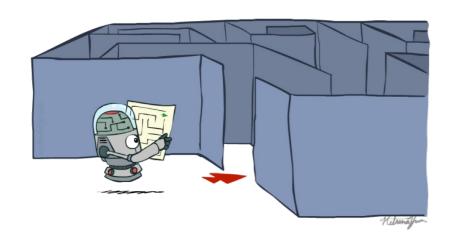
## 3.5 有信息(启发式)搜索策略

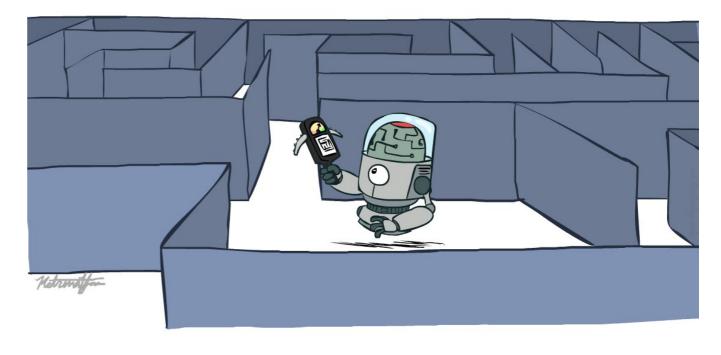


无信息搜索

(除了问题本身外,没有任何额外的信息)

有信息搜索

(除了问题本身外,还有启发式信息)



#### 目录

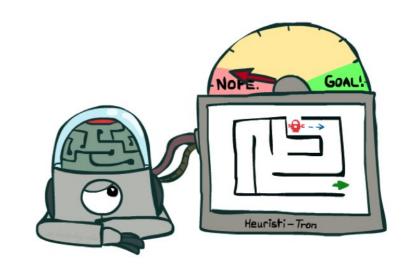
■启发式函数

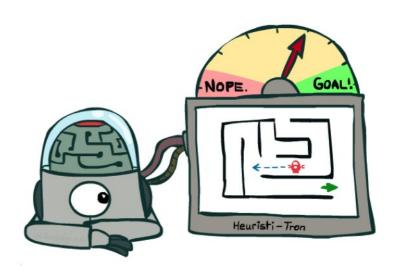
- ■有信息搜索策略
  - 贪婪最佳优先搜索
  - A\* 搜索



#### 最佳优先搜索

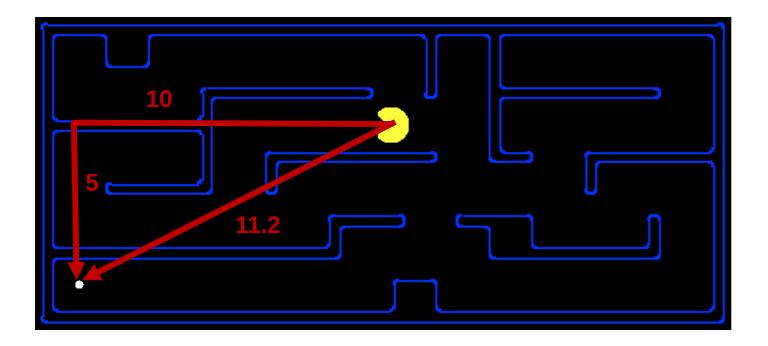
- 想法: 创建一个评估函数 f(n) 用于每个结点
  - 评估"可取性",确定哪个结点最有可能 在通向目标的最佳路径上
  - 搜索策略:优先级队列
  - 扩展最可取的结点,总是选择"最有希望"的结点作为下一个被扩展的结点

