

基于传统TSP的机器人路径规划问题优化

Optimization of Robot Path Planning Problem based on Traditional TSP

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16级电子信息工程

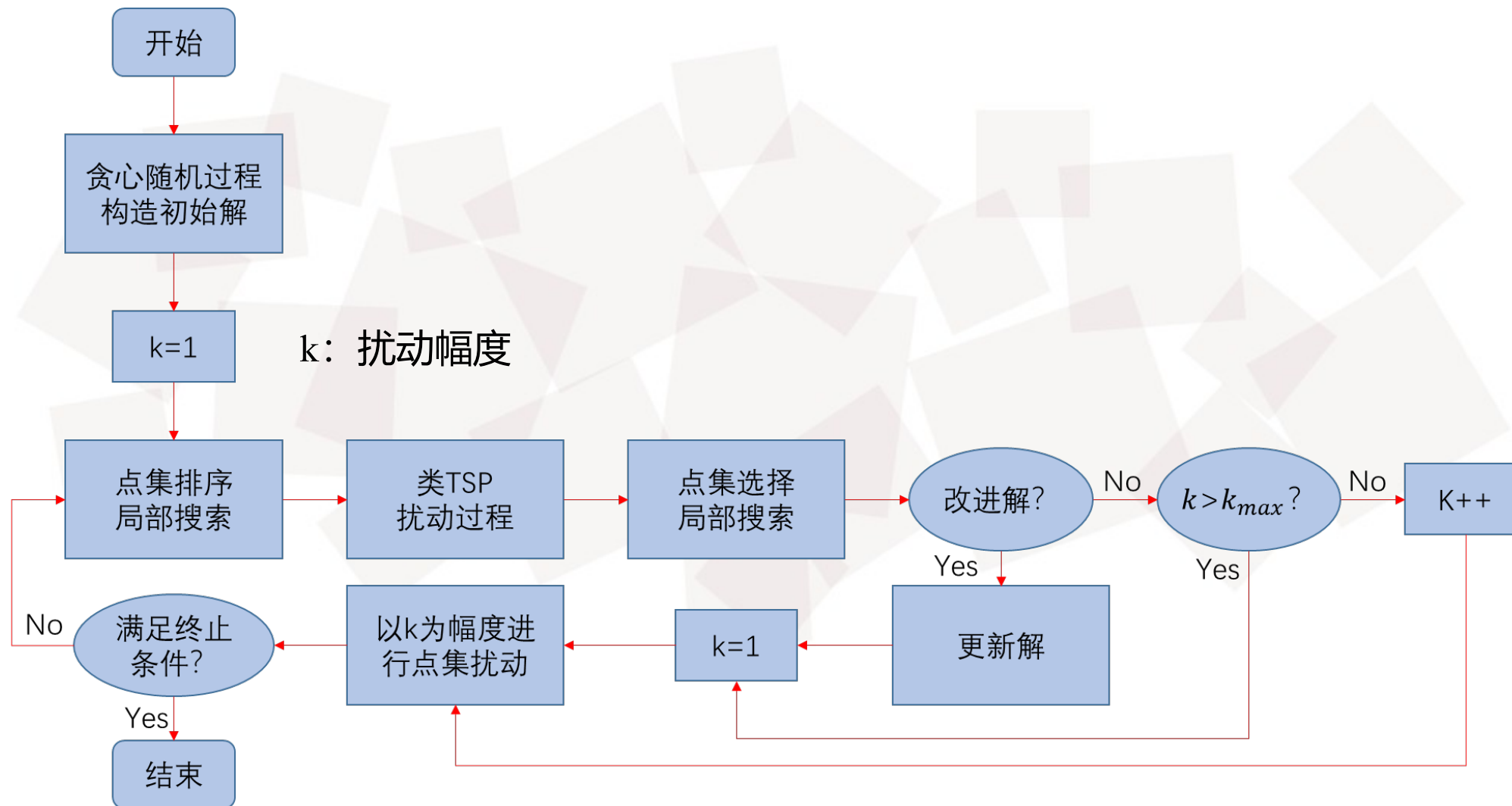


1 研究內容

2 研究結果

一、研究内容

1.1 整体算法流程



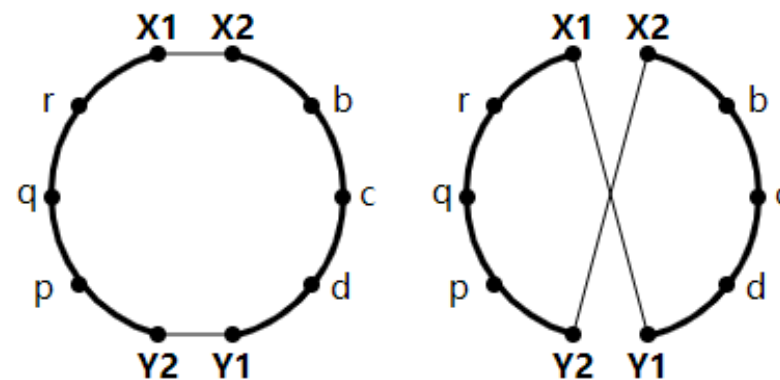
1.2 局部搜索过程-- 常见的q-opt搜索算符

可选重连边数随q的增长速度:

