

Part B

Problem 15.1-2

length:	1	2	3	4
price p_i	1	20	33	36
p_i/l_i	1	10	11	9

(This is a counter-example for the "greedy" strategy)

Given rod length be 4. According to greedy strategy, we first cut out a rod of 3 which is the length for a price of 33,

which then leaves rod length 1 of price 1. The total price for the rod is 34. The optimal way is to cut it to two rods of length 2, where each fetching us \$10.