

# 《计算复杂性理论》 第9讲 动态规划方法(2)

山东师范大学信息科学与工程学院 段会川 2014年11月

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- □ 0-1背包问题的DP算法
- □ 问题定义
- □ TSP问题的DP算法
- □ 最优子结构性质分析 (Bellman方程)
- □ 算法设计
- □ 求解实例
- □ 算法伪代码及复杂度分 析

第9讲 动态规划方法(2)

# 0-1背包问题—形式化定义

- 一 给定n个重量为 $w_1, w_2, \cdots, w_n$ 价值为 $v_1, v_2, \cdots, v_n$ 的 物品和容量为W的背包,其中 $W < \sum_{i=1}^n w_i$ 且物品不可分割,问怎样装入物品可以获得最大的价值?
- □ 以 $x_1, x_2, \cdots, x_n$ 表示物品的装入情况,其中 $x_i \in \{0, 1\}$ ,则0-1背包问题可以表达为如下所示的优化问题:

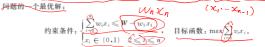
$$\max_{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n} V(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i v_i,$$

s. t. 
$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i w_i \leq W,$$
$$x_i \in \{0, 1\}, i = 1, 2, \dots, n.$$

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## 0-1背包问题最优子结构性质分析

假设 $(x_1,x_2,\cdots,x_n)$ 是所给 0-1 背包问题的一个最优解,则 $(x_2,\cdots,x_n)$ 是下面相应子



证明:(反证法)设 $(x_2,\cdots,x_s)$ 不是上述子问题的一个最优解,而 $(y_2,\cdots,y_s)$ 是上述子问题的一个最优解,则最优解问量 $(y_2,\cdots,y_s)$ 所求得的目标函数的值要比解问量 $(x_2,\cdots,x_s)$ 求得的目标函数的值要大,即

$$\sum_{i=2}^{n} v_{i} y_{i} > \sum_{i=2}^{n} v_{i} x_{i}$$
 (4-9)

*王秋芬* P100

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#### 0-1背包问题最优子结构性质分析

证明;(反证法)设 $(x_2,\cdots,x_s)$ 不是上述子问题的一个最优解;而 $(y_2,\cdots,y_s)$ 是上述子问题的一个最优解,则最优解问量 $(y_2,\cdots,y_s)$ 所求得的目标函数的值要比解问量 $(x_2,\cdots,x_s)$ 求得的目标函数的值要大,即

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} v_i y_i > \sum_{i=1}^{n} v_i x_i \tag{4-9}$$

又因为最优解向量 $(y_2, \dots, y_n)$ 满足约束条件:  $\sum_{i=1}^n w_i y_i \leq W - w_1 x_1$ , 即 $w_1 x_1 + w_2 x_1 = w_1 x_1 + w_2 x_2 = w_1 x_1 + w_1 x_2 = w_1 x_1 + w_1 x_2 = w_1 x_1 + w_2 x_2 = w_1 x_1 + w_1 x_2 = w_1 x_1 + w_2 x_2 = w_1 x_1 + w_1 x_2 = w_1 x_1 + w_2 x_2 = w_1 x_1 + w_1 x_2 = w_1 x_1 + w_2 x_$ 

 $\sum_{i=1}^{n} w_i y_i \leqslant W$ ,这说明 $(x_1) y_2, \cdots, y_n$ )是原问题的一个解。此时,在式(4-9)的两边同时加上

 $v_1x_1$ ,可得不等式  $v_1x_1+\sum_{i=1}^s v_iy_i>v_1x_1+\sum_{i=1}^s v_ix_i=\sum_{i=1}^s v_ix_i$ ,这说明在原问题的两个解  $(x_1,y_2,y_3,\cdots,y_s)$ 和 $(x_1,x_2,x_3,\cdots,x_s)$ 中。前者比后者所代表的装入背包的物品总价值要 大,即 $(x_1,x_2,x_3,\cdots,x_s)$ 不是原问题的最优解。这与 $(x_1,x_2,x_3,\cdots,x_s)$ 是是原问题的最优解,我有。故 $(x_2,\cdots,x_s)$ 是上述相应子问题的一个最优解,最优子结构性质得证。

