#### 遞迴 Recursive

X

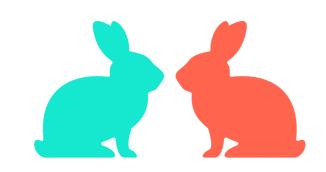
### 動態規劃 Dynamic Programming

Yu-Hsuan Chen

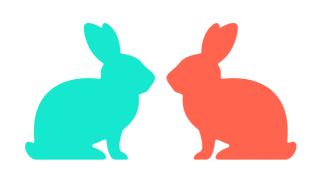
#### 遞迴?

從數學的角度看:數列的下一項由前一項或多項計算而來

從電腦的角度看:將大問題拆解成相同的小問題處理(Divide and Conquer)

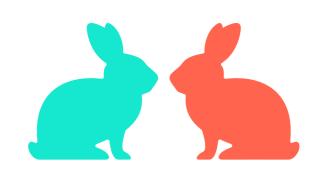


● 兔子的故事



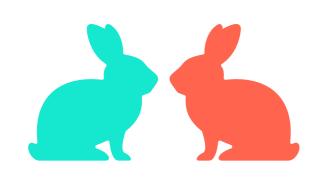
#### ● 兔子的故事

• 
$$F(n) = F(n-1) + F(n-2)$$
  
 $F(0) = 1, F(1) = 1$ 



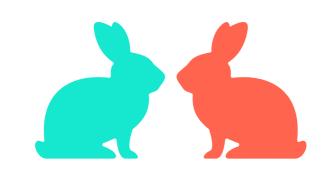
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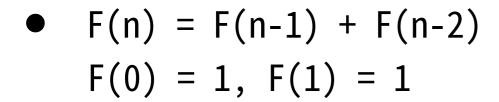


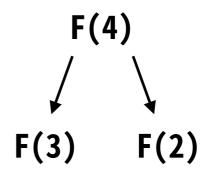
F(4)

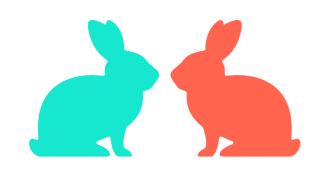
- 兔子的故事
- F(n) = F(n-1) + F(n-2)F(0) = 1, F(1) = 1
- 逐個推導



● 兔子的故事

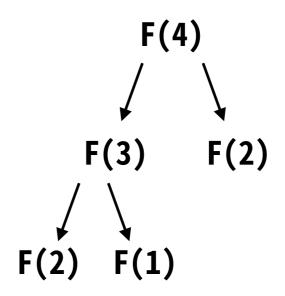


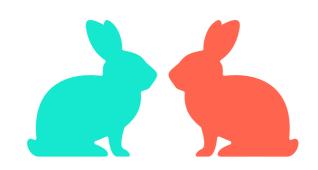




● 兔子的故事

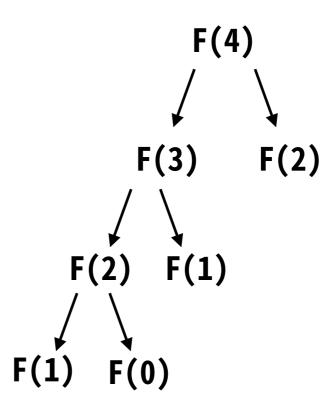
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$$F(n) = F(n-1) + F(n-2)$$
  
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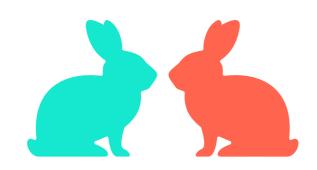




● 兔子的故事

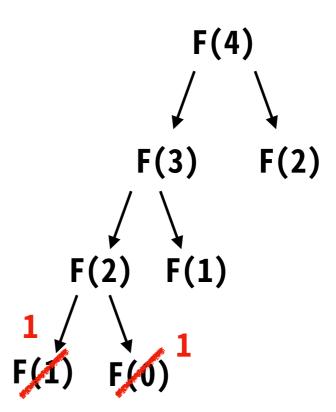
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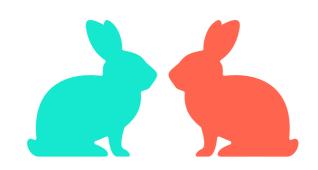




● 兔子的故事

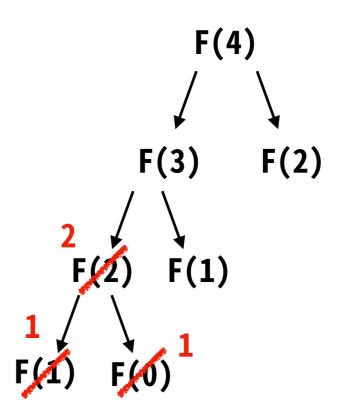
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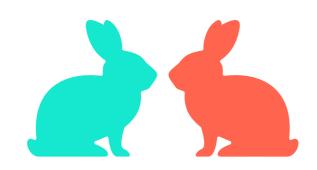




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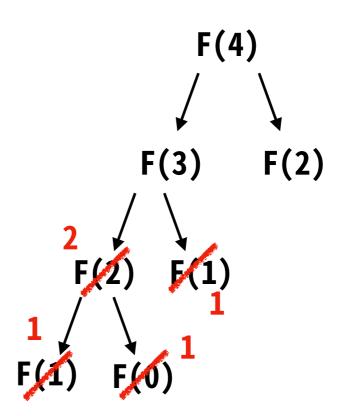
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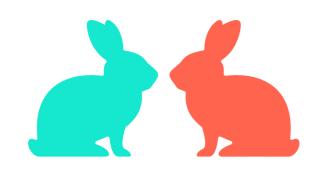




● 兔子的故事

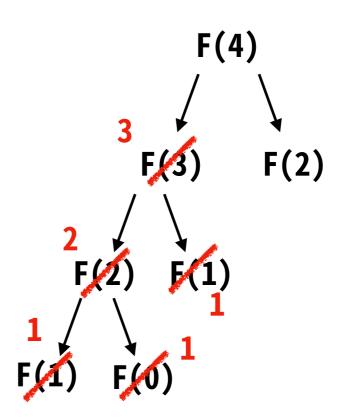
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$$F(n) = F(n-1) + F(n-2)$$
  
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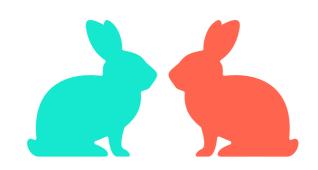




● 兔子的故事

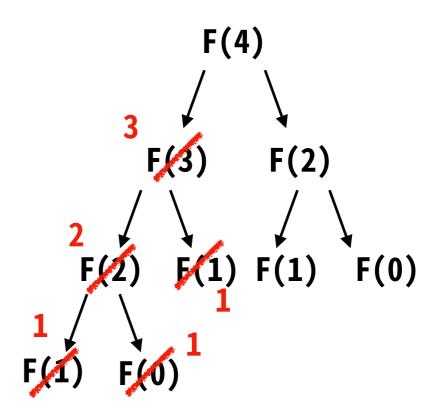
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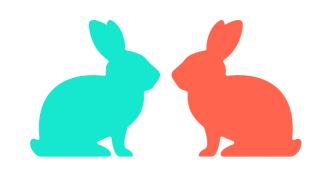




