

人工智能导论

无信息搜索

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https://www.lamda.nju.edu.cn/guolz/IntroAI/fall2025/index.html

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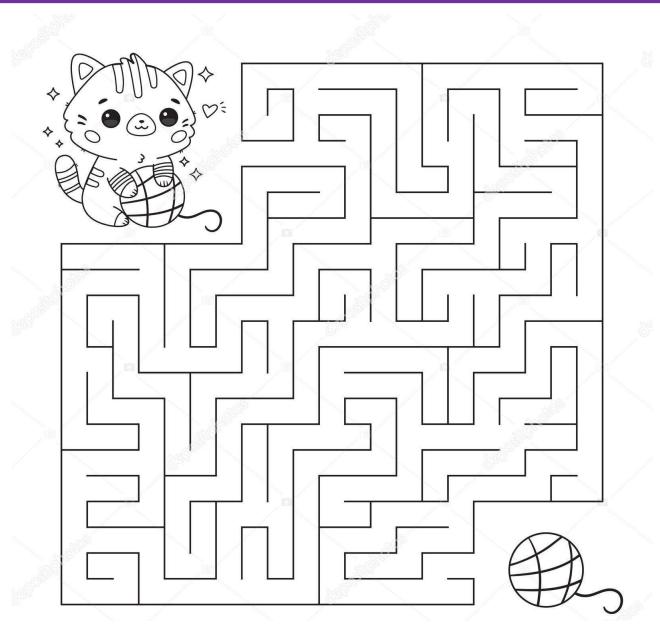
提纲

