

$$\begin{bmatrix} n \\ k \end{bmatrix} = \frac{n!}{k!(n-k)!} \text{ for } 0 \leq k \leq n$$

(binomial coefficient)

$$\begin{bmatrix} n \\ k \end{bmatrix} = \begin{cases} \begin{bmatrix} n-1 \\ k-1 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} n-1 \\ k \end{bmatrix} & \text{if } 0 < k < n \\ 1 & \text{if } k = 0 \text{ or } k = n \end{cases}$$

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:

:

:

:

:

:

```

int bin(int n, int k) {
    if (k == 0 || n == k)
        return 1;
    else
        return bin(n-1, k-1) + bin(n-1, k)
}

```

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1. (recursive property) :
2. B , $B[i][j]$ $\begin{bmatrix} i \\ j \end{bmatrix}$
- ,
- .

$$B[i][j] = \begin{cases} B[i-1][j-1] + B[i-1][j] & \text{if } 0 < j < i \\ 1 & \text{if } j = 0 \text{ or } j = i \end{cases}$$

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2. $\begin{bmatrix} n \\ k \end{bmatrix}$ $B[0][0]$ ∇ $B[n][k]$

	0	1	2	3	4	j	k
0	1						
1	1	1					
2	1	2	1				
3	1	3	3	1			
4	1	4	6	4	1		
i							
n							

$B[i-1, j-1]$ $B[i-1, j]$
 \downarrow
 $B[i, j]$

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```

:
:
: bin,  $\begin{bmatrix} n \\ k \end{bmatrix}$ 
:
int bin2(int n, int k) {
    index i, j;
    int B[0..n][0..k];
    for(i=0; i <= n; i++)
        for(j=0; j <= minimum(i,k); j++)
            if (j==0 || j == i)
                B[i][j] = 1;
            else B[i][j] = B[i-1][j-1] + B[i-1][j];
    return B[n][k];
}

```

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```

: for-j
: n, k

```

$i = 0$	$j = 0$: 1
$i = 1$	$j = 0$: 2
$i = 2$	$j = 0$: 3
.....		
$i = k-1$	$j = 0$: k
$i = k$	$j = 0$: k + 1
$i = k+1$	$j = 0$: k + 1
.....		
$i = n$	$j = 0$: k + 1

```

:

```

$$1+2+3+\dots+k+\overbrace{(k+1)+\dots+(k+1)}^{n-k+1 \text{ times}} = \frac{k(k+1)}{2} + (n-k+1)(k+1)$$

$$= \frac{(2n-k+2)(k+1)}{2} \in \Theta(nk)$$

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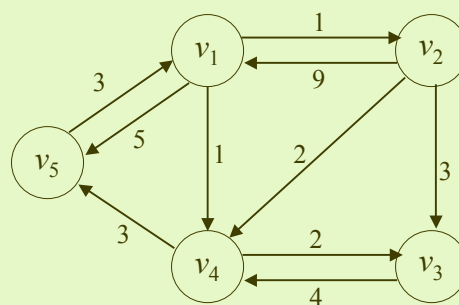
- ✓ (vertex, node), (edge, arc)
- ✓ (directed graph)
- ✓ 가 (weight), 가 (weighted graph)
- ✓ (path), (simple path) –
- ✓ (cycle) –
- ✓ (cyclic graph) vs (acyclic graph)
- ✓ (length)

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가



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(Shortest Path)

- _____ : 가
- _____ : 가 ,
- _____ (optimization problem)
- ✓ 가 (optimal solution)
(optimization problem)
- .

