Algoritmica gnaficilor

Elemente combinatorica

Conubinatorica este o parte dine teoria multimeter re se ocupa ou studial multimille finite go ordonate.

Multinui ordonate - multime finità pe care s-a definit o ordine de dispunure a elementilor sale.

Permutari de n elemente

Tie A=[1,2, --, m} multime finità en m elemente.

Aceasta multime se poste ordona im moi multe moduri, obtimand multimi ordonate diferite, ce re deoxbesc intre ele, numoi prin ordinea elementalor. Aceste multimi se numero permutari de a elemente es se notração cu P = M! = 1.2.3.5. ---- m

Jenianshatre

les Fundie impectiva

0 fct. f. A - B, se sumuest mycetiva daca (V) x, +x2 dim A => f(x1) + f(x2) dim B. La valori diferite ale argumentului conspenso natori diferite ale functioi.

Def Function surjectivo

0 fet. f: t → B, re numerit surjectiva daca (+) y ∈ B (coolonerie) => (7) r ∈ A (domini) astfel most f(x)=y.

Notate

B = multímes im core function la valori.

f(t) = multimea valorilor functici

In general f(t) CB

Exemplu

$$f(x) = ax^2 + bx + c; f: R \rightarrow R$$

$$V\left(-\frac{6}{2a} - \frac{A}{5a}\right)$$

$$\Delta = b^2 - 4ac$$

Doca (3) $y \in B$ a.i. $pt. (H) \times EA \Rightarrow f(x) \neq y \Rightarrow f \text{ now est surjective}$. Fix $f: \{1,2,3,-...m\} \rightarrow \{1,2,3,-...m\}$ - cerem co function as fix mysective > (+) i+j >> f(i) +f(j)

$$f = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & \dots & 1 & \dots$$

Cum in domoniul de definitée Df (4) i +j, ohnipoteza, dem ipoteza de ingratiultate \Rightarrow $f(i) \neq f(j) => (\forall) i \neq j)$ \Rightarrow pe linia valorilor f se after foots elementale show $\{1,2,3,---,m\}$, eventual permutation the elementation. baca function of definito pe o melltime finita cu n elemente cu valore m ea impan esti imjectiva, atunci ea esti se surjectiva, olici bijectiva. Function of astfel definità realizeaçã o permentare a multimi de definitie $f = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & - & - & n \\ f(1) & f(2) & f(3) & - & - & f(n) \\ h & h & h & h & - & - & - & - \\ n & n & n & n & 2 & - & - & - & - \\ \end{pmatrix}$ Vrane no determinane numanul tuturor function by ective (deci al permutoitos) definite pe multimea (1,2,-...n) - (1,2,-...n) Nu moral function hijective = mr. function injective = Pm = 1.2.3.4.... m=m! Anonjamente se combinari de n elemente luate ca te k Combinate de n elemente hate côtek, 1 = k < m Fire A o multime as a characte A= {1,2,3, --- my Je numerti combinare de ne elemente luate côte k, orice sub multime mostanoto formata dehe k elemente extrase den multimea t. f: {1,2,3, --- k} - {1,2,3, --- k, -- m} $f = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 5 & --- & k \\ f(1) & f(2) & f(3) & f(3) & --- & -f(k) \end{pmatrix}$ In modul de définire al acidé functif, in époteza co elementile codomensului sunt apejate un crixotoare san discriscotoare, regultà cà orice combinere de n hate côte k, paat fi redentificata cu, pre o funche stict crisca to are, pie o functie stict discrescatoone, definita pe 11,2, --, k} -- 212,3, ---, m} let Aroxiamente de relemente luate câte k Prin An se militege, submultimule ordonate formate show k element, extrase dintro multime de n elemente. 1: 21,2,3, ---, K-- 21,2,3, -k,-, mg $f = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & k \\ -f(1) & f(2) & f(3) & f(4) \end{pmatrix}$ - cuence sa fixa fie imjectiva => Aronjamentele sunt combinari permentate => | Am = Cm. Pk C3 : 113, 123, 133 A3 [1], {2}, {3} A = {1,2,3} K=2 | C3: [1,2], [1,3], [2,3]

A3 : 2423, 8433, 82,33, 82,13, 83,13, 23,23

A3 = P3: {1,2,3}, {2,1,3}, 93,12} 113,21, 123,18 23,2,13

K=3 C3: {1,2,3}

Commoderana function
$$f \rightarrow \{1,2,3,...,K,...,m\}$$

 $f: \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & ... & K \\ f(1) & f(2) & f(3) & ... & f(4) \end{pmatrix}$
 $f: \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & ... & K \\ f(1) & f(2) & f(3) & ... & f(4) \end{pmatrix}$
 $f: \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & ... & K \\ f(1) & f(2) & f(3) & ... & f(4) \end{pmatrix}$

$$A_{m}^{k} = m(m-1)(m-2) - (m-k+1) = C_{n}^{k} = \frac{M_{m}^{k}}{P_{k}} = \frac{m(m-1)(m-2) - (m-k+1)}{k!}$$

$$A_{n}^{k} = m(m-1)(m-2) - (m-k+1) \cdot (n-k)(m-k-1) \cdot (n-k)! = \frac{m!}{(n-k)!} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow C_{m}^{k} = \frac{m!}{k!(m-k)!}$$

Exemplu
$$A_{2x}^{Y-2} = 8 \cdot C_{2x}^{Y-3}$$

Formula combinion for complementate
$$\begin{bmatrix} C_{m}^{k} = C_{m}^{n-k} \\ C_{m}^{k} = \frac{m!}{k! (m-k)!} \end{bmatrix} \qquad C_{m}^{m-k} = \frac{m!}{(m-k)! (m-m+k)!} = \frac{m!}{(m-k)! k!}$$

Bonomul lui Newton

$$(1+x)^{x} = 1 + C_{x}^{1}x + C_{x}^{2}x^{2} + \dots + C_{x}^{n}x + \dots$$

beci pt. n termeni

avoited not termeni.

$$C_{m}^{\circ} = C_{m}^{\circ}$$
 $C_{m}^{\circ} = C_{m}^{\circ}$
 $C_{m}^{\circ} = C_{m}^{$

beducene cà:

$$a = b = 1 = 32^{n} = C_{n}^{0} + C_{n}^{1} + C_{n}^{2} + \cdots + C_{n}^{n}$$

Pentine a=1 of b=-1 => 0 = Cn + Cn + Cn - Cn + ----

$$2^{\alpha} = 2\left(C_{n} + C_{n}^{2} + C_{n}^{4} + - \right) = 2^{\alpha} + C_{n}^{4} + C_{n}^{4} + - = 2^{\alpha}$$

$$C_{n}^{4} + C_{n}^{3} + C_{n}^{4} + - = 2^{\alpha}$$

Def Numarul total de submultimi cu numor pour elemente (san impar) este egal cre 2 m-1 elemente. Externsi si generalizari ale acistos concepti Anonjamente au supetitie Fic: 4 = { a, a, a, -, a, } Def le numestr aucint au elemente din A, un vistau finit ni ordinat de elemente den A, pour aitfel a az --- ak. Kryreginta lungimea cuvântului x curositul care nu contine mici un element den A se numeste cuvantul viol. a, az az -- as = 6, bz bz -- bk suit egale daca s=k stoat componentile 2 câte 2 sunt epale. Seorabini diretu notiumea de audret y notiumea de multime - la o multime mu contraja ordinea m con sunt sais elementeli; - la un cu volut, ordinea este exentiali; - dono aviente formate dem acclion elemente, dar anzate un ordence diferetà au semmificatio diferite (ex: accer + arac ; amara + arama) - toate elementele unei multimi sunt distincte, me timp ce unti-un cu vout elementele se pot repeta. Exercitiv: f: 11,2,3, ___, k} - 11,2,3, ___, m} f= (fy) f(x) f(x) ---- f(b))

