, 2倍
329
                     R = -4 * r i
330
                  if a == wakuang: # 挖矿钱
331
                     R = -6 * r_i + shouyi # 挖矿钱
332
                  if plan[1] < 0:</pre>
333
                     flag = True # 死了
              if plan[1] < 0:</pre>
                 flag = True # 死了
336
337
              # print("第{}天执行{}, {}->{}".format(t,a,s,s_p), plan)
338
339
              # 村庄买东西
340
              if s in cunzhuang: # 村庄
341
                 plan[1] = plan[1] + w_chunzhuang
342
                 w chunzhuang = 0
343
344
              max_q = mazes[t + 1, s_p, probability_fun(path_map[s_p],
345
                 mazes[t + 1, s_p, :], 0)] # 找到最大位置的q值
              if s_p == wakuang - 1: # 终点
347
                 huo = 1
348
                 mazes[t, s, a] = (1 - aleph) * mazes[t, s, a] + aleph * R
349
                  s = s_p # 更新位置
350
```

```
# print(path)
351
                  break
                              # 29
352
              elif flag: # 中止条件
353
                  R = R - 1000000
354
                  mazes[t, s, a] = (1 - aleph) * mazes[t, s, a] + aleph * (R)
355
                      + gamma * max_q)
                  s = s_p # 更新位置
356
                  break
357
              elif t == len(weathers) - 1 -1 and s_p != wakuang-1:
358
                  R = R - 1000000
359
                  mazes[t, s, a] = (1 - aleph) * mazes[t, s, a] + aleph * (R)
360
                      + gamma * max_q)
                  s = s_p # 更新位置
361
                  break
362
              else:
363
                  mazes[t, s, a] = (1 - aleph) * mazes[t, s, a] + aleph * (R)
364
                      + gamma * max q)
                  s = s_p # 更新位置
365
              A.append(a)
              path.append(s)
367
           # break
368
369
370
           A.append(25)
371
          pathsss = [1]
372
           for i in A:
373
              pathsss.append(i)
374
           if huo:
375
              huos = huos + 1 # 活着
376
              R, xs, ys, zhuan = get_R_x_ys(pathsss, weathers, 26)
377
              # print(R)
              # print(pathsss)
379
              jiage.append(R)
380
381
       if ISREAD MAZES:
382
```

```
assert len(jiage) == huos
383
          print("平均获得资金", sum(jiage)/huos, '活着概率',
384
              round(huos*100/learn num,2),"%")
       else:
385
          np.savez_compressed("./data/{}_{}.npz".format(PATH,guanqia),
386
              data=mazes)
          path, A = get_path(mazes, path_map, weathers)
388
          # print(path)
          # print(A)
390
          paths = [1]
391
          for i in A:
392
              paths.append(i)
393
394
          # print(len(paths))
395
          plan,Rs, flag = get_awser(maze, paths, weathers)
396
          print(paths)
397
          # print(plan)
          # print(Rs)
          print("**************************")
          print(flag)
          R, xs, ys, zhuan = get_R_x_ys(paths, weathers, 26)
402
          print(R)
403
404
405
   plt.rcParams['font.sans-serif'] = ['SimHei'] # 用来正常显示中文标签
406
407
408
   if __name__ == '__main__':
409
410
      for gaowengailv in np.arange(0,1-shabao,0.1):
411
          ISREAD_MAZES = False
412
          yuzhi = int(learn num * 0.9) if not ISREAD MAZES else 0 # 策略域
414
          gaowengailv2 = gaowengailv+shabao
415
```

```
main(gaowengailv2, ISREAD MAZES,
416
             'demo4_gailv_1_01_{}'.format(int(gaowengailv * 100)))
417
          ISREAD_MAZES = True
418
          yuzhi = int(learn num * 0.9) if not ISREAD MAZES else 0 # 策略域
419
          main(gaowengailv2, ISREAD MAZES,
420
             'demo4_gailv_1_01_{}'.format(int(gaowengailv * 100)))
421
422
      huozhe = [78.76,83.31,74.14,97.38,86.76,
423
                 75.12,67.75, 61.09, 41.09, 34.54]
424
      jiage = [14165,11166.5,8238.2,3658.34,6177.5,
425
               2303.523,1376.023,702.071,103.6772,-311.41]
426
427
      huozhe2 = [63.39, 33.8, 26.38, 95.61, 86.76,
428
                 45.12,37.75, 21.09, 15.88, 10.19]
429
      jiage2 = [14565,11176.962,7463.11,4256.00, 7125.6496,
430
               5160.709,3305.03,824.4983,315.22,-281.64]
432
      x = np.arange(0,0.95,0.1) + shabao
433
      fig, ax1 = plt.subplots()
      ax1.plot(x, huozhe, label="保守策略时存活率", linestyle='--',
435
         marker='*')
      ax1.plot(x, huozhe2, label="非保守策略时存活率", linestyle='--',
436
         marker='*')
      ax1.plot([1], [0], linestyle=':')
437
      plt.grid(linestyle='-.')
438
      ax1.set_xlabel("高温概率")
439
      ax1.set ylabel("存活率/%")
440
      fig.legend(loc=1, bbox_to_anchor=(1,1), bbox_transform=ax1.transAxes)
441
      plt.show()
442
443
      fig, ax2 = plt.subplots() # 做镜像处理
      ax2.plot(x, jiage, label="保守策略时平均保留资金")
445
      ax2.plot(x, jiage2, '-r', label="非保守策略时平均保留资金")
446
```