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#### 0-1背包问题最优值的递归关系式

由于 0-1 背包问题的解是用向量 $(x_1,x_2,\cdots,x_s)$ 来描述的。因此,该问题可以看做是 决策一个 n 元 0-1 向量 $(x_1,x_2,\cdots,x_s)$ 。 对于任意一个分量  $x_i$  的决策是"决定  $x_i$ =1 或  $x_i$ =0",i=1,2,…, $n_s$  对  $x_{i-1}$ 决策后,序列 $(x_1,x_2,\cdots,x_{i-1})$ 已被确定,在决策  $x_i$  时,问题处于下列西种状态之一;

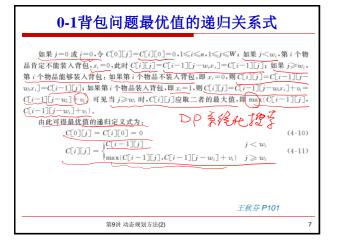
(1) 背包容量不足以装人物品 i,则  $x_i = 0$ ,装人背包的价值不增加。

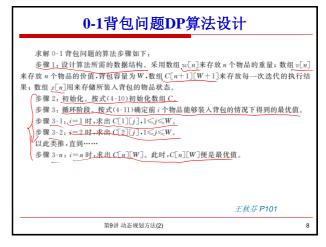
(2) 背包容量足以裝人物品 i,则 x<sub>i</sub>=1,裝入背包的价值增加 v<sub>i</sub>。 在这两种情况下,装入背包的价值最大者应该是对 x<sub>i</sub> 决策后的价值。

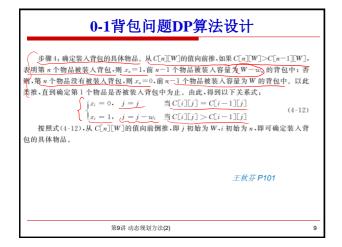
令 C[i][j]表示子问题  $\begin{bmatrix} \sum_{s=1}^{i} w_{s}x_{s} & \\ x_{s} \in (0,1) & 1 \leqslant k \leqslant i \end{bmatrix}$  的最优值,即 C[i][j] 一  $\max \sum_{s=1}^{i} v_{s}x_{s}$  那 么  $C[i-1][j-w_{s}x_{s}]$  表示该问题的子问题  $\begin{bmatrix} \sum_{s=1}^{i} w_{s}x_{s} \leqslant j-w_{s}x_{s} \\ x_{s},x_{i} \in \{0,1\} & 1 \leqslant k \leqslant i-1 \end{bmatrix}$ 

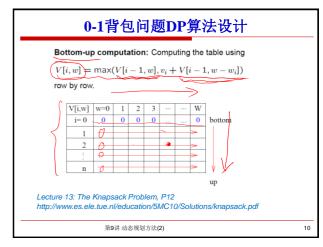
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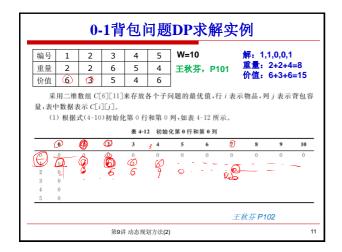
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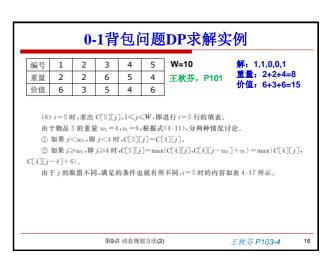




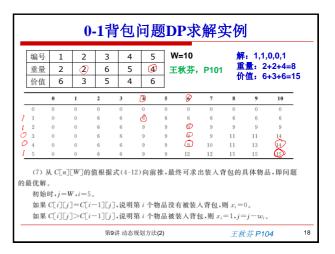












#### 0-1背包问题DP求解实例

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1	0	0	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	
2	0	0	6	6	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	
3	0	0	6	6	9	9	9	9	11	11	14	
4	0	0	6	6	9	9	9	10	11	13	14	
5	0	0	6	6	9	9	12	12	15	15	15	

