

HUAZHONG UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY 

(1) 结束时间早的优先 (1) 結束 時间早的优先 (2) 松重高的区间优先 (2) 松重高的区间优先 (2) 沙雪: W3 最优年: W1. W2 (3) 沙空 中的区间优先 (W=2) (W=2) (W=12) (W=12) (V=12) (V=
(2) 松重島 (1) (1) 3×6 6×9 9×5 5×4 (2) 7×5 5×10 (2) 7×8
意心解: W, 最优解: W, (2) 权重高的区间优先 (W=4) (W=5)  (3) 冲定少面区间优先 (W=2) (W=2)  (10) 海星: W, W, 最优解: W4  (1) 3×6 6×9 9×5 5×4  (2) 7×5 5×10 10×7 7×8
(2) 拟重岛的区间优先 
(2) 拟重岛的区间优先 
(3) 神文 () 自5 区() 代先 (3) 神文 () 自5 区() 代先 (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2)
(3) 神変り面気の优先 (3) 神変り面気の优先 (W=Z) (W=3) (W=Z) (W=3) (W=12) (W=12) (A) A2 A3 A4 (1) 3×6 6×9 9×5 5×4 (2) 7×5 5×10 10×7 7×8
(3) 冲突少的反问优先 (W=Z) (W=3) (W=12) (W=12) (U) 2 (U) 3 (U) 4 (U) 3 (U) 3 (U) 4 (U) 3 (U) 4 (U)
(3) 冲突少的反问优先 (W=Z) (W=3) (W=12) (W=12) (U) 2 (U) 3 (U) 4 (U) 3 (U) 3 (U) 4 (U) 3 (U) 4 (U)
(3) 冲突少的反问优先 (W=Z) (W=3) (W=12) (W=12) (U) 2 (U) 3 (U) 4 (U) 3 (U) 3 (U) 4 (U) 3 (U) 4 (U)
(W)=Z1 (W2=3) (W)= 0  (W)= 2  (W)=
$ \frac{1W_{3}=10}{1W_{4}=12} $ $ \frac{1}{2}(1) \frac{1}{3} \times 6  6 \times 9  9 \times 5  5 \times 4 $ $ \frac{1}{2}(1) \frac{1}{2} \times 5  5 \times 10  10 \times 7  7 \times 8 $
1.W4=12. (1) 3×6 6×9 9×5 5×4 (2) 2×5 5×10 10×7 7×8
える。 2 A, A2 A3 A4 (1) 3×6 6×9 9×5 5×4 (2) 2×5 5×10 10×7 7×8
2 A, A2 A3 A4 (1) 3×6 6×9 9×5 5×4 (2) 2×5 5×10 10×7 7×8
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(1) 3×6 6×9 9×5 5×4 (2) 7×5 5×10 10×7 7×8
(2) 7x5 5x10 10x7 7x8
$0pt(i, 2) = 3 \times 6 \times 1 = 162$ $0pt(1, 2) = 3 \times 6 \times 1 = 162$ $0pt(2, 3) = 6 \times 9 \times 1 = 270$
$\frac{1500 \pm (U_1)}{2} \times \frac{1000}{2} \times \frac{1000}{$
$\sqrt{\frac{0}{270390}}$ 2 $\sqrt{0}$ $\sqrt$
0 180 2 90 (1.3) = OPt(1.2) + 3×9×5=297
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
$Opt(1,4) = opt(1,3) + opt(4,4) + 3 \times 5 \times 4 = 3$
的计算M更多的 ((A,Az)A3) A4



页

(ひ)	opt	(i.j)	表
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1	2	3	4	
0	100	240		1
X	0	350	630	2
X	X	D	560	3
X	X	$\times$	D	4

$$opt(1,2) = 2x 5 \times 10 = 100$$
  
 $opt(2,3) = 5x / 0x 7 = 350$   
 $opt(3,4) = 10x 7x8 = 560$   
 $opt(1,3) = opt(1,2) + 2x / 0x7 = 240$   
 $opt(2,4) = opt(2,3) + 5x 7x8 = 630$   
 $opt(1,4) = opt(1,3) + 2x 7x8 = 352$ 

i 计算顺序为 ((A,Az)Az) Ay

- 1.3 (1) 用一个二维数组Opt[v][k]记录3问题的解 V表示当前顶点,k表示最终过k杂边(æ k=0,1,2... n-1) 和始化: Opt[v][o] = 0 ,opt[t][o] = 0 计算顺序: 分层循环 j从1到 n-1,内层循环 i毫缩介点,计算 opt [i][j]

  - 14 从后向前处理 定义方问题  $f_i(x)$  表示 kNAP(1,i,X) 的最优解  $if_i(x) = \{ D 0 , i < 0 \}$  $-00 , X < 0 \}$  $max(f_{i+1}(x), f_{i+1}(X+W_i) + P_i)$

最终 返回 fn(M) 即可



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  .5	设限证所楼梯的方法数的f(i) (i77)
	$ \mathcal{R}'  f(z) = f(z-1) + f(z-2)$
	初始条件: f(0)=1, f(1)=1
	份代33:
	climbStairs (n):
	if n==0 or n==1 =
	return 1
	return climbStairs(n-1) + climbStairs(n-2)
	时间复杂度为 <del>0(m)</del> 0(z <sup>n</sup> )
	如果使用记忆的递归或用循环代替递归,时间复杂度可降为0(
1.6 (1)	每根柱子上的接重量取决于如利的人人最高柱子的较小值
	left Max [i] = max (left Mox [i-1] h [i-1])
	with May [1] - may ( wight May [i+1] h [i+1]) / left Max [1] = 0
	P left Max [27 = h[1] right Max [n-1] = h[n] right Max[n
	water [i] = max (min (left Max[i], night Max[i]) - h[i], 0)
. (	$total = \sum_{i=1}^{n} Water[i]$
(V)	
,	h[]=[0,1,0.2,1,0,1,3,2,1,2,1]
,	[ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]

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华中科技大学附属印刷厂 [0,0,1,0,1,7,1,0,0,1,0,0] water=[0,0,1,0,1,7,1,0,0,1,0] is total = 6





1/ 12 TT(L) KN-19 L W 3/P 数大长度为了到XVV11/天命米月少数天产

$$\frac{1}{f_i(L) = |MAX(f_{i-1}(L) - max f_{i-1}(L-c_i) + cp_i)}{\frac{1}{c_i}}$$

$$\frac{1}{c_i} \frac{1}{c_i} \frac$$