4.3.6.6 KP 的 dual PTAS

解法思路: 使用 BIN-P

Step 1: 距离函数:

$$h(I,T) = \max\left\{\frac{\sum_{i \in T} w_i - b}{nb}, 0\right\}$$

Step 2: s-KP: $I = \{q_1, q_2, \dots, q_s, b, n_1, n_2, \dots, n_s, c_1, c_2, \dots, c_n\}$

Step 3: DP-KPs: $(m_1, m_2, ..., m_s) \in \{0, ..., n_1\} \times \{0, ..., n_2\} \times ... \times \{0, ..., n_2\}$

- 1. $DP(m_1, m_2, ..., m_s, d) = \max \{DP(m_1, ..., m_i 1, ..., m_s, d q_i) + c_{i_1}\}$
- 2. 可以穷举所有的满足背包容量的选择,即 $\sum_{i=1}^{s} m_i q_i \le b$ 。然后计算它们的代价, $\forall i \le s$, n_i 个物品中 m_i 个价值最大的被使用。

穷举的代价为 $O(n_1 \cdot n_2 \cdot \cdots \cdot n_s) \leq O((n/s)^s)$

Step 4: KP-PTA ϵ 和 KP-PTAS

$$\Leftrightarrow s = [1/\epsilon], l_i = 0 \perp l_i = (i-1)\epsilon b, l_{s+1} = b$$

通过 rounding 得到 $I' = \{l_1, l_2, \dots, l_n, b, n_1, n_2, \dots, n_s, c_1, c_2, \dots, c_n\}$,对 I' 使用 DP-KPs

- 1. 时间复杂度 $O((n\epsilon)^{1/\epsilon})$
- 2. $cost(KP PTAS(I, \epsilon)) = cost(DP KPs(I')) \ge Opt_{KP}(I)$,因为物品的重量减少了(现在能装入更多的物品)
- 3. $\forall i \in T, w_i w'_i \leq \epsilon b \perp \sum_{i \in T} w'_i \leq b$

$$h(I,T) = \max\left\{\frac{\sum_{i \in T} w_i - b}{nb}, 0\right\} \le \frac{\sum_{i \in T} (w_i' + \epsilon b) - b}{nb} \le \frac{b + n\epsilon b - b}{nb} = \epsilon$$

5.3.3.9

(i)

$$Jac\left[\frac{ab}{n}\right] = \prod_{i=1}^{l} \left((ab)^{(p_i-1)/2} \mod p_i\right) = \prod_{i=1}^{l} \left(a^{(p_i-1)/2} \mod p_i\right) \prod_{i=1}^{l} \left(b^{(p_i-1)/2} \mod p_i\right) = Jac\left[\frac{a}{n}\right] Jac\left[\frac{b}{n}\right]$$

(ii) 若 $a \equiv b \mod p$, 则 $a \equiv b \mod q$, 其中 $q \not\in p$ 的某个因数:

$$Jac\left[\frac{a}{n}\right] = \prod_{i=1}^{l} \left(a^{(p_i-1)/2} \mod p_i\right) = \prod_{i=1}^{l} \left(b^{(p_i-1)/2} \mod p_i\right) = Jac\left[\frac{b}{n}\right]$$

(iii) 本题的重点是需要用到"quadratic reciprocity", 使得 Leg[p/q] 和 Leg[q/p] 能够建立关系。

令 $n = p_1^{k_1} p_2^{k_2} \cdots p_l^{k_l}$, $a = q_1^{r_1} q_2^{r_2} \cdots q_m^{r_m}$, 其中 $p_1, p_2, \cdots, p_l, q_1, q_2, \cdots, q_m$ 为成对的不同奇质数,由 Jac 和 Leg 符号的定义,可得:

$$Jac\left[\frac{a}{n}\right] = \prod_{i=1}^{l} \left(Leg\left[\frac{a}{p_i}\right]\right)^{k_i} = \prod_{i=1}^{l} \prod_{j=1}^{m} \left(Leg\left[\frac{q_j}{p_i}\right]\right)^{k_i r_j}$$

1

再由 *law of quadratic reciprocity*, 即 $Leg[p/q]Leg[q/p] = (-1)^{\frac{p-1}{2}\frac{q-1}{2}}$,其中 p,q 为不同的奇质数,由二项式定理:

$$\begin{split} \frac{n-1}{2} &= \frac{\prod_{i=1}^{l} p_{i}^{k_{i}} - 1}{2} \\ &= \frac{\prod_{i=1}^{l} \left(2 \cdot \frac{p_{i} - 1}{2} + 1\right)^{k_{l}} - 1}{2} \\ &= \frac{\prod_{i=1}^{l} \left(2k_{i} \cdot \frac{p_{i} - 1}{2} + 1\right) - 1}{2} \mod 2 \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^{l} k_{i} \left(\frac{p_{i} - 1}{2}\right) \mod 2 \\ &\therefore Jac\left[\frac{a}{n}\right] = \prod_{i=1}^{l} \prod_{j=1}^{m} \left(Lef\left[\frac{q_{j}}{p_{i}}\right]\right)^{k_{i}r_{j}} \\ &= \prod_{i=1}^{l} \prod_{j=1}^{m} \left(Lef\left[\frac{q_{j}}{p_{i}}\right]\right)^{k_{i}r_{j}} \left(-1\right)^{k_{i} \frac{p_{i} - 1}{2}r_{j} \frac{q_{i} - 1}{2}} \\ &= (-1)^{\left(\sum_{i=1}^{l} k_{i} \frac{p_{i} - 1}{2}\right)\left(\sum_{j=1}^{m} r_{i} \frac{q_{i} - 1}{2}\right)} \prod_{i=1}^{l} \prod_{j=1}^{m} \left(Leg\left[\frac{p_{i}}{q_{j}}\right]\right)^{k_{i}r_{j}} \\ &= (-1)^{\frac{a-1}{2} \frac{n-1}{2}} Jac\left[\frac{n}{a}\right] \end{split}$$