由于 C[n][W] = C[5][10] = 15 > C[4][10] = 14, 说明物品 5 被装入了背包, 因此  $x_5 = 15$ 1,且更新 j=j-w[5]=10-4=6。由于 C[4][j]=C[4][6]=9=C[3][6],说明物品 4 没 有被装人背包,因此  $x_4=0$ ; 由于 C[3][j]=C[3][6]=9=C[2][6]=9,说明物品 3 没有被 装入背包,因此  $x_3=0$ 。由于 C[2][j]=C[2][6]=9>C[1][6]=6,说明物品 2 被装入了背 包,因此  $x_2=1$ ,且更新 j=j-w[2]=6-2=4。由于 C[1][j]=C[1][4]=6>C[0][4]=60,说明物品 1 被装人了背包,因此  $x_1 = 1$ ,且更新 j = j - w[1] = 4 - 2 = 2。最终可求得装人 背包的物品的最优解  $X=(x_1,x_2,\cdots,x_n)=(1,1,0,0,1)$ 。

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王秋芬 P104

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#### 0-1背包问题DP求解实例

Example of the Bottom-up computation

Let W = 10 and

V[i,w]	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	1	8	9	10	ľ
i = 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	ı
1	0	0	0	0	0	10	10	10	10	10	10	ı
2	0	0	0	0	40	40	40	40	40	50	50	ı
3	0	0	0	0	40	40	40	40	40	50	70	ı
4	0	0	0	50	50	50	50	90	90	90	90	ı

Lecture 13: The Knapsack Problem P13 http://www.es.ele.tue.nl/education/5MC10/Solutions/knapsack.pdf

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## 0-1背包问题DP求解算法

```
//物品个数 n、物品的价值 v[n]和物品的重量 w[n]
int KnapSack(int n, int w[], int v[])
   Oint i, j, C[n][n], x[n];
    for(i = 0; i <= n; i++)
C[i][0] = 0;
    for(i = 0;i <= W;i++)
    C[0][i] = 0;
for(i=1;i <= n;i++)
                                        //初始化第0行
                                        //计算 C[i][j]
        for(j = 1; j <= W; j++)
if(j < w[i])
                  C[i][j] = C[i-1][j];
    C[[i][j] = max(C[i-1][j],C[i-1][j-w[i]]+v[i]);
//构造最优解
                                                                                   j-= w[i];
       if(C[i][j]>C[i-1][j])
                                                                            return C[n][W];
           x[i] = 1;
```

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## 0-1背包问题DP算法分析

```
//计算 C[i][j]
for(i = 1;i <= n;i++)
   for(j = 1;j <= W;j++)
       if(j<w[i])
            C[i][j] = C[i-1][j];
      else
         C[i][j] = max(C[i-1][j], C[i-1][j-w[i]] + v[i]);
```

缺点。

在算法 KnapSack 中,第三个循环是两层嵌套的 for 循环,为此,可选定语句 if(i < w[i])作 为基本语句,其运行时间为 n×W,由此可见,算法 KnapSack 的时间复杂性光〇(nW) 该算法有两个较为明显的缺点:一是算法要求所给物品的重量  $w_i(1 \le i \le n)$  是整数; 二是当背包容量W很大时,算法需要的计算时间较多,例如,当 $W>2^*$ 时,算法需要 $O(n2^*)$ 的计算时间。因此,在这里设计了对算法 KnapSack 的改进方法,采用该方法可克服这两大 ゆきゆす

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# 0-1背包问题DP算法伪代码及复杂度

```
\mathsf{KnapSack}(v, w, n, W)
 for (w = 0 \text{ to } W) V[0, w] = 0;
for (i = 1 \text{ to } n)
     for (w = 0 \text{ to } W)
           \begin{array}{l} \text{if } (w = 0 \text{ is } V) \\ \text{if } (w[i] \leq w) \\ V[i, w] = \max\{V[i-1, w], v[i] + V[i-1, w-w[i]]\}; \end{array} 
           else
               V[i, w] = V[i - 1, w];
   return V[n, W];
```

Time complexity: Clearly, O(nW).

