HSEA-HW1

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本人承诺该实验全程由本人独立完成,无抄袭或给予他人抄袭行为,代码在截至日期后上传至本人 github

摘要: Pacman游戏是一个操纵avator吃掉所有food(特定环境下,需要躲避幽灵,获取尽可能高分数)的游戏。本实验在已有的代码框架下,以A*算法为基础,针对PositionSearch和FoodSearch这两类问题以及不同的游戏地图,进行实验,观察算法表现,提高算法性能。对于PositionSearch,以Manhattan距离作为启发式函数,保证了admissible和consistent,并进一步尝试了通过结合simulate trajectories与惩罚项,构建新的启发式函数,对openMaze等复杂的情况,很大程度上减少了expand node的数目。对于FoodSearch,分别尝试了到食物的最远Manhattan距离,到食物的最远真实距离,以及到食物的最近距离+该食物到其他食物的最远Manhattan距离,以及引入了地图剩余food的数量这四种启发式函数设计综合比较性能和时间复杂度,最终的效果提升十分显著;同时为应对更加复杂的情况,新构建了一个限定搜索深度的OneStepFoodSearchAgent,在找到最优解前,每步动作都进行一定的A*搜索,以应用于第二项与第三项任务。

1、引言

如图所示,将游戏中的每个状态视作节点,action视作边,转移模型由游戏逻辑定义,Pacman便可视作一个典型的路径搜索的模型。本实验拟以A*算法为基础,分别尝试解决PositionSearch和FoodSearch这两类问题,并在实际的游戏环境中进行实验。

2、实验内容

Task0: 理解代码框架

• **util.py**中固定了随机数种子,定义了堆、栈、优先队列、Counter字典等数据结构,以及一些归一化、采样等辅助函数。

• game.py中

Agent相当于Abstract类,用于定义游戏实体(即吃豆人和幽灵),通过特定的policy选取action。
Configuration标识agent的位置(x,y pair)与当前朝向(direction),并通过generateSuccessor方法根据action生成后继configure。

AgentState标识agent的状态,包括configure,speed等数据。

Grid是方格世界,记录了每个2dim的位置信息。

Actions定义了一些agent执行action前后的辅助函数。

GameStateData记录了游戏过程中的状态信息。

*Game*控制游戏进行,主要根据run方法跑一局游戏,期间依次由agent 产生action并执行,通过本身定义的transition对游戏状态进行更新。

• pacman.py 将game.py中的一些类进行了一定的封装,GameState允许获取游戏中agent的 legalactions,产生state的后继(transition model),获取分数等。classicGameRules,PacmanRules,GhostRules描述了agent与environment交互的规则。

我们需要进行完成的内容包括 search.py与 searchAgent.py两部分,通过命令行参数指定 searchAgent.py中的Agent进行加载,Agent通过fn,heuristic参数指定search.py中的搜索函数 (A*) 和所采用的启发式函数

Task1: PositionSearch

• 完成aStarSearch()函数

注意到参数中包括了problem,针对Task1,主体为**searchAgent.py**中的 *PositionSearchProblem*,即探路问题,按照搜索问题的标准定义了initial state, goal test, path cost, actions(默认)以及transition model(由games.py中接口辅助实现,封装在getSuccessor方法中,返回legal的后继节点)

基于Graph-Search, 伪代码如下:

```
class Node:
   def __init__(self, state, cost, actions):#节点存储(位置, 路径代价信息, 路径
(便于返回))
       self.state = state
       self.cost = cost
       self.actions = actions
def aStarSearch(problem, heuristic=nullHeuristic):
   node = Node(init_state, 0, [])#初始状态
   frontier = priority_queue()
   frontier.update(node, node.cost + heuristic(node.state))
   #reached = dict()
   #reached[node.state] = heuristic(node.state)
   reached = set()
   while !frontier.empty():
       node = frotier.pop()
       if isgoal(node.state):
           return node.actions
       if node.state in reached:
           continue
        reached.add(node.state)
       for child in problem.getSuccessor(node.state):
           s = child.state
           c = node.cost + child.cost#child.cost是单步动作的代价
           actions = node.actions + [child.action]
           frontier.update(Node(s, c, actions), c+heuristic(s))
           """if s not in reached.keys() or c + heuristic(s) < reached[s]:
               reached[s] = c + heuristic(s)
                frontier.update(Node(s, c, actions), c+heuristic(s))"""
```

