

Structuri de date și algoritmi

Backtracking

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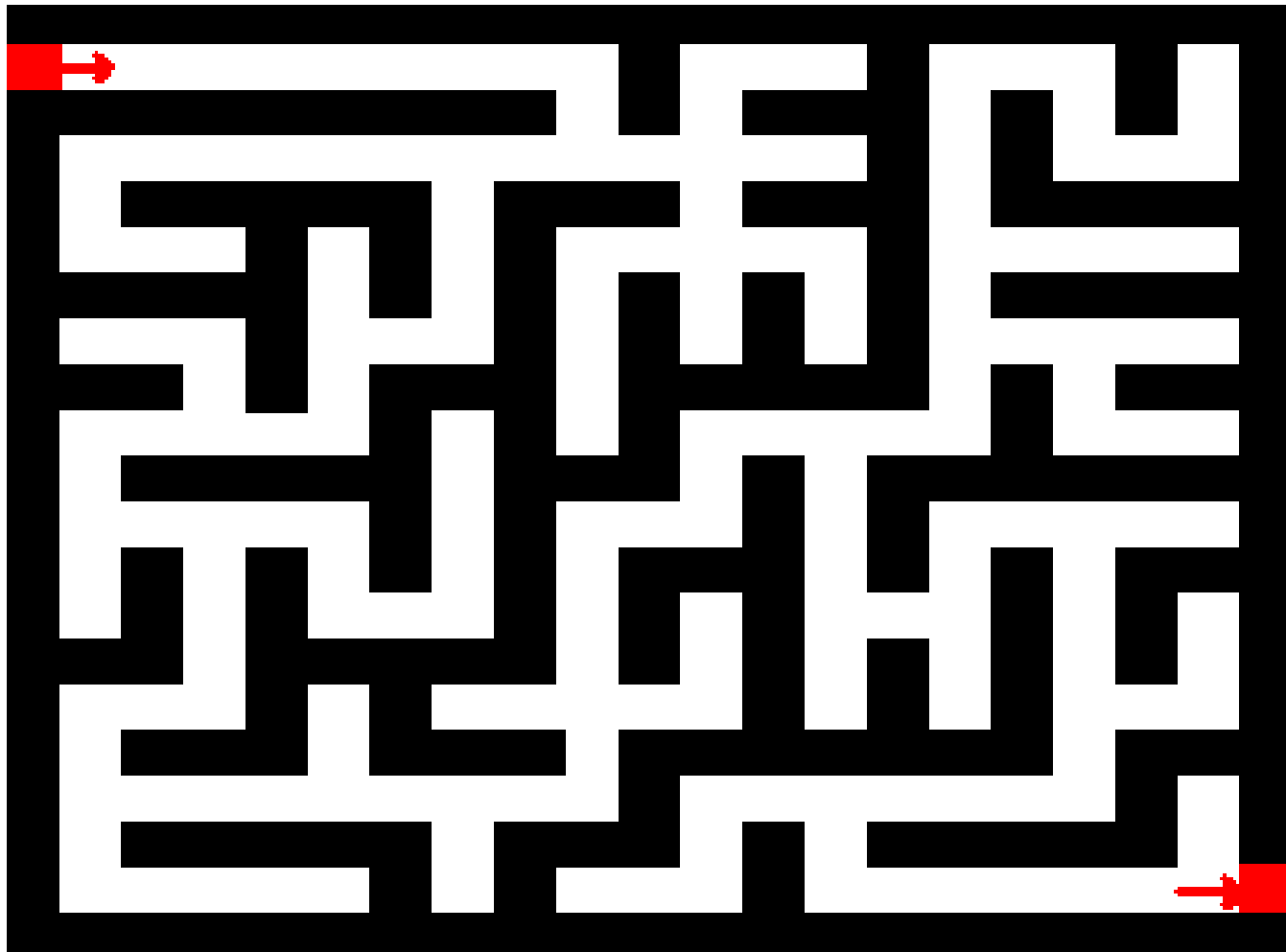


PER ASPERA AD ASTRA





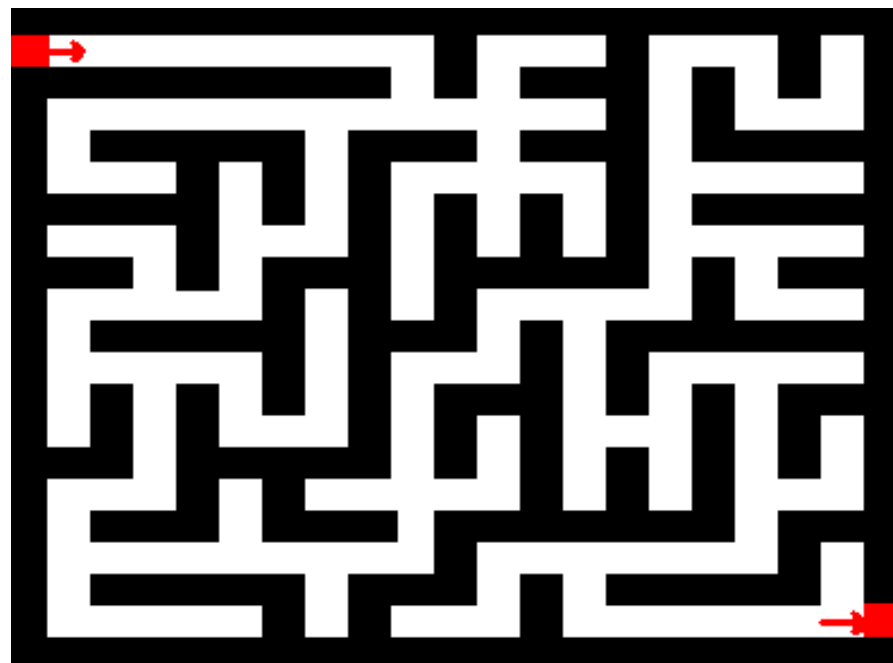
Rezolvarea unui labirint





Rezolvarea unui labirint

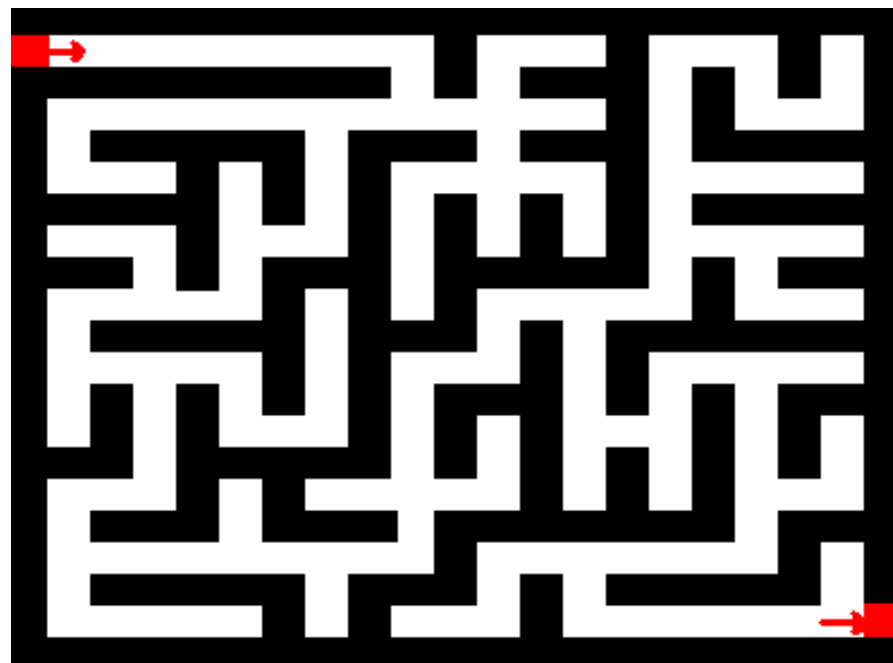
- Din orice poziție avem maxim 4 mutări:
 - SUS
 - JOS
 - STÂNGA
 - DREAPTA





Rezolvarea unui labirint

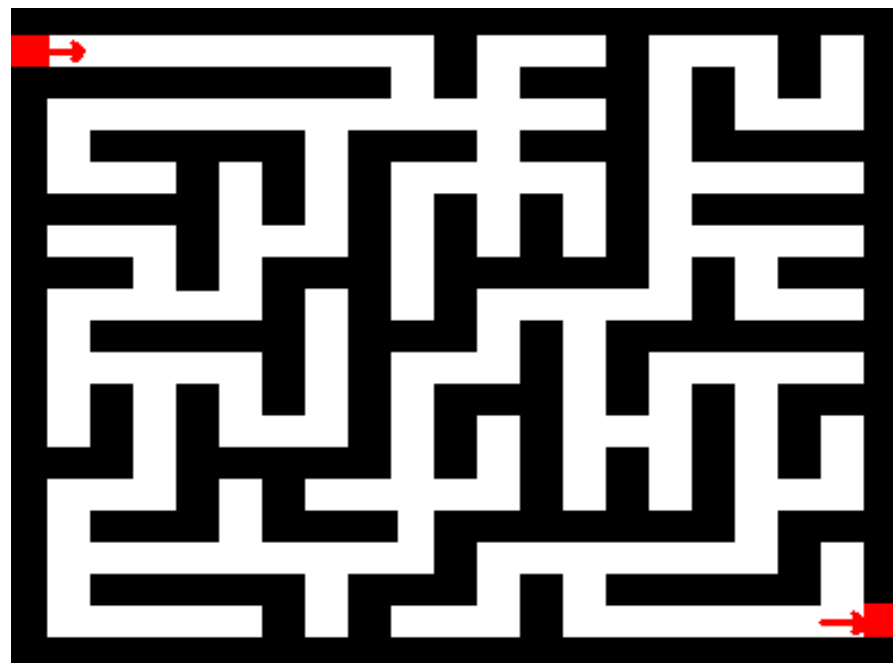
- Unele mutări evident nu pot fi făcute. Nu putem intra într-un zid.
- Nu dorim să trecem printr-o celulă de 2 ori.

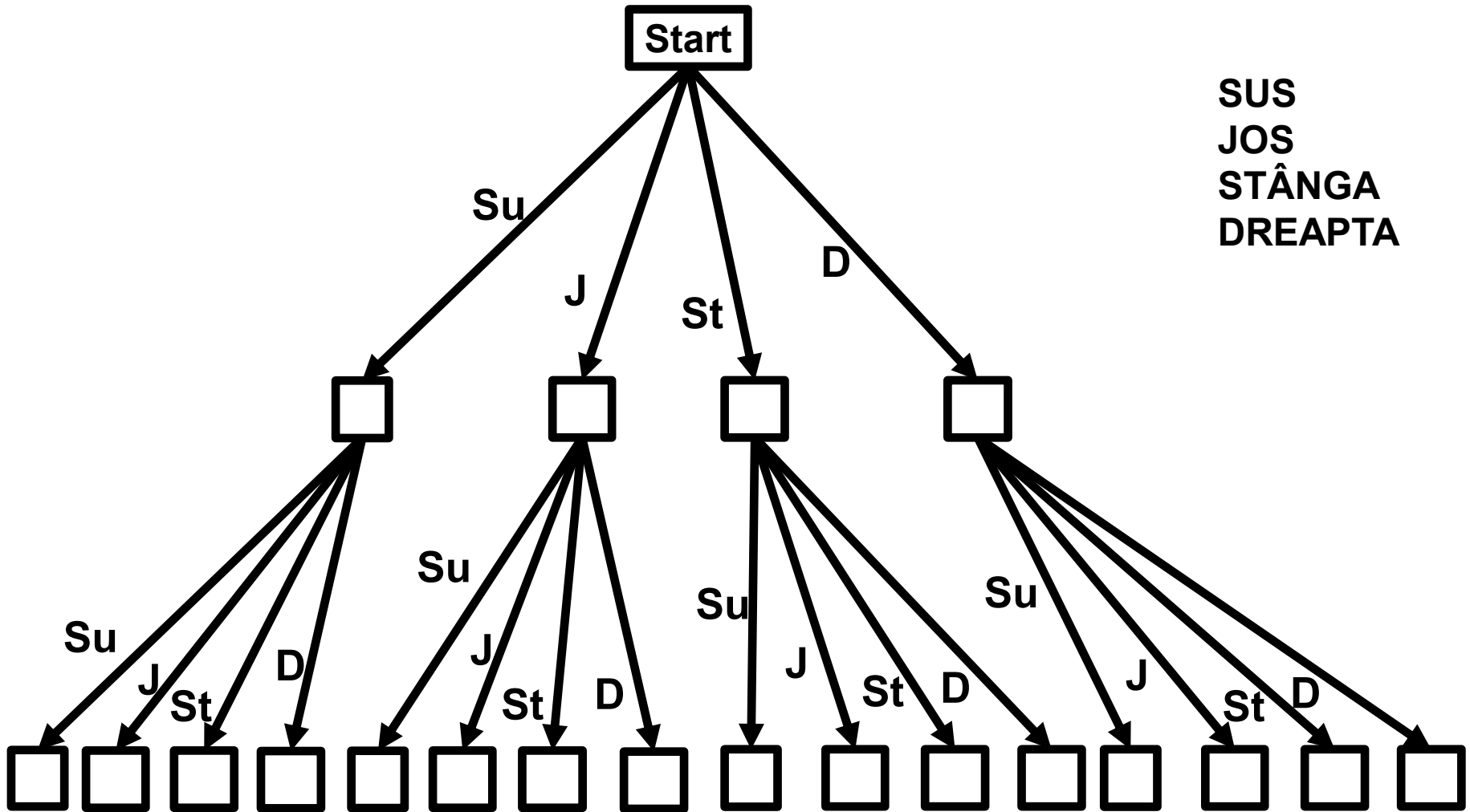




Rezolvarea unui labirint

- La fiecare pas putem lua maxim 4 decizii.
 - Oricare ar fi decizia repetăm procesul până nu mai avem posibilitate de mișcare sau am ajuns la sfârșit.
-
- Dacă reprezentăm toate deciziile avem un arbore.





