人工智能基础编程作业2 — 国际象棋 Checkmate 预测

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K近邻

算法伪代码

```
      1
      搜索k近邻的算法: kNN(A[n],k)

      2
      #輸入: A[n] 为N个训练样本在空间中的坐标,k为近邻数

      4
      #輸出: x所属的类别

      5
      取A[1]~A[k]作为x的初始近邻, 计算与测试样本x间的欧式距离d(x,A[i]),i=1,2,...,k;

      7
      按d(x,A[i])升序排序;

      8
      取最远样本距离D = max{d(x,a[j]) | j=1,2,...,k};

      9
      for(i=k+1;i<=n;i++)#继续计算剩下的n-k个数据的欧氏距离</td>

      11
      计算a[i]与x间的距离d(x,A[i]);

      12
      if(d(x,A[i]))<D</td>

      13
      then 用A[i]代替最远样本#将后面计算的数据直接进行插入即可

      14
      最后的K个数据是有大小顺序的,再进行K个样本的统计即可

      15
      最后的K个数据是有大小顺序的,再进行K个样本的统计即可

      16
      共有最大概率的类别即为样本x的类
```

原始六个特征K近邻结果

| K | Accuracy | Macro_F1 | Micro_F1 |
|---|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1 | 0.5166739445197767 | 0.4825912152571868 | 0.532271696098928 |
| 2 | 0.5166739445197767 | 0.4825912152571868 | 0.532271696098928 |
| 3 | 0.5770129103462437 | 0.581237828743619 | 0.6334682620879855 |
| 4 | 0.6257410860912406 | 0.6540083894372599 | 0.7009474667496998 |
| 5 | 0.6631759048939496 | 0.6981780269374958 | 0.7460522218762512 |
| 6 | 0.6908515411327248 | 0.7245641871519749 | 0.7762555046483697 |
| 7 | 0.7076840746686813 | 0.7319563508661349 | 0.7934700413682665 |
| 8 | 0.7102328373297949 | 0.7289661911479546 | 0.7960055157688715 |
| 9 | 0.6992317501788435 | 0.7121129711445539 | 0.7849294960188604 |

增加人工处理特征

根据国际象棋规则,加入白皇白车行差,白皇白车列差,白皇黑皇行差,白皇黑皇列差,黑皇白车行差,黑皇白车列差,黑皇白车曼哈顿距离7个特征

| K | Accuracy | Macro_F1 | Micro_F1 |
|---|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1 | 0.4401566324033284 | 0.3075965795721245 | 0.3640407455184378 |
| 2 | 0.4401566324033284 | 0.3075965795721245 | 0.3640407455184378 |
| 3 | 0.45809475292919 | 0.3515211305446855 | 0.40852275254659487 |
| 4 | 0.48191815473000493 | 0.42720581109097844 | 0.4624794270717495 |
| 5 | 0.5077353930934797 | 0.4916491201196514 | 0.5152350874071439 |
| 6 | 0.5344602144402444 | 0.5411208617776218 | 0.5644766691873138 |
| 7 | 0.5622077175081902 | 0.5822835530138714 | 0.6106489924825408 |
| 8 | 0.582575345305657 | 0.6040453374626259 | 0.6417419153952226 |
| 9 | 0.5997652269028626 | 0.6217707015240818 | 0.6663404652817935 |

效果不好,改变策略,使用原始特征,但在计算距离时使用曼哈顿距离

| ĸ | Accuracy | Macro_F1 | Micro_F1 | |
|---|--------------------|---------------------|--------------------|--|
| 1 | 0.5145688846162649 | 0.49113765588639235 | 0.528312797473422 | |
| 2 | 0.5145688846162649 | 0.49113765588639235 | 0.528312797473422 | |
| 3 | 0.575270605696154 | 0.5837432187313495 | 0.6308438236733241 | |
| 4 | 0.6248019788221562 | 0.6597124772836322 | 0.6997464525599395 | |
| 5 | 0.6599442242771173 | 0.7007561053735905 | 0.742360215292914 | |
| 6 | 0.6869251688208513 | 0.726098842863655 | 0.7721186779947511 | |
| 7 | 0.7042699163560039 | 0.7425308815600872 | 0.7900449268270985 | |

