爬山搜索

例子--八皇后

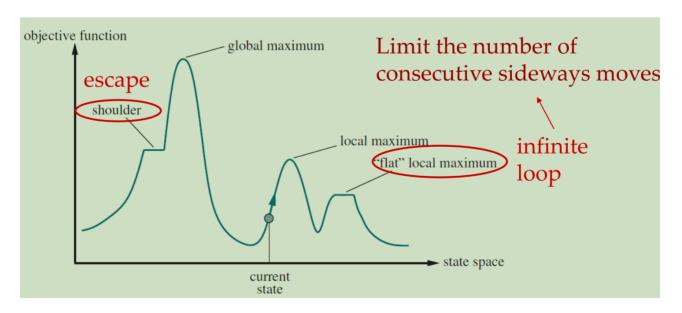
- h: 当前可互相攻击的皇后对数
- 邻域(Neighbor space):在同列内移动一个皇后的下一状态空间,共56个 当前可达到的最优h是12,随机选一个



• 侧向移动:如果允许相同h状态的跳转 (sideway move) ,成功率大大增加,但步数增加

Hill-climbing	Without sideways	With sideways
	move	move
Success rate	14%	94%
Average steps for a success	4 steps	21 steps

算法终止点4个



随机起始--避免局部最优

无限时间一定找到全局最优

• 找到所有最佳邻域再走&找到一个最佳就走

Stochastic hill-climbing: find all better neighbor states, and select one as the next state with probability related to its objective value

First-choice hill-climbing: repeatedly generate neighbor states randomly, and select the first better neighbor as the next state

Can be applied to continuous spaces

可应用于连续空间: 走的时候邻居状态是随机产生的, 不需要遍历所有邻居

模拟退火Simulated annealing

从高温初始值T出发,温度参数不断下降到0时,概率性跳出局部最优

局部束搜索Local BeamSearch

k个初始值,k个邻域中选最好的k的状态

• 只能用于离散空间 (discrete soaces)

和爬山法选k个起始点不同