

Skip list

$$\text{Oekruwe}: E(n_t) = n \cdot p^{k-1} \cdot (1-p)$$

Potreban stupanj: (stupanj najvišeg čvora): $h \leq 1 + \log_{1/p} n$ $\lfloor \log(n) \rfloor$

shpnen sebrge od nule: h₅ log ipn

Pretraživanje od $O(\log_2 n)$... $O(n)$ najbolje: $O(1)$
najgore: $O(n)$

$$\text{Primer: } n=8 \quad p=0.5$$

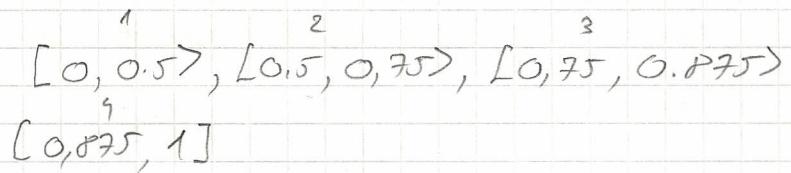
$$h \leq 1 + \log_{1/p} n = 1 + \log_2 8 = 1 + 3 = 4$$

$$E(n_k) = n \cdot p^{k-1} (1-p)$$

$$E(n_1) = 8 \cdot (0.5)^0 \cdot 0.5 = 4$$

$$E(n_3) = 8 \cdot (0.5)^2 \cdot 0.5 = 1$$

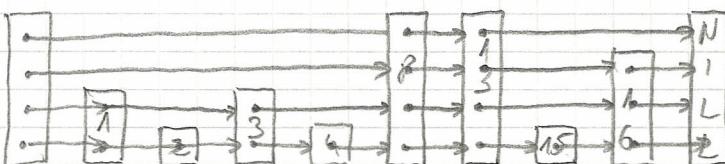
$$E(n_q) = p \cdot (0.5)^3 \cdot 0.5 = 0.5 \Rightarrow 1$$



0.81 0.99 0.69 0.91 0.68 0.92 0.09 0.18

16 8 3 13 1 15 2 9

3 ✓ 4 ✓ 2 ✓ 4 ✓ 2 ✓ 1 ✓ 1 ✓ 1 ✓



Primer 2: $n=p$ $p=0.5$

$$h \leq 1 + \log_{1/p} n = 1 + \log_2 8 = 1+3=4$$

$$E(n_t) = n \cdot p^{t-1} (1-p)$$

$$E(n_1) = 8 \cdot (0.5)^0 \cdot (0.5) = 4 \quad [0, 0.5], [0.5, 0.75], [0.75, 0.875]$$

$$E(n_2) = 8 \cdot (0.5)^1 \cdot (0.5) = 2 \quad [0.875, 1]$$

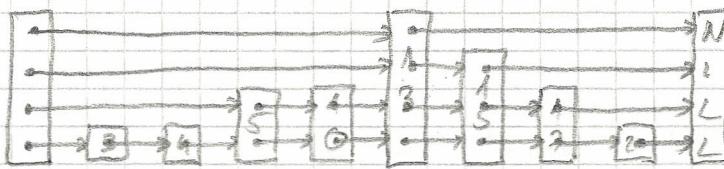
$$E(n_3) = 8 \cdot (0.5)^2 \cdot 0.5 = 1$$

$$E(n_4) = 8 \cdot (0.5)^3 \cdot 0.5 = 1/2 \Rightarrow 1$$

0.73 0.33 0.24 0.92 0.58 0.32 0.18 0.67

17 20 9 13 5 3 15 10

✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓



5. (6) Računalni sustav neke porezne uprave predviđen je za 4 miliona poreznih obveznika i 30 različitih poreznih olakšica, a statistički podatci pokazuju da obveznici prosječno ostvaruju pravo na 8 olakšica. Ako sustav mora pohraniti podatke za razdoblje od 20 godina i

- podatak o korisniku zauzima 4 B memorije
 - podatak o godini zauzima 2 B memorije
 - podatak o vrsti olakšice zauzima 1 B memorije
 - iznos jedne porezne olakšice zauzima 4 B memorije
 - pokazivači zauzimanju po 8 B memorije
- a) (3) biste li podatke pohranili u trodimenzionalnu „klasičnu“ ili rijetko popunjenu tablicu? Obrazložite odgovor.
- b) (3) bi li Vaša odluka bila ista kad bi podatke trebalo pohraniti i za neko duže vremensko razdoblje? Obrazložite odgovor.

Klasična tablica

Dimenzije tablice su $4000000 * 30 * 20$.

Jer imaš 4000000 poreznih obveznika, 30 različitih olakšica i sve to bilježiš za 20 godina.

Memorija:

$$4000000 * 30 * 20 * 4B = 9600000000B = 9600 MB$$

Rijetko popunjena tablica

$$4000000 * 8 * 20 * (4 + 2 + 1 + 4 + 3 * 8)B = 22400000000B = 22400 MB$$

Množiš s 8 umjesto s 30 jer, kao što smo rekli, ne rezerviraš memoriju za svaku ćeliju nego samo one koje ti trebaju, a svaki korisnik u prosjeku koristi 8 olakšica.

- a) Vidimo da je sparse tablica veličinom veća pa ćemo koristiti klasičnu tablicu.
- b) Za dulje vremensko razdoblje bi također koristili klasičnu tablicu, jer povećanjem godina obje tablice se linearno povećavaju.

2. (3) Recimo da se ispituje pokretljivost (broj posjeta nekom gradu/općini u kojem ne boravi trajno) građana Sinja tijekom jedne godine unutar RH. Također, prepostavimo sljedeće:

I. broj građana neće se mijenjati tijekom pokusa

II. neće posjetiti neko mjesto više od 255 puta

III. svaki će u prosjeku posjetiti neki grad 7 puta(*napomena s ispita: 7 različitih gradova*)

IV. grad Sinj ima 25000 stanovnika

V. svaki čvor strukture Sparse Table treba 200 byte memorije.

VI. RH ima 556 gradova(*napomena s ispita: 556 bez Sinja*)

- a. (1;-0,5) Ako je jedini kriterij vrednovanja te dvije mogućnosti potrebna memorija, je li pod navedenim prepostavkama rezultate pokusa uputnije pohraniti u strukturu Sparse Table ili dvodimenzionalnu tablicu?

$$S=25000$$

$$PG=7$$

$$G=556$$

$$m_{ST}=200B$$

Za polje u običnoj tablici potreban je 1byte.

$$m_T=1B$$

sparse

$$S*PG*m_{ST}=25000*7*200= 35\ 000\ 000B$$

obična tablica

$$S*G*m_T=25000*556*1= 13\ 900\ 000B$$

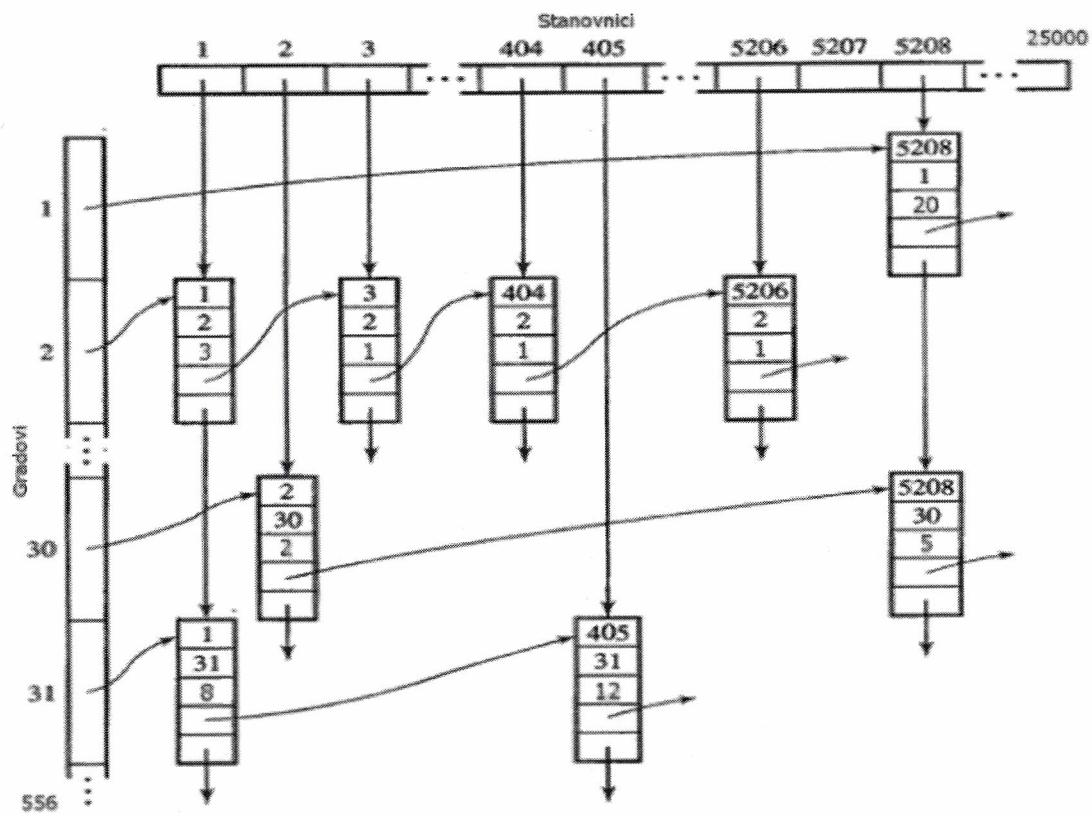
Dakle, bolja je obična tablica...

- b. (0,5) Kolika bi bila popunjenoš (postotna) memorije zauzete tablicom, a kolika one zauzete struktururom Sparse Table?

$$\mu_{ST}=100\%$$

$$\mu_T=\frac{S*PG}{S*G}=\frac{PG}{G}=7/556 \approx 0.013=1.3\%$$

- c. (1,5) Skicirati strukturu Sparse Table koja bi odgovarala zadatom problemu.



