

贪心算法

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贪心策略

- 贪心选择性质

所求问题的整体最优解可以通过一系列局部最优的选择来达到。对于一个具体问题，要确定它是否具有贪心选择性质，必须证明每一步所作的贪心选择最终导致问题的整体最优解。

- 最优子结构性

一个问题的最优解包含其子问题的最优解

贪心 **V.S.** 动态规划

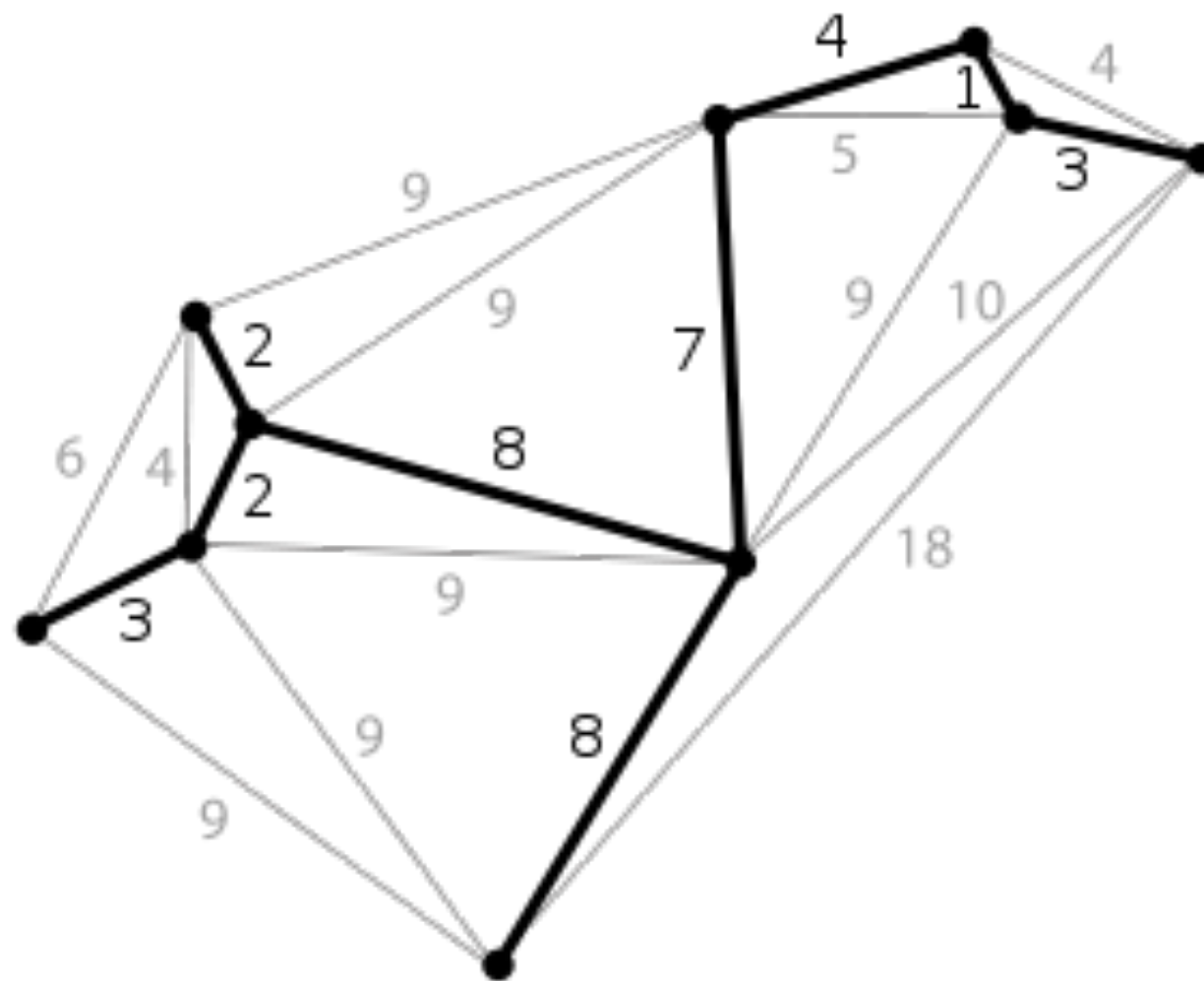
贪心选择性质

最优子结构性质

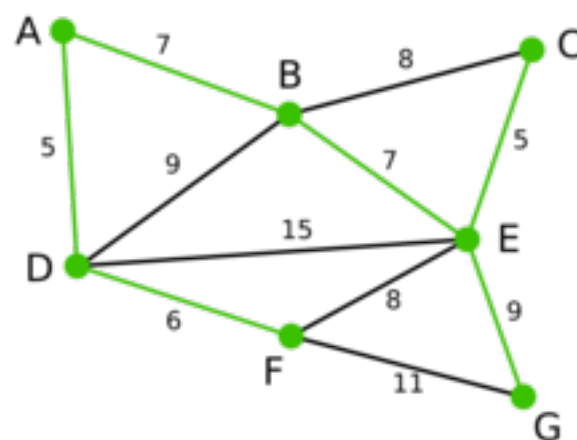
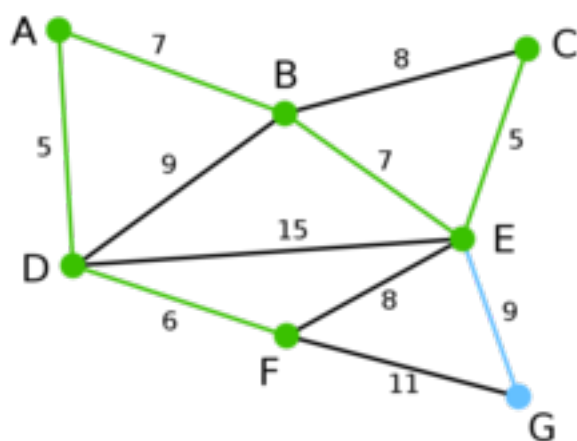
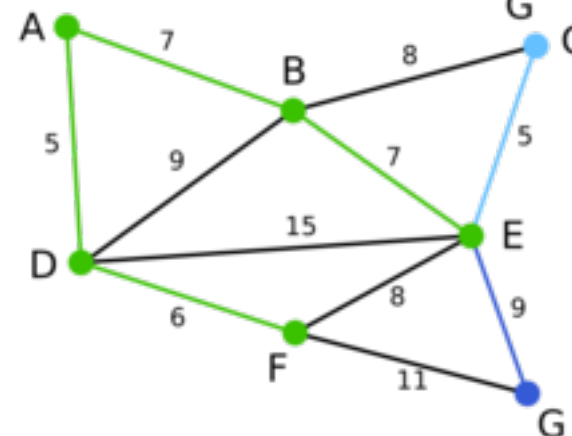
