Henzi Kou

CIS 315: Intermediate Algorithms

Christopher Wilson

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Assignment 4

1. Illustrate the Floyd-Warshall algorithm on the graph described by the following weight matrix.
2. We are given a weighted graph G = (V,E) with weights given by W. The nodes represent cities and the edges are (positive) distances between the cities. We want to get a car that can travel between any two cities: it can leave with a full tank of gas but cannot purchase gas until it reached its destination. The zero-stop-capacity of the car we purchase is defined to be the longest distance between any two cities that we may travel (but of course, between any two cities we would take the shortest path). A simple way to compute this is to run Floyd-Warshall (O(n3)), and then look at all pairs of vertices/cities and return the greatest distance (O(n2)).

A bit more formally, Floyd-Warshall returns W ∗, where W ∗ [u, v] is the length of the shortest route from city u to v. The zero-stop-capacity is thus

max{W∗[u,v]|u,v∈V }.

Now suppose that you want to calculate the necessary one-stop-capacity of a potential car: we are allowed to stop at just one intermediate city to purchase gas for the car. Give an algorithm to determine what capacity would be needed for our car to travel between any two cities with at most one refueling stop.

**(A):** We can still apply Floyd-Warshall’s algorithm to this *one-stop* problem. Let the vertex, denote a midpoint vertex in between *u* and *v* such that (*u*, *m*), (*m*, *v*) ∈ E. This will allow a person to travel from *u* to *m* and refuel at *m* and then proceed to *v*. Then we can determine the *one-stop* distance by taking the given equation above and modifying it such that it will satisfy our requirements;

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1. You work for the OR state highway agency and must place warning signs along a certain road. Along the way there are n locations at which you may place a sign, at mile posts m1 < m2 < ··· < mn, where each mi is measured from the starting point m1 = 0. The only places you are allowed to place a sign is at one of the given mileposts. In addition, you must place one at locations m1 and mn.

Your requirement is to place one every 100 miles, but this may not be possible (depending on the spacing of the mileposts). If you place two consecutive signs x miles apart, the penalty for that placement is (100−x)2. You want to arrange a placement so as to minimize the total penalty - that is, the sum, over all locations, of the penalties. Perform the two steps above to start the process of determining the minimum possible penalty.

**Step 1:** We begin by structuring our subproblem, given that *m*1 = 0. For this subproblem S(*i*) we want to find the minimum possible total penalties starting from 1 to *i*, therefore our goal to find S(*n*).

**Step 2:** Next, we will try to find a recurrence for the optimal value of the subproblem. If the previous sign was placed at mj < mi, for some j, then we have placed a sign mi – mj apart. Thus, the penalty for doing so will be (100 – (mi – mj))2 for that placement. We then sum this value with the total penalty we received for placing a sign at mj. Furthermore, our total subproblem penalty sum will look something like the following,

1. There is a small real estate firm which in some months maintains an office in Coquille, OR (code C) and in others in Drain, OR (code D), and moves back and forth between these two cities (they can only afford to have one location operating at a time). This company wants to have the cheapest possible location plan - the two cities have different operating costs and these costs can change from month to month.

We are given M, a fixed cost of moving between the two cities, and lists C = (c1, …, cn) and D = (d1, ..., dn). Here ci is the cost of operating out of Coquille in month i, and di is the cost of being in Drain that month. Suppose that M = 10, C = (1, 3, 20, 30), and D = (50, 20, 2, 4). If the location plan is (C, C, D, D), its cost will be 1+3+10+2+4 = 20. On the other hand, the cost of the plan (D, D, C, D) is 50+20+10+20+10+4 = 114. The goal here is to (start to) devise a dynamic programming algorithm which, given M, C, and D, determines the cost of the optimal plan. The plan can start in either city or end in either city. Note that you will likely need two subproblems, which will be mutually recursive.

**Step 1:** This subproblem structure will look like {[c1, d1], [c2, d2], …, [ci, di]}.

**Step 2:** Now let C(i) represent the function to find the minimum cost of operation that can begin in either cities and specifically ends on month *i* in Coquille, OR. Next, let D(i) represent the function to find the minimum cost of operation that can begin in either cities but ends specifically on month *i* in **Drain**.

Therefore, the optimal cost plan will be min{C(i), D(i)}.