Lecture 13: The Knapsack Problem, P14 http://www.es.ele.tue.nl/education/5MC10/Solutions/knapsack.pdf

第9讲 动态规划方法(2)

#### 0-1背包问题DP算法伪代码及复杂度

```
\begin{array}{l} \text{for } (w=0 \text{ to } W) \ V[0,w] = 0; \\ \text{for } (i=1 \text{ to } n) \\ \text{for } (w=0 \text{ to } W) \\ \text{if } ((w[i] \leq w) \text{ and } (v[i] + V[i-1,w-w[i]] > V[i-1,w])) \end{array}
                      V[i, w] = v[i] + V[i - 1, w - w[i]];

keep[i, w] = 1;
                      V[i, w] = V[i - 1, w];

keep[i, w] = 0;
return V[n, W]:
```

Lecture 13: The Knapsack Problem, P14

http://www.es.ele.tue.nl/education/5MC10/Solutions/knapsack.pdf

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### 0-1背包问题DP算法复杂度

- · A polynomial-time algorithm is one that runs in time polynomial in the total number of bits required to write out the input to the problem.
- How many bits are required to write out the value W?
   Answer:  $O(\log W)$ .  $O(nW) = O(\log X)$ n (k/+b) Therefore Only is exponential in the number of bits required to write out the input.
- $(n_{(k_l+s)})$  Example: Adding one more bit to the end of the representation of W doubles its size and doubles the runtime.
  - This algorithm is called a pseudopolynomial time algorithm, since it is a polynomial in the numeric value of the input, not the number of bits in the input.

Intractable Problems, Part Two, P13

http://web.stanford.edu/class/archive/cs/cs161/cs161.1138/lectures/20/Small20.pdi

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## 0-1背包问题DP算法复杂度

- The runtime of O(nW) is better than our old runtime of  $O(2^n n)$  assuming that
  - · That's little-o, not big-O.
- In fact for any fixed W, this algorithm runs in linear time!
- · Although there are exponentially many subsets to test, we can get away with just linear work if W is fixed!

Intractable Problems, Part Two, P14

http://web.stanford.edu/class/archive/cs/cs161/cs161.1138/lectures/20/Small20.pdf

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#### TSP问题的DP算法

例 6.1 货郎担问题。

如果对任意数目的n个城市,分别用  $1\sim n$ 的数字编号,则这个问题归结为在有向赋权 图 G=<V,E>中,寻找一条路径最短的哈密尔顿回路问题。其中, $V=\{1,2,\cdots,n\}$ 表示城市 顶点; 边 $(i,j) \in E$  表示城市i 到城市j的距离,  $i,j=1,2,\cdots,n$ 。这样,可以用图的邻接矩阵 C来表示各个城市之间的距离,把这个矩阵称为费用矩阵。如果 $(i,j) \in E$ ,则 $c_{ii} > 0$ ;否 则,  $c_{ij} = \infty$  。

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郑宗汉 P169

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# TSP问题的DP算法 $\diamondsuit d(i,\overline{V})$ 表示从顶点i出发,经 $\overline{V}$ 中各个顶点一次,最终回到初始出发点的最短路径 $d(i,V-\{i\}) = d(i,\overline{V}) = \min_{\substack{k \neq V \\ d(k,\varphi) = c_{ki} \\ k \neq i}} (c_{ik} + d(\underline{U},\overline{V}-\{k\}))) \qquad \uparrow = 0$



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#### TSP问题的DP算法

$$C = (c_{ij}) = \begin{pmatrix} \infty & 3 & 6 & 7 \\ 5 & \infty & 2 & 3 \\ 6 & 4 & \infty & 2 \\ 3 & 7 & 5 & \infty \end{pmatrix}$$