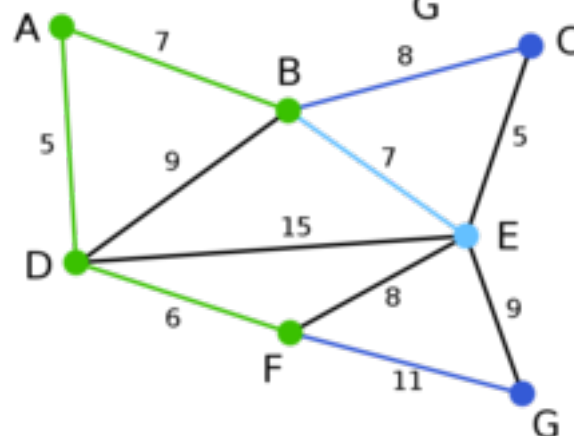
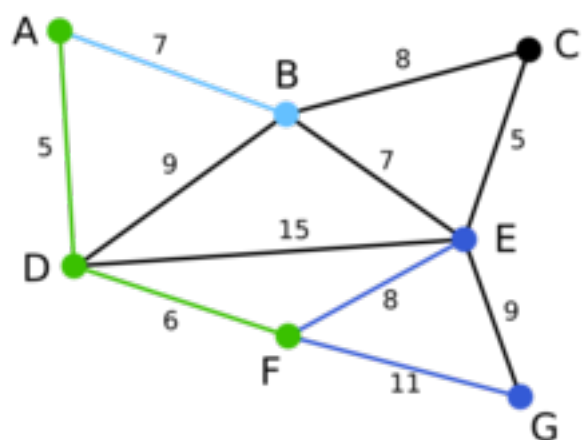
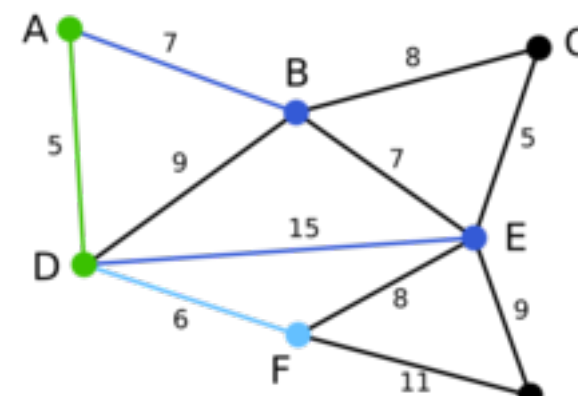
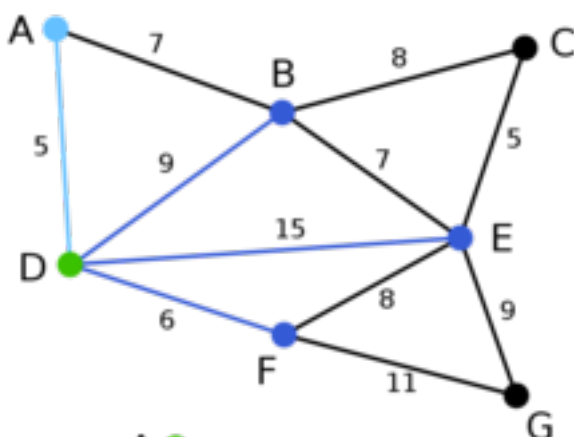
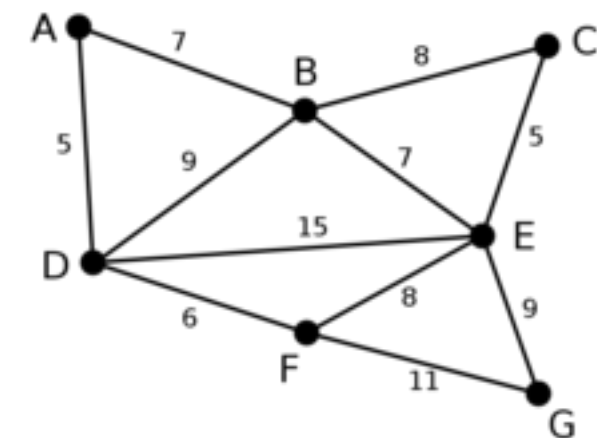
最优子结构性质

