

# 无信息搜索

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### 目录

- 理论课回顾
  - 形式化一个搜索问题
    - 问题的定义
    - 问题的解的定义
    - 为什么要搜索算法
  - 问题求解算法的性能
  - 无信息搜索策略
    - 宽度优先搜索(BFS)
    - 一致代价搜索 (UCS)
    - 深度优先搜索(DFS)
    - 深度受限搜索
    - 迭代加深搜索
    - 双向搜索
- 思考题&实验任务



### 形式化一个搜索问题

### 1.1 问题的定义 [1]

用5个组件形式化定义一个search problem:

- 1) initial state 初始状态
- 2) Actions 行动
- transition model 转移模型
- 4) goal test 目标测试
- 5) path cost 路径耗散

### 1.2 问题的解(solution)的定义

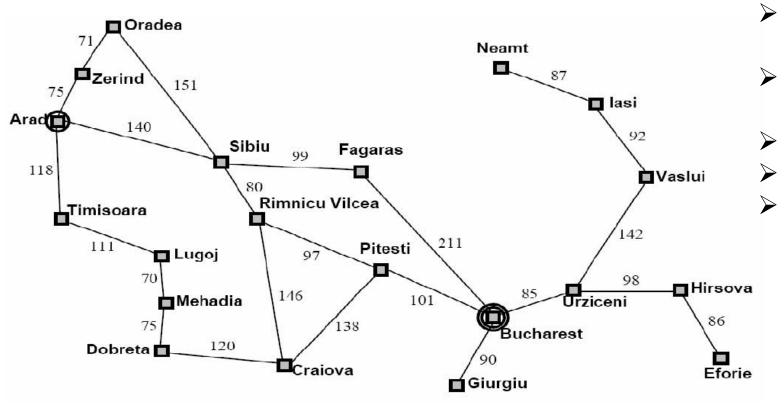
A solution to a problem is an action sequence that leads from the initial state to a goal state.

即:一个问题的解是:一个行动序列



### 举例

#### Currently in Arad, need to get to Bucharest



- States: the various cities you could be located in.
  - **Actions:** drive between neighboring cities.
- Initial state: in Arad
  - Goal: in Bucharest
  - **Solution:** the route, the sequence of cities to travel through to get to Bucharest.



### 通过搜索求解

function TREE-SEARCH(problem) returns a solution, or failure initialize the frontier using the initial state of problem loop do

if the frontier is empty then return failure choose a leaf node and remove it from the frontier if the node contains a goal state then return the corresponding solution expand the chosen node, adding the resulting nodes to the frontier

function GRAPH-SEARCH(problem) returns a solution, or failure initialize the frontier using the initial state of problem initialize the explored set to be empty loop do

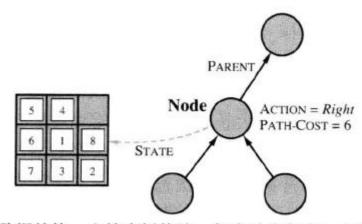
if the frontier is empty then return failure
choose a leaf node and remove it from the frontier
if the node contains a goal state then return the corresponding solution
add the node to the explored set
expand the chosen node, adding the resulting nodes to the frontier
only if not in the frontier or explored set



### 搜索的数据结构

#### 对树中每个结点n, 一般定义如下数据结构

- n.STATE: 对应状态空间中的状态:
- n.PARENT: 搜索树中产生该结点的结点(即父结点);
- n.ACTION: 父结点生成该结点时所采取的行动;
- *n*.PATH-COST: 代价, 一般用 *g*(*n*)表示, 指从初始状态到达该结点的路径消耗;



结点是数据结构,由搜索树构造。每个结点都有一个父结点、一个状态和其他域。箭头由子结点指向父结点



### 求解算法的性能

#### 四个方面:

- 完备性(当问题有解时,这个算法能否保证找到解)
- 最优性(搜索策略能否找到最优解)
- 时间复杂度(找到解要花多长时间)也叫搜索代价
- 空间复杂度(在执行搜索的过程中需要多少内存) 总代价=搜索代价+内存使用(空间复杂度)

