## Assigment1

- Zitong Huang, 12432670, Computer Science and Engineering
- 3d Gaussian Splatting for Scene Reconstruction
- Prof. Feng Zheng

### **TSP**

Fix Start City:

TSP ask for visit all city, so we can assum every path start from one (since every path should pass by this city) .

All Path:

There are (n-1)! ways to arrange the remaining n-1 cities. This represents all possible sequences of visiting the cities.

Flip path

Consider two flip path are same, result should devided by 2.

Answer:

An n-city Traveling Salesman Problem has

$$\frac{(n-1)}{2}$$

different routes.

# Load Balancing (4-job)

### Approach:

### 1. All possible job partitions

- Since machines are identical, consider unordered partitions of the total jobs (4) into up to 3 nonnegative integers.
  - **-** [4, 0, 0]
  - **•** [3, 1, 0]
  - **[**2, 2, 0]
  - **•** [2, 1, 1]

### Answer:

■ For summary, total num is 1+4+3+6=14

#### 2. Calculate:

- Partition [4, 0, 0]:
  - only 1 unique assignment.
- Partition [3, 1, 0]:
  - $-\binom{4}{3}=4.$
- Partition [2, 2, 0]:
  - $\binom{4}{2}/2 = 3$
- Partition [2, 1, 1]:
  - $\binom{4}{2} = 6$

## Load Balancing (n-job)

### Approach:

- Total number of possible assignments is  $2^n$ .
- Machines are identical, swapping the assignments between machines doesn't yield a new solution, so total num should be devided by 2.

### Answer:

For 2 identical machines and n distinct jobs, there are  $2^{n-1}$  different solutions.

# 30-Item-Knapsack

### Keypoints:

1. choices are independent

solutions includes the selection of no items and the selection of all items.

2. Each item have 2 state

0: not selected, 1: selected

### Answer:

The total number of possible solutions is  $2^{30}$ .