n n n n

n mumar function => m = (cord(B)) Sa se rejolve urmatoura problema: B 4 4 4 4 4 9 10 10 25 25 25 = 9-10-10 25-25-25 =) 253.900 Det Fre mueltimea A ou n elemente no k EIN. Committe de lungime K, formate cu elemente don A, re numes aronjamente au repetite de m elemente luat cate k of se noticiza an An = m, made k poste for < ne, = m som > m. Permutàni cu récetitie Fie A cu redement. A={a1,a2,a3,---,an} & = curant au elemente din A M_L (x) = numar se aratà de câte di mina elementul se; m compunerea cuvontului « (m, m2 m3 --- mm) = tipul cavôn tului x (m/k), m2(x), --- mn(x)) Doura curinte de acelage tip pot déferi unul de alter pum ordinez componentation. Det Permutare au repetitive ale un tip dat Pentru un to de curainte dat, vice audit construit en elemente dem multimes t, of care are acelor tip, or numerst permuetare au repetite de acest tip. Exemple A= {a, a2, a3, as } or tipul curoutului (2,3,0,1) a, a, a, a, a, a, y permutori ou repetitiz de topul (2,3,0,1)

be sure: Cote auguste ale tipul dat se pot construi au topul dat?

(3)

Munitariel permentaritor au repetitie ale tipul mi, mz ... rum x motagia au P(mi, mez, muz mm). Le demonstração cà numarul permutantos cu repetite de tipul m, m2 rum

Combinari cu repetite

Ne propuriere sa determinare numeral tipuntor diferite pe case le pot avec ceruintele de lungroue k, construite cu elementele unei multipie A de l'elemente:

$$K_1 + K_2 + K_3 + \dots + k_m = K$$

Kpaat fi >= < N

(4) on fr sist. oh ur. mot. k, kz, kn cu props. ca EKa = k, (3) cel putin un curdut de luy k or de tipul doit construit au elem. dim t con are on elemente.

Det Sistemul de numere naturale k, Kz ... Km, cu proprietatea K1+K2+ ...+Km=k se menuesa combinati cu repetible de n elemente luate cota le se se noteaza cu

$$(x_1 + x_2 + - - x_m)^m = \sum_{i=1}^{m} P(m_1, m_2, ..., m_n) \cdot x_1 \cdot x_2 \cdot ... \cdot x_m$$

Apricate

 $P(3,0,0), x^3 + P(0,3,0) \cdot y^3 + P(0,0,3) \cdot z^3 + P(2,1,0) \cdot x^2 \cdot y + P(2,0,1) \cdot x^2 \cdot z +$ P(1,2,0).xy2+P(0,2,1).y2.2+P(1,0,2).x22+P(0,1,2).y22+P(1,1,1).xy2

$$2 (x+y+z)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$7(1_{12},1) = \frac{4!}{1! \cdot 2! \cdot 1!}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
(4,0,0) & (1,0,3) \\
(0,4,0) & (0,1,3) \\
(0,0,4) & (2,2,0) \\
(3,1,0) & (2,0,2) \\
(3,0,1) & (0,2,2) \\
(1,3,0) & (2,1,1)
\end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
(1_13_10) & (2_11_1) \\
(0_13_11) & (1_12_11) \\
& & & (1_11_2)
\end{array}$$

$$(1+x)^{n} = C_{n}^{n} + C_{n}^{l} \times + C_{n}^{2} \times^{2} + - - - + C_{n}^{n} \times^{n}$$

$$S = C_{n}^{l} + 2C_{n}^{2} + 3C_{n}^{3} + - - - + nC_{n}^{n} \times^{n}$$

$$m(1+x)^{n-1} = C_{n}^{l} + 2C_{n}^{2} \times + - - - + nC_{n}^{n} \times^{n-1}$$

$$p^{+} \times = 1 \implies m \cdot 2^{n-1} = C_{n}^{l} + 2C_{n}^{2} + - - - + nC_{n}^{n}$$

Exemple

$$\frac{C_{n}}{I} + \frac{C_{n}^{1}}{2} + \frac{C_{n}^{2}}{3} + \dots + \frac{C_{n}^{m}}{nH} = S_{m}$$

$$\int_{0}^{I} (I+x)^{m} dx = \int_{0}^{I} (C_{n}^{0} + C_{n}^{1} x + C_{n}^{2} x^{2} + \dots + C_{n}^{m} x^{2}) dx$$

$$\frac{(I+x)^{mH}}{mH} = C_{n}^{0} \times \int_{0}^{I} + C_{n}^{1} \frac{x^{2}}{2} \int_{0}^{I} + \dots + C_{n}^{m} \frac{x^{mH}}{mH} = S_{m}$$

$$\frac{2^{mH}}{mH} = C_{n}^{0} \times \int_{0}^{I} + C_{n}^{1} \frac{x^{2}}{2} \int_{0}^{I} + \dots + C_{n}^{m} \frac{x^{mH}}{mH} = S_{m}$$

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<u>befinitée goof</u> For x= {x,1x2, --- x n y o multime finité ob purcte.

[:X-P(x) - este o aplicable core asociaza frecorni element dere multimea X o submultime a X.

P - multimea tuturor rebrueltomilor lui x, avoind 2 m submultime.

X - multinese notificilor gnafulie

Fenches $G = (X, \Gamma)$ se numert grof. first. = representan amalitée

G = (X, U); $U \in \text{nultimea} = \{x_i, x_j\} \text{ cu proprietatia ca}(\vec{J}) \text{ sur arc introd}, x_i gray$ undi i, j = 1, m } - representare geometrica a lui 6

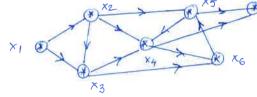
Multimea A = multimea ancelor grapelier.

Ancel pot for _ orimitate meorientate

$$G = (x, 4)$$

 $G = (X, \Gamma) = graf orientat$

$$G = (x, U) = graf movientat$$



- Repyentare geometrica a grafului G

G = (x, A)A= (aij) | Eij = ne

$$a_{ij} = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{dacā}(J) \text{ in } G(x_i, x_j) \in U \\ 0, & \text{dacā}(J) \text{ } x_i, x_j \in G \end{cases}$$

x3 x4 x5 x6 X, 0 1 1 0 0 ×₂ 0 0 1 1 1

- Repregentore matirerala (morticea de advacento)

 $A(a_{ij}) =$

Morticea durunilor asociatà en graf

$$T = (t_{ij})_{ij} = t_{in}$$
 unde $t_{ij} = \begin{cases} 1 & doco(3) \text{ we shaw } x_{ij} x_{j} \end{cases}$

Fix A matrice de adiacento, a grafuliei G. Un voif x EX, re numerte punct de virtue I've graf data toat arcele au a extrinitate in punctul x, muit arce au originee m x.

g *(x) = nu moul ancelor con au originea me punctul x

g(x) = numorul arcelor con au extremitation in punctul x.

