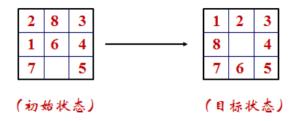
重排九宫问题

一、问题描述

在 3×3 的方格棋盘上放置分别标有数字 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 的 8 张牌, 初始状态 为 S₀, 目标状态为 S₀, 如下图所示。可使用的算符有空格左移、空格上移、空格右移和空格下移, 即它们只允许把位于空格左、上、右、下边的牌移入空格。要求寻找从初始状态到目标状态的路径。



二、算法描述

1) 判断结点是否重复

康托展开:

 $X = a[n] \cdot (n-1)! + a[n-1] \cdot (n-2)! + \dots + a[i] \cdot (i-1)! + \dots + a[1] \cdot 0!$ 其中,a[i]表示原数第 i 位在当前未出现元素中排在第几个,且 $0 \le a[i] < i$, $1 \le i \le n$ 。 通过康托展开,可以将结点状态映射为 $0 \sim n! - 1$ 间的整数,从而可判断结点的重复性。

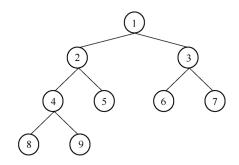
2) 判断问题是否有解

一个状态表示成一维的形式,求出:除 0 之外所有数字的逆序数之和,也就是每个数字前面比它大的数字的个数的和,称为这个状态的逆序。若两个状态的逆序奇偶性相同,则可相互到达,否则不可相互到达。

3) 广度优先搜索

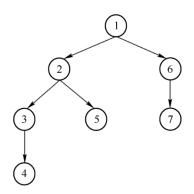
基本思想: 从初始结点开始, 逐层地对结点进行扩展并考察它是否为目标结点, 在第 n

层的结点没有全部扩展并考察完之前,不对第 n+1 层的结点进行扩展。OPEN 表中的结点总是按进入的先后顺序排列,先进入的结点排在前面,后进入的结点排在后面。(示意图如下)



4) 有界深度优先搜索

基本思想:从初始结点开始,在其子结点中选择一个结点进行考察,若不是目标结点,则再在该子结点中选择一个结点进行考察,一直如此向下搜索。当到达某个子结点,且该子结点既不是目标结点又不能继续扩展时,才选择其兄弟结点进行考察。但是该过程有可能陷入无穷分支的死循环而得不到解,因此,可以对深度优先搜索引入搜索深度的界限。当搜索深度达到了深度界限,且尚未出现目标结点时,就换一个分支进行搜索。(示意图如下)



5) A*算法

满足以下条件的搜索过程称为 A*算法:

- 1) 把 OPEN 表中的结点按估价函数f(x) = g(x) + h(x)的值从小至大进行排序;
- 2) g(x)是对 $g^*(x)$ 的估计,且g(x) > 0;
- 3) h(x)是 $h^*(x)$ 的下界,即对所有的结点 x 均有 $h(x) \le h^*(x)$ 。

其中, $g^*(x)$ 是从初始结点到结点 x 的最小代价; $h^*(x)$ 是从结点 x 到目标结点的最小代价,若有多个目标结点,则为其中最小的一个。

在重排九宫问题中,可选择将当前结点的深度作为g(x),当前结点到目标结点的曼哈顿 距离之和作为h(x)。

depths for DFS: 10
DFS: time = 0ms, 8 step(s):

三、实验结果

1)

```
8 3
1 4
6 5
                                                                        0 8 3
2 1 4
7 6 5
                                                                            0 3
1 4
6 5
input:
2 8 3
1 0 4
7 6 5
                                                                             1
0
6
BFS: time = 0ms, 4 step(s):
   0 3
8 4
6 5
                                                                             1 3
2 4
6 5
                                                                        8
0
7
    2 3
8 4
6 5
                                                                             1 3
2 4
6 5
    2 3
8 4
6 5
                                                                             0 3
2 4
6 5
    2 3
0 4
6 5
                                                                            2 0 6
                                                                                  3
4
```

```
A*: time = 0ms, 4 step(s):
-----
2 0 3
1 8 4
7 6 5
----
0 2 3
1 8 4
7 6 5
----
1 2 3
0 8 4
7 6 5
----
1 2 3
8 0 4
7 6 5
```

2)

```
input:
2 1 6
4 0 8
7 5 3
BFS: time = 51ms, 18 step(s):
```

```
depths for DFS: 60
DFS: time = 81ms, 56 step(s):
```

A*: time = 0ms, 18 step(s):

四、结果分析

1) 测试样例: 2, 8, 3, 1, 0, 4, 7, 6, 5

三种算法均给出了问题的解,且由于测试样例简单三者用时都极小,但有界深度优先算法的步骤最长;