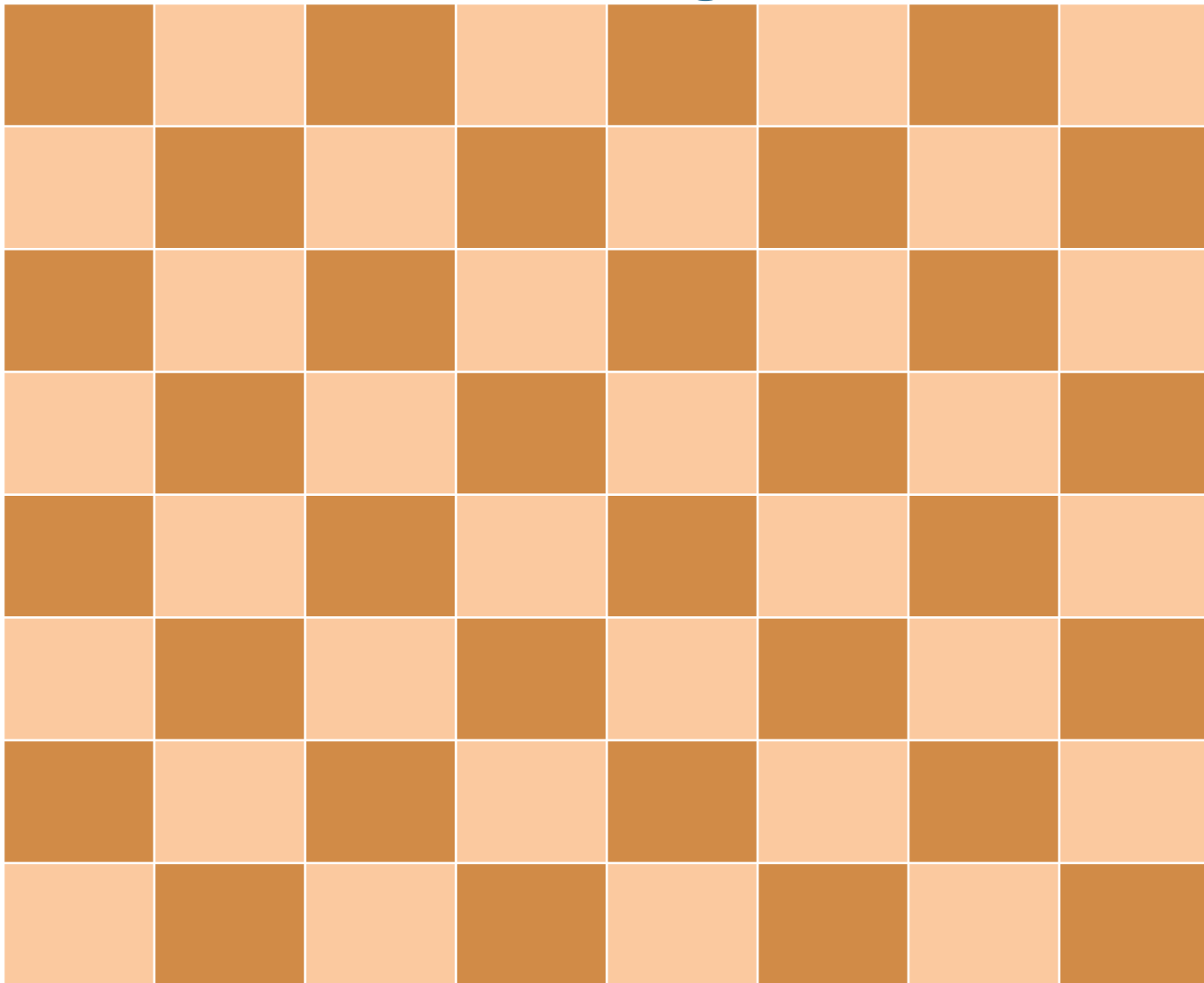




Cristian Chilipirea

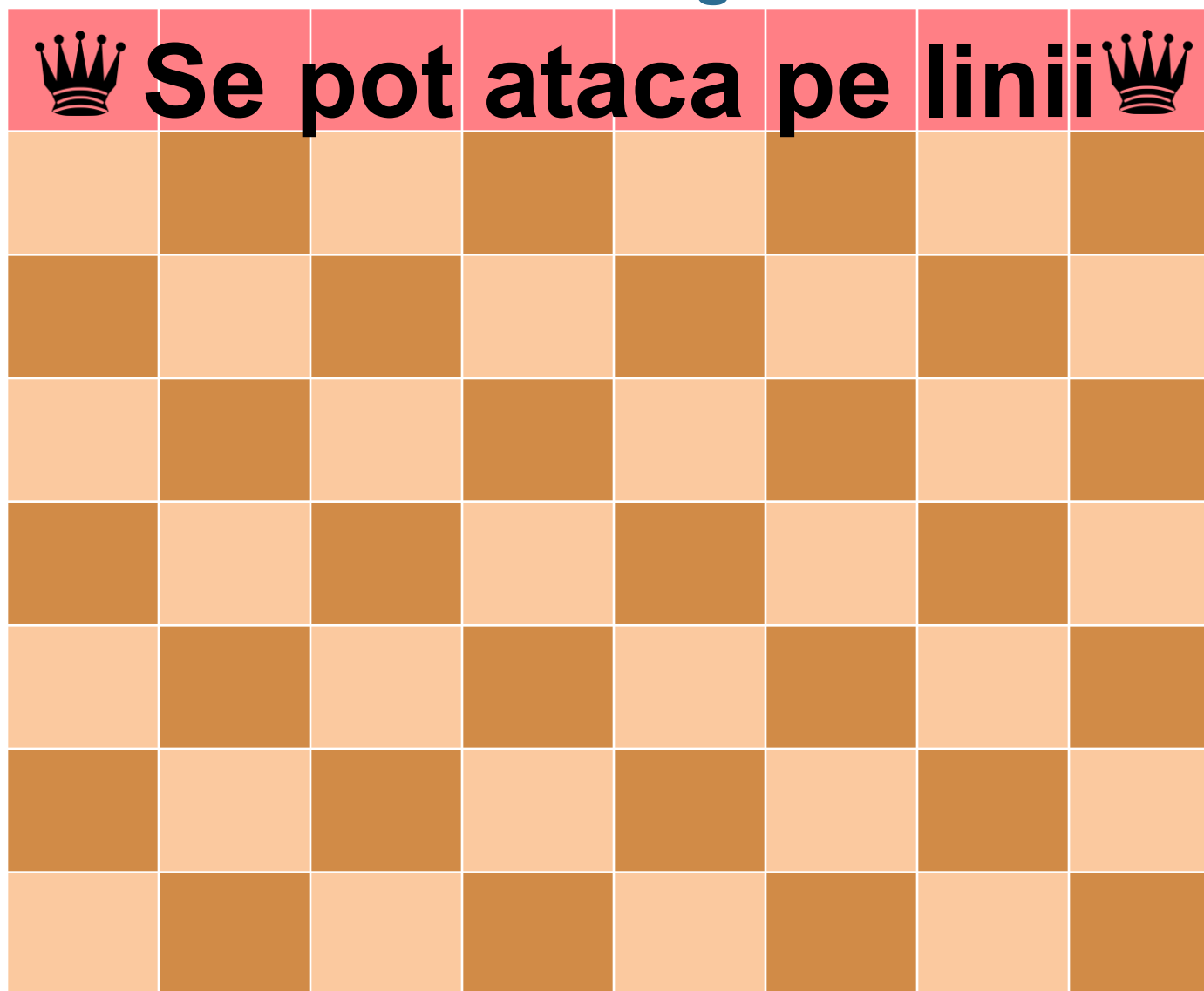


Problema reginelor



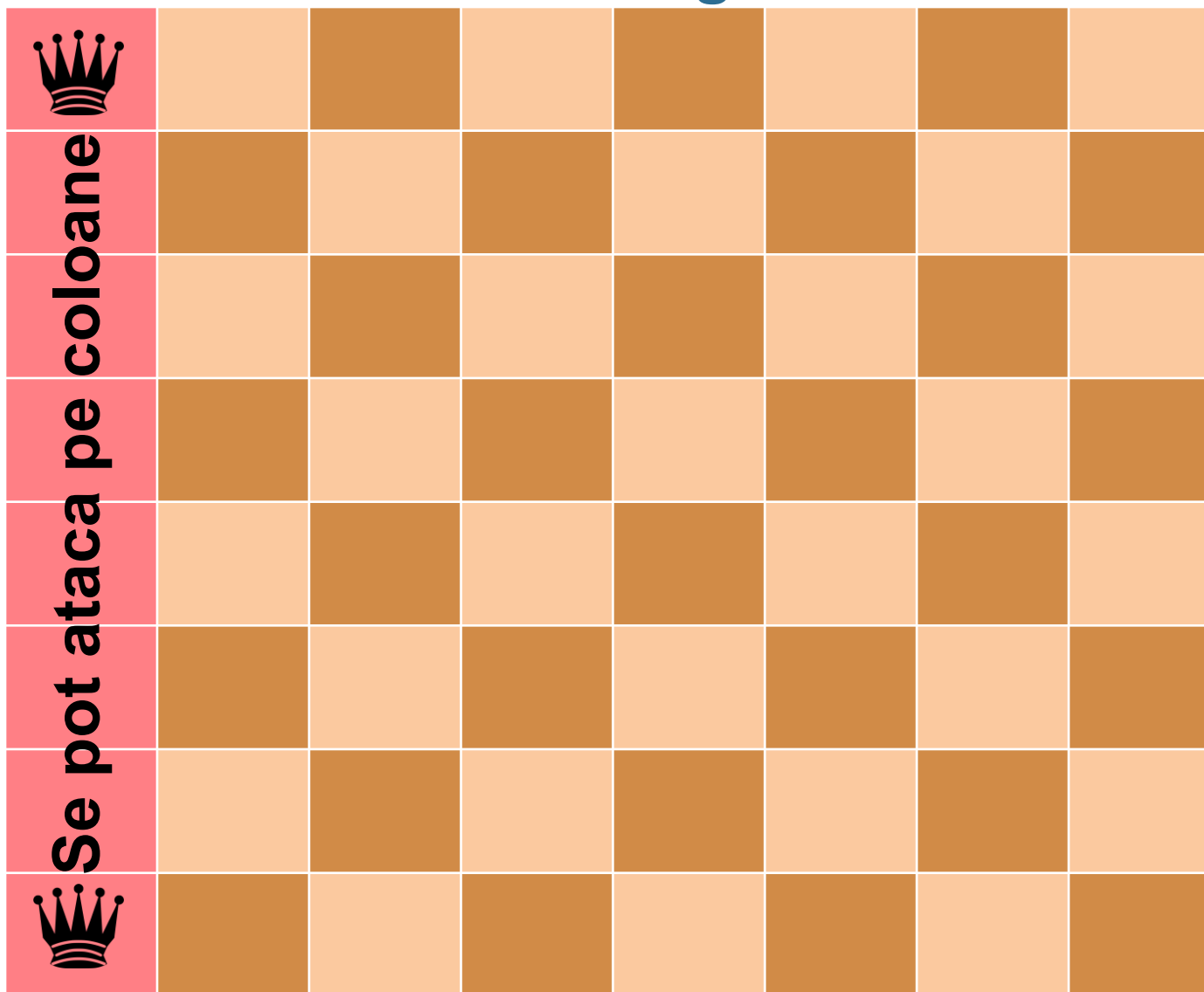


Problema reginelor



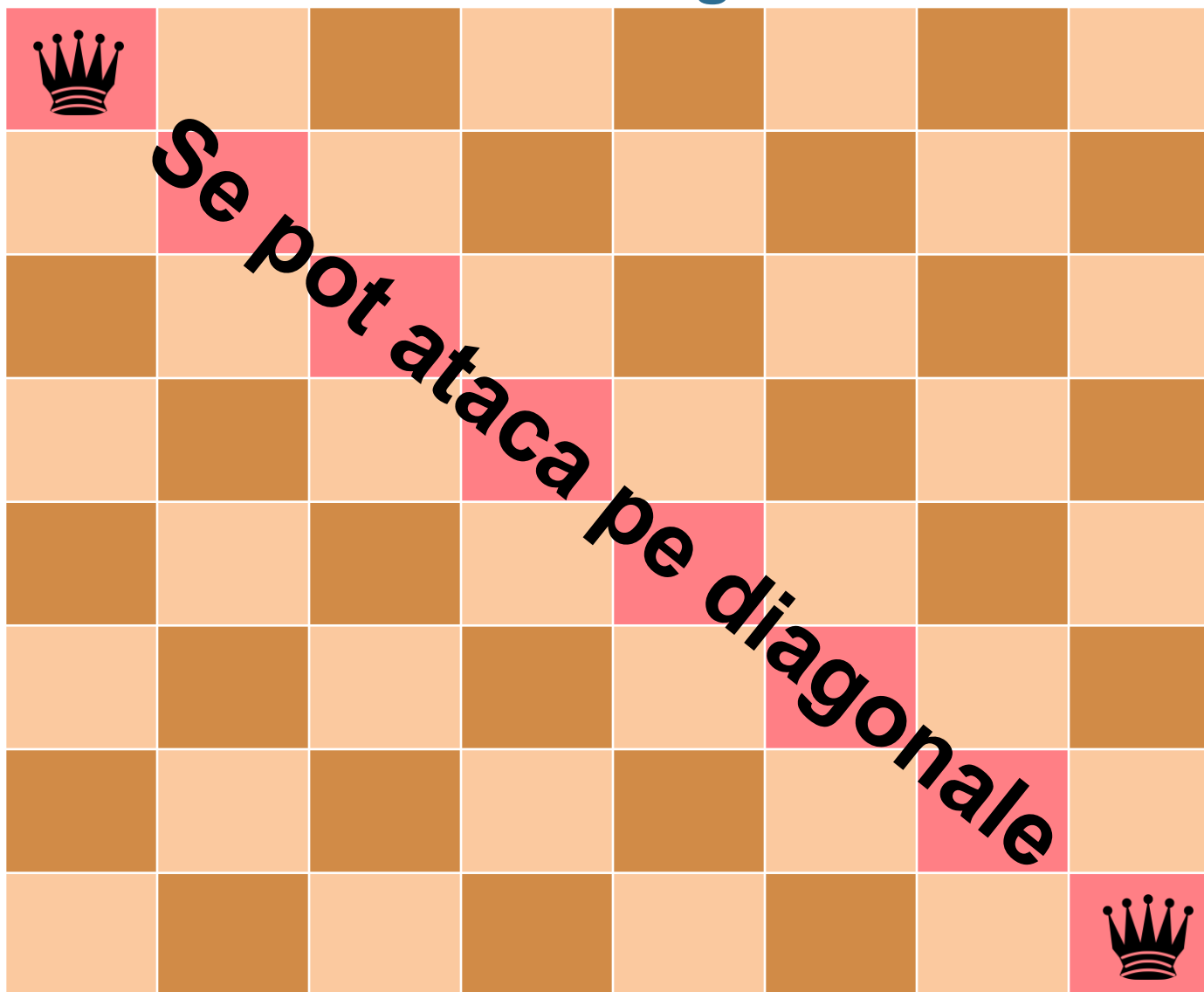


Problema reginelor