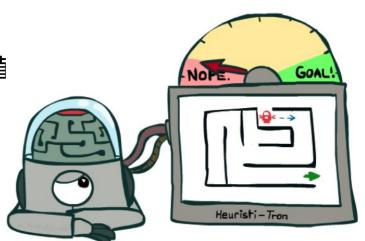


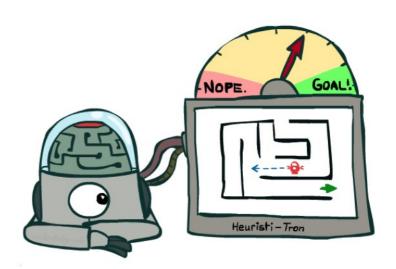


### 启发式函数

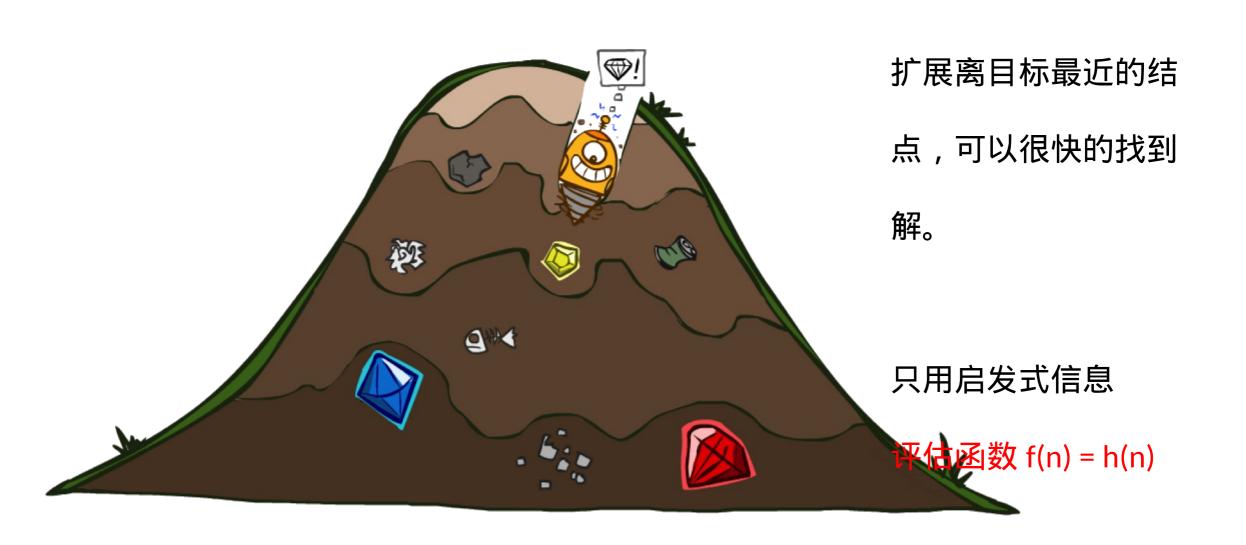
- 评估函数 f(n): 评估结点的"可取性"
- 启发式函数 h(n): 结点 n 到目标 G 的最小代价路径的代价估计值
  - 利用问题的额外信息,由问题而定的函数
  - Examples: Manhattan distance, Euclidean distance for pathing