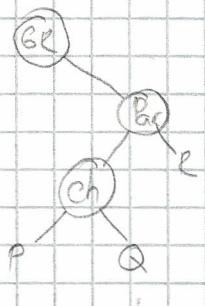
(čvor je u ovoj skici sljedeće strukture

stanovnik
grad
broj posjeta
pok.na sljed.grad
pok.na sljed. stanovnika

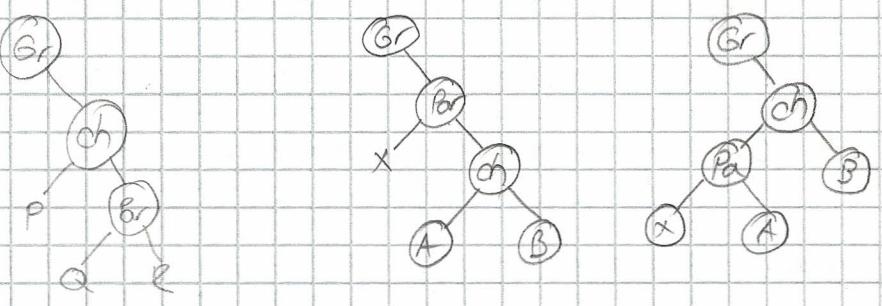
)

DSW algorithm

desna rotacija Ch oko Par



leva rotacija Ch oko Par



Right Rotation (gr, par, ch)

If par is not the root

redirect right pointer of gr to ch

redirect left pointer of par to right subtree of ch

redirect right pointer of ch to par

DSW

- pripravuje binarnog stabla u krateznice

- pripravuje krateznice u vravnoteženo stablo

Create Backbone (root)

tmp = root;

while (tmp != NULL)

O(n)

if tmp has left ch

right rotate ch about tmp

redirect tmp to its ch;

else

redirect tmp to its right child

Create BackBone (root)

tmp = root

while (tmp != null)

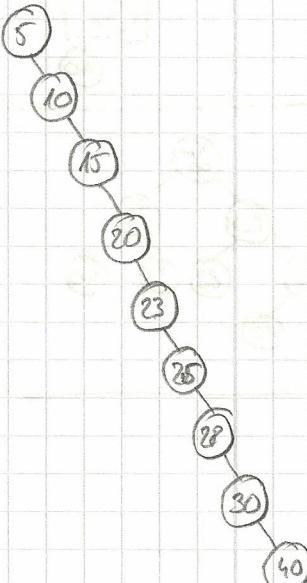
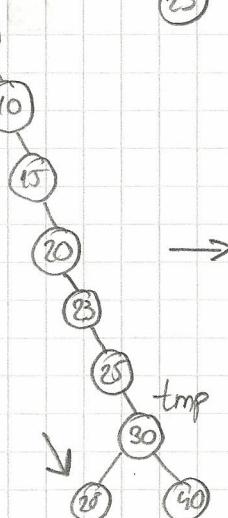
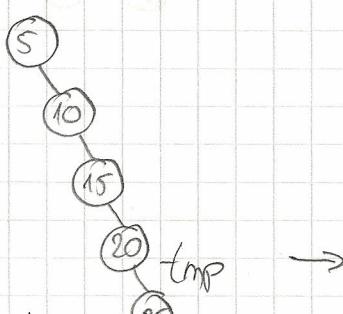
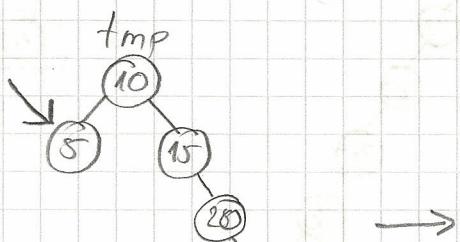
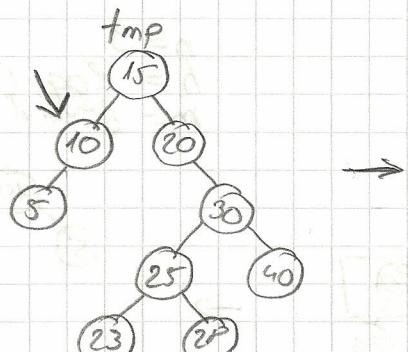
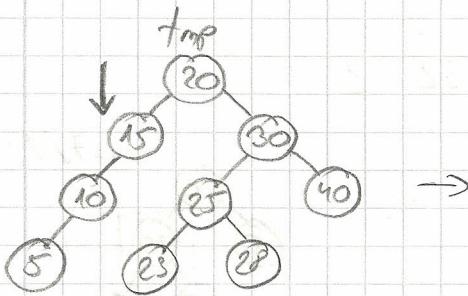
if tmp has left child

right rotate ch about tmp

redirect tmp to ch

else

redirect tmp to right child



Create Perfect Tree (n)

$$h = \lfloor \log_2(n+1) \rfloor$$

$$m = 2^h - 1$$

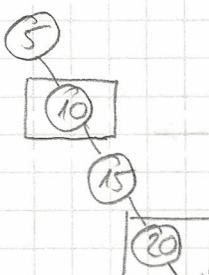
make $n-m$ rotations starting from the top taking every second node

while($m > 1$)

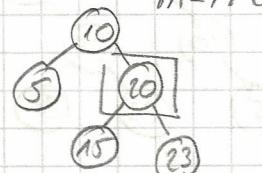
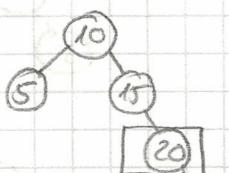
$$m = m/2$$

make m left rotations, taking every second node and rotating it about his parent

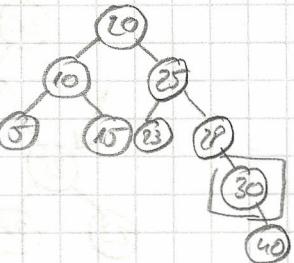
Primer:



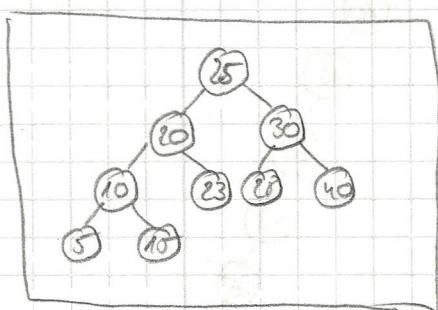
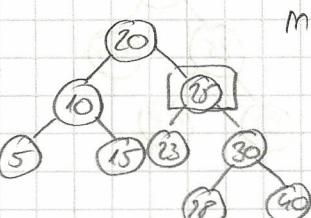
$$\begin{aligned} n &= 9 \\ h &= \lfloor \log_2(10) \rfloor = 3, 3.2 = 3 \\ m &= 2^{3-1} - 1 = 7 \end{aligned}$$



$$m = 7/2 = 3$$



$$m = 3/2 = 1$$



STABLA

B-stabla

Popunjenost barem 50%

savršeno uravnotežena

AVL stabla

FR - razlika visina desnog i leveog podstabla

FR mora biti $-1, 0, 1$

složenost pretraživanja $O(\log_2 n)$

Crveno-crna stabla

- Proizlaze iz B-stabla 4. reda

Praula:

- 1) Svaki čvor je crven ili crn
- 2) Kanjen je crn
- 3) Svaki list kor je sadrži informaciju je crn
- 4) Obi potomci crvenog čvora su crna
- 5) Svata staza od nekog čvora do lista kor je njezin potomak prolazi isključivo kroz crnih čvorova

Visina stabla: $h \leq 2 \cdot \log_2(n+1)$

Pretraživanje: $O(\log_2 n)$

STABLA

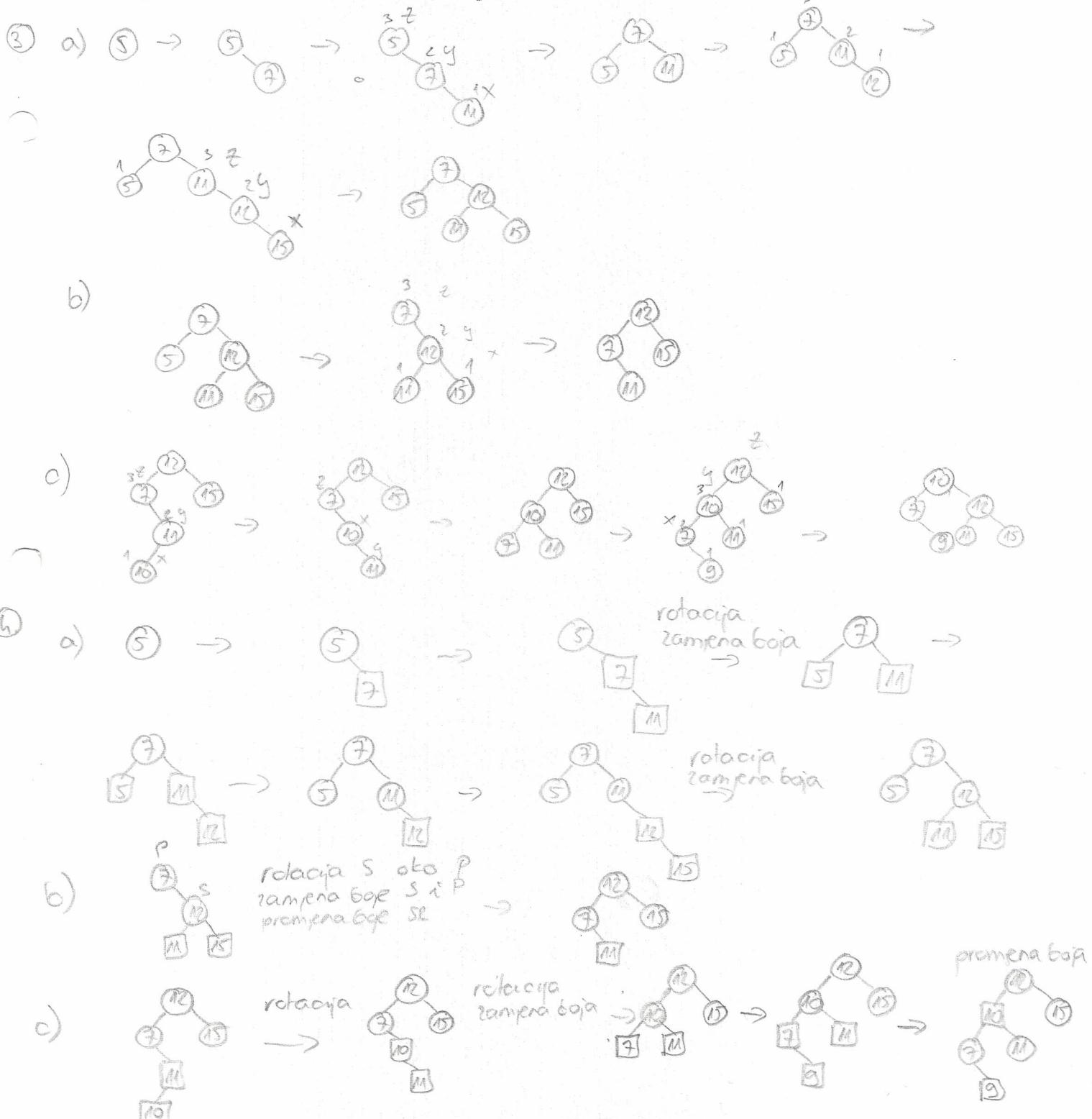
3. (6) Skicirajte izgradnju AVL stabla uslijed sljedećih promjena (redom kojim su navedene):

- (3) upisivanja redom: 5, 7, 11, 12 i 15
- (2) uklanjanja 5
- (1) upisivanja 10 i 9.

4. (7) Skicirajte izgradnju crveno-crneg (RB) stabla uslijed sljedećih promjena (redom kojim su navedene):

- (3) upisivanja redom: 5, 7, 11, 12 i 15
- (2) uklanjanja 5
- (2) upisivanja 10 i 9.

Napomena: crni čvorovi neka budu okrugli, a crveni kvadratični.

