

习题 8.1

解: 当 $n > 0$, $F(n) = \min\{F(n-d_j)\} + 1$
 $F(0) = 0$

$F(0) = 0$, 已知有 3 种面值, 1, 3, 5

$F(1) = \min\{F(1-1)\} + 1 = 1$

$F(2) = \min\{F(2-1)\} + 1 = 2$

$F(3) = \min\{F(3-1), F(3-3)\} + 1 = 1$

$F(4) = \min\{F(4-1), F(4-3)\} + 1 = 2$

$F(5) = \min\{F(5-1), F(5-3), F(5-5)\} + 1 = 1$

$F(6) = \min\{F(6-1), F(6-3), F(6-5)\} + 1 = 2$

$F(7) = \min\{F(7-1), F(7-3), F(7-5)\} + 1 = 3$

$F(8) = \min\{F(8-1), F(8-3), F(8-5)\} + 1 = 2$

$F(9) = \min\{F(9-1), F(9-3), F(9-5)\} = 3$

最少硬币数为 3, 组合为 1, 3, 5

习题 8.2

a. 由表有

前: 物品 \ 重量	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	0	25	25	25	25
2	0	0	20	25	25	45	45
3	0	15	20	25	40	45	60
4	0	15	20	25	40	55	60
5	0	15	20	25	40	55	65

$\therefore F(5, 6) = 65$

b. 只有 17, 选择 3 和 5

c. 通过判断最高价值 是否有解?

2.a.

Bag(n, w):

for $w \leftarrow 0$ to w do

dp[0][w] = 0

for $i \leftarrow 1$ to n do

for $j \leftarrow 0$ to w do

if $j < w[i]$

dp[i][j] = dp[i-1][j]

else
 $dp[i][j] = \max(dp[i-1][j], dp[i-1][j-w[i]] + v[i])$

return dp[n][w]

习题 8.3

1. 解:

传递闭包.

$$R^0 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$R^1 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$R^2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

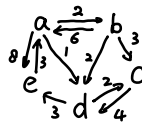
$$R^3 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$R^4 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$7. D^0 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 2 & 0 & 1 & 8 \\ 6 & 0 & 3 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 0 & 3 \\ 3 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad D^1 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 2 & 0 & 1 & 8 \\ 6 & 0 & 3 & 2 & 14 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 0 & 3 \\ 3 & 5 & 0 & 4 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$D^2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 2 & 5 & 1 & 8 \\ 6 & 0 & 3 & 2 & 14 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 0 & 3 \\ 3 & 5 & 8 & 4 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad D^3 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 2 & 5 & 1 & 8 \\ 6 & 0 & 3 & 2 & 14 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 0 & 3 \\ 3 & 5 & 8 & 4 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$D^4 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 2 & 3 & 1 & 4 \\ 6 & 0 & 3 & 2 & 5 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 4 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 0 & 3 \\ 3 & 5 & 6 & 4 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad D^5 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 2 & 3 & 1 & 4 \\ 6 & 0 & 3 & 2 & 5 \\ 10 & 12 & 0 & 4 & 1 \\ 6 & 8 & 2 & 0 & 3 \\ 3 & 5 & 6 & 4 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$



矩阵 D^5 为完全最短路径