算法分析与设计基础 第六周作业

徐浩博 软件02 2020010108

Problem 1

我们修改EXTENDED-BOTTOM-UP-CUT-ROD(p, n)

```
EXTENDED-BOTTOM-UP-CUT-ROD(p, n, c):
           let r[0...n] and s[0...n] be new arrays
2
           r[0] = 0
3
           for j = 1 to n:
4
                    q = p[j]
5
                    s[j] = j
6
                    for i = 1 to j - 1:
7
                             if q < r[j - i] + p[i] - c:
8
                                     q = r[j - i] + p[i] - c
9
                                     s[j] = i
10
                    r[j] = q
11
            return r and s
12
```

同时PRINT-CUT-ROD-SOLUTION保持不变:

```
PRINT-CUT-ROD-SOLUTION(p, n, c):  (r, s) = \text{EXTENDED-BOTTOM-UP-CUT-ROD}(p, n, c)   \text{while } n > 0 \text{:}   print s[n]   n = n - s[n]
```

Problem 2

我们考虑四个矩阵相乘, $A_{6\times5}$, $B_{5\times10}$, $C_{10\times8}$, $D_{8\times20}$, 那么p数组就对应为:

p[0]	p[1]	p[2]	p[3]	p[4]
6	5	10	8	20

根据贪心的算法,p[0]p[1]p[4]最小,应该划分为(1,1),(2,4)两个子问题,(2,4)中又有p[1]p[3]p[4]最小,故划分为(1,3),(4,4)两个子问题,因此乘法顺序可以确定为 $(A\times((B\times C)\times D))$,总计算规模为:

$$p[1] \times p[2] \times p[3] + p[1] \times p[3] \times p[4] + p[0] \times p[1] \times p[4] = 1800$$

而根据动态规划的方法,最优的划分为 $(A \times (B \times C)) \times D$,总计算规模为:

$$p[1] \times p[2] \times p[3] + p[0] \times p[1] \times p[3] + p[0] \times p[3] \times p[4] = 1600$$

由此可见,贪心算法并不一定总能给出最优解;上面举出的反例中,贪心求解只能求出次优解.