```
plt.grid(linestyle='-.')
ax2.set_ylabel("平均保留资金")
ax2.set_xlabel("高温概率")
fig.legend(loc=1, bbox_to_anchor=(1,1), bbox_transform=ax1.transAxes)

#
plt.savefig(r'C:\Users\77526\Desktop\CUMCM\precode\pic\iteration.png')
plt.show()
```

A.6 第五关代码

第五关由于证明了双人博弈采取完全竞争策略,并且在第三关中概率不会影响最优路径,其最优路径为[1,4,6,13]或[1,5,6,13],其代码求出对应价格

```
import numpy as np
from maze import get maze
  import random
  import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
  import seaborn as sns
  guanqia = 5 #关卡
  learn_num = 10000 #迭代次数
  yuzhi = int(learn num*0.9) # 策略域
9 W_UP = 1200 #负重上线
  aleph, gamma = 1, 0.8 #学习率
  shouyi = 200 # 挖矿收益
  cunzhuang = [15]
  ISREAD_MAZES = False
13
14
15
  def get_w_i(weather):
16
      w_i, p_i = 0, 0
17
      if weather==1:
18
         w i = 3*5+2*7
19
         p_i = 5*5+10*7
20
      elif weather==2:
21
         w i = 3*8+2*6
         p_i = 5*8+10*6
```

```
else:
          w_i = 3*10+2*10
25
          p_i = 5*10+10*10
26
      return w_i, p_i
27
29
  def probability_fun(sss, max_a, probability=0.8, k=None):
31
      :param probability: 0为贪婪, 1为随机策略, 其他为sigema策略
32
33
      if probability==1:
34
          return random.choice(sss)
35
      elif probability==0:
36
          list_a = max_a.tolist()
37
          q max = float('-inf')
38
          for i in sss:
39
              if list a[i] > q max and not np.isnan(list a[i]):
40
                 q_max=list_a[i]
41
          # if probability==0:
               print(q_max, list_a.index(q_max))
          return list a.index(q max)
      else:
45
          if k<yuzhi:</pre>
              probability=-(1-0.5)*k/yuzhi+1
47
          else:
             probability=0
49
          if np.random.random()cprobability:
50
              return random.choice(sss)
51
          else:
52
              list_a = max_a.tolist()
53
              q max = float('-inf')
              for i in sss:
                 if list_a[i] > q_max and not np.isnan(list_a[i]):
                     q_max = list_a[i]
              # if probability==0:
```

```
print(q_max, list_a.index(q_max))
59
             return list_a.index(q_max)
60
61
62
  def get_index(s,a,map):
      if a!=map.shape[1]-1:
          return a
      else:
          return s
67
69
  def get_path(mazes, weather, path_map):
70
      s=1
71
      path = []
72
      path.append(s)
73
      for t in range(len(weather)):
74
          map = mazes[t,:,:]
75
          if s==map.shape[0]-1:
76
             break
          a = probability_fun(path_map[s], map[s,:], 0)
          path.append(a)
          s_p = get_index(s, a, map)
          s = s_p
81
      return path
82
83
84
  def get_pathmap(maze):
85
      path_map = []
86
      #每个状态拥有的动作
87
      for i in range(maze.shape[0]): # 初始化所有可行域
          temp = []
          for j in range(1, maze.shape[1]):
             if not np.isnan(maze[i,j]):
                 temp.append(j)
          path_map.append(temp)
93
```

```
return path_map
94
95
96
   def init_mazes(mazes, path, weather):
97
      for k in range(10000):
98
          # 判断终止条件
          print("*" * 50)
          s = 1 # 起点
101
          w = 0 # 背包负重
102
          w chunzhuang = 0 # 村庄买的东西
103
          plan = [W UP, 0] # 计划购买栈
104
          flag = False
105
106
          for t in range(1, len(path)):
107
108
              a = path[t]
109
              s_p=get_index(s, a, mazes[t,:,:]) # 动作执行完后状态
110
111
              w_i, r_i = get_w_i(weather[t])
112
              R = -r_i # 走一步消耗
113
              w i i = w i
114
              if a != s: # 走, 2倍
115
                 R = -2 * r i
116
                 w_i = 2 * w_i
117
              if a == maze.shape[1] - 1:
118
                 R = -3 * r_i + shouyi # 挖矿钱
119
                 w i i = 3 * w i
120
121
              w = w + w_i_i
122
              w_chunzhuang = w_chunzhuang + w_i_i
123
124
              ###################
125
              # 村庄买东西
126
              if plan[0] >= w_i_i: # 不需要村庄
127
                 plan[0] = plan[0] - w_i_i
128
```