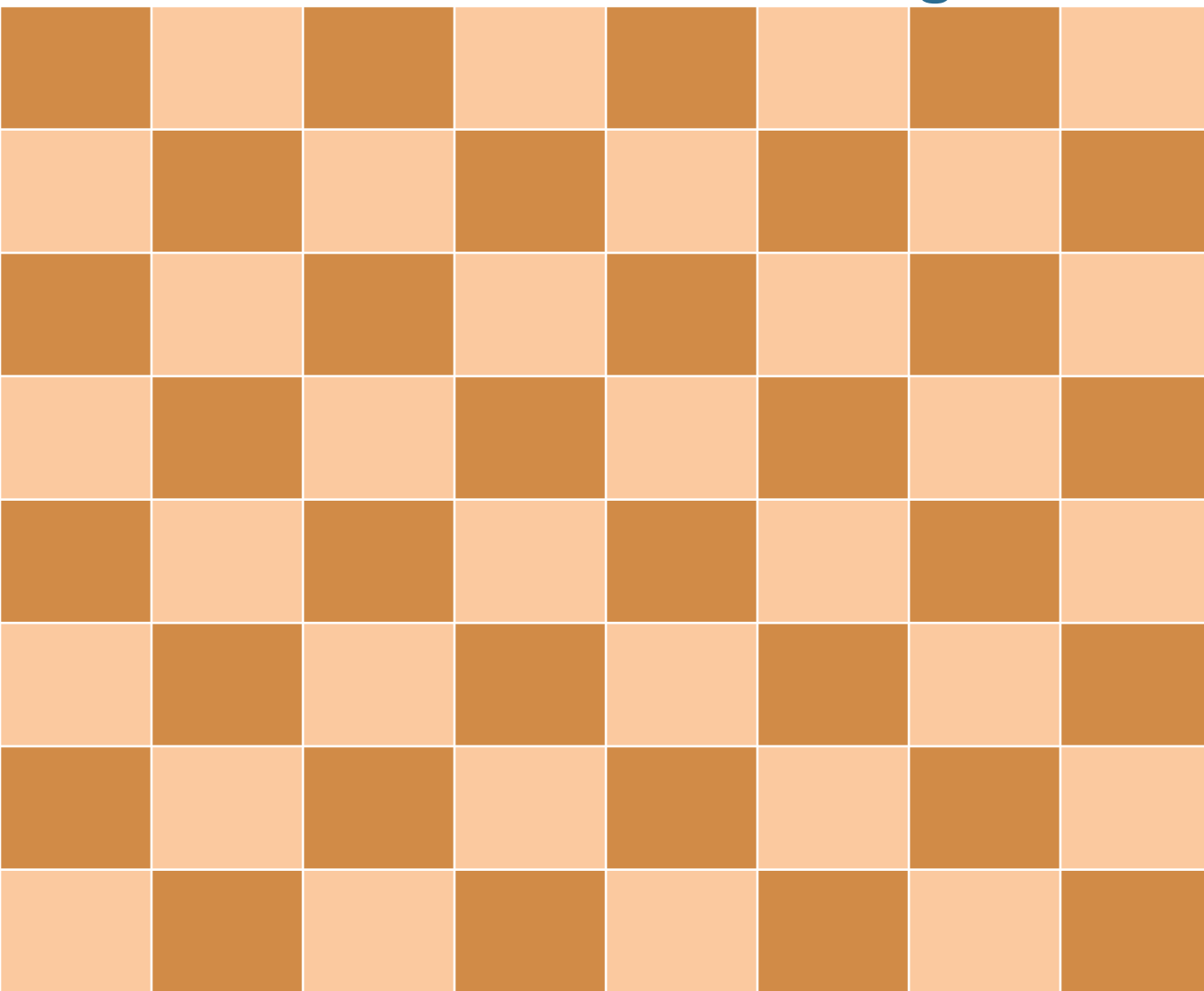


Problema reginelor





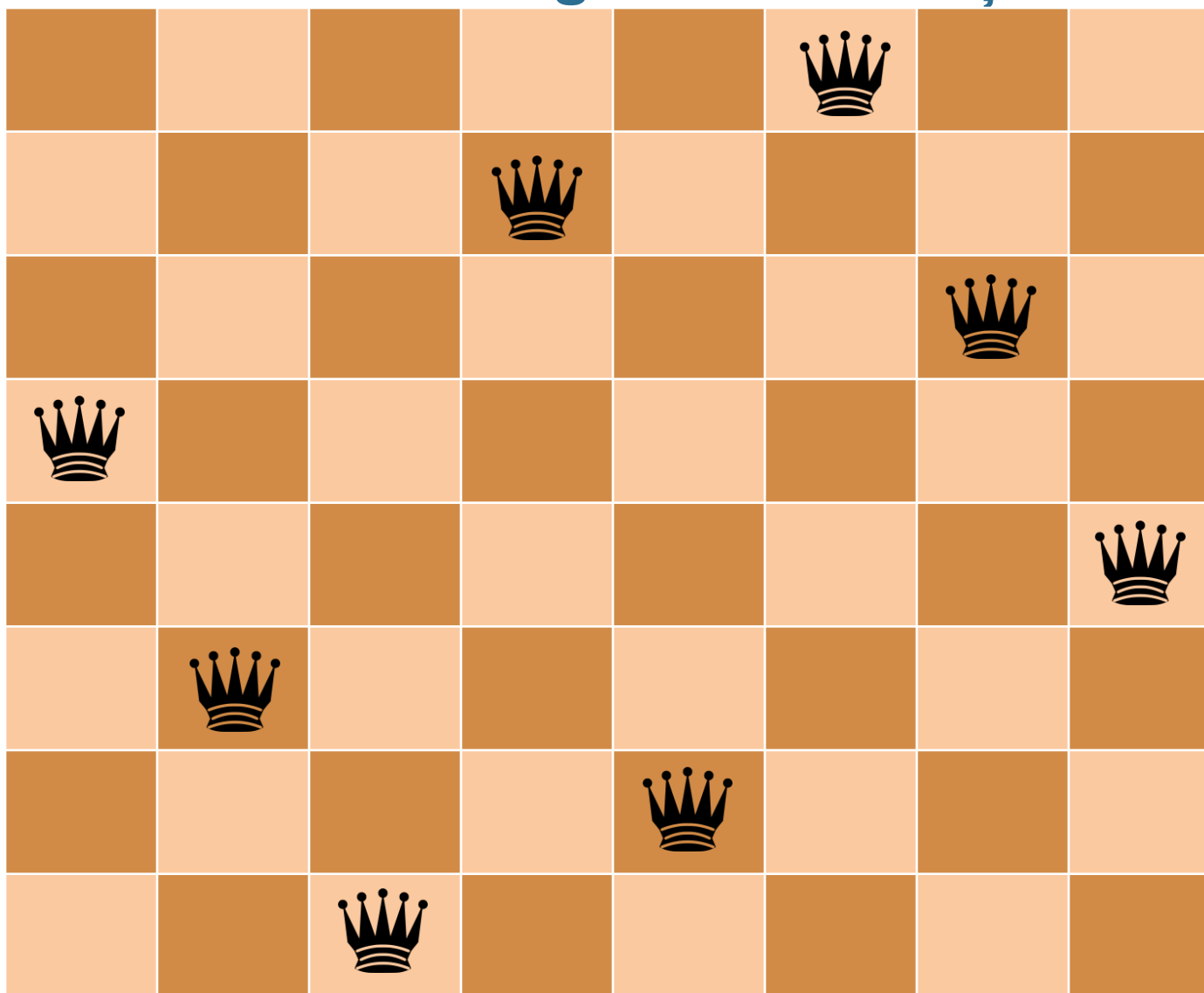
Problema reginelor



**Vrem să
așezăm 8
regine
care NU
se pot
ataca**

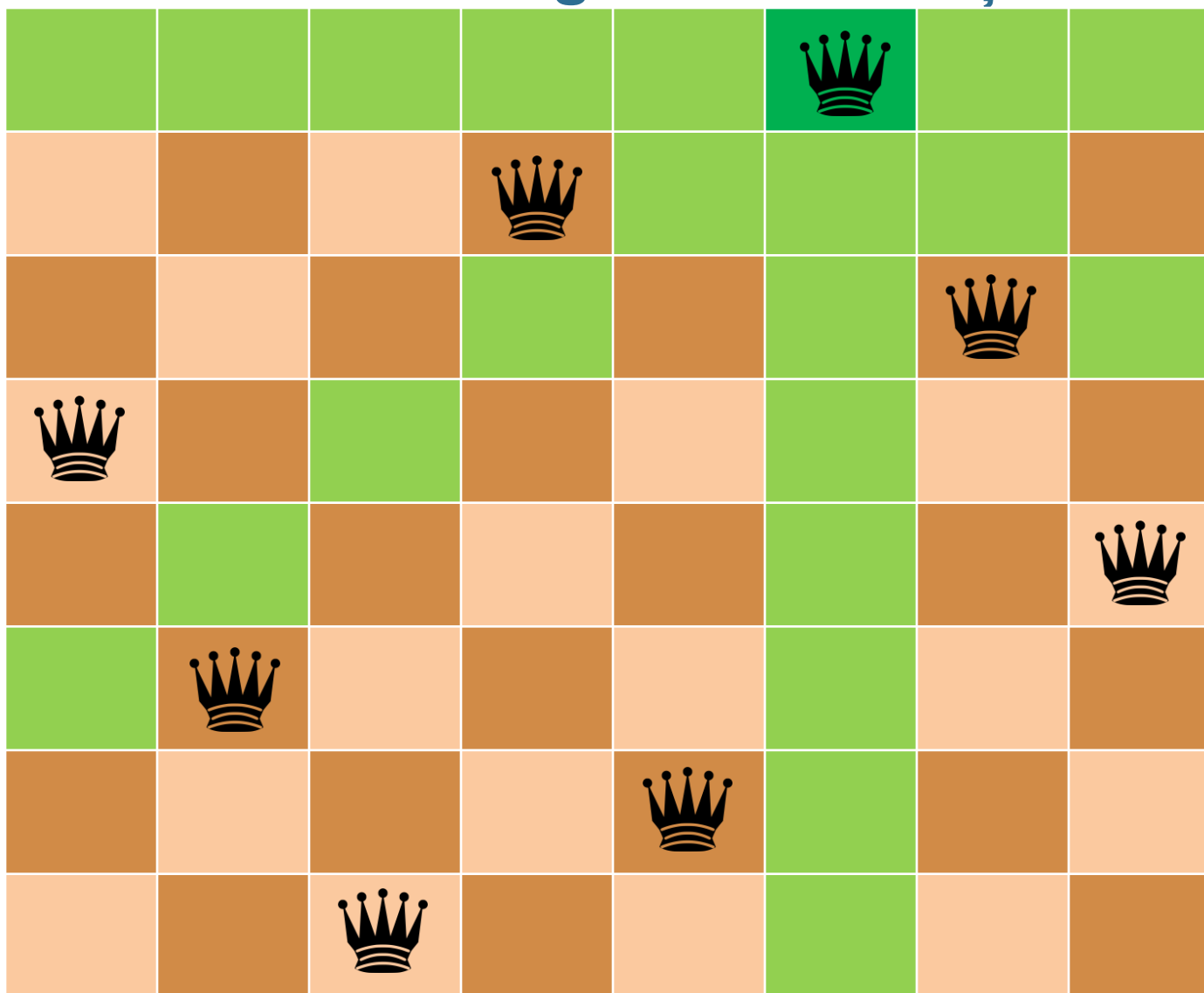


Problema reginelor – soluție



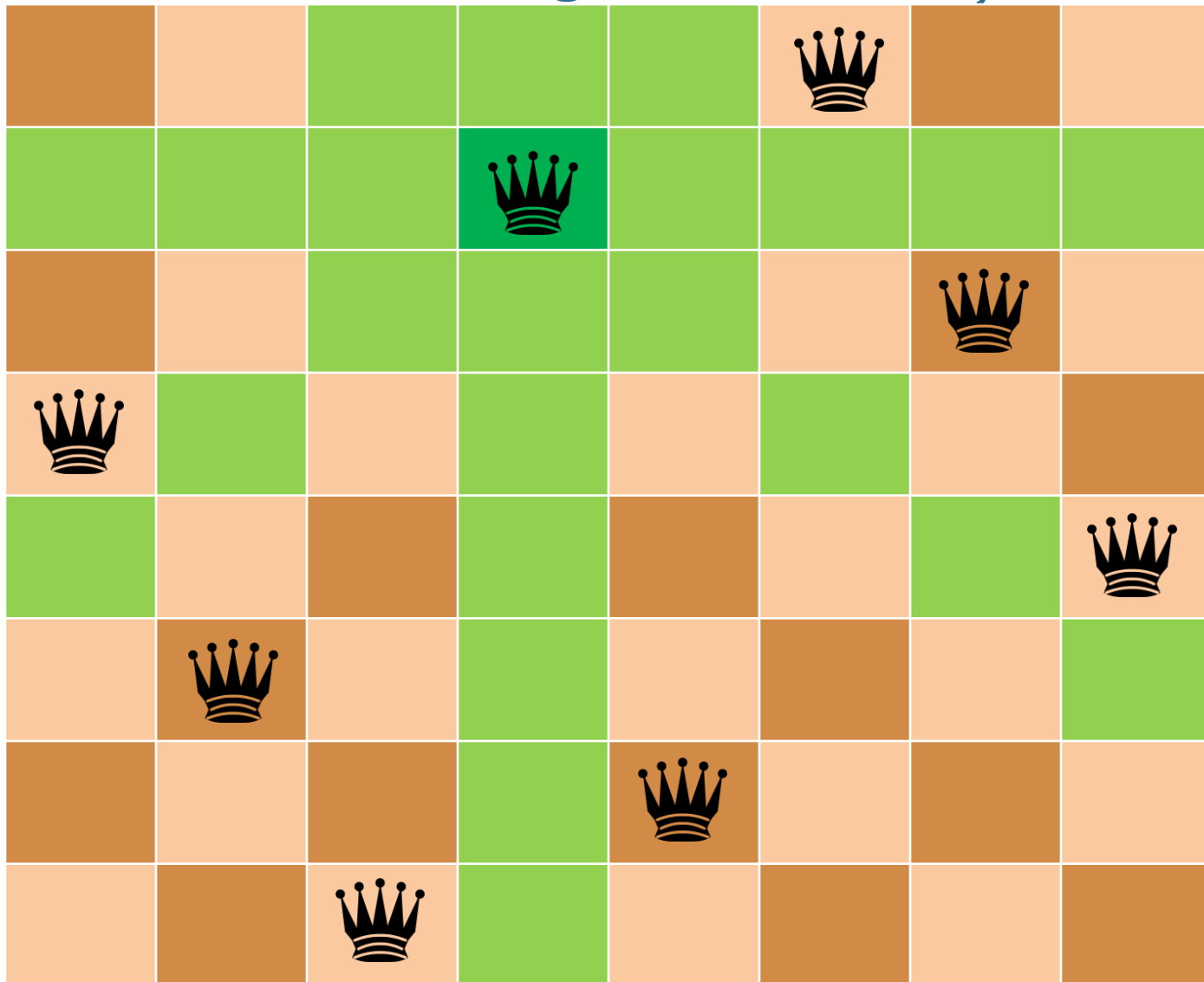


