通識計算機程式設計期末考

6/19/2020

試題共8題,兩面印製20頁,滿分103

- 1.参考圖1的 UML 類別圖,撰寫C#類別 Puck 及應用此一類別的主程式,模仿冰上曲棍球所用圓碟外形球在冰上的移動:(假設 using System; 敘述已經包含於程式之中)
 - (a) 宣告私有成員變數 radius、x、y, 三者都是 float 型別。其中 radius 代表圓碟半徑,(x,y)是球中心的位置座標。(3%)
 - (b) 宣告並實作公有建構式,輸入參數 radius、x、y 為 float 型別,與成員變數同名。 (3%)
 - (c) 宣告並實作公有屬性(property) **Position 及 **Position**, 分別以 get 傳回成員變數 **和 **, 之值。注意不要實作 **set 的部分。 (3%)
 - (d) 宣告並實作私有成員函式 xTranslate,其輸入為 float 參數 delta_x,用以將球中心的 x 座標,平移(translate) delta_x,成為原先的 x 加上 delta_x。這模擬圓碟球沿著 x 方向的運動。用類似的寫法,完成另一私有成員函式 yTranslate,模擬圓碟球沿 y方向的運動。(3%)
 - (e) 宣告並實作公有成員函式 Move,其參數為 x 和 y 方向的速率 x_speed 與 y_speed,以及時間增加量 delta_t。運用中間變數 delta_x = x_speed * delta_t和 delta_y = y_speed * delta_t,配合 函式 xTranslate 和 yTranslate,將圓碟球中心座標由(x, y)移到 (x+delta_x, y+delta_y)。(3%)
 - (f) 撰寫一段主程式,建立一個半徑 1,位在原點的圓碟球物件 puck。接著用一個 for 迴圈,讓迴圈變數 n 由 0 到 2,對應時間從 0 到 2*delta_t,delta_t=0.01。同時使 puck 位置沿x方向,以 1.0 的速率運動(y 方向的速率為 0)。在迴圈內加上 Console.WriteLine 敘述,使程式執行時的螢幕輸出如圖 2 所示。(3%)

Puck

- radius : float
- x : float
- y : float
- + Puck(radius : float, x : float, y : float) : Puck
- + <<pre>+ <<pre>property get>> xPosition() : float
- + <<pre>+ <<pre>property get>> yPosition(): float
- xTranslate(delta_x : float) : void
- yTranslate(delta y : float) : void
- + Move(x_speed : float, y_speed : float, delta_t : float) : void

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```
■ 選取 C:\Progr... — □ ×

n = 0, position =(0.01, 0)

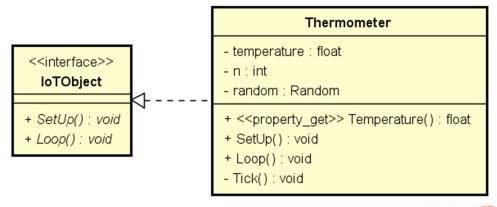
n = 1, position =(0.02, 0)

n = 2, position =(0.03, 0)

按 enter 或 retuen 鍵結束
```

圖 2. 第 1 題程式碼,執行時的主控台螢幕畫面

- 2.参考圖3的 UML 類別圖,撰寫C#介面 IoTObject 與類別 Thermometer 及應用此一類別的主程式,模仿物聯網(Internet of Things, IoT)物件及溫度計: (假設 using System; 叙述已經包含於程式之中)
 - (a) 宣告介面 IoTObject,包含成員函式 SetUp 及 Loop,代表物件建立及連續運作。(3%)
 - (b) 宣告類別 Thermometer,實作介面 IoTObject。同時宣告私有 float 成員變數 temperature、int 成員變數 n、Random 物件 random。 不必實作 Thermometer 的建構式。 (3%)
 - (c) 實作 Thermometer 成員函式 SetUp、Loop、Tick。 SetUp 的實際功能應該包含建立與其他物聯網物件的聯繫,此處我們只在其中初始化random,並設 n = 0。Loop 則應該每隔一個很小的時間間距,就量一次溫度。這裡我們讓它呼叫私有成員函式 Tick,在 Tick 中讓 n 加 1,並且以 random 隨機產生一個溫度,模仿溫度計的運作。(3%)
 - (d) 假設一共擺放 5 個溫度計。寫一個主程式,令 n 由 0 變化到 5,計算並輸出每一個 n 值對應的 5 個溫度計所測溫度的平均。程式執行時的主控台螢幕畫面如圖 4。假定屬性 Temperature 已經寫好。(3%)



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圖 3. 第 2 題概念對應的 UML 類別圖

