## 算法作业7-4

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- 该问题在一维上即最大子段和问题,对于 $b[j]=\max_{1\leq i\leq j}\sum_{k=i}^{j}a[k]$ ,有动态规划递归式  $b[j]=\max b[j-1]+a[j]$ ,可以根据该式求出一维上的最大子段和问题;
- 二维上,需要遍历横向上线段的每一种子线段,通过求和的方式将其塌缩为一维上的一个值。这些值在纵向上便形成了一维的最大子段和问题,可以调用maxSum解决;
- 三维上类似的调用二维的maxSum2即可。

```
#include <iostream>
#include <fstream>
using namespace std;
// 求最长字段和
int maxSum(int n, int* a)
   int sum = 0, b = 0;
   for (int i = 1; i \le n; i ++) {
       if (b > 0)
           b += a[i];
        else
           b = a[i];
       if (b > sum)
           sum = b;
   }
   return sum;
}
// 求平面最大子矩形
int maxSum2(int m, int n, int** a)
{
   int sum = 0;
   int* b = new int[n + 1];
   for (int i = 1; i \le m; i ++) {
       for (int k = 1; k \le n; k++)
           b[k] = 0;
        // i与j之间的部分被累加到b[]上
        for (int j = i; j \le m; j \leftrightarrow) {
            // 这里的k相当于一维上的i
           for (int k = 1; k \le n; k++)
               b[k] += a[j][k];
           int max = maxSum(n, b);
           if (max > sum)
```

```
sum = max;
        }
   }
   delete[] b;
    return sum;
}
// 求长方形最大子矩形
int maxSum3(int p, int m, int n, int*** a)
{
    int sum = 0;
   int** b = new int*[m + 1];
    for (int i = 1; i \le m; i ++)
        b[i] = new int[n + 1];
    for (int i = 1; i \le p; i ++) {
        for(int k = 1; k \le m; k++)
            for (int l = 1; l \le n; l++)
                    b[k][l] = 0;
        for (int j = i; j \le p; j++) {
            for (int k = 1; k \le m; k++)
                for (int l = 1; l \le n; l++)
                    b[k][l] += a[j][k][l];
            int max = maxSum2(m, n, b);
            if (max > sum)
                sum = max;
        }
    }
    for (int i = 1; i \le m; i ++)
        delete[] b[i];
    delete[] b;
   return sum;
}
int main()
{
   ifstream infile;
    infile.open("./input.txt", ios::in);
    ofstream outfile;
    outfile.open("./out.txt", ios::out);
    if (!infile.is_open() || !outfile.is_open())
        return 0;
    int p, m, n;
    infile \gg p \gg m \gg n;
    int*** a = new int** [p + 1];
    for (int i = 1; i \le p; i ++) {
        a[i] = new int* [m + 1];
        for (int j = 1; j \le m; j ++)
            a[i][j] = new int[n + 1];
```