

Dynamic algorithm solves problems by solving similar versions of the problem, saving the solutions to the small problems and then combining them to solve the larger problem.

(A) The tradeoff is space for increased speed.

(B) Dynamic programming can be effectively applied to solve the longest common subsequence (LCS) problem, for an example, to compare common DNA sequences between two gene sequences.

(C) Dynamic programming partitions the problem into independent subproblems recursively, and the combine their solutions to solve the original problem.

(C) 是遞迴

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解 (A)(B)為正確；(C)為錯誤