2) 测试样例: 2, 1, 6, 4, 0, 8, 7, 5, 3 在该测试样例下, 有界深度优先算法耗时最久, 步骤最长; A*算法耗时最短, 且步骤与

五、不同算法的对比

- 1) 差异: 广度优先搜索是将结点 n 的子结点放入到 OPEN 表的尾部 (类似队列);深度 优先搜索是把结点 n 的子结点放入到 OPEN 表的首部 (类似栈); A*算法则是将结点 n 的子结点放入到 OPEN 表后, 再将 OPEN 表中的结点按照估价函数进行排序 (类似优先队列)。
- 2) 性能: 广度优先算法与 A*算法求解出的步骤长度都较短, 且 A*算法耗时最短。而有界深度优先算法根据深度界限的不同, 其求解出的步骤与耗时也不相同。

六、源代码

```
#include <iostream>
#include <algorithm>
#include <ctime>
#include <limits>
#include <vector>
#include <queue>
#include <stack>
//存储0!--(9-1)!
int fact[] = { 1, 1, 2, 6, 24, 120, 720, 5040, 40320 };
//康托展开
int cantor(int board[]) {
    int ans = 0;
    for (int i = 0; i < 9; ++i) {
         int a = 0;
         for (int j = i + 1; j < 9; ++j)
             if (board[i] > board[j]) ++a;
         ans += a * fact[8 - i];
    return ans;
}
//逆康托展开
void rev_cantor(int num, int board[]) {
    std::vector<int> vec;
    for (int i = 0; i < 9; ++i) vec. push back(i);
    for (int i = 0; i < 9; ++i) {
         int pos = num / fact[8 - i];
         board[i] = vec[pos];
        vec.erase(vec.begin() + pos);
        num \%= fact[8 - i];
}
```

```
//使用逆序数判断是否有解
bool access(int board1[], int board2[]) {
    int n1 = 0, n2 = 0;
    for (int i = 0; i < 9; ++i)
        for (int j = i + 1; j < 9; ++ j)
             if (board1[i] != 0 && board1[j] != 0 && board1[i] > board1[j]) ++n1;
    for (int i = 0; i < 9; ++i)
        for (int j = i + 1; j < 9; ++j)
             if (board2[i] != 0 \&\& board2[j] != 0 \&\& board2[i] > board2[j]) ++n2;
    return n1 % 2 == n2 % 2;
}
//搜索树结点
struct Node {
    Node (int n = 0, Node* p1 = NULL, Node* p2 = NULL, int g = 0):
        num(n), self(p1), parent(p2), G(g), H(0) {
        if (g > 0) {
             //计算启发函数值
             int goal_pos[9][2] = { {1, 1}, {0, 0}, {0, 1}, {0, 2}, {1, 2}, {2, 2}, {2,
1}, \{2, 0\}, \{1, 0\};
             int board[9];
             rev cantor (num, board);
             for (int i = 0; i < 9; ++i) {
                 int x = i / 3, y = i % 3;
                 H += std::abs(x - goal_pos[board[i]][0]) + std::abs(y -
goal_pos[board[i]][1]);
    }
    bool operator<(const Node& node) const {</pre>
        return (this->G + this->H) > (node.G + node.H);
    int num;
                     //康托展开值
    int G;
                     //初始结点到当前结点的代价(当前结点深度)
    int H;
                     //当前结点到目标结点的代价(曼哈顿距离)
    Node* self;
    Node* parent;
    static int goal[9];
};
int Node::goal[9] = { 1, 2, 3, 8, 0, 4, 7, 6, 5 };
//输入
void input(int board[]) {
    int flag[9];
begin:
    std::cout << "input:" << std::endl;</pre>
    for (int i = 0; i < 9; ++i) flag[i] = 0;
    for (int i = 0; i < 9; ++i) {
        std::cin >> board[i];
        if (board[i] >= 0 \&\& board[i] < 9) {
             ++flag[board[i]];
             if (flag[board[i]] > 1) {
                 std::cout << "Error input!" << std::endl;</pre>
                 std::cin.ignore(std::numeric_limits<std::streamsize>::max(), '\n');
                 goto begin;
             }
```

```
}
         else {
              std::cout << "Error input!" << std::endl;</pre>
              std::cin.ignore(std::numeric_limits<std::streamsize>::max(), '\n');
              goto begin;
    }
}
//输出
void output (Node node) {
    std::vector<Node> ans;
    while (node. parent) {
         ans. push back (node);
         node = *(node. parent);
    }
    std::cout << ans.size() << " step(s):" << std::endl;
    for (int i = ans. size() - 1; i \ge 0; --i) {
         std::cout << "-----" << std::endl;
         int board[9];
         rev_cantor(ans[i].num, board);
         for (int j = 0; j < 3; ++j) {
              for (int k = 0; k < 3; ++k)
                  std::cout << board[3 * j + k] << ' ';
              std::cout << std::endl;</pre>
    }
}
bool visited[362880] = { false };
//广度优先搜索
void BFS(int Board[]) {
    int board[9];
    for (int i = 0; i < 9; ++i) board[i] = Board[i];</pre>
    clock t start, end;
    start = clock();
    int ans = cantor(Node::goal);
    for (int i = 0; i < 362880; ++i) visited[i] = false;</pre>
    std::vector<Node> tree;
    std::queue<Node> Q;
    Node* node_ptr = new Node(cantor(board), NULL, NULL);
    node_ptr->self = node_ptr;
    Q. push (*node_ptr);
    visited[Q.front().num] = true;