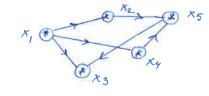
x = princt she without me grof daco gt(n) > 0 or g(x) = 0

*= pruct de serie dem grof daco g+(x)=0 x g-(x)=0

beco $g^{\dagger}(x), g^{\dagger}(x) > 0 = 1 x = princt intermedian ran mod$

baco $g^+(x) = g^-(x) = 0 \Rightarrow x = not + igolat$

Numeral $g^{\dagger}(x) = muna$ elementelos dem línico lui x] in matrices de advocaçõe $g^{\dagger}(x) = muna$ elementelos dem colorno lui x



X,- voif de viction une prof X3- nort de viction deux graf

Algoritmul lui Chere peuteu déterminarea du munilor muni grof porrund de la motricea de adiacenta +: 20,13 - 20,13

AASI FIR limite 1 show A. Notine on a_{1n_1} a_{1i_2} -- a_{1i_m} elemental epole on 1 sh pr limite 1 $L_1:(0.1.1.1.0);$ $a_{12}=a_{13}=a_{14}=1 \Rightarrow j\in\{2,3,4\}$ coloncele prese $J'''_{im}A$

PAS2 le aduna la bruia 1, limite i, iz, ..., in olim A

PAS 3 Se composir regultatul obtinuet au 11, ah la con au johoat. Daco in linia regultatio agan or alte elimente égale cu 1, fie acestea ajj, ajj, ajj, a ajj, a ajj. PAS 4 Se achina limile jii j, -- i je la linia, outericora (linia surua)

500 KOD

∑ 01111 ∉ compon rejultatul non obtruet. Daco nu ne mostifico atunci pot tuce la lunia eur mie to one L₂,

PASS de adund linea l'11/2 --- , je la linea e autendora. Le rapeto passi autenire (2,3,4) paria re ajunge la una abou situatule:

a) tooth elementale lower 1 muit egale ou 1

b) mu re mai generaçà alte elemente = 1 pe linia 1, fats de etapa anteriarra.

PASE Paris 1,2,3,4,5 re repetà perettu frecor limie

 $L_3 = 000000 \in 0$ pust for -0 thousand direct $L_4 = 000000 + L_5$ in T $L_5 = 00100$ $L_4' = 00000$ $L_7' = 00101 = 0$ the in T

L5: 001000 DL3
L3: 00000
L5 00100 GothcmT

Definite le numerte putres de atruger a mui noif xi, numorul marre de vorfini la core re ajurge poinired dere xi.

Se noteagé. Cer P(Xi) ex este egal cer É tij (numa elemente bir alien matricea lui xi,

Observative Baco pe parcursul apticorii algoritmuchii Chen, est necesar ca la o louielle na adumirmo o lumir Li curci/L-1, adica o lumir deja pulucrata, se aduma Li alum matricea T, adica Li final, ouscomol astfel netiga algoritmuchii

Teorema 1 baca proful 6 cu n norfui esti un graf orientat y fora circuite, continie un obusin Harviltonian, atunici acusta esti unic.

Teoremaz Un grof cu ne morfuri, ocientat que forà curcuite, contine un ohun Hourthown daco que municipal elementelos epale cu i ohun matricea ohunnulos estr egal au nem-1).

Teonema 3 Fre & mu grof finit, orientait, or faire circuit, cu ne morfini ne T matricea chumwriter. Maetricea T', obtinuto aline T prim dialonarea limitos vue ordinea disoniscotoare a puteni de atompere y apai y prim ordonarea coloanelos vue acelory mod, estr o matrice repentor trimphiulara.

baco un matricea Timitalà, toate elimentile de pe diagramala princi peto mut = 0, atunci graful respective este fara circuit.

laco () ti; = 1 => m gnof J bucto me xi

Daco (J)tii=1 x tel=1 setu mai mu 6 (J) un circuit con contine norfurele xixxe

ALGORITMUL DE DETERMINARE A UNUI DRUM HAMILTONIAM:

- n determina maticea dumante T
- grapel tubure in fire oriented or faire concente
- re calculação putina de atingere a frecêrsie rorf (Σ elim. pe liviei)
- construirm matricea T', pura ruprolomorio limitor y apar colomette su ordine alixensciotopre a pitinii di atingere.

Drumuel Hamiltonion or citiste im matricea T/ pum racce orunea arcelos conspungotosa elimentitos egali cu", aflati alianepia obagonolei punarpale.

Astful: $d \# = \{(x_1, x_2), (x_2, x_4), (x_4, x_5), (x_5, x_3)\}$ ALGORITMICA GRAFIERILOR.

Ex. Sa se obstirmine durant de notoen minimo de la xolax, un großel urmöhr flesund alg lui FORS.

×30 0×36
X @ 20 5 My Ko 50 X
25 X4 B 36 30 30
× 15 × 5

pt= == 10

	7AZA I									
			ETAPA O		ETAPAF		ETAPAII		ETAPA III	
	(xi,xj)	l(xi,xj)	7,60)	1;- 1; (a) (b)	(i) Aj	$\lambda_i^{(i)} - \lambda_i^{(i)}$	$\lambda_{\mathbf{j}}^{(\mathbf{z})}$	(2) (2)) j - \(\lambda_i \)	d'(3)	13) - 7(3)
V F	(x3, X6)	10	d6=50	A6-13=10		16-73=50 **		16 /3 15	.2\	(3) (3) (6 - 23 = 10
	$(\times4,\times_{6})$	50	(x6 x2 X3 X6)		$\lambda_{6}^{(0)} = 60$	16-16-35	$\lambda_{6}^{(2)} = 40$	2) AG- AG=25	A ₆ = 35	16-14=20
	(X57X6)	30		16-15=10		16-25=10		AG-15= 5		16 (2) 16 (2)
VF.	$(x_{11} x_5)$	15	15=40	(a) (b) (b) 15	(1-70)	\(\lambda_{\mathbf{s}}^{(i)} - \lambda_{i}^{(i)} = 15\)	$\lambda_{5}^{(2)} = 35$	A5 21 = 10	\(\begin{aligned} (3) \\ 5 = 35 \end{aligned}	15/12/0
	(x4, x5)	20	(x ₀ × ₁ × ₅)	75-74=50	7.5 /0	1/5-1/4=25	715	A5-A4=20	(10 - 5 -	(3) (3) 5-4=20
V _{₹4}	(x0, x4)	20		160/160 20		1976=15		24-20=15		24-25=15
	(X2, X4)	5	$\lambda_4^{(0)} = 20$	14- /2=10	λ ₄ =15	2/2-1/2= 5	λω=15	14-12=5	Z ₄ = 15	X(3) (3) 5
	(x3, x4)	20	(xo x4)	A(0) (0) = -20		261 A3 = 75	=	(1) 1(2) A4-A32-10		(8) (3) -10
	(X5, X4)	20		20		101 AU = -25		(2) (2) 24-775=-20		13 /3 2-20
V _F	(X2, X3)	30	13=40	A37 A2=30	(1)	$\lambda_3^{(i)} - \lambda_2^{(i)} = 20$, (2)	A3-2=15	(a)	A3 A2=15
	(x_4, x_3)	10	13-40	13-14=20	3=30	13 du=15	$\lambda_3^{(2)} = 25$	A3-A4=10	$\lambda_3^{(3)} = 25$	1(3) 1(3) 13-74-210
	(x51x3)	10		23-250		$\lambda_{3}^{(i)} - \lambda_{5}^{(i)} = -10$		A3 A5=-10		(3) (3) 13-15=-10
V _∓	(x_0, x_2)	10	160)	12-10-10	$\lambda_2^{(0)} = 10$	A2-10		A2 76= 10	A=10	A2-40=10
XI	(xo, x,)	25	161 25	\(\frac{\lambda_{1}^{(0)}}{\lambda_{1}^{(0)}} \righta_{5}^{(0)} = 25\\ \(\lambda_{1}^{(0)} \righta_{4}^{(0)} = 5\\ \(\lambda_{1}^{(0)} \righta_{4}^{(0)} = 5\\ \(\lambda_{1}^{(0)} \righta_{4}^{(0)} = 5\\ \end{array}	(0)	λ ⁽¹⁾ / ₁ λ ⁽²⁾ / ₂ =25 λ ⁽¹⁾ / ₁ λ ⁽¹⁾ / ₄ =10	\(\begin{pmatrix} (2) & = 25 \end{pmatrix}	(2) (2) A1-A0=25	(3) = 25	A1-25
	(x4,x1)	10	71 25	1-14=5	A = 25	2012 10	14 20	(2) (4) A17/4=10	$\bigcap_{i=1}^{n}$	A, -24= 10
V _F			100	na-	A°=0		1000		18) 18)	
	(4) (2) (3)									

ETAPAI (1) + l(x2, X4) = 10+5=15 $\lambda_{3}^{(1)} = \lambda_{4}^{(0)} + \ell(x_{41}x_{3}) = 20 + 10 = 30$

ETAPA III $A_6 = A_3 + \ell(x_3, x_6) = 25+10=35$

ETAPA II $\lambda_{6}^{(2)} = \lambda_{3}^{(1)} + \ell(x_{3}, x_{6}) = 30 + 10 = 40$ $\lambda_{5}^{(2)} = \lambda_{4}^{(1)} + \ell(x_{4}, x_{5}) = 15 + 20 = 35$ $\lambda_{3}^{(2)} = \lambda_{4}^{(1)} + \ell(x_{4}, x_{3}) = 15 + 10 = 25$

ALGORITMUL LUI BELLMAN - KALABA - pentre determinarea nobini minime inte 2 volus ale mui graf.

