

南京工程学院

实 验 报 告

课 程 名 称 人工智能 2020

实验项目名称 A*八数码实验

实验学生班级 数嵌 172

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实 验 时 间 2020/5/30

实 验 地 点

一、 实验主题和目的

熟悉和掌握启发式搜索的定义、估价函数和算法过程。

利用 A*算法求解 N 数码难题，理解求解流程和搜索顺序。

二、 实验准备和条件

Visual Studio Community 2019。

三、 实验原理和步骤

A*算法是一种启发式图搜索算法，其特点在于对估价函数的定义上。对于一般的启发式图搜索，总是选择估价函数 f 值最小的节点作为扩展节点。因此， f 是根据需要找到一条最小代价路径的观点来估算节点的，所以，可考虑每个节点 n 的估价函数值为两个分量：从起始节点到节点 n 的实际代价以及从节点 n 到达目标节点的估价代价。

四、 实验任务和内容

1、参考 A*算法核心代码，以 8 数码问题为例实现 A*算法的求解程序（编程语言不限），要求设计两种不同的估价函数。

2、在求解 8 数码问题的 A*算法程序中，设置相同的初始状态和目标状态，针对不同的估价函数，求得问题的解，并比较它们对搜索算法性能的影响，包括扩展节点数、生成节点数等。

3、对于 8 数码问题，设置与上述 2 相同的初始状态和目标状态，用宽度优先搜索算法（即令估计代价 $h(n)=0$ 的 A*算法）求得问题的解，以及搜索过程中的扩展节点数、生成节点数。

4 上交源程序。

```
#include<stdio.h>
#include<stdlib.h>
#include<math.h>

struct Node {
    int s[3][3];
    int f, g;
    Node* next;
    Node* previous;
};

int open_N = 0;

int inital_s[3][3] = {
    2, 8, 3,
    1, 6, 4,
    7, 0, 5
};

int final_s[3][3] = {
    1, 2, 3,
    8, 0, 4,
    7, 6, 5
};
```

```

void insertNode(Node* head, Node* p)
{
    Node* q;
    if (head->next)
    {
        q = head->next;
        if (p->f < head->next->f) {
            p->next = head->next;
            head->next = p;
        }
        else {
            while (q->next)
            {
                if ((q->f < p->f || q->f == p->f) && (q->next->f > p->f || q->next->f
== p->f)) {
                    p->next = q->next;
                    q->next = p;
                    break;
                }
                q = q->next;
            }
            if (q->next == NULL)
                q->next = p;
        }
    }
    else head->next = p;
}

void removeNode(Node* head, Node* p)
{
    Node* q;
    q = head;
    while (q->next)
    {
        if (q->next == p) {
            q->next = p->next;
            p->next = NULL;
            if (q->next == NULL) return;
        }
        q = q->next;
    }
}

```

```

int equal(int s1[3][3], int s2[3][3])
{
    int i, j, flag = 0;
    for (i = 0; i < 3; i++)
        for (j = 0; j < 3; j++)
            if (s1[i][j] != s2[i][j]) { flag = 1; break; }
    if (!flag)
        return 1;
    else return 0;
}

int existNode(Node* head, int s[3][3], Node* Old_Node)
{
    Node* q = head->next;
    int flag = 0;
    while (q)
        if (equal(q->s, s)) {
            flag = 1;
            Old_Node->next = q;
            return 1;
        }
        else q = q->next;
    if (!flag) return 0;
}

int wrongCount(int s[3][3])
{
    int i, j, fi, fj, sum = 0;
    for (i = 0; i < 3; i++)
        for (j = 0; j < 3; j++)
        {
            for (fi = 0; fi < 3; fi++)
                for (fj = 0; fj < 3; fj++)
                    if ((final_s[fi][fj] == s[i][j])) {
                        sum += fabs(i - fi) + fabs(j - fj);
                        break;
                    }
        }
    return sum;
}

int getSuccessor(Node* BESTNODE, int direction, Node* Successor)
{
    int i, j, i_0, j_0, temp;

