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# 重庆大学《算法分析与设计》课程试卷

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考试时间: 120 分钟

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2015—2016 学年 第1学期

开课学院: <u>计算机学院</u>课程号: <u>18016435</u> 考试日期: <u>2015.1.4</u>

考试方式: ○开卷 ⓒ闭卷 ○其他

题 号	_	=	三	四	五	六	七	八	九	+	总 分

## 考试提示

1.严禁随身携带通讯工具等电子设备参加考试;

2.考试作弊,留校察看,毕业当年不授学位;请人代考、 替他人考试、两次及以上作弊等,属严重作弊,开除学籍。

## 一、(15分)算法复杂度渐进分析

- (1) Prove the following two equations (10 %) O(f(n))+O(g(n)) = O(f(n)+g(n))  $f(n) = \Theta(g(n)) \text{ if and only if } g(n) = \Theta(f(n))$
- (2) Prove  $T(n)=O(n^2)$  through <u>substitution</u> (替代法) (5 分) T(n)=4T(n/3)+n,  $T(1)=\Theta(1)$ .
- 二、(20分)合并排序
- (1) What is the time complexity (tight bound  $\Theta$ ) to merge (合并) two sorted (己

排好序) sub-arrays of equal length n/2? (2分)

- (2) What is the\_time complexity (tight bound Θ) to merge two sorted sub-arrays of lengths n/4 and 3n/4 respectively (长度分别为 n/4 和 3n/4)? Describe the reason briefly. (简要说明其理由) (4 分)
- (3) Sort an array of length n by Merging Sort (合并排序). If we recursively divide the array according to the ratio 1:3 (按 1:3 的比例递归地划分数组) into two sub-arrays and merge them, then
  - A) write the recurrence(递推函数) of the time complexity T(n); (3 分)
  - B) draw out the corresponding recursion tree (递归树); (3 分)
  - C) prove the tight bound  $(\Theta)$  of T(n) with substitution.  $(8 \ \%)$

## 三、 (15分) 动态规划 (0-1 背包问题)

Given n objects and a "knapsack". Item i has weighs  $w_i > 0$  kilograms and has value  $v_i > 0$ ; Knapsack has capacity of W kilograms. Goal: fill knapsack so as to maximize total value (总价值最大化).

(1) Define OPT(i, W) = <u>max profit</u> (最大价值) for subset of items 1, ..., i with weight limit W, complete the following recursive function. (5 分)

(2) Given a knapsack with capacity of 11 kilograms, and 5 objects which been described below. Work out OPT(5,11) with table (用表格计算). (10 分)

Item	Value	Weight			
1	1	1			
2	18	5			
3	6	2			
4	20	6			
5	28	7			

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#### 四、 (10分) 贪心算法(简化 0-1 背包问题)

Given n objects and a knapsack with capacity W kilograms. Assume all objects have <u>different weights</u> (重量不同) but <u>an identical value</u> (价值一样). Then, the OPT(n, W) can be worked out more easily through <u>greedy choices</u> (贪心选择). Describe the algorithm briefly and give its time complexity (6分) and <u>prove the first choice satisfying greedy property</u> (证明第一次选择满足贪心原则). (4分)

#### 五、 (20分) 动态规划(整数相加合并问题)

正整数的序列:  $a_1,a_2,...,a_i,...,a_n$  ( $1 \le i \le n$ )。相邻两个整数可以相加合并成一个整数,通过有限次合并,最终合并成一个整数。比如1,2,3,先合并1和2得到序列3,3;再合并3和3,最终得到6。但合并整数s和t,需要付出s+t的代价。在上述1,2,3的合并过程中共付出3+6=9的代价,但如果先合并2和3再与1合并的话,需要支出5+6=11的代价。用动态规划设计最佳的合并顺序使总代价最小。

- (1) 设F(i,j)等于合并序列 $a_i,a_{i+1},...,a_j$ 的总代价的最小值. 给出F(i,j)的递推方程式和边界条件 (5分),并简单描述算法 (3分)。
- (2) 求序列 5,7,10,12,8,9 的最小总代价, 用表格记录F(i,j)的值 (8分)。
- (4) 分析算法的计算复杂度. (4分)

#### 六、(20分)最大流

Let G=(V, E) be a flow network and |f| be the value of a flow f on G, i.e., |f| = f(s,V) with s being source of G.

- (1) Prove f(V, V)=0. (3 分)
- (2) Work out the maximum flow of the following flow network by Edmond-Karp algorithm, where the positive integers denote the <u>capacities</u> (容量) of each edge respectively. During each iteration, you should <u>draw the residue</u>

network(画出剩余流量图) and find out an shortest augmenting path (找出最短增广路径) (if exists) using Breadth-First Search (广度优先遍历). (17分)