重叠子问题性质

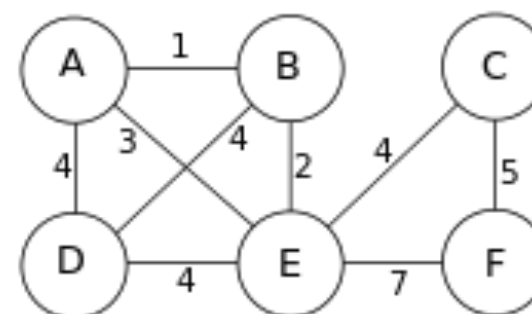
最小生成树



Prim算法^(1/2)

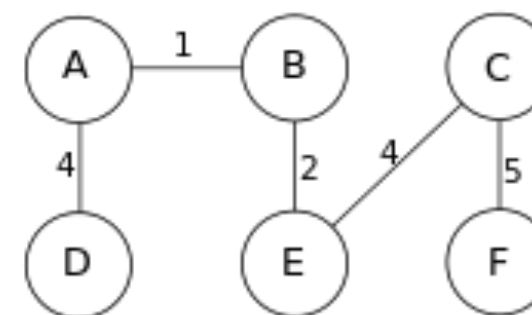
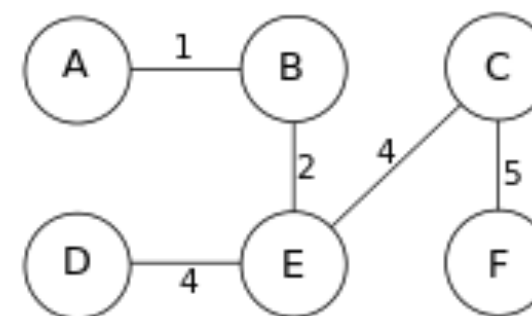


Prim算法_(2/2)

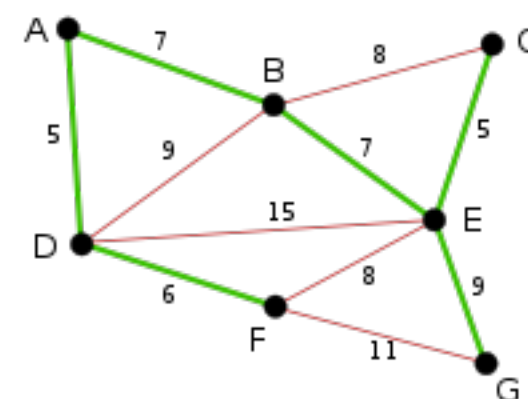
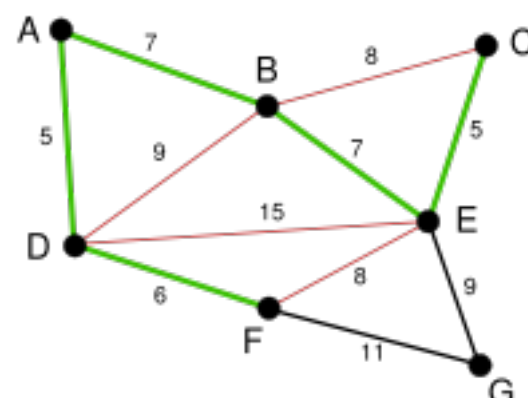
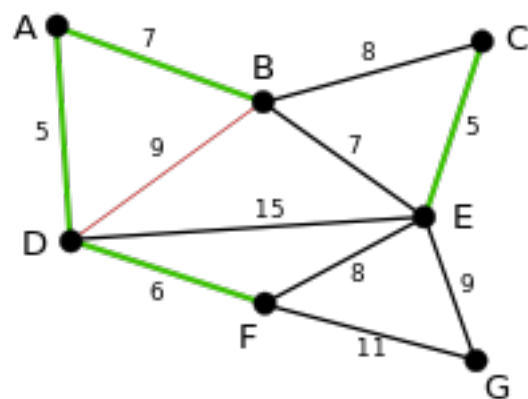
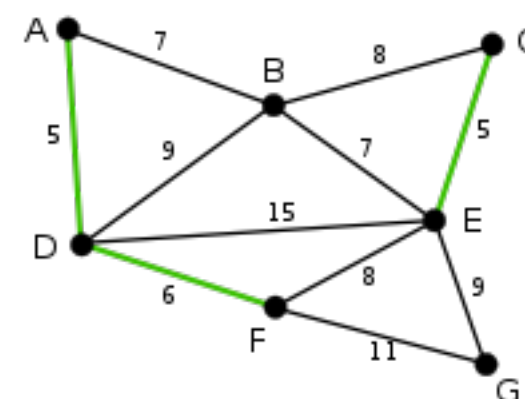
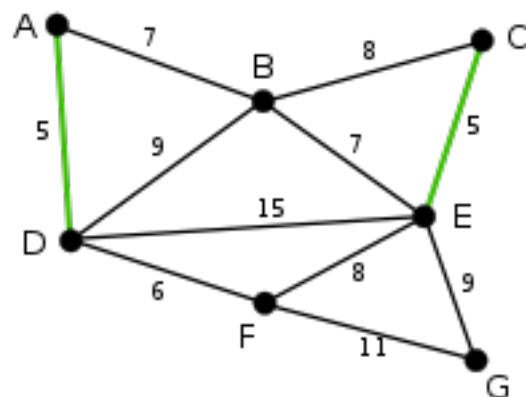
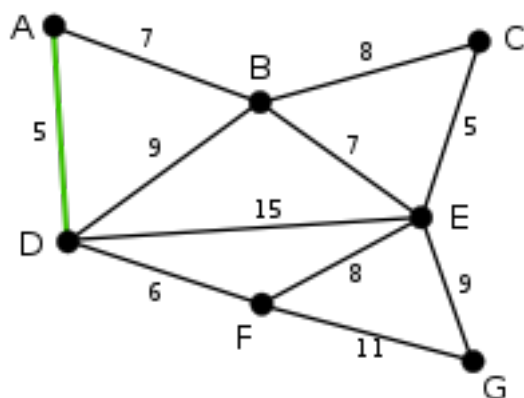