```
pass
129
              else: # 需要用村庄
130
                 plan[1] = plan[1] - w_i_i + plan[0] # 村庄装不够的
131
                 plan[0] = 0
132
                 if path[t] != s: # 走, 2倍
133
                     R = -4 * r i
134
                 if path[t] == maze.shape[1] - 1:
                     R = -6 * r_i + shouyi # 挖矿钱
136
                 if plan[1] < 0:</pre>
137
                     flag = True
138
139
              # 村庄买东西
140
              if s in cunzhuang: # 村庄
141
                 plan[1] = plan[1] + w_chunzhuang
142
                 w chunzhuang = 0
143
              ###################
144
              max_q = mazes[t + 1, s_p, probability_fun(path_map[s_p],
145
                 mazes[t + 1, s_p, :], 0)] # 找到最大位置的q值
              if 15 in path:
                 print(path, max_q, plan, w, w_chunzhuang, R, )
              if s p == lenth - 1: # 终点
149
                 mazes[t, s, a] = (1 - aleph) * mazes[t, s, a] + aleph * R
150
                 s = s_p # 更新位置
151
                 break
152
              elif flag or (t == len(weather) - 1 - 1 and s_p != lenth -
153
                 1): # 中止条件
                 R = R - 1000000
154
                 mazes[t, s, a] = (1 - aleph) * mazes[t, s, a] + aleph * (R)
155
                     + gamma * max_q)
                 s = s p # 更新位置
                 break
157
              else:
158
                 mazes[t, s, a] = (1 - aleph) * mazes[t, s, a] + aleph * (R)
                     + gamma * max_q)
```

```
s = s_p # 更新位置
160
      np.savez_compressed("./data/guan_init{}.npz".format(guanqia),
161
          data=mazes)
      return mazes
162
163
   def get_awser(maze,path, weather):
      s = 1 # 起点
166
      w = 0 # 背包负重
167
      w chunzhuang = 0 # 村庄买的东西
168
      plan = [W UP, 0] # 计划购买栈
169
      Rs = []
170
      flag = False
171
      for t in range(1,len(path)):
172
          w i, r i = get w i(weather[t-1])
173
          R = -r i # 走一步消耗
174
          w i i = w i
175
          if path[t] != s: # 走, 2倍
176
             R = -2 * r i
             w_i = 2 * w_i
          if path[t] == maze.shape[1]-1:
              R = -3 * r i + shouyi # 挖矿钱
180
             w i i = 3 * w i
181
          w = w + w_i_i
182
          w_chunzhuang = w_chunzhuang + w_i_i
183
184
          if plan[0] >= w i i: # 不需要村庄
185
             plan[0] = plan[0] - w_i_i
186
             pass
187
          else: # 需要用村庄
188
              plan[1] = plan[1] - w i i + plan[0] # 村庄装不够的
             plan[0] = 0
              if path[t] != s: # 走, 2倍
                 R = -4 * r_i
192
              if path[t] == maze.shape[1]-1:
193
```

```
R = -6 * r_i + shouyi # 挖矿钱
194
          if plan[1] < 0:</pre>
195
              flag = True
196
          print(t,s,plan, w_chunzhuang,w)
197
198
          # 村庄买东西
199
          if s in cunzhuang: # 村庄
              plan[1] = plan[1] + w_chunzhuang
201
              w chunzhuang = 0
202
203
          s = path[t]
204
          Rs.append(R)
205
      return plan, Rs, flag
206
207
208
   from get_R import get_R_x_y
209
210
   if __name__ == '__main__':
211
      maze, weather = get_maze(guanqia)
212
      path = [1,4,6,13]
213
      print(len(path))
214
      plan,Rs, flag = get_awser(maze, path, weather)
215
      print(path)
216
      print(plan)
217
      print(Rs)
218
      219
      print(flag)
220
      R,xs,ys = get_R_x_y(path, weather, 28)
221
      print(R)
222
223
   if __name__ == '__main__ssss;':
      maze, weather = get_maze(guanqia)
225
      lenth = maze.shape[0] #终点位置
      print(weather, lenth)
227
                  # 时间图
      mazes = []
228
```

