Kmaprack (2p): $S = \{ \lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_m \}$ KEN, KZSi, i=1,M a)-profitul umi obiect este egal du grentatia acertaia - algoritmul este acelari ca la Knaprack OM - prændo-polinomial Ó (n*K) - mu mai folosenc modrice => optimitet spatial auxiliar => 6(K) pt pathe DP[i] = profitul ghiordamului au capacitation i _______ i=1, k

DP[k] = suma maxima ceruta Cod: -> PYTHON def KmapSack (K,S,m): DP = [0] * (K+1) for i im range (m): for j'in range (K, Sti], -1): op[j]=max (op[j] > S[i] + DP[i] - S[i]] return DP[K]

> # citine f = open ("im.txt") m = (int) (f. tuadline())

```
S = []
   for i in trange (m):
         Sappernd ((int) (f. roalline()))
     K = (int) (f.trealline)
      print ("S max=", KmapSack (K,S,m))
6) Algoritm apreximativ care calculata o suma
al pettorn pe jurnatate de more ca cea optima
  Complexitate timp: (0(m)
   Complexitate spagle: (0(1)
Ydee: adum intr-o variabila sum si in aveil en
care dipazer c valoarea K, stochez in reima maximul
dintre suma actualar si elementul curent.
 Cod : -> PYTHON
         f= open ("im. toet")
          M = (int) (f. headline())
           (f. readline())
            Jum = 0
             for i in range (m);
                  of= (int) (f. haudline())
                    Sum += ×
                     if rom s.Ki:
                         phint (max (hum - x, x))
broak
```

1) a) timpul de luctue de cel muell 100, alg 1.11 apriex?

Exemples care santime antroduce ipetora

N = 3 activitate

2 au timpul de 60 fierare > 2 × 60 = 120 /
60 < 100

1 are timpul de 80 , 80 < 100

immoura 80 + 120 = 200 Load Balance (max 3p) ~ impreuma 80+120 = 200 => alg optim le Ducadreata In 1.1 aprox. 6) timped de lucier de cel mult 10, alg 1.1.0 prex? Daca avem activitate de cel mult 10 => diferentea maxima orte 10 Pp ca cevern o configurable optima unde déferente este mai male ea 10 => majima mai imeatraita are mai mult de o activitate -> ion o activitate de aici no e pum pe maisima mai libera => solutije mai buria Carul optim mousime cea moi încâticata = 105 masima cealalta = 95 ca cea optima timpel maxim ente $120 \Rightarrow \frac{120}{105} = 1.1 \Rightarrow$ => alg mu are un factor de apriex de 1.1 pe carul 3) Architech

3) Ordeted - Scheduling Algorithm + proprocessore ou care sortam descrencator activitàlier dupa timper de desfagurare. Lorner bound -> magina care luchecità cel mai mult Ve lucra cel putin cât cel mai costiniter job (al putin cat modia maximiler) 0 2 - 2 m Idee : le soliemb pe to in (ton+ton+1) Fie K indiale masini a load maxim Fie of ultimul job adaugat maximi K Tie toad'(M) - load-ul magini M dupa ce am origmat primele 2-1 joburi, dar mu mi jobul V. load'(K) = L Z load'(i) = L Z tj < LB < OPT

m rejeg m rejeg 081 3 tm + xm+1 load'(N)+tg = 1 $\sum_{m} -t_1 +t_2 = 1$ $\sum_{m} -t_1 -t_2 = 1$ + $\frac{1}{2} (t_m + t_m + 1) \leq \frac{1}{m} \sum_{m} -t_1 + \frac{1}{2} (t_m + t_m + 1) \leq 1$ $\leq OPT - LOPT + LOPT \leq 30PT - LOPT \leq 30PT - 2m$ 1 = OPT/ /t2=/1 0P

- 1) Varianta TSP unde totte mudrile our pondilea
- a) problema hamaine NP-Rard pt acente instante 1 sau 2.
- -> haduc problema TSP la oproblema NP-Rard cumoscuta si anume problema cidului hamiltonian.
- -> grafic G= (V, E) pt ciclul hamiltonian grafic 6'- (", E') + K=cost maxim, pt TSP
- construère 6' shratand pane:
 - -adaug costul c(e) =1 pt toute meE
- correctet marginile namoise din E'care mu lunt presente in 6 avand cortul c(é)-2

-> comothuire graf neu G' in timp polinomial, conver-

tind 6 inta-un graf complet 6'