- □ 搜索问题
- □ 无信息搜索
 - > 宽度优先搜索
 - > 深度优先搜索
 - > 迭代加深的深度优先搜索
 - > 一致性代价搜索

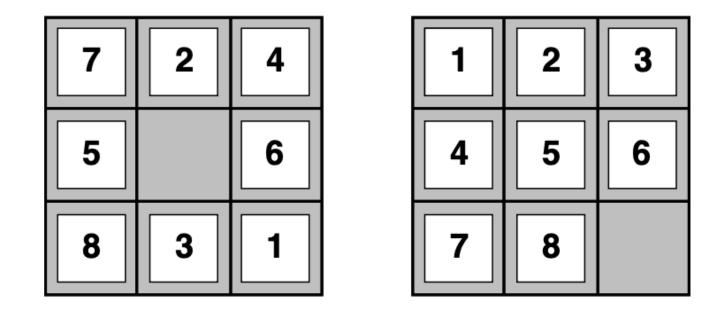
提纲

- 口 搜索问题
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 - > 代价一致性搜索

口走迷宫



口八数码



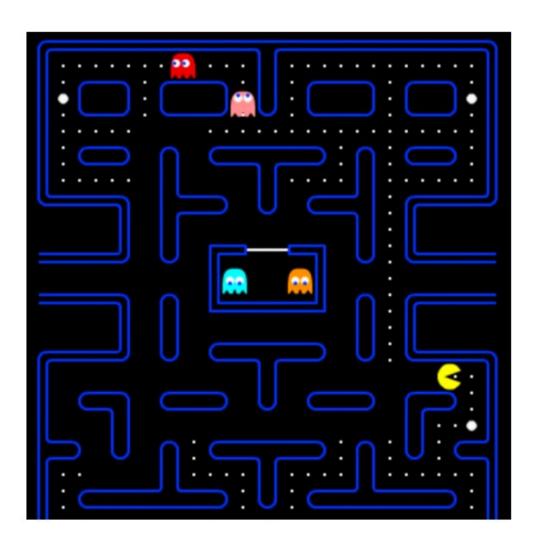
目标状态

初始状态

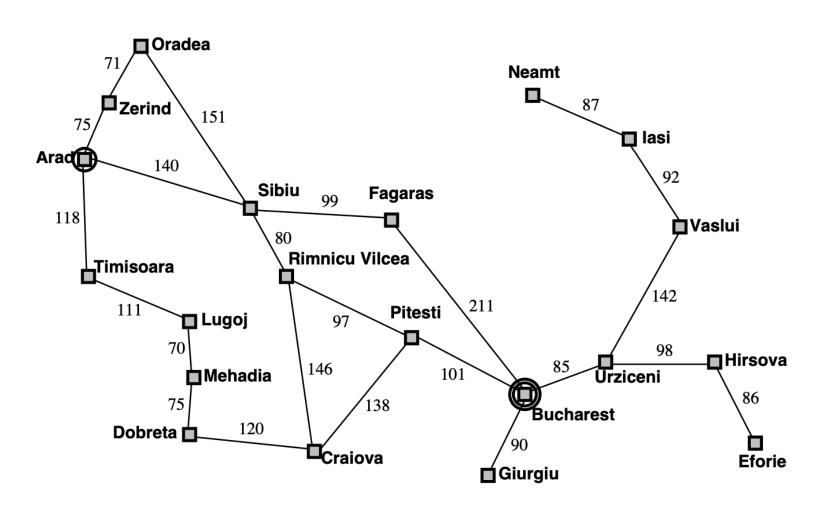
口华容道



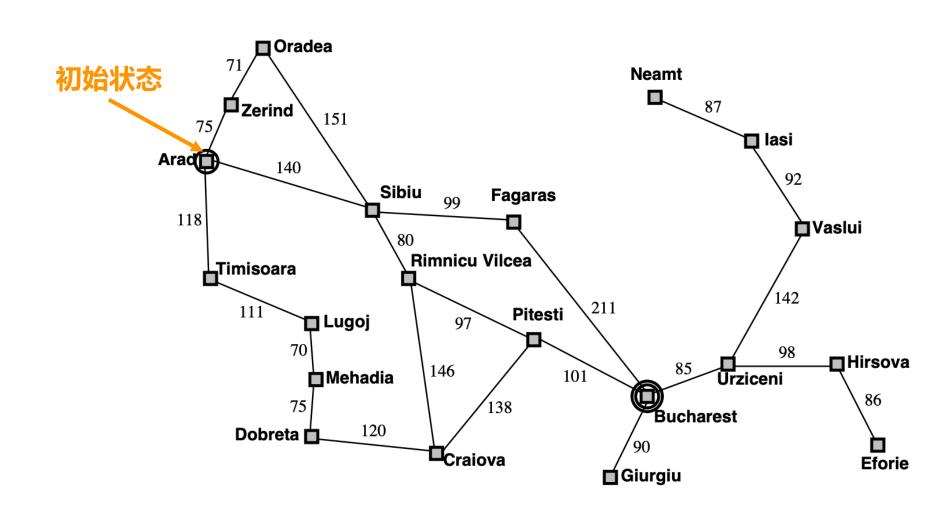
口吃豆人



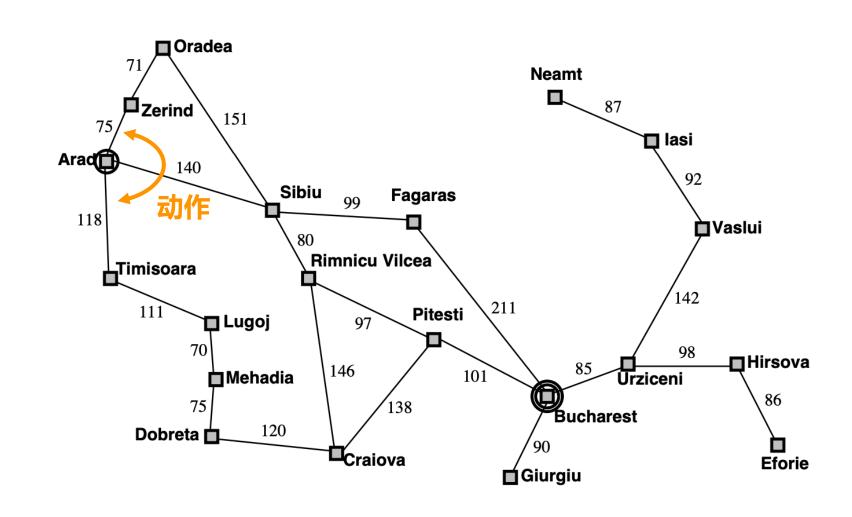
口路径规划



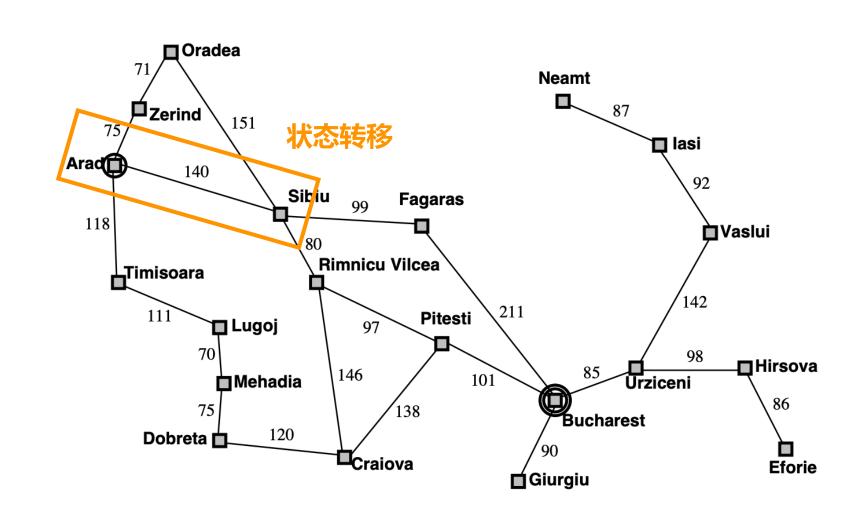
- > 状态空间
- ➤ 初始状态
- > 动作
- > 状态转移
- ▶ 目标测试
- ▶ 路径/代价



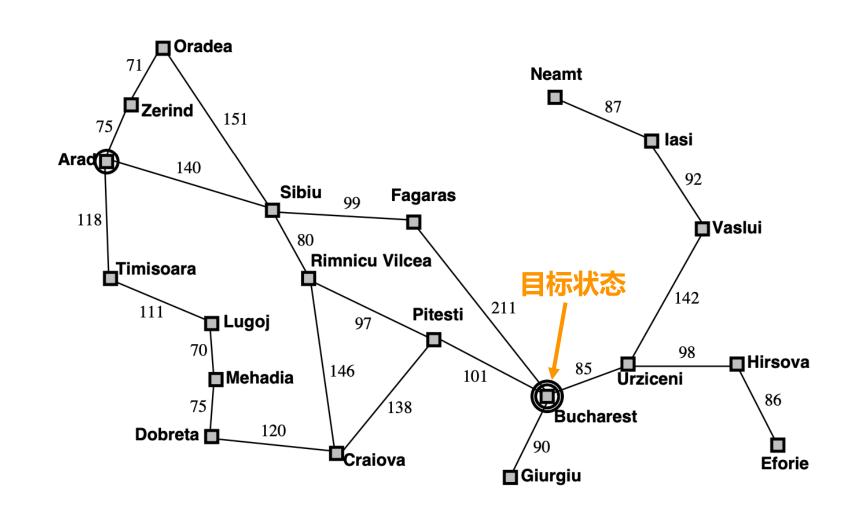
- > 状态空间
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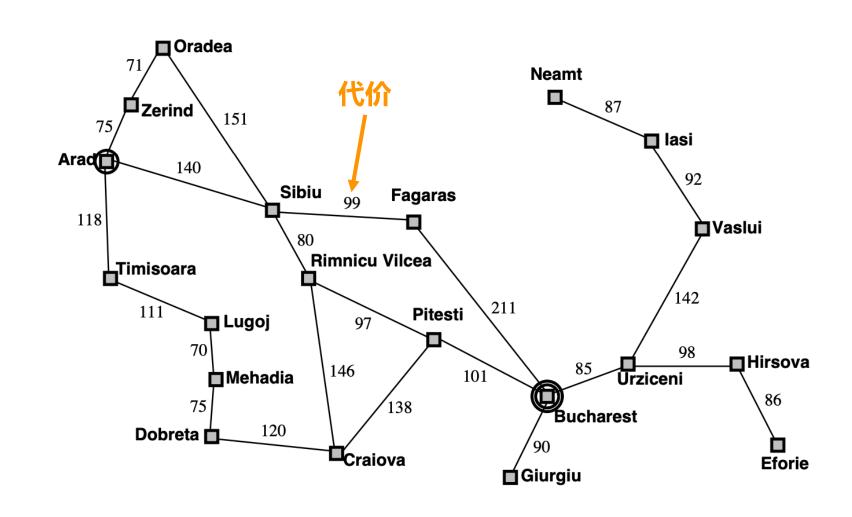
- > 状态空间
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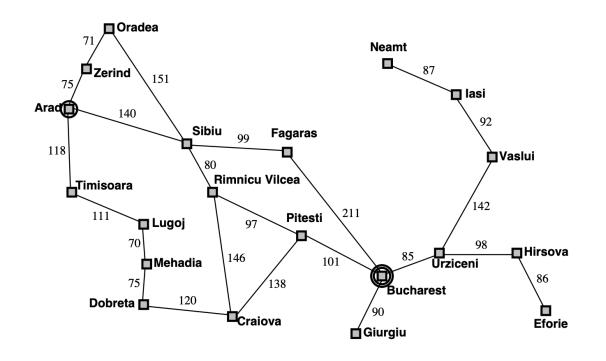
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- > 动作
- > 状态转移
- ▶ 目标测试
- ▶ 路径/代价



一个搜索问题可以用5个组成部分形式化描述

- > 状态空间
- ▶ 初始状态
- > 动作
- > 状态转移
- ▶ 目标测试
- ▶ 路径/代价

问题的解就是从初始状态到目标状态的一组行动序列 所有解里面代价最小的解即为最优解



口八数码

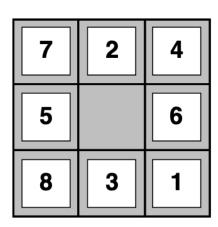
□ 状态: 8个数字方块和空格在棋盘上的分布

□ 初始状态: 任何状态都可能是初始状态

□ 动作: 移动空格

□ 目标测试:检查是否到达目标状态

□ 路径代价:每一步的代价为1

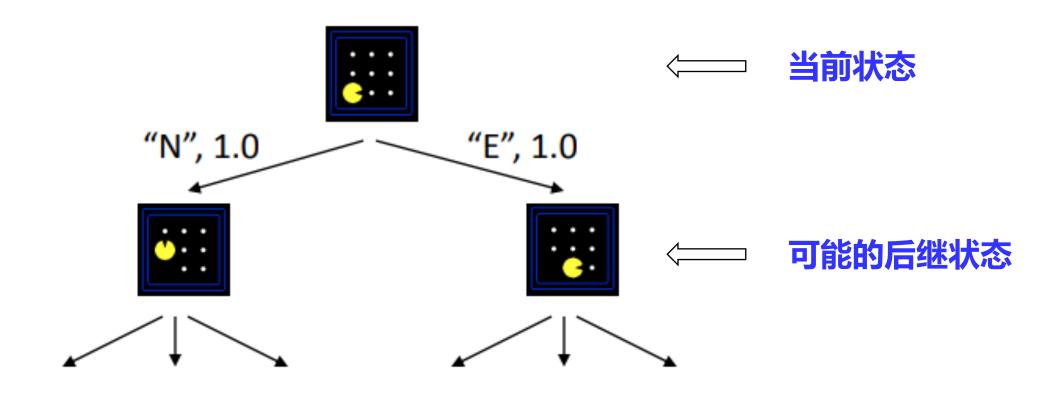


1	2	3
4	5	6
7	8	

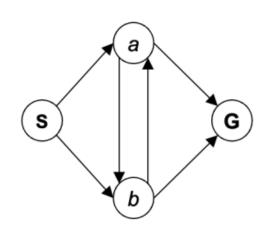
现实世界的搜索问题

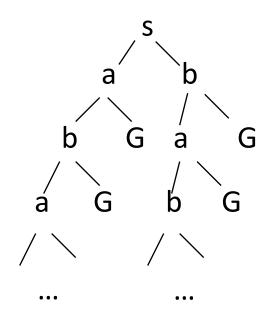
- □游戏
- □旅行规划问题
- □旅行商问题
- □芯片布线问题
- □机器人导航问题
- ■蛋白质设计问题
- **□** ...