根据式(6.1.1),由城市1出发,经城市2、3、4,然后返回1的最短路径长度为:  $d(1,\{2,3,4\}) = \min\{c_{12} + d(2,\{3,4\}), c_{13} + d(3,\{2,4\}), c_{14} + d(4,\{2,3\})\}$ 

这是最后一个阶段的决策,它必须依据 $d(2,{3,4}),d(3,{2,4}),d(4,{2,3})$ 的计算结果。于 是,有:

 $d\left(2,\left\{ 3,4\right\} \right)=\min\left\{ c_{23}+d\left(3,\left\{ 4\right\} \right),c_{24}+d\left(4,\left\{ 3\right\} \right)\right\}$ 

 $d\left(3,\left\{2,4\right\}\right) = \min\left\{c_{32} + d\left(2,\left\{4\right\}\right), c_{34} + d\left(4,\left\{2\right\}\right)\right\}$ 

 $d(4,\{2,3\}) = \min\{c_{42} + d(2,\{3\}), c_{43} + d(3,\{2\})\}$ 

这一阶段的决策,又必须依据下面的计算结果:  $d(3,\{4\}),d(4,\{3\}),d(2,\{4\}),d(4,\{2\}),d(2,\{3\}),d(3,\{2\})$ 

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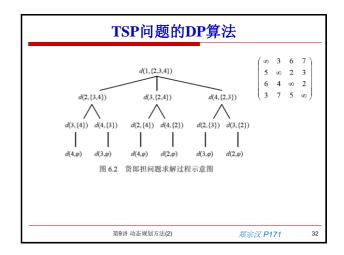
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## TSP问题的DP算法

```
再向前倒推,有:
                          d\left(3,\left\{4\right\}\right) = c_{34} + d\left(4,\varphi\right) = c_{34} + c_{41} = 2 + 3 = 5
                                                                                     5 ∞ 2 3
                          d(4,\{3\}) = c_{43} + d(3,\varphi) = c_{43} + c_{31} = 5 + 6 = 11
                                                                                     6 4 ∞ 2
                          d(2,\{4\}) = c_{24} + d(4,\varphi) = c_{24} + c_{41} = 3 + 3 = 6
                                                                                             5 on
                          d(4,\{2\}) = c_{42} + d(2,\varphi) = c_{42} + c_{21} = 7 + 5 = 12
                           d\left(2,\left\{3\right\}\right)=c_{23}+d\left(3,\varphi\right)=c_{23}+c_{31}=2+6=8
                           d\left(3,\left\{2\right\}\right)=c_{32}+d\left(2,\varphi\right)=c_{32}+c_{21}=4+5=9
有了这些结果,再向后计算,有:
                   d(2,\{3,4\}) = \min\{2+5,3+11\} = 7
                                                              路径顺序是: 2.3.4.1
                   d(3,\{2,4\}) = \min\{4+6,2+12\} = 10
                                                              路径顺序是: 3,2,4,1
                   d(4, \{2,3\}) = \min\{7+8, 5+9\} = 14
                                                             路径顺序是: 4,3,2,1
最后.
                                                                  路径顺序是: 1,2,3,4,1
            d(1,\{2,3,4\}) = \min\{3+7,6+10,7+14\} = 10
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#### TSP问题的DP算法



## TSP问题的DP算法

$$N_i = \sum_{n=1}^{n-1} C_{n-1}^j$$