```

```

    for (i = 0; i < 3; i++)
        for (j = 0; j < 3; j++)
            Successor->s[i][j] = BESTNODE->s[i][j];
    for (i = 0; i < 3; i++)
        for (j = 0; j < 3; j++)
            if (BESTNODE->s[i][j] == 0) { i_0 = i; j_0 = j; break; }
    switch (direction)
    {
    case 0: if ((i_0 - 1) > -1) {
        temp = Successor->s[i_0][j_0];
        Successor->s[i_0][j_0] = Successor->s[i_0 - 1][j_0];
        Successor->s[i_0 - 1][j_0] = temp;
        return 1;
    }

        else return 0;
    case 1: if ((j_0 - 1) > -1) {
        temp = Successor->s[i_0][j_0];
        Successor->s[i_0][j_0] = Successor->s[i_0][j_0 - 1];
        Successor->s[i_0][j_0 - 1] = temp;
        return 1;
    }

        else return 0;
    case 2: if ((j_0 + 1) < 3) {
        temp = Successor->s[i_0][j_0];
        Successor->s[i_0][j_0] = Successor->s[i_0][j_0 + 1];
        Successor->s[i_0][j_0 + 1] = temp;
        return 1;
    }

        else return 0;
    case 3: if ((i_0 + 1) < 3) {
        temp = Successor->s[i_0][j_0];
        Successor->s[i_0][j_0] = Successor->s[i_0 + 1][j_0];
        Successor->s[i_0 + 1][j_0] = temp;
        return 1;
    }

        else return 0;
    }
}

Node* getBestNode(Node* Open)
{
    return Open->next;
}

```

```

void printPath(Node* head)
{
    Node* q, * q1, * p;
    int i, j, count = 1;
    p = (Node*)malloc(sizeof(Node));
    p->previous = NULL;
    q = head;
    while (q)
    {
        q1 = q->previous;
        q->previous = p->previous;
        p->previous = q;
        q = q1;
    }
    q = p->previous;
    while (q)
    {
        if (q == p->previous)printf("Init: \n");
        else if (q->previous == NULL)printf("Target: \n");
        else printf("Process %d\n", count++);
        for (i = 0; i < 3; i++)
            for (j = 0; j < 3; j++)
            {
                printf("%4d", q->s[i][j]);
                if (j == 2)printf("\n");
            }

        printf("f=%d, g=%d\n\n", q->f, q->g);
        q = q->previous;
    }
}

void subAStarAlgorithm(Node* Open, Node* BESTNODE, Node* Closed, Node* Successor)
{
    Node* Old_Node = (Node*)malloc(sizeof(Node));
    Successor->previous = BESTNODE;
    Successor->g = BESTNODE->g + 1;
    if (existNode(Open, Successor->s, Old_Node)) {
        if (Successor->g < Old_Node->g) {
            Old_Node->next->previous = BESTNODE;
            Old_Node->next->g = Successor->g;
            Old_Node->next->f = Old_Node->g + wrongCount(Old_Node->s);
            removeNode(Open, Old_Node);
            insertNode(Open, Old_Node);
        }
    }
}

```

```

    }
}
else if (existNode(Closed, Successor->s, Old_Node)) {
    if (Successor->g < Old_Node->g) {
        Old_Node->next->previous = BESTNODE;
        Old_Node->next->g = Successor->g;
        Old_Node->next->f = Old_Node->g + wrongCount(Old_Node->s);
        removeNode(Closed, Old_Node);
        insertNode(Closed, Old_Node);
    }
}
else {
    Successor->f = Successor->g + wrongCount(Successor->s);
    insertNode(Open, Successor);
    open_N++;
}
}

```

```

void AStarAlgorithm(Node* Open, Node* Closed)
{
    int i, j;
    Node* BESTNODE, * initial, * Successor;

    initial = (Node*)malloc(sizeof(Node));
    for (i = 0; i < 3; i++)
        for (j = 0; j < 3; j++)
            initial->s[i][j] = initial_s[i][j];
    initial->f = wrongCount(initial_s);
    initial->g = 0;
    initial->previous = NULL;
    initial->next = NULL;

    insertNode(Open, initial);
    open_N++;
    while (1)
    {
        if (open_N == 0) { printf("Failure!"); return; }
        else {
            BESTNODE = getBestNode(Open);
            removeNode(Open, BESTNODE);
            open_N--;
            insertNode(Closed, BESTNODE);

            if (equal(BESTNODE->s, final_s)) {

