第一次作业(搜索问题)

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本次作业需独立完成,不允许任何形式的抄袭行为,如被发现会有相应惩罚。在上方修改你的姓名 学号,说明你同意本规定。

问题 0: 引入(30分)

- 1. 最短路径问题(12分)
- a. 回答问题(2 分)

$$\mathcal{D}_1 \circ d_{v_1}(v_2) = d_{v_1}(v_2) = 10$$

b. 证明(2分)

若 $\mathcal{D}_k \circ d_s(v_k) = min_{v \in V - \{v_0, \dots v_{k-1}\}} \{d_s(v) + w_{vv_k}\} \neq d_s(v_k) = min_{v \in V} \{d_s(v) + w_{vv_k}\},$ 则 $\exists h \in \{v_{k+1}, v_{k+2}, \dots, v_n\}$,使得 $\mathcal{D}_k \circ d(v_k) = d_s(h) \leqslant d_s(v_k)$,即 h 是到 s 第 k 近点,与假设矛盾。

c. 证明(4分)

k=0 时显然成立。

设 k-1 时成立,即 $\mathcal{D}_{k-1} \circ d(v_{k-1}) \leqslant min_{v \in V - \{v_0, \dots v_{k-2}\}} d(v)$,

假如 $\mathcal{D}_k \circ d(v_k) > min_{v \in V - \{v_0, \dots v_{k-1}\}} d(v)$,则 $\exists h, j \in \{v_0, v_1, \dots, v_{k-1}\}$,并在 $d_s(h) + d_h(v_k) > d_s(j) + d_j(v_k)$ 时将 $d_s(v_k)$ 更新为 $d_s(h) + d_h(v_k)$,与假设矛盾。

d. 回答问题(2 分)

 \mathcal{D}_k 表示选取 $min_{v \in V - \{v_0, \dots v_{k-1}\}} d(v)$ 对应的点作为 v_k ,并用 v_k 更新 $d(v), v \in V - \{v_0, \dots v_k\}$ 。算符 每作用一次就将未求得最短路径的点集减少一个,直到所有点都求得最短路径。该算符的本质思想是使 d(v) 逐渐减小到 $d_s(v)$ 。

e. 证明(2分)

若 $d_s(u) \neq min_{v \in V} \{d_s(v) + w_{vu}\}$,

则设 $d_s(u) = l_s(v) + w_{vu}$, 其中 $l_s(v)$ 是 s 到 v 的一条非最短路径,

又因为 $l_s(v) + w_{vu} > d_s(v) + w_{vu}$,所以 $l_s(v) + w_{vu}$ 不是 s 到 u 的最短路径,与假设矛盾。 $\exists v_1 \in V$,使得 $d_s(u) = d_s(v_1) + w_{v_1u} > min_{v \in V} \{d_s(v) + w_{vu}\} = d_1$,即 $d_s(u)$ 不是最短路径长度,与假设矛盾。

2.A* 算法, 判断对错并说明原因(10分)

- a 正确,因为 Dijkstra 算法就是不考虑启发函数下的 A* 算法。
- b 正确,因为 h(u) 可能会影响要选择哪一个点,进而影响 d(u) 的更新。
- c 错误,因为 d(u) 都是基于各点之间的距离来更新的,因此即使用了 h(u) 也不存在某个 d(u) 不是某条路径长度的情况。
- d 正确,使用优先队列(通常是二叉堆)取每个节点的时间复杂度是 O(logn),所以总时间复杂度是 O(nlogn),对所有节点则为 O(nlogn),边数为 m,所以总时间复杂度是 O(nlogn+m)。
- e 正确,因为若 $d_s(u) + h(u) \leq d_s(v) + h(v) \rightarrow d_s(u) \leq d_s(v)$,则 h(u) 对选点的判断没有影响,即选点顺序和 Dijikstra 算法一样。

3. 网格城市(8分)

a. 回答问题(8分)

