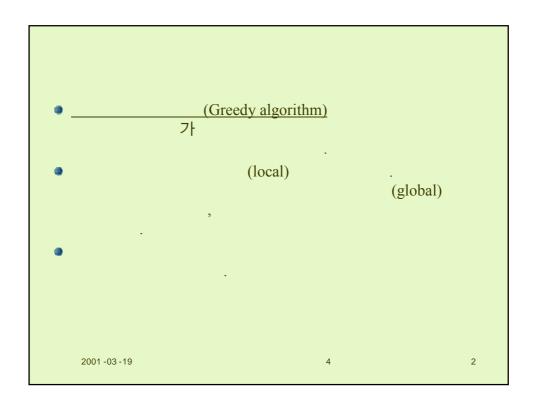


4



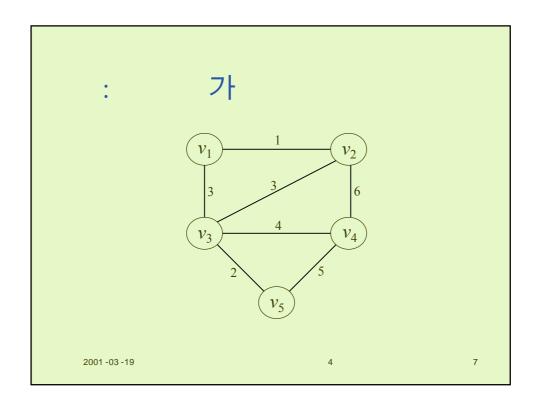
```
1. (selection procedure)
7 (greedy)
(solution set)

2. (feasibility check)

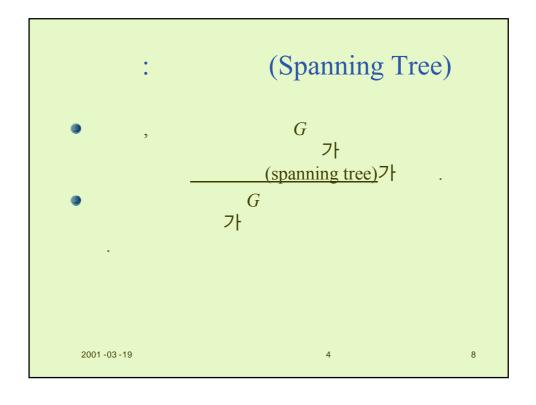
3. (solution check)
```

1999

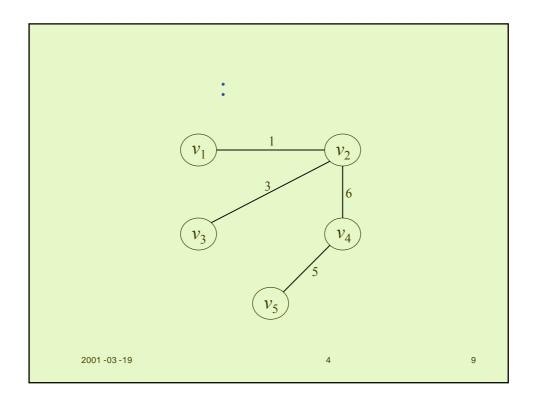
```
    (undirected graph) G = (V,E),
    V (vertex)
    E (edge)
    (path)
    (connected graph) -
    7 (subgraph)
    7 (weighted graph)
    (cycle)
    (cyclic graph), (acyclic graph).
    (tree) - , .
    (rooted tree) - .
    2001-03-19
```