```



```

        printf("Success!\n");
        printPath(BESTNODE);
        return;
    }
    else {
        Successor = (Node*)malloc(sizeof(Node)); Successor->next = NULL;
        if (getSuccessor(BESTNODE, 0, Successor))subAStarAlgorithm(Open,
BESTNODE, Closed, Successor);
        Successor = (Node*)malloc(sizeof(Node)); Successor->next = NULL;
        if (getSuccessor(BESTNODE, 1, Successor))subAStarAlgorithm(Open,
BESTNODE, Closed, Successor);
        Successor = (Node*)malloc(sizeof(Node)); Successor->next = NULL;
        if (getSuccessor(BESTNODE, 2, Successor))subAStarAlgorithm(Open,
BESTNODE, Closed, Successor);
        Successor = (Node*)malloc(sizeof(Node)); Successor->next = NULL;
        if (getSuccessor(BESTNODE, 3, Successor))subAStarAlgorithm(Open,
BESTNODE, Closed, Successor);
    }
}

}

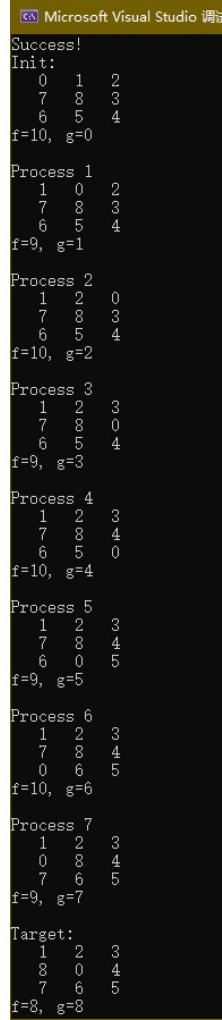
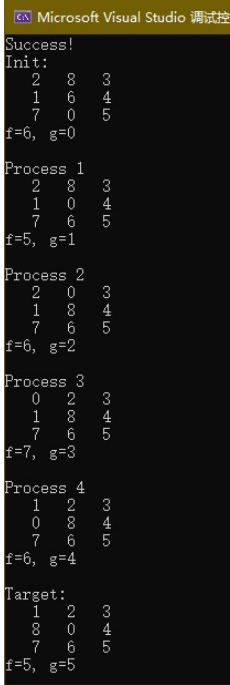
}

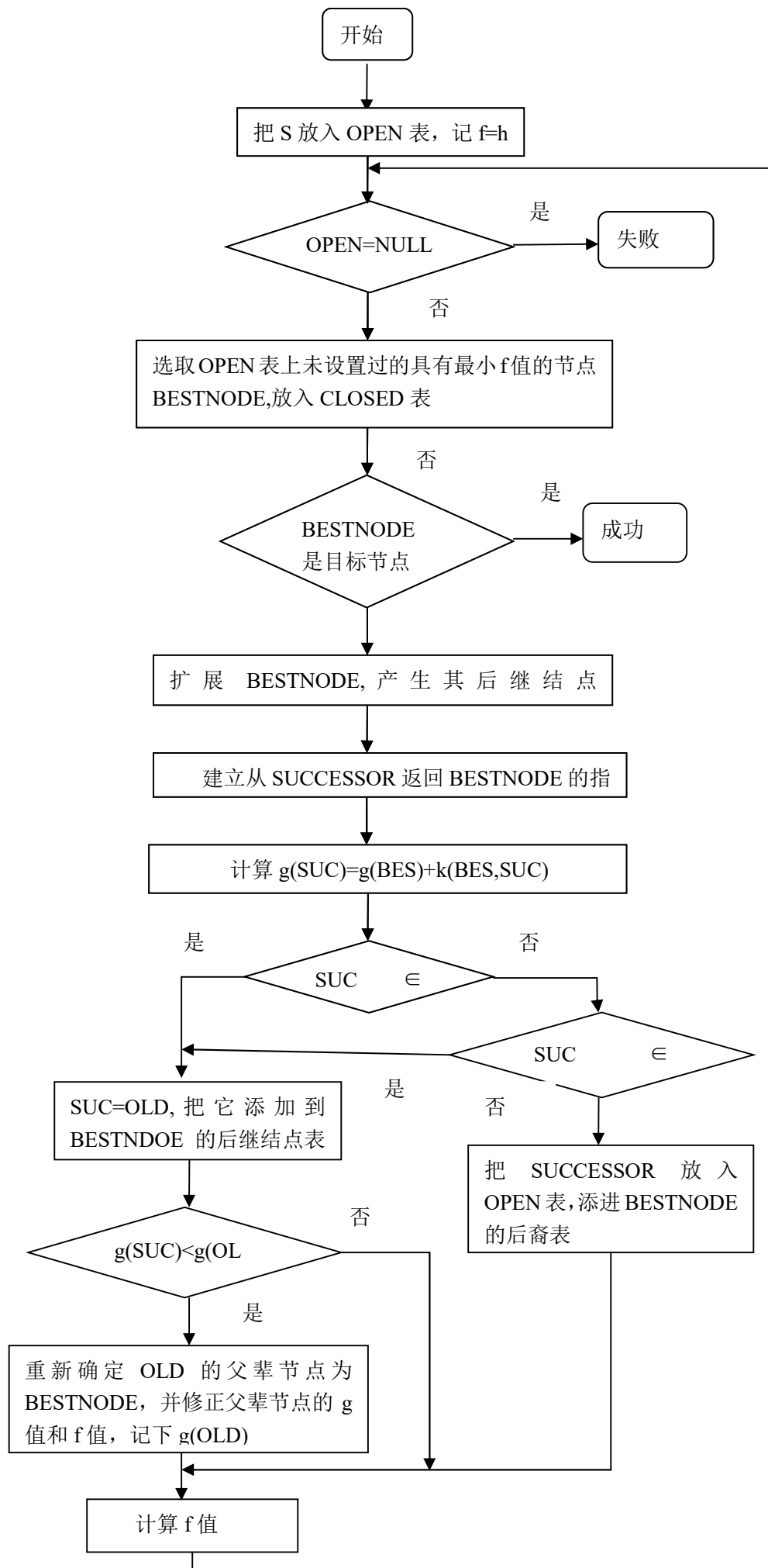
}

void main()
{
    Node* Open = (Node*)malloc(sizeof(Node));
    Node* Closed = (Node*)malloc(sizeof(Node));
    Open->next = NULL; Open->previous = NULL;
    Closed->next = NULL; Closed->previous = NULL;
    AStarAlgorithm(Open, Closed);
}

```

五、 实验结果和总结

<div>起始 0,1,2,7,8,9,6,5,4</div> <div>目标 1,2,3,8,0,4,7,6,5</div>	<div>起始 2,8,3,1,6,4,7,0,5</div> <div>目标 1,2,3,8,0,4,7,6,5</div>
<div></div>	<div></div>



根据 A*算法分析启发式搜索的特点：

启发式搜索是一种试探性的查询过程，为了减少搜索的盲目性引，增加试探的准确性，就要采用启发式搜索了。所谓启发式搜索就是在搜索中对每一个搜索的位置进行评估，从中选择最好、可能最容易达到目标的位置，再从这个位置向前进行搜索，这样就可以再搜索中省略大量无关的结点，提高了效率。

通过这次实验，我对启发式搜索算法有了更进一步的理解，特别是估计函数 $h(n)$ 所起到的巨大重用。一个好的估计函数对于启发式搜索算法来说是十分关键的。

教师评阅：

评阅项目及内容	得分
1. 考勤（10 分）	
2. 实验完成情况（50 分）	
3. 报告撰写内容（40 分）	
合 计	
成绩评定	