```
for i in range(len(weather)):
229
          mazes.append(maze)
230
      mazes = np.array(mazes)
231
      path_map = get_pathmap(maze)
232
      print(mazes.shape) # mazes (时间,状态,动作)
233
      print(path map)
234
      # R放入初值中
236
      for t in range(len(weather)):
          for j in range(lenth): # 初始化所有可行域
238
              for a in path map[j]:
239
                 w_i, r_i = get_w_i(weather[t])
240
                 R = -r i
241
                 if a != j: # 走, 2倍
242
                     R = -2 * r i
243
                 if a == maze.shape[1] - 1:
244
                     R = -3 * r i + shouyi # 挖矿钱
245
                 mazes[t,j,a] = R
246
247
       init_path = [1, 25, 24, 23, 23, 22, 9, 9, 15, 14, 12, 28, 28,
          28, 28, 12, 28, 28, 13, 15, 9, 21, 27]
       cmap = sns.cubehelix_palette(start=3, rot=4, as_cmap=True, dark=0.7,
250
          light=0.3)
      sns.heatmap(mazes[0,:,:], linewidths=0.05, cbar=True, cmap=cmap) #
251
      plt.show()
252
253
      mazes = init_mazes(mazes,init_path,weather)
254
      print(mazes)
255
      # mazes =
256
          np.array(np.load("./data/guan_init{}.npz".format(guanqia))['data'])
257
       if ISREAD MAZES:
          mazes =
             np.array(np.load("./data/guan{}.npz".format(guanqia))['data'])
```

```
260
      cmap = sns.cubehelix_palette(start=3, rot=4, as_cmap=True, dark=0.7,
261
         light=0.3)
      sns.heatmap(mazes[0,:,:], linewidths=0.05, cbar=True, cmap=cmap) #
262
      plt.show()
263
      ##q-learing
266
      print('####### Q-learing #######')
267
      for k in range(learn_num):# 迭代次数
268
          # 判断终止条件
269
          print("*"*50)
270
          s = 1 # 起点
271
          w = 0 # 背包负重
272
          w chunzhuang = 0 # 村庄买的东西
273
          plan = [W_UP, 0] # 计划购买栈
274
          path = [s]
275
          flag = False
          for t in range(len(weather)-1):
             a = probability fun(path map[s], mazes[t,s,:], k=k) #动作
             s_p = get_index(s, a, mazes[t,:,:]) # 动作执行完后状态
280
             w_i, r_i = get_w_i(weather[t])
281
                                  # 走一步消耗
             R = -r_i
282
             w_i = w_i
283
             if a != s: # 走, 2倍
284
                 R = -2 * r i
285
                 w_i = 2*w_i
286
             if a==maze.shape[1]-1:
287
                 R = -3*r_i+shouyi
                                   # 挖矿钱
288
                 w i i = 3*w i
             if weather[t]==3: # 沙包必须停留
                 sp=s
292
             w = w + w_i_i
293
```

```
w_chunzhuang = w_chunzhuang + w_i_i
294
295
              ####################
296
              # 村庄买东西
297
              if plan[0] >= w i i: # 不需要村庄
298
                 plan[0] = plan[0] - w_i_i
299
                 pass
              else: # 需要用村庄
301
                 plan[1] = plan[1] - w_i_i + plan[0] # 村庄装不够的
302
                 plan[0] = 0
303
                 if path[t] != s: # 走, 2倍
304
                     R = -4 * r i
305
                 if path[t] == maze.shape[1] - 1:
306
                     R = -6 * r i + shouyi # 挖矿钱
307
                 if plan[1] < 0:
308
                     flag = True
309
310
             # 村庄买东西
              if s in cunzhuang: # 村庄
                 plan[1] = plan[1] + w_chunzhuang
313
                 w chunzhuang = 0
314
              ##################
315
316
              max_q = mazes[t+1, s_p, probability_fun(path_map[s_p],
317
                 mazes[t+1,s_p,:], 0)] # 找到最大位置的q值
              if 15 in path:
318
                 print(path, max_q, plan, w, w_chunzhuang, R,)
319
320
              if s_p==lenth-1:# 终点
321
                 mazes[t, s, a] = (1 - aleph) * mazes[t, s, a] + aleph * R
322
                 s = s p # 更新位置
                 break
              elif flag or (t==len(weather)-1-1 and s p != lenth-1):#中止条件
325
                 R = R - 1000000
326
                 mazes[t, s, a] = (1 - aleph) * mazes[t, s, a] + aleph * (R)
327
```