(按照PPT中UniformCost Search的框架,对于reached的判断如注释所示,但这里根据个人习惯进行了一些修改。)

完成后可以用nullHeuristic, (h(s)=0), 也即Uniform Cost Search进行探索尝试,测试结果如下:

```
C:\Users\19124\Desktop\Junior3\Coding_HW\HSEA\hwl\search-code>python pacman.py -1 smallMaze -p SearchAgent
[SearchAgent] using function astar and heuristic nullHeuristic
[SearchAgent] using problem type PositionSearchProblem
Path found with total cost of 19 in 0.0 seconds
Search nodes expanded: 92
Pacman emerges victorious! Score: 491
Ending graphics raised an exception: 0
Average Score: 491.0
Scores: 491.0
Win Rate: 1/1 (1.00)
Record: Win

C:\Users\19124\Desktop\Junior3\Coding_HW\HSEA\hwl\search-code>python pacman.py -1 openMaze -p SearchAgent
[SearchAgent] using function astar and heuristic nullHeuristic
[SearchAgent] using problem type PositionSearchProblem
Path found with total cost of 54 in 0.0 seconds
Search nodes expanded: 682
Pacman emerges victorious! Score: 456
Average Score: 456.0
Scores: 456.0
Win Rate: 1/1 (1.00)
Record: Win

C:\Users\19124\Desktop\Junior3\Coding_HW\HSEA\hwl\search-code>python pacman.py -1 bigMaze -p SearchAgent
[SearchAgent] using function astar and heuristic nullHeuristic
[SearchAgent] using problem type PositionSearchProblem

C:\Users\19124\Desktop\Junior3\Coding_HW\HSEA\hwl\search-code>python pacman.py -1 bigMaze -p SearchAgent
[SearchAgent] using function astar and heuristic nullHeuristic
[SearchAgent] using problem type PositionSearchProblem
Path found with total cost of 210 in 0.0 seconds
Search nodes expanded: 620
Pacman emerges victorious! Score: 300
Scores: 300.0
Scores: 300.0
Scores: 300.0
Win Rate: 1/1 (1.00)
Record: Win
```

• 完成myHeuristic()函数

先进行简单的尝试,用当前state到目标位置的Euclidean距离和Manhattan距离分别作为启发式函数,其consistent性质显然,最优性得以保障。分别得到expand的结点数对比如下:

	nullHeuristic	Euclidean	Manhattan
large	620	557	549
open	682	550	535
small	92	56	53

可见相较于nullHeuristic,有了一部分提升,但不够显著,而Euclidean和Manhattan两种启发式函数区别不大。下尝试对启发式函数进行一定的修改。

考虑到具体问题,因为wall的存在,导致启发式函数h(s)和实际 $h^*(s)$ 在尤其是largemaze的地图中差距较大,而无论是Euclidean还是Manhattan距离,都忽视了wall的存在,这样的设计缺乏一定的合理性。于是有两种改进的思路。

```
C:\Users\19124\Desktop\Junior3\Coding HW\HSEA\hw1\search-code>python pacman.py -l smallMaze -p SearchAgent -a fn=astar, heuristic=myHeuristic [SearchAgent] using function astar and heuristic myHeuristic [SearchAgent] using problem type PositionSearchProblem Path found with total cost of 19 in 0.0 seconds
Search nodes expanded: 53
Pacman emerges victorious! Score: 491
Ending graphics raised an exception: 0
Average Score: 491.0
Scores: 491.0
Win Rate: 1/1 (1.00)
Record: Win

C:\Users\19124\Desktop\Junior3\Coding HW\HSEA\hw1\search-code>python pacman.py -l openMaze -p SearchAgent -a fn=astar, heuristic=myHeuristic [SearchAgent] using function astar and heuristic myHeuristic [SearchAgent] using problem type PositionSearchProblem
Path found with total cost of 54 in 0.1 seconds
Search nodes expanded: 535
Pacman emerges victorious! Score: 456
Average Score: 456.0
Win Rate: 1/1 (1.00)
Record: Win

C:\Users\19124\Desktop\Junior3\Coding HW\HSEA\hw1\search-code>python pacman.py -l bigMaze -p SearchAgent -a fn=astar, heuristic=myHeuristic
[SearchAgent] using function astar and heuristic myHeuristic
[SearchAgent] using function astar and heuristic myHeuristic
[SearchAgent] using function astar and heuristic myHeuristic
[SearchAgent] using problem type PositionSearchProblem
Path found with total cost of 210 in 0.0 seconds
Search nodes expanded: 549
Pacman emerges victorious! Score: 300
Ending graphics raised an exception: 0
Average Score: 300.0
Win Rate: 1/1 (1.00)
Record: Win
Win Rate: 1/1 (1.00)
```

