

A star 算法

1. 广度优先 (Breadth list)

逐点扩散

2. Dijkstra 算法

Node 移动代价的优先队列

3. Best First

Node 到终点的距离做为优先级 (简单, path 不是最优)

4. A*

Node 先搜索后优先级

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

$F = G + H$ 每个 Node 都包括

\downarrow \downarrow \downarrow heuristic distance [current node] [end node]

\downarrow \downarrow distance [current node] [start node]

the total cost

待遍历 open-set \supseteq close-set

Step1: 初始化 open-set, close-set 起点添加到列表

Steps: Openlist 找最小的 lower F. 优先级最高. node-n

2-1 node-n 终点

从 node-n 回溯 parent Node \rightarrow Path.

2-2 node-n 非终点

2-2-1 node-n 从 Open-set \rightarrow Close-set

2-2-2 node-n 找 adjacent Nodes

A. node-adjacent 在 close-set 中:

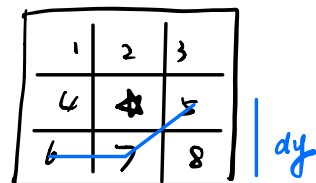
Skip, 选取下一个 node-adjacent.

B. 不在 OpenSet 中:

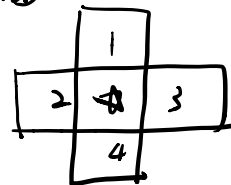
node-adjacent. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{parent-node} \quad \text{node-n} \\ F = G + H \\ \text{放入 Open-set} \end{array} \right.$

H 要比实际距离小, 能才找到最短路径.
据想的是本图

对角距离



曼哈顿距离



dx

$$dx = \text{abs}(\text{Node.x} - \text{goal.x})$$

$$dy = \text{abs}(\text{Node.y} - \text{goal.y})$$

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$$dy = \text{abs}(\text{Node.y} - \text{goal.y})$$

$$\text{Cost} = \alpha * (dx + dy)$$

$$dx + dy + \sqrt{2} \min(dx, dy) - 2 \min(dx, dy)$$

self.cost 给一个大数.

A* map

row, col 看成 Node 坐标

map function 判断是否有 obstacles

{ open-list

Node 父 Node

close-list

邻接点

① parent-Node 从 open-set \rightarrow close-set

② adjacent-nodes

a. 是否有效. b. 是否 close-set

c. 如果不在 open-set 则

adjacent-node.parent

p.cost : $f(n) = g(n) + h(n)$

放入 open-set 则