```
■ 選取 C:\Program Files\dotnet\do... — □ ×

n = 0, average temperature = 30.753561
n = 1, average temperature = 31.517956
n = 2, average temperature = 31.908457
n = 3, average temperature = 29.516592
n = 4, average temperature = 27.552265
按 enter 或 retuen 鍵結束
```

圖 4. 第 2 題程式碼,執行時的主控台螢幕畫面

3.找出以下程式片段之錯誤,說明錯誤原因·並盡量以最簡潔、保留原意·又不易再出錯的方式更正。

```
(a) (3%) 一個語法錯誤
  class StatisticalFunctions {
    public double Normal(double x, double mu, double sigma) {
     double z = (x - mu)/sigma;
     return Math.Exp(-z*z/2.0);
    }
  }
  class Program {
    static void Main(string[] args) {
       double y = StatisticalFunctions.Normal(0.5, 0.0, 1.0);
   }
  }
(b) (3%) 一個語法錯誤
  class IntegerPair {
   private int i1;
   private int i2;
   public IntegerPair(int i1, int i2) {
     this.i1 = i1;
     this.i2 = i2;
   }
   public int Ratio() {
     int result = ((i1 == 0)? 0 : i2/i1);
      return;
   }
```

```
public double Ratio() {
    double result =
       ((i1 == 0)? 0.0 : (double)(i1)/(double)(i2));
     return;
   }
 }
(c) (3%) 一個語法錯誤。
  class Animal {
    private string species;
    public Animal(string species) {
      this.species = species;
    }
  class Ape : Animal {
    private string name;
    public Ape(string name) : base("Primate") {
      this.name = name;
    public void Print() {
      Console.WriteLine(
       "An ape, " + name + ", is of species " + species);
    }
  }
(d) (3%) 一種語義錯誤 (以 Debug.Assert 敘述的要求為準)
  class GameObject {
    private int id;
    public GameObject(){}
    public int ID {
      set {id = value;}
      get {return id;}
   }
   public GameObject(GameObject game_object) {
      id = game_object.id;
   }
 }
```

```
class Program {
   static void Main(string[] args) {
     GameObject go1 = new GameObject();
     go1.ID = 1234;
     GameObject go2 = go1;
     go2.ID = 5678;
     Debug.Assert(go1.ID == 1234);
   }
  }
(e) (3%) 一種語法錯誤
 abstract class Chatbot {
   string message;
   string response;
   abstract public void SpeechToText();
   abstract public void Response();
   abstract public void TextToSpeech();
  class Zenbot : Chatbot {
   public void SpeechToText() {
     Console.Write("Listening to a speaker, and");
     Console.WriteLine("transform the voice into text message");
   }
   public void Response() {
     Console.WriteLine("Generating a response");
   }
   public void TextToSpeech() {
     Console.WriteLine("Transform the response into voice");
   }
  }
```

4. 試寫出下列程式的輸出。本題修改自

https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/minimax-algorithm-in-game-theory-set-3-tic-tac-toe-ai-finding-optimal-move/ (12%)

