

习题8.1

解: $\begin{cases} \text{当 } n > 0, F(n) = \min\{F(n-d_1), \\ F(0)\} + 1 \end{cases}$

$$F(0) = 0, \text{已知有3种面值}, 1, 3, 5$$

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

$$F(2) = \min\{F(2-0)\} + 1 = 2$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

\therefore 3个面值为3, 分别为1, 3, 5

习题8.2

a. 由表有

前i物品	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. 取第11, 选择3和5

c. 通过输出的最高价值是否有多个

2.a.

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Bag(n, w):
    for w' <= 0 to w do
        dp[0][w']=0
    for i<1 to n do
        for j<=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]
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习题8.3

1. 解: 逆差法.

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

$$R^1 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad \textcircled{②} \rightarrow \textcircled{③}$$

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

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

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

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

$$D^2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 2 & 5 & 18 \\ 6 & 0 & 3 & 214 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 3 & 5 & 8 & 40 \end{bmatrix} \quad D^3 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 2 & 5 & 18 \\ 6 & 0 & 3 & 214 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 3 & 5 & 8 & 46 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$D^4 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 2 & 3 & 14 \\ 6 & 0 & 3 & 25 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 3 & 5 & 6 & 40 \end{bmatrix} \quad D^5 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 2 & 3 & 14 \\ 6 & 0 & 3 & 25 \\ 0 & 0 & 12 & 4 \\ 6 & 8 & 2 & 0 \\ 3 & 5 & 6 & 40 \end{bmatrix}$$

矩阵 D^5 为完全最短路图