```
+ gamma*max_q)
                  s = s_p # 更新位置
328
                  break
329
              else:
330
                  mazes[t, s, a] = (1 - aleph) * mazes[t, s, a] + aleph * (R)
331
                      + gamma*max q)
                  s = s_p # 更新位置
332
              # print(mazes[t,s,a])
333
              path.append(a)
334
          pass
335
336
337
       #输出路径
338
       # print(mazes)
339
       np.savez_compressed("./data/guan{}.npz".format(guanqia), data=mazes)
340
341
       path = get path(mazes, weather, path map)
342
       print(path)
343
344
       #
       # for t in range(25, len(weather)):
            map = mazes[t,:,:]
            for i in range(map.shape[0]):
348
                for j in range(map.shape[1]):
349
                    if map[i,j] < -100000 and not np.isnan(map[i,j]):
350
                        map[i, j] = -1000000
351
            cmap = sns.cubehelix palette(start=3, rot=4, as cmap=True,
352
          dark=0.7, light=0.3)
            sns.heatmap(map, linewidths=0.05, cbar=True, cmap=cmap) #
353
            plt.show()
354
```

A.7 第六关代码

第六关基于期望学习策略的三 agent 完全合作 Q-learing 学习代码,输出于第四关类似,图像分别表示三个 agents 的存活率和收益曲线。

```
import numpy as np
  from maze import get_maze
  import random
  import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
  import seaborn as sns
  jilu_jiage = []
  # ISREAD_MAZES = True
10
  guanqia = 6 #关卡
  learn_num = 100000 #迭代次数
  W_UP = 1200 #负重上线
  aleph, gamma = 0.8, 0.8 #学习率
  shouyi = 1000 # 挖矿收益
  ddd = 30 # 天数
  cunzhuang = [14]
                   # 矿山
  kuang = [18]
  maze, _ = get_maze(guanqia)
  wakuang = maze.shape[0] # 终点位置
  # PATH = 'demo4'
  starts_path= [1]
  starts A= []
  start_t = len(starts_path) - 1
  SSSSS = starts_path[len(starts_path) - 1]# 起点
  # gaowengailv = 0.3 + 0.05 # 高温概率(其中0.05是沙暴概率,固定)
  shabao = 0.05
28
  def get_weather(gaowengailv):
     weatherssss = []
31
     for i in range(ddd):
32
         x = random.random()
33
         if x<shabao:</pre>
```

```
weatherssss.append(3)
35
          elif x>=shabao and x<gaowengailv:</pre>
36
             weatherssss.append(2)
37
          else:
38
             weatherssss.append(1)
39
      return weathersss
  def get_w_i(weather):
      w_i, p_i = 0, 0
      if weather==1:
45
          w_i = 3*3+2*4
46
          p_i = 3*5+10*4
47
      elif weather==2:
48
          w i = 9*3+2*9
49
          p_i = 9*5+10*9
50
      else:
51
          w_i = 3*10+2*10
52
          p_i = 5*10+10*10
      return w_i, p_i
  def get_pathmap(maze):
      path_map = []
58
      # 每个状态拥有的动作
59
      for i in range(maze.shape[0]): # 初始化所有可行域
60
          temp = []
61
          for j in range(1, maze.shape[1]):
62
             if not np.isnan(maze[i,j]):
                 temp.append(j)
          path_map.append(temp)
      return path_map
  def probability_fun(sss, max_a, probability=0.8, k=None):
```

```
70
       :param probability: 0为贪婪, 1为随机策略, 其他为sigema策略
71
       1.1.1
72
       if probability==1:
73
          return random.choice(sss)
      elif probability==0:
75
          list_a = max_a.tolist()
          q_max = float('-inf')
          for i in sss:
              if list_a[i] > q_max and not np.isnan(list_a[i]):
                 q max=list a[i]
80
          # if probability==0:
81
                print(q_max, list_a.index(q_max))
82
          return list_a.index(q_max)
83
      else:
84
          if k<yuzhi:</pre>
85
              probability=-(1-0.5)*k/yuzhi+1
          else:
              probability=0
          if np.random.random()probability:
              return random.choice(sss)
          else:
              list_a = max_a.tolist()
              q_max = float('-inf')
93
              for i in sss:
                  if list_a[i] > q_max and not np.isnan(list_a[i]):
95
                     q max = list a[i]
              # if probability==0:
97
                   print(q_max, list_a.index(q_max))
              return list_a.index(q_max)
101
   def get W status(starts path, starts A, weathers):
102
      s = 1 # 起点
      w = 0 # 背包负重
104
```

```
w chunzhuang = 0 # 村庄买的东西
105
      plan = [W_UP, 0] # 计划购买栈
106
      Rs = []
107
      flag = False # 是否饿死
108
      for t in range(len(starts path)-1):# 第0天就开始动, 第30天没有动
109
          where = starts path[t]
110
          s_p = starts_A[t] if starts_A[t] != wakuang else
             where#下一步要干嘛
112
          w_i, r_i = get_w_i(weathers[t]) # 第t天的基础消耗
113
          R = -r i # 基础消耗
114
          w_i_i = w_i # 基础消耗
115
          if where!=s p: # 走, 2倍
116
             R = -2 * r i
117
             w i i = 2 * w i
118
          if s_p == wakuang: # 挖矿钱
119
             R = -3 * r i + shouyi
120
             w_i = 3 * w_i
121
          w = w + w i i
122
          w_chunzhuang = w_chunzhuang + w_i_i
123
          if plan[0] >= w i i: # 不需要村庄
125
             plan[0] = plan[0] - w i i
126
          else: # 需要用村庄
127
             plan[1] = plan[1] - w i i + plan[0] # 村庄装不够的
128
             plan[0] = 0
129
             if where!=s p: # 走, 2倍
130
                 R = -4 * r i
131
             if s p == wakuang: # 挖矿钱
132
                 R = -6 * r_i + shouyi # 挖矿钱
133
             if plan[1] < 0:</pre>
134
                 flag = True # 死了
135
136
          print("第{}天执行{}->{}".format(t,where,s_p), plan,
             w chunzhuang,w)
```