| ĸ | Accuracy | Macro_F1 | Micro_F1 | |
|----|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--|
| 8 | 0.711356516786381 | 0.7420203626350129 | 0.7971175659445754 | |
| 9 | 0.7081299020379879 | 0.7307470765596854 | 0.7939148614385481 | |
| 10 | 0.701063398509371 | 0.7175515951088984 | 0.7867977403140429 | |
| 11 | 0.6955970172344441 | 0.7125534768791278 | 0.7811930074284952 | |

效果稍微好了一点、

决策树

算法伪代码

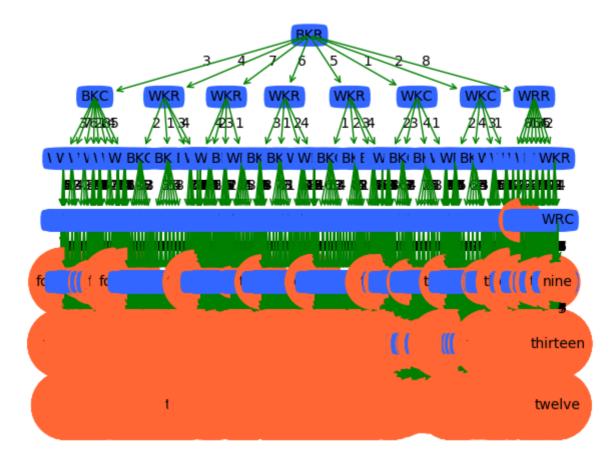
```
pseudocode
 算法: Generate decision tree(samples, attribute)。由给定的训练数据产生一棵判定树。
 输入:训练样本samples,由离散值属性表示;候选属性的集合attribute_list。
 输出:一棵判定树。
 方法:
 Generate decision tree (samples, attribute list)
 (1) 创建结点 N;
 (2) if samples 都在同一个类C then //类标号属性的值均为C, 其候选属性值不考虑
 (3) return N 作为叶结点, 以类C 标记;
 (4) if attribut list 为空 then
 (5) return N 作为叶结点,标记为 samples 中最普通的类; //类标号属性值数量最大的那个
 (6) 选择attribute list 中具有最高信息增益的属性best attribute; //找出最好的划分属性
 (7) 标记结点 N 为best_attribute;
 (8) for each best attribute 中的未知值a i //将样本samples按照best_attribute进行划分
 (9) 由结点 N 长出一个条件为 best attribute = a i 的分枝;
 (10) 设si 是samples 中best attribute = a i 的样本的集合; //a partition
 (11) if si 为空 then
 (12) 加上一个树叶,标记为 samples 中最普通的类; //从样本中找出类标号数量最多的,作为此节点的标记
 (13) else 加上一个由 Generate decision tree(si,attribute list-best attribute)返回的结
 点; //对数据子集si,递归调用,此时候选属性已删除best attribute
```