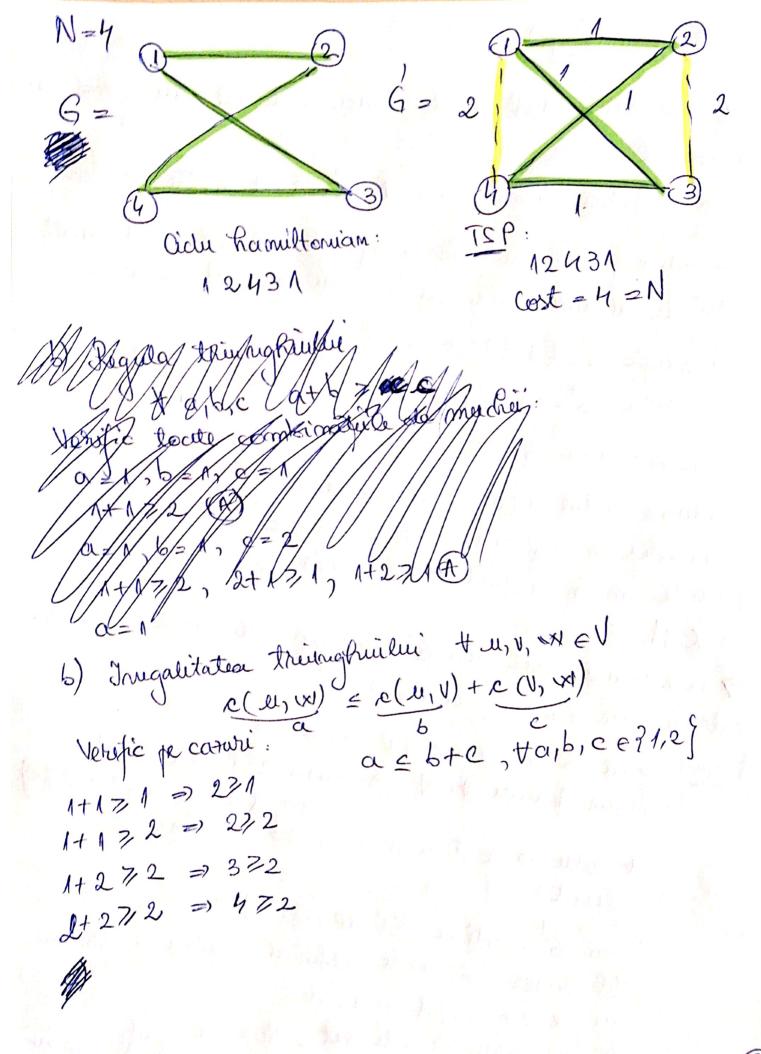
Denn: le ca 6 ave un ciclu hamiltonian Acum & Toute NeV formeatà TSP de cont N (decrease c(e)=1 there

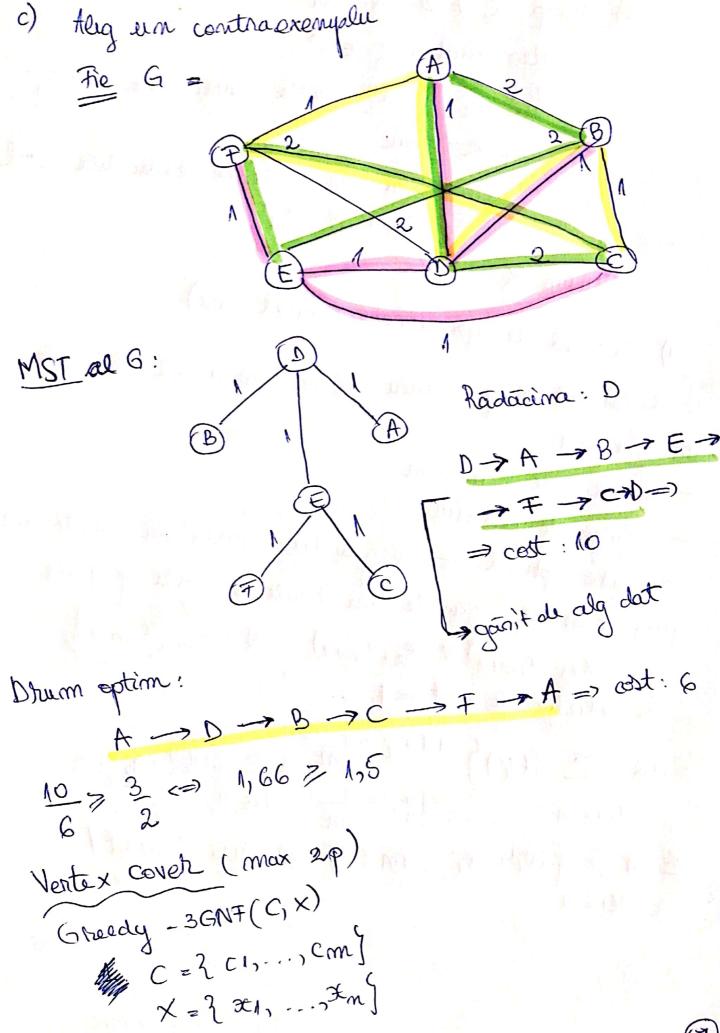
+ cicle => le Intourcce in volful din care a plecat

le ca 6' contême TSP de cost N TSP thavenneara toate varfurile grafulin inthoragndu-se in varful oliginal.

Nicium vant me este exclus dim graf eleseste toute me E de cost c(m) = 1 = cicle to

Scanned with CamScanner





cat timp C = Ø executa aleq abator G. E C fie Xi una dintra variabilee din C. xi & thue eliminam din c toate predicatele cet contin pe x; return X a) Factorul de aproximare (vierst care) - algoritmul alige meteu prima variabile din ale m grupuri - xioust case: m 7 m - rolutie optima - aleg a doua variabila dinth-um - solutée de cest=m grup care se regasente in toate celeble grupure (±1) Fmth) V (×2, Fmt1) --. V (Fm) (xmt1) -> solutie de cost =1 ALG = $\mathbb{Z} f(v_i)$ $\begin{cases} 1 | x_i > \frac{1}{m} = \mathbb{Z} f(v_i) \cdot n_i = 1 \\ 0 | x_i < \frac{1}{m} \end{cases} \leq \frac{1}{m}$ | Lie m

Lien l'in mulliem

Lien l'in mulliem

Lien l'in mopt = ALG = mopt

NLien

b)
$$C = \frac{2}{3} C_1, ..., (m)$$
 $X = \int_{X_1} x_1, ..., x_m$

cat timp $C \neq \emptyset$ executa.

also $G \in C$
 $X = \int_{X_1} x_1 ..., X_m = G$

elimin dim C tate predicatele case contain $X = X_1 \cdot X_2 \cdot X_m = G$
 $X = \int_{X_1} x_2 \cdot ..., X_m = G$
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 $\leq 30^{\circ}T$