V: (=0, m-1, N/K =0

Vi- valoana uni dun (minima), de la xila x n, formate dem col mult (k+) arce.

Se nouve matricea

Elementale $C_{ij} = \begin{cases} c & (C_{ij})_{i,j} \\ c & (x_{i},x_{j}) \neq U \end{cases}$ $c_{i} = \begin{cases} c & (x_{i},x_{j}) \neq U \\ c & (x_{i},x_{j}), (x_{i},x_{j}) \in U \end{cases}$

ETAPAO Se avia valorile vi=Cin, i=0,n-1, vn=0

ETAPA I se determinà nobozile ri, (t) i, ca find. noborna minimo a chemuritor de la si la m, formate din cel mult 2 arce.

 $b_i'' = \min_{j=0}^{\infty} \left(C_{ij} + v_{j}'' \right), (\forall) i = \overline{q_m}$

Jornate source cel must 3 arce.

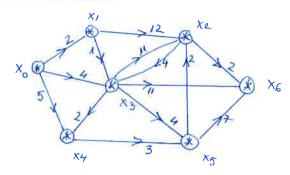
Se continua aoust procedur parai comol me ETAPA 6, avene ca (4) (44) vi = vi

FAZAII Seterminaria shunului optime

Presupernane sa u = (xo, xixi..., xn). Le mage de terminour de la recepet cotre conte

Indicele i se obtennime dem relation vo = Coi + vi; Indicele j se obtennime dem relation vi= Cij + vj;

de continue a pana como ne grunge la xm.



ETAPA I Valorite suit optimizate putte L∈ {0,1,4,5} ETAPA IT Valorele sunt optimizate par 1∈ {0,3,4} ETAPA III Valorile suit gotinia jote puetre i∈ 50,13 ETAPA IV Valorile must geternizate puntu ielos

12 10 12 V5= (11

ETAPA O Transcrieur eologna (26 m: $V_0 = (\infty, \infty, 2, 11, \infty, 7, 0)$ $V_0^{(0)} = C_{06} = c_0$; $V_1^{(0)} = C_{16} = c_0$; $V_2^{(0)} = C_{26} = 2$; $V_3^{(0)} = C_{36} = 11$; $V_4 = C_{46} = c_0$; $V_5^{(0)} = C_{56} = 7$; $V_6^{(0)} = C_{66} = 0$

 $V_0^{(1)} = \underset{i=0}{\text{nuim}} \left(C_{0j} + V_0^{(0)} \right) = \underset{i=0}{\text{nuim}} \left(L_{X_0} + V_0^{(0)} \right) = \underset{i=0}{\text{nuim}} \left(0 + \infty, 2 + \infty, \infty + 2, 4 + 11, \frac{5 + \infty}{1 + 0}, \infty + 7, \infty + 0 \right) = 15$ $V_{i}^{(1)} = \min_{x \in \mathbb{R}} \left(C_{ij} + V_{ij}^{(0)} \right) = \min_{x \in \mathbb{R}} \left(\Delta x_{i} + V_{0} \right) = \min_{x \in \mathbb{R}} \left(\Delta x_{i} + \Delta x_{0} \right) = \min_{x \in \mathbb{R}} \left(\Delta x_{i} + \Delta x_{0} \right) = \min_{x \in \mathbb{R}} \left(\Delta x_{i} + \Delta x_{0} \right) = \min_{x \in \mathbb{R}} \left(\Delta x_{i} + \Delta x_{0} \right) = \min_{x \in \mathbb{R}} \left(\Delta x_{i} + \Delta x_{0} \right) = \min_{x \in \mathbb{R}} \left(\Delta x_{i} + \Delta x_{0} \right) = \min_{x \in \mathbb{R}} \left(\Delta x_{i} + \Delta x_{0} \right) = \min_{x \in \mathbb{R}} \left(\Delta x_{i} + \Delta x_{0} \right) = \min_{x \in \mathbb{R}} \left(\Delta x_{i} + \Delta x_{0} \right) = \min_{x \in \mathbb{R}} \left(\Delta x_{i} + \Delta x_{0} \right) = \min_{x \in \mathbb{R}} \left(\Delta x_{i} + \Delta x_{0} \right) = \min_{x \in \mathbb{R}} \left(\Delta x_{i} + \Delta x_{0} \right) = \min_{x \in \mathbb{R}} \left(\Delta x_{i} + \Delta x_{0} \right) = \min_{x \in \mathbb{R}} \left(\Delta x_{i} + \Delta x_{0} \right) = \min_{x \in \mathbb{R}} \left(\Delta x_{i} + \Delta x_{0} \right) = \min_{x \in \mathbb{R}} \left(\Delta x_{i} + \Delta x_{0} \right) = \min_{x \in \mathbb{R}} \left(\Delta x_{i} + \Delta x_{0} \right) = \min_{x \in \mathbb{R}} \left(\Delta x_{i} + \Delta x_{0} \right) = \min_{x \in \mathbb{R}} \left(\Delta x_{i} + \Delta x_{0} \right) = \min_{x \in \mathbb{R}} \left(\Delta x_{i} + \Delta x_{0} \right) = \min_{x \in \mathbb{R}} \left(\Delta x_{i} + \Delta x_{0} \right) = \min_{x \in \mathbb{R}} \left(\Delta x_{i} + \Delta x_{0} \right) = \min_{x \in \mathbb{R}} \left(\Delta x_{i} + \Delta x_{0} \right) = \min_{x \in \mathbb{R}} \left(\Delta x_{i} + \Delta x_{0} \right) = \min_{x \in \mathbb{R}} \left(\Delta x_{i} + \Delta x_{0} \right) = \min_{x \in \mathbb{R}} \left(\Delta x_{i} + \Delta x_{0} \right) = \min_{x \in \mathbb{R}} \left(\Delta x_{i} + \Delta x_{0} \right) = \min_{x \in \mathbb{R}} \left(\Delta x_{i} + \Delta x_{0} \right) = \min_{x \in \mathbb{R}} \left(\Delta x_{i} + \Delta x_{0} \right) = \min_{x \in \mathbb{R}} \left(\Delta x_{i} + \Delta x_{0} \right) = \min_{x \in \mathbb{R}} \left(\Delta x_{i} + \Delta x_{0} \right) = \min_{x \in \mathbb{R}} \left(\Delta x_{i} + \Delta x_{0} \right) = \min_{x \in \mathbb{R}} \left(\Delta x_{i} + \Delta x_{0} \right) = \min_{x \in \mathbb{R}} \left(\Delta x_{i} + \Delta x_{0} \right) = \min_{x \in \mathbb{R}} \left(\Delta x_{i} + \Delta x_{0} \right) = \min_{x \in \mathbb{R}} \left(\Delta x_{i} + \Delta x_{0} \right) = \min_{x \in \mathbb{R}} \left(\Delta x_{i} + \Delta x_{0} \right) = \min_{x \in \mathbb{R}} \left(\Delta x_{i} + \Delta x_{0} \right) = \min_{x \in \mathbb{R}} \left(\Delta x_{i} + \Delta x_{0} \right) = \min_{x \in \mathbb{R}} \left(\Delta x_{i} + \Delta x_{0} \right) = \min_{x \in \mathbb{R}} \left(\Delta x_{i} + \Delta x_{0} \right) = \min_{x \in \mathbb{R}} \left(\Delta x_{i} + \Delta x_{0} \right) = \min_{x \in \mathbb{R}} \left(\Delta x_{i} + \Delta x_{0} \right) = \min_{x \in \mathbb{R}} \left(\Delta x_{i} + \Delta x_{0} \right) = \min_{x \in \mathbb{R}} \left(\Delta x_{i} + \Delta x_{0} \right) = \min_{x \in \mathbb{R}} \left(\Delta x_{i} + \Delta x_{0} \right) = \min_{x \in \mathbb{R}} \left(\Delta x_{i} + \Delta x_{0} \right) = \min_{x \in \mathbb{R}} \left(\Delta x_{i} + \Delta x_{0} \right) = \min_{x \in \mathbb{R}} \left(\Delta x_{i} + \Delta x_{0} \right) = \min_{x \in \mathbb{R}} \left(\Delta x_{i} + \Delta x_{0} \right) =$ $V_{2} = \min_{x \in \mathbb{R}} (C_{2j} + v_{j}^{(0)}) = \min_{x \in \mathbb{R}} (L_{x_{2}} + V_{0}) = \min_{x \in \mathbb{R}} (a_{0} + a_{0}, a_{0} + a_{0},$