当 $\overline{\nu}-\{k\}$  集合中的城市个数为j时,为了计 $\widehat{p}_d(k,\overline{\nu}-\{k\})$ ,需要进行j次加法运算和j-1次比较运算。因此,从j城市出发,经其他城市再回到j,总的运算时间 $T_i$ 为:

$$T_i = \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} j \cdot C_{n-1}^j < \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} n \cdot C_{n-1}^j = n \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} C_{n-1}^j$$

由二项式定理:

$$(x+y)^n = \sum_{j=1}^n C_n^j x^j y^{n-j}$$

n(n-1)1

 $\diamondsuit x = y = 1$ , 可得:

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 $T_i < n \cdot 2^{n-1} = O(n2^n)$ 

n!

则用动态规划方法求解货郎担问题,总的花费T为:  $T = \sum_{i=1}^{n} T_i < n^2 \cdot 2^{n-1} = O(n^2 2^n)$ 

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# Bellman-Held-Karp algorithm

- ☐ The Held-Karp algorithm, also called Bellman-Held-Karp algorithm, is a dynamic programming algorithm proposed in 1962 independently by Bellman and by Held and Karp to solve the Traveling Salesman Problem (TSP).
- ☐ There is an optimization property for TSP:
  - Every subpath of a path of minimum distance is itself of minimum distance.

http://ucilnica1213.fmf.uni-

lj.si/pluginfile.php/11706/mod\_resource/content/0/HELDKarpAlgoritemZaPTP\_clanek.pd

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#### Bellman-Held-Karp algorithm

- ☐ The Held-Karp algorithm, also called Bellman-Held-Karp algorithm, is a dynamic programming algorithm proposed in 1962 independently by Bellman and by Held and Karp to solve the Traveling Salesman Problem (TSP).
- $\hfill\Box$  There is an optimization property for TSP:
  - Every subpath of a path of minimum distance is itself of minimum distance.

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#### Bellman-Held-Karp algorithm

#### Recursive formulation [edit]

Number the cities 1, 2, . . . , N and assume we start at city 1, and the distance between city i and city j is  $d_{ij}$ . Consider subsets  $S \subseteq \{2, \ldots, N\}$  of cities and, for  $c \in S$ , let D(S,c) be the minimum distance, starting at city 1, visiting all cities in S and finishing at city c.

First phase: if  $S = \{c\}$ , then  $D(S, c) = d_{1,c}$ . Otherwise:  $D(S, c) = min_{x \in S - c} (D(S - c, x) + d_{x,c})$ 

Second phase: the minimum distance for a complete tour of all cities is  $M=min_{c\in\{2,...,N\}}$  (D( $\{2,...,N\}$ , c) + d<sub>c,1</sub>)

A tour  $n_1$  ,  $\dots$   $n_N$  is of minimum distance just when it satisfies M = D({2,  $\dots$  , N},  $n_N$  ) +  $d_{n_N,1}$  .

第9讲 动态规划方法(2)

# Bellman-Held-Karp algorithm