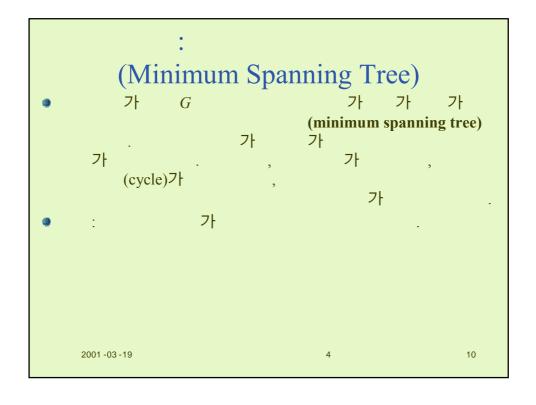


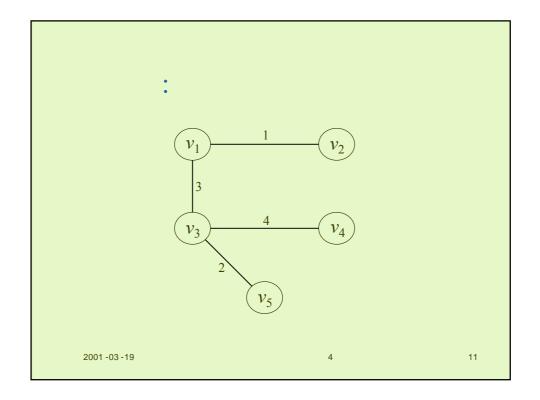
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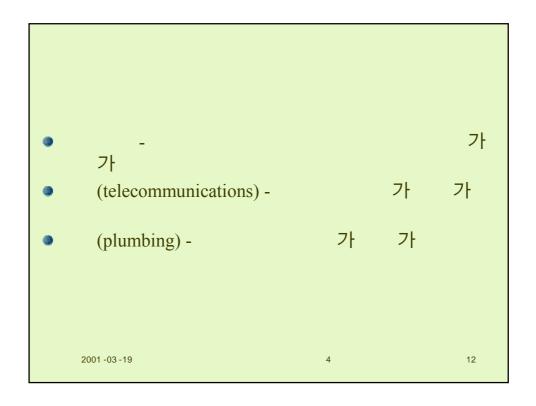
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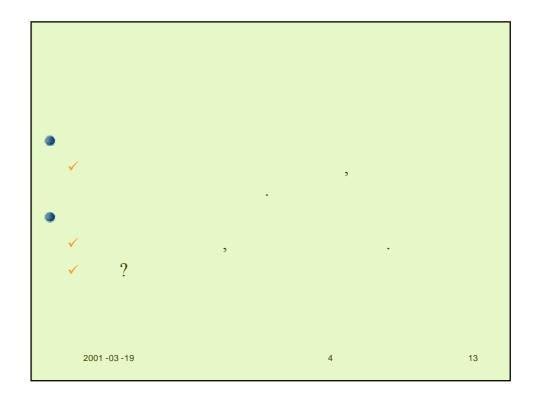




4



, , ,



4

```
G = (V,E)7 + , F ⊆ E
, (V,F)7 + G
: (MST)7 + F
: 1.F := 0;
2.
(a) : F 7 + 7 + 7 + .
(c) : T = (V,F)7 + , T7 + .
: (a) : T = (V,F)7 + .
: (b) : T = (V,F)7 + .
: (c) : T = (V,F)7 + .
: (d) : T = (V,F)7
```