```
using System;
```

```
namespace Problem4 {
enum Status {
  WIN, LOSE, NEUTRAL
struct Move {
  public int i0;
  public int j0;
  public Move(int i0, int j0) {
   this.i0 = i0;
   this.j0 = j0;
  }
}
class Board {
  private char[,] board;
  public Board() {
   board = new char[3, 3]
     { {' ', ' ', ' '},
       {'', '', ''', '''},
       {' ', ' ', ' '} };
  public bool IsVacant(int i, int j) {
   bool result = (board[i, j] == ' ');
    return result;
  }
  public bool HasVacancies() {
   bool hasVacancies = false;
    for (int i = 0; i < 3; ++i) {
     for (int j = 0; j < 3; ++j) {
       if (board[i, j] == ' ') {
         hasVacancies = true;
         break;
       }
     }
    }
    return hasVacancies;
  }
```

```
public bool PlaceMove(char piece, int i, int j) {
 bool success = false;
 if(IsVacant(i, j)) {
   board[i, j] = piece;
   success = true;
 }
 return success;
public void UndoMove(int i, int j) {
 board[i, j] = ' ';
public Status Check(char piece) {
  Status status = Status.NEUTRAL;
  for(int i = 0; i < 3; ++i) {
     if( (board[i, 0] == board[i, 1]) &&
         (board[i, 1] == board[i, 2]) ) {
      status = (board[i, 0] == piece) ?
        Status.WIN : Status.LOSE;
      break;
     }
   if(status != Status.NEUTRAL) return status;
   for (int j = 0; j < 3; ++j) {
     if( (board[0, j] == board[1, j]) &&
         (board[1, j] == board[2, j]) ) {
      status = (board[0, j] == piece) ?
        Status.WIN : Status.LOSE;
      break;
     }
   if(status != Status.NEUTRAL) return status;
   if( (board[0, 0] == board[1, 1]) &&
        (board[1, 1] == board[2, 2])) {
      status = (board[0, 0] == piece) ?
       Status.WIN : Status.LOSE;
   if(status != Status.NEUTRAL) return status;
```

```
if( (board[0, 2] == board[1, 1]) &&
       (board[1, 1] == board[2, 0]) ) {
     status = (board[0, 2] == piece) ?
      Status.WIN : Status.LOSE;
     return status;
   }
   public int Evaluate(char piece) {
     Status status = Check(piece);
     int score = 0;
     if(status == Status.WIN) {
       score = 10;
     } else if(status == Status.LOSE) {
       score = -10;
     } else {
       score = 0;
     }
      return score;
   }
   public void Display() {
     Console.WriteLine(" 0 1 2 ");
     Console.WriteLine("
                                   ");
     Console.WriteLine("0 {0} | {1} | {2} ",
        board[0, 0], board[0, 1], board[0, 2]);
     Console.WriteLine(" ---+---");
     Console.WriteLine("1 {0} | {1} | {2} ",
        board[1, 0], board[1, 1], board[1, 2]);
     Console.WriteLine(" ---+---");
     Console.WriteLine("2 {0} | {1} | {2} ",
        board[2, 0], board[2, 1], board[2, 2]);
     Console.WriteLine("
                                   ");
   }
class Player {
   private char piece;
   private Board board;
   public Player(char piece, Board board) {
     this.piece = piece;
```

}

```
this.board = board;
}
public char OpponentPiece() {
  char opponent_piece = '0';
 if(piece == '0') {
   opponent piece = 'X';
  }
  return opponent piece;
private int PlayerTurn() {
  int score = board.Evaluate(piece);
  if (score == 10) return score;
  if (score == -10) return score;
  if (!board.HasVacancies()) return 0;
  char opponent_piece = OpponentPiece();
  int best = -1000;
  for (int i = 0; i < 3; ++i) {
   for(int j = 0; j < 3; ++j) {
      bool success = board.PlaceMove(opponent_piece, i, j);
      if(success) {
        Console.Write("player {0}, move ({1}, {2}), ",
         opponent_piece, i, j);
        int opp move val = OpponentTurn();
       best = Math.Max(best, opp_move_val);
       board.UndoMove(i, j);
       Console.WriteLine("move val = " + opp move val);
   }
  }
 return best;
private int OpponentTurn() {
  char opponent_piece = OpponentPiece();
 int score = board.Evaluate(opponent piece);
 return -score;
}
```