一方面,可以尝试调整启发式函数的权重,对于priority_queue,评判标准为 $g(s)+\gamma*h(s)$,但这样无法保证路径的最优性,通过尝试,当参数小于1时,最优性虽能保证,但是expand的节点个数更多了,性能并未得到提升。而当参数大于1时,虽然expand节点数有了下降,尤其是在openMaze的情形中,下降至138个node,但也在该地图上从最优的456分降到了450分。具体情况如表格所示。(以Manhattan启发式函数为例,元素为分数-节点对)

	0.8	1	2
large	300/300 - 560	300/300 - 549	300/300 - 510
open	456/456 - 555	456/456 - 535	450/456 - 138
small	491/491 - 57	491/491 - 53	491/491 - 55

另一方面,考虑wall因素,尝试simulate一些路径(忽视wall的阻碍作用),即随机的采取向x方向或y方向走一步,在路径中遇到wall会给予一些penalty惩罚项。最后对simulate的所有路径取最小值作为当前状态的启发式函数值(由于是找最优路径,相当于确定性策略,所以取最小而不是平均)。

```
def simulate(state, problem, penalty):
    goal_x, goal_y = problem.goal
   now_x, now_y = state
   cost = manhattan(goal, state)
   while now_x != goal_x and now_y != goal_y:
        r = random.randint(0, 1)
       if r == 0:
           now_x - > goal_x
       else:
            now_y - >goa1_y
        if problem.walls[now_x][now_y]:
            cost += penalty
   while now_x != goal_x:
       now_x - > goal_x
        if problem.walls[now_x][now_y]:
           cost += penalty
    while now_y != goal_y:
        now_y - >goal_y
        if problem.walls[now_x][now_y]:
           cost += penalty
    return cost
```

先进行简单的尝试,只模拟一次(simple_simulate函数对应实现) ,沿着x方向走到goal_x的位置,再沿着y方向走到goal_y的位置,遇到wall,增加3的penalty,测试下三张地图都得到了最优解,拓展节点数分别为519,516,61。除了smallMaze地图,节点数都有一定的下降。

下一步是完整的实现,每个状态设置simulate frequency为30, random.seed(7)(用于复现) penalty调整为5, 三种地图都达到了最优解,同时expand节点数目也有了下降,如下图所示, expand节点数分别为 **498**, **203**, **40**。



```
C:\Users\19124\Desktop\Junior3\Coding_HW\HSEA\hwi\search-code>python pacman.py -1 smallMaze -p SearchAgent -a fn=astar, heuristic=myHeuristic
[SearchAgent] using function astar and heuristic myHeuristic
Path found with total cost of 19 in 0.0 seconds
Search nodes expanded: 40
Pacman emerges victorious! Score: 491
Average Score: 491.0
Scores: 491.0
Win Rate: 1/1 (1.00)
Record: Win

C:\Users\19124\Desktop\Junior3\Coding_HW\HSEA\hwi\search-code>python pacman.py -1 openMaze -p SearchAgent -a fn=astar, heuristic=myHeuristic
[SearchAgent] using function astar and heuristic myHeuristic
[SearchAgent] using problem type PositionSearchProblem
Path found with total cost of 54 in 0.5 seconds
Search nodes expanded: 203
Pacman emerges victorious! Score: 456.0
Win Rate: 1/1 (1.00)
Record: Win

C:\Users\19124\Desktop\Junior3\Coding_HW\HSEA\hwi\search-code>python pacman.py -1 bigMaze -p SearchAgent -a fn=astar, heuristic=myHeuristic
[SearchAgent] using function astar and heuristic myHeuristic
[SearchAgent] using problem type PositionSearchProblem
Path found with total cost of 54 in 0.5 seconds
Search nodes expanded: 203
Pacman emerges victorious! Score: 456.0
Win Rate: 1/1 (1.00)
Record: Win

C:\Users\19124\Desktop\Junior3\Coding_HW\HSEA\hwi\search-code>python pacman.py -1 bigMaze -p SearchAgent -a fn=astar, heuristic=myHeuristic
[SearchAgent] using function astar and heuristic myHeuristic
[SearchAgent] using problem type PositionSearchProblem
Path found with total cost of 210 in 1.0 seconds
Search nodes expanded: 498
Pacman emerges victorious! Score: 300.0
Win Rate: 1/1 (1.00)
Record: Win
Rate: 1/1 (1.00)
```

