# 得包九讲、前大讲

- 1.0-1 枸巳问题 (只选-次)
- 2. 完全省电问题(天阪次)
- 3. 岁重何它问题(有限外)
- 4、混合特包问题
- 七二维费用为包问处
- 6. 分型特包问题 (型内重压)
- 7. 指它问题式后案数
- 8.最份的原案
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### 1.0-1背包

溶案 mux(fcn)[o~v])

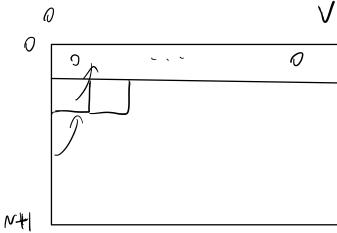
f(i)(j):
の不迷窩が作物 f(i)(j)=f(i-1)(j)
の迷窩が作物 f(i)(j)=f(i-1)(j-v(i)])
: f(i)(j)= max(の,日)

えの女がへ f(o)[o]=0

### 你码实现

```
N,V = [int(x) for x in input().split()]
v = []
w = []
for i in range(N):
    tmpv, tmpw = [int(x) for x in
input().split()]
    v.append(tmpv)
    w.append(tmpw)
dp = [[0]*(V+1) \text{ for } \_ \text{ in } range(N+1)]
for i in range(1,N+1):
    for j in range(0,V+1):
         dp[i][j] = dp[i-1][j]
        if v[i-1]<=j:
             dp[i][j] = max(dp[i][j],dp[i-1]
[j-v[i-1]]+w[i-1])
print(max(max(dp)))
```

世務份心: ①状态压缩



L每一行只作较于上一行,的以可以进行状态压缩了

```
N,V = [int(x) for x in input().split()]
v = []
w = []
for i in range(N):
    tmpv, tmpw = [int(x) for x in
input().split()]
    v.append(tmpv)
    w.append(tmpw)
dp = [0]*(V+1)
for i in range(1,N+1):
    for j in range(V, v[i-1]-1, -1):
        dp[j] = max(dp[j],dp[j-v[i-1]]
+w[i-1])
print(dp[-1])
```

```
N,V = [int(x) for x in input().split()]
v = []
w = []
for i in range(N):
    tmpv, tmpw = [int(x) for x in
input().split()]
    v.append(tmpv)
    w.append(tmpw)
dp = [0]*(V+1)
for i in range(1,N+1):
    for j in range(V, v[i-1]-1, -1):
        dp[j] = max(dp[j], dp[j-v[i-1]]
+w[i-1])
print(dp[-1])
```

循环的水果的 为什ら安倒着循环!

如果暗循环,此处对于第1行(二维即中) 

### 2. 完全肯包问题

对约的使用为数无限制

轮粉(滩点)

```
for i in range(1,N+1):
    for j in range(V,v[i-1]-1,-1):
        dp[j] = max(dp[j],dp[j-v[i-1]]
```

只高特·/j 两着顺序调换

```
N,V = [int(x) for x in input().split()]
v = []
w = []
for i in range(N):
    tmpv, tmpw = [int(x) for x in
input().split()]
    v.append(tmpv)
    w.append(tmpw)
dp = [0]*(V+1)
for j in range(1,V+1):
    dp[j] = dp[j-1]
    for i in range(0,N+1):
        if j>=v[i-1]:
            dp[j] = max(dp[j],dp[j-v[i-1]]
+w[i-1])
print(dp[-1])
```

```
N,V = [int(x) for x in input().split()]
dp = [0]*(V+1)
for i in range(N):
    tmpv,tmpw = [int(x) for x in
input().split()]
    for j in range(tmpv,V+1):
        dp[j] = max(dp[j],dp[j-tmpv]+tmpw)
print(dp[-1])
```

他又 不断更新 o 即数组

50-1指包的区别: 在更新山产时, j的更好临庄

# 3. 多重指包的疑:对构品使用次数限制

```
0 (N3)
```

```
t 未体化比片 N,V = [int(x) for x in input().split()]
                w = []
                s = []
                for i in range(N):
                    tmpv, tmpw, tmps = [int(x) for x in
                input().split()]
                    v.append(tmpv)
                                                 A 16处场的一层价值不
                    w.append(tmpw)
                    s.append(tmps)
                dp = [0]*(V+1)
                for i in range(1,N+1):
                    for j in range(V, v[i-1]-1, -1):
                        for k in range(0,s[i-1]+1):
                            if j >= v[i-1]*k:
                                dp[j] = max(dp[j],dp[j-v[i-1]*k]
                +k*w[i-1])
```

3厘指包一01指包?