 $V_3 = \min_{i=0}^{(1)} \left(C_3 + V_i^{(0)} \right) = \min_{i=0}^{(1)} \left(L_{X3} + V_0 \right) = \min_{i=0}^{(1)} \left(\sum_{j=0}^{(1)} \frac{1}{j!} \right) \left(\sum_{j=0}^{(1)} \frac{1}{j!} \right) \right) \right) \right) \right) \right) \right) \right)$

 $V_{4}^{(1)} = \underset{i=0}{\text{G}} \left(C_{4j} + V_{j}^{(0)} \right)$ min $\left(kx_{4} + V_{0} \right) = 10$

V5 = num (C5j+Vj) = num (Lx5+Vo) = 4

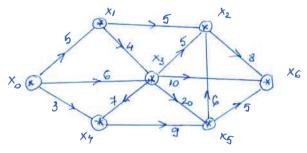
V, = (15,12,2,11,10,4,0)

ETAPAJI V2 = (15, 12, 2, 8, 7, 4,0)

V3 = (12, 9, 2, 8, 7, 4,0)

V4 = (11, 9, 2, 8, 7, 4,0) V5=(11,9,2,8,7,4,0) =) STOP

EX Sa se dumul de valore moxima de la xo la xo me graful urmator:



ETAPA I
$$\lambda_{6}^{(i)} = \lambda_{3}^{(o)} + \ell(x_{3}, x_{6}) = 9 + 10 = 19$$

$$\lambda_{6}^{(i)} = \lambda_{5}^{(o)} + \ell(x_{5}, x_{6}) = 26 + 5 = 31$$

$$\lambda_{5}^{(i)} = \lambda_{3}^{(o)} + \ell(x_{3}, x_{5}) = 9 + 20 = 29$$

$$\lambda_{2}^{(i)} = \lambda_{3}^{(o)} + \ell(x_{3}, x_{2}) = 9 + 5 = 14$$

$$\lambda_{2}^{(i)} = \lambda_{5}^{(o)} + \ell(x_{5}, x_{2}) = 26 + 6 = 32$$

ETAPA
$$II$$

$$\lambda_{6}^{(2)} = \lambda_{2}^{(1)} + \ell(x_{21}x_{6}) = 32 + 8 = 40$$

$$\lambda_{6}^{(2)} = \lambda_{5}^{(1)} + \ell(x_{51}x_{6}) = 29 + 5 = 34$$

$$\lambda_{2}^{(2)} = \lambda_{5}^{(1)} + \ell(x_{51}x_{2}) = 29 + 6 = 35$$

ETAPA
$$11$$

$$\lambda_{6}^{(3)} = \lambda_{2}^{(2)} + \ell(x_{2}, x_{6}) = 35 + 8 = 43$$

3

	FATA I		ETAPA O		ETAPA 1		ETAPA II		ETAPA [II	
	Vf Xj (xi i Xi	l(xi, xj)	13	1/3 - 2/6)	Ay 10	13-20	(2)	$\begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} - \lambda_{C}^{(2)}$) (3) A	13 (3)
14.	(X2, X6)	8	16=18	1672=8		16-12=-1		A(2) A(2) **		16-12= 8
XG	(X3,X6)	10	(x ₀ , x ₁ , x ₂ , x ₆)	16-13=9	A6= 31	1(1) 1(1) 16-13=22	$\lambda_{6}^{(2)} = 40$	1(2) (2) 16 73=31	$\lambda_{g}^{(3)} = 43$	16-13=34
	(X5, X6)	5		16-15=-8		16-75=2		2(2) d (2) 1/5=11		2 - 2 = 14
Vf.	(x3, x5)	20	15=26	16-13=17		$\lambda_5^{(i)} - \lambda_3^{(i)} = 20$	$\lambda_{5}^{(2)} = 29$	A5-A3=20	$\int_{5}^{(3)} = 29$	A5-A3=20
	(x4, x5)	9	(x_{0},x_{3},x_{5})	15-16	, 9	25-24=13	715-25	A5 - A4 = 13	\(\sigma_5 \) \(^2\sigma_5 \)	(a) (a) $\lambda_5 - \lambda_4 = 13$
Vf. ×7.	(X0,X4)	3	A4=16	14-70= 16	- L'(1) 16.	X4-X0=16	\(\frac{2}{4} = 16\)	14-16=16	(3)	13) 16 (3) 14-10=16
3	$(x_{3/}x_{4})$	7	(X0/X/1X3/X4)	$\lambda_4^{(0)} - \lambda_3^{(0)} = 7$	4	$\lambda_4^{(i)}$ $\lambda_3^{(i)}$ =7		2 (2) (2) 4-23=7	/ 14 19	13) 13) 7 14-13= 7
Vf.	(x_0, x_3)	6	13=9	160-160-9	$\lambda_3^{(i)} = 9$	$\lambda_3^{(i)} \lambda_0^{(i)} = 9$	A(2) = 9	2 2 2 2 9	(3) = 9	13 10= 9
161	(x_1, x_3)	4	(x0,x1,x3)	$(3)^{-} (3)^{-} = 4$	3	$\lambda_3^{(i)} - \lambda_i^{(i)} = 4$	3	13-10-4	73	13-1/3/24
Vf.	(x1, X2)	5	A2 = 10	2-10 5	$\lambda_2^{(i)} = 32$	$\lambda_{2}^{(1)} - \lambda_{1}^{(1)} = 27$	(2) 2 = 35	$\lambda_2^{(2)} - \lambda_1^{(2)} = 30$. (3)	$\lambda_{2}^{(3)} - \lambda_{1}^{(3)} = 30$
3	(x_3,x_2)	5	(x0,x1, x2)	X2-13=1		$\lambda_{2}^{(1)} - \lambda_{3}^{(1)} = 23$	2 = 33	$\lambda_2^{(2)} - \lambda_3^{(2)} = 26$	(3) = 35	$\lambda_2^{(3)} - \lambda_3^{(3)} = 26$
	(x_{5}, x_{2})	6		16) 160) *		$\lambda_2^{(1)} - \lambda_5^{(1)} = 3$		12-1(2)		7= 13 6
Vf.	(x_0, x_1)	5	\(\lambda_1 = 5\)	16-16-5	$\lambda_1^{(1)} = 5$	\(\begin{aligned} \begin{aligned} align	d, = 5	$\lambda_{1}^{(2)} - \lambda_{6}^{(2)} = 5$		2(3) 2(3) 5
V\$ Xo			A ₀ = 0		$\lambda_0^{(l)} = 0$		$\mathcal{A}_{\mathcal{O}}^{(2)} = \mathcal{O}$		√(3) = 0	