```
public Move BestMove() {
     int best val = -1000;
     Move best move = new Move(-1, -1);
     for (int i = 0; i < 3; i++) {
      for (int j = 0; j < 3; j++) {
        bool success = board.PlaceMove(piece, i, j);
        if(success) {
          Console.WriteLine(
            "player {0}, move ({1}, {2})", piece, i, j);
          int move val = PlayerTurn();
          if (move val > best val) {
           best_move = new Move(i, j);
           best val = move val;
          board.UndoMove(i, j);
          Console.WriteLine("player {0}, move val = {1} ",
           piece, move_val);
          Console.WriteLine();
       }
      }
    }
    return best move;
  }
}
class Program {
   static void Main(string[] args) {
     Board board = new Board();
     Player player X = new Player('X', board);
     board.PlaceMove('X', 0, 0);
     board.PlaceMove('0', 1, 1);
     board.PlaceMove('X', 1, 2);
     board.PlaceMove('0', 1, 0);
     board.PlaceMove('X', 0, 2);
     board.Display();
     board.PlaceMove('0', 0, 1);
     board.Display();
     Move best move = player X.BestMove();
     board.PlaceMove('X', best_move.i0, best_move.j0);
```

```
Console.WriteLine("Best move for player X is ({0}, {1}) ",
                best_move.i0, best_move.j0);
           Console.WriteLine();
           board.Display();
           Console.WriteLine("按 enter 或 retuen 鍵結束");
           Console.ReadLine();
         }
       }
5. 試寫出下列程式的輸出。本題修改自
  https://docs.microsoft.com/zh-tw/archive/msdn-magazine/2019/may/test-run-
  weighted-k-nn-classification-using-csharp (12%)
   using System;
  namespace Problem5 {
    struct FeatureSpacePoint {
      public int feature1;
      public int feature2;
      public FeatureSpacePoint(int feature1, int feature2) {
        this.feature1 = feature1;
        this.feature2 = feature2;
      }
    struct Data {
      public int feature1;
      public int feature2;
      public int label;
      public Data(int feature1, int feature2, int label) {
        this.feature1 = feature1;
        this.feature2 = feature2;
        this.label = label;
      }
    class BinaryClassifier {
      int n_data;
      int k;
      Data[] data set;
```

```
public BinaryClassifier(int k) {
 this.k = k;
public void Train(Data[] data) {
 n data = data.Length;
 data_set = new Data [n data];
 for(int n = 0; n < n_data; ++n) {</pre>
   data set[n].feature1 = data[n].feature1;
   data set[n].feature2 = data[n].feature2;
   data_set[n].label = data[n].label;
 }
}
public int
 ManhattanDistance(FeatureSpacePoint item, Data data) {
 int dist = Math.Abs(item.feature1 - data.feature1) +
            Math.Abs(item.feature2 - data.feature2);
 return dist;
}
public void ComputeDistancesAndSetLabels(
 FeatureSpacePoint item, int[] distances, int[] labels) {
   for(int n = 0; n < n_{data}; ++n) {
     distances[n] = ManhattanDistance(item, data set[n]);
     labels[n] = data set[n].label;
   }
 }
 private int Vote(int[] distances, int[] labels) {
   Array.Sort(distances, labels);
   for (int n = 0; n < k; ++n) {
     Console.WriteLine("distance[{0}] = {1}", n, distances[n]);
     Console.WriteLine("corresponsing label = " + labels[n]);
     Console.WriteLine();
   }
   int n label 0 = 0;
   int n label 1 = 0;
   for(int n = 0; n < k; ++n) {
     if(labels[n] == 0) {
      ++n label 0;
     } else {
```