● 兔子的故事

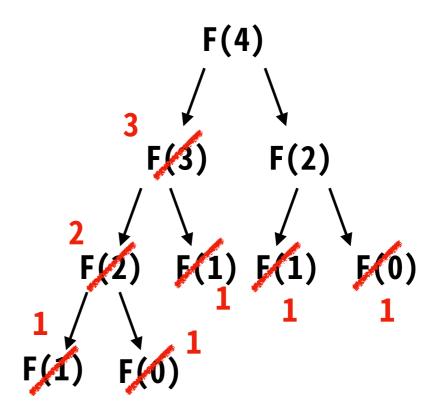
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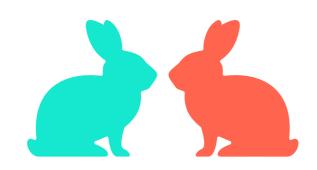




● 兔子的故事

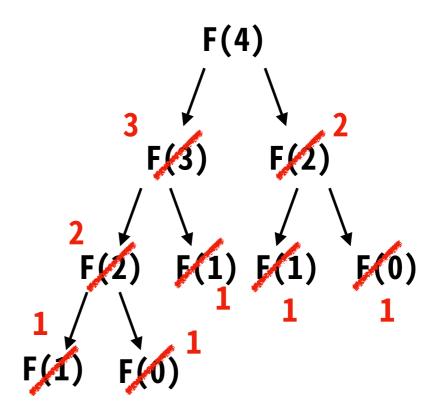
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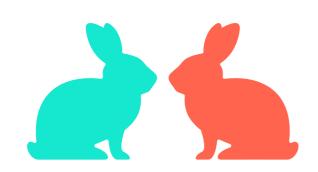




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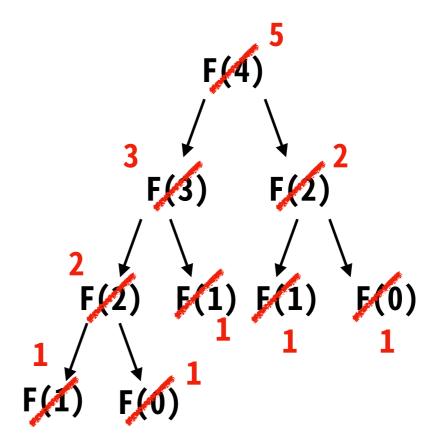
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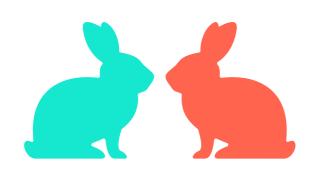




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● 兔子的故事

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$$F(n) = F(n-1) + F(n-2)$$
  
 $F(0) = 1, F(1) = 1$ 

```
F(4)

F(4)

F(3)

F(2)

F(1)

F(1)

F(1)

F(0)

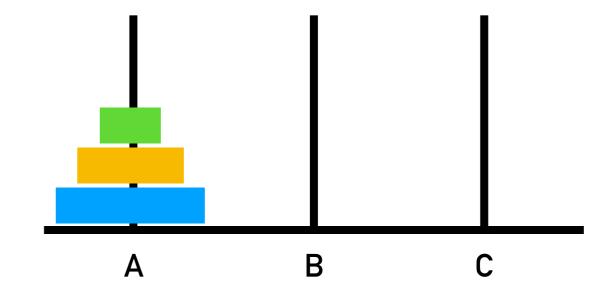
F(1)

F(0)
```

```
int fib(int n)
{
    if(n<2)
      return 1;
    else return f(n-1)+f(n-2);
}</pre>
```

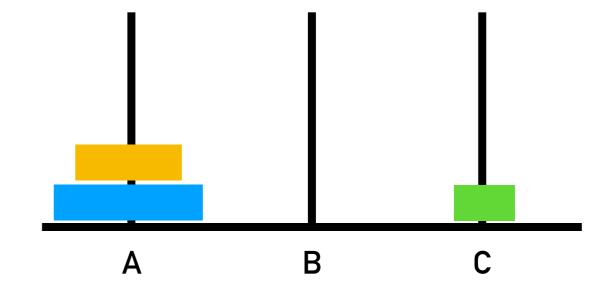
- 三根柱子(peg)、數個大小 不一的盤子(disk)
- 一次移動一個盤子
- 大的不可以壓在小的上面

● 三根柱子(peg)、數個大小 不一的盤子(disk)



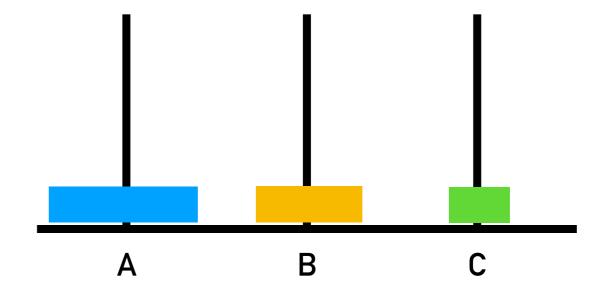
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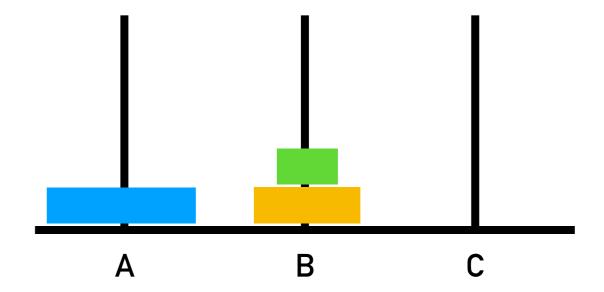