7424 II Drumuel optime $u = (x_0 \times x_1 \times x_3 \times x_5 \times x_6)$ $\lambda_{6}^{(3)} - \lambda_{i}^{(3)} = \ell(x_{i}, x_{6}) \Rightarrow i=2 \qquad \lambda_{3}^{(3)} - \lambda_{\ell}^{(3)} = \ell(x_{\ell}, x_{3}) \Rightarrow \ell=1$ $\lambda_{2}^{(3)} - \lambda_{j}^{(3)} = \ell(x_{j}, x_{2}) \Rightarrow j=5 \qquad \lambda_{1}^{(3)} - \lambda_{n}^{(3)} = \ell(x_{n}, x_{1}) \Rightarrow n=0$ $\lambda_{5}^{(3)} - \lambda_{6}^{(3)} = \ell(x_{k_{1}} x_{5}) = \lambda_{6} = 3$ = $\ell(x_{0_{1}} x_{1_{1}} x_{3_{1}} x_{5_{1}} x_{2_{1}} x_{6})$; val $\ell = 43$

8 10 $-\infty$, 5 0) $i = \{0,1,3,4,5\}$ V1 = (16 , 14 , 8 , 25 , 14 , 14 , 0) i= {0,1/3,4}

$$u = (x_0, x_0, x_1, x_1, x_2, x_{n_1}, x_6)$$

$$v_0 = \max(L_{x_0} + v_4) = \max(o_{143}, o_{138}, -o_{18}, o_{134}, o_{143}, o_{144}, o_{144},$$

$$V_{0} = \max\left(L_{X_{0}} + V_{4}\right) = \max\left(\frac{O+43}{i=1}, \frac{S+38}{i=1}, -\infty+8, \frac{6+34}{3+23}, -\infty+14, -\infty+\infty\right) = 43 \implies j=1$$

$$V_{1} = \max\left(L_{X_{1}} + V_{4}\right) = \max\left(-\infty+43, \frac{O+38}{j=2}, \frac{5+8}{j=3}, \frac{4+34}{j=3}, -\infty+14, -\infty+0\right) = 38 \implies j=3$$

$$V_{3} = \max\left(L_{X_{3}} + V_{4}\right) = \max\left(-\infty+43, -\infty+38, \frac{5+8}{3+23}, \frac{O+34}{3+23}, \frac{4+23}{3+23}, \frac{2O+14}{3+34}, \frac{10+0}{3+23}\right) = 34 \implies k=5$$

$$V_{5} = \max\left(L_{X_{3}} + V_{4}\right) = \max\left(-\infty+43, -\infty+38, \frac{5+8}{3+34}, -\infty+23, -\infty+14, \frac{3+0}{3+0}\right) = 14 \implies l=2$$

$$V_{2} = \max\left(L_{X_{2}} + V_{4}\right) = \max\left(-\infty+43, -\infty+38, \frac{5+8}{3+34}, -\infty+23, -\infty+14, \frac{3+0}{3+0}\right) = 14 \implies l=2$$

$$V_{2} = \max\left(L_{X_{2}} + V_{4}\right) = \max\left(-\infty+43, -\infty+38, \frac{5+8}{3+34}, -\infty+23, -\infty+14, \frac{3+0}{3+0}\right) = 0$$

$$M = 6$$

$$\mu = (x_0, x_1, x_3, x_5, x_2, x_6)$$
 ; val. $\mu = 63$

ELEMENTE COMBINATION CA Sà se contailige nume: S = Cn + 2 Cn + 3 Cn + ---I Prima nutoda: $S = C_n + 2C_n + 3C_n + \dots + mC_n + \dots$ S = Cm + 2Cm + 3Cm + -- + Cm $25 = mC_{m}^{\circ} + mC_{m}^{\prime} + mC_{m}^{2} + \dots + mC_{m}^{m} = m(C_{m}^{\circ} + C_{m}^{\prime} + C_{m}^{\prime})$ => 25 = m.2 m (=> (S= m.2 m-1) II Metoder a dona Stru ca: [(a+6) = Cm a+ Ch a 6+ C2 m 22 + Cm 62 (+x) = Cm + Cn: x + Cn: x + - ... + Cn: x m ? (a-b) = coam - cm a 6+ caam 62 - - - Cm 6 m Am objevotat me bojume depò mutodo hi Herr fore. beninany m (1+x) m-1 = 0 + Cm + 2 Cm x + ----+ m Cm x m-1 $pt. \times = 1 \implies m(1+1)^{m-1} = C_n^1 + 2C_n^2 + \cdots + mC_n^m = 1$ $S = m \cdot 2^{m-1}$ $\frac{\text{Ex:}}{S} = \frac{C_m^0}{I} + \frac{C_m^1}{2} + \dots + \frac{C_m^m}{2}$ (1+x) = (+ Cn x + ---+ Cn x 1 Jutyman. $\int_{0}^{\infty} (1+x)^{m} dx = \int_{0}^{\infty} (C_{n}^{\circ} + C_{n}^{\circ} \times t) dx$ $=) \frac{(1+x)^{M+1}}{(1+x)^{M+1}} \Big|_{0}^{1} = C_{m}^{0} \times \Big|_{0}^{1} + C_{m}^{1} \times \frac{x^{2}}{2} \Big|_{0}^{1} + \cdots + C_{m}^{1} \times \frac{x^{m+1}}{m+1} \Big|_{0}^{1}$ $pt. x=1 \Rightarrow \frac{2^{m1}}{m+1} - \frac{1}{m+1} = \frac{2^{m}}{m+1} + \frac{2^{m}}{m+1} = \frac{2^{$ EX: S=Cn+2Cn+3Cn+---+(m+1)Cn= Cn+2Cn+--+mCn+Cn+Cn+Cn+--+Cn = $m \cdot 2^{m \cdot l} + 2^{m} = 2^{m \cdot l} (m + 2) = \sum_{k=1}^{m \cdot l} \sum_{k=1}^{m \cdot l$ 6x: $S = 2C_n - 4C_n^2 + 6C_n^3 + \dots + (-1)^{n-1} 2nC_m = 2(C_n^2 - 2C_n^2 + 3C_n^3 + \dots + (-1)^nC_n)$ (1-x) = (-1) x + (1) x + (-1) x (m x x (y m) = m. y m-1 y1 $m(1-x)^{m-1}(-1) = 0 - C_m + 2C_m \cdot x + - - + (-1)^m m \cdot C_m \cdot x^{m-1}$

pt. $x=1 \Rightarrow S=0-C_{n}+2C_{n}^{2}+---+(-1)^{m} \cdot m \cdot C_{n}^{n} / \cdot (-1)$ $\Rightarrow 0=C_{n}^{1}-2C_{n}^{2}+---+(-1)^{m-1} \cdot m \cdot C_{n}^{n} \Rightarrow S=2.0=0$

CARACTERISTICI

Fix f: A → B Cordinable | A| = k or |B| = n - numeral futuror function f: A → B est mk - numeral function impective f: A → B est An - numeral function strot cuscatoone f: A → B est Cnt

