算法作业: 石块切割

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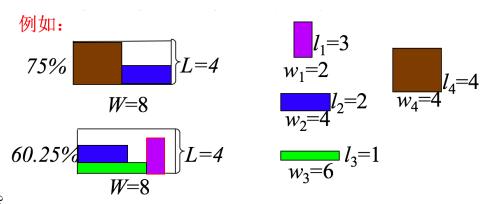
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1. 问题描述

石材切割问题给定一块长为 L, 宽度为 W 的石板。现需要从板上分别切割出 n 个长度为 li, 宽度为 wi 的石砖。切割的规则是石砖的长度方向与石板的长度方向保持一致,同时满足一刀切的约束。问如何切割使得所



使用的石材利用率最高?

2. 算法分析

2.1 算法基本思想

算法主要运用递归的思想,从最初的一块大石块,一刀切成两个石块,这样就把问题分解成两个比较简单的问题,在把这两个石块继续往下切,直到找到符合规格的石块,并且计算出使用率,如果使用率更大,则存储答案的数据结构就要进行更新,在不考虑石块翻转的情况下,算法复杂度为 $\{(4k)^n\}$ 。

2.2 算法的优化

如果是要找到绝对最优解,那么必须全部遍历一遍,如果是相对最优解,我们可以使用启发式算法,先搜索大的方块,因为大的方块能够更快的提高使用率。我们增加一个递归结束条件,就是达到 90% 就结束递归,这样的话就能以最快的速度找到结果。

2.3 数据结构

实验中, 我使用的数据结构是一个字典树, 大致是这样的一个情况:

nextone: 一刀切下去之后,两个石块中的一块

nexttwo: 两个石块的另一块

这是一个树状结构,每个大的石块包含两个小的石块的信息。

3. 代码实现

3.1 编程语言

本题使用 python 实现,虽然时间上肯定比 C 慢,但是更容易实现,也便于使用 matplotlib 库和 numpy 库画出分割之后的结果。

3.2 具体操作

算法采用坐标标记的形式,方便后续画图,相当于把原材料放进二维坐标轴中去切,每次递归传进切出来的两块石块的顶点坐标,直到切出满足要求的石块回溯,或者再也切不下去回溯。遍历完所有种可能,就能找到最优解。