 $m\geqslant 0$ 时,最低成本路线唯一,即先 y 轴从原点走到 (0,n),再从 (0,n) 走到 (m,n),最低成本为 $|n|+m+\frac{(1+m)m}{2}=|n|+\frac{(3+m)m}{2}$ 。

m < 0 时,最低成本路线不唯一,只需做到总步数为 |n| + |m| 即可,最低成本为 |n| + |m|。

问题 1: 查找最短路径(12分)

a. 代码实现 ShortestPathProblem 部分(8分)

```
class ShortestPathProblem(SearchProblem):
    """The illustration and __init___ part is ommited here."""
    def startState(self) -> State:
        # BEGIN_YOUR_CODE (our solution is 1 line of code, but don't worry if you
            deviate from this)
        return State(location=self.startLocation, memory=None)
        # END_YOUR_CODE
    def isEnd(self, state: State) -> bool:
        # BEGIN_YOUR_CODE (our solution is 1 line of code, but don't worry if you
           deviate from this)
       return self.endTag in self.cityMap.tags[state.location]
        # END_YOUR_CODE
    def successorsAndCosts(self, state: State) -> List[Tuple[str, State, float]]:
        # BEGIN_YOUR_CODE (our solution is 7 lines of code, but don't worry if you
           deviate from this)
        successors = []
        for neighbor, cost in self.cityMap.distances[state.location].items():
```

new_state = State(location=neighbor, memory=None)
 successors.append((neighbor, new_state, cost))
return successors
END_YOUR_CODE

b. 路线可视化(4分)

1. 比较有趣的路线

```
startLocation = "8763079035"
endTag = "label=6107399985"
```



图 1: 比较有趣的路线

这条路线从校园的西北角穿到东南角, 经过的地点比较多。

2. 比较短而无聊的路线

```
startLocation = "8763079035"
endTag = "entrance=yes"
```



图 2: 比较短而无聊的路线

这条路线从校园西北角通到有入口的地方,比较短,但确实符合要求,如果我希望去更远处的入口, 应该换一个更特别的标签来建模。

问题 2: 查找带无序途径点的最短路径(20分)

a. 代码实现 WaypointsShortestPathProblem 部分(12 分)

```
class WaypointsShortestPathProblem(SearchProblem):
    """The illustration and __init___ part is ommited here."""
    def startState(self) -> State:
        # BEGIN_YOUR_CODE (our solution is 1 line of code, but don't worry if you
           deviate from this)
       return State(location=self.startLocation, memory=frozenset())
        # END_YOUR_CODE
    def isEnd(self, state: State) -> bool:
        # BEGIN_YOUR_CODE (our solution is 5 lines of code, but don't worry if you
           deviate from this)
       return self.endTag in self.cityMap.tags[state.location] and all(tag in state.
           memory for tag in self.waypointTags)
        # END_YOUR_CODE
    def successorsAndCosts(self, state: State) -> List[Tuple[str, State, float]]:
        # BEGIN_YOUR_CODE (our solution is 17 lines of code, but don't worry if you
           deviate from this)
        successors = []
        for nextLocation, distance in self.cityMap.distances[state.location].items():
            memory = set(state.memory)
            for tag in self.cityMap.tags[state.location]:
                if tag in self.waypointTags:
```

memory.add(tag)

```
new_state = State(location=nextLocation, memory=frozenset(memory))
successors.append((nextLocation,new_state,distance))
return successors
# END_YOUR_CODE
```

b. 回答问题(4 分)

 $n2^k$,k 个标签的集合有 2^k 种可能状态,当每个点都遍历所有可能状态时即 UCS 可访问的最大状态数。

c. 可视化(4分)

```
startLocation = "8763079035"
endTag = "label=6107399985"
```



图 3: 1b 中第一条路线

```
waypointTags = ["crossing=uncontrolled", "bicycle=yes", "foot=yes", "kerb=lowered", "
    traffic_sign=stop"]
```