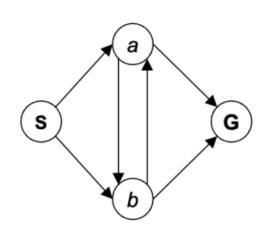


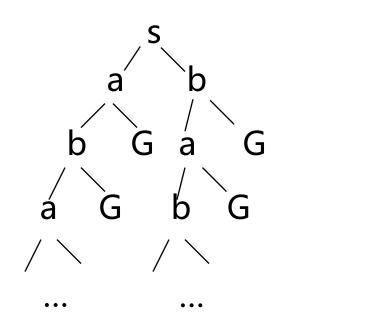
搜索树的深度





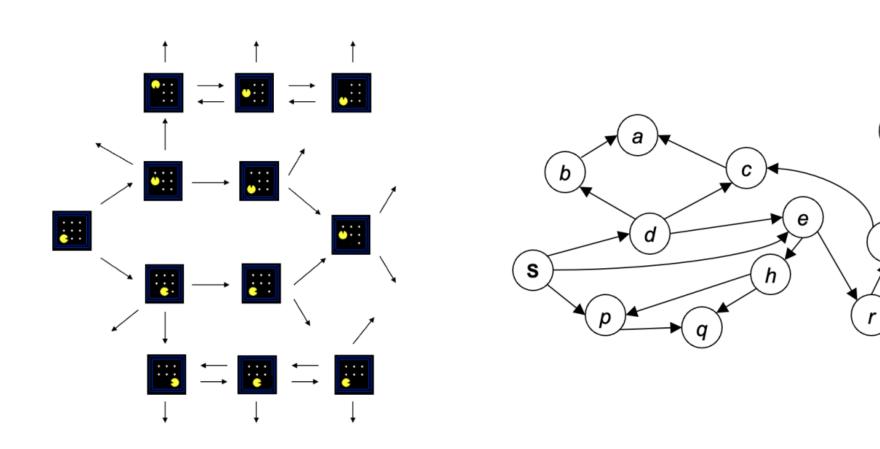
搜索树的深度







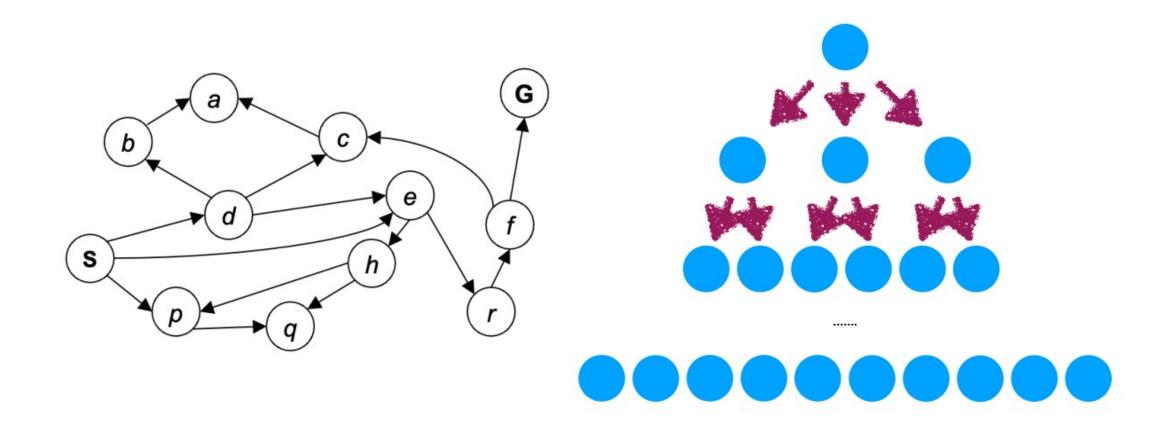
搜索图



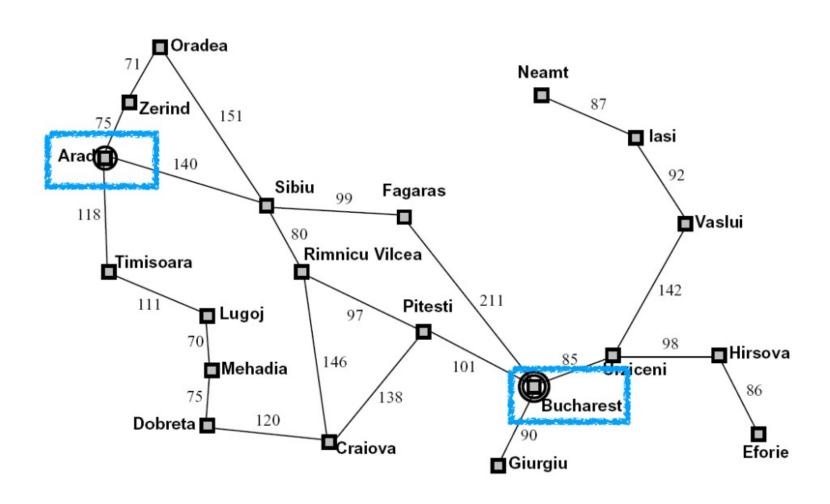
每个节点都是一个状态,图中的边体现了状态的转移

搜索图和搜索树

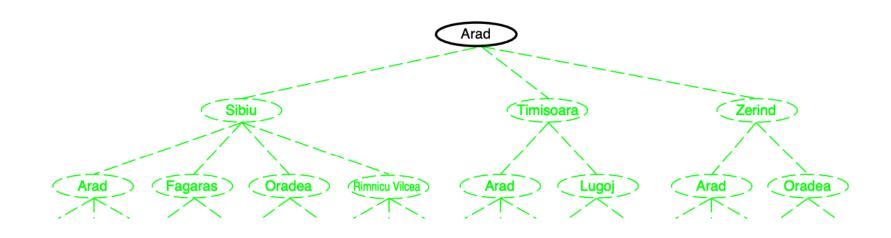
一个解是一个行动序列,搜索算法的工作就是考虑各种可能的行动序列



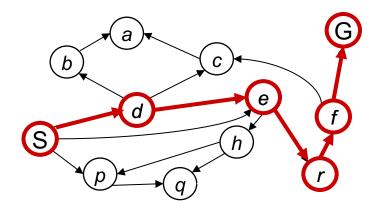
搜索问题求解

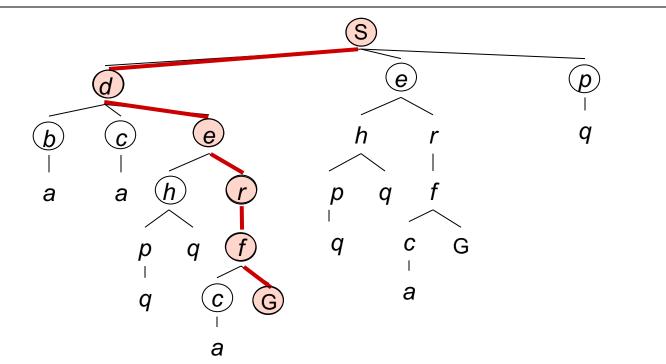


搜索问题求解



- 扩展当前的状态, 在当前状态下采用各种行动, 生成新的状态
- 所有待扩展的节点称为边缘节点
- 不断从边缘节点中选择节点并扩展,直到到达目标状态,或者 没有状态可以扩展





```
s \rightarrow d

s \rightarrow e

s \rightarrow p

s \rightarrow d \rightarrow b

s \rightarrow d \rightarrow c

s \rightarrow d \rightarrow e

s \rightarrow d \rightarrow e \rightarrow h

s \rightarrow d \rightarrow e \rightarrow r

s \rightarrow d \rightarrow e \rightarrow r \rightarrow f

s \rightarrow d \rightarrow e \rightarrow r \rightarrow f \rightarrow c

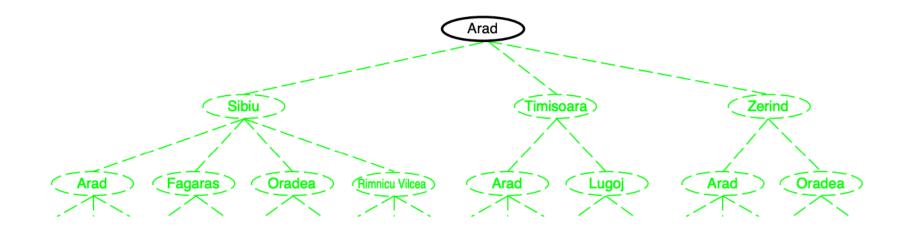
s \rightarrow d \rightarrow e \rightarrow r \rightarrow f \rightarrow c
```