```
138
           # 村庄买东西
139
           if where in cunzhuang: # 村庄
140
               plan[1] = plan[1] + w_chunzhuang
141
               w chunzhuang = 0
142
143
           Rs.append(R)
       return plan, Rs, flag
146
147
   def get path(mazes, path map, weathers):
148
       path = starts_path.copy()
149
       A = starts_A.copy()
150
       s = SSSSS
151
       for t in range(start_t, len(weathers)-1): # (10, 30)
152
           map = mazes[t,:,:]
153
           if s==wakuang - 1:
154
               break
155
           a = probability_fun(path_map[s], map[s,:], 0)
           s_p = a if a!=wakuang else s
157
158
           path.append(s_p)
159
           A.append(a)
160
           s = s_p
161
       return path, A
162
163
164
   def get_x_y(weather):
165
       if weather==1:
166
           x = 3
167
           y = 4
168
       elif weather==2:
169
           x = 9
           y = 9
171
       else:
172
```

```
x = 10
173
           y = 10
174
       return x, y
175
176
177
   def get_R_x_ys(path, weather, sss):
178
       zhuan = 0
179
       for i in path:
180
           if i==sss:
181
               zhuan = zhuan+1000
182
       xs,ys=[],[]
183
       s=1
184
       for t in range(1,len(path)):
185
           a,b = get_x_y(weather[t-1])
186
           s_p = path[t]
187
           # s_p=get_index(s,a_pp)
188
           A=a
189
           B=b
190
           if s_p != s and s_p!=sss: # 走, 2倍
191
               A=2*a
192
               B=2*b
193
           if s_p == sss:
194
               A = 3 * a
195
               B = 3 * b
196
           xs.append(A)
197
           ys.append(B)
198
           # print(s,"->>",s_p," ", A,B)
199
           s = s_p
200
201
       x = sum(xs)
202
       y=sum(ys)
203
       R = int((1200 - 2 * y)/3) * 5 + (x + y - int((1200 - 2 * y)/3)) * 10
204
           - zhuan
       return -R,xs,ys,zhuan
205
206
```

```
207
   def get_awser(maze,path, weather):
208
      s = 1 # 起点
209
      w = 0 # 背包负重
210
      w chunzhuang = 0 # 村庄买的东西
211
      plan = [W UP, 0] # 计划购买栈
212
      Rs = []
213
      flag = False
214
      for t in range(1,len(path)):
215
          w_i, r_i = get_w_i(weather[t-1])
216
          R = -r i # 走一步消耗
217
          w_i = w_i
218
          if path[t] != s: # 走, 2倍
219
              R = -2 * r i
220
              w i i = 2 * w i
221
          if path[t] == maze.shape[1]-1:
222
              R = -3 * r i + shouyi # 挖矿钱
223
              w_i = 3 * w_i
224
          w = w + w i i
225
          w_chunzhuang = w_chunzhuang + w_i_i
226
227
          if plan[0] >= w i i: # 不需要村庄
228
              plan[0] = plan[0] - w_i_i
229
              pass
230
          else: # 需要用村庄
231
              plan[1] = plan[1] - w_i_i + plan[0] # 村庄装不够的
232
              plan[0] = 0
233
              if path[t] != s: # 走, 2倍
234
                  R = -4 * r i
235
              if path[t] == maze.shape[1]-1:
236
                  R = -6 * r i + shouyi # 挖矿钱
          if plan[1] < 0:</pre>
238
              flag = True
          # print(t,s,plan, w_chunzhuang,w)
240
241
```