- 一次移動一個盤子
- 大的不可以壓在小的上面

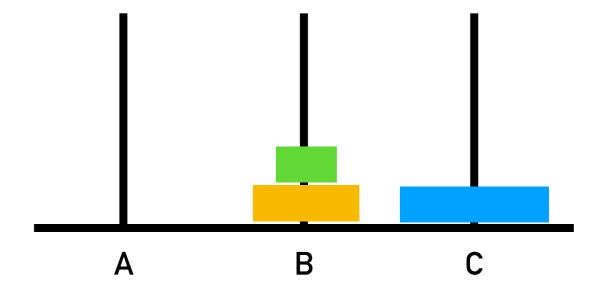
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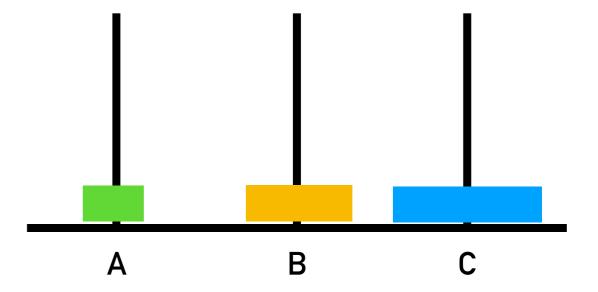
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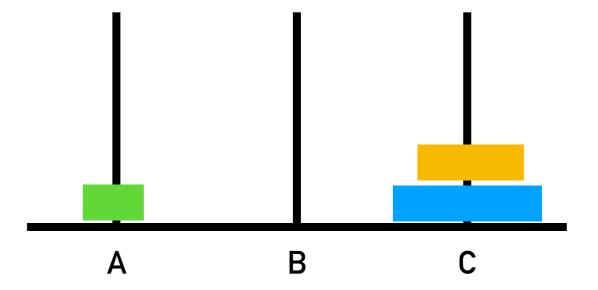
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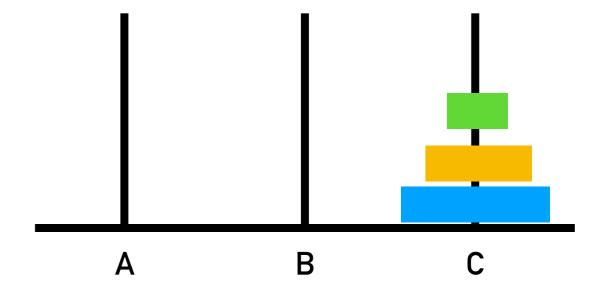
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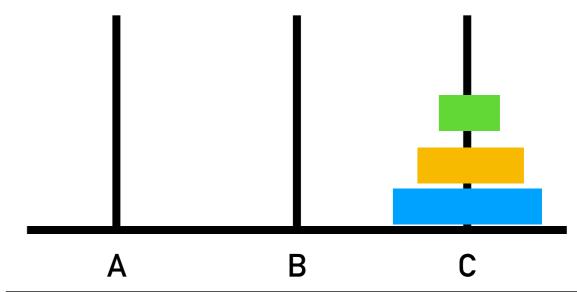
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搬動N個盤子= 先搬N-1個盤子到B柱

再把最大的盤子移動到C柱 最後把N-1個盤子移回C柱



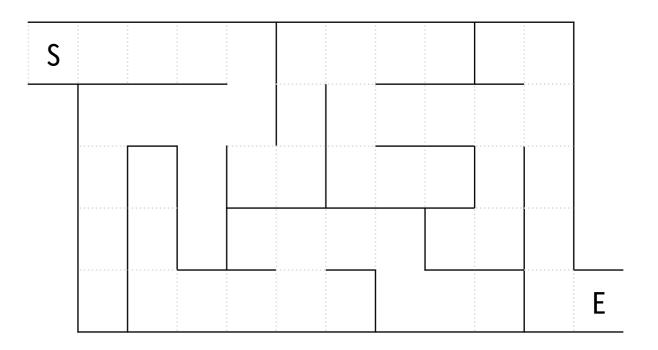
```
void hanoi(int n,char A,char B,char C)
   if(n==1)
        print("Move" n "from" A "to" C);
   hanoi(n-1, A, C, B);
   hanoi(1, A, B, C);
   hanoi(n-1, B, A, C);
參數意義:A是來源柱、C是目標柱、B是輔助柱
```

深度優先搜尋

- Graph跟Tree皆有此概念
- 先碰到的點就先處理
- 應用:走迷宮、Graph Theory

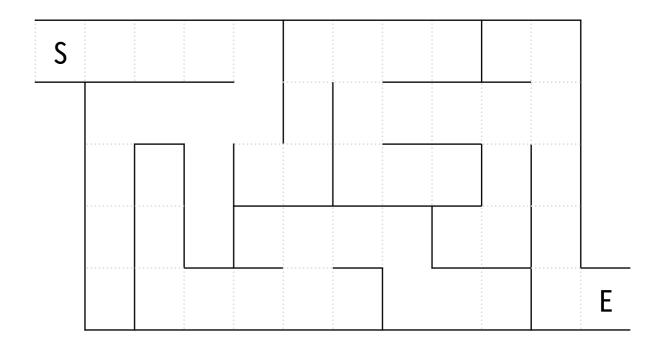
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Maze