```
++n label 1;
     }
   }
   Console.WriteLine(
     "number of category 0 points is " + n_label_0);
   Console.WriteLine(
     "number of category 1 points is " + n_label_1);
   Console.WriteLine();
   int label = (n label 0 > n label 1) ? 0 : 1;
   return label;
 }
 public int Category(FeatureSpacePoint item) {
   int[] distances = new int[n data];
   int[] labels = new int[n data];
   ComputeDistancesAndSetLabels(item, distances, labels);
   int label = Vote(distances, labels);
   return label;
 }
}
class Program {
 static void Main(string[] args) {
   Data[] data = new Data[10];
   data[0] = new Data(2, 4, 0);
   data[1] = new Data(3, 3, 0);
   data[2] = new Data(3, 5, 0);
   data[3] = new Data(4, 1, 0);
   data[4] = new Data(4, 7, 1);
   data[5] = new Data(5, 2, 0);
   data[6] = new Data(6, 6, 1);
   data[7] = new Data(7, 8, 1);
   data[8] = new Data(8, 5, 1);
   data[9] = new Data(8, 7, 1);
   BinaryClassifier cls = new BinaryClassifier(3);
   cls.Train(data);
   FeatureSpacePoint item1 = new FeatureSpacePoint(4, 6);
   Console.WriteLine("item1 = ({0}, {1})",
     item1.feature1, item1.feature2);
   int label1 = cls.Category(item1);
```

```
Console.WriteLine("classified as category " + label1);
Console.WriteLine();
FeatureSpacePoint item2 = new FeatureSpacePoint(6, 3);
Console.WriteLine("item2 = ({0}, {1})",
    item2.feature1, item2.feature2);
int label2 = cls.Category(item2);
Console.WriteLine("classified as category " + label2);
Console.WriteLine();
Console.WriteLine("按 enter 或 retuen 鍵結束");
Console.ReadLine();
}
}
```

6.依據以下描述,完成某一 Unity C# 腳本程式。 (6%)

程式描述:如圖 5,已建立好一個正方形碟狀物,稱為 Robot,代表第 7 題所討論的簡化吸塵器機器人(vacuum cleaner robot)。試撰寫其對應 C# 腳本,讓此一碟狀物,啟動遊戲後,如圖 6 所示,沒有外加推拉力量,仍能以設定的速率參數 speed,自行沿 x 軸(橫向)移動。

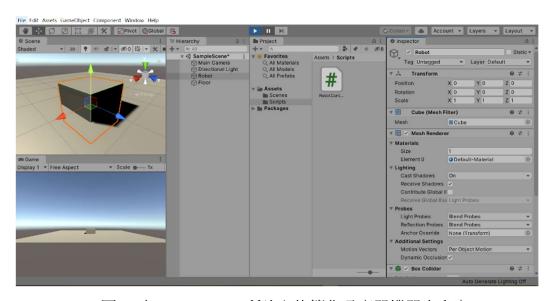


圖 5. 在 Unity Editor 所建立的簡化吸塵器機器人內容

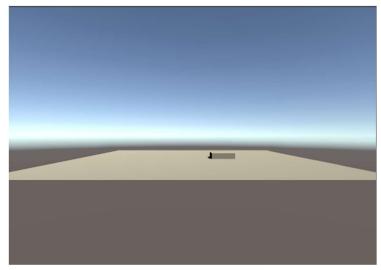


圖 6. 第 6 題程式執行時的畫面截圖。圖中方塊會自行往右移動。

加入 Robot 的原始 Unity C# 腳本框架 RobotController.cs 如下,請加入必要的敘述。

```
using System.Collections;
using System.Collections.Generic;
using UnityEngine;

public class RobotController : MonoBehaviour
{
    // Start is called before the first frame update
    void Start()
    {
        // Update is called once per frame
        void Update()
        {
          }
    }
}
```

提示: Unity scene 中的每一個物件,都具備 Transform 元件 (component,類似成員物件),用來平移 (translate)、旋轉 (rotate)、縮放 (scale) 物件位置或外形。在 Unity 的說明文件

https://docs.unity3d.com/ScriptReference/Transform.Translate.html · **Translate** 的 API 說明如圖 7 · 提供參考。

Transform.Translate

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```
public void Translate(float x, float y, float z);
public void Translate(float x, float y, float z, <u>Space</u> relativeTo = Space.Self);
```

Description

Moves the transform by x along the x axis, y along the y axis, and z along the z axis.