```
# 村庄买东西
242
          if s in cunzhuang: # 村庄
243
              plan[1] = plan[1] + w_chunzhuang
244
              w_{chunzhuang} = 0
245
246
          s = path[t]
247
          Rs.append(R)
      return plan, Rs, flag
251
   def main(gaowengailv, ISREAD MAZES, PATH):
252
                     # 时间图Q
      mazes = []
253
      weathers = get_weather(gaowengailv)
254
      for i in range(len(weathers)):
255
          mazes.append(maze)
256
      mazes = np.array(mazes).copy()
257
      path map = get pathmap(maze)
258
      # print(mazes.shape) # mazes (时间,状态,动作)
259
      # print(path_map)
260
      # print(path_map[21])
          mazes付初值
263
       if ISREAD_MAZES:
264
          mazes =
265
              np.array(np.load("./data/{}_{}.npz".format(PATH,guanqia))['data'])
      # 初值的可视化
266
            cmap = sns.cubehelix palette(start=3, rot=4, as cmap=True,
267
          dark=0.7, light=0.3)
            sns.heatmap(mazes[0,:,:], linewidths=0.05, cbar=True,
268
          cmap=cmap) #
            plt.show()
      mazes_demo = mazes.copy()
270
      print('####### Q-learing #######')
272
      plansss, Rs, flag = get_W_status(starts_path, starts_A, weathers)
273
```

```
# print(flag, plansss)
274
      print("起点", SSSSS, "第几天", start_t, len(weathers)-1,"矿位置",
275
          wakuang)
276
      huos = 0
277
      jiage = []
278
      for k in range(learn_num):# 迭代次数
          s = SSSSS # 起点
          plan = plansss.copy() # 计划购买栈
282
          path = starts path.copy()
283
          w = 1200-plansss[0] # 背包负重
284
          w_chunzhuang = 1200-plansss[0] # 村庄买的东西
285
          A = starts_A.copy()
286
          flag = False
287
          huo = 0
288
          # print("*"*50)
289
          # is_kuang = False
290
          # print(start_t, len(weathers))
291
          if ISREAD_MAZES:
              mazes = mazes demo.copy()
              weathers = get_weather(gaowengailv).copy()
295
          for t in range(start_t, len(weathers)-1):#(10, 30)
296
297
              a = probability_fun(path_map[s], mazes[t, s, :], k=k) # 动作
298
              # if s not in kuang and a in kuang:
299
                   is_kuang=True
300
              # if is_kuang:
301
              #
                   a=s
302
                   is kuang = False
              #
303
              s_p = a if a != wakuang else s # 下一步要干嘛
305
306
              w_i, r_i = get_w_i(weathers[t])
307
```

```
R = -r i # 走一步消耗
308
              w_i = w_i
309
              if a != s: # 走, 2倍
310
                  R = -2 * r_i
311
                  w i i = 2 * w i
312
              if a == wakuang:
313
                  R = -3 * r_i + \text{shouyi} # 挖矿钱
314
                  w_i = 3 * w_i
315
              if weathers[t] == 3: # 沙包必须停留
316
                  s_p = s
317
                  # if a!=wakuang and a!=s:
318
                  #
                       a=s
319
320
              w = w + w_i_i
321
              w_chunzhuang = w_chunzhuang + w_i_i
322
323
              if plan[0] >= w i i: # 不需要村庄
324
                  plan[0] = plan[0] - w_i_i
325
              else: # 需要用村庄
                  plan[1] = plan[1] - w_i_i + plan[0] # 村庄装不够的
327
                  plan[0] = 0
328
                  if s != s p: # 走, 2倍
329
                     R = -4 * r i
330
                  if a == wakuang: # 挖矿钱
331
                     R = -6 * r i + shouyi # 挖矿钱
332
                  if plan[1] < 0:</pre>
333
                     flag = True # 死了
334
              if plan[1] < 0:</pre>
335
                  flag = True # 死了
336
337
              # print("第{}天执行{}, {}->{}".format(t,a,s,s_p), plan)
              # 村庄买东西
340
              if s in cunzhuang: # 村庄
341
                  plan[1] = plan[1] + w_chunzhuang
342
```

```
w_{chunzhuang} = 0
343
344
              max_q = mazes[t + 1, s_p, probability_fun(path_map[s_p],
345
                 mazes[t + 1, s_p, :], 0)] # 找到最大位置的q值
346
              if s_p == wakuang - 1: # 终点
347
                  huo = 1
                  mazes[t, s, a] = (1 - aleph) * mazes[t, s, a] + aleph * R
                  s = s_p # 更新位置
350
                  # print(path)
351
                             # 29
                  break
352
              elif flag: # 中止条件
353
                  R = R - 1000000
354
                  mazes[t, s, a] = (1 - aleph) * mazes[t, s, a] + aleph * (R)
355
                     + gamma * max_q)
                  s = s_p # 更新位置
356
                  break
357
              elif t == len(weathers) - 1 -1 and s_p != wakuang-1:
                  R = R - 1000000
359
                  mazes[t, s, a] = (1 - aleph) * mazes[t, s, a] + aleph * (R)
360
                     + gamma * max q)
                  s = s p # 更新位置
361
                  break
362
              else:
363
                  mazes[t, s, a] = (1 - aleph) * mazes[t, s, a] + aleph * (R)
364
                     + gamma * max_q)
                  s = s p # 更新位置
365
              A.append(a)
366
              path.append(s)
367
          # break
368
370
          A.append(25)
371
          pathsss = [1]
372
          for i in A:
373
```