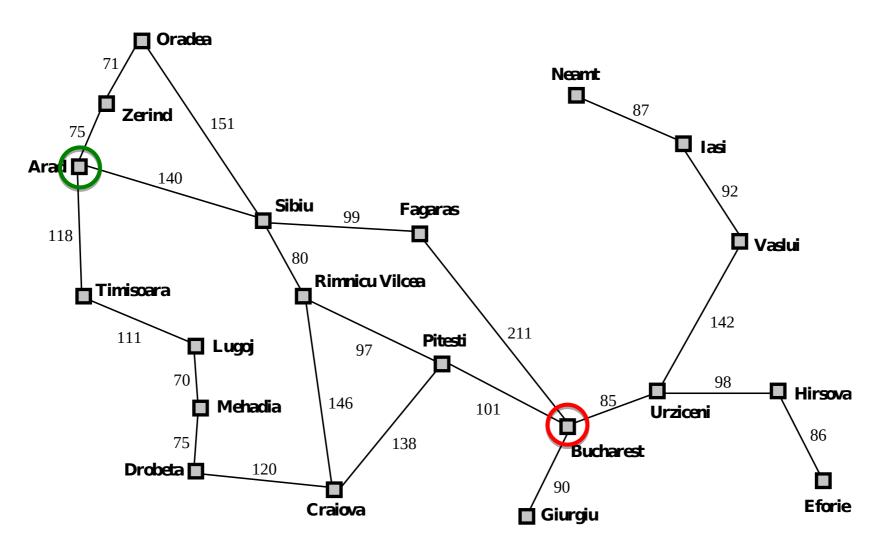




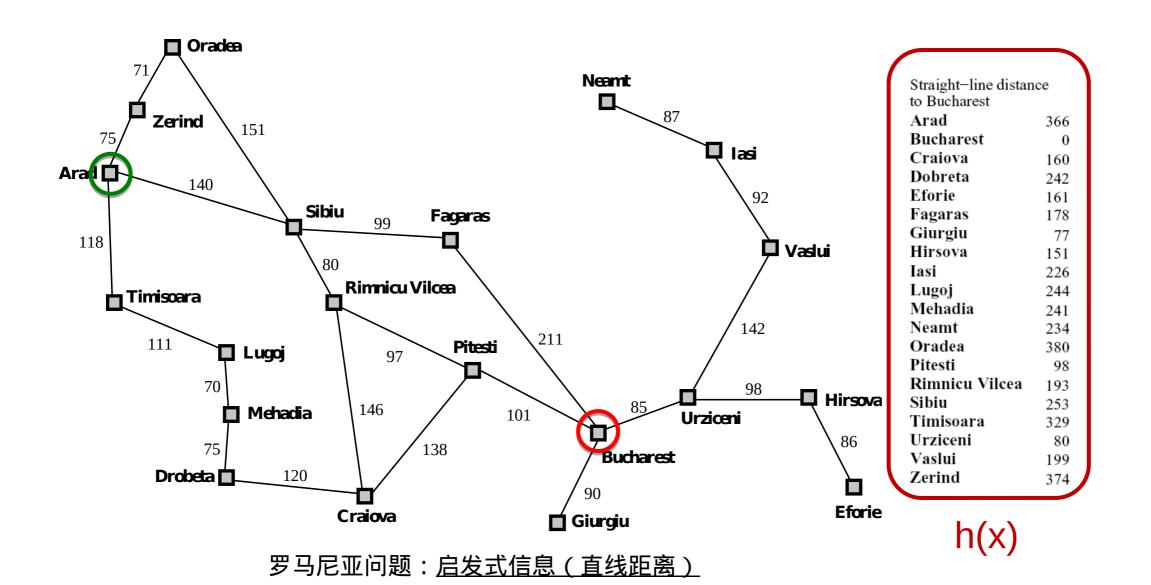
### 贪婪最佳优先搜索



#### Search Example: Romania

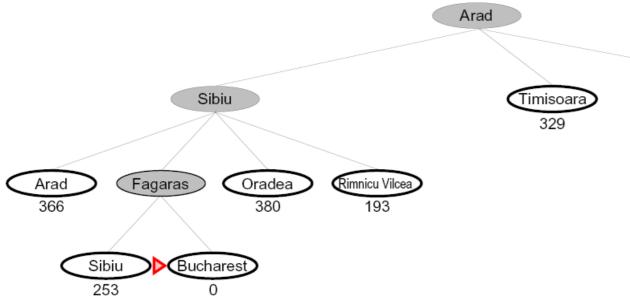


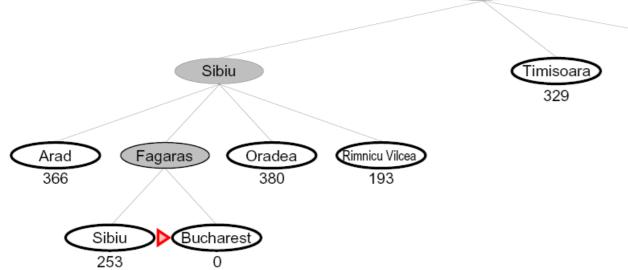
#### Search Example: Romania



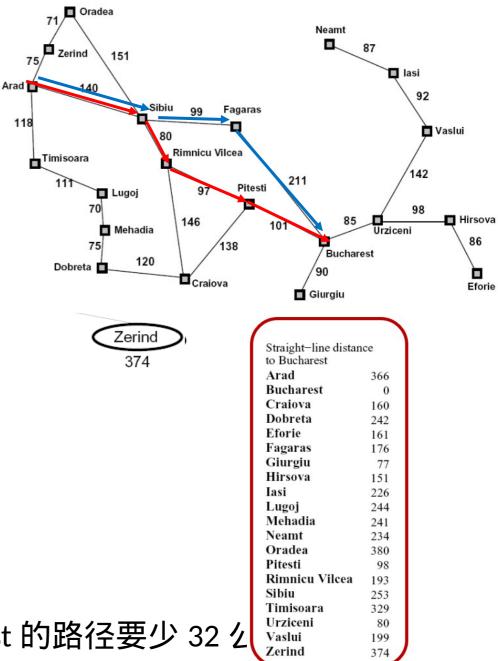
### 贪婪最佳优先搜索

- 贪婪搜索策略:
  - 优先扩展离目标最近的结点



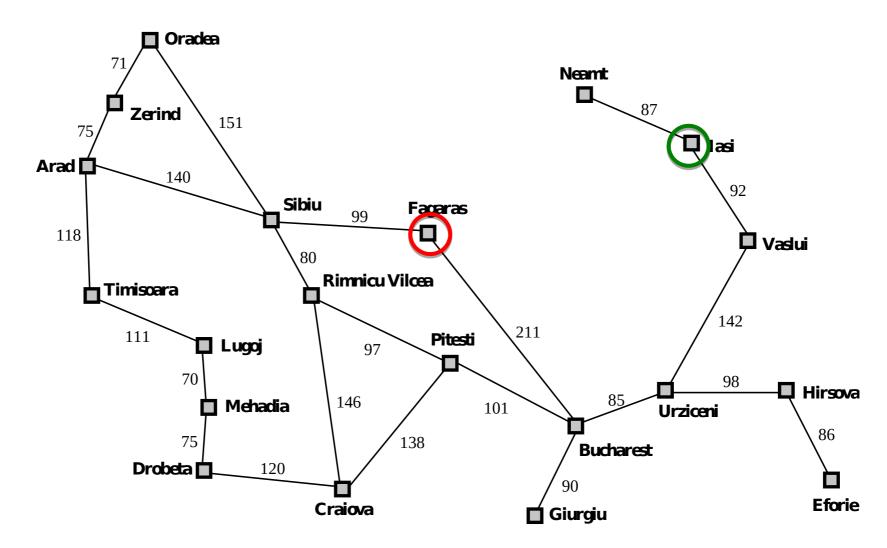


- 并不是最优的
  - 经过 Rimniuc Vilcea 到 Pitesti 到 Bucharest 的路径要少 32 亿



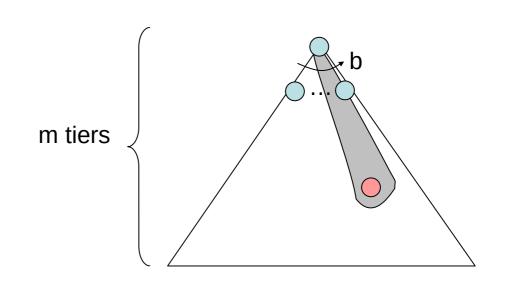