```
Distance matrix: C = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 & 9 & 10 \\ 1 & 0 & 6 & 4 \\ 15 & 7 & 0 & 8 \\ 6 & 3 & 12 & 0 \end{pmatrix} g(2,\varnothing) = c_{21} = 1 g(3,\varnothing) = c_{31} = 15 g(4,\varnothing) = c_{41} = 6 k = 1, consider sets of 1 element: Set \{2\}:  g(3,\{2\}) = c_{32} + g(2,\varnothing) = c_{32} + c_{21} = 7 + 1 = 8 \qquad p(3,\{2\}) = 2 \\ g(4,\{2\}) = c_{42} + g(2,\varnothing) = c_{42} + c_{21} = 3 + 1 = 4 \qquad p(4,\{2\}) = 2  第9백 动态规划方法\{2\}
```

#### Bellman-Held-Karp algorithm

```
Distance matrix: C = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 & 9 & 10 \\ 1 & 0 & 6 & 4 \\ 15 & 7 & 0 & 8 \\ 6 & 3 & 12 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{array}{l} g(2, \varnothing) = c_{21} = 1 \\ g(3, \varnothing) = c_{31} = 15 \\ g(4, \varnothing) = c_{41} = 6 \\ \end{array} Set (3): \begin{array}{l} g(2, (3)) = c_{22} + g(3, \varnothing) = c_{22} + c_{31} = 6 + 15 = 21 \\ g(4, \{3\}) = c_{42} + g(3, \varnothing) = c_{43} + c_{31} = 12 + 15 = 27 \\ g(4, \{3\}) = c_{42} + g(3, \varnothing) = c_{43} + c_{31} = 12 + 15 = 27 \\ g(2, \{4\}) = c_{24} + g(4, \varnothing) = c_{24} + c_{41} = 4 + 6 = 10 \\ g(3, \{4\}) = c_{34} + g(4, \varnothing) = c_{34} + c_{41} = 8 + 6 = 14 \\ \end{array}
```

#### Bellman-Held-Karp algorithm

- k = 2, consider sets of 2 elements: Set {2,3}:
   g(4,{2,3}) = min {c<sub>42</sub> + g(2,{3}), c<sub>43</sub> + g(3,{2})}
   = min {3+21, 12+8}= min {24, 20}= 20
   p(4,{2,3}) = 3
- Set {2,4}:

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 $g(3, \{2,4\}) = min \{c_{32} + g(2,\{4\}), c_{34} + g(4,\{2\})\}$ =  $min \{7+10, 8+4\} = min \{17, 12\} = 12$  $p(3,\{2,4\}) = 4$ 

• Set {3,4}:

$$\begin{split} g(2, & \{3,4\}) = \min \; \{c_{23} + g(3, \{4\}), \, c_{24} + g(4, \{3\})\} \\ &= \min \; \{6+14, \, 4+27\} = \min \; \{20, \, 31\} = 20 \\ p(2, \{3,4\}) &= 3 \end{split}$$

第9讲 动态规划方法(2)

#### Bellman-Held-Karp algorithm

```
• Length of an optimal tour:
```

```
f = g(1,\{2,3,4\})
= min { c12 + g(2,\{3,4\}), c13 + g(3,\{2,4\}), c14 + g(4,\{2,3\}) }
= min \{2 + 20, 9 + 12, 10 + 20\}
= min \{22, 21, 30\} = 21
```

第9讲 动态规划方法(2)

- Successor of node 1:  $p(1,{2,3,4}) = 3$
- Successor of node 3: p(3, {2,4}) = 4
- Successor of node 4: p(4, {2}) = 2
- Optimal TSP tour:  $1 \rightarrow 3 \rightarrow 4 \rightarrow 2 \rightarrow 1$

第9讲 动态规划方法(2)

#### Bellman-Held-Karp algorithm

# Bellman-Held-Karp algorithm Faster than the exhaustive enumeration but still exponential, and the drawback of this algorithm, though, is that it also uses a lot of space: the worst-case time-complexity of this algorithm, though, is that it also uses a lot of space: the worst-case time-complexity of this algorithm, though, is that it also uses a lot of space: the worst-case time-complexity of this algorithm, though, is that it also uses a lot of space: the worst-case time-complexity of this algorithm, though, is that it also uses a lot of space: the worst-case time-complexity of this algorithm, though, is that it also uses a lot of space: the worst-case time-complexity of this algorithm, though, is that it also uses a lot of space: the worst-case time-complexity of this algorithm, though, is that it also uses a lot of space: the worst-case time-complexity of this algorithm, though, is that it also uses a lot of space: the worst-case time-complexity of this algorithm, though, is that it also uses a lot of space: the worst-case time-complexity of this algorithm, though, is that it also uses a lot of space: the worst-case time-complexity of this algorithm, though, is that it also uses a lot of space: the worst-case time-complexity of this algorithm, though, is that it also uses a lot of space: the worst-case time-complexity of this algorithm, though, is that it also uses a lot of space: the worst-case time-complexity of this algorithm, though, is that it also uses a lot of space: the worst-case time-complexity of this algorithm. It also uses a lot of space: the worst-case time-complexity of this algorithm. It also uses a lot of space: the worst-case time-complexity of this algorithm. It also uses a lot of space: the worst-case time-complexity of this algorithm. It also uses a lot of space: the worst-case time-complexity of this algorithm. It also uses a lot of space: the worst-case time-complexity of this algorithm. It also uses a lot of space: the worst-case time-complexity of this algorithm. It also uses a lot



