

3-4

等价于背包问题, 具有最优子结构性质

对于子问题:

$$\max \sum_{k=1}^i c_k x_k$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^i a_k x_k \leq j$$

其最优值为 $m(i, j)$

可得

$$m(i, j) = \begin{cases} \max \{ m(i-1, j), m(i, j-a_i) + c_i \}, & j \geq a_i \\ m(i-1, j), & 0 \leq j < a_i \end{cases}$$

$$m(0, j) = m(i, 0) = 0, \quad m(i, j) = -\infty, \quad j < 0.$$

计算此式得出 $m(n, b)$ 为最优解.

时间复杂度为 $O(nb)$.

3-5

问题等价于:

给定 $c > 0, d > 0, w_i > 0, b_i > 0, v_i > 0, 1 \leq i \leq n$

求向量 $(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n), x_i \in \{0, 1\}, 1 \leq i \leq n$

使 $\sum_{i=1}^n w_i x_i \leq c, \sum_{i=1}^n b_i x_i \leq d$ 且有 $\max \sum_{i=1}^n v_i x_i$

具有最优子结构性质

其子问题: $\max \sum_{t=1}^n v_t x_t$

$$\begin{cases} \sum_{t=1}^n w_t x_t \leq j \\ \sum_{t=1}^n b_t x_t \leq k \end{cases}$$

$$\sum_{t=1}^n b_t x_t \leq k$$

$$x_t \in \{0, 1\}, 1 \leq t \leq n$$

最优值为 $m(i, j, k)$

计算 $m(i, j, k)$ 递归式如下:

$j \geq w_i$ 且 $k \geq b_i$

$$m(i, j, k) = \begin{cases} \max \{ m(i+1, j, k), m(i+1, j-w_i, k-b_i) + v_i \} \\ m(i+1, j, k), & 0 \leq j < w_i \text{ 或 } 0 \leq k < b_i \end{cases}$$

$$m(n, j, k) = \begin{cases} v_n & j \geq w_n \text{ 且 } k \geq b_n \\ 0 & 0 \leq j < w_n \text{ 或 } 0 \leq k < b_n \end{cases}$$

由此求出 $m(n, c, d)$ 最优值,

所用时间为 $O(ncd)$

3-6

递归算法:

```
int Ackermann(int m, int n)
```

```
{
```

```
    if (m == 0) return n+1;
```

```
    if (n == 0) return Ackermann(m-1, 1);
```

```
    else return Ackermann(m-1, Ackermann(m, n-1));
```

```
}
```

使用两个数组 $val[0:m]$ 和 $ind[0:m]$

计算 $A[i, ind[i]]$ 值存储于 $val[i]$ 中

当计算到 $Ackermann(m, n)$ 时算法结束


```
int A(int m, int n)
{
```

```
    int i, val[], ind[];
```

```
    if (m == 0) return n+1;
```

```
    val = new int[m+1];
```

```
    ind = new int[m+1];
```

```
    for (i = 0; i <= m; i++)
    {
```

```
        val[i] = -1;
```

```
        ind[i] = -2; }
```

```
    val[0] = 1;
```

```
    ind[0] = 0;
```

```
    while (ind[m] < n)
```

```
    { val[0]++;
```

```
      ind[0]++;
```

```
    for (i = 0; i < m; i++)
```

```
    { if (ind[i] == 1 && ind[i+1] < 0)
```

```
        { val[i+1] = val[0];
```

```
          ind[i+1] = 0; }
```

```
    if (val[i+1] == ind[i]
```

```
        { val[i+1] = val[0];
```

```
          ind[i+1]++; } }
```

```
    } return val[m]
```

3-4 考虑下面的整数线性规划问题：

$$\max \sum_{i=1}^n c_i x_i$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n a_i x_i \leq b$$

x_i 为非负整数, $1 \leq i \leq n$

试设计一个解此问题的动态规划算法,并分析算法的计算复杂性。

```
#include <iostream>
#include <vector>
#include <algorithm>

using namespace std;

long long unboundedKnapsack(int n, long long b, vector<long long>& a, vector<long long>&
c) {
    vector<long long> dp(b + 1, 0);

    for (long long j = 1; j <= b; j++) {
        for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
            if (j >= a[i]) {
                dp[j] = max(dp[j], dp[j - a[i]] + c[i]);
            }
        }
    }

    return dp[b];
}

int main() {
    int n;
    long long b;

    cout << "Enter the number of items (n): ";
    cin >> n;
    cout << "Enter the capacity (b): ";
    cin >> b;

    vector<long long> a(n), c(n);
    cout << "Enter the weights (a_i) for each item:" << endl;
    for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
        cin >> a[i];
    }
    cout << "Enter the values (c_i) for each item:" << endl;
    for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
```



```

        cin >> c[i];
    }

    long long maxValue = unboundedKnapsack(n, b, a, c);

    cout << "Maximum value achievable: " << maxValue << endl;

    return 0;
}