- pt. cay particular | t | = |B| = K; numarul function bijective f: A - B esti Pk

Ex. Fie A= {a, , a 2, a 3, a 4} or B = {61, 62, 63, --- , 6,0}, cu proprietate ca a ; \$6, pt. vij. So se afte: a) Can est mumo rul tuturor functiler f: A - B? R: |4|=4; |B|=10 => 104 Care est numarul functifer bijective \$1.4-18? R: P10=10! c) Core este rue reared function impective $f: A \to B$? $R: A_n = A_{10}^2 = \frac{10!}{(10-6)!} = \frac{10!}{6!} = 7.8.9.10$ d) Câte sub multimi are XUB? 4UB = { a,1 a, a,1 a, 6, 62, ---, 6,0} /AUB = 14 => m. submelf melos extr Cn+Cn+ --- + Cn = 2 n => R: 214 TEORIE Fre A= 0, 01,02,03 --- ak E+ or 0192 --- ak we comonet DEFINITE Canintal de lungrome le cu elemente don A, se numero asonjamente ca repetitie she ne luate cate k. Am = nk Fre A = 1 a, a2, a3 - -, and or a un curvant on elemente stine A. Notare cu rui (x) rumanul de apariti a elementelor ai in europutul x. Notanu on my, mez, mis --- rum tipul unui cumont. Pentre un tip de curvonet doit, onice curvonet cu elemente shou A de coul tip, re munustr permutone en repetitie Ex. Fre A = { 9,1,92,93,94,95} d, = a2a, a2 a4 a5 a3 a, large me x1 = 7 (2,2,1,1,1) = tipul curiorutului α2 = 9,9, 0202 0304 05 (2,2,1,1,1) = tipul eurorutulie Cate cuminite de topel (2,2,1,1,1) se pot forma pe domeniul A? $P(2,2,1,1,1) = \underbrace{(2+2+1+1+1)!}_{2!\cdot 2!\cdot 1!\cdot 1!\cdot 1!} = \underbrace{\frac{7!}{2!}}_{2\cdot 2} = \underbrace{\frac{7!}{4}}_{4} = 3.2.5.6.7$ DE simitie Sistemele de numere naturale de forma (k1, k2, -- km) en k1+k2+ -.. + km=k, d'une combinati cu repetite den elemente luate cate k. $C_{M}^{k} = C_{M+k-1}^{k}$ Ex. In cate moduri re pot persunta literale curontului "MATEMATICA"? {M, A, T, E, i, C} (2,3,2,1,1,1) - tip cumontali $P(2,3,2,1,1,1) = \frac{(2+3+2+1+1+1)!}{2!\cdot 3!\cdot 2!} = \frac{10!}{2!\cdot 3!\cdot 2!} = \frac{+2\cdot 3\cdot 4\cdot 5\cdot 6\cdot 7\cdot 8\cdot 9\cdot 10}{2\cdot 2\cdot 3\cdot 2} = \frac{5\cdot 6\cdot 7\cdot 8\cdot 9\cdot 10}{2\cdot 2\cdot 3\cdot 2}$ EX. Cate grupusi de 5 litere re pot forma follosmod door leterale 9,6,2? $C_3^5 = C_{3+5+1}^5 = C_4^5 = \frac{4!}{2! \cdot 5!} = \frac{36.7}{2} = 21$ Coste cumulte de 5 litere re pet firme ou a,b,c? $\widehat{A_3} = 3^5$

Ex. late solution de tipul
$$(x_{11}x_{21}x_{31})$$
 are equation $x_{11}x_{21}x_{31} \in IN$.

$$C_{3}^{5} = C_{4}^{5} = 21$$

Ex: O aplicabilitate a primutarilor ou repetité este cermatoana.

(a₁+a₂+ --- + a_N) =
$$\sum_{m,m_2, \dots, m_n} P(m_1, m_2, \dots, m_n) \cdot a_1, m_1 \cdot a_2^{m_2} \cdot a_m^{m_m}$$
, unde $m_1, n_1 > 2$

Foloninal formula de mai sus sà se deprolte (x+y+2+t)3

$$(x+y+z+t)^3 = \sum_{m_1+m_2+m_3+m_4=3} P(n_1,n_2,n_3,n_4) \cdot x^{m_1} y^{m_2} z^{m_3} t^{n_4}$$

Cime mut acisti mini?

$$P(1,3) = \begin{cases} (3,0,0,0) \\ (0,3,0,0) \\ (0,0,3,0) \end{cases} = \frac{4!}{1! \cdot 3!} = 4$$

$$P(1,1,2) = \begin{cases} (2,1,0,0) \\ (2,0,1,0) \\ (2,0,1,0) \end{cases} (1,2,0,0) (0,1,2,0) (0,0,2,1)$$

$$= \frac{4!}{1! \cdot 4! \cdot 2!} = 12$$

$$P(3,1) = \begin{cases} 1110 \\ 1101 \\ 3! \cdot 1! \end{cases} = 4$$

+P(2,1,0,0).x?y!z°t°+P(2,0,1,0).x²y°.z!t°+P(2,0,0,1).x?y°z°t'+P(1,2,0,0).x!y?z°t°+ +P(1,0,2,0).x'.y°. z².t + P(1,0,0,2).x'.y°. z°.t² + P(0,1,2,0).x°.y'.z².t° + P(0,1,0,2).x°.y'.z°.t² + + P(0,2,1,0). x°. y². z'. t° + P(0,2,0,1). x°. y². z°. t' + P(0,0,2,1). x°. y°. £². t' + P(0,0,1,2). x°. y°. £¹. t² + + P(1,1,1,0). x'y'. z'.t"+ P(1,1,0,1). x'.y'.z".t' + P(1,0,1,1). x'.y".z'.t' + P(0,1,1,1). x".y'.z'.t'

$$P(3_{1}0_{1}0_{1}0) = \frac{3!}{3! \cdot 0! \cdot 0! \cdot 0!} = \frac{3!}{3!} = 1$$

$$P(2_{1}1_{1}0_{1}0) = \frac{(2+1)!}{2! \cdot 1! \cdot 0! \cdot 0!} = \frac{1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3}{2} = 3$$

$$P(1_{1}1_{1}0) = \frac{(1+1+1)!}{(1+1)! \cdot 0!} = \frac{3!}{1} = 6$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{3} x_{i}^{3} + 3x_{i}^{2} +$$

ELEMENTE DE TEORIA GRAFURILDE

$$G = (x, \Gamma)$$
 graf < orientat

 $X = \left(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4\right)$

hucla : un arc de la ref. la el immer

Drum est o successione de ance ou condita ca extremitatea finalà a ancului l'i sa coincide cue extremitatia mitialà a coculiu 0141.

Notane cu u multimer arcelos. $U = \{(x_1, x_2), (x_2, x_1), (x_1, x_4), (x_3, x_2), (x_3, x_4), (x_4, x_4)\}$ x y= extremitates mittalo y= extremitatia fruela (son of ah arc Um arc est de exemple (x3, x2, x1, x4).

Pommunite care trec o songuna dato printi-un vary al san se surprise churumi momple. Drum compres {x3, x2, x1, x2, x, }. Drum elementor - durant core tree o mugaro deste printe-un voit al son (primul exemple)

Drum neelementar {x3,x4,x4}.

Un ohum Hamultonian este un ohum elementar can paraurge o rongura dato toate vorfunte grafulei. (primul exemple).