Problema reginelor – soluție



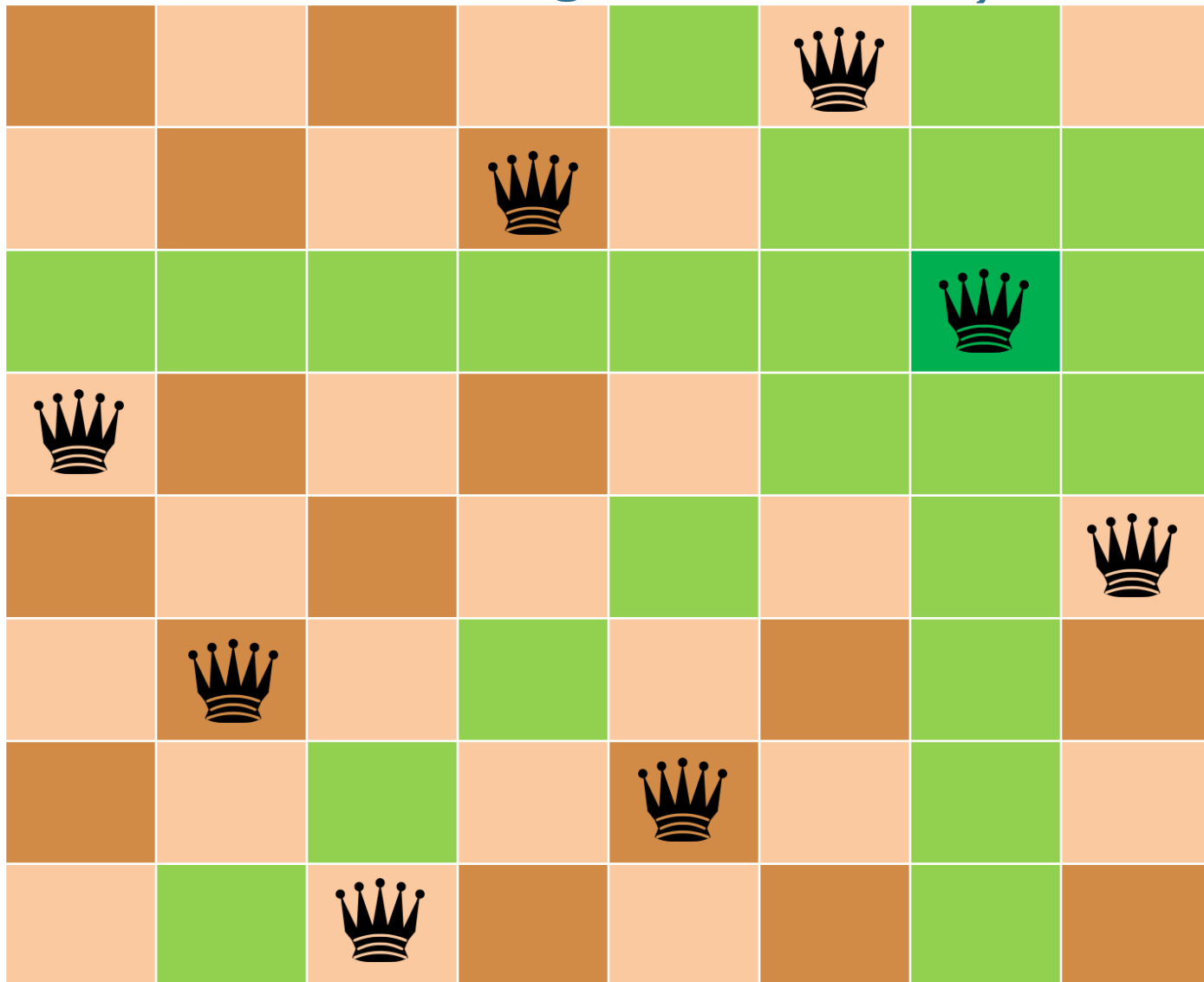


Problema reginelor – soluție



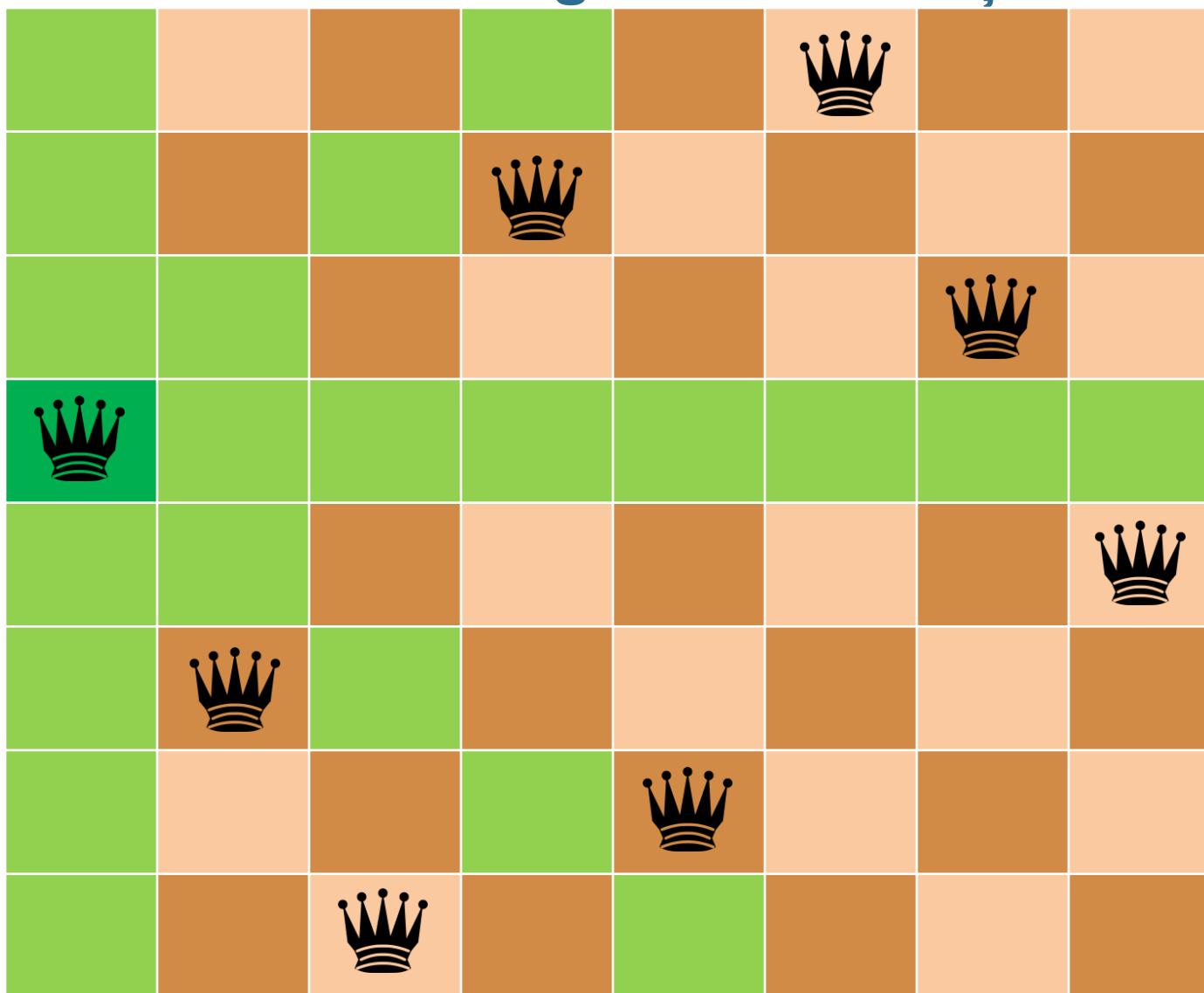


Problema reginelor – soluție



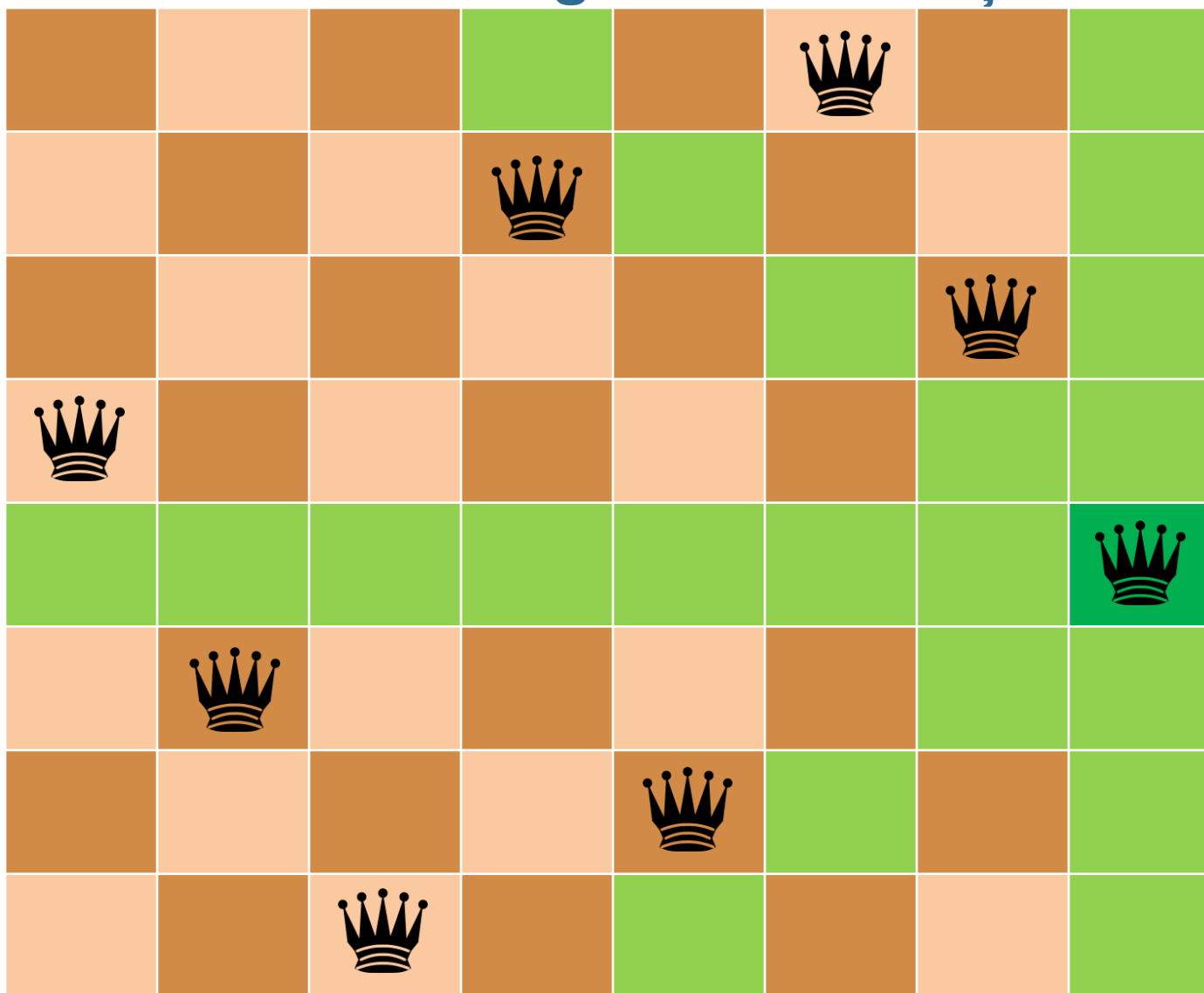


Problema reginelor – soluție



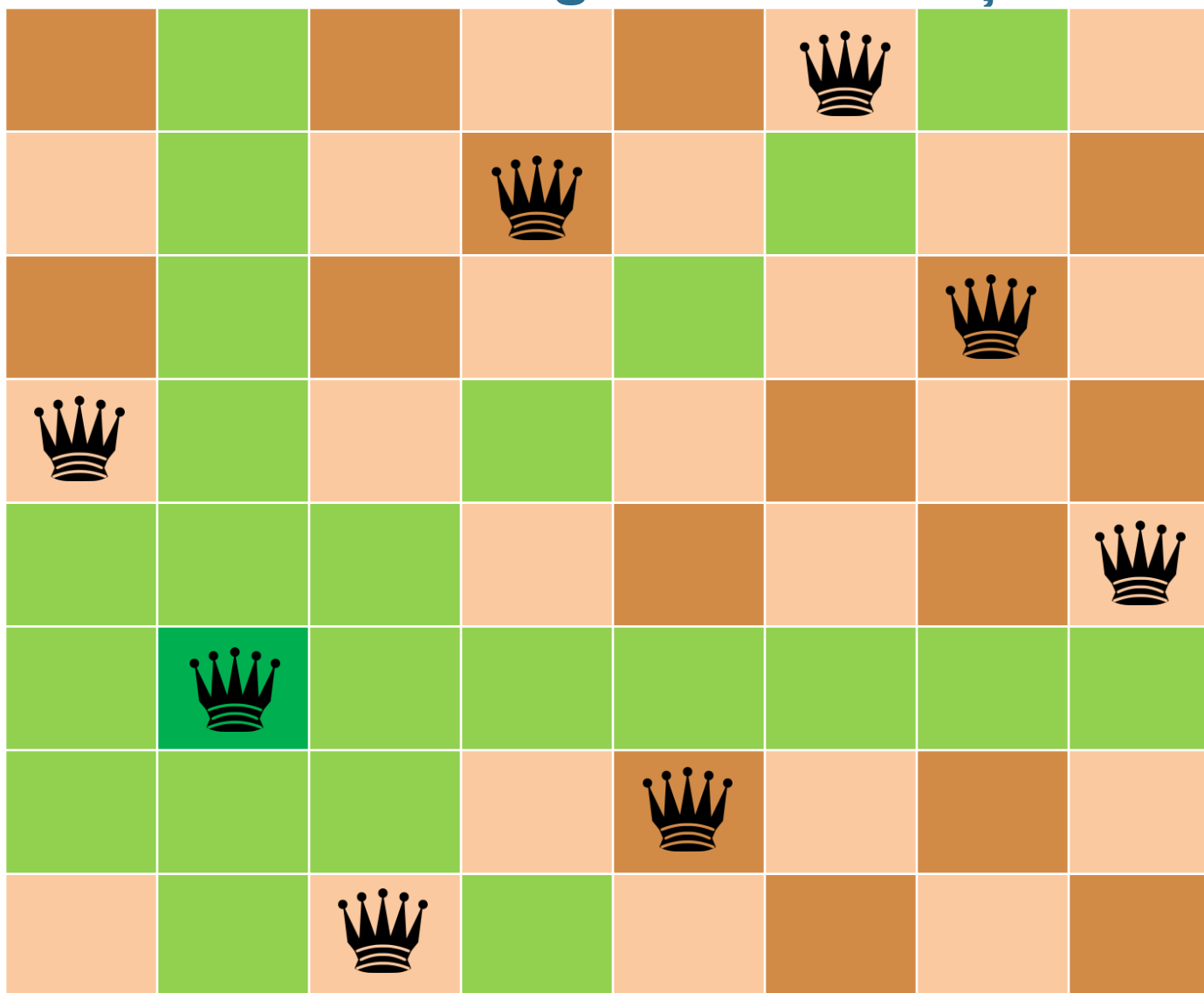