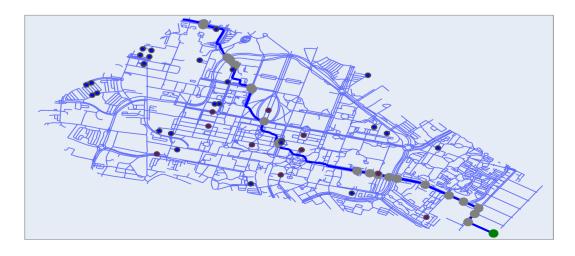


图 4: 1b 中第一条路线加了途径点后的结果

这张图的路径经过了指定的途径点,使得路径比 1b 的更长,但能去到更多地方。

问题 3: 使用 A* 算法加快搜索速度(28 分)

a. 代码实现 aStarReduction 的 NewSearchProblem 部分(8分)

```
def aStarReduction(problem: SearchProblem, heuristic: Heuristic) -> SearchProblem:
    class NewSearchProblem(SearchProblem):
        def startState(self) -> State:
            # BEGIN_YOUR_CODE (our solution is 1 line of code, but don't worry if you
               deviate from this)
            return problem.startState()
            # END_YOUR_CODE
        def isEnd(self, state: State) -> bool:
            # BEGIN_YOUR_CODE (our solution is 1 line of code, but don't worry if you
               deviate from this)
            return problem.isEnd(state)
            # END_YOUR_CODE
        def successorsAndCosts(self, state: State) -> List[Tuple[str, State, float]]:
            # BEGIN_YOUR_CODE (our solution is 8 lines of code, but don't worry if you
               deviate from this)
            successors = []
            for action, nextState, cost in problem.successorsAndCosts(state):
                newCost = cost + heuristic.evaluate(nextState) - heuristic.evaluate(
                successors.append((action, nextState, newCost))
            return successors
            # END_YOUR_CODE
   return NewSearchProblem()
```

b. 代码实现 StraightLineHeuristic 部分(8 分)

```
class StraightLineHeuristic(Heuristic):
    def __init__(self, endTag: str, cityMap: CityMap):
        self.endTag = endTag
       self.cityMap = cityMap
        # Precompute
        # BEGIN_YOUR_CODE (our solution is 5 lines of code, but don't worry if you
           deviate from this)
        self.end_locations = []
        for location, tags in self.cityMap.tags.items():
            if self.endTag in tags:
                self.end_locations.append(location)
        # END_YOUR_CODE
    def evaluate(self, state: State) -> float:
        # BEGIN_YOUR_CODE (our solution is 6 lines of code, but don't worry if you
            deviate from this)
        distances = []
        for end_location in self.end_locations:
            distance = computeDistance(self.cityMap.geoLocations[state.location], self.
                cityMap.geoLocations[end_location])
            distances.append(distance)
        return min(distances) if distances else 0
        # END_YOUR_CODE
```

c. 代码实现 NoWaypointsHeuristic 部分(12 分)

```
class NoWaypointsHeuristic(Heuristic):
    def __init__(self, endTag: str, cityMap: CityMap):
        # Precompute
        # BEGIN_YOUR_CODE (our solution is 25 lines of code, but don't worry if you
            deviate from this)
        self.endTag = endTag
        self.cityMap = cityMap
        self.locations = list(self.cityMap.geoLocations.keys())
        self.end_locations = [location for location, tags in self.cityMap.tags.items()
            if self.endTag in tags]
        self.shortest_paths = {}
        for location1 in self.end_locations:
            problem = ShortestPathProblem(location1, "label=0", cityMap)
            ucs = UniformCostSearch()
            ucs.solve(problem)
            for location2, cost in ucs.pastCosts.items():
                self.shortest_paths[(location2, location1)] = cost
```

```
# END_YOUR_CODE

def evaluate(self, state: State) -> float:
    # BEGIN_YOUR_CODE (our solution is 1 line of code, but don't worry if you
         deviate from this)
    distances = [self.shortest_paths[(state.location, end_location)] for
        end_location in self.end_locations]
    return min(distances) if distances else 0
# END_YOUR_CODE
```

反馈(10分)

- 这次作业花了几天的空闲时间,主要用于看代码和思考 3c。看代码的过程感觉比较困难,可能是因为内容比较多,但看明白后做得就很快了。3c 的想法过于巧妙,很难想到;
- 感觉上课时讲得比较快,不太好消化,课后还要自己学很久,而且自己对相关代码也不够熟练。