# 算法设计与分析

搜索策略

#### 问题求解

- ●要进行问题求解,首先要讨论的是对问题及其解的精确 定义
- ●搜索,是指从问题出发寻找解的过程

#### 一些极具意义的实际搜索问题

#### VLSI layout

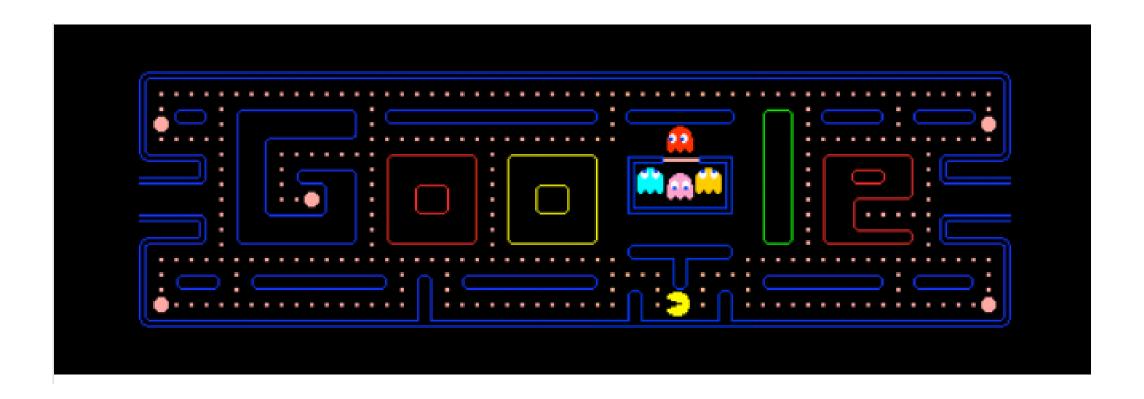
▶超大规模集成电路布局问题,布置元器件、连线,要求面积、电路延迟、分布电容最小,产量最大

#### Robot navigation

▶机器人可在连续的空间上运动,而且可能的行动和状态集都是无限的

# 搜索问题

#### PAC-MAN



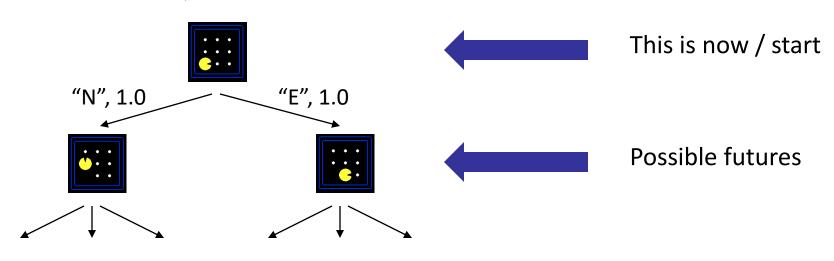
#### 通过搜索求解

- ●在对问题进行形式化之后,现在需要对问题求解
- ●一个解是一个行动序列, 所以搜索算法的工作就是考虑各种可能的行动序列
- ●可能的行动序列从搜索树中根结点的初始状态出发
  - ▶连线表示行动
  - ▶结点对应问题的状态空间中的状态
- ●第一步检测该结点是否为目标状态
- ●进而考虑选择各种行动,通过扩展当前状态完成
- ●选择一条路往下走,把其他的选择暂且放在一边,等以后发现 第一个选择不能求出问题的解时再考虑

#### 搜索树

#### ●搜索树

- ▶根节点对应了初始状态
- ▶子节点对应了父节点的后继
- ▶节点显示状态,但对应的是到达这些状态的行动
- ▶对大多数问题,实际上不会构建整个树



# 无信息搜索策略 (Uninformed search, also called blind search)

- ●深度优先搜索(DFS)
- 宽度优先搜索 (BFS)
- ●深度受限搜索(DLS)
- ●迭代加深的深度优先搜索(IDS)
- ●双向搜索(Bidirectional search)

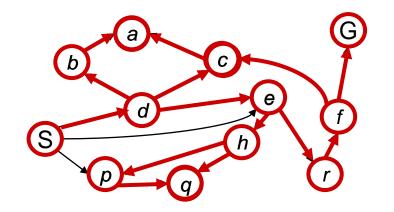
## 深度优先搜索(Depth-First Search, DFS)