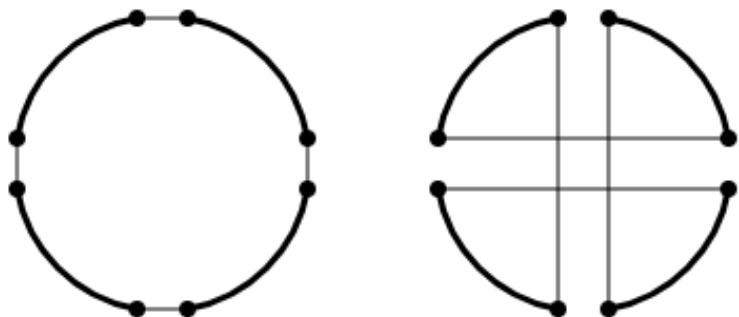
$$2^q \times (q - 1)!$$

不是感叹号~

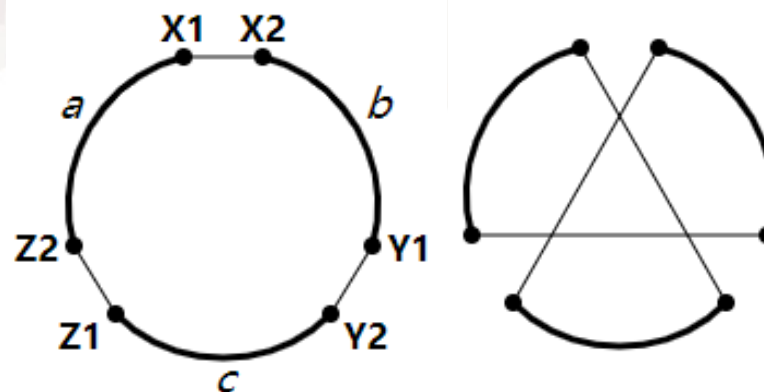
2-opt:
可选重连边数: 2