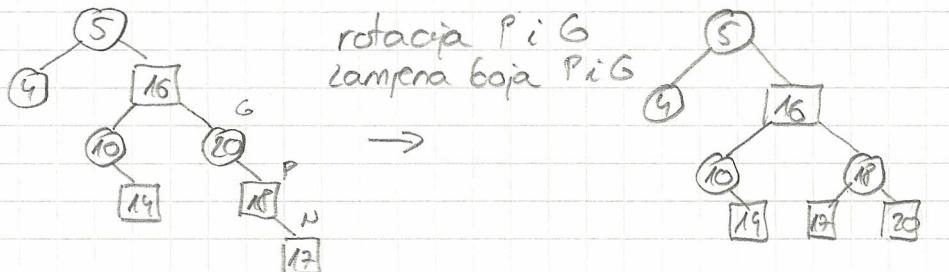


Dodataje 18 pa 21 u Crveno-crno stablo

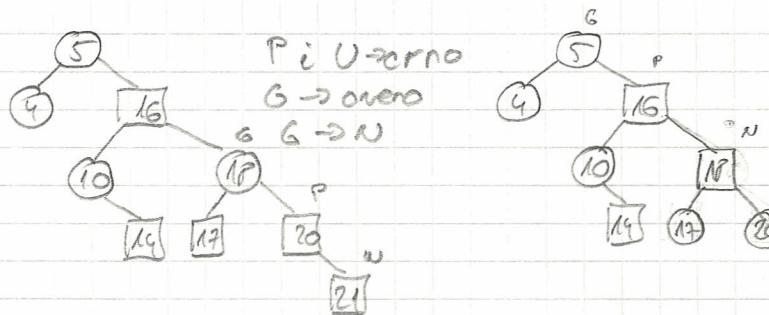
crno \leftrightarrow 0
crveno \leftrightarrow 1



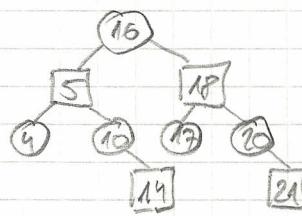
rotacija



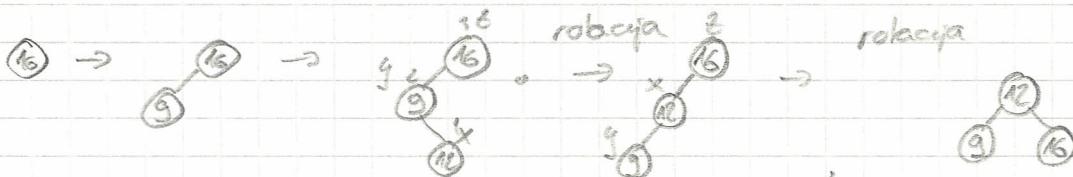
rotacija PiG
camena boja PiG



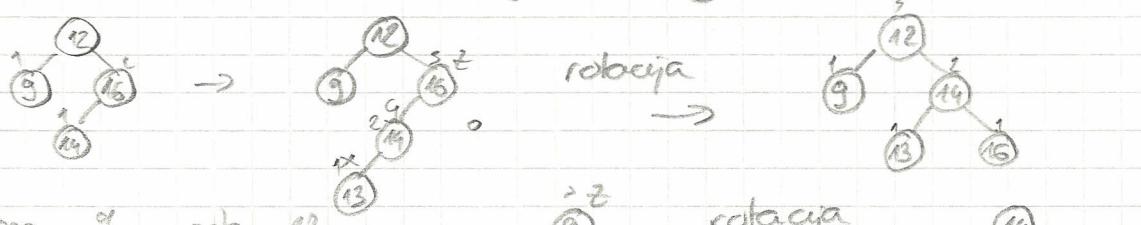
rotacija
camena
boja



Upisah 16, 9, 12, 14, 13 u AVL stablo, potem obnovit 12

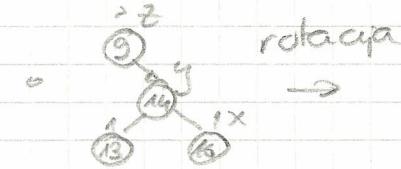


rotacija
rotacija

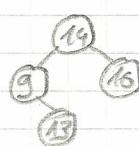


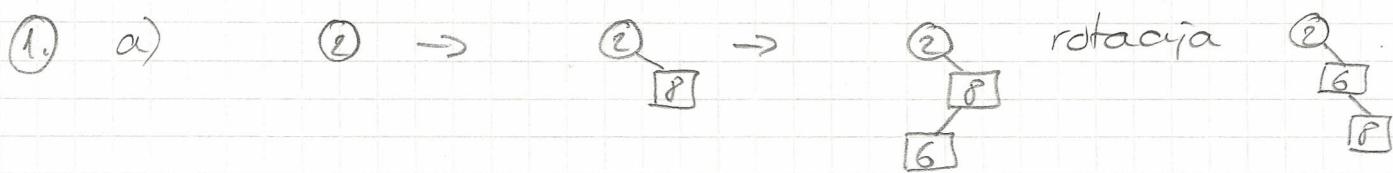
rotacija

brisemo 9 i umesto 12



rotacija

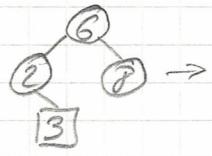




rotacija
samočna doja



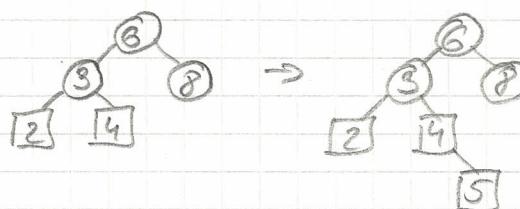
Promena koja



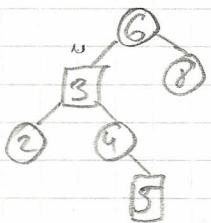
```

graph TD
    3[3] --> 2[2]
    3[3] --> 4[4]
    2[2] --> 1[1]
    2[2] --> 5[5]
    4[4] --> 6[6]
    4[4] --> 7[7]
  
```

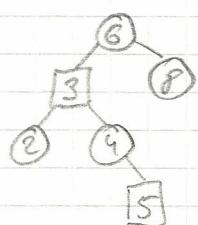
rotación
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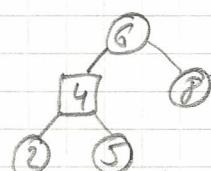
promena
čoja



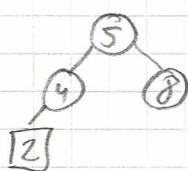
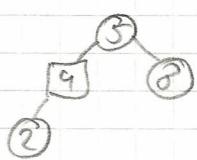
b) Brisbane 3



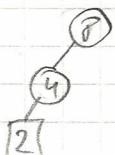
rotacija
zamjena boja
promjena boje



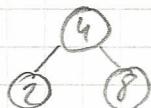
Bnsane 6



Bnsane 5

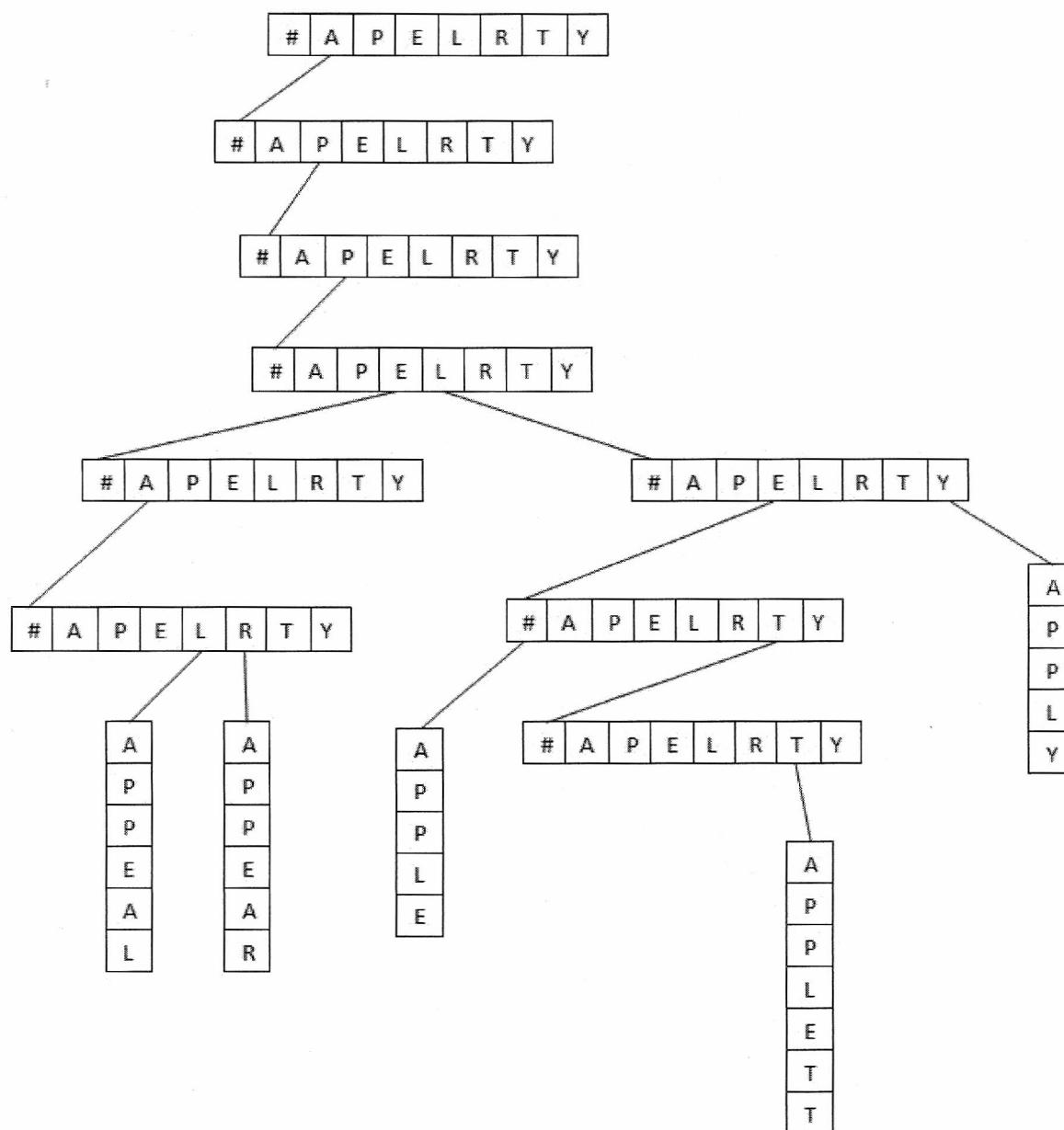


rotocipa
campana byc
eromera byye SL



3. (2) Skicirajte strukturu Trie koja sadrži riječi: APPEAL, APPEAR, APPLE, APPLETT i APPLY.