Problema reginelor – soluție



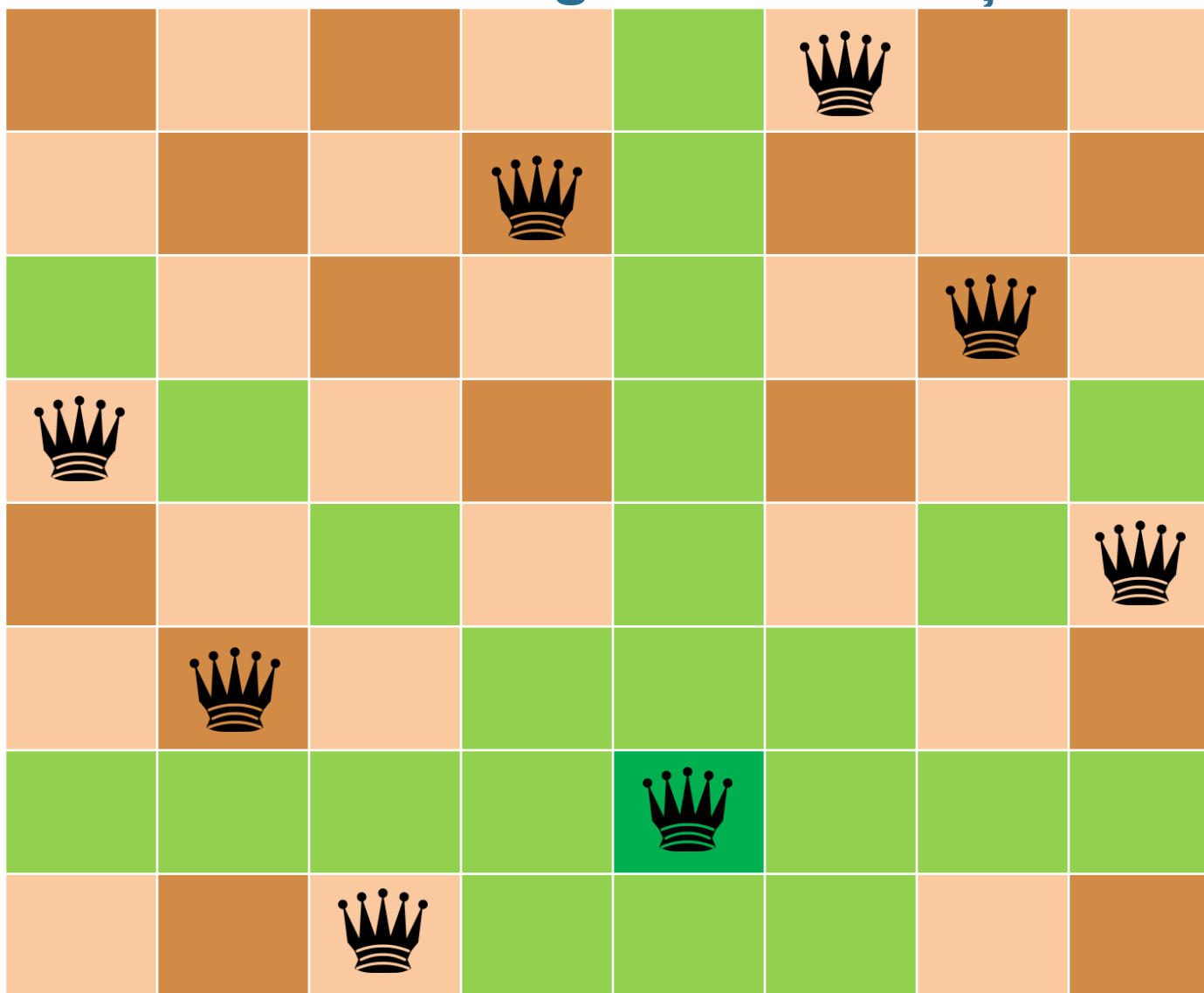


Problema reginelor – soluție



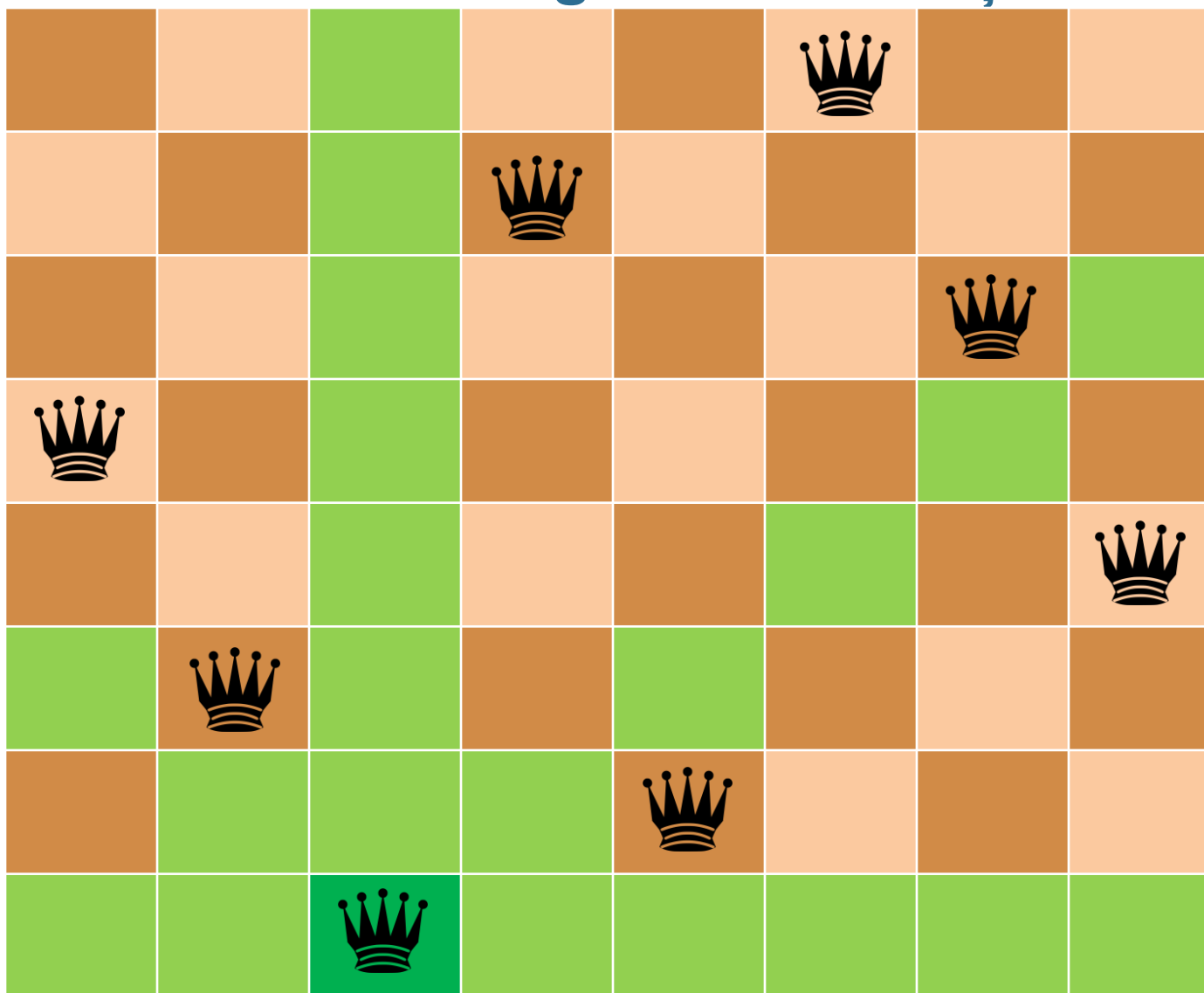


Problema reginelor – soluție



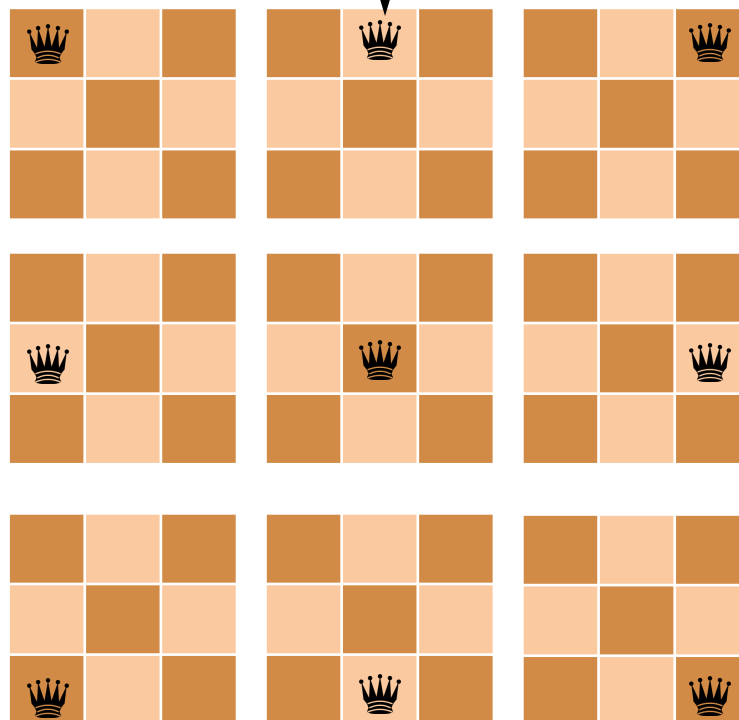
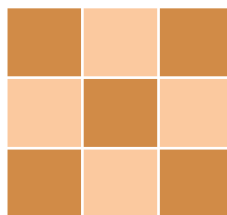