#### 贪婪最佳优先搜索

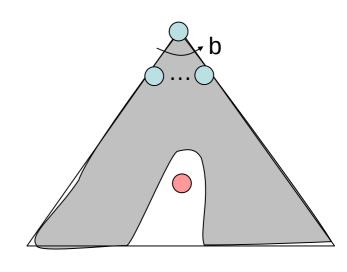




#### 贪婪最佳优先搜索的性能

- 完备性? 否-会陷入死循环
- <u>最优性</u> ? 否
- <u>时间复杂度</u> ? O(b<sup>m</sup>)
- <u>空间复杂度</u> ? O(b<sup>m</sup>)
- 一个好的启发式函数可以有效降低复杂度。





### A\* Search

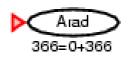


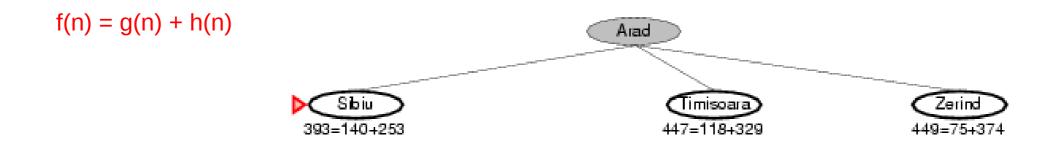
#### A\* 搜索

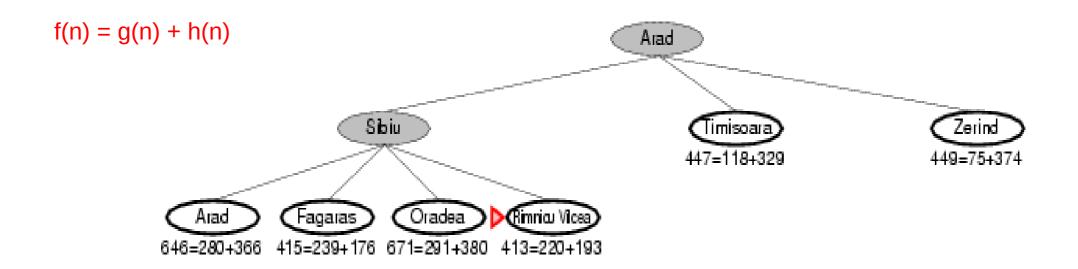
- 思路:避免扩展耗散值已经很大的路径
- 评估函数 f(n) = g(n) + h(n) , 经过结点 n 的最小代价解的估计代价
  - 代价函数 g(n) = 从初始结点 S 到达结点 n 已经花费的代价(实际代价)
  - 启发式函数 h(n) = 从结点 n 到目标结点 G 的最小代价路径的估计值