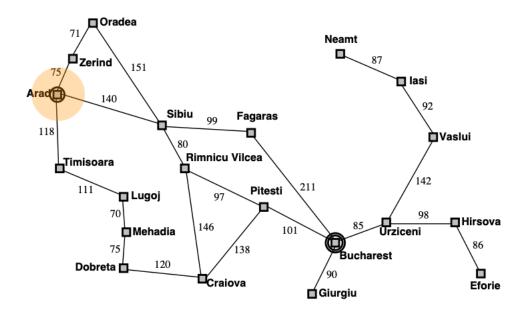
```
function TREE-SEARCH (problem, strategy) returns a solution, or failure initialize the search tree using the initial state of problem loop do

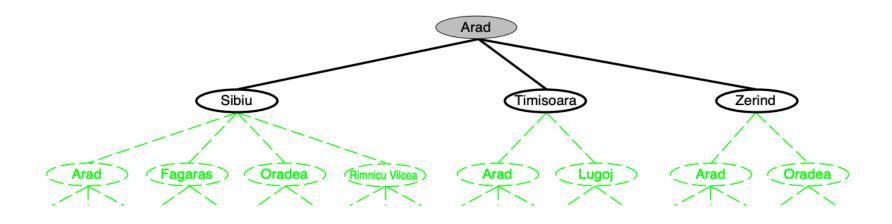
if there are no candidates for expansion then return failure choose a leaf node for expansion according to strategy

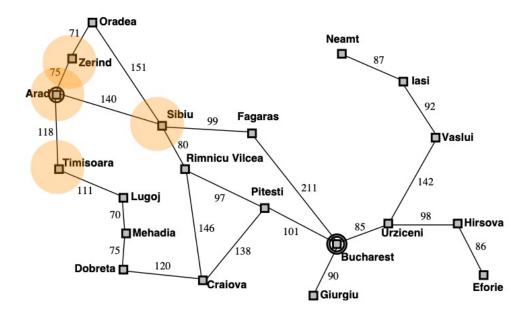
if the node contains a goal state then return the corresponding solution else expand the node and add the resulting nodes to the search tree end
```

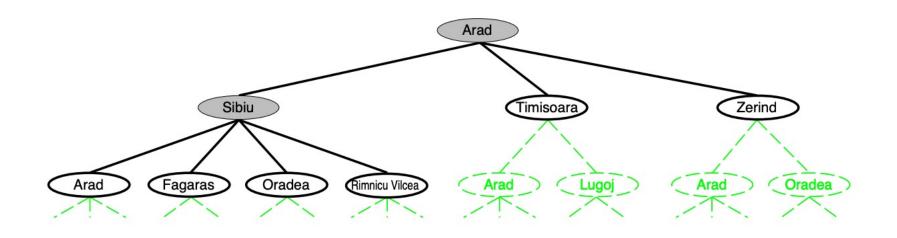
不同搜索策略的核心区别在于如何选择要扩展的边缘节点

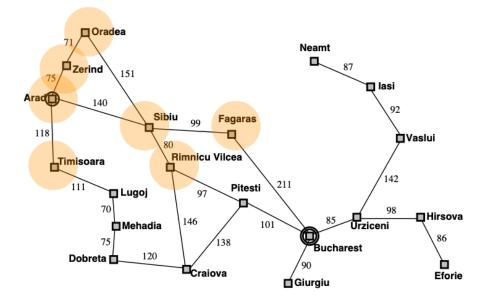


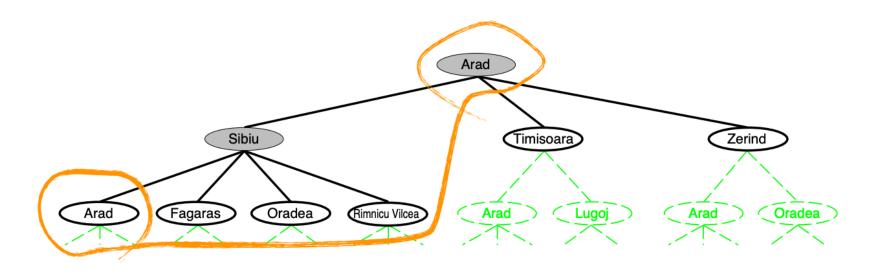


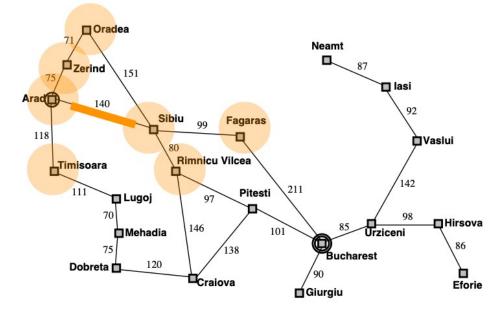












图搜索算法

```
function TREE-SEARCH(problem, strategy) returns a solution, or failure initialize the search tree using the initial state of problem loop do

if there are no candidates for expansion then return failure choose a leaf node for expansion according to strategy

if the node contains a goal state then return the corresponding solution else expand the node and add the resulting nodes to the search tree end
```

```
function GRAPH-SEARCH( problem, fringe) returns a solution, or failure

closed ← an empty set
fringe ← INSERT(MAKE-NODE(INITIAL-STATE[problem]), fringe)
loop do
if fringe is empty then return failure
node ← REMOVE-FRONT(fringe)
if GOAL-TEST(problem, STATE[node]) then return node
if STATE[node] is not in closed then
add STATE[node] to closed
fringe ← INSERTALL(EXPAND(node, problem), fringe)
end
```

搜索策略

搜索策略的主要区别在于如何选择要扩展的状态

如何评估搜索算法的性能?

✓ 完备性: 当问题有解时,这个算法是否能保证找到解?

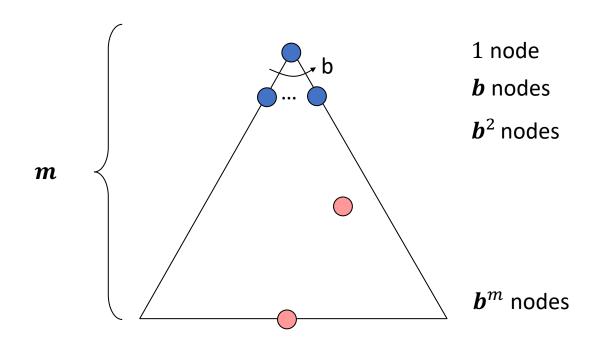
✓ 最优性:搜索策略是否能找到最优解?

✓ 时间复杂度: 找到解需要花费多长时间?

✓ 空间复杂度: 在执行搜索的过程总需要多少存储空间?