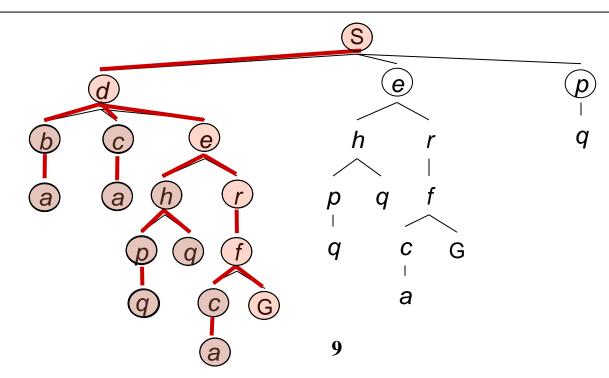


## 深度优先搜索(Depth-First Search, DFS)

Strategy: expand a deepest node first

Implementation: Fringe is a LIFO stack





### 深度优先搜索(Depth-First Search, DFS)

#### ● DFS扩展哪些结点?

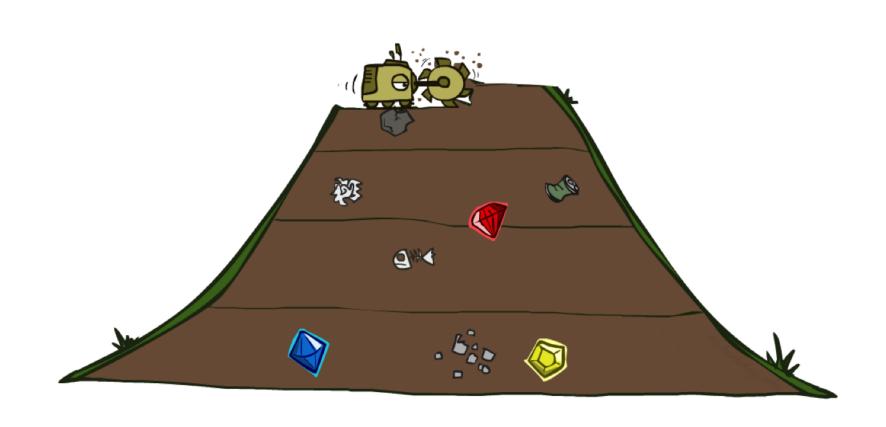
- > Some left prefix of the tree.
- > Could process the whole tree!
- $\triangleright$  If m is finite, takes time  $O(b^m)$

# m tiers 1 node b nodes b² nodes b<sup>m</sup> nodes

#### ● 内存需求?

 $\triangleright$  Only has siblings on path to root, so O(bm)

# 宽度优先搜索(Breadth-First Search, BFS)

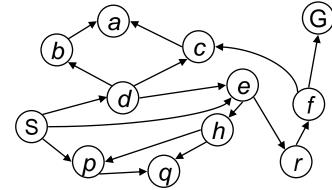


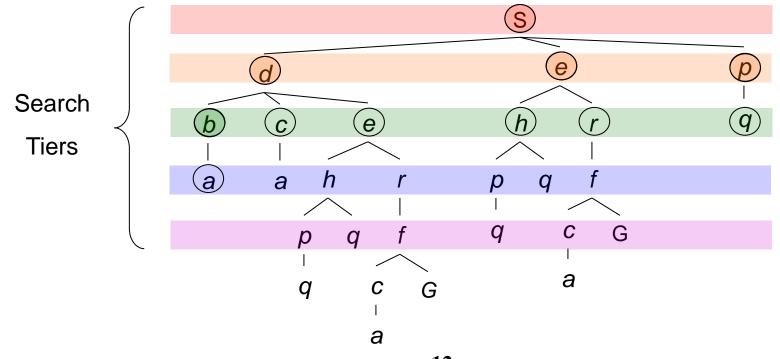
## 宽度优先搜索(Breadth-First Search, BFS)

Strategy: expand a shallowest node first

*Implementation: Fringe* 

is a FIFO queue





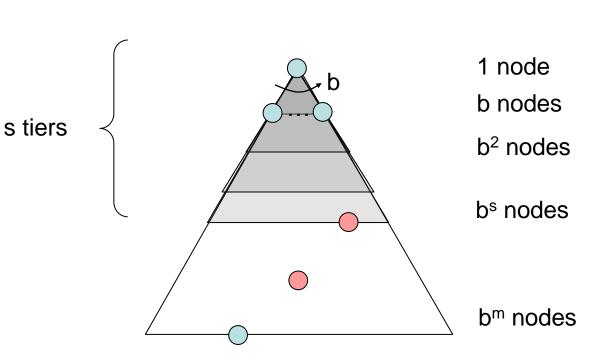
#### 宽度优先搜索(Breadth-First Search, BFS)