不同划分阈值下的测试结果

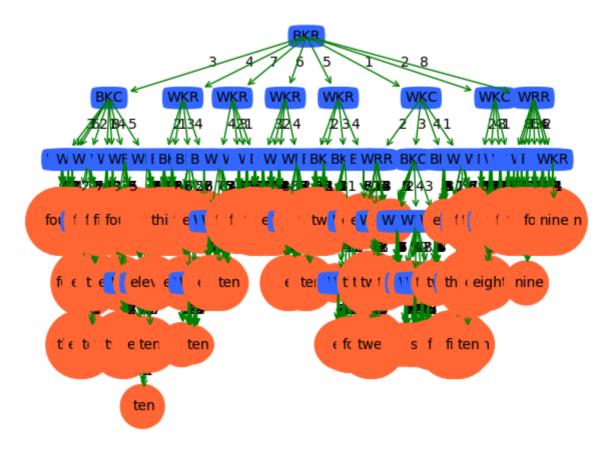
| threshold | Accuracy | Macro_F1 | Micro_F1 |
|-----------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| 0.0 | 0.6005326231691078 | 0.38828709588714916 | 0.4786460699681963 |
| 0.1 | 0.6005326231691078 | 0.38828709588714916 | 0.4786460699681963 |
| 0.2 | 0.6005326231691078 | 0.38828709588714916 | 0.4786460699681963 |
| 0.3 | 0.5873427091043671 | 0.3818813027060383 | 0.4668404942750255 |
| 0.4 | 0.5754970445996775 | 0.37612291092052796 | 0.45778781038374716 |
| 0.5 | 0.5537000654878848 | 0.3720458715108832 | 0.447225606379444 |
| 0.6 | 0.5323182993392703 | 0.38259774508016153 | 0.4443494066075056 |
| 0.7 | 0.5066490954834072 | 0.3709375325080947 | 0.43944916970433373 |
| 0.8 | 0.4812407680945347 | 0.33699866221808056 | 0.427757736852098 |
| 0.9 | 0.4686658286945592 | 0.33453380364743074 | 0.41612220484034235 |
| 1.0 | 0.4574530763403754 | 0.3230775151244868 | 0.3992059195091139 |
| 1.1 | 0.4478330658105939 | 0.30676828144247165 | 0.38122383539681126 |
| 1.2 | 0.44632499006754073 | 0.3038593126354794 | 0.3787286931818182 |
| 1.3 | 0.44444444444444 | 0.28410325701391037 | 0.3745012855749623 |
| 1.4 | 0.44387634704633055 | 0.2783255571396552 | 0.37342781222320637 |
| 1.5 | 0.4439461883408072 | 0.27855346828947536 | 0.3736049601417184 |
| 1.6 | 0.44370236505067967 | 0.2782752572305032 | 0.3731184699840623 |
| 1.7 | 0.44370236505067967 | 0.2782752572305032 | 0.3731184699840623 |
| 1.8 | 0.44370236505067967 | 0.27829636214851877 | 0.3731184699840623 |
| 1.9 | 0.44370236505067967 | 0.27829636214851877 | 0.3731184699840623 |

不同阈值下决策树结构的变化

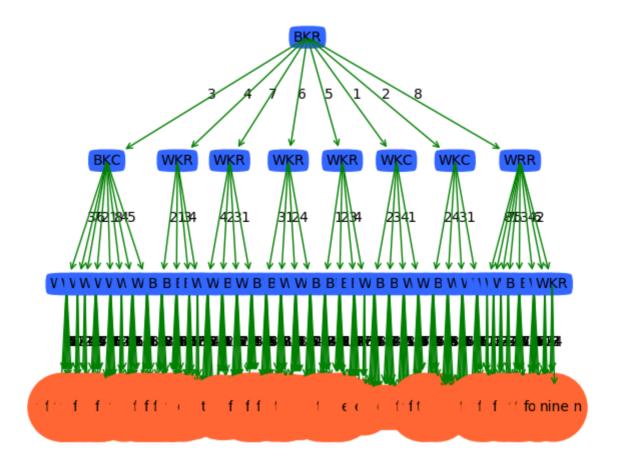
threshold = 0.2



threshold = 1.2



threshold = 1.9



多分类SVM

使用SMO方法学习SVM,对于800例采样下不同的参数组合结果为:

| sigma | С | Accuracy | Macro_F1 | Micro_F1 | |
|-------|----|---------------------|---------------------|----------------------|--|
| 0 | 1 | 0.34263697591165587 | 0.05356627244474779 | 0.040729590933238885 | |
| 1 | 1 | 0.4109599010261262 | 0.25155148020852286 | 0.2833362847529662 | |
| 2 | 1 | 0.39125614910275064 | 0.14372953461996 | 0.22206481317513724 | |
| 3 | 1 | 0.38240671768131645 | 0.1222569467495856 | 0.19249158845404638 | |
| 1.6 | 10 | 0.4434932851645331 | 0.31236341413397417 | 0.3725872144501505 | |