搜索策略性能分析

符号	含义	
b	分支因子,即搜索树中每个节点最大的分支数目	
d	根节点到最浅的目标结点的路径长度	
m	搜索树中路径的最大可能长度	
n	状态空间中状态的数量	

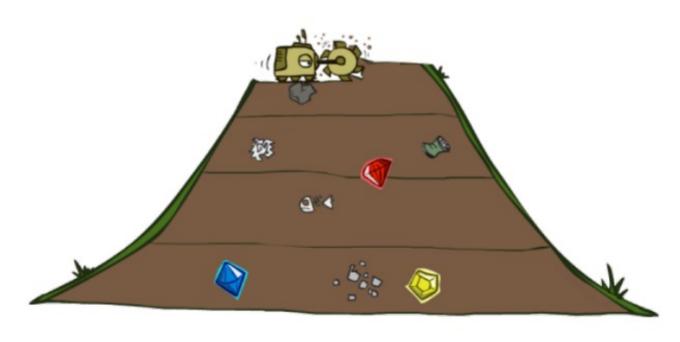


 $1 + b + b^2 + \dots + b^m = O(b^m)$

提纲

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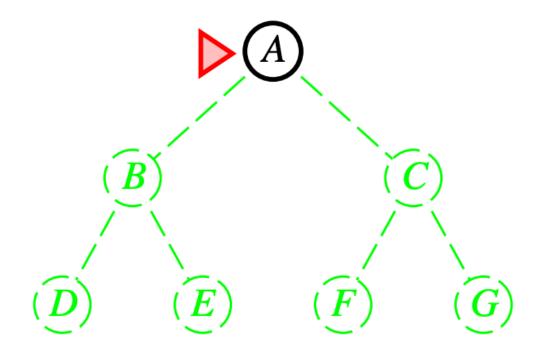
除了问题定义中给定的状态信息外没 有任何附加信息



宽度优先搜索 (breadth-first search, BFS)

先扩展根节点,接着扩展根节点的所有后继节点,然后再扩展它们的后继,以此类推

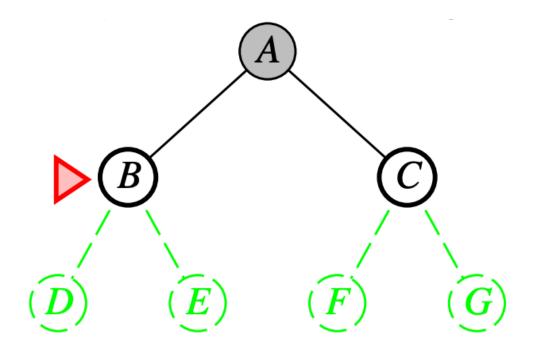
一般地,在下一层的任何节点扩展之前,搜索树本层深度的搜有节点应该都已经扩展过



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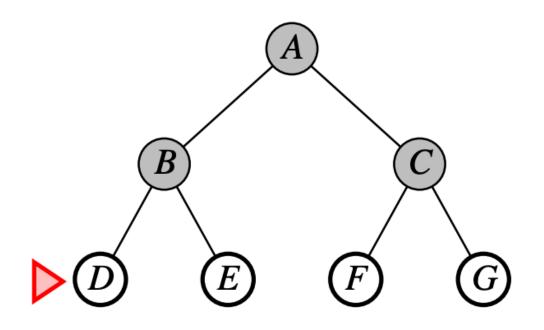
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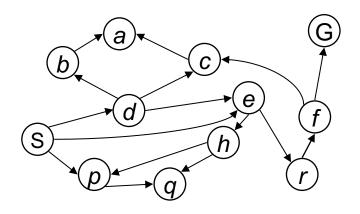
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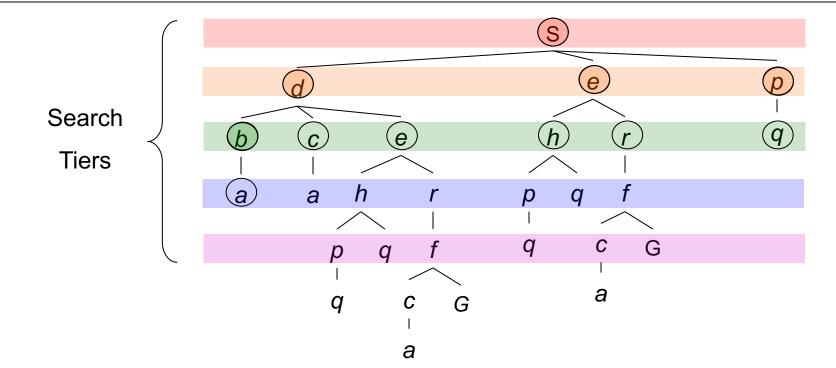
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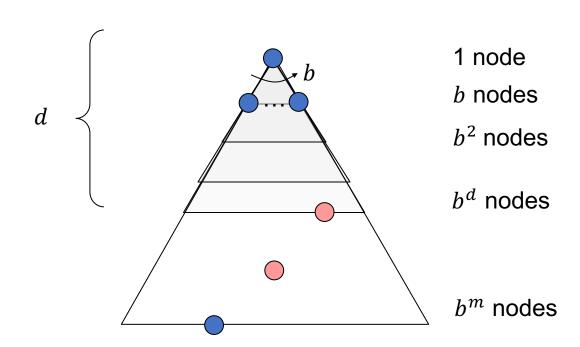


性能分析

• 时间复杂度?

•
$$1 + b + b^2 + b^3 + \dots + b^d = O(b^d)$$

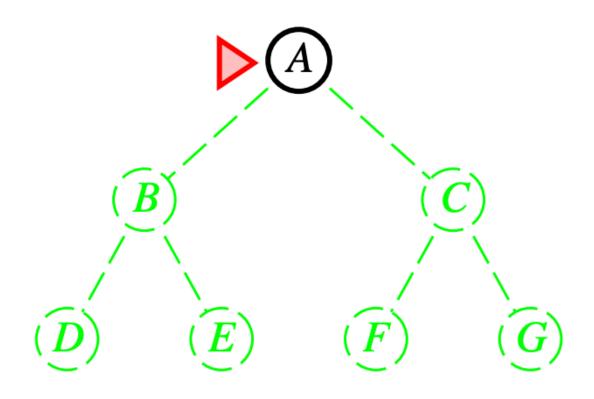
- •空间复杂度?
 - $O(b^d)$
- 完备性?
 - Yes
- 最优性?
 - Yes, 如果所有行动代价相同