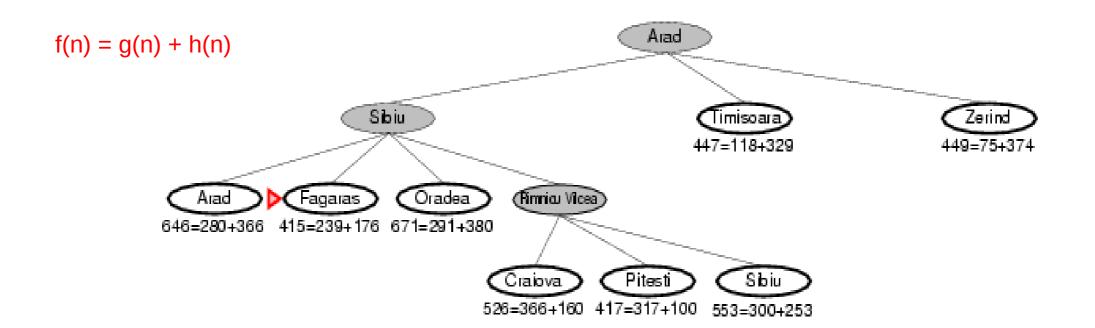
■ 搜索策略:优先级队列,先扩展 f(n)的值最小的结点

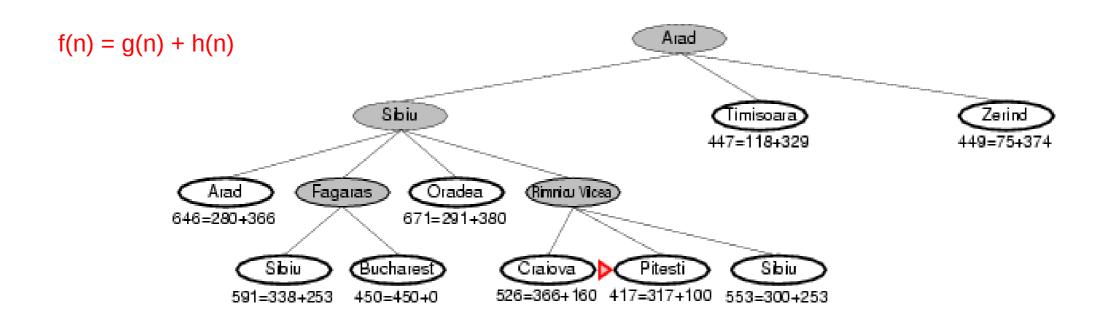
$$f(n) = g(n) + h(n)$$

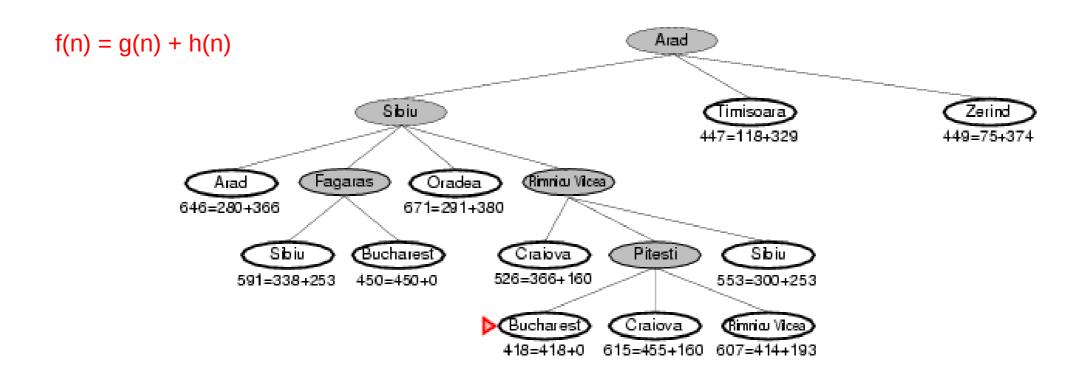






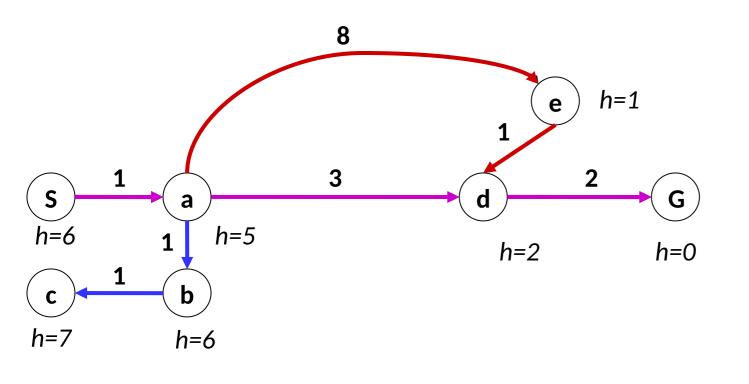




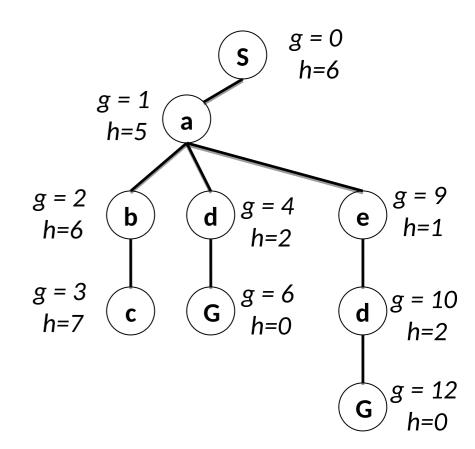


### 课堂练习:UCS 〈Greedy 〈 A\* 搜索

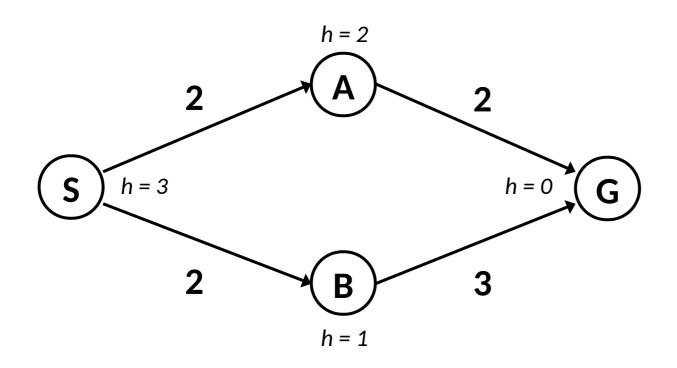