深度優先搜尋



Maze

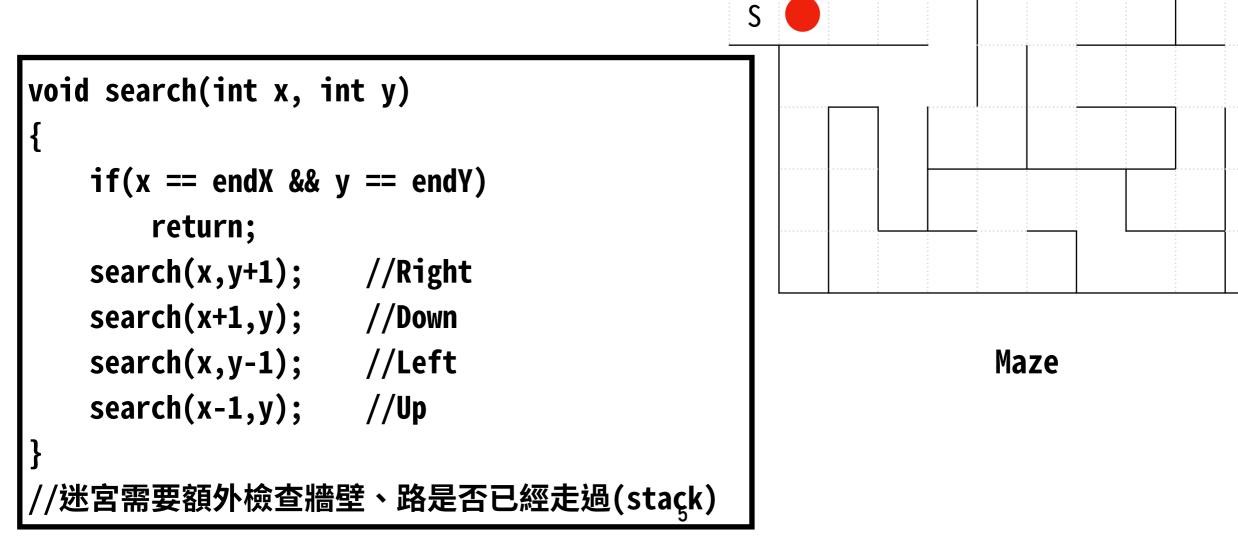
深度優先搜尋

S

Ε

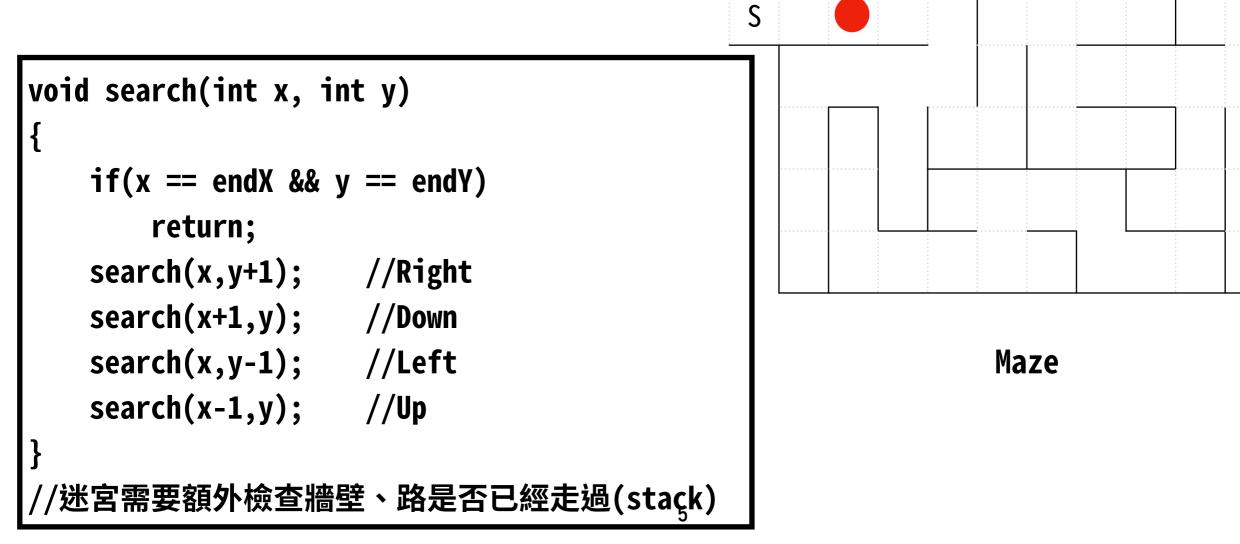
深度優先搜尋

深度優先搜尋



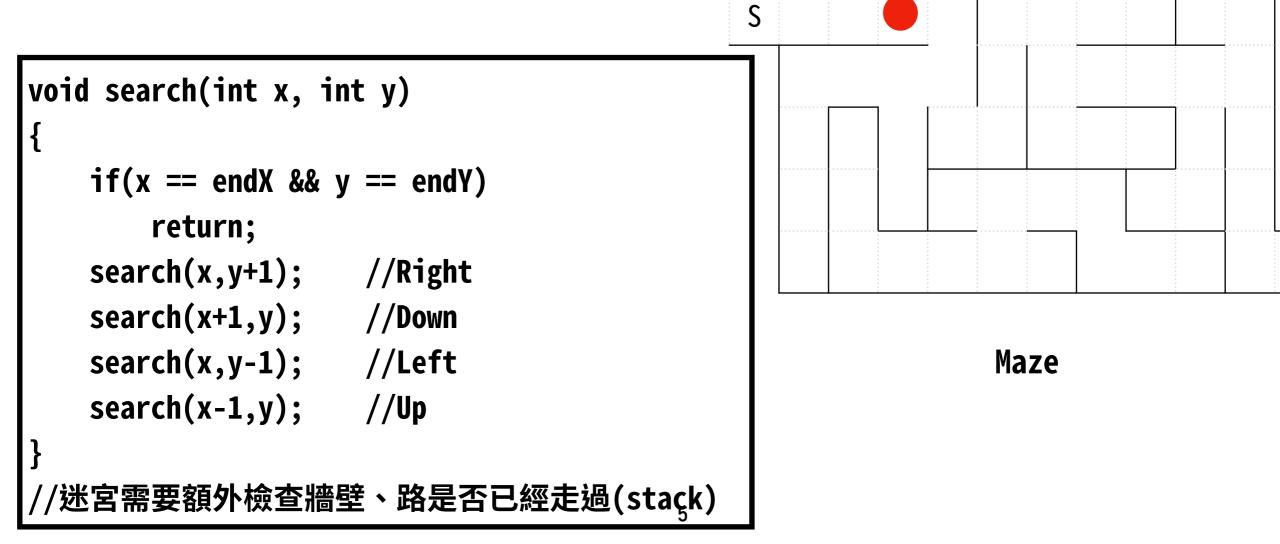
Ε

深度優先搜尋

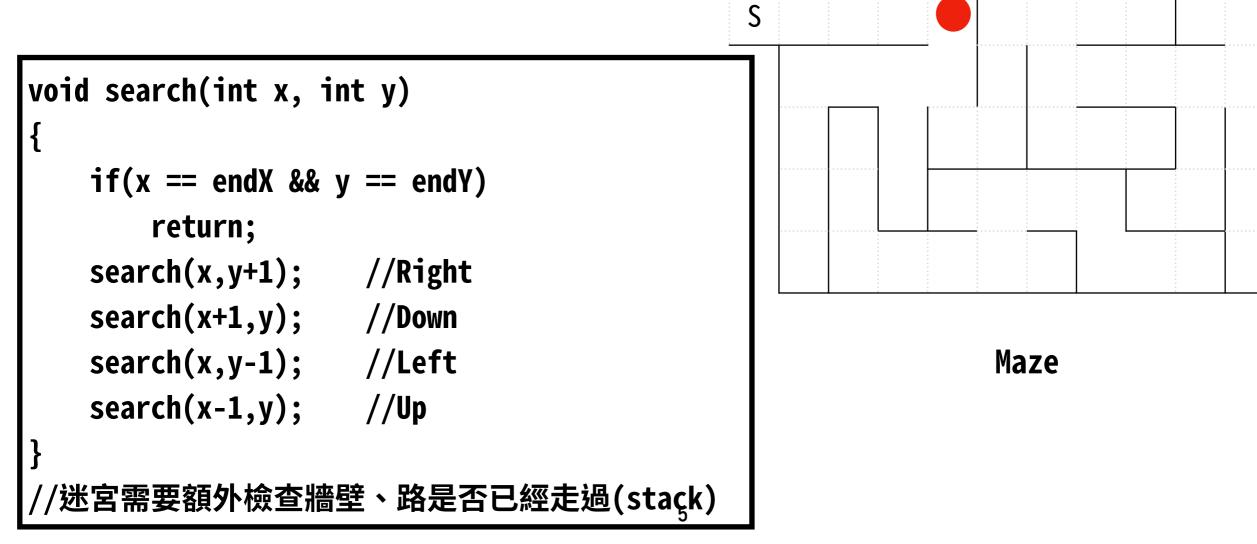


Ε

深度優先搜尋



深度優先搜尋



深度優先搜尋

S

```
      void search(int x, int y)

      {

      if(x == endX && y == endY)

      return;

      search(x,y+1); //Right

      search(x+1,y); //Down

      search(x,y-1); //Left

      search(x-1,y); //Up

      }

      //迷宮需要額外檢查牆壁、路是否已經走過(staçk)
```