Un cinquit este un drum core pormeste drutt-un vorf, paraispe alte morfini of a instoance un not ful mital. (ex. (x1, x2, x1) = circuit)

Matricea booleania asociata emi grof

Est o matrice con contine ruemai elementite o y 1.

$$A = (a_{ij}) i_{ij}$$

$$a_{ij} = \begin{cases} 1, & daca & (x_{i}, x_{j}) \in U \\ 0, & daco & (x_{i}, x_{j}) \notin U \end{cases}$$

Matura booleania associatà professi
$$x_1 = 0$$
 x_2
 x_3

A = $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

Matricea du murilor (comexa tornimala)
$$T = (t_{ij})_{i,j} \quad t_{ij} = \begin{cases} 1, \text{ Johnme de la xiela x}_{j} \\ 0, \text{ Johnme de la xiela x}_{j} \end{cases} \quad T = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 01 \\ 11 & 01 \\ 00001 \end{pmatrix}$$

Algoritmul lui Chen pentru diterminaria matricio T, folosisti matricea boolione

Se en mea ja pasú

PASI Fire aii, aii aii = - aii, elimentile nemele de pe prima liner a matirii A. Aduntane boolean, limile i, iz, iz--- ix la prima linie a lui A.

PASZ baca me urma efectuario operatulor au aparet alte elemente venule pe purma limie a lui A, fie acusta ajj ajje --- ajje, ademānu booliam linisle ji je --- je la

PAS 3 Se repetà PAS 2 pana como obtimene una obne vituatile:

a) toate elementele primei limit sunt egale au 1

6) nu ne mai pot genera alte elemente epale cu 1 pe prima line PAS4 Se continua pasi 1,2,3 pentir toate celelalte linii ale lui A.

OBSERVATIO

- 1. Daca Tii = 0, pt. (4) i => mu existà cinemite im gnaf.
- 2. Daca (f)Tii=1 or Tjj=1 =) exista rel puten un circuit can compine vai funda xi grxj.
- 3. Daca (3) um unic Tii=1 atemai avenu o bucta im not fel xi

DET'HITIE Se numerte grad de envince al unui voif x numanul de arce care au ca exturni tate imitala marfel x. (g+(x))

Se minust grad ali riceptir al unui marf x numarul de avoce core au ca extrinuitate finalà rearful x (g-(x))

$$g^{+}(x_{1}) = 2 \qquad g^{-}(x_{1}) = 1$$

$$g^{+}(x_{2}) = 1 \qquad g^{-}(x_{2}) = 2$$

$$g^{+}(x_{3}) = 2 \qquad g^{-}(x_{3}) = 0$$

$$g^{+}(x_{1}) = 1 \qquad g^{-}(x_{2}) = 3$$

$$f^{+}(x_{1}) = 1 \qquad g^{-}(x_{2}) = 3$$

$$f^{+}(x_{1}) = 1 \qquad g^{-}(x_{2}) = 3$$

$$f^{+}(x_{2}) = 1 \qquad g^{-}(x_{3}) = 0$$

$$g^{+}(x_{1}) = 1 \qquad g^{-}(x_{2}) = 3$$

$$g^{-}(x_{2}) = 3$$

$$g^{-}(x_{2}) = 3$$

$$g^{-}(x_{3}) = 0 \qquad g^{-}(x_{2}) = 3$$

DEFINITIE Se numert puties de atimpere a unui rolf x; (Par), numorel morrore de morfui core pot ji outimos de la x;

$$P(x_1) = 3$$
 baca onem 7 re paate obtine putine de atragere $P(x_2) = 3$ $P(x_3) = 3$ $P(x_4) = 1$ $P(x_4) = 1$

TEOREMA Fie G, un graf orientat y fara circuite, van T matucea dunum lie nah. Matricea T'obtinutà som T, prim ordonaria louilot, astfel incat puteria de atingen a voi funitor rate na fre un ordine discuscatore, no apai pum augaria coloane los me accessos ordine est o matrice repuis triangulara.

TEOREMA Lui CHEN Fre G, un gnof ovientat, firà circuite, en m marfun. G contine un dune Hamiltonian dacă numănul climentelor nevule dine matricea T

est epal en <u>m(m-1)</u>

$$\sum_{i,j=1}^{m} t_{ij} = \frac{n(m-i)}{2}$$

$$\sum_{i} x_{i} = \frac{p_{i}t_{i}}{n(m-i)}$$

$$\sum_{i} x_{i} = \frac{n(m-i)}{2}$$

ALGORITMUL Lui CHEN pentre deleravinana du mului Hamil tomian

- 1. Se construiente matricea A & matricea T. Daca numanul elimentilor ne nule din Teste egal cer n(n-1), atunci, existà presti unic, en dium Hamiltonian im G.
- 2. Se calculação putante de atingere ale fiecario voif don T, compléto mobi-n intro edocino 3. Se construiente matricea T', conforme terrenci.
- 4. Drumul Hamultonione se citiste un endernea discussatore a paterii de atringere.

Ex: Se da gnaful
$$G = (x, 4)$$

 $x = (x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4, x_5)$

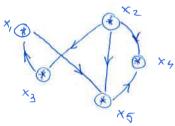
a) La se construiancia reprezentama sagitata a gnopului G. y ra ne calculuze gradul de enunce of all reception al ficcalui nort.

6.) Sa se vote ligege abgorit mul lui Chem pentin determinarea matrici 7 a dumuri los

Priegati cu ajutorul matricii 7 dacă graful Gan arcuite.

c) Sà se calculeze pretenia de atimpere al frecami nont al lui G. Se a stabiliasea daco um Q reista un drume Hornettonian, a m con afirmation, sa se deduco neccesiona





Se observe atiè = 0 pt. (+) i= 115 => G me one curavite

c) Pretence de déimpere pentur (4) voit

 $\sum_{i=1}^{1} P(x_i) = 2+4+3+0+1=10$? (7)! is este unic un dune Harreltonian $\frac{m(m-1)}{2} = \frac{5(5-1)}{2} = 5.2 = 10$

GRATURI ARCE VALORIZATE

 $k(x_{i,1}x_{j}) = valoan arc (x_{i,1}x_{j})$

ALGORITMUL CUI FORS portus determinanos ohumului de valoare minima intu dono vorfui ale unu grof.

TEOREMAI Condition necesaré no refraction pentre ca di sà represente minimul valoribre dumunilor de la xo la xi, pt. (4) i, m, este ca dj-di = lxix, (4) (xi, xj) \in ().

ALGORITMUL WI FORD

ETAPAO Frecarie nort X; i ne atamazó o molocre di con importanto malocaria ernie shum de la xo la xi

 $d_{i}^{(0)}, (4) i = \overline{1/m}, \text{ much } d_{0}^{(0)} = 0$

ETAPA KI Pentue once ane (xi,xj) se extenhogo défenéra d' den étapa autériosie en l'i den étapa autériosie processagent en l(xi,xj).

Post apone ma ohn nituatile:

a) Existà rue are race mai muette (xi,xj) pentre com di-di>l(xi,xj)

In acust cop re calculaçõe: (kH) (K)

baco existà moi multi molici i con verifica rulativa 1, i-l him d' ca

find epola au sea mai miro noloon dun cele obtinute, ian cailalti d'

(K)

6) Pentry oricon arc (xi,xj) even dj-dis el(xi,tj) In acut cox volorile d'i muit molorile optime que tuceme la fagar, adicà diterminarea chunulli optime.

FARATI Determinario chumerlai optime (che la coacle la cop)

Presupumen ca dumuel optime en forma:

 $\mu = (x_0, \dots, x_n)$

Indicele i se gamete contomed printe relatible de l'(k) < l (xi, xm), ack mobile Con natisface removed =

Indich je a gament contorned purche relative di-dj = l(vj; xi), authorite con natisface remnuel =

Le continua aut posedu perus const grug la xo.

& parente astfel shummel Housethomore.

Existà es une algoritme Forol pentre chumuel moxime, exact la fil ca cel ale more mes, munuai co. la volocre moximo di tubuic sà le mores, che ceca en e mose mic tubuic approvigat.

