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)

$$\mathcal{D}_1 \circ d_s(v_2) = \min_{v_1} \{ d_s(v) + w_{v_1 v_2} \} = 10$$

b. 证明 (2 分)

在

$$d_s(v_k) = min_{i \in [n]} \{ d_s(v_i) + w_{v_k v_i} \}$$

中, 若 $i \geq k$, 则有 LHS > RHS, 与 $d_s(v_k) \leq d_s(v_{k+1})$ 矛盾. 则 i < k, $RHS = \mathcal{D}_k \circ d_s(v_k)$.

c. 证明 (4 分)

定义

$$d(u) = \min_{v \in S} \{ d_s(v) + w_{vu} \}$$

其中 S 为已被选择的顶点集. 每轮更新即为:

$$min_{u \in V-S} \{ \mathcal{D}_k \circ d(u) \} = min_{u \in V-S} \{ d(u) \} = d_s(v_k)$$

也就是说,第 k 次执行算子一定能找到距源点第 k 近的点以及它到源点到最短距离,执行 n 次后整张图的搜索便可完成.

d. 回答问题 (2 分)

 \mathcal{D}_k 表示在距源点前 k 近的点(而不是所有点)当中寻找到目标点距离最短的路径. 从而免去了对其余点的搜索,本质上是因为剩余的这些点到源点距离比目标点更长,最短路径不可能经过这些点.

e. 证明 (2 分)

如果

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

即 $\exists v_0, s.t. d_s(v_0) + w_{v_0u} < d_s(u)$. 此时从源点到 v_0 的最短路径加上边 v_0u 为 u 的一条更短的路径,所以上面的假设不成立.

2.A* 算法, 判断对错并说明原因 (10 分)

- a 正确. 此时选择结点的依据即为 d(u), 与 Dijkstra 算法等价.
- b 正确. h(u) 可能影响被选择的节点, 从而影响对邻接节点的更新.
- c 错误. 从 Algorithm 1 Line 4 可以看出,所有的 d(u) 归根结底都是多次增加某条边权值的结果,这些边首尾相连的路径长度即为 d(u)
- d 正确. 算法需要遍历所有顶点,在最坏情况下,每条边至少会被考察一次来更新顶点的 d 值。如果使用最小堆作为优先队列的数据结构,那么对于 m 条边,每次插入和删除的操作是 $O(\log n)$ 。
- e 错误. A^* 算法与 Dijkstra 算法等价当且仅当 h(u) = 0,然而当 h(u) 的大小排序与 d(u) 相同时也满足条件.

3. 网格城市 (8 分)

a. 回答问题 (8 分)

先沿 y 轴走到 (0,n), 再沿水平方向走到 (m,n), 成本为 $n+m+\frac{(1+m)m}{2}$. 并且没有其他最短路径.

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(self.startLocation)
    # 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)
# BEGIN_YOUR_CODE (our solution is 7 lines of code, but don't worry if you deviate from this)
```

```
return_list = []

for succ_location in self.cityMap.distances[state.location]:

cost = self.cityMap.distances[State.location] [succ_location]

return_list.append((succ_location, State(succ_location), cost))

return return_list

# END_YOUR_CODE
```

b. 路线可视化 (4 分)

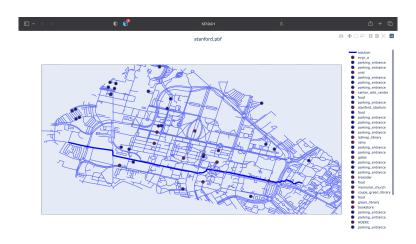


图 1: startLocation='65565059', endTag="label=9384099472"

可以看到这个路线穿过了大半个校园. 这个系统对校园旅行很有帮助,可以找到起始点到任意符合要求的点的最短路径.

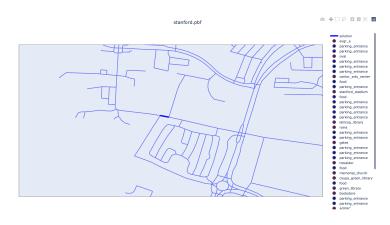


图 2: startLocation='65565059', endTag="label=65422311"

可以看到这个路径非常短,原因并不是建模不正确,而是符合条件的点距离起点很近.

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=self.waypointTags)
          # 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 (len(state.memory) == 0) and (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 17 lines of code, but don't worry if you deviate from
              this)
          return_list = []
          succ_memory = list(state.memory)
          for tag in self.cityMap.tags[state.location]:
              if(tag in state.memory):
                 succ_memory.remove(tag)
          for succ_location in self.cityMap.distances[state.location]:
              cost = self.cityMap.distances[state.location][succ_location]
              return_list.append((succ_location, State(location=succ_location,
                  memory=tuple(sorted(succ_memory))), cost))
24
          return return_list
          # END_YOUR_CODE
```

b. 回答问题 (4 分)

 $n \times 3^k$ 对于每一个确定的点,每个标签都有 3 种情况: 1). 需要经过但还未经过. 2). 不需要经过 3). 需要经过且已经经过

c. 可视化 (4 分)

下面的两个路径中均有 waypoint Tags=['amenity=food', 'label=65559196', 'label=6524008724'].

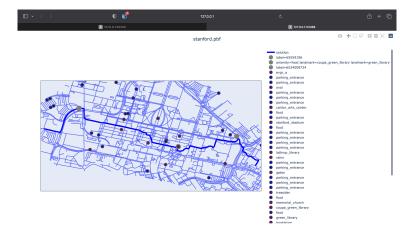


图 3: startLocation='65565059', endTag="label=9384099472"

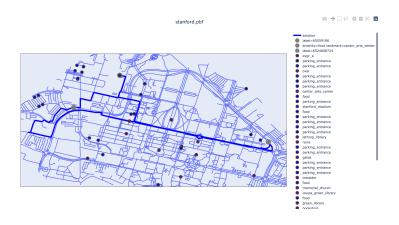


图 4: startLocation='65565059', endTag="label=65422311"

可以看到在两个路径中,设置途径点均对路径产生显著影响,使得路径可以探索更多区域.

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
             return problem.isEnd(state)
10
             # 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)
             org_list = problem.successorsAndCosts(state)
             return_list = []
             for tup in org_list:
                 lst = list(tup)
                 lst[2] += heuristic.evaluate(state)
                 return_list.append(tuple(lst))
             return return_list
             # 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.endPoints = []
       for location in cityMap.geoLocations:
          if(endTag in cityMap.tags[location]):
              self.endPoints.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)
       heuristicValue = 9999999999.9
       for point in self.endPoints:
          distance = computeDistance(self.cityMap.geoLocations[state.location], point)
          if(distance < heuristicValue):</pre>
             heuristicValue = distance
       return heuristicValue
       # 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.endPoints = []
          self.cityMap = cityMap
          self.endLocation = locationFromTag(endTag, cityMap)
          problem = ShortestPathProblem(self.endLocation, '1', self.cityMap)
          self.ucs = UniformCostSearch()
          self.ucs.solve(problem)
          # END_YOUR_CODE
13
       def evaluate(self, state: State) -> float:
14
          # BEGIN_YOUR_CODE (our solution is 1 line of code, but don't worry if you deviate from this)
          return self.ucs.pastCosts[state.location]
16
          # END_YOUR_CODE
```

反馈 (10 分)

- 课堂体验还行
- 作业感觉难度有点大, 花了 30h+