人工智能基础第二次编程

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注: 本次选择的是第1题数独游戏

零、数据维护

使用了一个Sudoku类,实现功能有:从文件中读取初始状态,格式化打印状态,给 出每个空格的可能状态,给出可能状态数最少的空格和可能状态,填充数字到某一格, 判断是否结束。

使用了一个Node类,维护搜索树,功能包括生成子节点,返回搜索到某节点的路径。

还使用若干基础类例如Stack, Queue等。

一、深度优先搜索

根据我的观察,游戏的复杂度应该并不高,因此我首先尝试使用DFS寻找一种可行解,主要逻辑部分的代码如下:

```
# BB、深度优先搜索,适合用于搜一种解,不适合搜索全部解
qu = Stack()
open = Set()
# 维护一些初始化的信息
sudoku = problem
node_start = Node(sudoku.matrix)
qu.push(node_start)
open.add(np.array(node_start.state).tobytes())
# 开始深度优先搜索
while not qu.empty():
    node = qu.pop()
    state = node.state
    actions = sudoku.actions(state)
    for action in actions:
        new_node = node.child_node(sudoku, action)
        bytestate = np.array(new_node.state).tobytes()

if sudoku.is_goal(new_node.state):
        return new_node
    elif not open.find(bytestate):
        # print(new_node.state)
        qu.push(new_node)
        open.add(bytestate)
print("no way")
return 0
```

对于需要求解的六种情况,程序都可快速给出一种可行解:

```
test case 3
Use DFS Search
                                Use DFS Search
DFS Search
                                DFS Search
                                                                DFS Search
                                time cost:0.009000778198242188
                                                                time cost:0.009002685546875
                                                                Original state:
                                                                121310101
                                                                101210101
 test case 4
                                                                 test case ó
Use DFS Search
                                                                Use DFS Search
                                Use DFS Search
DFS Search
                                                                DFS Search
time cost:2.1921226978302
                                                                time cost:0.010996818542480469
                                time cost:0.009068489074707031
                                Original state:
                                                                Original state:
                                                                101010101
```

二、回溯搜索

对于此类问题,我们知道回溯搜索是一种高效的解决办法,于是对于本题我还实现了 回溯搜索算法,与DFS不同,回溯搜索可以高效得求得所有可能解,主要逻辑部分代码如 下:

```
# 每一步查找都加入约束,找可能值最少的点进行推断
# 每个空位可能的action数量记录一下,然后递归推断
# 可以用于搜索所有解
sudoku = problem
pos,num_list = sudoku.solve(sudoku.matrix)
solution = []
if len(num_list)==0:
    return []
for num in num_list:
    new_state = deepcopy(sudoku.matrix)
    new_state[pos[0],pos[1]] = num

if sudoku.is_goal(new_state):
    solution.append(new_state)
else:
    new_problem = Sudoku(new_state)
    solution += BackTracking(new_problem)
return solution
```

在回溯搜索算法中,每一步我都选择可能取值最少的点进行递归搜索,搜索结果如下 图展示,由于解情况较多,此处我仅展示时间和可行解数量,依次有1、1、2、3、3、6种 解。

```
test case 1
Use BackTracking Search
time cost:0.0030384063720703125
solution number:1

test case 2
Use BackTracking Search
time cost:0.0062255859375
solution number:1

test case 3
Use BackTracking Search
time cost:0.006999492645263672
solution number:2

test case 4
Use BackTracking Search
time cost:0.011979103088378906
solution number:3

test case 5
Use BackTracking Search
time cost:0.009999752044677734
solution number:3

test case 6
Use BackTracking Search
time cost:0.021384239196777344
solution number:6
```

由于要求展示搜索结果, 故之后均为使用回溯搜索打印出的所有可行结果:

Use BackTracking Search

Original state:

+---+

| 2 | 3 | 0 | 0 |

+---+

0 0 3 2

+---+---+

+---+

0 | 4 | 2 | 3 |

+---+

time cost: 0.0040051937103271484

solution number:1

solution 1:

+---+

| 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 |

+---+

| 4 | 1 | 3 | 2 |

+---+

3 | 2 | 1 | 4 |

+---+

test case 2

Use BackTracking Search

Original state:

+---+

0 0 0 0

+---+---+

| 4 | 0 | 0 | 3 |

3 | 0 | 1 | 2 |

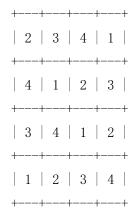
+---+

| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

time cost: 0.008991479873657227

solution number:1

solution 1:



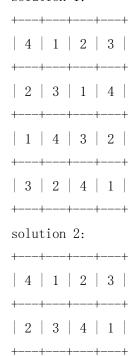
Use BackTracking Search

Original state:

time cost: 0.011000871658325195

solution number: 2

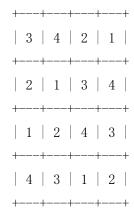
solution 1:



				2			
	3	2	1	++			
		case		++			
				king Search			
Or	igi	inal	sta	te:			
+-			 	++			
				0			
				++			
				++			
	1	0	0	3			
				++			
			'	0			
				++ 016099020016722			
				0169880390167230 her: 3			
	solution number: 3 solution 1:						
				++			
	2	4	3	1			
				++			
		1					
				++			
				++			
	4	3	1	2			
+-		+	 	++			
solution 2:							
				++			
				2			
				++			
				++			
	1	2	4	3			

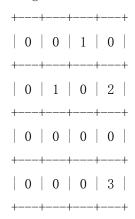
solution 3:

| 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |



Use BackTracking Search

Original state:



time cost: 0.01729607582092285

solution number:3

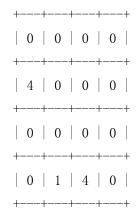
solution 1:

| 4 | 1 | 3 | 2 |

3						
1	2	4	3			
solut	+++ solution 3:					
3	2	1	4			
4	1	3	2			
2	3	4	1			
1			3			
++		++	+			

Use BackTracking Search

Original state:



time cost: 0.03113555908203125

solution number:6

solution 1:

solution 2:

	 					
1	2	3	4			
4	4 3		1			
2	4	1	3			
3	1	4	2			
+++ solution 3: +++						
1	2	3				
4	3	2				
3	4	1				
2	1	4	3			
solu	tion	4:	-			
1	3	2	4			
4	2	1				
2	4	3	1 +			
3	1	4	2			
solu	tion	5:	·+			
1	3	2	++ 4 ++			
4	2	3	1			
2	4	1	3			
+	++		+			

solution 6:

+	 	++
1	3	2 4
+	 	++
4	2	3 1
+	 	++
3	4	1 2
+	 	++
2	1	4 3
+		++

Process finished with exit code 0