    while (!Q. empty()) {
         Node node = Q. front();
         Q. pop();
         tree.push_back(node);
         if (node. num == ans) {
              end = clock();
```

```
std::cout << "BFS: " << "time = " << end - start << "ms, ";
    output (node);
    while (!Q. empty()) {
         delete Q. front(). self;
         Q. pop();
    for (int i = tree.size() - 1; i \ge 0; -i) delete tree[i].self;
    break;
}
rev_cantor(node.num, board);
int pos = 0;
for (/**/; board[pos] != 0; ++pos);
int row = pos / 3;
int col = pos % 3;
//左移
if (col > 0) {
    std::swap(board[pos], board[pos - 1]);
    int num = cantor(board);
    if (!visited[num]) {
         node_ptr = new Node(num, NULL, node.self);
         node_ptr->self = node_ptr;
         Q. push (*node_ptr);
         visited[num] = true;
    std::swap(board[pos], board[pos - 1]);
//上移
if (row > 0) {
    std::swap(board[pos], board[pos - 3]);
    int num = cantor(board);
    if (!visited[num]) {
         node_ptr = new Node(num, NULL, node.self);
         node_ptr->self = node_ptr;
         Q. push (*node ptr);
         visited[num] = true;
    std::swap(board[pos], board[pos - 3]);
//右移
if (co1 < 2) {
    std::swap(board[pos], board[pos + 1]);
    int num = cantor(board);
    if (!visited[num]) {
         node_ptr = new Node(num, NULL, node.self);
         node_ptr->self = node_ptr;
         Q. push(*node_ptr);
         visited[num] = true;
    std::swap(board[pos], board[pos + 1]);
}
//下移
if (row < 2) {
    std::swap(board[pos], board[pos + 3]);
    int num = cantor(board);
```

```
if (!visited[num]) {
                  node_ptr = new Node(num, NULL, node.self);
                  node_ptr->self = node_ptr;
                  Q. push(*node_ptr);
                  visited[num] = true;
             std::swap(board[pos], board[pos + 3]);
    }
}
//有界深度优先搜索
void DFS(int Board[], int d) {
    int board[9];
    for (int i = 0; i < 9; ++i) board[i] = Board[i];</pre>
    clock_t start, end;
    start = clock();
    int depth = d;
    int ans = cantor(Node::goal);
    for (int i = 0; i < 362880; ++i) visited[i] = false;</pre>
    std::vector<Node> tree;
    std::stack<Node> S;
    Node* node_ptr = new Node(cantor(board), NULL, NULL);
    node_ptr->self = node_ptr;
    S. push (*node_ptr);
    visited[S. top().num] = true;
    while (!S.empty()) {
         if (depth < 0) {
             ++depth;
             tree.push_back(S. top());
             S. pop();
         Node node = S. top();
         if (node.num == ans) {
             end = clock();
             std::cout << "DFS: " << "time = " << end - start << "ms, ";
             output (node);
             while (!S. empty()) {
                  delete S. top(). self;
                  S. pop();
             for (int i = tree. size() - 1; i \ge 0; --i) delete tree[i]. self;
             break;
         }
         rev cantor (node. num, board);
         int pos = 0;
         for (/**/; board[pos] != 0; ++pos);
         int row = pos / 3;
         int col = pos % 3;
```

```
//左移
if (col > 0) {
    std::swap(board[pos], board[pos - 1]);
    int num = cantor(board);
    if (!visited[num]) {
         node_ptr = new Node(num, NULL, node.self);
         node_ptr->self = node_ptr;
         S. push (*node_ptr);
         visited[num] = true;
         --depth;
         continue;
    std::swap(board[pos], board[pos - 1]);
}
//上移
if (row > 0) {
    std::swap(board[pos], board[pos - 3]);
    int num = cantor(board);
    if (!visited[num]) {
         node_ptr = new Node(num, NULL, node.self);
         node_ptr->self = node_ptr;
         S. push(*node_ptr);
         visited[num] = true;
         --depth;
         continue;
    std::swap(board[pos], board[pos - 3]);
//右移
if (co1 < 2) {
    std::swap(board[pos], board[pos + 1]);
    int num = cantor(board);
    if (!visited[num]) {
         node_ptr = new Node(num, NULL, node.self);
         node ptr->self = node ptr;
         S. push (*node ptr);
         visited[num] = true;
         --depth;
         continue;
    }
    std::swap(board[pos], board[pos + 1]);
//下移
if (row < 2) {
    std::swap(board[pos], board[pos + 3]);
    int num = cantor(board);
    if (!visited[num]) {