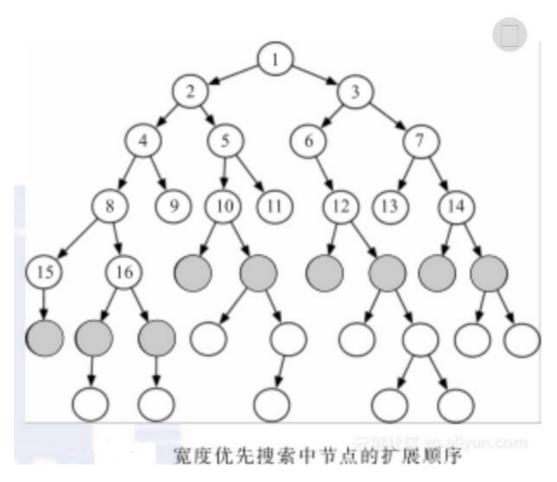


## 无信息搜索策略

- 宽度优先搜索
- 一致代价搜索
- 深度优先搜索
- 深度受限搜索
- 迭代加深搜索
- 双向搜索



## 宽度优先搜索(BFS)



- 完备性;
- 非最优;
- 时间复杂度O(b^d);
- 空间复杂度O(b^d);

- 节点扩展顺序与目标节点的位置无关;
- 边界(frontier)用一个先进先出(FIFO)队列实现;

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### 一致代价搜索Uniform-cost search (UCS)

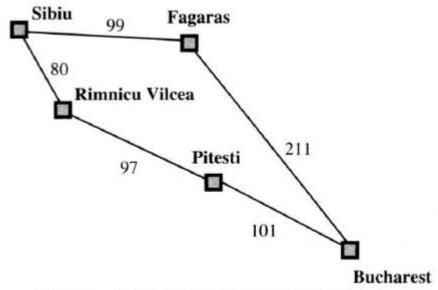


图 3.15 罗马尼亚问题的部分状态空间, 用于描述一致代价搜索

Search Strategy: 扩展最低代价的未扩展节点。

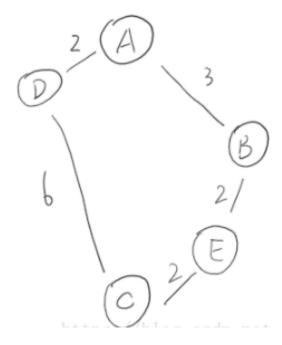
Implementation: 队列,按路径代价排序,最低优先

Complexity:  $O(b^{1+[C^*/e]})$ 



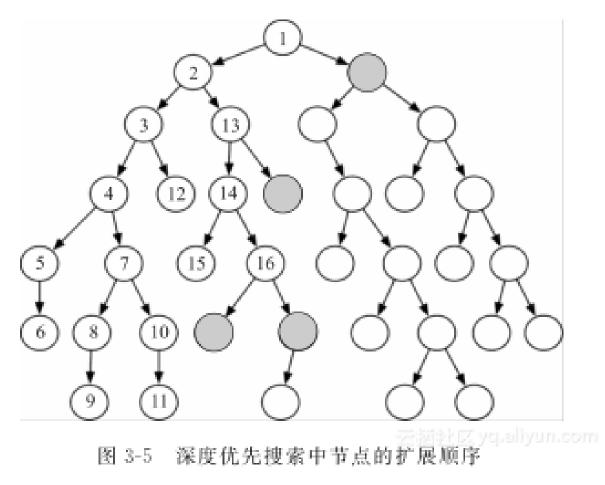
## 一致代价搜索Uniform-cost search (UCS)

```
function UNIFORM-COST-SEARCH(problem) returns a solution, or failure
  node \leftarrow a node with STATE = problem.INITIAL-STATE, PATH-COST = 0
  frontier ← a priority queue ordered by PATH-COST, with node as the only element
  explored \leftarrow an empty set
  loop do
      if EMPIY? (frontier) then return failure
      node ← POP(frontier) /* chooses the lowest-cost node in frontier */
      if problem.GOAL-TEST(node.STATE) then return SOLUTION(node)
      add node.STATE to explored
      for each action in problem.ACTIONS(node.STATE) do
         child \leftarrow CHILD-NODE(problem, node, action)
         if child.STATE is not in explored or frontier then
             frontier \leftarrow INSERT(child, frontier)
         else if child.STATE is in frontier with higher PATH-COSI then
             replace that frontier node with child
```