4. 代码

4.1 python 代码

```
# coding:utf-8
import matplotlib as mpl
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import numpy as np
import time
class Brick():
    ,,,
        brick_list saves the length and width of all the bricks as a dictionary.
            example:
            d = \{1: [4, 6], 2: [3,2], 3: [1,1]\}
            there are three types of bricks, as the length and width in d[1],
            d[2], d[3]raw_material saves the length and width of the raw material as a list
            example:
                [100, 100] the length and width of the raw material is 100 and 100
        bricknums is the sum types of the bricks
        result save the max usage plan
```

```
example:
           dic = { 'info': [usage, usedarea, fullarea], 'size': [x1, x2, y1, y1],
            'nextone':{
                'info':[usage, usedarea, fullarea], 'size':[x1, x2, y1, y1],
                'nextone':{.....}, 'nexttwo':{.....}
           }, 'nexttwo':{
                'info': [usage, usedarea, fullarea], 'size': [x1, x2, y1, y1],
                'nextone':{.....}, 'nexttwo':{.....}
           }
           7
       info: usage is use ratio of the bricks,
             usearea is area of the useful bricks, fullarea
             is calculate by (x2 - x1)*(y2 - y1)
       size: there are four coordinates,
             x1 x2 is the absciass, y1 y2 is the ordinate.
       nextone: one of the brick cut by knife
       nexttwo: another brick cut by knife
   result_point: save the coordinates of all the found bricks
        example:
           we find two bricks and the coordinates are
           [0, 1, 0, 1], [1, 2, 0, 1], ......
           so the result_point is [[0, 1, 0, 1], [1, 2, 0, 1], [......]]
def __init__(self, raw_material, bricknums, brick_list, result, result_point):
   self.raw material = raw material
   self.bricknums = bricknums
   self.brick_list = brick_list
   self.result = result
   self.result_point = result_point
111
    inputBrickInfo(): input the infomation of the raw material
                      and all types of the cut-bricks
111
def inputBrickInfo(self):
   leng = 88
   print leng*'*'
   self.raw_material = input(' 请输入原材料的规格(长和宽):')
   self.bricknums = input(' 请输入要切割的砖头种类总数:')
   for i in range(1, self.bricknums + 1):
```

```
brick_list[i] = list(input(' 请输入第 {} 种砖块的规格 (长和宽):'.format(i)))
,,,
    sortBrickSize(): sort the bricks from large size to small size
        example:
            the brick_list is {1:[1, 1], 2:[3, 4], 3:[5, 6]}
            after finishing this function, we get the brick_list:
                {1:[5, 6], 2:[3, 4], 3:[1, 1]}
, , ,
def sortBrickSize(self):
    temp_list = ()
   for i in range(1, self.bricknums + 1):
       max_area = self.brick_list[i][0] * self.brick_list[i][1]
       target = 0
       for j in range(i + 1, self.bricknums + 1):
            if max_area < self.brick_list[j][0] * self.brick_list[j][1]:</pre>
                target = j
                max_area = self.brick_list[j][0] * self.brick_list[j][1]
        if target:
            self.brick_list[target], self.brick_list[i] = self.brick_list[i],\
            self.brick_list[target]
111
   findContentBrick():
        judge whether the brick now is accored with
        one of the given bricks in self.brick_list
        if it contents, the usage change to 1
, , ,
def findContentBrick(self, x1, x2, y1, y2):
    side_length = [x2 - x1, y2 - y1]
   for i in range(1, self.bricknums + 1):
        # find it
        if side_length == self.brick_list[i]:
           return 1
   return 0
111
    calArea(): return the area of the brick
,,,
def calArea(self, x1, x2, y1, y2):
   return (x2 - x1)*(y2 - y1)
111
```

```
updateInfo(): update the dict['info'][0] (usage), dict['info'][1] (usedarea)
111
def updateInfo(self, usedarea, dict, fullarea):
   dict['info'][0] = (float)(usedarea) / (float)(fullarea)
   dict['info'][1] = usedarea
   replaceArrayxy():replace the xy matrix from (x1, y1) to (y1, y2)
        example:
            wo got xy [[0, 0],
                        [0, 0]]
            then replaceArrayxy(xy, 0, 0, 1, 1, 5)
            we got xy [[5, 5],
                        [5, 5]]
def replaceArrayxy(self, xy, x1, x2, y1, y2, val):
   for i in range(x1, x2):
       for j in range(y1, y2):
           xy.itemset((j, i), val)
111
   plotGraph(): using matplotlib and numpy to draw
   the result of the bricks we just cut
111
def plotGraph(self):
   fig = plt.figure()
   ax = fig.add_subplot(111)
   xy = np.zeros([self.raw_material[1], self.raw_material[0]])
   countlist = {}
   for i in range(1, len(self.brick_list) + 1):
       countlist[i] = 0
   for i in self.result_point:
       1 = [i[1] - i[0], i[3] - i[2]]
       for j in range(1, len(self.brick_list) + 1):
            if 1 == self.brick_list[j]:
                countlist[j] += 1
                self.replaceArrayxy(xy, i[0], i[1], i[2], i[3], j)
   leng = 88
   print leng*'-'
   for j in range(1, len(self.brick_list) + 1):
       print '大小为{0}的石块颜色对应的序号为{1},个数为{2}'\
```

```
.format(self.brick_list[j], j, countlist[j])
   print ' 利用率为{0:.2%}, 利用面积为{1}, 原材料总面积为{2}'\
    .format((float)(self.result['info'][0]), self.result['info'][1]\
    , self.result['info'][2])
   print leng*'*'
   plt.imshow(xy)
   plt.colorbar()
   plt.show()
, , ,
    getResult(): get the result_point through dictionary result
111
def getResult(self, dict, blank):
    # print '-'*blank, 'info:', dict['info']
    # print '-'*blank, 'size', dict['size']
    # print '************************
   if dict['nextone']:
        self.getResult(dict['nextone'], blank + 4)
   if dict['nexttwo']:
       self.getResult(dict['nexttwo'], blank + 4)
   if dict['nextone'] == {} and dict['nexttwo'] == {} and dict['info'][0] == 1:
        self.result_point.append(dict['size'])
   findOptimalSolution():
        its function is just like the name it is. through
        this function, we try all the probability to find the optimal solution
, , ,
def findOptimalSolution(self, x1, x2, y1, y2, resdic):
   resdic['size'] = [x1, x2, y1, y2]
   resdic['nextone'] = {}
   resdic['nexttwo'] = {}
   resdic['info'] = [0, 0, self.calArea(x1, x2, y1, y2)]
   # judge if it is accorded with one of the given bricks in self.brick_list
   if self.findContentBrick(x1, x2, y1, y2):
       resdic['info'] = [1.0, self.calArea(x1, x2, y1, y2), \
       self.calArea(x1, x2, y1, y2)]
       return 0
   for i in range(1, self.bricknums + 1):
       max = 0
```

```
across cutting
            if x1 + self.brick_list[i][0] < x2:</pre>
                dic1 = {'info':[], 'size':[], 'nextone':{}, 'nexttwo':{}}
                dic2 = {'info':[], 'size':[], 'nextone':{}, 'nexttwo':{}}
                self.findOptimalSolution(x1, x1 + self.brick_list[i][0], y1, y2, dic1)
                self.findOptimalSolution(x1 + self.brick_list[i][0], x2, y1, y2, dic2)
                # find out a more useful result
                usedarea = dic1['info'][1] + dic2['info'][1]
                if usedarea > resdic['info'][1]:
                    self.updateInfo(usedarea, resdic, self.calArea(x1, x2, y1, y2))
                    resdic['nextone'] = dic1
                    resdic['nexttwo'] = dic2
            111
                rip cutting
            if y1 + self.brick_list[i][1] < y2:</pre>
                dic1 = {'info':[], 'size':[], 'nextone':{}, 'nexttwo':{}}
                dic2 = {'info':[], 'size':[], 'nextone':{}, 'nexttwo':{}}
                self.findOptimalSolution(x1, x2, y1, y1 + self.brick_list[i][1], dic1)
                self.findOptimalSolution(x1, x2, y1 + self.brick_list[i][1], y2, dic2)
                usedarea = dic1['info'][1] + dic2['info'][1]
                if usedarea > resdic['info'][1]:
                    self.updateInfo(usedarea, resdic, self.calArea(x1, x2, y1, y2))
                    resdic['nextone'] = dic1
                    resdic['nexttwo'] = dic2
执行代码:
if __name__ == '__main__':
    #initialize the property of the living example
    raw_material = []
    brick_list = {}
    bricknums = 0
    result = {'info':[], 'size':[], 'nextone':{}, 'nexttwo':{}}
    result_point = []
    brick = Brick(raw_material, bricknums, brick_list, result, result_point)
    brick.inputBrickInfo()
```

```
time_start = time.time()

brick.sortBrickSize()

brick.findOptimalSolution(0, brick.raw_material[0], 0, brick.raw_material[1], brick.result)

brick.getResult(brick.result, 0)

time_end = time.time()

print '找到结果'

print '用时:{0:.3f}s'.format(time_end - time_start)

brick.plotGraph()
```