但是我们知道,这种依赖于模拟轨迹的启发式函数在复杂的地形下也无法保证最优。但相较于调整权重,个人认为这种模拟的方法更可靠一些。一方面,权重的大小可能要根据实际地图进行不断的调整,不具有自适应性,会比较繁琐;另一方面,对于simulate的情况,当采样充分大时,其几乎能保证最优,同时减少expand节点数目。对于simulate产生的时间增加问题,也可以通过固定每次simulate的步数,到达指定步数后再次通过简单的启发式函数返回估计值,以解决时间复杂度过高的问题。

尝试将simulate的frequency提高,但性能的提升并不显著。由于simulate的方法仍然是基于 Manhattan距离进行的改进,所以对于largeMaze这种地图较为复杂的情况,expand节点个数基本是在500左右,很难通过模拟次数的增加降低,且耗时还会更长,故保留参数rollout30次。

Task2: FoodSearch

task2需要找到一条路径,以最少的步数,吃掉地图中的所有豆子。先尝试用Manhattan距离,此时goal是吃掉所有的豆子,显然无法直接用于计算Mahattan距离,所以尝试取距离当前位置距离最远的豆子到此时位置的manhattan距离作为启发式函数。

对于第三个测试,其expand的节点数目过于庞大,显然是不合理的,故尝试改变启发式函数,由于当前情境下有多个食物,所以可以尝试直接探索出到最远食物的路径长度,作为启发式函数(显然 admissible且consistent),不过由于每一步都要对所有的food做一次uniform search(这里cost恒为1的情况下等价于bfs),此时耗时较大,但相应的,拓展的节点数目也大大降低。

在代码编写过程中,关于真实距离的计算,可以新生成一个PositionSearchProblem,通过之前的astar搜索,求解,不过由于该方法是在探索时判断是否为goal,所以重新编写了bfs函数,在expand过程中直接判断。因为每一步的cost相等,所以其最优性也可以保证。时间由1425.1sec降为800sec左右(视具体CPU有所波动,作为参考,实验所用设备型号为Intel Core i7-11800H @ 2.30GHz)。

```
C:\Users\19124\Desktop\Junior3\Coding_HW\HSEA\hw1\search-code>python pacman.py -1 Search3 -p AStarFoodSearchAgent Path found with total cost of 31 in 811.4 seconds
Search nodes expanded: 52991
Pacman emerges victorious! Score: 779
Average Score: 779.0
Scores: 779.0
Win Rate: 1/1 (1.00)
Record: Win

C:\Users\19124\Desktop\Junior3\Coding_HW\HSEA\hw1\search-code>python pacman.py -1 Search2 -p AStarFoodSearchAgent Path found with total cost of 16 in 0.1 seconds
Search nodes expanded: 138
Pacman emerges victorious! Score: 614
Average Score: 614.0
Scores: 614.0
Win Rate: 1/1 (1.00)
Record: Win

C:\Users\19124\Desktop\Junior3\Coding_HW\HSEA\hw1\search-code>python pacman.py -1 Search1 -p AStarFoodSearchAgent Path found with total cost of 6 in 0.0 seconds
Search nodes expanded: 6
Pacman emerges victorious! Score: 534
Ending graphics raised an exception: 0
Average Score: 534.0
Scores: 534.0
Win Rate: 1/1 (1.00)
Record: Win
```

除了直接计算最远food的距离,也可以尝试通过bfs找到最近的food,然后计算该food与距离最远food的manhattan距离,两者相加,作为启发式函数的返回值。对于单个状态的启发式函数计算时间优于trueDistance,但对于Search3的特殊环境,导致manhattan距离的计算与真实距离总是由较大的偏差,所以expand的节点数较大,由此时间为853.2sec,也大于trueDistance方法。

```
def foodHeuristic(state, problem):
   position, foodGrid = state
   foodlist = foodGrid.asList()
   if not foodlist:
       return 0
   #distances = []
   #for foodpos in foodlist:
       #1、manhattan距离
       #dist = abs(position[0] - foodpos[0]) + abs(position[1] - foodpos[1])
       #2 trueDistance
       #dist = uniformSearch(position, foodpos, problem.startingGameState)
       #dist = bfs(position, foodpos, problem.walls)
       #distances.append(dist)
   #return max(distances)
   #3 true+manhattan
   def bfs_nearest():
        """bfs返回最近的food_pos和cost"""
        return nearest_food_pos, path_cost
   nearest_food, nearest_cost = bfs_nearest()
   dist = 0
    for food in foodlist:#计算manhattan距离
       dist = max(dist, abs(food[0] - nearest_food[0]) + abs(food[1] -
nearest_food[1]))
   return nearest_cost + dist
```

	nullHeuristic	Manhattan	trueDistance	true+manhattan
Search1	14	9	6	7
Search2	707	189	138	93
Search3	\	114949	52991	75818