4

```
Prim ( )

W[i][j] = \begin{cases} 7^{\dagger} & v_{i} & v_{j} \\ \infty & v_{i} & v_{j} \\ 0 & i = j \end{cases}
• 7^{\dagger} nearest[1..n] distance[1..n] nearest[i] = Y v_{i} 7^{\dagger} 7^{\dagger} distance[1..n] = v_{i} nearest[i] 7^{\dagger}
```

```
void prim(int n,
 set_of_edges& F) {
                           MST
index i, vnear;
number min;
 edge e;
 index nearest[2..n];
number distance[2..n];
 F = empty_set;
min = "infinite";
for(i=2; i <= n; i++)
 vnear = i;
e = vnear nearest[vnear]
e F 가;
 distance[vnear] = -1;
 for(i=2; i <= n; i++)
 if (W[i][vnear] < distance[i]) { // Y
   distance[i] = W[i][vnear];  // distance[i]
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                                                        17
```

```
Prim

: repeat-
: n
: repeat-
T(n) = 2(n-1)(n-1) \in \Theta(n^2)
```

```
(Optimality Proof)
                                   가
                                              (minimal)
Prim
                              , Prim
  (optimal)
                          G = (V,E)7
      4.1:
        F MST가
        (promising)
           4.1: G = (V,E)
                                , 가
             , F \quad E
                                   V - Y
                    가
                          가가
 F \cup \{e\}
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```

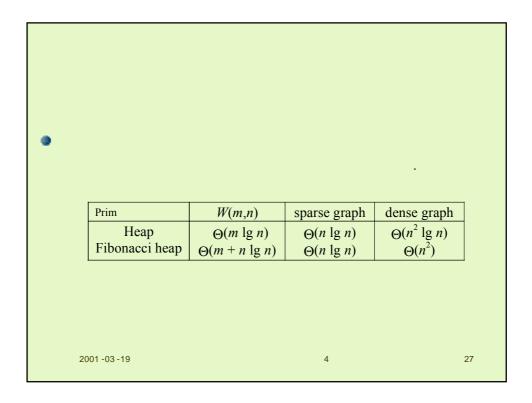
```
(Optimality Proof)
                           F \subseteq F' (V,F')7
 : F가
   (MST)가
                           F'\mathcal{I}
                     F \cup \{e\} \subseteq F'가 F \cup \{e\}
           e \notin F
                     , (V,F')
                                           V - Y
                       e' \in F'가
                    F' \cup \{e\} e'
                                                             V - Y
                                       (weight) 가
                                                         (F
                                                      ,F\cup \{e\}\subseteq
F' \cup \{e\} - \{e'\}가
                    F \cup \{e\}
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                                                              20
```

```
Kruskal
1. F := 0;
2. (disjoint)가
                    V
                       가
                    가
3. E
4.
                                            가
   (a)
     가
   (b)
                                      가
   (d)
                     T = (V,F)7
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```

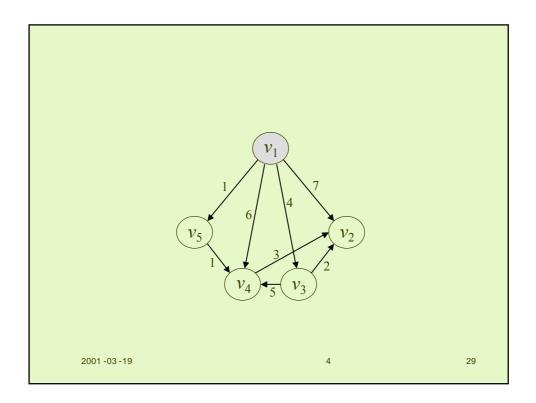
```
Kruskal
                      (disjoint set abstract data type)
index i;
set_pointer p, q;
initial(n): n
             1 n 가
 )
p = find(i): i7
                     가 p
merge(p, q):
                                q
                        가
equal(p, q): p q가
                                true
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                                              23
```

```
Kruskal
                                           m
                                             : \Theta(m \lg m)
2. : m . (disjoint set data structure) . , find, equal, merge 7 \uparrow , m . \Theta(m \mid 2)
                                                       \Theta(m \lg m) .
 3. N (disjoint set) m \ge n - 1 \qquad , \qquad 1 \quad 2 \quad 3
                                                                          : Θ(n)
                                                                               , W(m, n)
=\Theta(m \lg m) \mathcal{I} + \cdots 
  m = \frac{1}{2} \in \Theta(n^2) \mathcal{I} 
         W(m,n) \in \Theta(n^2) \exists \quad ,
W(m,n) \in \Theta(n^2 \lg n^2) = \Theta(2n^2 \lg n) = \Theta(n^2 \lg n)
                   (Optimality Proof)
  • Prim
                                            .( )
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                                                                                          25
```

	Prim Kruskal	$\frac{W(m,n)}{\Theta(n^2)}$ $\Theta(m \lg m) \text{ and } \Theta(n^2 \lg n)$	$\Theta(n^2)$	dense graph $\Theta(n^2)$ $\Theta(n^2 \lg n)$
•	Kiuskai	$\Theta(m \mid g \mid m)$ and $\Theta(n \mid g \mid n)$ $m n-1 \le m \le \frac{n}{2}$		<u>Θ(n lg n)</u>
	2001 -03 -19		4	26