SMO方法伪代码:

```
10
11 同时优化这两个向量
12
13 如果两个向量都不能被优化,退出内循环
14
、15 如果所有向量都没被优化,增加迭代数目,继续下一次循环
```

SMO实现:

```
python
1 def trainSVM(self):
           entireSet = True
           alphaPairsChanged = 0
           iterCount = 0
           while alphaPairsChanged > 0 or entireSet :
               alphaPairsChanged = 0
               if entireSet:
                   for i in range(self.trainX.shape[0]):
                       alphaPairsChanged += self.innerLoop(i)
                   print("iter: %d entire set, alpha pairs changed: %d"%
   (iterCount,alphaPairsChanged))
                   iterCount += 1
               else:
                   nonBoundAlphasList = np.nonzero((self.alphas > 0) * (self.alphas <</pre>
   self.C))[0]
                   for i in nonBoundAlphasList:
                       alphaPairsChanged += self.innerLoop(i)
                   print("iter: %d non boundary, alpha pairs changed: %d"%
   (iterCount,alphaPairsChanged))
                   iterCount += 1
               if entireSet :
                   entireSet = False
               elif alphaPairsChanged == 0 :
                   entireSet = True
```

交叉验证

KNN交叉验证结果:

| ĸ | Micro F1 1-fold | Micro F1 2-fold | Micro F1 3-fold | Micro F1 4-fold | Micro F1 5-fold | Micro F1 mean |
|---|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1 | 0.5348066298342542 | 0.5334806629834254 | 0.5383425414364641 | 0.5239779005524862 | 0.5312707182320442 | 0.5323756906077348 |
| 2 | 0.5348066298342542 | 0.5334806629834254 | 0.5383425414364641 | 0.5239779005524862 | 0.5312707182320442 | 0.5323756906077348 |
| 3 | 0.6296132596685083 | 0.6218784530386741 | 0.6209944751381216 | 0.6161325966850829 | 0.6165745856353592 | 0.6210386740331492 |
| 4 | 0.6775690607734807 | 0.6738121546961326 | 0.6735911602209945 | 0.6702762430939226 | 0.6689502762430939 | 0.6728397790055248 |
| 5 | 0.7080662983425414 | 0.6941436464088397 | 0.6965745856353591 | 0.7007734806629834 | 0.6983425414364641 | 0.6995801104972376 |
| 6 | 0.7116022099447514 | 0.7085082872928177 | 0.7049723756906078 | 0.7149171270718232 | 0.7102762430939227 | 0.7100552486187846 |

| ĸ | Micro F1 1-fold | Micro F1 2-fold | Micro F1 3-fold | Micro F1 4-fold | Micro F1 5-fold | Micro F1 mean |
|----|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| 7 | 0.7160220994475138 | 0.7069613259668508 | 0.7043093922651934 | 0.7129281767955801 | 0.7173480662983427 | 0.7115138121546962 |
| 8 | 0.7104972375690609 | 0.6990055248618785 | 0.7040883977900553 | 0.7076243093922651 | 0.7155801104972375 | 0.7073591160220994 |
| 9 | 0.7071823204419889 | 0.6943646408839779 | 0.703646408839779 | 0.7009944751381215 | 0.7093922651933702 | 0.7031160220994475 |
| 10 | 0.7043093922651934 | 0.6983425414364641 | 0.6956906077348066 | 0.6970165745856354 | 0.7003314917127071 | 0.6991381215469614 |
| 11 | 0.7023204419889503 | 0.6892817679558011 | 0.6932596685082872 | 0.6928176795580111 | 0.698121546961326 | 0.695160220994475 |

SVM交叉验证结果因为计算量太大,无法在实验截止时间前完成计算。