上述三种启发式函数都仅仅考虑到了到食物的距离,而没有考虑到食物的数量的变换,于是在启发式函数中添加了食物数量这一项,与最远manhattan相加,效果如下,提升十分显著。与trueDistance结合后效果也极佳,节点数分别为 6, 105, 45

```
C:\Users\19124\Desktop\Junior3\Coding_HW\HSEA\hw1\search-code\python pacman.py -1 Search1 -p AStarFoodSearchAgent
Path found with total cost of 6 in 0.0 seconds
Search nodes expanded: 6
Pacman emerges victorious! Score: 534
Average Score: 534.0
Win Rate: 1/1 (1.00)
Record: Win

C:\Users\19124\Desktop\Junior3\Coding_HW\HSEA\hw1\search-code\python pacman.py -1 Search2 -p AStarFoodSearchAgent
Path found with total cost of 16 in 0.0 seconds
Search nodes expanded: 66
Pacman emerges victorious! Score: 614
Average Score: 614.0
Win Rate: 1/1 (1.00)
Record: Win

C:\Users\19124\Desktop\Junior3\Coding_HW\HSEA\hw1\search-code\python pacman.py -1 Search3 -p AStarFoodSearchAgent
Path found with total cost of 31 in 0.0 seconds
Search nodes expanded: 53
Pacman emerges victorious! Score: 779
Ending graphics raised an exception: 0
Average Score: 779.0
Scores: 779.0
Win Rate: 1/1 (1.00)
Record: Win
```

尽管尝试了上述启发式函数设计,降低了expand节点数目与时间,但由于SearchAgent定义,在 registerInitalState中总会默认进行探索到游戏结束,将actions存在列表中,当调用getAction时,从中依次的返回。这样的情况对于所以考虑每次进行一定次数的探索,如果搜索到最终的目标状态就保存并存入actions列表,之后从中依次返回;如果到达规定的expand次数后仍然没有达到goal state,则返回当前actions序列中的第一个,待到下一次调用getAction时继续探索。这样的方法将会更加适用于复杂的环境(例如task3)

具体的实现,在searchAgent.py中由新创建的OneStepFoodSearchAgent类与OnStepFoodHeuristic函数中可以查看,cmd键入命令(**注意修改此时Agent已修改,不是AStarFoodSearchAgent,该Agent的默认参数设置与task3适配,如果要运行需要修改self.max_depth和self.heuristic参数为被注释掉的代码**)和效果如下,耗时同样很短,且在三个任务中都达到了最优的探索效果,在Search3中只expand了150个节点,虽然相较于引入foodcount的astar算法性能差一些,但显然是更普适一些的算法。

```
C:\Users\19124\Desktop\Junior3\Coding_HW\HSEA\hw1\search-code\python pacman.py -1 Search1 -p OneStepFoodSearchAgent [SearchAgent] using function astar and heuristic nullHeuristic [SearchAgent] using problem type PositionSearchProblem Search nodes expanded: 12 Pacman emerges victorious! Score: 534 Average Score: 534. 0 Scores: Win C:\Users\19124\Desktop\Junior3\Coding_HW\HSEA\hw1\search-code\python pacman.py -1 Search2 -p OneStepFoodSearchAgent [SearchAgent] using function astar and heuristic nullHeuristic [SearchAgent] using problem type PositionSearchProblem Search nodes expanded: 188 Pacman emerges victorious! Score: 614 SearchAgent [SearchAgent] using problem type PositionSearchProblem Scores: 614. 0 Scores: 719. 0 Scores: Win Rate: 1/1 (1.00)
```