If relativeTo is left out or set to <u>Space.Self</u> the movement is applied relative to the transform's local axes. (the x, y and z axes shown when selecting the object inside the Scene View.) If relativeTo is <u>Space.World</u> the movement is applied relative to the world coordinate system.

```
using UnityEngine;
using System.Collections;

public class ExampleClass : MonoBehaviour
{
    void Update()
    {
        // Move the object forward along its z axis 1 unit/second.
        transform.Translate(0, 0, Time.deltaTime);

        // Move the object upward in world space 1 unit/second.
        transform.Translate(0, Time.deltaTime, 0, Space.World);
    }
}
```

圖 7. Unity 對於 **Transform.Translate** 的說明文件。取自 https://docs.unity3d.com/ScriptReference/Transform.Translate.html

7. 掃地機器人如 Roomba® (圖 8),已經是相當普遍的小家電了。其實掃地機器人是一個自動行走的真空吸塵器,所以稱為真空吸塵器機器人(Vacuum Cleaner Robot)比較適當。學術界關於這種單純用途機器人的討論,手邊資料顯示最早可能是源自 S. Russell and Peter Norvig, Artificial Intelligence: A Modern Approach, Prentice-Hall Inc., New Jersey, USA, 1995. 一書第 2 章的習題及第 3 章的討論。該書後來的版本,相關的討論就刪減甚多了。在 Russel 與 Norvig 的書中,特別指出此種簡化的真空吸塵器機器人,關鍵的問題是路徑搜尋(route finding);與一些

學術與實際世界中的重要問題密切相關,例如旅行銷售員問題(travelling salesperson problem),超大型積體電路佈局(VLSI layout),一般機器人導航(robot navigation)、工廠機器人產品組裝(assembly sequencing)等。

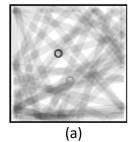


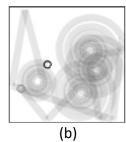
圖 8. 真空吸塵器機器人 Roomba。取自

https://shopping.udn.com/mall/cus/cat/Cc1c02.do?dc_cargxuid_0=U010396697&gclid=CjwKCAjw26H3BRB2EiwAy32zheCKFCWC3n8z5RU-Wbnuh-6UP6YUXg4HfbxnWn20vPJ8KGOuy2CxnBoCHnYQAvD BwE

顯然,產品化的真空吸塵器機器人,需要處理的實際問題,相當麻煩瑣碎。我們這裡聚焦到先前所說的路徑搜尋問題,其他的技術細節省略。有興趣可以參考 https://www.cnet.com/news/appliance-science-how-robotic-vacuums-navigate/以及 https://robotics.stackexchange.com/questions/628/what-algorithm-should-i-implement-to-program-a-room-cleaning-robot 和 https://www.techhive.com/article/3281014/how-a-robot-vacuum-navigates-your-home.html 的概略說明。

對於真空吸塵器機器人的路徑規劃(path planning)演算法的介紹與比較,在 T. Edwards 和 J. Sörme 的學士學位論文 *A Comparison of Path Planning Algorithms for Robotic Vacuum Cleaners*, KTH Royal Institute of Technology, School of Electrical Engineering and Computer Science, Stockholm, Sweden, 2018. (https://kth.diva-portal.org/smash/get/diva2:1214422/FULLTEXT01.pdf) 有較為簡單清楚的解說。該論文將真空吸塵器機器人的路徑規劃演算法分成三類:隨機亂步(random walk based algorithm)、螺旋(spiral algorithm)、蛇狀 (snaking and wall follow algorithm),其概念如圖 9 所示。





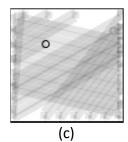


圖 9. 真空吸塵器機器人的路徑規劃: (a) random walk (b) spiral (c) snaking。取自 T. Edwards and J. Sörme, *A Comparison of Path Planning Algorithms for Robotic Vacuum Cleaners*, KTH Royal Institute of Technology, School of Electrical Engineering and Computer Science, Stockholm, Sweden, 2018. (https://kth.divaportal.org/smash/get/diva2:1214422/FULLTEXT01.pdf)