数据结构: 邻接矩阵

时间复杂度: $O(|V|^2)$



Kruskal算法^(1/2)



Kruskal算法_(2/2)

KRUSKAL(G):

1 $A = \emptyset$

2 **foreach** $v \in G.V$:

3 MAKE-SET(v)

4 **foreach** (u, v) in $G.E$ ordered by $\text{weight}(u, v)$, increasing:

5 if FIND-SET(u) \neq FIND-SET(v):

6 $A = A \cup \{(u, v)\}$

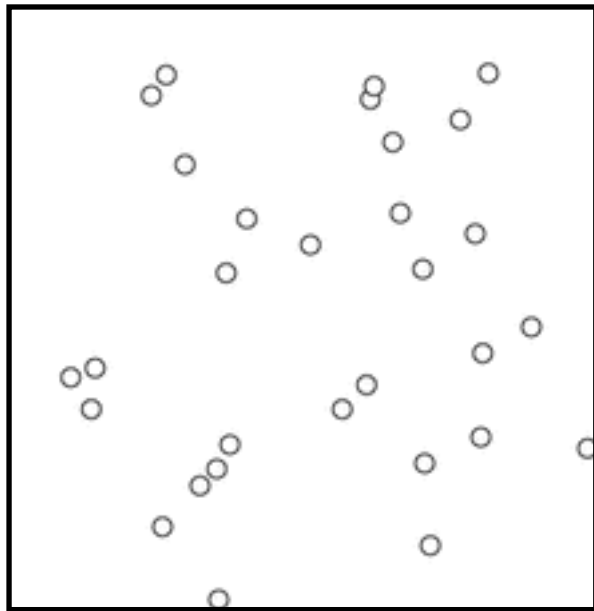
7 UNION(u, v)