, 가

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- _____ (brute-force algorithm)
- _____ : ,
- ✓ 가 n 가 ,
- ✓ 가 v_i 가 v_j 가 ,
- ✓ 가 v_i 가 $n-2$,
- 가 $n-3$,
- $(n-2)(n-3)\dots 1 = (n-2)!$,
- ✓ ! ,

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(adjacent matrix) : W

가

$$W[i][j] = \begin{cases} \infty & \text{if } v_i \neq v_j \\ 0 & \text{if } i = j \end{cases}$$

가

$D^{(k)}[i][j] = \{v_1, v_2, \dots, v_k\}$: $0 \leq k \leq n$, $D^{(k)}$

가

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✓ W : p.12

✓ D :

$W[i][j]$	1	2	3	4	5	$D[i][j]$	1	2	3	4	5
1	0	1	∞	1	5	1	0	1	3	1	4
2	9	0	3	2	∞	2	8	0	3	2	5
3	∞	∞	0	4	∞	3	10	11	0	4	7
4	∞	∞	2	0	3	4	6	7	2	0	3
5	3	∞	∞	∞	0	5	3	4	6	4	0

, $0 \leq k \leq 5$, $D^{(k)}[2][5]$

• $D^{(0)} = W$, $D^{(n)} = D$

$D^{(0)}$ 가 $D^{(n)}$

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- 1. $D^{(k-1)}$ 가 $D^{(k)}$ (recursive property)

$$D^{(k)}[i][j] = \text{minimum}(\underbrace{D^{(k-1)}[i][j]}_1, \underbrace{D^{(k-1)}[i][k] + D^{(k-1)}[k][j]}_2)$$

1: $\{v_1, v_2, \dots, v_k\}$ v_i v_j 가 v_k

$$: D^{(5)}[1][3] = D^{(4)}[1][3] = 3$$

2: $\{v_1, v_2, \dots, v_k\}$ v_i v_j 가 v_k

$$: D^{(2)}[5][3] = D^{(1)}[5][2] + D^{(1)}[2][3] = 4 + 3 = 7$$

$$: D^{(2)}[5][4]$$

- 2. $k = 1$ n

$$D^{(0)}, D^{(1)}, \dots, D^{(n)}$$

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Floyd I

- : 가
- : 가 , W
- : n . 가 D

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Floyd I

```

• :
void floyd(int n, const number W[][],
           number D[][]) {
    int i, j, k;
    D = W;
    for(k=1; k <= n; k++)
        for(i=1; i <= n; i++)
            for(j=1; j <= n; j++)
                D[i][j] = minimum(D[i][j],
                                   D[i][k]+D[k][j]);
    }
• :
  ✓ : for-j
  ✓ :

```

$$T(n) = n \times n \times n = n^3 \in \Theta(n^3)$$

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Floyd II

• : 가 ,

• : 가 W

• : n . 가 D ,

P . 가

$$P[i][j] = \begin{cases} v_i & v_j \text{ 가} \\ \rightarrow & \text{가} \\ & \rightarrow 0 \end{cases}$$

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Floyd II

```

void floyd2(int n, const number W[][],
            number D[][], index P[][]) {
    index i, j, k;
    for(i=1; i <= n; i++)
        for(j=1; j <= n; j++)
            P[i][j] = 0;
    D = W;
    for(k=1; k<= n; k++)
        for(i=1; i <= n; i++)
            for(j=1; j<=n; j++)
                if (D[i][k] + D[k][j] < D[i][j]) {
                    P[i][j] = k;
                    D[i][j] = D[i][k] + D[k][j];
                }
}

```

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Floyd II

가 D P .