Pojavljuju se slova A, P, E, L, R, T, Y



Neuronste mreže

p jednadžbi i n nepoznanica

p=n rješenje je jedinstveno

p<n rješenja ima beskonačno, odabiremo ona najmanje norme

p>n točno rješenje može, ali ne mora postojati

za p<n \Rightarrow Laczmanov algoritam

za p>n \Rightarrow Gradientna metoda

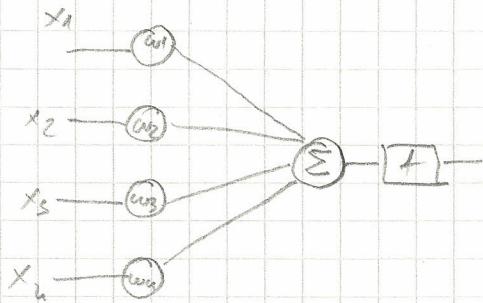
6. (8) Linearni neuron (Adaline) s četiri ulaza treba uvježbati sljedećim parovima podataka:

točka	ulaz 1	ulaz 2	ulaz 3	ulaz 4	izlaz
1	1	0	0	0	1
2	0	0	0	1	1
3	0	0	1	0	0
4	0	1	0	0	0

- a) (1) Skicirajte taj neuron.
- b) (2; -1) Uvježbavanje neurona je optimizacijski problem. Koliko rješenja ima ovaj postavljeni? Drugim riječima, postoji li više skupova različitih optimalnih parametara ili je optimalan (bolji od svih drugih) samo jedan? Ako ih ima više, procijenite koliko.
- c) (2) Izračunajte optimalne parametre izravno, dakle ne primjenom nekog iterativnog postupka, nego u jednom koraku.
- d) (3) Provedite prvu iteraciju (epochu) uvježbavanja tog neurona LMS algoritmom (koračno uvježbavanje; *on-line learning*). Polazni parametri neka budu $w^T = [0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0]$, a točke za uvježbavanje uzimajte redom kojim su navedene u tablici. Ukaže li se potreba za još nekim parametrom, odaberite ga proizvoljno.
(*Savjet: odaberite vrijednost najjednostavniju za daljnje računanje.*)

6.

a)



$$f(z) = z$$

b) $p = n = 4$ represent je redinstellen also position

c)

$$x_d = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad w = \begin{bmatrix} w_1 \\ w_2 \\ w_3 \\ w_4 \end{bmatrix} \quad g_d = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$w = b \quad t = x_d^T$$

$$x_d^T \cdot w = g_d$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} w_1 \\ w_2 \\ w_3 \\ w_4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad w = [1 \ 0 \ 0 \ 1]^T$$

$$e) k=0 \quad w^0 = [0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0]^T \quad x=1$$

$$k=1 \quad e_1^{(0)} = x_{d,1}^T \cdot w^{(0)} - g_{d,1} = [1 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0] \cdot [0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0]^T - 1 = -1$$

$$w^{(1)} = w^{(0)} - 1 \cdot x_{d,1} \cdot e_1^{(0)} = [0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0] - 1 \cdot [1 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0]^T \cdot (-1) = [1 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0]^T$$

$$k=2 \quad e_2^{(1)} = x_{d,2}^T \cdot w^{(1)} - g_{d,2} = [0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 1] \cdot [1 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0]^T - 1 = -1$$

$$w^{(2)} = w^{(1)} - 1 \cdot x_{d,2} \cdot e_2^{(1)} = [1 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0]^T - 1 \cdot [0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 1]^T \cdot (-1) = [1 \ 0 \ 0 \ 1]^T$$

$$k=3 \quad e_3^{(2)} = x_{d,3}^T \cdot w^{(2)} - g_{d,3} = [0 \ 0 \ 1 \ 0] \cdot [1 \ 0 \ 0 \ 1]^T - 0 = [0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0]$$

$$w^{(3)} = w^{(2)}$$

Katzenbach algorithm

$$y = \sum x_i w_i$$

$$X_d = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \quad y_d = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$w = \begin{bmatrix} w_1 \\ w_2 \\ w_3 \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{aligned} 1 \cdot w_1 + 1 \cdot w_2 + 1 \cdot w_3 &= 3 \\ 1 \cdot w_1 - 1 \cdot w_2 - 1 \cdot w_3 &= -1 \end{aligned}$$

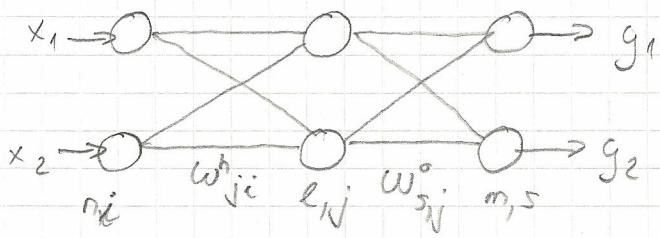
$$X_d^T \cdot w = y_d$$

$$w^{(0)} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad w^{(1)} = w^{(0)} - 1 \cdot \frac{\{ [1 \ 1 \ 1] \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} - 3 \} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}}{\| [1 \ 1 \ 1]^T \|_2^2}$$

$$\mu = 1 \quad = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} - \frac{\{ 0 - 3 \} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}}{3} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} - (-1) \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

5.



$$k=0 \quad x_{d,1} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad g_{d,1}^{(0)} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$w^{h(0)} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad w^{o(0)} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Theta_h^{(0)} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad \Theta^{o(0)} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

forward pass

$$V^{(0)} = W^{h(0)} \cdot x_{d,1} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$Z^{(0)} = \frac{1}{1+e^{-v}} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$U^{(0)} = W^{o(0)} \cdot Z^{(0)} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$Y^{(0)} = \frac{1}{1+e^{-v}} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$EA^0 = Y^{(0)} - g_{d,1}^{(0)} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$EI^0 = EA^0 \cdot g^{(0)} \cdot (1-g^0) = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{16} \\ \frac{1}{16} \end{bmatrix}$$

reverse pass

$$J^0 = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{16} \\ \frac{1}{16} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$EW^0 = J^0 \cdot Z^T = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{16} \\ \frac{1}{16} \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{16} & -\frac{1}{16} \\ \frac{1}{16} & \frac{1}{16} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$EA^h = (w^h)^T \cdot EI^0 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{16} \\ \frac{1}{16} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$EI^h = EA^h \cdot Z^{(0)} \cdot (1-Z) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad J^h = EI^h$$

$$EW^h = EI^h \cdot x_{d,1}^{(0)T} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad E\Theta^0 = -EI^0 = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{16} \\ -\frac{1}{16} \end{bmatrix} \quad E\Theta^h = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

osyežavanje parametara

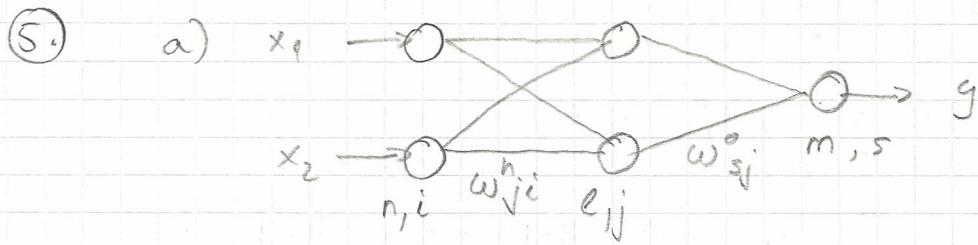
$$w^{h(1)} = w^{h(0)} - \alpha \cdot Ew^h = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} - 1 \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$w^{o(1)} = w^{o(0)} - \alpha \cdot Ew^o = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} - 1 \cdot \begin{bmatrix} -1/16 & 1/16 \\ 1/16 & 1/16 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1/16 & 1/16 \\ -1/16 & -1/16 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Theta^{h(1)} = \Theta^{h(0)} - \alpha E\Theta^h = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} - 1 \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Theta^{o(1)} = \Theta^{o(0)} - \alpha E\Theta^o = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} - 1 \begin{bmatrix} 1/8 \\ -1/8 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -1/8 \\ +1/8 \end{bmatrix}$$

Slijedeći korak ($k=1$) se oduja na isti način samo sa polarne vrijednosti parametara jednake $w^{h(0)}, w^{o(0)}, \Theta^{h(0)}, \Theta^{o(0)}$, a par za 'uvežavanje' je drugi redak u tablici



$$t=0 \quad x_{d,1} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad g_{d,1}^{(0)} = 0$$

$$w^{h(0)} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad w^{o(0)} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Theta^{h(0)} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad \Theta^{o(0)} = 0$$

forward pass

$$v^{(0)} = w^{h(0)} \cdot x_{d,1} - \Theta^{h(0)} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$z^{(0)} = \frac{1}{1+e^{-v}} = \begin{bmatrix} 1/2 \\ 1/2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$v^{(0)} = w^{o(0)} \cdot z^{(0)} - \Theta^{o(0)} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1/2 \\ 1/2 \end{bmatrix} - 0 = 0$$

$$y^{(0)} = \frac{1}{1+e^{-v}} = 1/2$$

$$EA^0 = y^{(0)} - g_{d,1}^{(0)} = 1/2 - 0 = 1/2$$

$$EI^0 = EA^0 \cdot y^{(0)} \cdot (1-y^{(0)}) = 1/2 \cdot 1/2 \cdot 1/2 = 1/8 = 1^\circ$$

reverse pass

$$\rightarrow Ew^0 = EI^{(0)} \cdot z^{(0)T} = 1/8 \cdot [1/2 \cdot 1/2] = [1/16 \ 1/16]$$

$$EA^h = (w^{o(0)})^T \cdot EI^0 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \cdot 1/8 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$EI^h = EA^h \cdot z^{(0)T} \cdot (1-z^{(0)T}) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1/2 \\ 1/2 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1/2 \\ 1/2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\rightarrow Ew^h = EI^h \cdot (x_{d,1}^{(0)})^T = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$E\Theta^0 = -EI^0 = -1/8$$

$$E\Theta^h = -EI^h = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

osyežavane parametara:

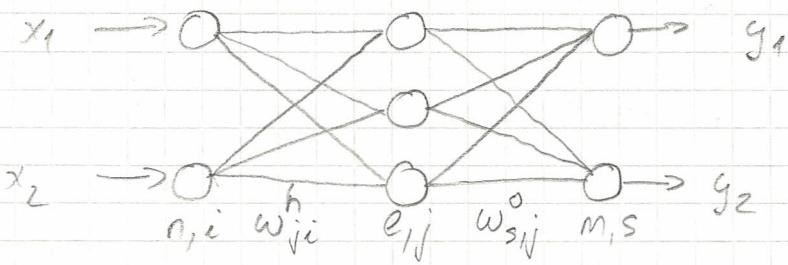
$$w^{h(1)} = w^{h(0)} - \alpha \cdot E w^h = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} - 1 \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$w^{o(1)} = w^{o(0)} - \alpha \cdot E w^o = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} - 1 \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1/16 & 1/16 \\ 1/16 & 1/16 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -1/16 & -1/16 \\ -1/16 & -1/16 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Theta^{h(1)} = \Theta^{h(0)} - \alpha \cdot E \Theta^h = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} - 1 \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Theta^{o(1)} = \Theta^{o(0)} - \alpha \cdot E \Theta^o = 0 - 1 \cdot (-1/8) = 1/8$$

6.



$$k=0 \quad x_{d,1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad y_{d,1}^{(0)} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$w^{h(0)} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad w^{o(0)} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Theta^{h(0)} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad \Theta^{o(0)} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

forward pass

$$v^{(0)} = w^{h(0)} \cdot x_{d,1} - \Theta^{h(0)} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$z^{(0)} = \frac{1}{1+e^{-v}} = \begin{bmatrix} 1/2 \\ 1/2 \\ 1/2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$u^{(0)} = w^{o(0)} \cdot z^{(0)} - \Theta^{o(0)} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1/2 \\ 1/2 \\ 1/2 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$g^{(0)} = \frac{1}{1+e^{-u}} = \begin{bmatrix} 1/2 \\ 1/2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$EA^0 = g^{(0)} - y_{d,1}^{(0)} = \begin{bmatrix} 1/2 \\ 1/2 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1/2 \\ -1/2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$EI^0 = EA^0 \cdot g^{(0)} \cdot (1-g^{(0)}) = \begin{bmatrix} 1/2 \\ -1/2 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1/2 \\ 1/2 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1/2 \\ 1/2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1/8 \\ -1/8 \end{bmatrix}$$

reverse pass

$$\rightarrow E\omega^0 = EI^0 \cdot (\varepsilon^{(0)})^T = \begin{bmatrix} 1/8 \\ -1/8 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1/2 & 1/2 & 1/2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1/16 & 1/16 & 1/16 \\ -1/16 & -1/16 & -1/16 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$EA^h = (\omega^{(0)})^T \cdot EI^0 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1/8 \\ -1/8 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$EI^h = EA^h \cdot \varepsilon^{(0)} \cdot (1-\alpha) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1/2 \\ 1/2 \\ 1/2 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1/2 \\ 1/2 \\ 1/2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\rightarrow E\omega^h = EI^h (\chi_{d,1}^{(0)})^T = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$E\Theta^0 = -EI^0 = \begin{bmatrix} -1/8 \\ 1/8 \end{bmatrix} \quad E\Theta^h = -EI^h = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

osuđavanje parametara:

$$\omega^{h(1)} = \omega^{h(0)} - \alpha E\omega^h = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} - 1 \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \omega^{o(1)} &= \omega^{o(0)} - \alpha E\omega^h = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} - 1 \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1/16 & 1/16 & 1/16 \\ -1/16 & -1/16 & -1/16 \end{bmatrix} = \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} -1/16 & -1/16 & -1/16 \\ 1/16 & 1/16 & 1/16 \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$\Theta^{h(1)} = \Theta^{h(0)} - \alpha E\Theta^h = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} - 1 \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Theta^{o(1)} = \Theta^{o(0)} - \alpha E\Theta^h = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} - 1 \begin{bmatrix} -1/8 \\ 1/8 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1/8 \\ -1/8 \end{bmatrix}$$

Sledeći korak ($k=1$) se odvija na isti način, samo su polazne vrijednosti parametara $\omega^{h(1)}, \omega^{o(1)}, \Theta^{h(1)}, \Theta^{o(1)}$, a par je uvećavanje je drugi redak u tablici.