5. 实验用例以及实验结果

5.1 实验用例

5.1.1 用例一

原材料规格:120, 110

所需要石块的规格:

• 石块一: 33,55

• 石块二: 27,50

• 石块三: 40,60

• 石块四: 30,60

结果详见 5.2.1

5.1.2 用例二

原材料规格:130,140

所需要石块的规格:

• 石块一: 33,44

• 石块二: 44,55

• 石块三: 55,66

• 石块四: 23,56

结果详见 5.2.2

5.1.3 用例三

原材料规格:130,150

所需要石块的规格:

• 石块一: 29,69

• 石块二: 18,34

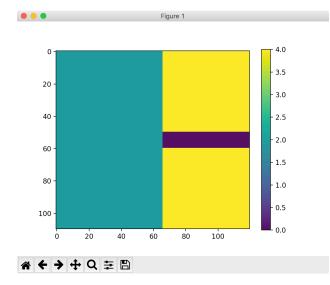
• 石块三: 44,55

• 石块四: 67,45

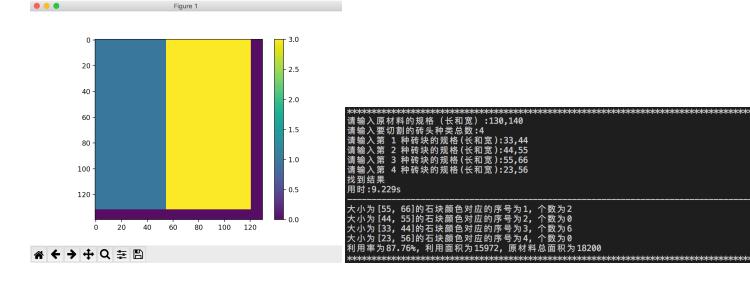
结果详见 5.2.3

5.2 实验结果

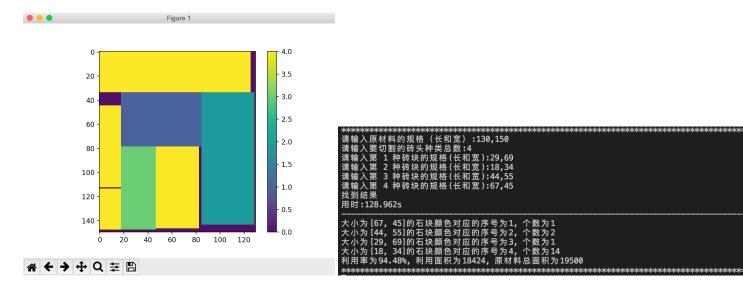
5.2.1 用例一结果



5.2.2 用例二结果



5.2.3 用例三结果



6. 实验总结

6.1 总结

本次算法实验,考验的是递归的运用,但是递归有一个缺点,就是算法复杂度过大,递归也有好处,就是代码量小,几行代码就能搞定,可以说是有利有弊。如果用启发式算法加上递归结束条件,我觉得代码运行时间会大大缩小,不会像用例三一样花费将近 2 分钟。

6.2 扩展

如果石块中有小孔或者其他破损使得不能被切下去,可以增加一个判断条件,如果坐标有经过那个点(小孔),就不要继续往下切。

7. 参考资料

7.1 python 库

- numpy
- matplotlib
- time

7.2 方法

- python 类,字典,列表等
- 递归
- 实例属性