Task3

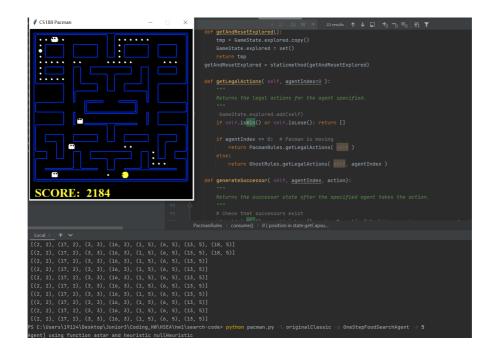
原本的AstarSearchAgent在task3这样的庞大的状态空间要进行一次搜索所需的时间复杂度是极高的,只在第一个环境中能运行,且表现一般,无法做到躲避幽灵。所以使用Task2中写的 OneStepFoodSearchAgent进行探索,但表现依旧不够好,一方面是搜索空间大,很难在若干步后找到 goal state,另一方面针对foodsearch的agent完全没有考虑被幽灵追击以及能量食物的状态,所以下尝试在OneStepFoodSearchAgent中尝试实现:

```
C:\Users\19124\Desktop\Junior3\Coding_HW\HSEA\hw1\search-code>python pacman.py -1
[SearchAgent] using function astar and heuristic nullHeuristic
[SearchAgent] using problem type PositionSearchProblem
  Search nodes expanded: 14
    Pacman emerges victorious! Score: 516
  Average Score: 516.0
                                                                     516.0
   Scores:
  Win Rate:
                                                                      1/1 (1.00)
  Record:
     :\Users\19124\Desktop\Junior3\Coding_HW\HSEA\hw1\search-code>python pacman.py -1
 [SearchAgent] using function astar and heuristic nullHeuristic [SearchAgent] using problem type PositionSearchProblem Pacman died! Score: -180 Average Score: -180.0
                                                                     0/1 (0.00)
  Win Rate:
  Record:
                                                                     Loss
     2: \Users\19124\Desktop\Junior3\Coding_HW\HSEA\hw1\search-code>python pacman.py -1
[SearchAgent] using problems [SearchAgent] us
     SearchAgent] using function astar and heuristic nullHeuristic
                                                              using problem type PositionSearchProblem
  Win Rate:
                                                                      0/1 (0.00)
  Record:
                                                                     Loss
```

首先,加入了对游戏胜利or失败的判断,此时Agent已经会简单的躲避,不会为了food完全忽略幽灵的追击。

进一步根据state判断food和胶囊,以及getScore方法,综合获得启发式函数,但此时pacman会出现反复横跳的行为(如下图所示位置处),尝试加入eps参数,按照epsilon-greedy策略去探索路径。调整后,偶尔会获得很高的分数。





最后在三个环境先分别测试得到的分数如下(同样,由于没有设置random.seed(),重新运行可能结果有一定出入):

```
base) PS C:\Users\19124\Desktop\Junior3\Coding_HW\HSEA\hw1\search-code> python pacman.py -l oriqinalClassic -p OneStepFoodSearchAgent -n 5
[SearchAgent] using function astar and heuristic nullHeuristic
[SearchAgent] using problem type PositionSearchProblem
Pacman died! Score: 1719
 Pacman died! Score: 208
Pacman died! Score: 222
Pacman died! Score: 196
 Pacman died! Score: 1048
Average Score: 678.6
Scones
Win Rate: 0/5 (0.00)
Decord: Loss, Loss, Loss, Loss
[SearchAgent] using function astar and heuristic nullHeuristic
Pacman emerges victorious! Score: 516
 Pacman emerges victorious! Score: 516
Average Score: 314.0
Scores: 516.0, 516.0, 516.0, 516.0, -494.0
Win Rate: 4/5 (0.80)
            Win, Win, Win, Win, Loss
 Pacman died! Score: -446
 Pacman died! Score: -374
 Pacman died! Score: -321
 Average Score: 257.0

    Scores:
    2111.0, 315.0, -446.0, -374.0, -321.0

    Win Rate:
    1/5 (0.20)

    Record:
    Win, Loss, Loss, Loss, Loss
```

4、总结

实验中实现了Astar算法,针对位置搜索,食物搜索问题,分别设计启发式函数,前者主要通过 Manhattan距离等度量方式获得,尝试通过simulate结合一定的penalty设计启发式函数,虽然无法保证 最优,仍然获得了较好的效果。后者将距离度量与food的数量结合,大大减少expand结点的数目。针 对task3,另外设计OneStepAgent,在一定expand次数后停止搜索,结合state.Score在不同环境下运 行,部分情况下能获得较好的效果,但仍然有待改进。