這樣的路徑規劃,還是複雜了一點。所以我們進一步簡化:

- 1) 機器人外形改為正方形碟狀。
- 2) 房間設為矩形,四面牆分別在東(East·x 軸正向)、西(West·x 軸負向)、南 (South·z 軸負向)、北(North·z 軸正向)。房間西南角設為座標系原點(所以地板上任一點的x,z 座標均為正)。注意,為配合第 6 題的 Unity 程式,此處使用 x-z-y 的左手座標系。
- 3) 房間地板依照機器人形狀,劃分為 n_rows 乘 n_columns 個小方格(cell)。 東西向的格子構成列(row),南北向的格子構成行(column)。
- 4) 房間內無家俱,且每一小格均在「髒」(dirty)的狀態。機器人在某個小方格 吸地(suck)後,那個小方格的狀態就改為「清潔」(clean)。
- 5) 機器人的頭部指向(heading),限制為東、西、南、北四個方向。
- 6) 機器人頭部有一個感知器(sensor),可以判斷頭部指向的下一個 cell,是否在牆外,亦即:下一步會不會撞到牆。
- 7) 機器人可以執行的動作包括: 感知障礙物(obstacle sensed)、前進(move)、吸地(suck)、原地左轉(turn left)、原地右轉(turn right)、原地迴轉(reverse)。
- 8) 機器人可以知道自己的位置座標(position)。

接著,要比較兩種機器人的清潔能力。假定兩種機器人,分別採用簡化的 random walk 及 snaking 演算法。令 n_rows = n_columns = 10,讓兩種機器人中心位置都 從座標(5.5,5.5)開始運作,觀察機器人移動(move)100 次之後,狀態為「清潔」的 方格數佔全部方格數的比例,據此判斷何種路徑搜尋的演算法較佳。

簡化 random walk 及 snaking 在每一回合的演算法如下:

```
演算法 random walk
while ObstacleSensed {
    m = a new random integer
    if m % 2 == 0 {
        TurnRight
    } else {
        TurnLeft
    }
}
Move
Suck
```

要點是碰到障礙時·隨機決定左右轉·否則就依原來方向直走。典型的機器人中心路徑如圖 10(a),顯然碰到牆後,就只能貼著牆壁走,沒有甚麼效率。

演算法 snaking if !ObstacleSensed{ Move Suck } else { if last turn == RIGHT { TurnLeft last turn = LEFT } else { TurnRight last_turn = RIGHT if !ObstacleSensed { Move Suck if last turn == RIGHT { TurnRight last turn = RIGHT } else { TurnLeft last_turn = LEFT } } else { // last_turn does not matter Reverse

重點是需轉彎時,除非迴轉,要參考前一次是向左轉,還是向右轉。典型機器人中心路徑如圖 $10(\mathbf{b})$,效率比 $\mathbf{random\ walk\ }$ 高很多。

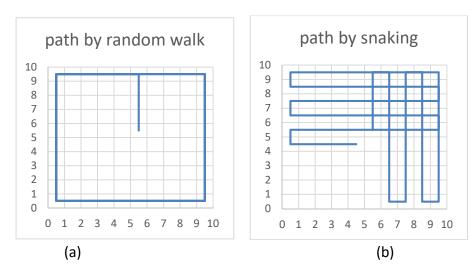


圖 10. 機器人中心移動路徑。(a) random walk。(b) snaking。

本題希望你參照以上說明,完成並測試兩種機器人模擬的效能。程式執行時的主控台畫面,應如圖 11 所示。



圖 11. 第 7 題程式執行時的主控台螢幕畫面示意

本題滿分 25 分,全部程式集中寫成一個大 Main 函式,不區分其他函式者,最高得 18 分;善用函式者,最高得 20 分;能利用虛擬碼或 UML 類別圖思考,適當劃分類別(class)者,最高得 22 分;善用類別繼承與多型(polymorphism)者,最高得 25 分。 (25%)

8. 請寫下本課程教學「待改進」之處及改進方法建議。 (3%)