- UCS : backward cost g(n)
- Greedy: forward cost h(n)



■ A\* 搜索: f(n) = g(n) + h(n)



#### When should A\* terminate?



■当目标移除队列时算法终止

#### Is A\* Optimal?

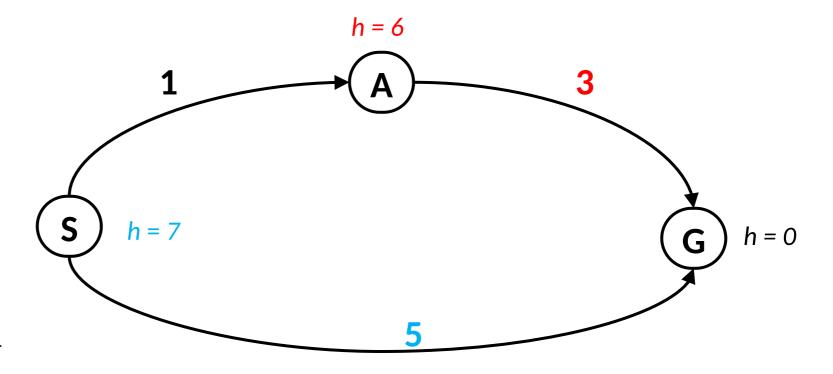
Fringe

**S**(7)

G(5) A(7)

解序列: SG, 耗散: 5

最优解: SAG , 耗散: 4



■ Yes, only if 估计的目标代价 h(n)<= 实际的目标代价 h\*(n)