7. (9) Zadana je potpuno povezana, unaprijedna (*feedforward*) četveroslojna neuronska mreža strukture $1 \times 2 \times 2 \times 1$. Aktivacijska funkcija svih neurona u mreži je opći sigmoid.

- ▶ a) (1) Skicirati tu mrežu.
- ▶ b) (7) Provesti prvi korak uvježbavanja te mreže (provesti cijeli račun potreban za osvježavanje svih parametara) ako ju treba uvježbati za izvršavanje logičke negacije (funkcija NE), a podatci za uvježbavanje se uzimaju redom iz sljedeće tablice istine:

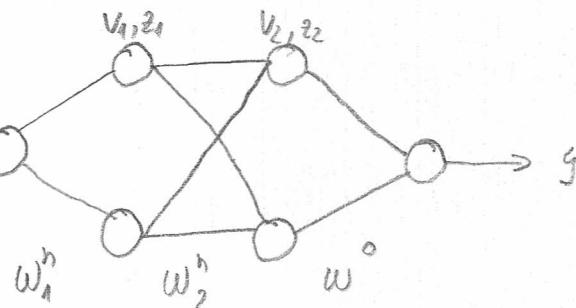
ulaz	izlaz
0	1
1	0

Početne vrijednosti svih parametara mreže postavite na nula, a zatrebaju li Vam još neke veličine, pridijelite im vrijednosti po vlastitom nahođenju, samo jasno navedite svoj izbor i kratko naznačite što ta veličina predstavlja.

Napomena: ne obazirite se na (be)smislenost pokušaja takvog uvježbavanja mreže.

- c) (1) Objasniti nastavak postupka, tj. kako bi započeo sljedeći korak uvježbavanja mreže.

Uputa: dovoljna je i samo jedna dobro sročena rečenica. Naravno, svako podrobnije objašnjenje je dobrodošlo i smanjiće mogućnost zabune prilikom ocjenjivanja.



b) $t=0 \quad x_{0,1} = 0 \quad g_{d,1} = 1$

$$w_1^{h(0)} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad w_2^{h(0)} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad w^{o(0)} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Theta_1^{h(0)} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad \Theta_2^{h(0)} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad \Theta^{o(0)} = 0$$

forward pass

$$v_1^{(0)} = w_1^{h(0)} \cdot x_{0,1} - \Theta_1^{h(0)} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \cdot 0 - \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$z_1^{(0)} = \frac{1}{1+e^{-v_1}} = \begin{bmatrix} 1/2 \\ 1/2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$v_2^{(0)} = w_2^{h(0)} \cdot z_1^{(0)} - \Theta_2^{h(0)} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1/2 \\ 1/2 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$z_2^{(0)} = \frac{1}{1+e^{-v_2}} = \begin{bmatrix} 1/2 \\ 1/2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$v^{(0)} = w^{o(0)} \cdot z_2^{(0)} - \Theta^{o(0)} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1/2 \\ 1/2 \end{bmatrix} - 0 = 0$$

$$y^{(0)} = \frac{1}{1+e^{-v}} = 1/2$$

reverse pass

$$EA^o = g^{(o)} - g_{d,1} = \frac{1}{2} - 1 = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$EI^o = EA^o \cdot g^{(o)} \cdot (1-g^{(o)}) = -\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = -\frac{1}{8}$$

$$\underline{EW^o} = EI^o \cdot z_1^T = -\frac{1}{8} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{16} & -\frac{1}{16} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\boxed{E\Theta^o = EI^o = \frac{1}{8}}$$

$$EA_1^h = (\omega^{(o)})^T \cdot EI^o = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \cdot (-\frac{1}{8}) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$EI_1^h = EA_1^h \cdot z_1^{(o)} \cdot (1-z_1^{(o)}) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\underline{EW_1^h} = EI_1^h \cdot x^T = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \cdot 0 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad \boxed{E\Theta_1^h = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}}$$

$$EA_2^h = (\omega^{(o)})^T \cdot EI^o = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \cdot (-\frac{1}{8}) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$EI_2^h = EA_2^h \cdot z_2^{(o)} \cdot (1-z_2^{(o)}) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\underline{EW_2^h} = EI_2^h \cdot z_1^T = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad \boxed{E\Theta_2^h = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}}$$

osyreniavanie parametra:

$$\omega_1^{h(1)} = \omega_1^{h(o)} - \alpha \cdot EW_1^h = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} - 1 \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Theta_1^{h(1)} = \Theta_1^{h(o)} - \alpha \cdot E\Theta_1^h = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} - 1 \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\omega_2^{h(1)} = \omega_2^{h(o)} - \alpha \cdot EW_2^h = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} - 1 \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Theta_2^{h(1)} = \Theta_2^{h(o)} - \alpha \cdot E\Theta_2^h = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} - 1 \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\omega^{o(1)} = \omega^{o(o)} - \alpha \cdot EW^o = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} - 1 \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{16} & -\frac{1}{16} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{16} & \frac{1}{16} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Theta^{o(1)} = \Theta^{o(o)} - \alpha \cdot E\Theta^o = 0 - 1 \cdot \frac{1}{8} = -\frac{1}{8}$$

6. (8) Za punjenje bazena na raspolaganju su dvije pumpe, pri čemu jedna (nazovimo ju „prva“) pumpa postiže dvostruko veći protok vode od druge (nazovimo ju „druga“). Tehnički razlozi onemogućuju istodobni rad obje pumpe i, k tome, prva pumpa ne smije raditi ukupno više od 5 sati, a druga više od 7 sati. Nadalje, obje pumpe se pogonskom energijom napajaju iz istog izvora ograničenog kapaciteta koji ima energije za ukupno 9 sati rada tih pumpi (u bilo kojoj kombinaciji). Ako druga pumpa u jednoj jedinici vremena (recimo 1 min) isporuči jednu jedinicu vode (recimo 1 m^3), koliko se najviše jedinica vode takvim sustavom može uliti u bazen i koliko dugo svaka pumpa pri tome treba raditi?

Napomena: Ovaj se problem može rješiti i napamet, ali takvo rješenje neće donositi bodove.

Priznavat će se isključivo rješenje primjenom neke od formalnih metoda, pri čemu će se postavljanje problema i njegovo rješavanje bodovati odvojeno (4:4).

$$\begin{array}{ll} \max & 2x_1 + x_2 \\ & -2x_1 - x_2 \\ x_1 \leq 5 & x_1 + x_3 = 5 \\ x_2 \leq 7 & x_2 + x_4 = 7 \\ x_1 + x_2 \leq 9 & x_1 + x_2 + x_5 = 9 \\ x_1, x_2 \geq 0 & x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4, x_5 \geq 0 \end{array}$$

	-2	-1	0	0	0	
	x_1	x_2	x_3	x_4	x_5	
$0x_3$	①	0	1	0	0	5
$0x_4$	0	1	0	1	0	7
$0x_5$	1	1	0	0	1	9
$C_j - Z_j$	-2	-1	0	0	0	0
$-2x_1$	1	0	1	0	0	5
$0x_4$	0	1	0	1	0	7
$0x_5$	0	①	-1	0	1	4
$C_j - Z_j$	0	-1	2	0	0	10
$-2x_1$	1	0	1	0	0	5
$0x_4$	0	0	1	1	-1	3
$-1x_2$	0	1	-1	0	1	4
$C_j - Z_j$	0	0	1	0	1	14

$x_1 = 5$
$x_2 = 9$
$Z = 14$

6. (8) Riješiti sljedeći problem:

$$\begin{array}{ll} \min & 2x_1 + 3x_2 \\ & 4x_1 + 2x_2 \geq 12 \\ & x_1 + 4x_2 \geq 6 \\ & x_1, x_2 \geq 0 \end{array}$$

Napomena: Grafičko rješenje se ne priznaje, kao ni bilo koja druga neformalna metoda ili rješavanje napamet.

$$2x_1 + 3x_2$$

$$4x_1 + 2x_2 - x_3 = 12$$

$$x_1 + 4x_2 - x_4 = 6$$

$$x_1, x_2 \geq 0$$

	0	0	0	0	\bar{a}_1	\bar{a}_2	
	x_1	x_2	x_3	x_4	a_1	a_2	
1 a_1	4	2	-1	0	1	0	12
1 a_2	1	④	0	-1	0	1	6
$c_j - \bar{c}_j$	-5	-6	1	1	-1	-1	-18
1 a_1	②	0	-1	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	$-\frac{1}{2}$	9
$0x_2$	$\frac{1}{4}$	1	0	$-\frac{1}{4}$	0	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{3}{2}$
$g_j - \bar{c}_j$	$-\frac{1}{2}$	0	1	$-\frac{1}{2}$	0	$\frac{3}{2}$	-9
$0x_1$	1	0	$-\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	$-\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{18}{4}$
$0x_2$	0	1	$\frac{1}{4}$	$-\frac{3}{4}$	$-\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{6}{4}$
$c_j - \bar{c}_j$	0	0	0	0	1	1	0

2 tara

	2	3	0	0	
	x_1	x_2	x_3	x_4	
2 x_1	1	0	$-\frac{2}{7}$	$\frac{1}{7}$	$\frac{18}{7}$
3 x_2	0	1	$\frac{1}{7}$	$-\frac{2}{7}$	$\frac{6}{7}$
$c_j - \bar{c}_j$	0	0	$\frac{5}{14}$	$\frac{4}{7}$	$-\frac{54}{7}$

$x_1 = \frac{18}{7}$	$x_2 = \frac{6}{7}$	$z = -\frac{54}{7}$
----------------------	---------------------	---------------------

6. (10) Tvrta ima dvije tvornice i obje proizvode dva proizvoda (A i B). Dnevna proizvodnja i dnevni trošak proizvodnje su u tablici.

	proizv. A	proizv. B	trošak
tvornica I	10	8	8
tvornica II	6	12	6

Stigla je narudžba za 20 proizvoda A i 16 proizvoda B. Koliko treba raditi pojedina tvornica da bi se proizvelo dovoljno oba proizvoda uz najmanje moguće troškove? Pritom je važno zadovoljiti narudžbu, makar i po cijenu stvaranja viška, tj. zaliha proizvoda.