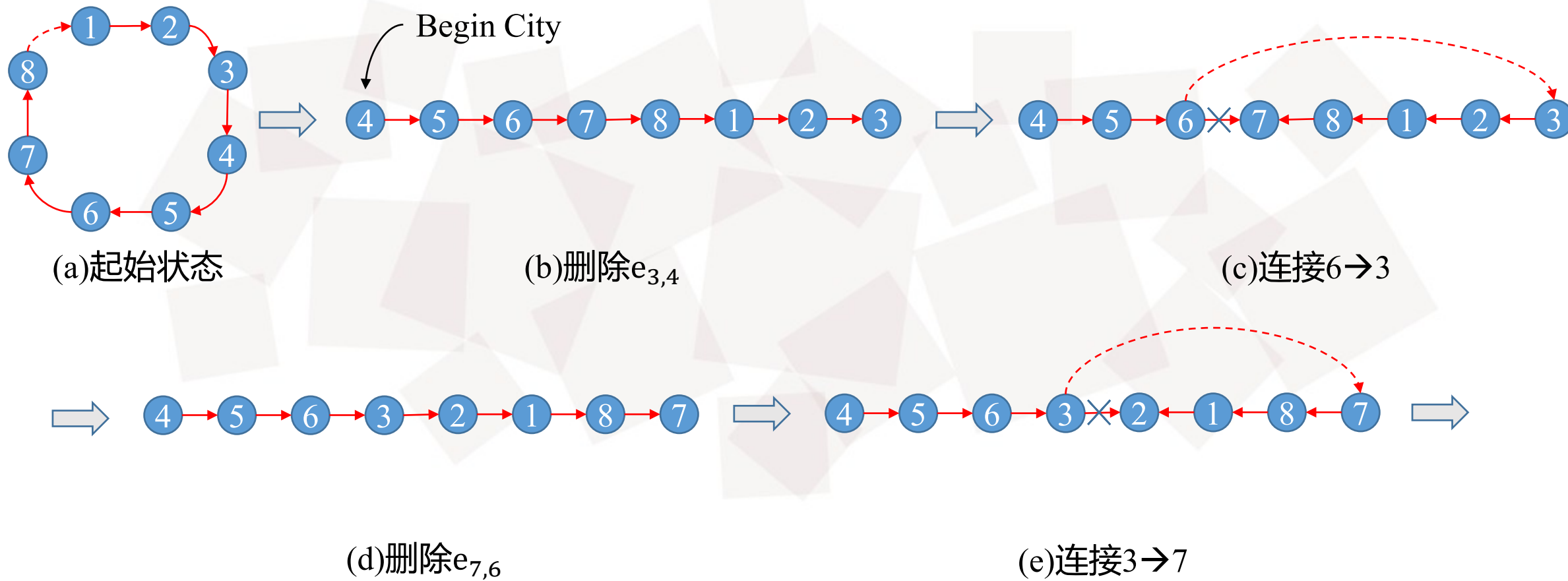
4-opt:
可选重连边数: 48



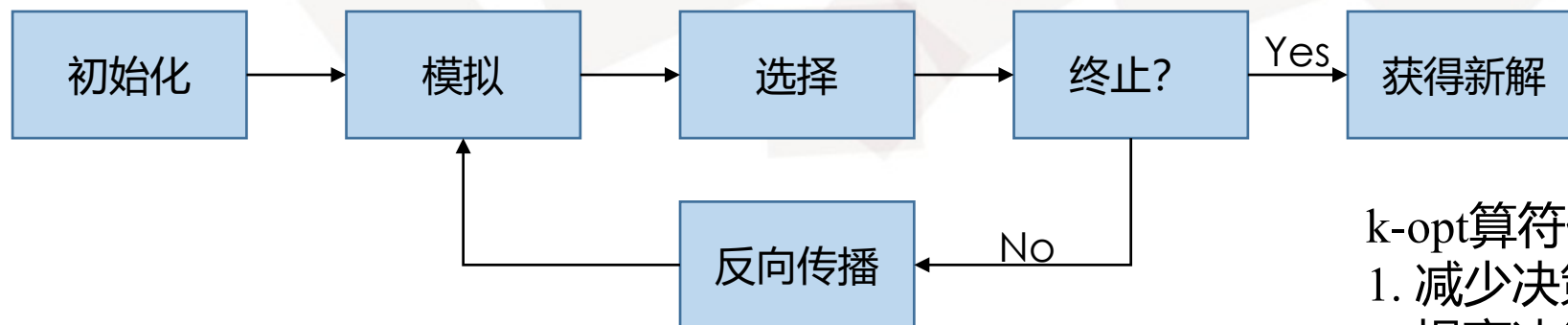
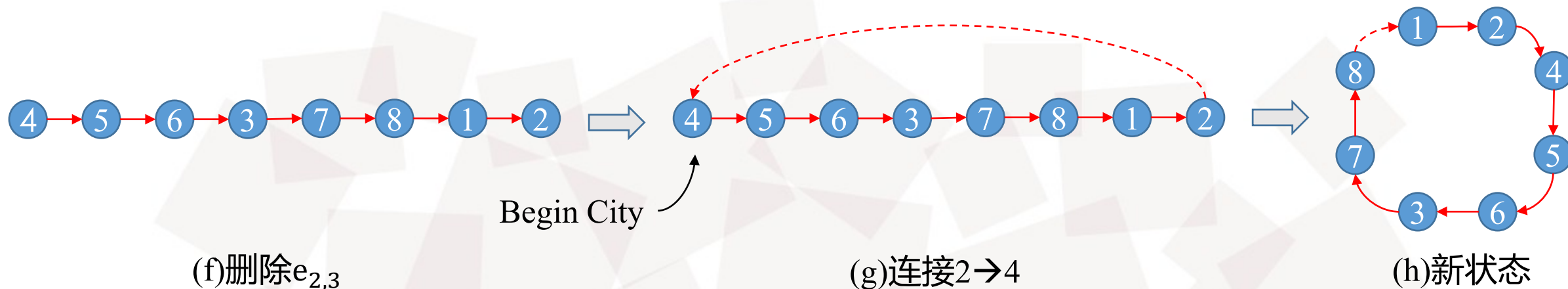
3-opt:
可选重连边数: 8