拆治 蛟笼→ 5拆5份 较脱明了二进制

批为 作政政限制的约10份 10可以报为前

```
2°21210-5mm → 据的份以时间发展
```

```
N,V = [int(x) for x in input().split()]
v = []
w = []
for i in range(N):
    tmpv, tmpw, tmps = [int(x) for x in
input().split()]
    k = 1
    while(tmps>k):
        tmps -= k
        v.append(tmpv*k)
        w.append(tmpw*k)
        k *= 2
    if tmps>0:
        v.append(tmps*tmpv)
        w.append(tmps*tmpw)
N = len(v)
dp = [0]*(V+1)
for i in range(1,N+1):
    for j in range(V, v[i-1]-1, -1):
        dp[j] = max(dp[j], dp[j-v[i-1]]+w[i-1])
```

适用以上拆分方法 成功降低时间复杂层 Nx V x 69 (5)

 $\begin{cases}
f(0) \\
f(1) - W \\
f(2) - 2W
\end{cases}$ 单调队列 《男人》段》

学调队到

dp = [0]\*(V+1)for i in range(1,N+1): for j in range(V, v[i-1]-1, -1): for k in range(0,s[i-1]+1): if  $j \ge v[i-1]*k$ : dp[j] = max(dp[j],dp[j-v[i-1]\*k]

把所有体纸归类 按模··· 的为V类 V类两两相互独立

() f [j] = f [j-v] +w, f [j-2\*v] +zw, -... | f [j-k\*v] + kw 不框向后的 一 单间队列

(2) f [j+V] = f[j] + W, f [j-V] + 2W, --, f [j-(k-1)\*V] + kW

留3个坑

16数 0,0

### 4.混合指电问题 0,1指电 → 存 完全指电 → 存 分重指电 → 拆 二世間(WILL)

### 内层板棉料包选择对应的循环流

```
from collections import namedtuple
Item = namedtuple("Item",["kind","v","w"])
N,V = [int(x) for x in input().split()]
item = []
for i in range(N):
    tmpv, tmpw, tmps = [int(x) for x in input().split()]
    if tmps == 0:
        item.append(Item(0,tmpv,tmpw))
    elif tmps < 0:
        item.append(Item(-1,tmpv,tmpw))
    else:
        k = 1
        while(tmps>k):
            tmps -= k
            item.append(Item(-1,k*tmpv,k*tmpw))
            k *= 2
        if tmps>0:
            item.append(Item(-1,tmps*tmpv,tmps*tmpw))
dp = [0]*(V+1)
for i in item:
    if i.kind == 0:
        for j in range(i.v,V+1):
            dp[j] = max(dp[j],dp[j-i.v]+i.w)
    elif i.kind == -1:
        for j in range(V, i.v-1,-1):
            dp[j] = max(dp[j],dp[j-i.v]+i.w)
print(dp[-1])
```

## 5. 二维贵用特尼问题 除容量/加重量限制 C数迎fcijcj]

```
N,V,M = [int(x) for x in input().split()]
m = []
w = []
for i in range(N):
    tmpv, tmpm, tmpw = [int(x) for x in
input().split()]
    v.append(tmpv)
    m.append(tmpm)
    w.append(tmpw)
dp = [[0]*(M+1) for _ in range(V+1)]
for i in range(1,N+1):
    for j in range(V, v[i-1]-1,-1):
        for k in range(M,m[i-1]-1,-1):
            dp[j][k] = max(dp[j][k],dp[j-v[i-1]][k-
m[i-1]+w[i-1]
print(dp[-1][-1])
```

C相当于0一指已65连州)

### 6.分型指包问题 每些打的有s个,就完有s+1种决策