         node_ptr = new Node(num, NULL, node.self);
         node_ptr->self = node_ptr;
         S. push(*node_ptr);
         visited[num] = true;
         --depth;
         continue;
    std::swap(board[pos], board[pos + 3]);
```

```
}
         ++depth;
         tree. push_back(S. top());
         S. pop();
    if (depth == d + 1) {
         for (int i = tree.size() - 1; i >= 0; --i) delete tree[i].self;
         std::cout << "No solution at current depth!" << std::endl;</pre>
    }
}
//A*算法
void Astar(int Board[]) {
    int board[9];
    for (int i = 0; i < 9; ++i) board[i] = Board[i];</pre>
    clock_t start, end;
    start = clock();
    int ans = cantor(Node::goal);
    for (int i = 0; i < 362880; ++i) visited[i] = false;</pre>
    std::vector<Node> tree;
    std::priority_queue<Node> Q;
    Node* node_ptr = new Node(cantor(board), NULL, NULL, 0);
    node_ptr->self = node_ptr;
    Q. push (*node_ptr);
    visited[Q. top().num] = true;
    while (!Q. empty()) {
         Node node = Q. top();
         Q. pop();
         tree. push_back (node);
         if (node.num == ans) {
              end = clock();
              std::cout << "A*: " << "time = " << end - start << "ms, ";
             output (node);
             while (!Q. empty()) {
                  delete Q. top(). self;
                  Q. pop();
             for (int i = tree. size() - 1; i \ge 0; --i) delete tree[i]. self;
             break;
         }
         rev_cantor(node.num, board);
         int pos = 0;
         for (/**/; board[pos] != 0; ++pos);
         int row = pos / 3;
         int col = pos \% 3;
         //左移
         if (col > 0) {
              std::swap(board[pos], board[pos - 1]);
```

```
int num = cantor(board);
             if (!visited[num]) {
                  node_ptr = new Node(num, NULL, node.self, node.G + 1);
                  node_ptr->self = node_ptr;
                  Q. push (*node_ptr);
                  visited[num] = true;
             std::swap(board[pos], board[pos - 1]);
         }
         //上移
         if (row > 0) {
             std::swap(board[pos], board[pos - 3]);
             int num = cantor(board);
             if (!visited[num]) {
                  node_ptr = new Node(num, NULL, node.self, node.G + 1);
                  node_ptr->self = node_ptr;
                  Q. push(*node_ptr);
                  visited[num] = true;
             std::swap(board[pos], board[pos - 3]);
         }
         //右移
         if (co1 < 2) {
             std::swap(board[pos], board[pos + 1]);
             int num = cantor(board);
             if (!visited[num]) {
                  node_ptr = new Node(num, NULL, node.self, node.G + 1);
                  node_ptr->self = node_ptr;
                  Q. push (*node ptr);
                  visited[num] = true;
             std::swap(board[pos], board[pos + 1]);
         //下移
         if (row < 2) {</pre>
             std::swap(board[pos], board[pos + 3]);
             int num = cantor(board);
             if (!visited[num]) {
                  node_ptr = new Node(num, NULL, node.self, node.G + 1);
                  node_ptr->self = node_ptr;
                  Q. push (*node_ptr);
                  visited[num] = true;
             std::swap(board[pos], board[pos + 3]);
         }
    }
}
int main(void) {
    //int board[] = { 2, 8, 3, 1, 0, 4, 7, 6, 5 }; //test
    //int board[] = { 2, 1, 6, 4, 0, 8, 7, 5, 3 }; //test
    int board[9];
    char ch;
    do {
         input (board);
         if (access(board, Node::goal)) {
```

```
BFS (board);
                std::cout << std::endl;
                int depth = 10;
                std::cout << "depths for DFS: ";</pre>
                std::cin >> depth;
                DFS (board, depth);
                std::cout << std::endl;</pre>
                Astar(board);
                std::cout << std::endl;</pre>
           }
           else
                std::cout << "No solution!" << std::endl;</pre>
           \mathtt{std::cout} \, \mathrel{<\!\!<} \, {\tt "Press 'q' \ to \ exit:"} \, \mathrel{<\!\!<} \, \mathtt{std::endl};
          std::cin.ignore(std::numeric_limits<std::streamsize>::max(), '\n');
     } while (std::cin >> ch && ch != 'q');
}
```