深度優先搜尋

S

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void search(int x, int y)
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   if(x == endX && y == endY)
      return;
   search(x,y+1);   //Right
   search(x+1,y);   //Down
   search(x,y-1);   //Left
   search(x-1,y);   //Up
}
//迷宮需要額外檢查牆壁、路是否已經走過(stack)
```

深度優先搜尋

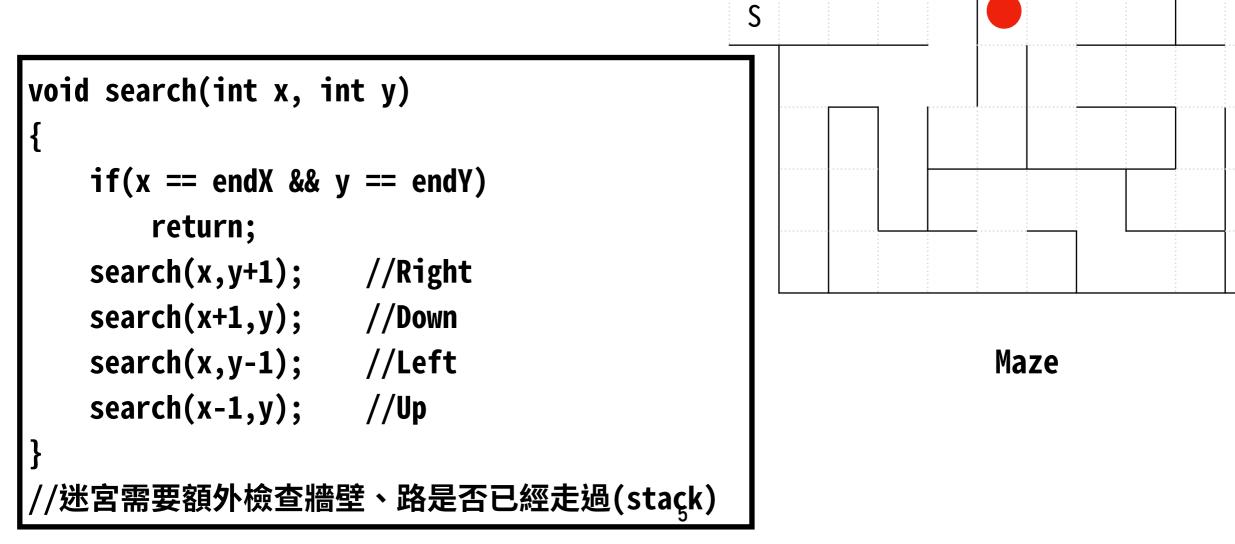
S

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    search(x,y-1); //Left
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//迷宮需要額外檢查牆壁、路是否已經走過(staçk)
```