Napomena: zadatak će se bodovati po dijelovima, stoga ne oduštajte unaprijed ako ne znate baš sve i pišite pregledno. Postavljeni problem može se riješiti i napamet, ali očekuje se formalni postupak i jedino će se takvo rješenje priznavati.

Savjet: budite uporni, staloženi i brojeve zapisujte kao razlomke, dakle s kalkulatorom oprezno!

$$8x_1 + 6x_2$$

$$8x_1 + 6x_2$$

$$10x_1 + 6x_2 \geq 20$$

$$10x_1 + 6x_2 - x_3 = 20$$

$$8x_1 + 12x_2 \geq 16$$

$$8x_1 + 12x_2 - x_4 = 16$$

$$x_1, x_2 \geq 0$$

$$x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4 \geq 0$$

	x_1	x_2	x_3	x_4	a_1	a_2	
$1 a_1$	10	6	-1	0	1	0	20
$1 a_2$	8	12	0	-1	0	1	16
$C_j - Z_j$	-18	-18	1	1	0	0	-36
$0 x_1$	1	$\frac{3}{5}$	$-\frac{1}{10}$	0	$\frac{1}{10}$	0	2
$0 x_2$	0	$\frac{36}{5}$	$-\frac{1}{5}$	-1	$-\frac{4}{5}$	1	0
$C_j - Z_j$	0	$-\frac{36}{5}$	$-\frac{9}{5}$	1	$\frac{9}{5}$	0	0
$0 x_1$	1	0	$-\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{12}$	$\frac{1}{16}$	$-\frac{1}{12}$	2
$0 x_2$	0	1	$\frac{1}{19}$	$-\frac{5}{36}$	$-\frac{1}{19}$	$\frac{5}{36}$	0
$C_j - Z_j$	0	0	0	0	1	1	0

2 faza

	x_1	x_2	x_3	x_4	
$0 x_1$	1	0	$-\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{12}$	2
$0 x_2$	0	1	$\frac{1}{19}$	$-\frac{5}{36}$	0
$C_j - Z_j$	8	6	0	0	0
$0 x_1$	1	0	$-\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{12}$	2
$0 x_2$	0	1	$\frac{1}{19}$	$-\frac{5}{36}$	0
$C_j - Z_j$	0	6	$\frac{1}{3}$	$-\frac{2}{3}$	-16
$0 x_1$	1	0	$-\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{12}$	2
$0 x_2$	0	1	$\frac{1}{19}$	$-\frac{5}{36}$	0
$C_j - Z_j$	0	0	$\frac{1}{3}$	$-\frac{1}{12}$	-16
$0 x_1$	1	0	$-\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{12}$	2
$0 x_2$	0	1	$\frac{1}{19}$	$-\frac{5}{36}$	0
$C_j - Z_j$	0	0	$\frac{1}{3}$	$-\frac{1}{12}$	-16

v bazičnim stupcima moraju biti nule

$$x_1 = 2 \quad x_2 = 0$$

$$z = -16$$

Pri tvornici treba raditi 2 dana, dok druga ne treba uopće raditi.

Ukupni trošak je 16

3. (10) Poljoprivrednik uzgaja pšenici i soju na zemljištu površine 10 ha. Zbog uvjeta najma (koncesije) mora zasijati barem 7 ha, pri čemu mu pšenica donosi prihod 1800 kn/ha, a soja 2500 kn/ha. S druge strane, za sijanje pšenice mora uložiti 500 kn/ha i ono traje 1 h/ha, dok sijanje soje košta 1000 kn/ha i traje 2 h/ha. Poljoprivrednik raspolaže s ukupno 6000 kn i zbog vremenskih uvjeta sjetu mora dovršiti u roku od 12 sati. Koliku površinu treba zasijati pšenicom, a koliku sojom da bi ostvario najveću moguću dobit (dubit je razlika prihoda i rashoda)?

Napomena: Ovaj se problem može riješiti i grafički ili napamet, ali takva rješenja neće donositi bodove. Priznavat će se isključivo rješenje primjenom neke formalne metode, pri čemu će se postavljanje problema i njegovo rješavanje vrednovati zasebno.

$$\begin{array}{ll} \max & 1300x_1 + 1500x_2 \\ & x_1 + x_2 \leq 10 \\ & x_1 + x_2 \geq 7 \\ & x_1 + 2x_2 \leq 12 \\ & 500x_1 + 1000x_2 \leq 6000 \\ & x_1, x_2 \geq 0 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} -1300x_1 - 1500x_2 \\ x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 10 \\ x_1 + x_2 - x_4 = 7 \\ x_1 + 2x_2 + x_5 = 12 \\ x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4, x_5 \geq 0 \end{array}$$

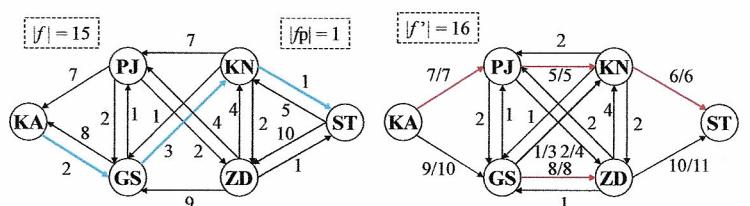
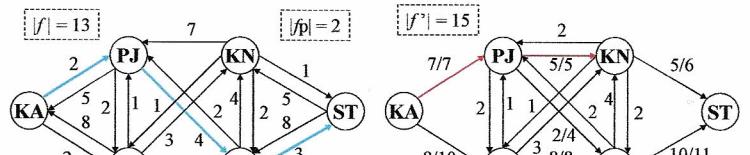
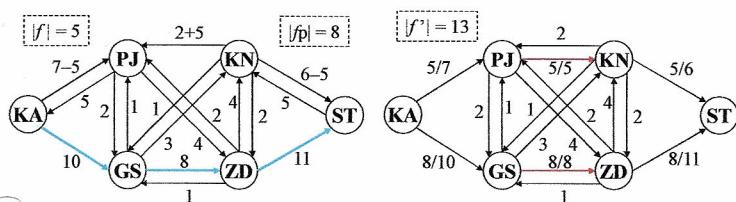
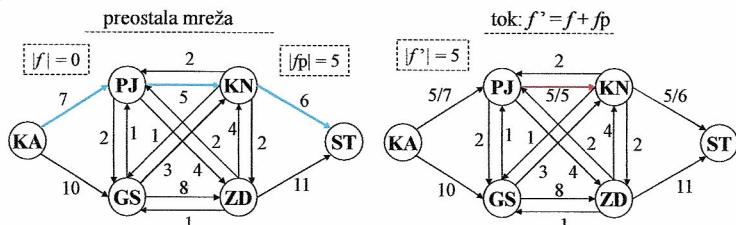
	x_1	x_2	x_3	x_4	x_5	a_1
$0x_3$	1	1	-1	0	0	0
$1a_1$	1	0	-1	0	1	7
$0x_5$	1	2	0	0	1	0
$C_j - z_j$	-1	-1	0	1	0	0
$0x_3$	0	0	1	1	0	-1
$0x_1$	1	1	0	-1	0	1
$0x_5$	0	1	0	1	1	-1
$C_j - z_j$	0	0	0	0	0	1
						0

	x_1	x_2	x_3	x_4	x_5	
$0x_3$	0	0	1	①	0	3
$-1300x_1$	1	1	0	-1	0	7
$0x_5$	0	1	0	1	1	5
$C_j - z_j$	0	-200	0	-1300	0	9100
$0x_4$	0	0	1	1	0	3
$-1300x_1$	1	1	1	0	0	10
$0x_5$	0	①	-1	0	1	2
$C_j - z_j$	0	-200	1300	0	0	13000

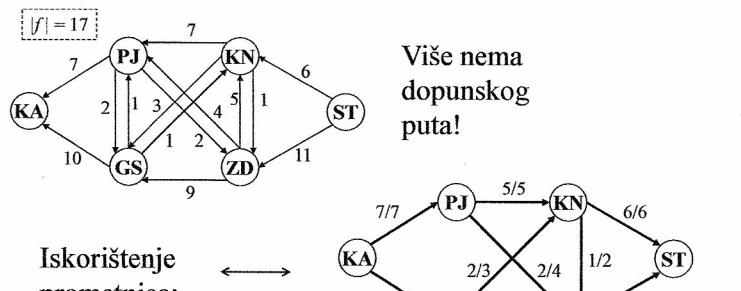
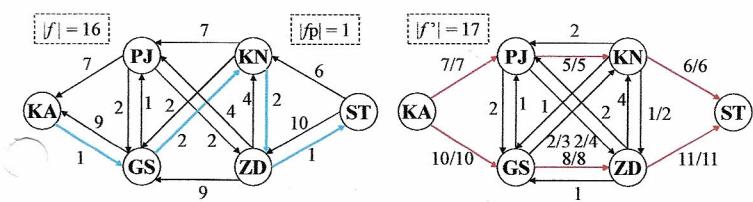
$x_1 = 8$
$x_2 = 2$
$z = 13400$

	x_1	x_2	x_3	x_4	x_5	
$0x_4$	0	0	1	1	0	3
$-1300x_1$	1	0	2	0	-1	8
$-1500x_2$	0	1	-1	0	1	2
$C_j - z_j$	0	0	1100	0	200	13400

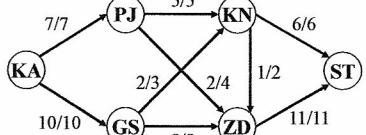
▼ Primjer: rješavanje polaznog problema



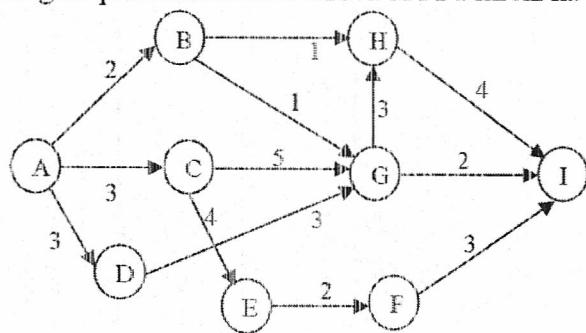
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Iskorištenje prometnica:



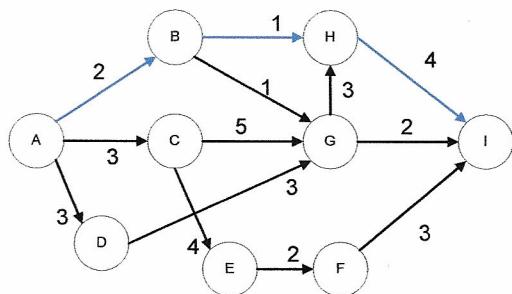
4. (7) Odredite najveći mogući protok između čvorova A i I u mreži na slici.