(iv) 显然

$$Jac\left[\frac{1}{n}\right] = \prod_{i=1}^{l} \left(Leg\left[\frac{1}{p_i}\right]\right)^{k_1} = 1$$

(v) 使用 quadratic reciprocity 的第二补式:

$$Leg\left[\frac{2}{p}\right] = (-1)^{\frac{p^2 - 1}{8}} = \begin{cases} -1, & p \equiv 3, 5 \mod 8\\ 1, & p \equiv 1, 7 \mod 8 \end{cases}$$

由 Jac 符号的定义:

$$Jac\left[\frac{2}{n}\right] = \prod_{i=1}^{l} \left(Leg\left[\frac{2}{p_i}\right]^{k_i} = \prod_{i=1}^{l} \left((-1)^{\frac{p_i^2 - 1}{8}}\right)^{k_i}$$

再次使用二项式定理:

$$\begin{split} \frac{n^2 - 1}{8} &= \left(\left(\prod_{i=1}^{l} p_i^{k_i} \right)^2 - 1 \right) / 8 \\ &= \frac{\prod_{i=1}^{l} \left(8 \frac{p_i^2 - 1}{8} + 1 \right)^{k_i} - 1}{8} \\ &= \frac{\prod_{i=1}^{l} \left(8 k_i \frac{p_i^2 - 1}{8} + 1 \right) - 1}{8} \mod 2 \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^{l} k_i \frac{p_i^2 - 1}{8} \mod 2 \\ &\therefore Jac\left[\frac{2}{n} \right] = \prod_{i=1}^{l} \left(Leg\left[\frac{2}{p_i} \right] \right)^{k_i} = \prod_{i=1}^{l} \left((-1)^{\frac{p_i^2 - 1}{8}} \right)^{k_i} \end{split}$$

$$= (-1)^{\sum_{i=1}^{l} k_i \frac{p_i^2 - 1}{8}} = (-1)^{\frac{n^2 - 1}{8}} = \begin{cases} -1, & n \equiv 3, 5 \mod 8\\ 1, & n \equiv 1, 7 \mod 8 \end{cases}$$

5.3.3.10

```
JACOB(a,n)// 假定 a 和 n 互质
   if a is even //(v),(i)
2
         if n \equiv 3, 5 \mod 8
 3
             return –JACOB(A/2,N)
 4
         else
             return Jacob(a/2,N)
    if a == 1
         return 1 // (iv)
    if (a \& 0x2 == 1) \& \& (b \& 0x2 == 1)
9
         return -JACOB(n \mod a, a)
10
    else
11
         return JACOB(n \mod a, a)
```

3.3.2.9

Set cover problem. Pot(X) is the set of all subsets of the set X. Similar to VCP, use divide-and-conquer. Divide: $((X_i, F_i), k-1)$: Select any $S_i \in F$. Let $X_i = X \setminus S_i$, $F_i = f(F, i)$, function f deletes S_i and all elements of S_i in $S_1, \dots, S_{i-1}, S_{i+1}, \dots, S_l$. Using induction, $((X_T, F_T), 0)$ is trivial. Complexity is $O(Pat^{pat}|X|)$.

不必限制输入的网络流算法

改变算法 3.2.3.10 的第 3 步和第 4 步:

- 1. Edmonds-Karp algorithm: 通过 BFS 找到最短路
- 2. Dinic's blocking flow algorithm: 在 residual graph 上使用 BFS 构造一个分层图

branching-and-bound 解背包问题

KNAPSACK PROBLEM: KP $(b, \{w_1, w_2, \cdots, w_n\}, \{c_1, c_2, \cdots, c_n\})$

- (1) 建立一个 backtracking tree. 在树的每个内部节点,根据物品是否放入背包来选择分支
- (2) 剪枝和 BFS/DFS,设当前可行解的价值 cost = c
 - i. $\sum w_{k_i} > b$
 - ii. 当前的价值为 a,当前的总重量 weight = d,当前还能放入的且性价比 (c_i/w_i) 最高的物品为 q,若 $a + (b d) \cdot q < c$,则剪枝
- (3) 有利的输入: 最开始就找到了最优解,同样的剪枝策略被不断使用;不利输入: 难以剪枝

3.4.2.1

图 1: Ex 3.4.2.1 中的搜索树

3.4.2.2

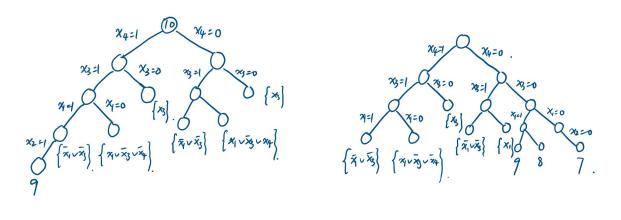


图 2: 右 DFS 图 3: 左 DFS