```

3-5 给定 n 种物品和一背包。物品 i 的重量是 w_i ，体积是 b_i ，其价值为 v_i ，背包的容量为 C ，容积为 D 。问：应该如何选择装入背包中的物品，使得装入背包中物品的总价值最大？在选择装入背包的物品时，对每种物品 i 只有两种选择，即装入背包或不装入背包。不能将物品 i 装入背包多次，也不能只装入部分的物品 i 。试设计一个解此问题的动态规划算法，并分析算法的计算复杂性。

```

#include <iostream>
#include <vector>
#include <algorithm>
using namespace std;

vector<int> weight = { 600, 400, 200, 200, 300 };
vector<int> volume = { 800, 400, 200, 200, 300 };
vector<int> value = { 8, 10, 4, 5, 5 };

void knapsack_2d(const int &c, const int &d) {
    const int n = value.size();
    //分配内存空间，存储m(i, j, k)
    int ***m = new int **[n + 1];
    for (int i = 0; i <= n; i++) {
        m[i] = new int *[c + 1];
        for (int j = 0; j <= c; j++)
            m[i][j] = new int[d + 1];
    }
    //分配内存空间，存储0-1向量
    int *x = new int[n + 1];

    //初始化m(n, j, k)
    for (int j = 0; j <= c; j++) {
        for (int k = 0; k <= d; k++) {
            m[n][j][k] = 0;
            if (j >= weight[n - 1] && k >= volume[n - 1])
                m[n][j][k] = value[n - 1];
        }
    }
}

```

```

    }

    //求解子问题
    for (int i = n - 1; i > 0; i--) {
        for (int j = 0; j <= c; j++) {
            for (int k = 0; k <= d; k++) {
                m[i][j][k] = m[i + 1][j][k];
                if (j >= weight[i - 1] && k >= volume[i - 1])
                    m[i][j][k] = max(m[i + 1][j][k], m[i + 1][j - weight[i - 1]][k -
volume[i - 1]] + value[i - 1]);
            }
        }
    }

    //构造最优解
    int temp1 = c, temp2 = d;
    for (int i = 1; i < n; i++) {
        if (m[i][temp1][temp2] == m[i + 1][temp1][temp2])
            x[i] = 0;
        else {
            x[i] = 1;
            temp1 -= weight[i - 1];
            temp2 -= volume[i - 1];
        }
    }
    x[n] = (m[n][c][d] > 0) ? 1 : 0;

    //输出
    cout << "最大价值: " << m[1][c][d] << endl;
    cout << "0-1向量: ";
    for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++)
        cout << x[i] << ' ';

    //释放内存空间
    for (int i = 0; i <= n; i++) {
        for (int j = 0; j <= c; j++)
            delete[] m[i][j];
        delete[] m[i];
    }
    delete[] m;
    delete[] x;
}

//测试程序

```

```

int main(void) {
    int c = 1000;
    int d = 1000;
    knapsack_2d(c, d);

    return 0;
}

```

3-6 Ackerman 函数 $A(m, n)$ 可递归地定义如下：

$$A(m, n) = \begin{cases} n + 1 & m = 0 \\ A(m - 1, 1) & m > 0, n = 0 \\ A(m - 1, A(m, n - 1)) & m > 0, n > 0 \end{cases}$$

试设计一个计算 $A(m, n)$ 的动态规划算法, 该算法只占用 $O(m)$ 空间。(提示: 用两个数组 $val[0:m]$ 和 $ind[0:m]$, 使得对任何 i 有 $val[i] = A(i, ind[i])$)。

```

#include <iostream>

int Ackerman(const int& m, const int& n) {
    if (m < 0 || n < 0)
        return -1;
    if (m == 0)
        return n + 1;
    int* val = new int[m + 1];
    int* ind = new int[m + 1];

    val[0] = 1;
    ind[0] = 0;
    for (int i = 1; i <= m; i++) {
        val[i] = -1;
        ind[i] = -2;
    }
    while (ind[m] < n) {
        val[0]++;
        ind[0]++;
        for (int i = 0; i < m; i++) {
            if (ind[i] == 1 && ind[i + 1] < 0) {
                val[i + 1] = val[0];
                ind[i + 1] = 0;
            }
            if (val[i + 1] == ind[i]) {
                val[i + 1] = val[0];
                ind[i + 1]++;
            }
        }
    }
}

```

```
    int ans = val[m];  
    delete[] val;  
    delete[] ind;  
    return ans;  
}  
  
//测试程序  
int main(void) {  
    std::cout << Ackerman(3, 10);  
    return 0;  
}
```