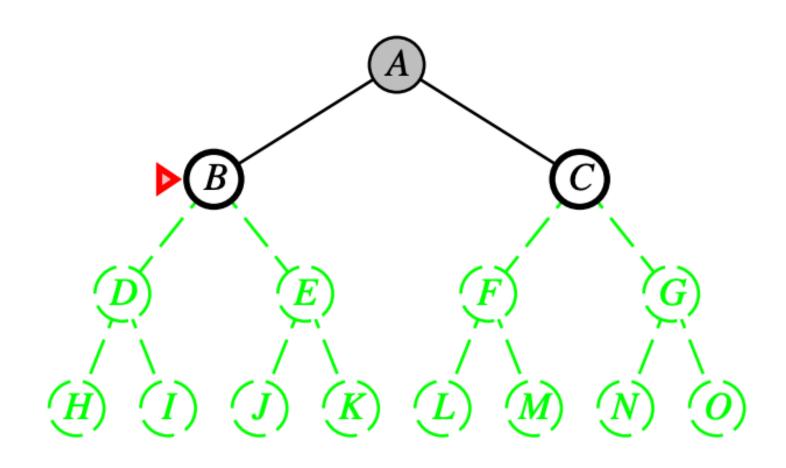


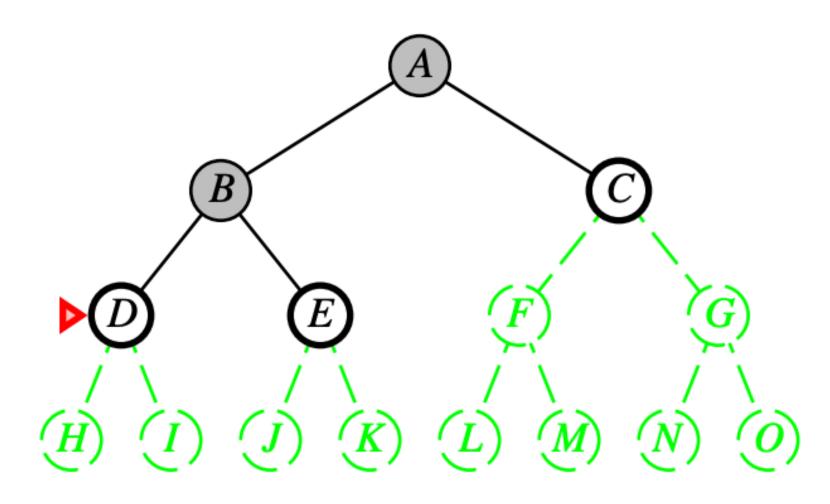
提纲

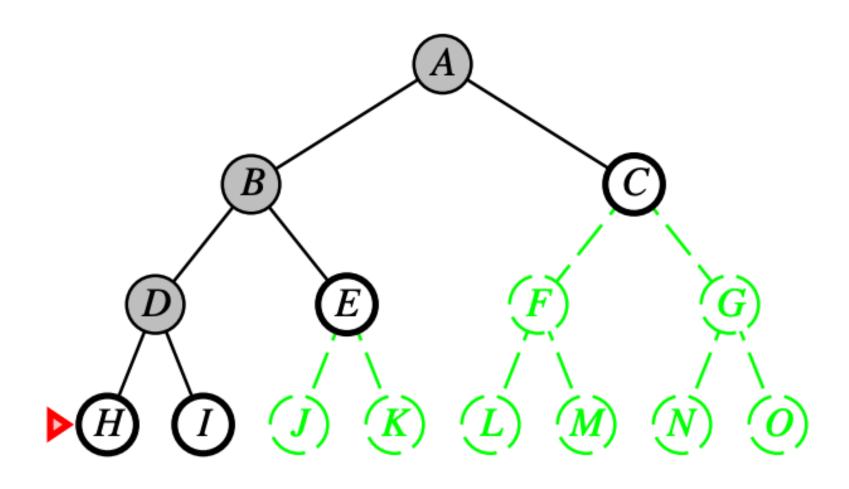
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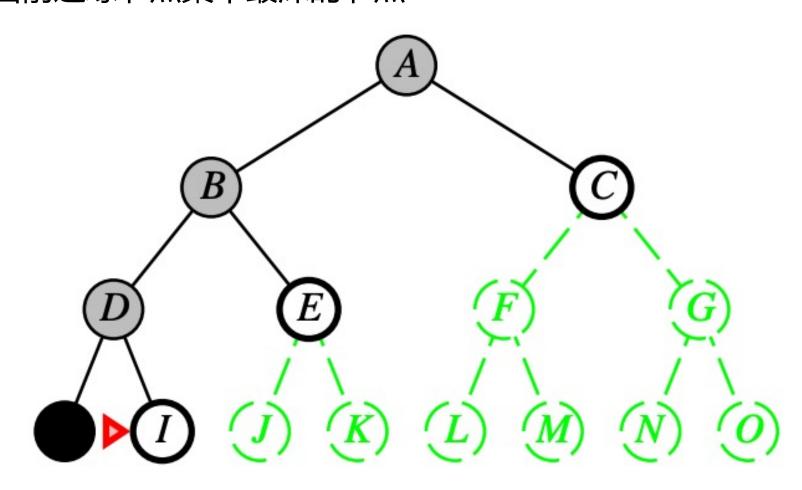