1.2 局部搜索过程-- 提出基于强化学习的k-opt搜索算符

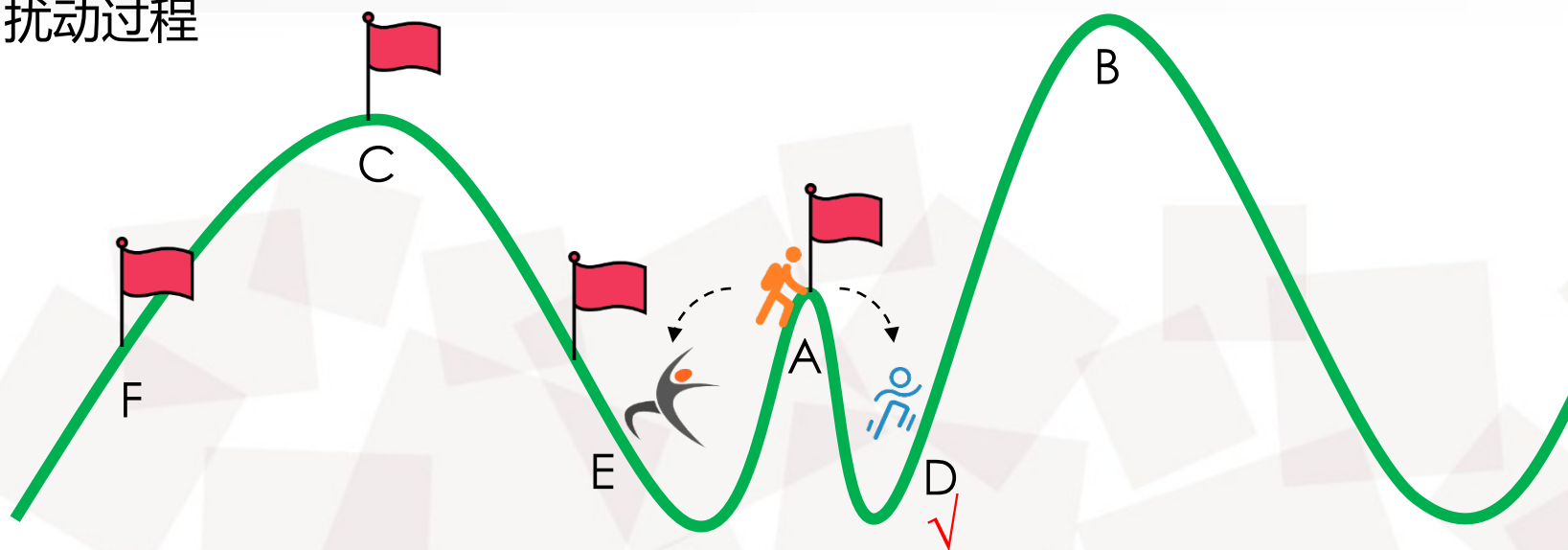


1.2 局部搜索过程-- 提出基于强化学习的k-opt搜索算符



k-opt算符优点:
1. 减少决策步骤
2. 提高决策准确性

1.3 定向扰动过程





1.4 算法特点总结

1. 局部搜索过程方向明确鲁棒性高
2. 定向扰动使算法兼顾分散性与集中性
3. 采用强化学习思想边搜索边训练能够最大化搜索效率

二、研究结果





Information Sciences 502 (2019) 91–108



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Hybrid evolutionary search for the traveling repairman problem with profits

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6.9

CiteScore

5.524

Impact Factor



Heuristics for the traveling repairman problem with profits

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Computers & Industrial Engineering 113 (2017) 323–332

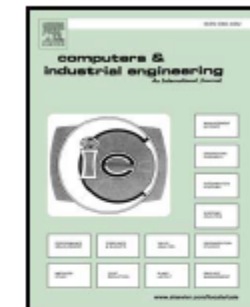


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A GRASP with iterated local search for the traveling repairman problem with profits