## 深度优先搜索 (DFS)





## 深度受限搜索 (Depth-limited Search )

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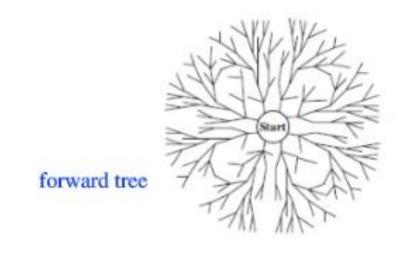
## 迭代加深搜索(Iterative Deepening Search)

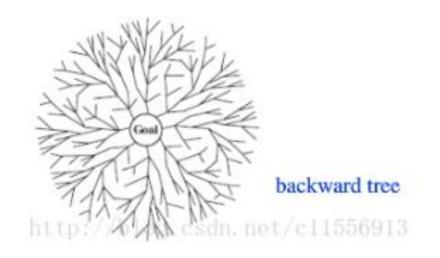
```
function Iterative-Deepening-Search(problem, limit) returns a solution, or failure
for depth = 0 to ∞ do
    result ← Depth-Limited-Search(problem, depth)
    if result ≠ cutoff then return result
```



## 双向搜索 (Bidirectional search)

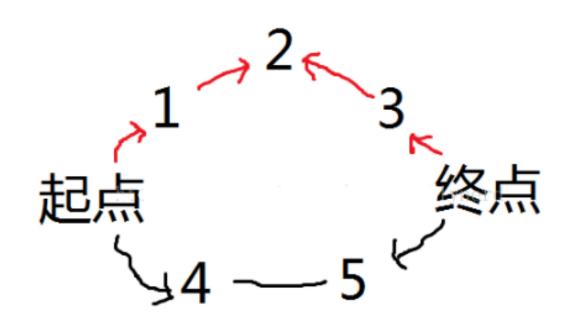
它同时进行两个搜索:一个是从初始状态向前搜索,二另一个则从目标向后搜索。当两者在中间相遇时停止。







# 双向搜索(Bidirectional search)





## 无信息树搜索策略评价

### **Evaluation of Uninformed Tree-search Strategies**

无信息树搜索策略评价

Criterion	Breadth First	Uniform Cost	Depth First	Depth Limited	Iterative Deepening	Bidirectiona
Complete	Yes <sup>a</sup>	$\mathrm{Yes}^{a,b}$	No	No	Yes <sup>a</sup>	$Yes^{a,d}$
Time	$O(b^d)$	$O(b^{1+\lfloor C^*/\epsilon\rfloor})$	$O(b^m)$	$O(b^{\ell})$	$O(b^d)$	$O(b^{d/2})$
Space	$O(b^d)$	$O(b^{1+\lfloor C^*/\epsilon \rfloor})$	O(bm)	$O(b\ell)$	O(bd)	$O(b^{d/2})$
Optimal	$Yes^c$	Yes	No	No	Yes <sup>c</sup>	$Yes^{c,d}$
Where	■ b maximum branching factor of the tree ■ a complete if b is finite					
	d depth of the shallowest solution					
	- 1 and the second seco					

m -- maximum depth of the tree

b -- complete if step costs € for positive

l -- the depth limit

c -- optimal if step costs are all identical

d -- if both directions use breadth-first search



### 思考题

• 这些策略的优缺点是什么? 它们分别适用于怎样的场景?



### 实验要求

• 从给定类型一和类型二中分别选择一个策略解决迷宫问题。

类型一: BFS、DFS

类型二:一致代价、迭代加深、双向搜索

- 代码要求使用python或者C++
- 报告要求:报告中①需要有对实现的策略(两个)的原理解释,②需要两种策略的实验效果(四个方面的算法性能)的对比和分析,③以及自己对不同策略优缺点,适用场景的理解和认识。
- 提交文件
  - 实验报告: 16\*\*\*\*\*\_wangxiaoming.pdf。
  - 代码: 16\*\*\*\*\*\_wangxiaoming.zip。如果代码分成多个文件,最好写份readme。
- DDL: 2018-11-06 23:00:00