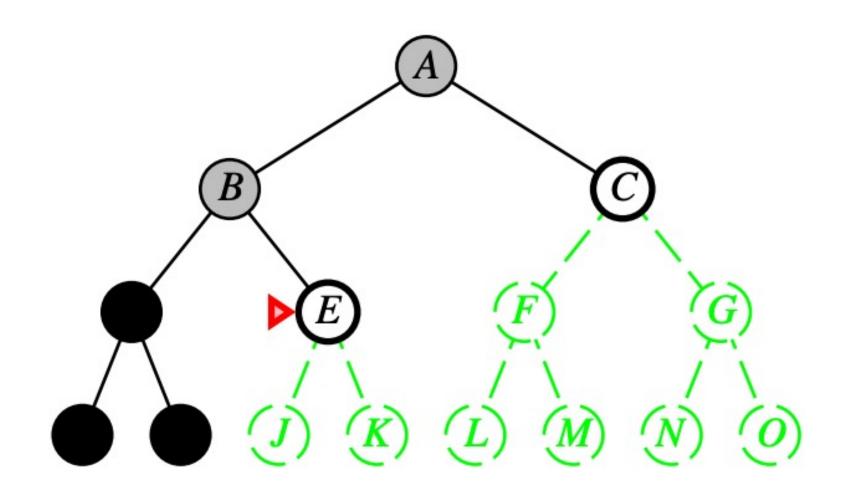


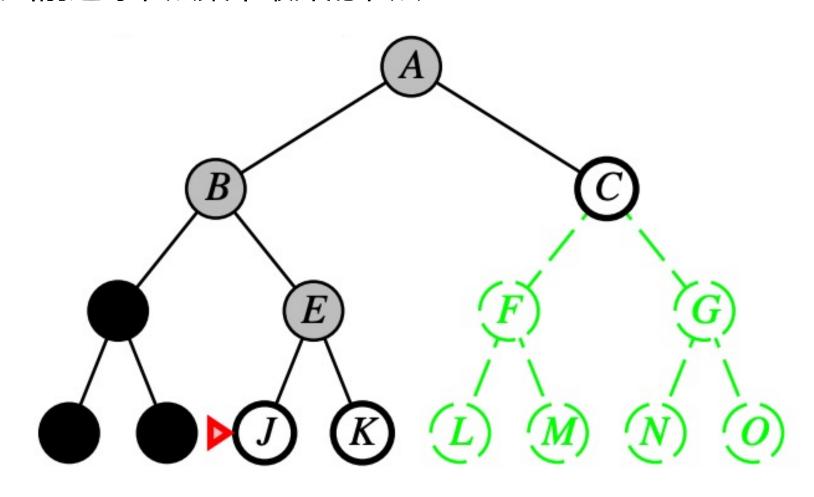


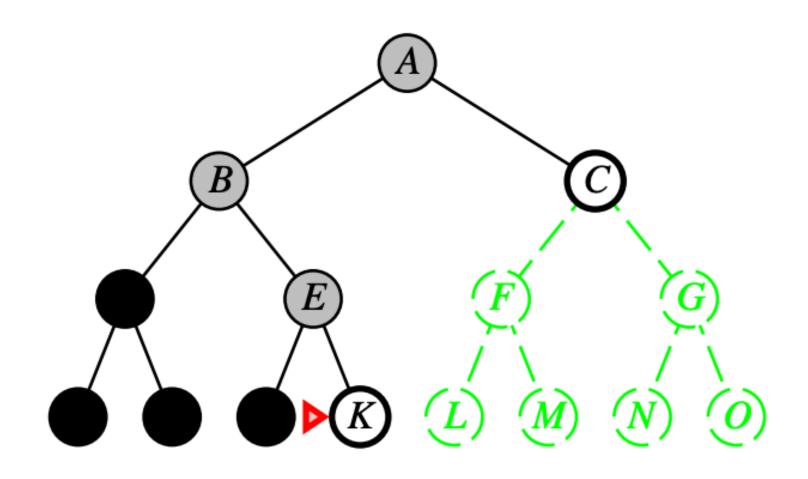


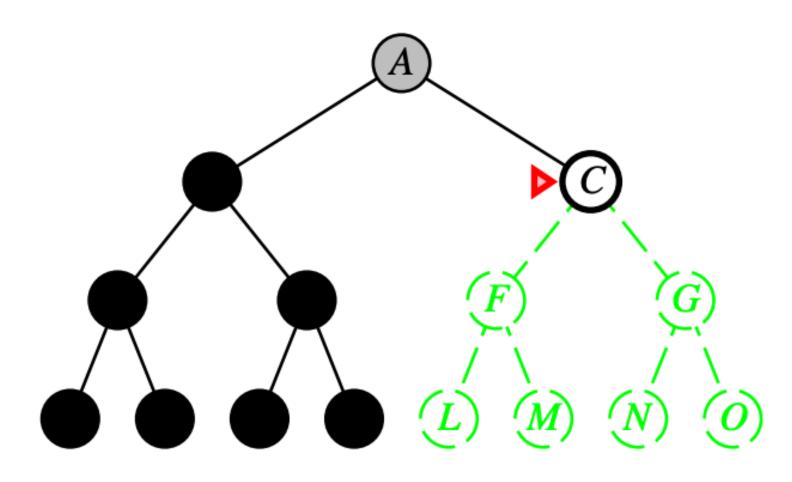


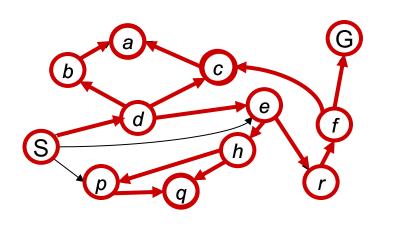


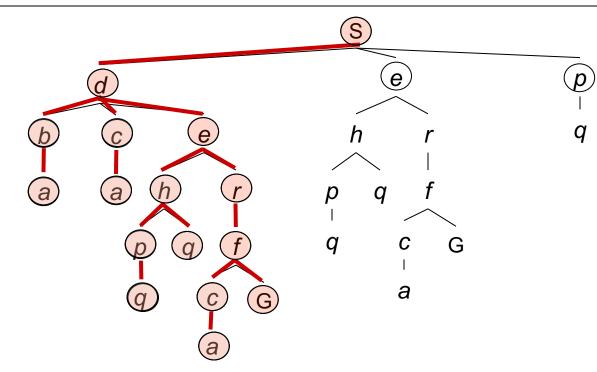


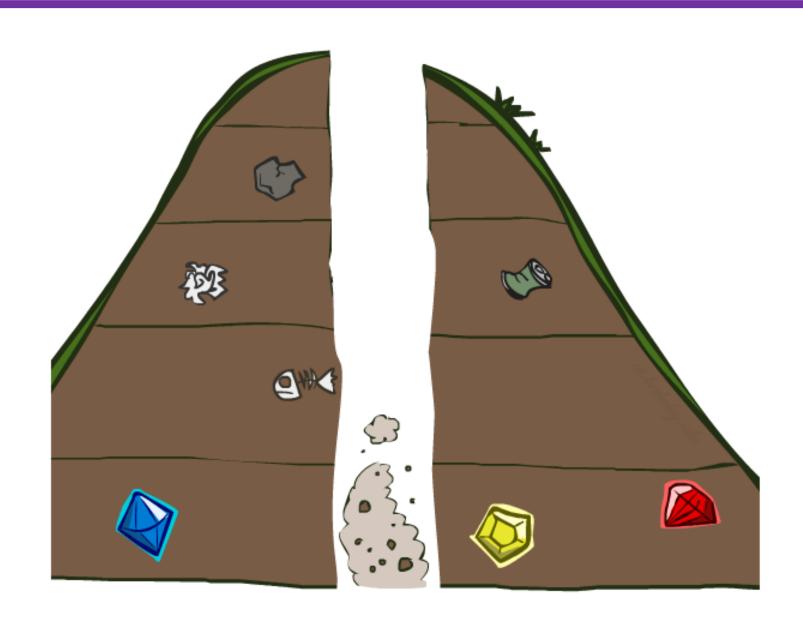






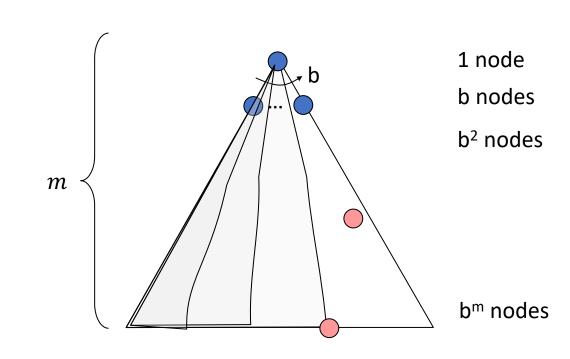




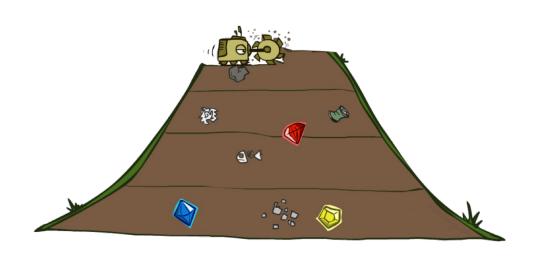


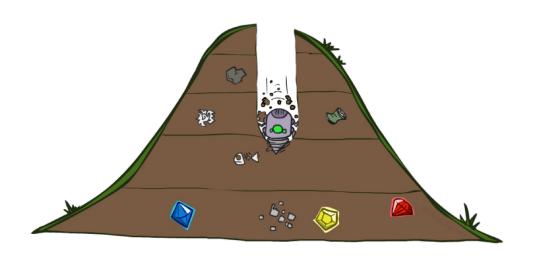
性能分析

- 时间复杂度?
 - $O(b^m)$
- •空间复杂度?
 - 只需要存储一条从根节点到叶节点的路径,以及该路径上每个节点的所有未被扩展的兄弟节点O(bm)
- 完备性?
 - No
- 最优性?
 - NO



BFS v.s. DFS





口什么情况下,DFS比BFS更好?

口什么情况下,BFS比DFS更好?

Video of Demo Maze Water DFS/BFS



Video of Demo Maze Water DFS/BFS

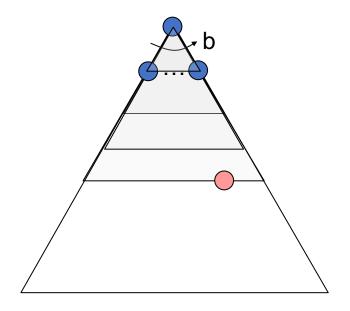


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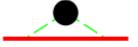
· 能否兼顾DFS和BFS的优势?

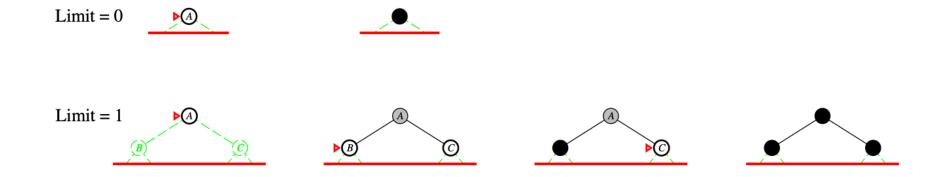
- Run a DFS with depth limit 1. If no solution...
- Run a DFS with depth limit 2. If no solution...
- Run a DFS with depth limit 3.