8 **return** A

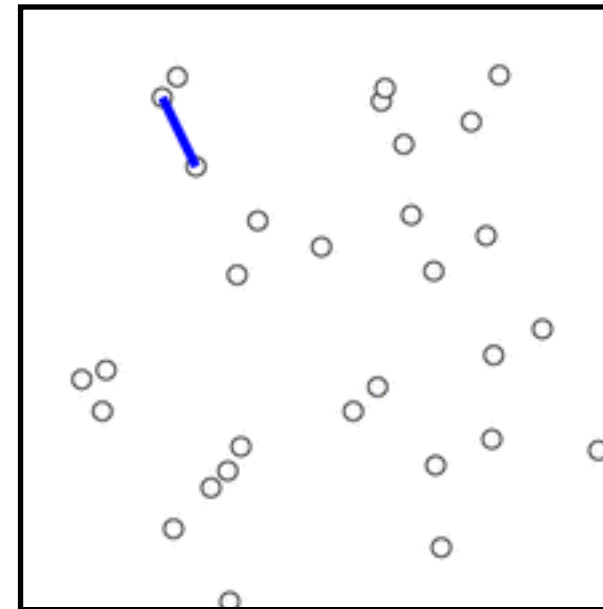
数据结构：并查集

时间复杂度： $O(|E| \log |E|)$

Kruskal v.s. Prim

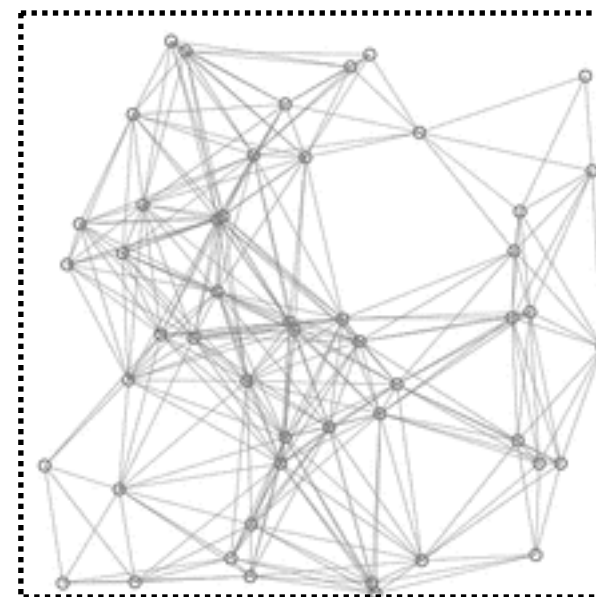
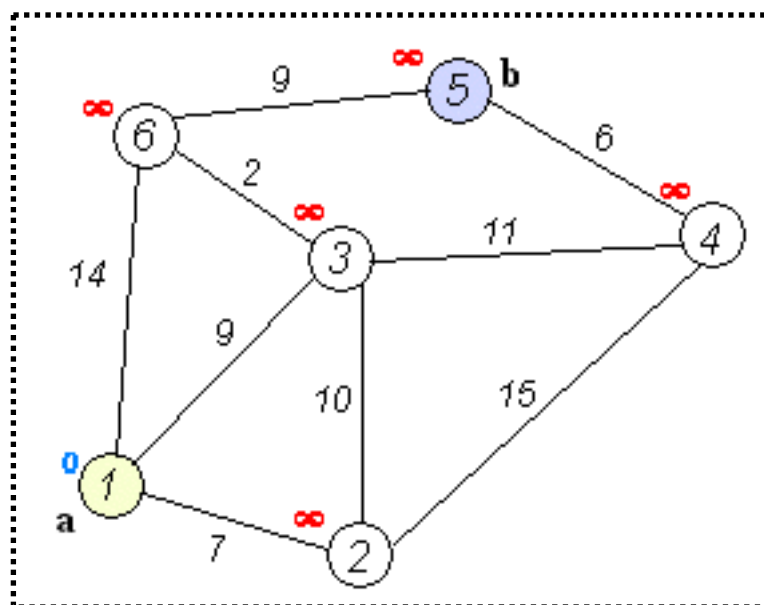


Kruskal



Prim

(最短路径) Dijkstra算法



数据结构：邻接矩阵

时间复杂度： $O(|V|^2)$

参考

Minimum Spanning Tree

Prim Algorithm

Kruskal Algorithm

Dijkstra Algorithm