

—: (1)

$$dp[i][j] = \begin{cases} v_n * \lfloor \frac{j}{w_n} \rfloor, & i = n, \\ dp[i+1][j], & 1 \leq j < w_i, 1 \leq i \leq n, \\ \max(dp[i+1][j], dp[i][j-w_i] + v_i), & j \geq w_i, 1 \leq i \leq n, \end{cases}$$

(2)

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 2 & 4 & 6 & 8 & 10 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 & 4 & 8 & 8 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 4 & 5 & 5 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 5 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$$

(3)

(4)

Algorithm 1 max_value

Input: the weight array w, the value array v, the capacity c, the amount of items n

Output: the max value

```

1: dp[1...n][0...c]
2: for j = 0 to c do
3:   dp[n][j] = v_n * (j/w_n)
4: end for
5: for i = n - 1 to 1 do
6:   for j = 0 to c do
7:     if j < w_i then
8:       dp[i][j] = dp[i+1][j]
9:     else
10:      dp[i][j] = max(dp[i+1][j], dp[i][j-w_i] + v_i)
11:    end if
12:  end for
13: end for
14: return dp[1][c]
```

将二维数组降维至一维数组，伪代码如下：

Algorithm 2 max_value2

Input: the weight array w , the value array v , the capacity c , the amount of items n

Output: the max value

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1:  $dp[0...c]$ 
2: for  $i = 1$  to  $n$  do
3:   for  $j = w[i]$  to  $c$  do
4:      $dp[j] = \max(dp[j], dp[j - w[i]] + v[i])$ 
5:   end for
6: end for
7: return  $dp[c]$ 
```

二.

设 $E[i][j]$ 为 $\{k_i, \dots, k_j\}$ 的优化解的期望搜索代价，
递推方程为

$$E[i][j] = \begin{cases} q_{i-1}, & j = i - 1 \\ \min_{i \leq r \leq j} (E[i][r-1] + E[r+1][j] + W[i][j]), & j \geq i \end{cases}$$

其中

$$W[i][j] = \sum_{m=i}^{r-1} p_m + \sum_{m=i-1}^{r-1} q_m \\ + \sum_{m=i}^j p_m + \sum_{m=i-1}^j q_m + p_r$$

计算可得最优二叉搜索树代价为 3.12，结构为：

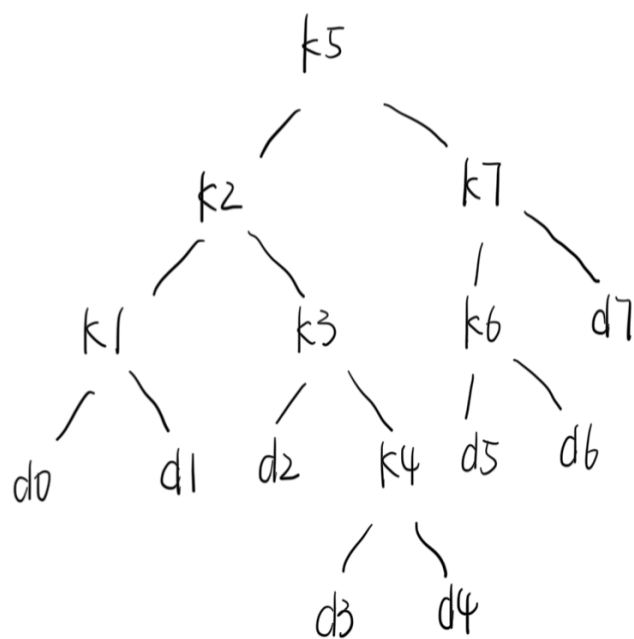


Figure 1: 2.png

三：

对于不首尾相连的情况，当前的第 i 个洞是否选取只取决于前面 $i - 1$ 个洞是否选取，比较第 i 个洞选取的收益和第 $i - 1$ 个洞选取的收益并选择其中最优的即可。设 $m[i]$ 为前 i 个洞的最优解，则

状态转移方程：

$$m[i] = \begin{cases} nums[0], & i = 0 \\ \max(nums[0], nums[1]), & i = 1 \\ \max(m[i - 1], m[i - 2] + nums[i]), & 2 \leq i \leq n \end{cases}$$

对于首尾相连的情况，将 n 个洞分为 $0 \sim n - 2$ 和 $1 \sim n - 1$ 两组，即分别去掉最后一个洞和第一个洞，最后在两种情况所求得的最优解中取最大值即可。