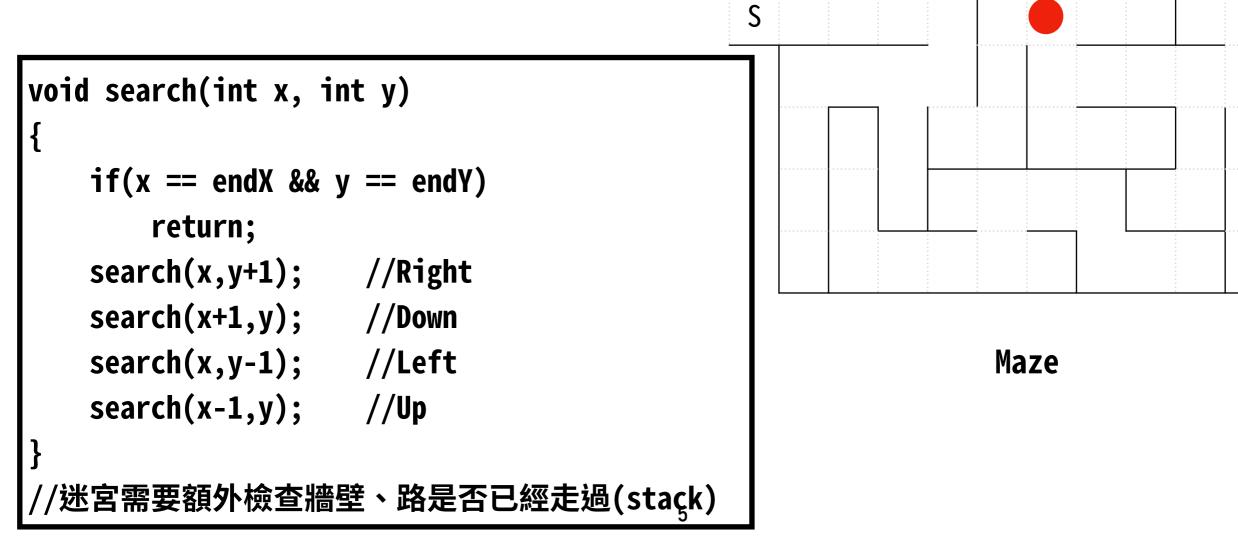
深度優先搜尋

S

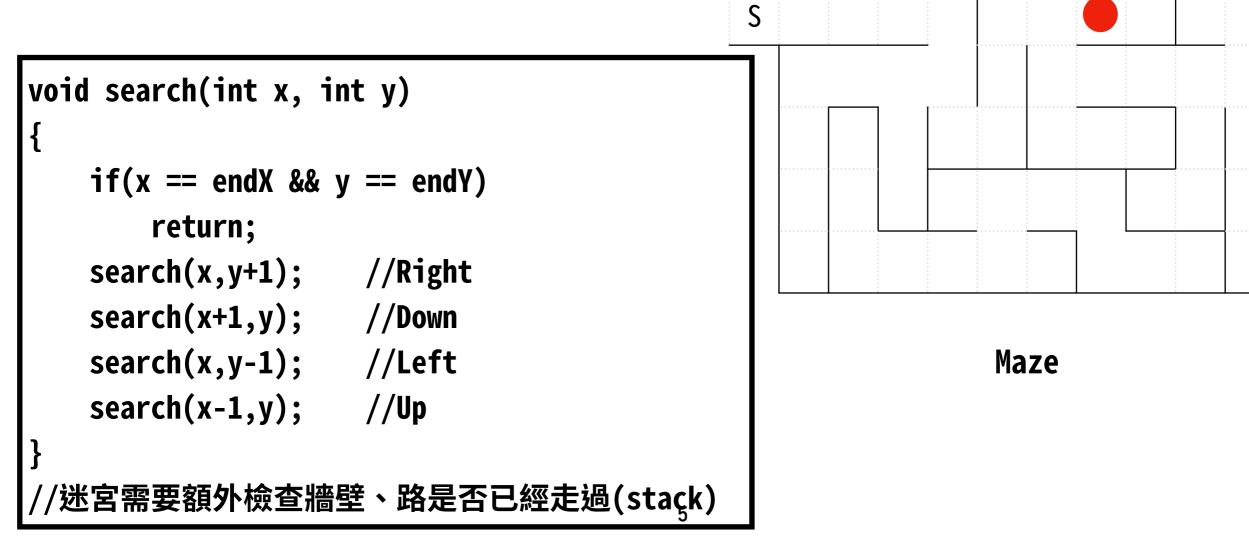
深度優先搜尋



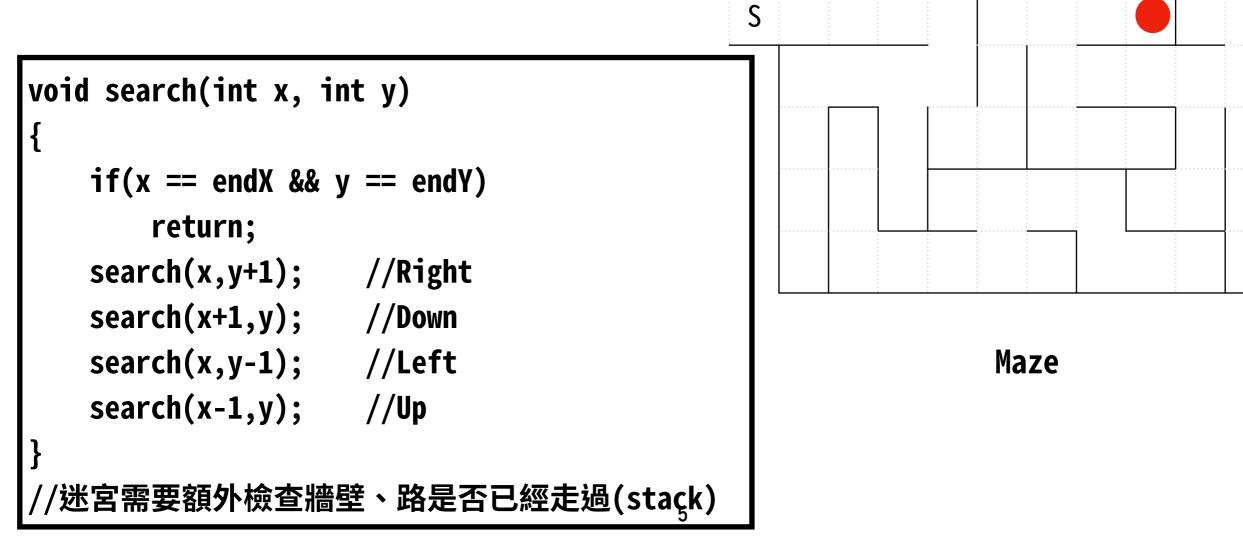
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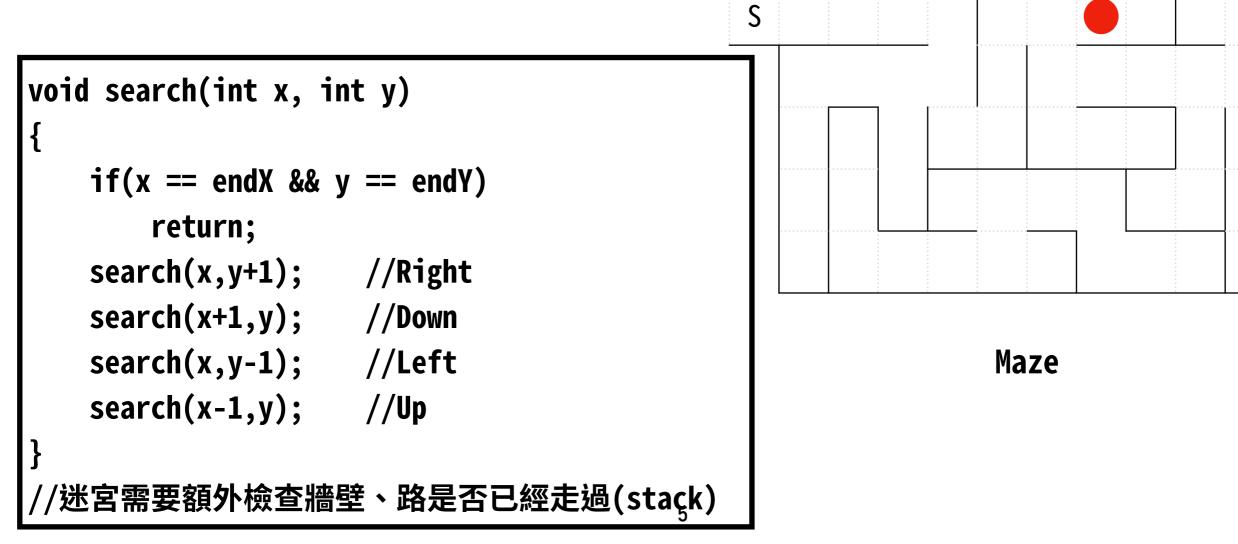
深度優先搜尋