Problema reginelor – soluție



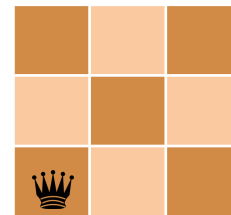
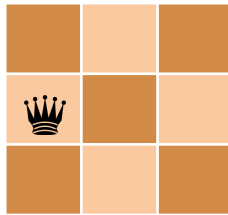
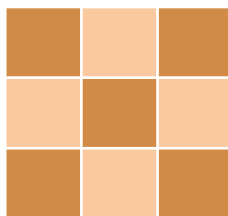
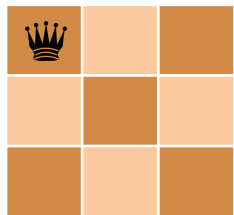


Problema reginelor





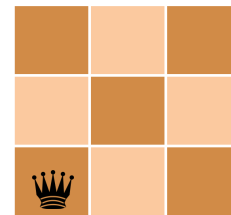
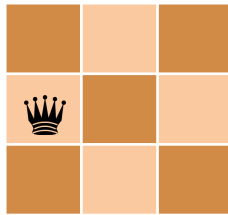
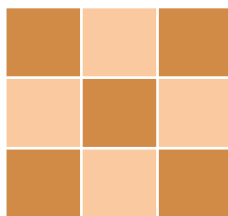
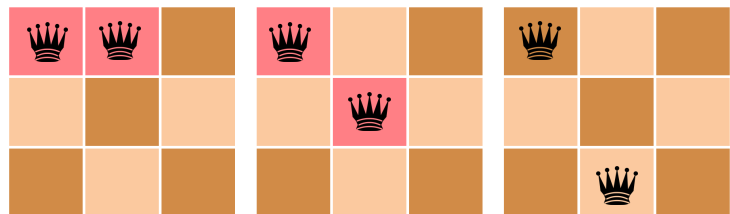
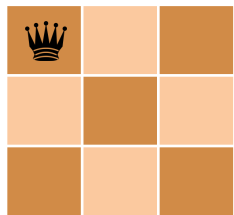
Problema reginelor



Simplificare: Știm că putem avea maxim o regină pe coloană și atâtea regine cât coloane. Putem astfel să completăm reginele coloană cu coloană.

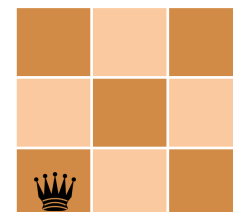
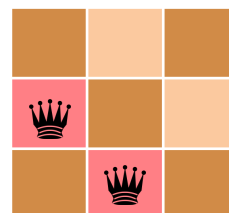
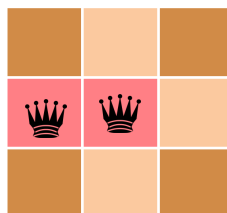
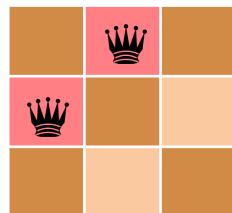
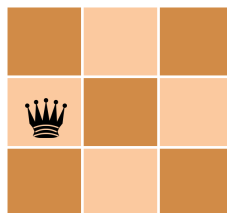
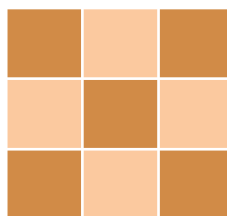
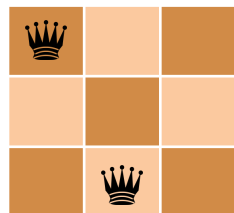
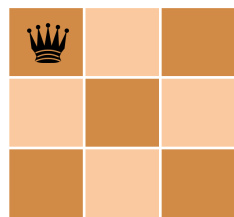


Problema reginelor



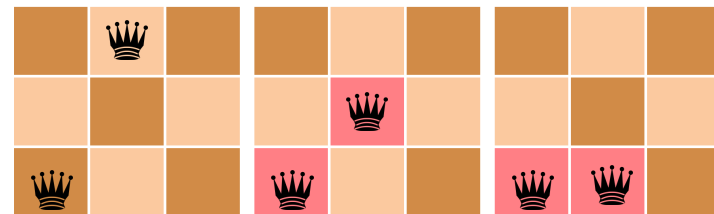
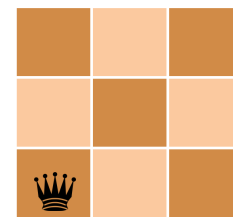
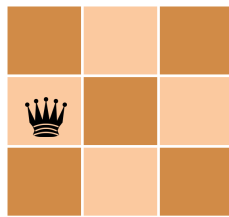
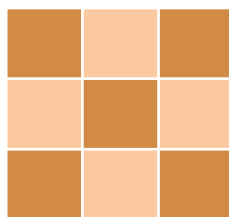
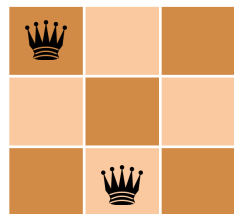
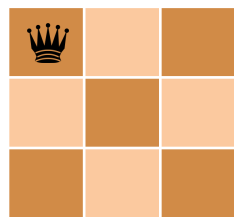