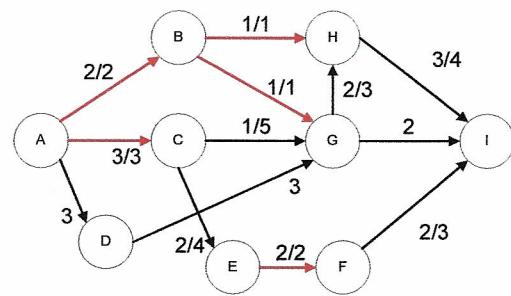
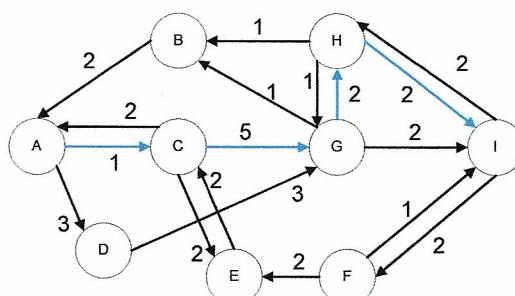
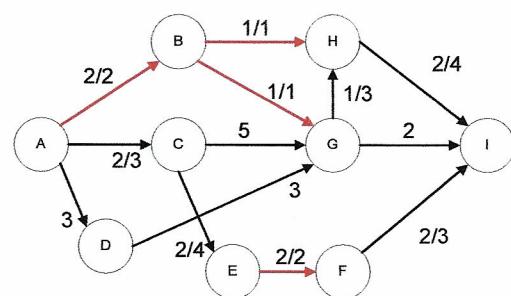
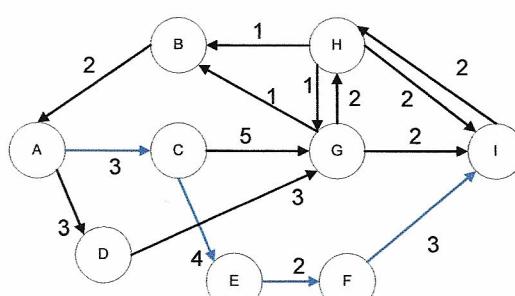
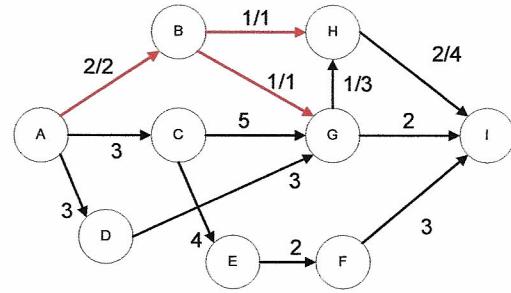
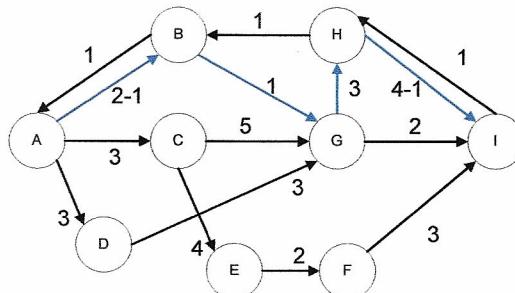
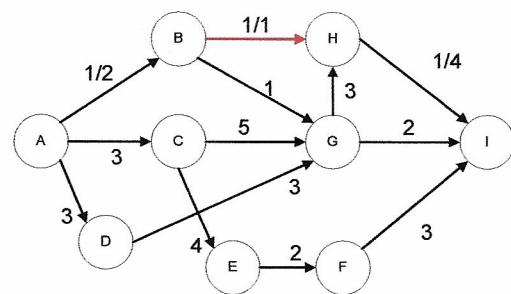
Napomena: Odgovor bez jasnog obrazloženja (skice) postupka kojim se do njega dolazi neće donositi bodove.

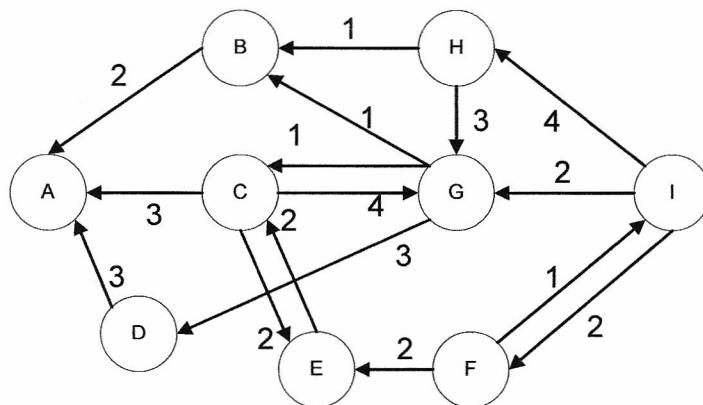
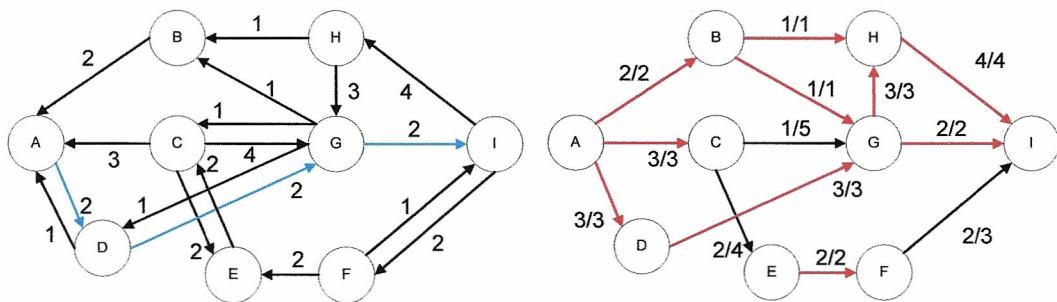
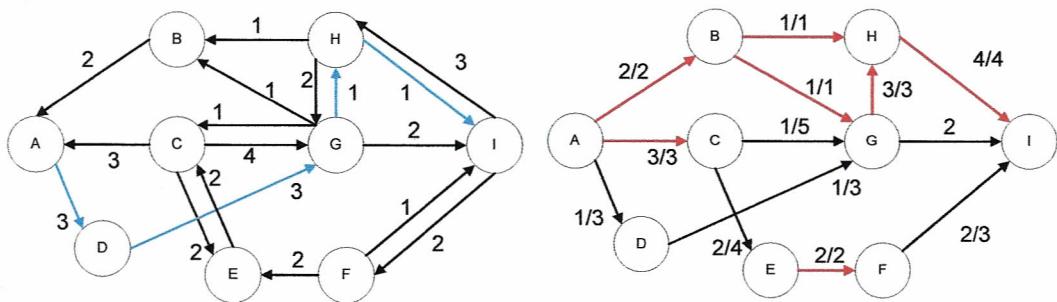
4. (Jedno od rješenja koja vode maksimalnom protoku od 8)

Preostala mreža



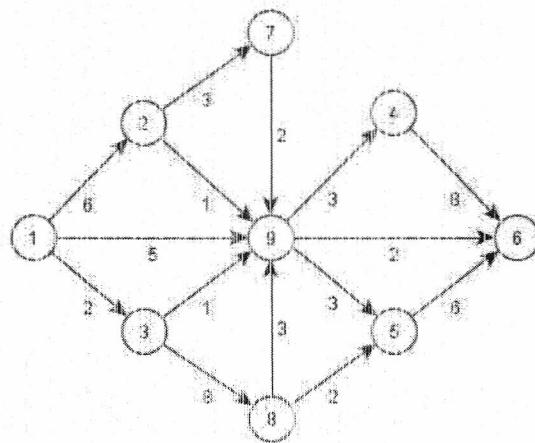
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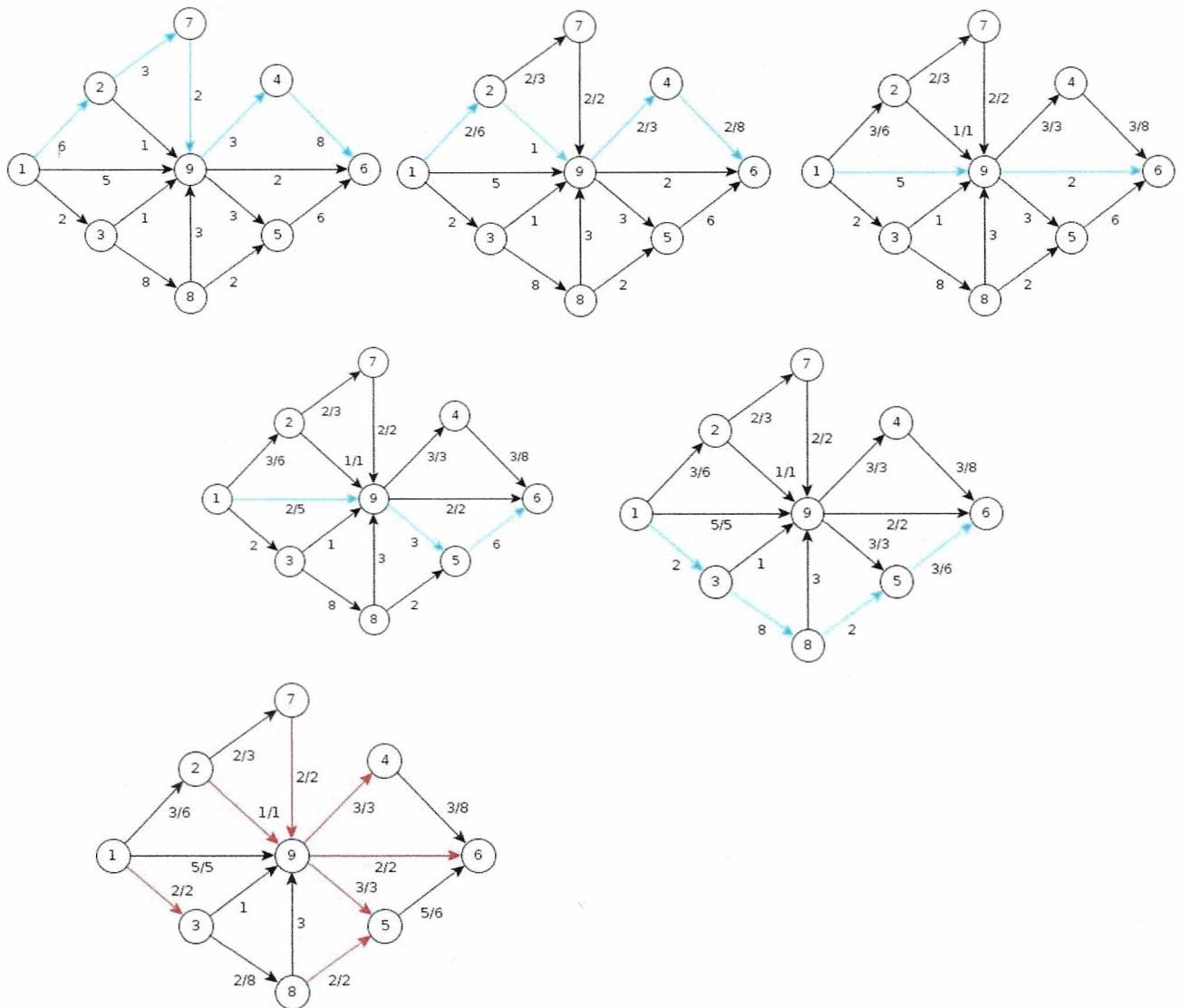
Više nema dopunskih puteva!

4. (10) Odredite najveći mogući protok između čvorova 1 i 6 mreže na slici.