```
pathsss.append(i)
374
          if huo:
375
             huos = huos + 1 # 活着
376
              R, xs, ys, zhuan = get_R_x_ys(pathsss, weathers, 26)
377
              # print(R)
378
              # print(pathsss)
379
              jiage.append(R)
381
      if ISREAD MAZES:
382
          assert len(jiage) == huos
383
          print("平均收益", sum(jiage)/huos, '活着概率',
384
             round(huos*100/learn_num,2),"%")
      else:
385
          np.savez_compressed("./data/{}_{}.npz".format(PATH,guanqia),
386
             data=mazes)
387
          path, A = get path(mazes, path map, weathers)
388
          # print(path)
389
          # print(A)
          paths = [1]
          for i in A:
392
              paths.append(i)
393
394
          # print(len(paths))
395
          plan,Rs, flag = get_awser(maze, paths, weathers)
396
          print(paths)
397
          # print(plan)
398
          # print(Rs)
399
          400
          print(flag)
401
          R, xs, ys, zhuan = get_R_x_ys(paths, weathers, 26)
402
          print(R)
403
405
  plt.rcParams['font.sans-serif'] = ['SimHei'] # 用来正常显示中文标签
```

```
407
408
   if __name__ == '__main__':
409
410
      # for gaowengailv in np.arange(0,1-shabao,0.1):
411
            ISREAD MAZES = False
412
            yuzhi = int(learn num * 0.9) if not ISREAD MAZES else 0 # 策略域
413
            gaowengailv2 = gaowengailv+shabao
415
            main(gaowengailv2, ISREAD MAZES,
416
          'demo6 gailv 2 01 {}'.format(int(gaowengailv * 100)))
      #
417
            ISREAD MAZES = True
418
            yuzhi = int(learn_num * 0.9) if not ISREAD_MAZES else 0 # 策略域
419
            main(gaowengailv2, ISREAD MAZES,
420
          'demo6 gailv 2 01 {}'.format(int(gaowengailv * 100)))
421
422
      huozhe = np.array([88.05,61.2,25.03,64.89,34.8,
423
                 30.23,80.05 ,12.1 ,21.5, 87.07])
424
       jiage = np.array([10461.8539,13351.1500,9176.8173,5457.4128,5252.251,
425
               4217.9555, 1592.151,3037.4466,399.0921,111.672])/3
426
427
      huozhe2 = np.array([64.15,25.89,4.66,44.96,57.35])
428
                  29.9, 35.93,38.49,96.08, 14.27,])
429
       jiage2 =np.array([12210.633,8490.3822,11078.8149, 6299.4749,
430
          4370.22.
                4201.05424,3225.40552,2148.689,-208.6307,407.588972])/3
431
432
      huozhe3 = np.array([26.29, 91.12, 24.6, 8.31, 6.87])
433
                  88.73, 35.9,38.0,50.37, 87.23,])
434
       jiage3 = np.array([14165.0 ,2747.553, 9173.948, 6299.4749, 7124.87,
435
                2045.927, 3196.399,2165.566, 1098.84858,100.521])/3
436
437
      huozhe = (huozhe+huozhe2+huozhe3)/3
438
```

```
x = np.arange(0,0.95,0.1) + shabao
439
      plt.plot(x, huozhe, label="平均存活率", linestyle='--', marker='*')
440
      plt.ylim((0,100))
441
      plt.show()
442
443
444
445
      x = np.arange(0,0.95,0.1) + shabao
      fig, ax1 = plt.subplots()
      ax1.plot(x, huozhe, label="agent1存活率", linestyle='--', marker='*')
448
      ax1.plot(x, huozhe2, label="agent2存活率", linestyle='--', marker='*')
449
      ax1.plot(x, huozhe3, label="agent3存活率", linestyle='--', marker='*')
450
      ax1.plot([1], [0], linestyle=':')
451
      plt.grid(linestyle='-.')
452
      ax1.set xlabel("高温概率")
453
      ax1.set ylabel("存活率/%")
454
      fig.legend(loc=1, bbox to anchor=(1,1), bbox transform=ax1.transAxes)
455
      plt.show()
456
457
      fig, ax2 = plt.subplots() # 做镜像处理
      ax2.plot(x, jiage, label="agent1平均保留资金")
      ax2.plot(x, jiage2, '-r', label="agent2平均保留资金")
460
      ax2.plot(x, jiage3, '-k', label="agent3平均保留资金")
461
      plt.grid(linestyle='-.')
462
      ax2.set_ylabel("平均保留资金")
463
      ax2.set xlabel("高温概率")
464
      fig.legend(loc=1, bbox to anchor=(1,1), bbox transform=ax1.transAxes)
465
466
          plt.savefig(r'C:\Users\77526\Desktop\CUMCM\precode\pic\iteration.png')
      plt.show()
467
```