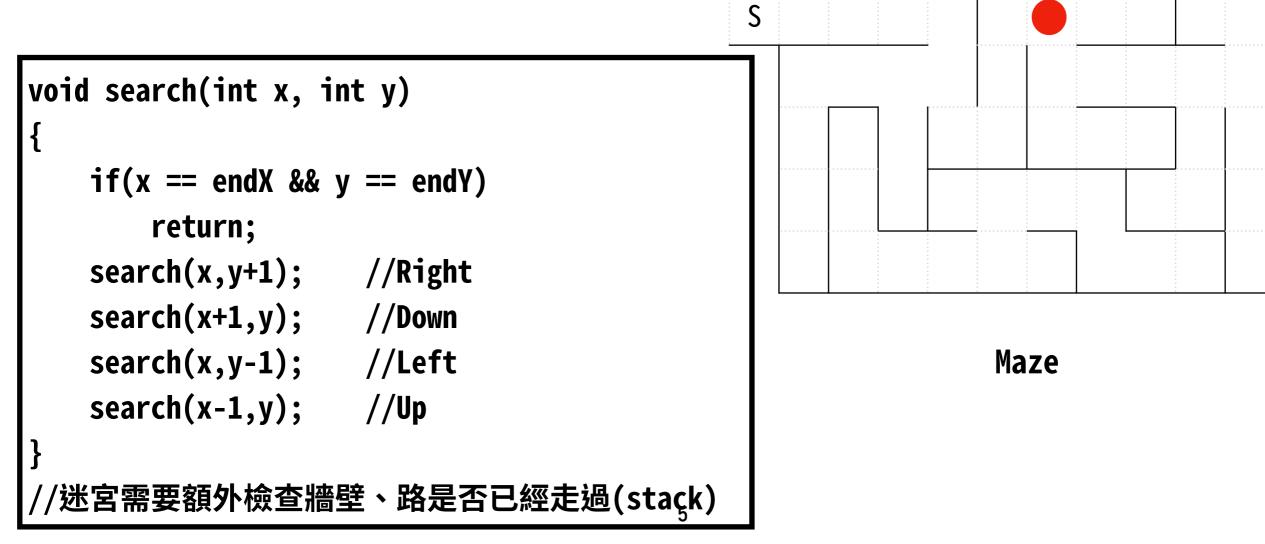
深度優先搜尋



深度優先搜尋



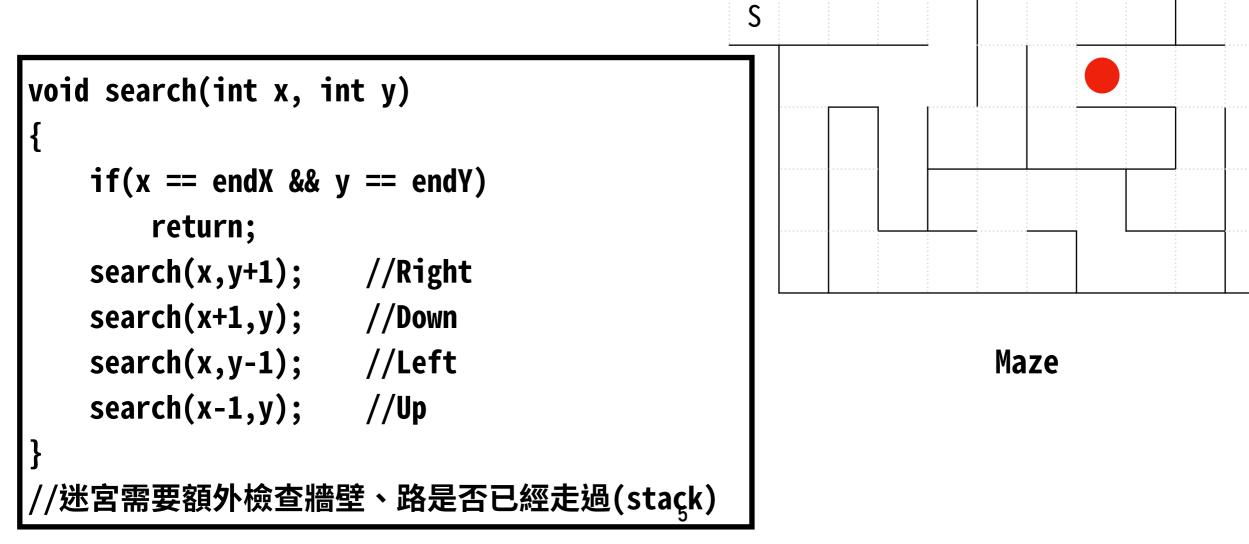
深度優先搜尋



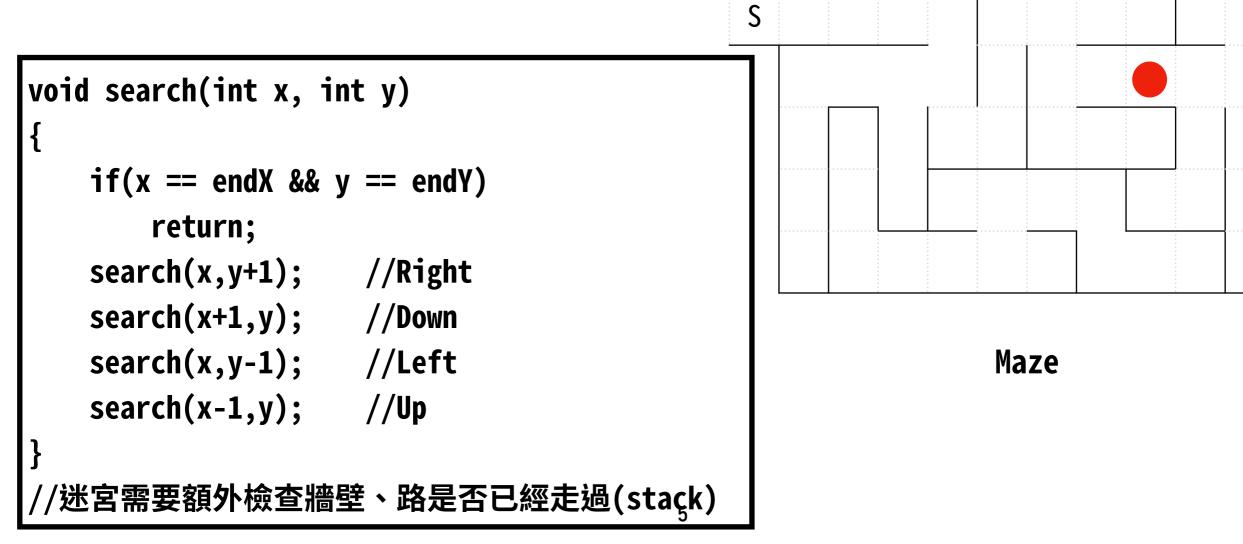
深度優先搜尋

S

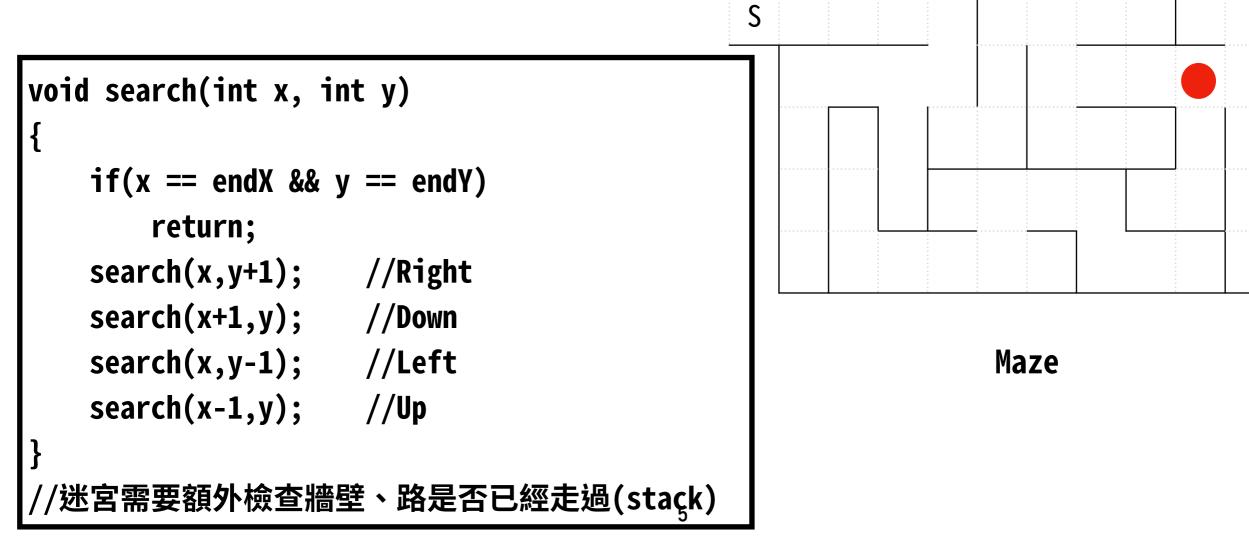
深度優先搜尋



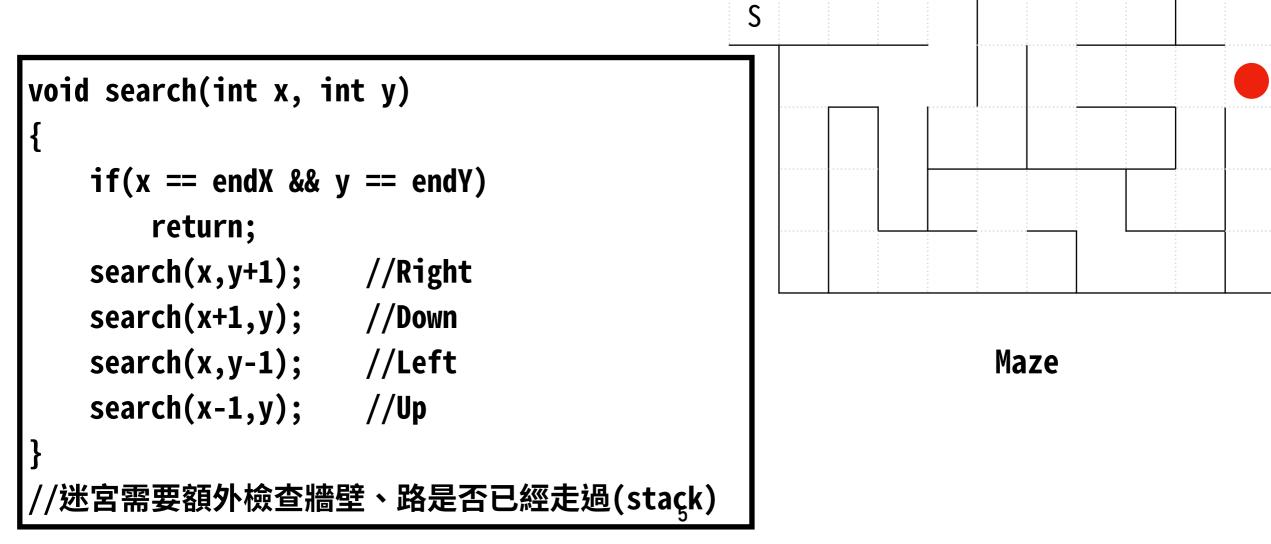
深度優先搜尋



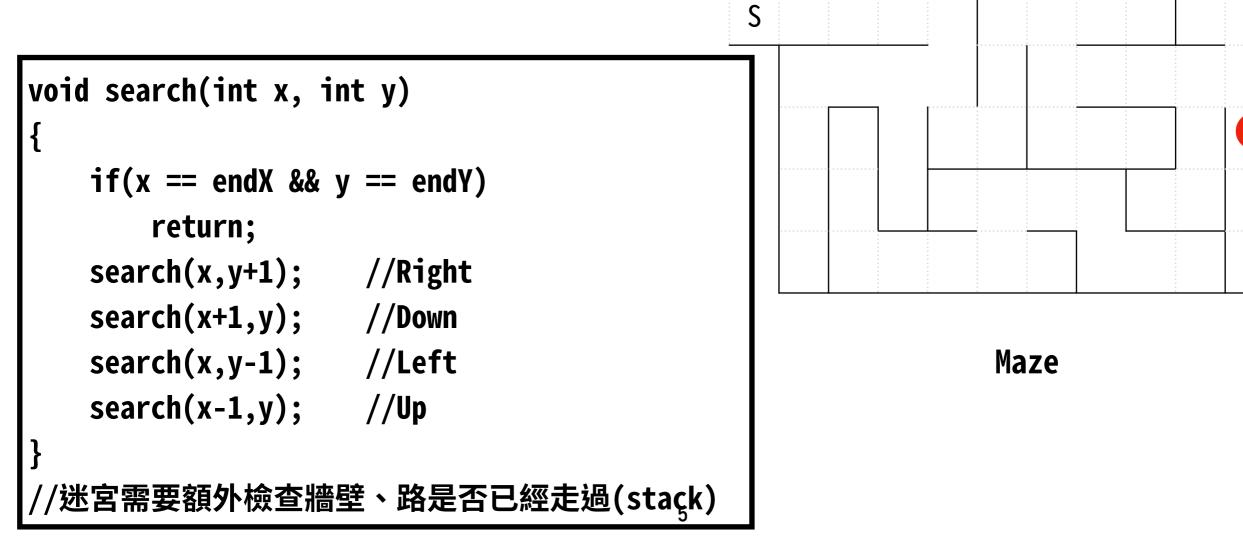
深度優先搜尋



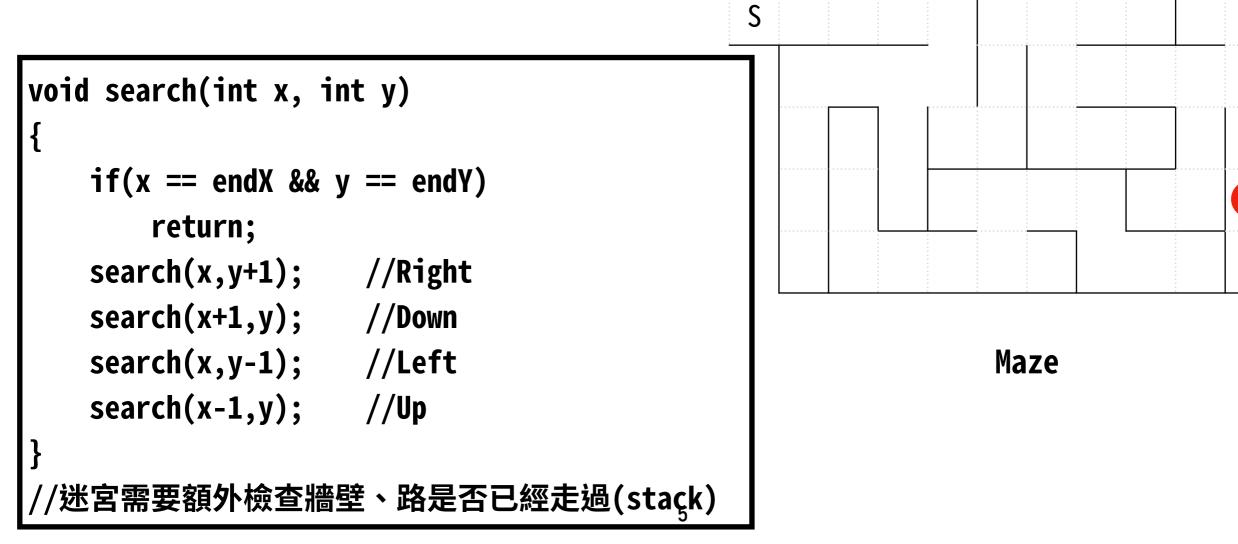
深度優先搜尋



深度優先搜尋



深度優先搜尋



E

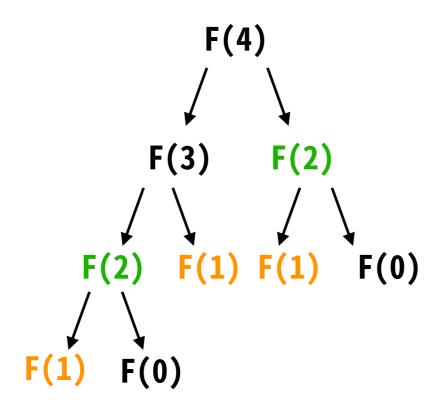
深度優先搜尋

S

深度優先搜尋

S

# 再看一次...



- 重複的事情一直做
- 規模夠大時:浪費時間

# 動態規劃

● 遞迴產生的子問題一直重複出現:把重複的東西記錄下來,只要再次碰到就查表。

● 表格很重要!!

● 兩種模式:Top-Down & Bottom-Up

遞迴+表格 (從大問題開始) (通常是)迴圈+表格 (從小問題開始)

• C(n,k) = n! / (n-k)!k!

- C(n,k) = n! / (n-k)!k!
- C(n,k) = C(n-1,k-1) + C(n-1,k)

• C(n,k) = n! / (n-k)!k!

Overflow!

• C(n,k) = n! / (n-k)!k!

Overflow!

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Overflow!

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Overflow!

• 
$$C(n,k) = n! / (n-k)!k!$$

Overflow!

• 
$$C(n,k) = C(n-1,k-1) + C(n-1,k)$$

• 
$$C(n,k) = n! / (n-k)!k!$$

Overflow!

					1					
				1		1				
			1		2		1			
		1		3		3		1		
	1		4		6		4		1	
1		5		10		10		5		1

n\k	0	1	2	3	4
0	1	-	-	-	-
1	1	1	-	-	-
2	1	2	1	-	-
3	1	3	3	1	-
4	1	4	6	4	1

### DP的其它應用

- DAG(Directed Acyclic Graph)
- Rod-Cutting (木棒切割)
- 0/1 背包問題
- 數學問題(Factorial、Fibonacci...)