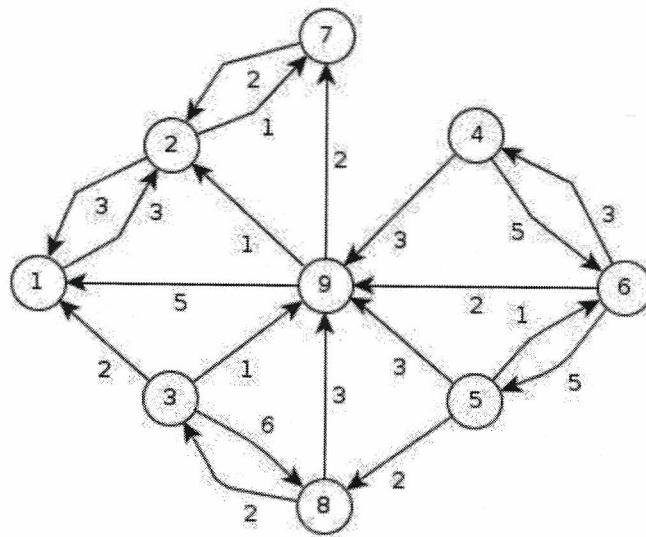


Napomena: Odgovor bez jasnog obrazloženja (skice) postupka kojim se do njega dolazi neće donositi bodove.

4. Zbog sažetosti, preostala mreža se prikazuje tek nakon iskorištenja svih "očitih" puteva radi provjere postoji li možda još koji dopunski put.



Prikaz toka - zasićeni bridovi su obojani crveno



Preostala mreža – nema dopunskog puta!

BreadthFirstSearch (G)

inicijalizacija: sum uhauma $\text{num}(v) = 0$
 $\text{korak} = 0$; ostrophi pomoćni red spremnik

WHILE u grafu G ima neobidjenih vrhova v

$\text{num}(v) = ++ \text{korak};$

dodati v u red spremnik;

WHILE još ima vrhova u redu spremnik

$\text{prvi} = \text{prvi} \cup \text{red} v;$

for svih neobidjenih susjedih u vrha prvi

$\text{num}(u) = ++ \text{korak};$

v dodati u red spremnik;

zabilježiti end (prvi, u);

DepthFirstSearch (G)

inicijalizacija: sum uhauma $\text{num}(v) = 0$
 $\text{korak} = 0;$

WHILE u grafu G ima neobidjenih vrhova v

$\text{DFS}(v);$

return edges;

DFS (v)

$\text{num}(v) = ++ \text{korak};$

for svih susjedih u vrha v

if $\text{num}(u) == 0$

zabilježiti end (v, u) u edges;

$\text{DFS}(u);$

Dijkstra(source, dest)

inicijalizacija: za sve vrhove $d(v) = \text{inf}$
 $d(\text{source}) = 0$

ToBeCh = su vrhovi

WHILE ima vrhova u ToBeCh

$v = \text{vrh sa najmanjim } d(v)$

if $v == \text{dest}$

return;

remove v from ToBeCh;

for sve susjede u vrha v and u ToBeCh

$d_{\text{new}}(u) = d(v) + \text{edge}(v, u);$

if $d_{\text{new}}(u) < d(u)$

$d(u) = d_{\text{new}}(u);$

predhodnik(u) = $v;$

Bellman Ford (graph)

inicijalizacija: za sve vrhove $d(v) = \text{inf}$
 $d(\text{source}) = 0;$

ToBeCh = source;

WHILE ima vrhova u ToBeCh

$v = \text{vrh iz ToBeCh};$

remove v from ToBeCh;

for sve susjede u vrha v

$d_{\text{new}}(u) = d(v) + \text{edge}(v, u);$

if $d_{\text{new}}(u) < d(u)$

$d(u) = d_{\text{new}}(u);$

predhodnik(u) = $v;$

dodaj v u ToBeCh ako vec nije;

WFI(W)

inicijalizacija matrice $D;$

inicijalizacija matrice $\Pi;$

for $k=1$ to $|V|$

 for $i=1$ to $|V|$

 for $j=1$ to $|V|$

 if $D[i, k] + D[k, j] < D[i, j]$

$D[i, j] = D[i, k] + D[k, j];$

$\Pi[i, j] = \Pi[k, j];$

$$d_{ij}^k = \begin{cases} w_{ij} & ; k=0 \\ \min(d_{ij}^{k-1}, d_{ik}^{k-1} + d_{kj}^{k-1}) & ; k \geq 1 \end{cases}$$

Kruskal (graph)

tree = null

edges = sortira sve kredove prema tezama;

for ($i=1$; $i \leq |E|$ and $|tree| < |V|-1$; $i++$)

 if e_i from edges does not form a cycle with edges in tree

 add e_i to tree;

Dijkstra MST (graph)

tree = null;

edges = su kredovim;

for $i=1$ to $|E|$

 add e_i to tree;

 if there is a cycle in tree

 remove the maximum weight edge from the cycle;

Prim (graph)

newG = startni vrh;

tree = null;

while number of vertices in newG $< |V|$

 odaberite vrh u novom graphu koji je najbolji do sada u novom G

 add v to newG;

 add edge(v, u) to tree;

Transformacija

$$L'_{ik} = L_{ik} + d_i - d_k \quad L_{ik} = L'_{ik} + d_k - d_i$$

Krug = su bndan raskorak, ali se vrati u isti vrh

Ciklus = su bndan i vise raskorak, ali se vrati u isti vrh;

Eulerov graf je graf u kogem postoji Eulerov ciklus

Eulerov ciklus - tkoq korp je, putanja tj. su bndan raskorići i pridati sum

Eulerova putanja je putanja koja prolazi sum bndana grata

Eulerov ciklus \Rightarrow su vse parno štponja

Eulerova putanja \Rightarrow točno dva vrha neparnog su ostali parno štponja

Fleuryev algoritam

Ako se traži ciklus trevi je bilo kog vrha

Ako se traži putanja trevi je jednog vrha neparnog štponja

Uspešni graf ima Eulerov ciklus samo ako vredi $\text{indeg}(v) = \text{outdeg}(v)$

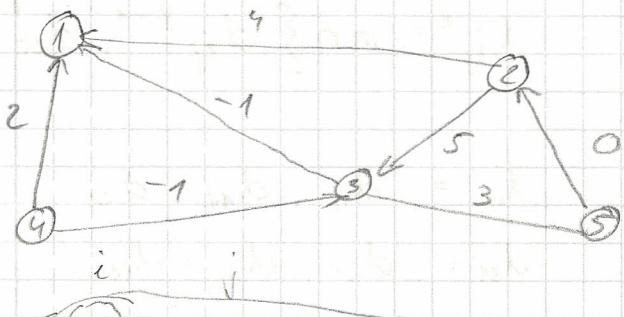
Hamiltonov graf - sadrži Hamiltonov ciklus

Hamiltonov ciklus - svakih vrhom polazi jednom, završava u polaznom vrhu

Bondy - Chuval

Neka je $G = (V, E)$ jednostauni neusmereni graf u kogem je $|V| \geq 3$ i neka su u_1, u_2 nesusjedni vrhovi za koje vrijedi

$\deg(u_1) + \deg(u_2) \geq n$. Tada je $G' = G + (u_1, u_2)$ Hamiltonov graf ako, samo ako je G Hamiltonov graf.



$$d_{ij}^t = \min(d_{ij}^{t-1}, d_{ik}^{t-1} + d_{kj}^{t-1})$$

$$D^0 = \begin{pmatrix} & \infty & \infty & \infty & \infty \\ \infty & & & & \\ 4 & \approx & 5 & \infty & \approx \\ -1 & \infty & \infty & \infty & 3 \\ 2 & \approx & -1 & \infty & \approx \\ \infty & 0 & 3 & \infty & \infty \end{pmatrix}$$

$$T_C = \begin{bmatrix} \text{nic} & \text{nic} & \text{nic} & \text{nic} & \text{nic} \\ 2 & \text{nic} & 2 & \text{nic} & \text{nic} \\ 3 & \text{nic} & \text{nic} & \text{nic} & 3 \\ 4 & \text{nic} & 4 & \text{nic} & \text{nic} \\ \text{nic} & 5 & 5 & \text{nic} & \text{nic} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$D^1 = \left[\begin{array}{ccccc} \infty & \infty & \infty & \infty & \infty \\ 4 & \infty & 5 & \infty & \infty \\ -1 & \infty & \infty & \infty & 3 \\ 2 & \infty & -1 & \infty & \infty \\ \infty & 0 & 3 & \infty & \infty \end{array} \right] \quad \boxed{i}$$

$$\bar{U}' = \begin{bmatrix} \text{nic} & \text{nic} & \text{nic} & \text{nic} & \text{nic} \\ 2 & \text{nic} & 2 & \text{nic} & \text{nic} \\ 3 & \text{nic} & \text{nic} & \text{nic} & 3 \\ 4 & \text{nic} & 4 & \text{nic} & \text{nic} \\ \text{nic} & 5 & 5 & \text{nic} & \text{nic} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$D^2 = \begin{bmatrix} \infty & \infty & \infty & \infty & \infty \\ \infty & \infty & 5 & \infty & \infty \\ -1 & \infty & \infty & \infty & 3 \\ 2 & \infty & -1 & \infty & \infty \\ 4 & 0 & 3 & \infty & \infty \end{bmatrix}$$

$$T^2 = \begin{pmatrix} \text{nic} & \text{nic} & \text{nic} & \text{nic} & \text{nic} \\ 2 & \text{nic} & 2 & \text{nic} & \text{nic} \\ 3) & \text{nic} & \text{nic} & \text{nic} & 3 \\ 2 & \text{nic} & 4 & \text{nic} & \text{nic} \\ \text{nic} & 5 & 5 & \text{nic} & \text{nic} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$D^3 = \begin{bmatrix} \infty & \infty & \infty & \infty & \infty \\ y & \infty & \infty & \infty & \infty \\ -1 & d & \infty & \infty & 3 \\ \textcircled{1} & \textcircled{2} & \infty & -1 & \textcircled{2} \\ \textcircled{2} & 0 & 3 & \infty & \textcircled{6} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$T_C = \begin{bmatrix} n/c & n/c & n/c & n/c & n/c \\ 2 & n/c & 2 & n/c & 3 \\ 3 & n/c & n/c & n/c & 3 \\ 3 & n/c & 4 & n/c & 3 \\ 3 & 5 & 5 & n/c & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$D^4 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \infty & \infty & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \infty & \infty \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -2 & \infty & -1 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 3 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\overline{f}^4 = \begin{bmatrix} \text{nfc} & \text{nfc} & \text{nfc} & \text{nfc} & \text{nfc} \\ 2 & \text{nfc} & 2 & \text{nfc} & 3 \\ 3 & \text{nfc} & \text{nfc} & \text{nfc} & 3 \\ 3 & \text{nfc} & 4 & \text{nfc} & 3 \\ 3 & 5 & 5 & \text{nfc} & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$D^5 = \begin{bmatrix} \infty & \infty & \infty & \infty & \infty \\ 4 & \textcircled{2} & \textcircled{11} & \infty & \textcircled{9} \\ -1 & \textcircled{3} & \textcircled{6} & \infty & 3 \\ -2 & \textcircled{1} & -1 & \infty & 2 \\ 2 & 0 & 3 & \infty & 6 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{U}^5 = \begin{bmatrix} \text{n/c} & \text{n/c} & \text{n/c} & \text{n/c} & \text{n/c} \\ 2 & 5 & 5 & \text{n/c} & 3 \\ 3 & 5 & 5 & \text{n/c} & 3 \\ 3 & 5 & 4 & \text{n/c} & 3 \\ 3 & 5 & 5 & \text{n/c} & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$