$P[i][j]$	1	2	3	4	5
1	0	0	4	0	4
2	5	0	0	0	4
3	5	5	0	0	4
4	5	5	0	0	0
5	0	1	4	1	0

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```

• :
• :
void path(index q,r) {
    if (P[q][r] != 0) {
        path(q,P[q][r]);
        count << " v" << P[q][r];
        path(P[q][r],r);
    }
}
P 가 path(5,3)
path(5,3) = 4
    path(5,4) = 1
        path(5,1) = 0
            v1
                path(1,4) = 0
                    v4
                        path(4,3) = 0
                            : v1 v4.
                                , v5 v3 가 v5, v1, v4, v3, .

```

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(optimal)
(recursive property)

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가

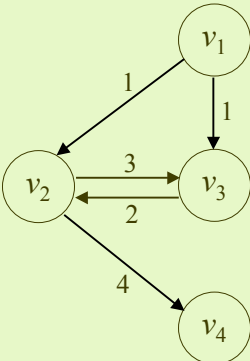
(the principle of optimality)

가 : , v_k v_i v_j 가 , v_i v_k 가

v_k v_j 가

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(Longest Path)



v_1 v_4 $[v_1, v_3, v_2, v_4]$ 가
 v_3 , $[v_1, v_3]$ v_1
 $[v_1, v_2, v_3]$.
 path), (cycle) (simple

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(Matrix-chain Multiplication)

- $i \times j$ $j \times k$ $i \times j$
- , 가
- :
- ✓ $A_1 \times A_2 \times A_3$,
- ✓ A_1 10×100 ,
- ✓ A_2 100×5 ,
- ✓ A_3 5×50 .
- ✓ $A_1 \times A_2$, 7,500
- ✓ $A_2 \times A_3$, 75,000
- ✓ , 가 가

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- : 가 , 가
- 가
- : (exponential-time)
- : (A_1, A_2, \dots, A_n) 가 t_n
- A_1 t_{n-1} 가 가 , A_2, \dots, A_n
- A_n t_{n-1} 가 가 , A_1, \dots, A_{n-1}
- , $t_n \geq t_{n-1} + t_{n-1} = 2 t_{n-1}$ $t_2 = 1$.
- $t_n \geq 2t_{n-1} \geq 2^2 t_{n-2} \geq \dots \geq 2^{n-2} t_2 = 2^{n-2} = \Theta(2^n)$

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- k $P[i][j]$ $M[i][j]$
- P : $P[2][5] = 4$ $(A_2 A_3 A_4) A_5$

$P[i][j]$	1	2	3	4	5	6
1		1	1	1	1	1
2			2	3	4	5
3				3	4	5
4					4	5
5						5

$(A_1(((A_2 A_3) A_4) A_5) A_6))$.
가?

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(Minimum Multiplication)

- n
- n , $d[1..n] \times d[i]$ i
- $minmult$;
 P , $P[i][j]$ i j 가

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(Minimum Multiplication)

```

•      :
int minmult(int n, const int d[], index P[][]) {
    index i, j, k, diagonal;
    int M[1..n, 1..n];
    for(i=1; i <= n; i++)
        M[i][j] = 0;
    for(diagonal = 1; diagonal <= n-1; diagonal++)
        for(i=1; i <= n-diagonal; i++) {
            j = i + diagonal;
            M[i][j] = minimum(M[i][k]+M[k+1][j]+
                               d[i-1]*d[k]*d[j]);
                               where i <= k <= j-1
            P[i][j] = k
        }
    return M[1][n];
}

```

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• : k (instruction),

• : n

• : $j = i + diagonal$,

✓ $k-$ $=$
 $(j-1) - i + 1 = i + diagonal - 1 - i + 1 = diagonal$

✓ for- $i-$ $= n - diagonal$

✓

$$\sum_{diagonal=1}^{n-1} [(n - diagonal) \times diagonal] = \frac{n(n-1)(n+1)}{6} \in \Theta(n^3)$$

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- $: n$
- $: n \quad P.$
- $:$
- $:$

```

void order(index i, index j) {
    if (i == j) cout << "A" << i;
    else {
        k = P[i][j];
        cout << "(";
        order(i, k);
        order(k+1, j);
        cout << ")";
    }
}

```

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- $order(i, j) : A_i \times \dots \times A_j$
가 가

- $: T(n) \in \Theta(n).$?

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- Yao(1982) - $\Theta(n^2)$
- Hu and Shing(1982, 1984) - $\Theta(n \lg n)$