Problema reginelor



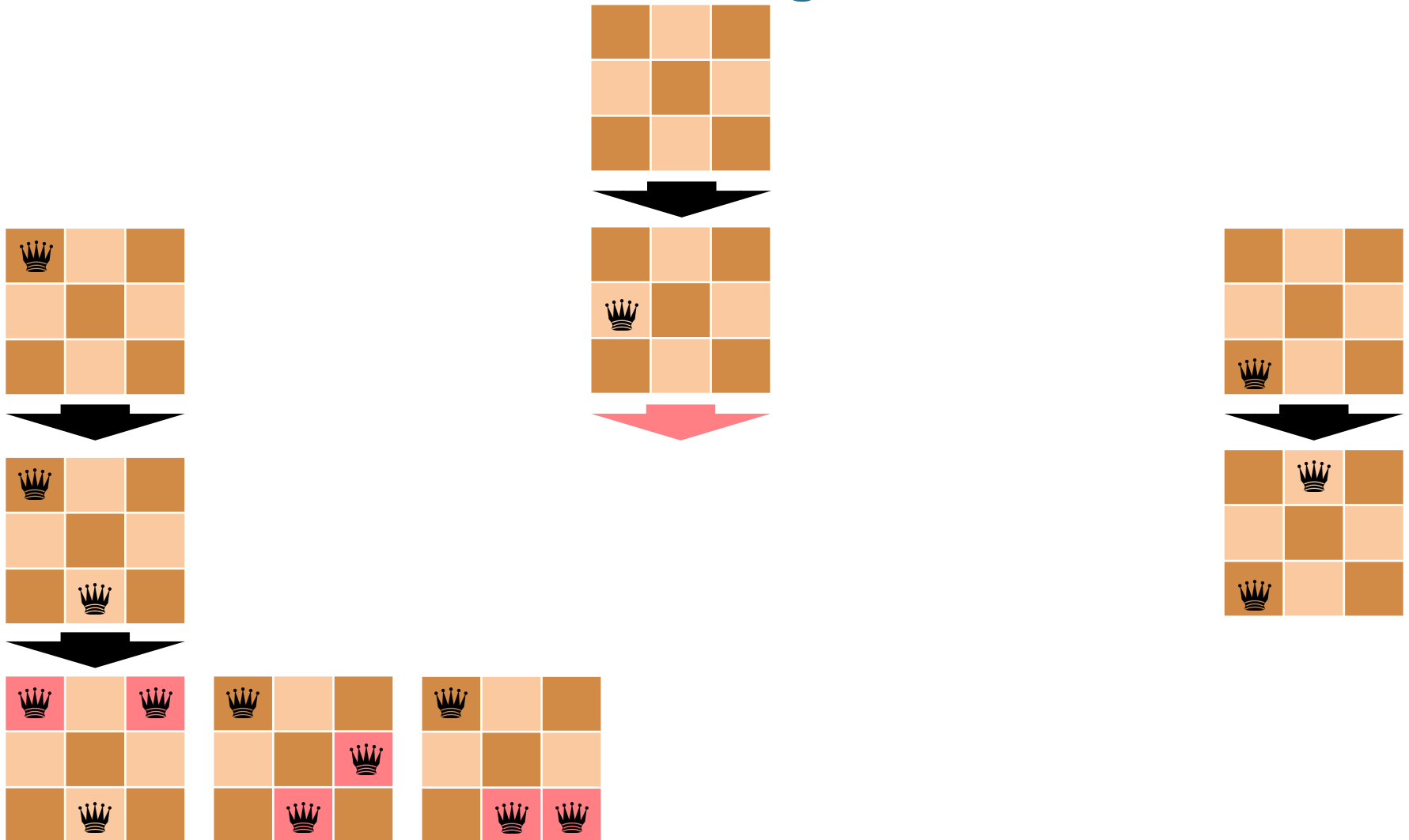


Problema reginelor



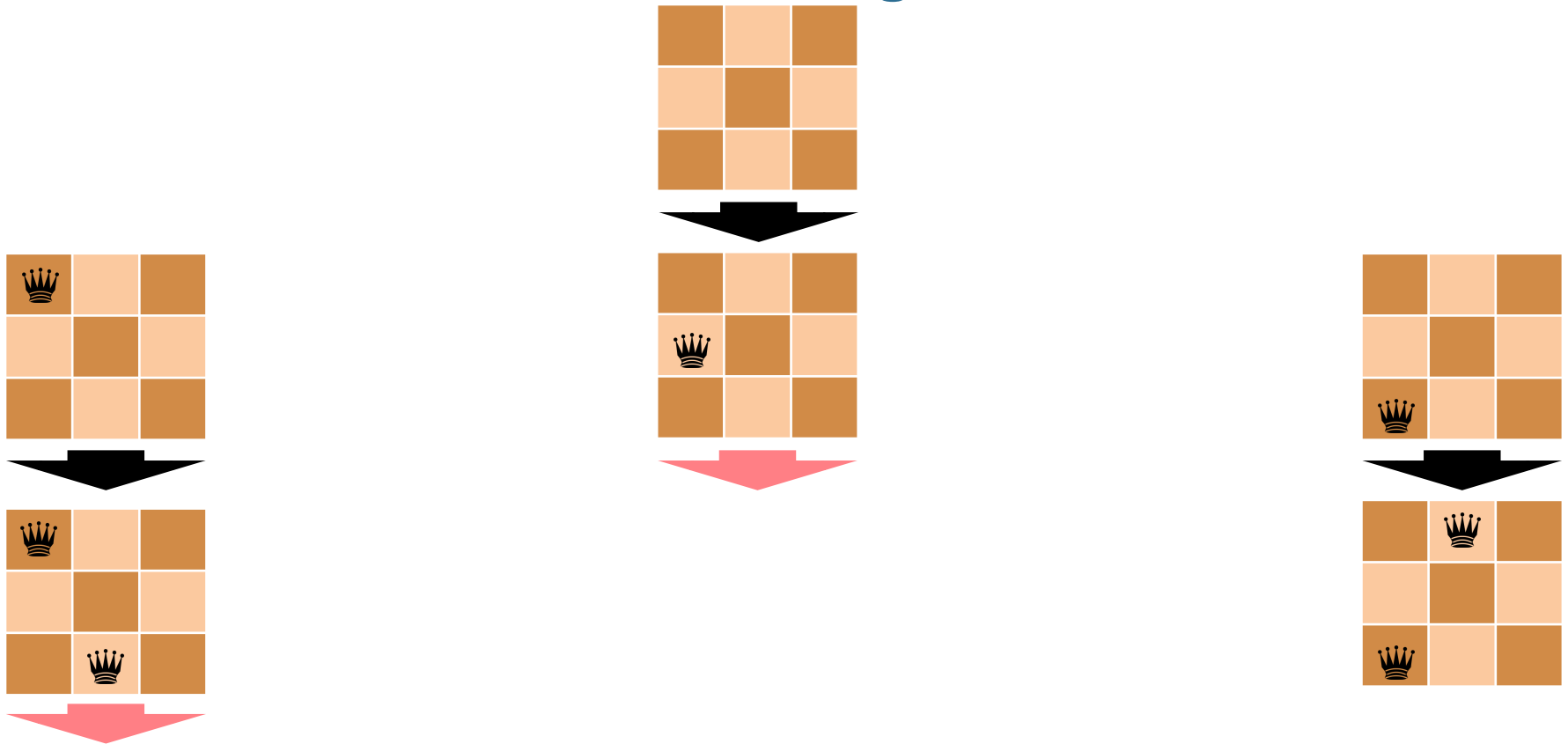


Problema reginelor





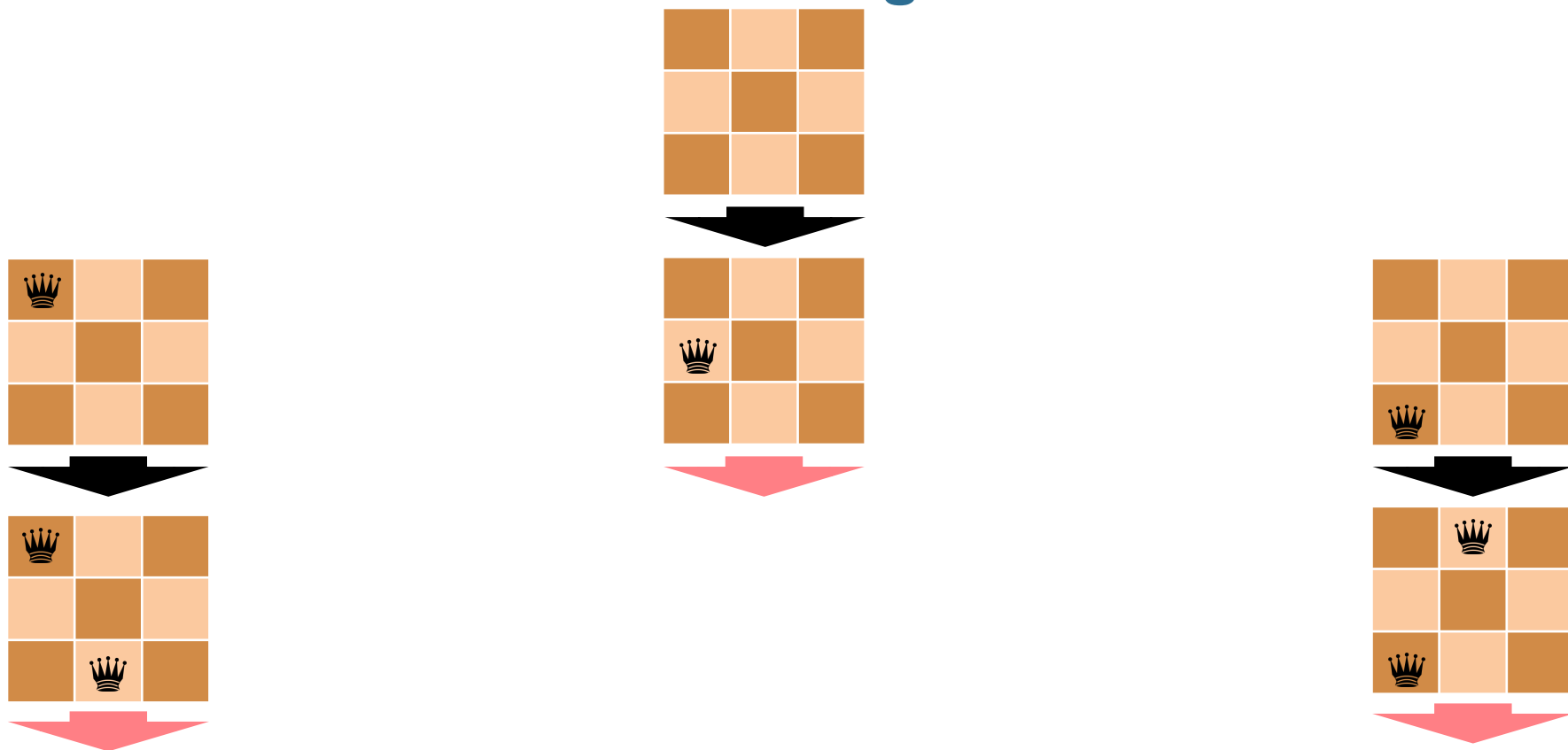
Problema reginelor







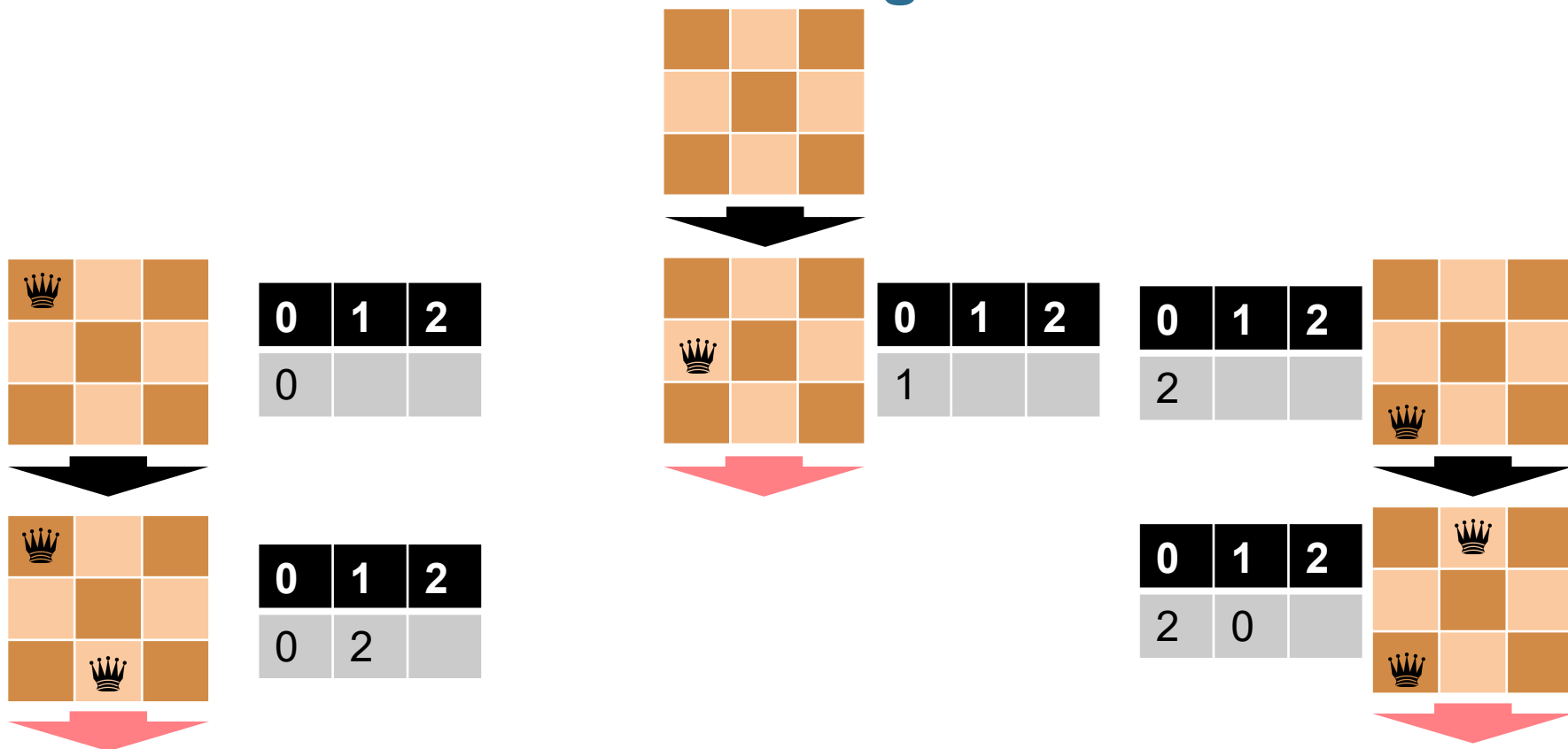
Problema reginelor



Am verificat tot arborele. Pentru 3 regine nu există soluție.



Problema reginelor

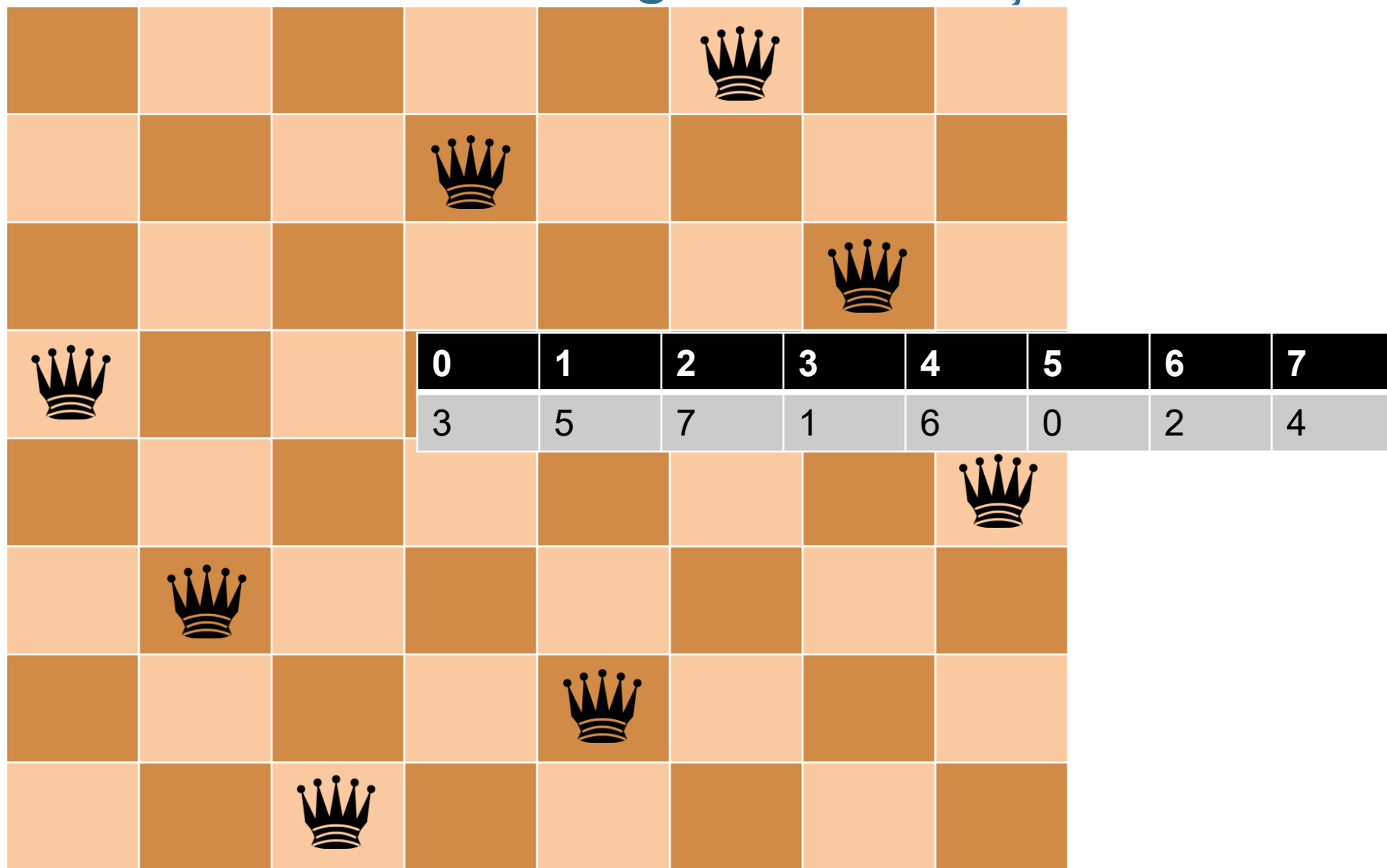


Dacă avem doar o regină pe coloană putem să nu folosim o matrice ci un vector.

Index-ul vectorului reprezintă coloana iar valoarea reprezintă linia.



Problema reginelor – soluție





Modelarea problemelor

- Foarte multe soluții pentru probleme pot fi modelate ca un arbore.
 - Fiecare nod al arborelui reprezintă o soluție parțială.
 - Cu cât mergem mai adânc, mai jos, în arbore soluția crește.
 - Unele frunze pot fi soluții.
-
- E important ca verificarea soluției să se poate face mai rapid decât găsirea ei.
-
- Dacă putem construi un astfel de arbore putem găsi soluții printr-o simplă parcurgere a sa.



Reminder DFS

```
int visited[N] = { 0 };
void DFS(vertex currentNode) {
    visited[currentNode.name] = 1;
    for (int i = 0; i < currentNode.numNeighbors; i++) {
        if (!visited[currentNode.neighbors[i]->name])
            DFS(*(currentNode.neighbors[i]));
    }
}
```



Backtracking

```
void backtracking(partialSolution PS) {  
    if (canReject(PS))  
        return;  
    if (isSolution(PS))  
        printSolution(PS);  
    PS = increaseStep(PS);  
    while (hasChoiceAtStep(PS)) {  
        PS = getNextChoiceAtStep(PS);  
        backtracking(PS);  
    }  
}
```



De ce backtracking și nu DFS?

- Nu este necesar să ținem avem tot arborele, știind structura sa putem să lucrăm cu un singur nod la un moment dat.