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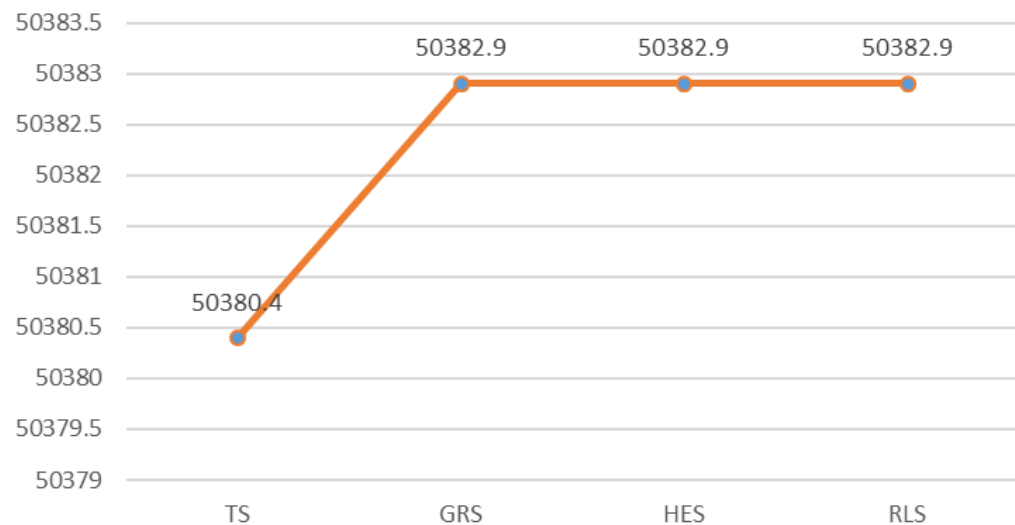


$$Ip.G(\%) = 100\% \times \frac{(Av.R_{Algorithm} - Av.R_{RLS})}{Av.R_{RLS}}$$

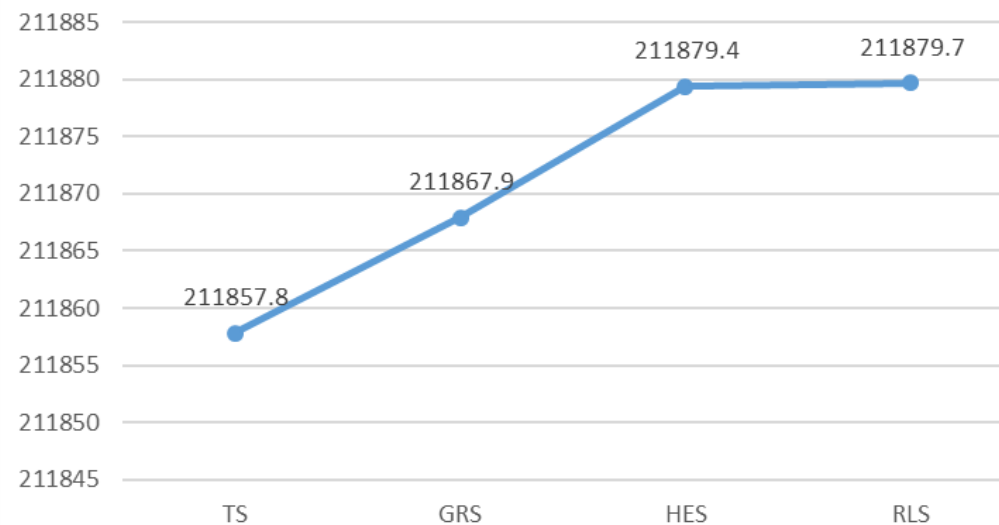
	TS			GRS			HES			RLS(本文方法)		
	Av.R	Av.T(s)	Ip.G	Av.R	Av.T(s)	Ip.G	Av.R	Av.T(s)	Ip.G	Av.R	Av.T(s)	Ip.G
50	50380.4	14.2	-0.005%	50382.9	9.4	0.000%	50382.9	9.4	0.000%	50382.9	7.7	
100	211857.8	149.9	-0.0104%	211867.9	106.6	-0.0055%	211879.4	106.7	-0.0001%	211879.7	50.5	
200	850836.5	1436.2	-0.0728%	851141.9	1086.7	-0.0369%	851437.8	1088.5	-0.0017%	851451.9	650.6	
500	6549673.0	2855.8	-0.7125%	6576988.5	1963.0	-0.2949%	6589292.0	1967.1	-0.1073%	6596363.4	1805.4	
	Intel(R) Core(TM) 2 Duo 3.00 GHz			Intel Core Duo 2 T 7500 2.20 GHz			Intel Xeon(R) CPU E5-2695 v4 2.10 GHz			Intel(R) Core(TM) i5-6200U 2.30 GHz		
	Computers & Operations Research (2013)			Computers & Industrial Engineering (2017)			Information Sciences (2019)					



