

Lab1实验报告

实验内容

本次实验有2个部分，分别是Search和Multiagent。Search的目标是吃豆人仅仅是寻找食物；Multiagent的目标是吃完所有食物，同时避开鬼。Search部分需要实现BFS算法和A*算法。Multiagent部分需要实现minimax算法和alpha-beta剪枝。

实验环境

python3.6.13 环境， VSCode.

实验过程

BFS算法

- 算法设计
广度优先搜索，使用队列。

```
while not frontier.isEmpty(): #队列不空
    state, prev_state = frontier.pop() #弹出
    if problem.isGoalState(state): #如果搜索到，则停止
        done
    if state not in visited: #该节点未搜索过
        visited[state] = prev_state
        for next_state, step_cost in problem.getChildren(state): #子节点入队
            frontier.push((next_state, state))
```

A*算法

- 算法设计
伪代码加注释如下：

```
while len(open_list):
    #在open_list 里找最好的估计值， 记为 min_node
    min_state = open_list[0]
    for state in open_list:
        if(f[state] < f[min_state]):
            min_state = state
    #如果结束.则输出
    if(problem.isGoalState(min_state)):
        done
    #遍历best_node 的子节点
    for child_state, step_cost in problem.getChildren(min_state):
        child_state_g = step_cost + g[min_state]
        if(child_state in close_list): #child_state 在 close_list 直接结束
```

```

        continue
    elif(child_state in open_list): #child_state 在 open_list , 比较是否需要更新 。
        if(child_state_g < g[child_state]):
            update
        else:
            #child_state 都不在 , 则加到open_list
            open_list.append(child_state)
#刚处理过的节点 删除
close_list.append(min_state)
open_list.remove(min_state)

```

minimax算法

- 算法设计

伪代码：

```

def minimax(self, state, depth):
    if state.isTerminated(): #终态 , 计算分数, 返回
        return None, state.evaluateScore()
    best_state, best_score = None, -float('inf') if state.isMe() else float('inf')
    for child in state.getChildren():
        确定 child_score
        if state.isMe():
            #找最大的
            best_score = max(best_score, child_score)
        else:
            #找最小的
            best_score = min(best_score, child_score)
    return best_state, best_score

```

确定 child_score 的方法：

根据child节点的类型，递归调用minimax 求child_score 。如果是Pacman ， depth-1 。如果是Ghost ， depth不变 。到达depth=1时，直接计算Score 。

alpha-beta剪枝算法

- 算法设计

伪代码

```

def AlphaBeta(self, state, depth, a, b):
    if( state.isTerminated()): #终态 , 计算分数, 返回
        return None, state.evaluateScore()
    best_state, best_score = None, -float('inf') if state.isMe() else float('inf')

```

```

for child in state.getChildren():
    # state 极大值点 。 找最大的子节点 ， 是作为 a 的最小值
    确定 child_score
    if state.isMe():
        best_score = max(best_score,child_score)
        if best_score > b :
            break          #b剪枝
        a = max(a,best_score)
    else:
        # state 极小值点 。 找最小的子节点 ， 是作为 b 的最大值
        best_score = min(best_score,child_score)
        if best_score < a:
            break          #a剪枝
        b = min(b,best_score)
return best_state,best_score

```

实验结果

运行 ./test.sh

```
### Question q1: 4/4 ###
```

```
Finished at 17:36:23
```

```
Provisional grades
```

```
=====
```

```
Question q1: 4/4
```

```
-----
```

```
Total: 4/4
```

```
### Question q2: 4/4 ###
```

```
Finished at 17:36:32
```

```
Provisional grades
```

```
=====
```

```
Question q2: 4/4
```

```
-----
```

```
Total: 4/4
```

```
### Question q3: 4/4 ###
```

```
Finished at 17:36:39
```

```
Provisional grades
```

```
=====
```

```
Question q3: 4/4
```

```
-----
```

```
Total: 4/4
```

```
### Question q2: 5/5 ###
```

```
Finished at 17:36:47
```

```
Provisional grades
```

```
=====
```

```
Question q2: 5/5
```

```
-----
```

```
Total: 5/5
```

```
### Question q3: 5/5 ###
```

```
Finished at 17:36:48
```

```
Provisional grades
```

```
=====
```

```
Question q3: 5/5
```

```
-----
```

```
Total: 5/5
```

实验总结

本次实验只需简单地实现两个搜索算法，和在给定了 `state.isTerminated()` , `state.isTerminated()` , `state.evaluateScore()` 方法的情况下写两个agent。BFS算法只需，类比DFS，将栈改为队列即可。A*也是类似，不过是使用最小优先队列。两个agent算法最需注意depth的处理，当是pacman agent时，depth-1，当是Ghost agent时，depth不变。