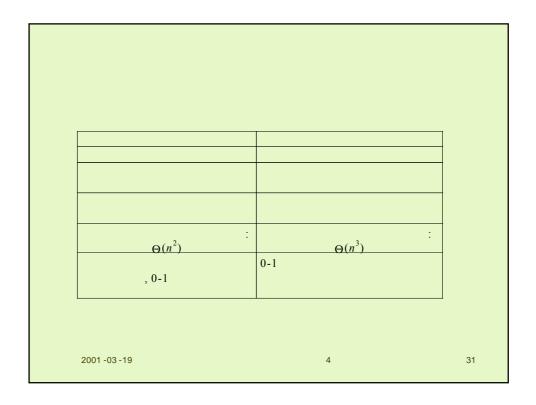
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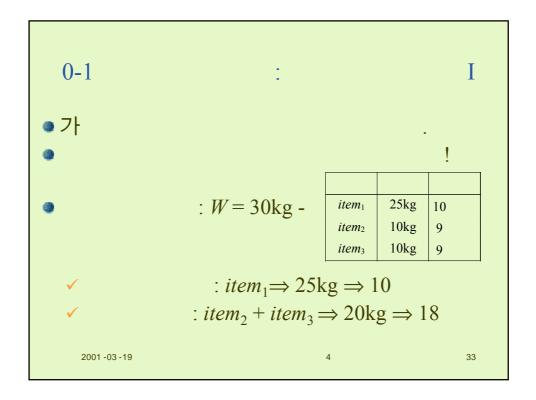
Dijkstra $T(n) \in \Theta(n^2)$. (heap) $\Theta(m \lg n)$, $\Theta(m+n \lg n)$. (Optimality Proof) Prim 2001-03-19 4 30

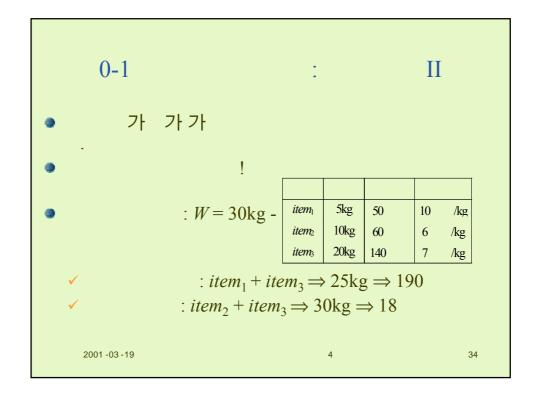
, ,



4

```
0-1
(0-1 \text{ Kanpsack Problem})
: S = \{item_1, item_2, ..., item_n\}
w_i = item_i
p_i = item_i
7 \nmid W =
\sum_{item, \in A} w_i \leq W
\sum_{item, \in A} p_i 7 \nmid 7 \nmid A \subseteq S7 \nmid A
()
\uparrow n
\uparrow n
2^n
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4
32
```





, , ,

```
(The Fractional Knapsack Problem)

• item<sub>1</sub> + item<sub>3</sub> + item<sub>2</sub> * 1/2 \Rightarrow 30kg \Rightarrow 220
• ! ?
```

4

```
0-1

• n \ W = n!

• \Theta(n \times n!)

• \Theta(n \times n!)

• \Theta(2^n)

• P[n][W]

• P[n-1][W-w_n]

1 W \le 0

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• P[n][W]

4 37
```

```
0-1

P[3][30] \qquad 7 \qquad , \qquad 3 \times 30 = 90
P[3][30] = max(P[2][30],140 + P[2][10]) = max(110,140 + 160) = 200
P[2][30] = max(P[1][30],60 + P[1][20]) = max(50,60 + 50) = 110
P[2][10] = max(P[1][10],60 + P[1][0]) = max(50,60 + 0) = 60
P[1][0] = 0
P[1][0] = 50
P[1][20] = 50
P[1][30] = 50
P[1][30] = 50
```

, ,

0-1 $O(\min(2^n, nW))$. $\Theta(2^n)$. (exponential) . - NP 2001 -03 -19 39