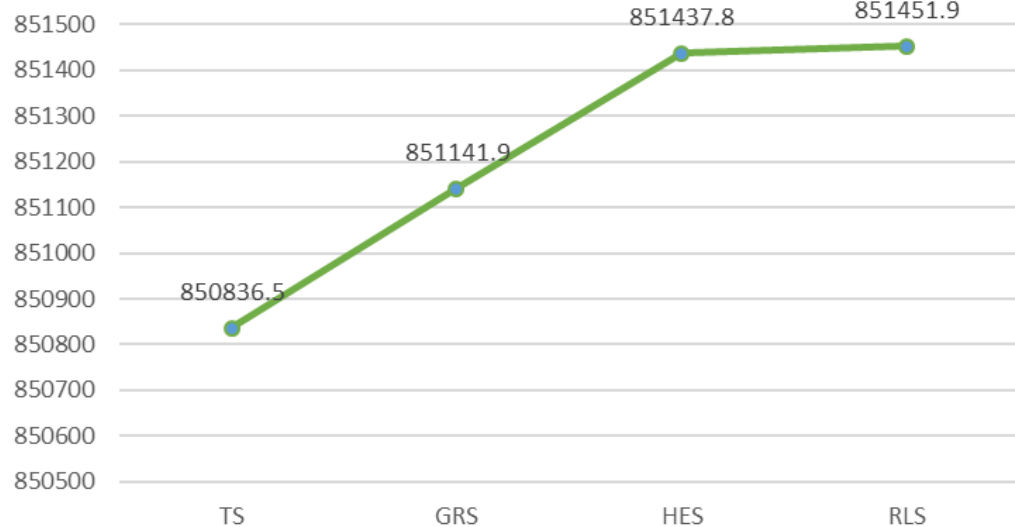
TRPP-50



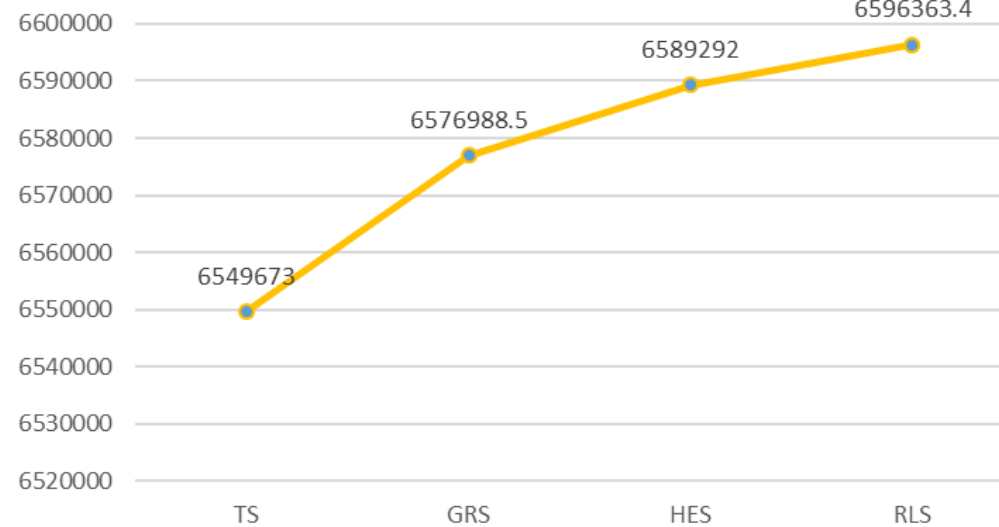
TRPP-100



TRPP-200



TRPP-500



THANKS