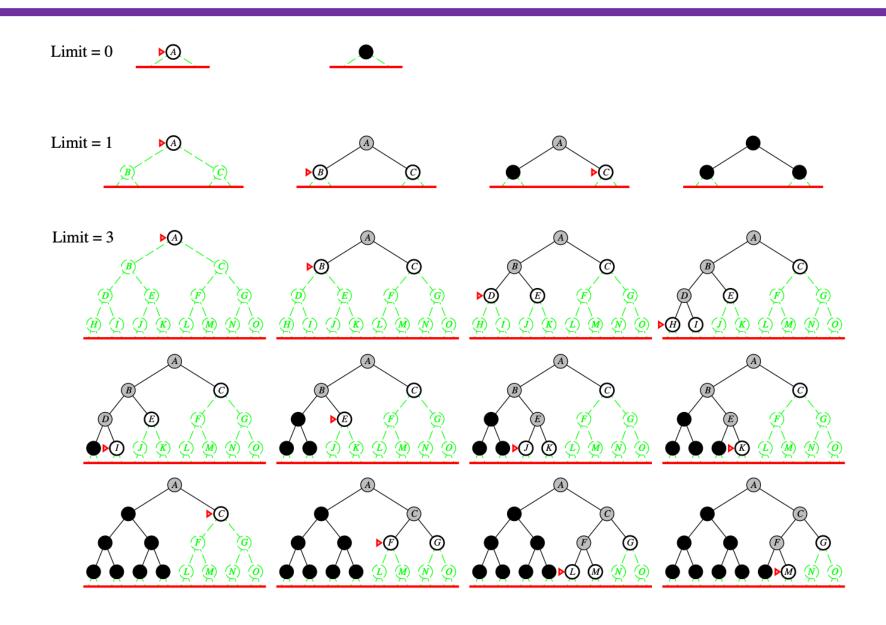


Limit = 0









部分节点被多次生成,是否会造成浪费?

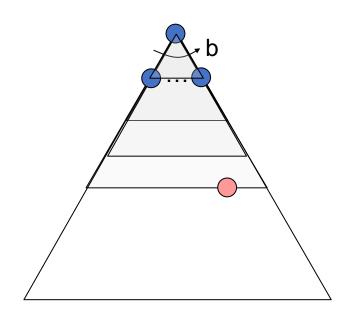
在迭代加深的深度优先搜索中,底层(深度d)节点只被生成一次,倒数第二层的节点被生成两次,以此类推,一直到根节点,被生成d次

$$d(b) + (d-1)b^2 + \cdots + (1)b^d$$

绝大多数重复的节点都在上层,上层节点的重复生成影响不大

性能分析

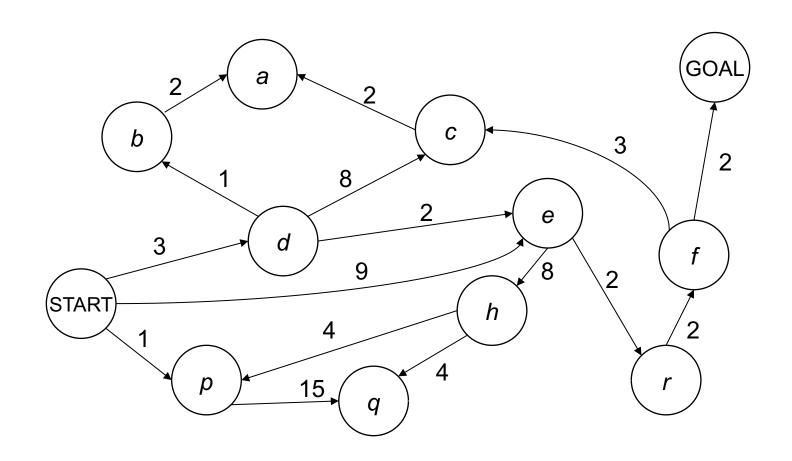
- 时间复杂度?
 - $O(b^d)$
- •空间复杂度?
 - 0(bd)
- 完备性?
 - Yes
- 最优性?
 - Yes, 如果所有行动代价相同



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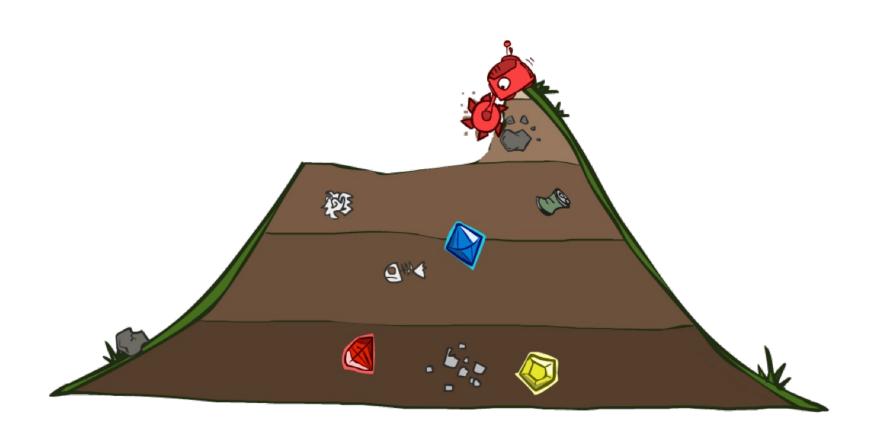
代价敏感搜索



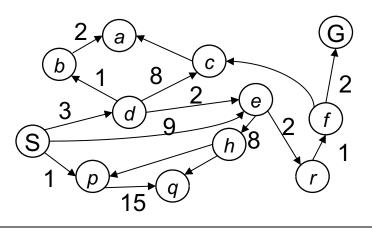
如何寻找代价最小的路径?

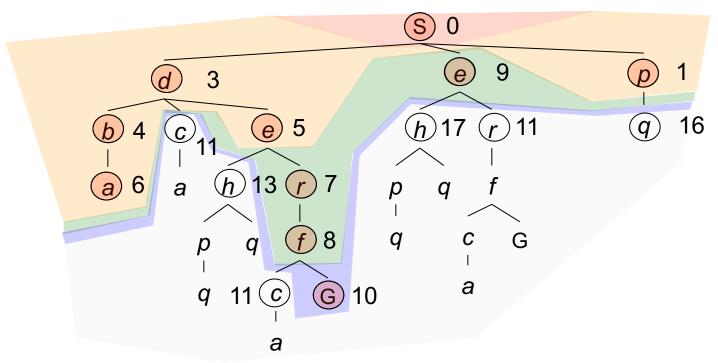
一致代价搜索 (uniform-cost search)

一致代价搜索扩展路径消耗最小的节点



一致代价搜索 (uniform-cost search)

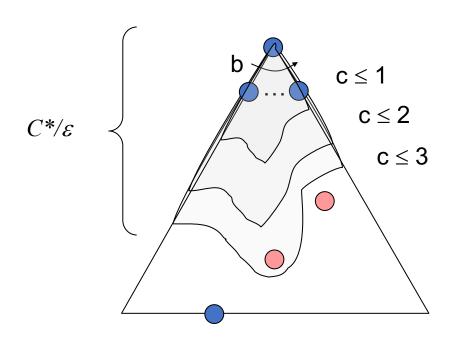




性能分析

假设最优解代价为 C^* , ϵ 为每个动作代价的下界

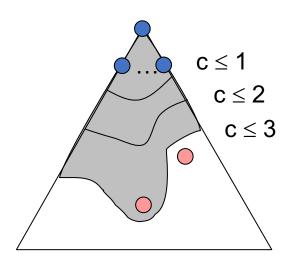
- 时间复杂度?
 - $O(b^{\frac{C^*}{\epsilon}})$
- •空间复杂度?
 - $O(b^{\frac{C^*}{\epsilon}})$
- 完备性?
 - Yes, 如果每一步的代价 $\geq \epsilon (\epsilon > 0)$
- 最优性?
 - Yes

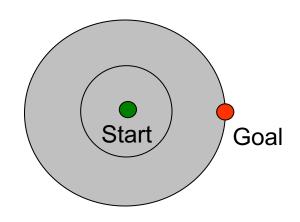


存在的问题

· UCS 按照路径代价进行探索

- 局限:
 - 需要在所有方向上进行探索
 - 没有利用关于目标状态的信息





提纲

- □ 搜索问题
- □ 无信息搜索
 - > 宽度优先搜索
 - > 深度优先搜索
 - > 迭代加深的深度优先搜索
 - > 一致性代价搜索

本章小结

- □ 搜索问题:初始状态、动作、状态转移、目标测试、路径代价
- □ 宽度优先搜索:逐层扩展节点
- □ 深度优先搜索: 优先扩展最深的节点
- □ 迭代加深的深度优先搜索:限制深度的DFS
- □ 一致性代价搜索: 优先扩展路径代价最小的节点