#### ● BFS扩展哪些节点?

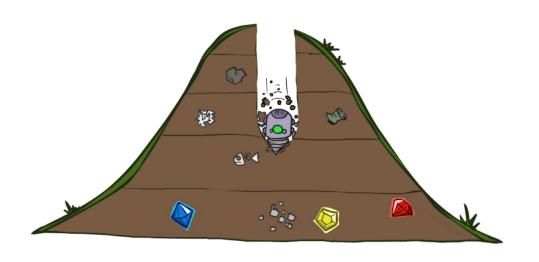
- Processes all nodes above shallowest solution
- ➤ Let depth of shallowest solution be *s*
- $\triangleright$  Search takes time  $O(b^s)$

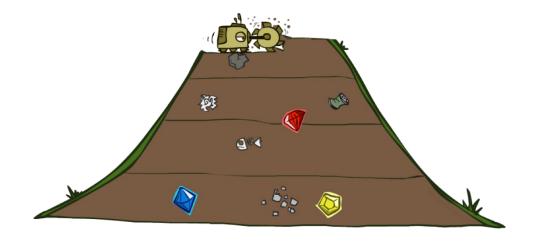
#### ● 内存需求?

 $\triangleright$  Has roughly the last tier, so  $O(b^s)$ 



#### DFS vs BFS





#### DFS vs BFS

●什么情况下BFS优于DFS?

●什么情况下DFS优于BFS?

## 深度受限搜索(Depth-limited search, DLS)

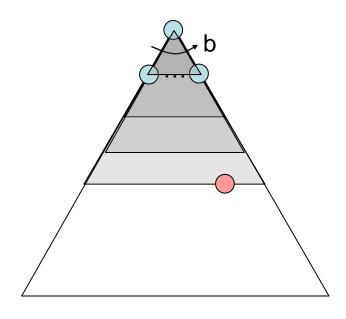
#### DLS

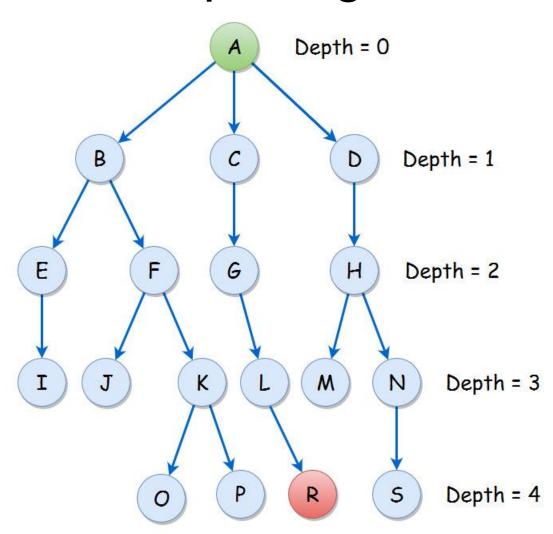
- ▶对深度优先搜索设置界限*l*
- ▶深度为Ⅰ的结点被当作没有后继对待

#### DLS

- ➤深度界限解决了无穷路径的问题
- ▶时间复杂度是O(bl)
- ➤空间复杂度是O(bl)
- ●深度优先搜索可以看作是特殊的深度受限搜索,其深度  $l = \infty$

- 思路:结合DFS的空间优势与BFS的时间优势
  - > Run a DFS with depth limit 1. If no solution...
  - > Run a DFS with depth limit 2. If no solution...
  - > Run a DFS with depth limit 3. .....
  - > until a goal is found
- 浪费冗余?
  - ▶通常绝大多数的结点都在底层,所以上层的节点 生成多次影响不是很大。





Depth	Iterative Deepening Depth First Search	
0	0	Level - 0
1	0 1 2 4	1 2 4 Level - 1
2	0 1 3 5 2 6 4 5	3 5 6 Level - 2
3	0 1 3 5 4 2 6 4 5 1	3 5 6 Level - 2

- ●结合了深度优先搜索和宽度优先搜索的优点
- ●它的空间需求和宽度优先搜索一样

#### 双向搜索(Bidirectional search)

- ●思路: 同时运行两个搜索
  - >一个从初始状态向前搜索
  - ▶同时另一个从目标状态向后搜索
  - ▶希望它们在中间某点相遇,此时搜索中止

#### 小结

- DFS
- BFS
- DLS
- •IDS
- Bidirectional search
- ●有信息的情况下怎么搜索呢?