Problemă: generarea aranjamentelor

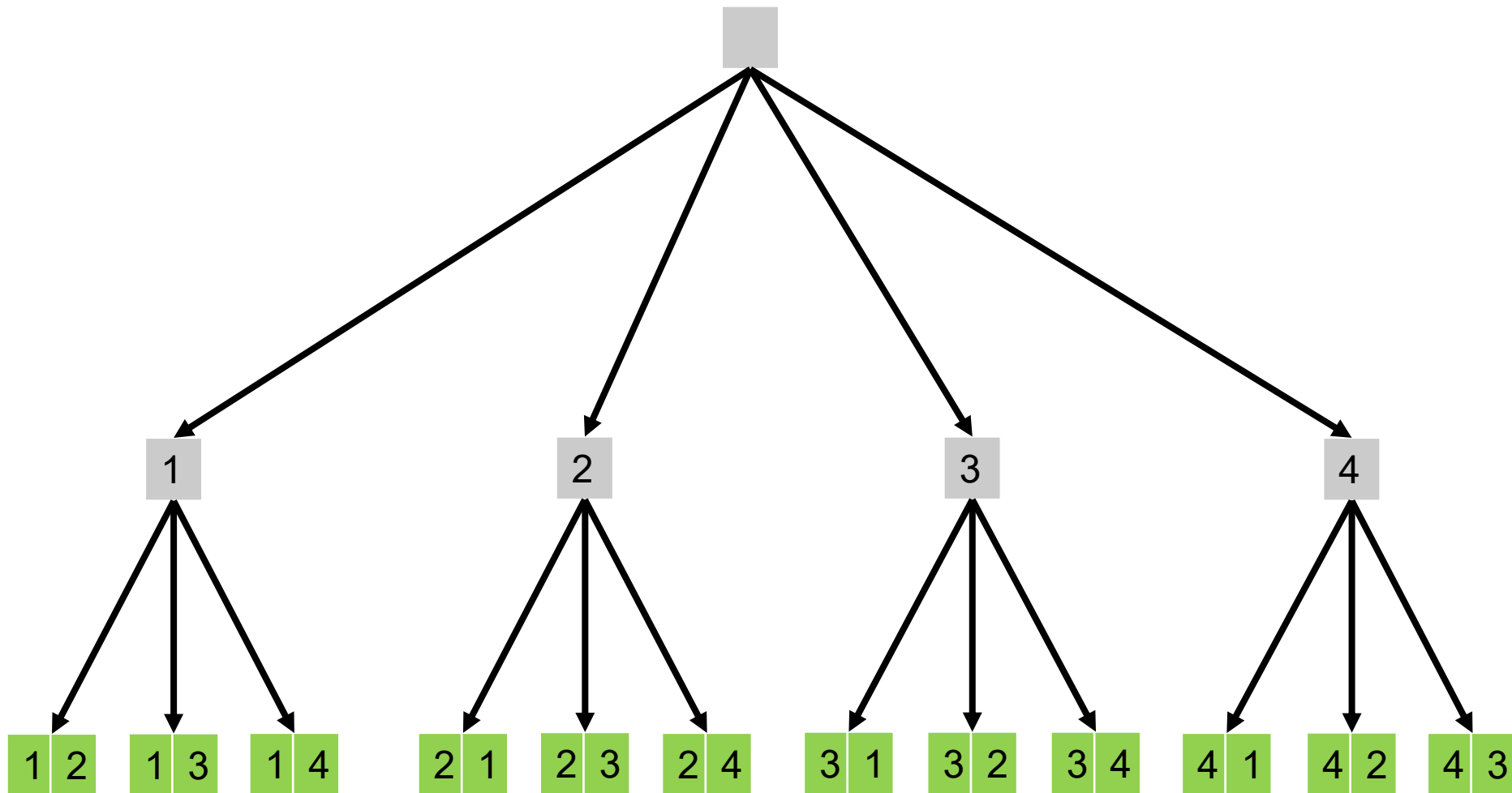
- Aranjamente de 4 luate câte 2:

$\{1,2\}, \{1,3\}, \{1,4\}, \{2,1\}, \{2,3\}, \{2,4\}, \{3,1\}, \{3,2\}, \{3,4\}, \{4,1\}, \{4,2\}, \{4,3\}$

- Aranjamente de n luate câte k sunt toate submulțimile de k elemente : $\{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_k\}, x_i \neq x_j, x_i \in \{1, 2 \dots n\}$



Problemă: generarea aranjamentelor





Backtracking algorithm

```
void backtracking(partialSolution PS) {  
    if (canReject(PS))  
        return;  
    if (isSolution(PS))  
        printSolution(PS);  
    PS = increaseStep(PS);  
    while (hasChoiceAtStep(PS)) {  
        PS = getNextChoiceAtStep(PS);  
        backtracking(PS);  
    }  
}
```



Problemă: generarea aranjamentelor

```
#define N 4
#define k 2

//ARANGEMENTS
typedef struct partialSolution {
    int originalVector[N] = { 0, 2, 4, 8 };
    int arrangement[k] = { -1,-1 };
    int step = -1;
    int choice = -1;
}partialSolution;

void printSolution(partialSolution PS) {
    for (int i = 0; i < k; i++)
        printf("%3i", PS.arrangement[i]);
    printf("\n");
}
```



Backtracking algorithm

```
void backtracking(partialSolution PS) {  
    if (canReject(PS))  
        return;  
    if (isSolution(PS))  
        printSolution(PS);  
    PS = increaseStep(PS);  
    while (hasChoiceAtStep(PS)) {  
        PS = getNextChoiceAtStep(PS);  
        backtracking(PS);  
    }  
}
```



Problemă: generarea aranjamentelor

```
partialSolution increaseStep(partialSolution PS) {  
    PS.step++;  
    PS.choice = 0;  
    return PS;  
}
```

```
int hasChoiceAtStep(partialSolution PS) {  
    return PS.step < k && PS.choice < N;  
}
```

```
partialSolution getNextChoiceAtStep(partialSolution PS) {  
    PS.arrangement[PS.step] = PS.originalVector[PS.choice];  
    PS.choice++;  
    return PS;  
}
```



Problemă: generarea aranjamentelor

```
int canReject(partialSolution PS) {  
    for (int i = 0; i < PS.step; i++) {  
        if (PS.arrangement[i] == PS.arrangement[PS.step])  
            return 1;  
    }  
    return 0;  
}  
  
int isSolution(partialSolution PS) {  
    return !canReject(PS) && PS.step == k-1;  
}
```



Întrebări

- Cum scoatem o singură soluție? (Nu ne interesează care)
- Cum scoatem cea mai bună soluție după un criteriu?



Problemă: generarea combinărilor

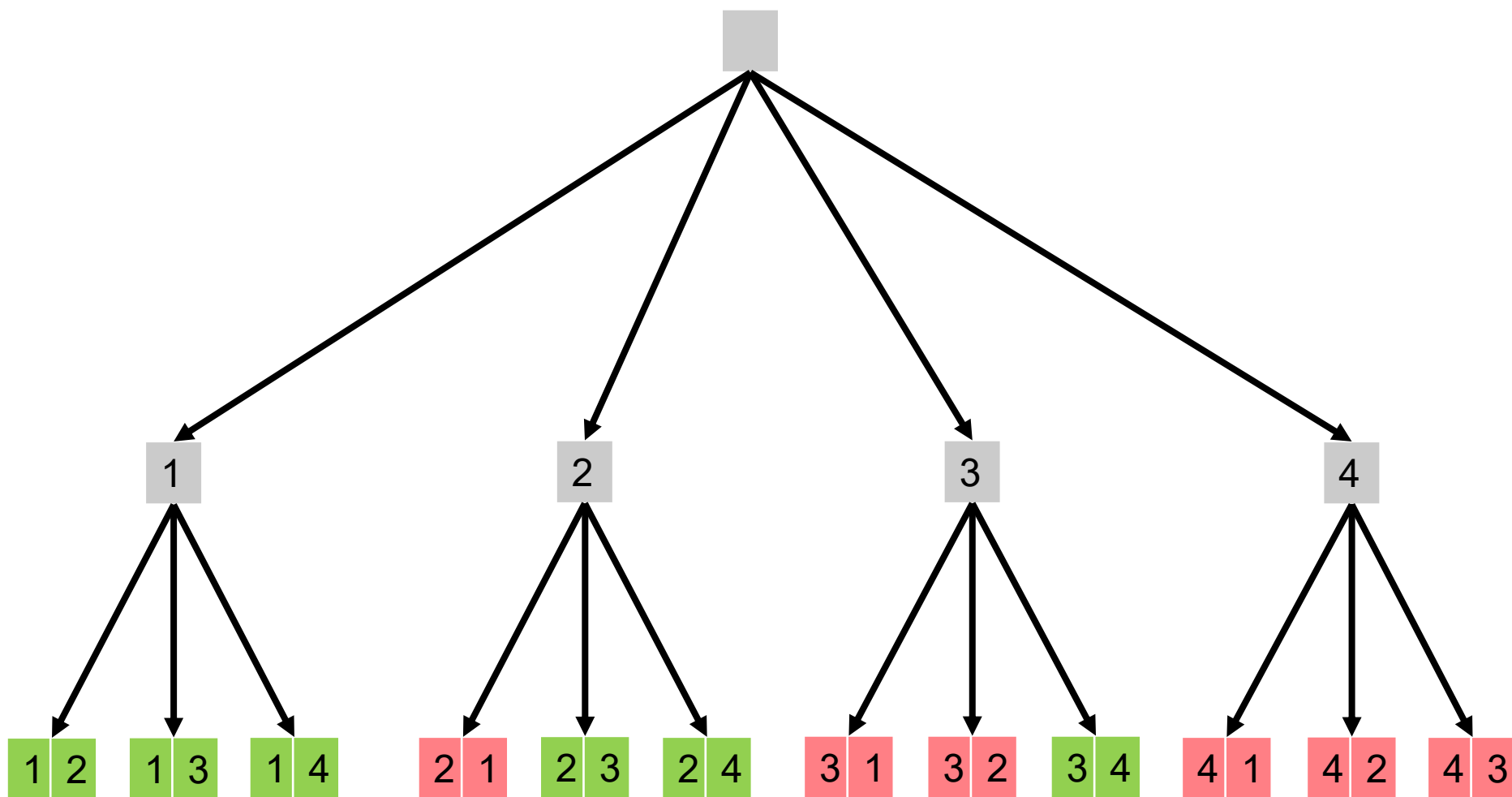
- Combinări de 4 luate câte 2:

$\{1,2\}, \{1,3\}, \{1,4\}, \{2,3\}, \{2,4\}, \{3,4\}$

- Combinări de n luate câte k sunt toate submulțimile de k elemente : $\{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_k\}, x_i < x_j, x_i \in \{1, 2 \dots n\}$



Problemă: generarea combinărilor





Problemă: generarea permutărilor

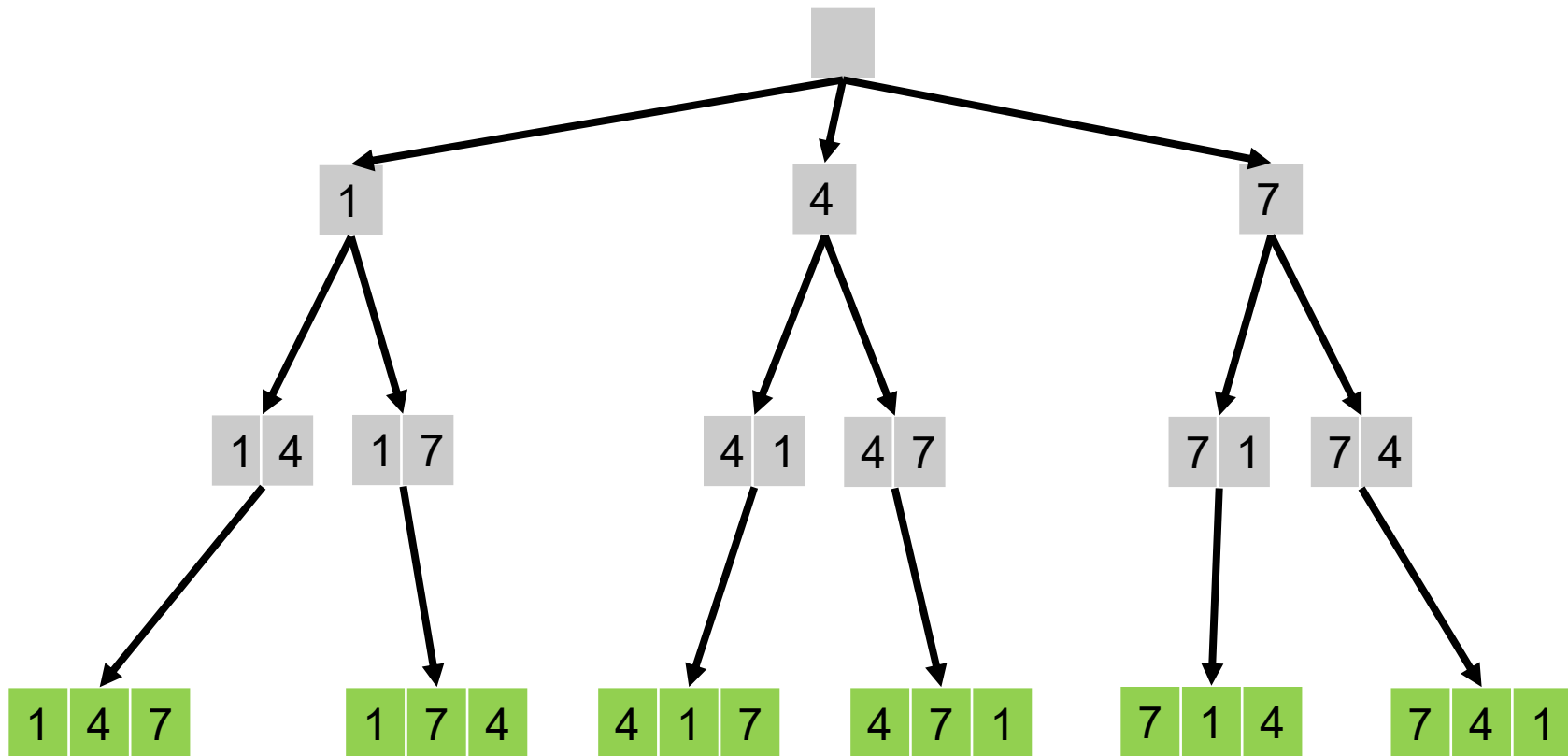
- Permutări de 3 elemente. Fie acestea $X = \{1, 4, 7\}$:

$\{1, 4, 7\}, \{1, 7, 4\}, \{4, 1, 7\}, \{4, 7, 1\}, \{7, 1, 4\}, \{7, 4, 1\}$

- Permutările unei mulțimi de n elemente sunt toate mulțimile:
 $\{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_k\}, x_i \neq x_j, x_i \in X$



Problemă: generarea permutărilor





Problemă: generarea tuturor submulțimiilor

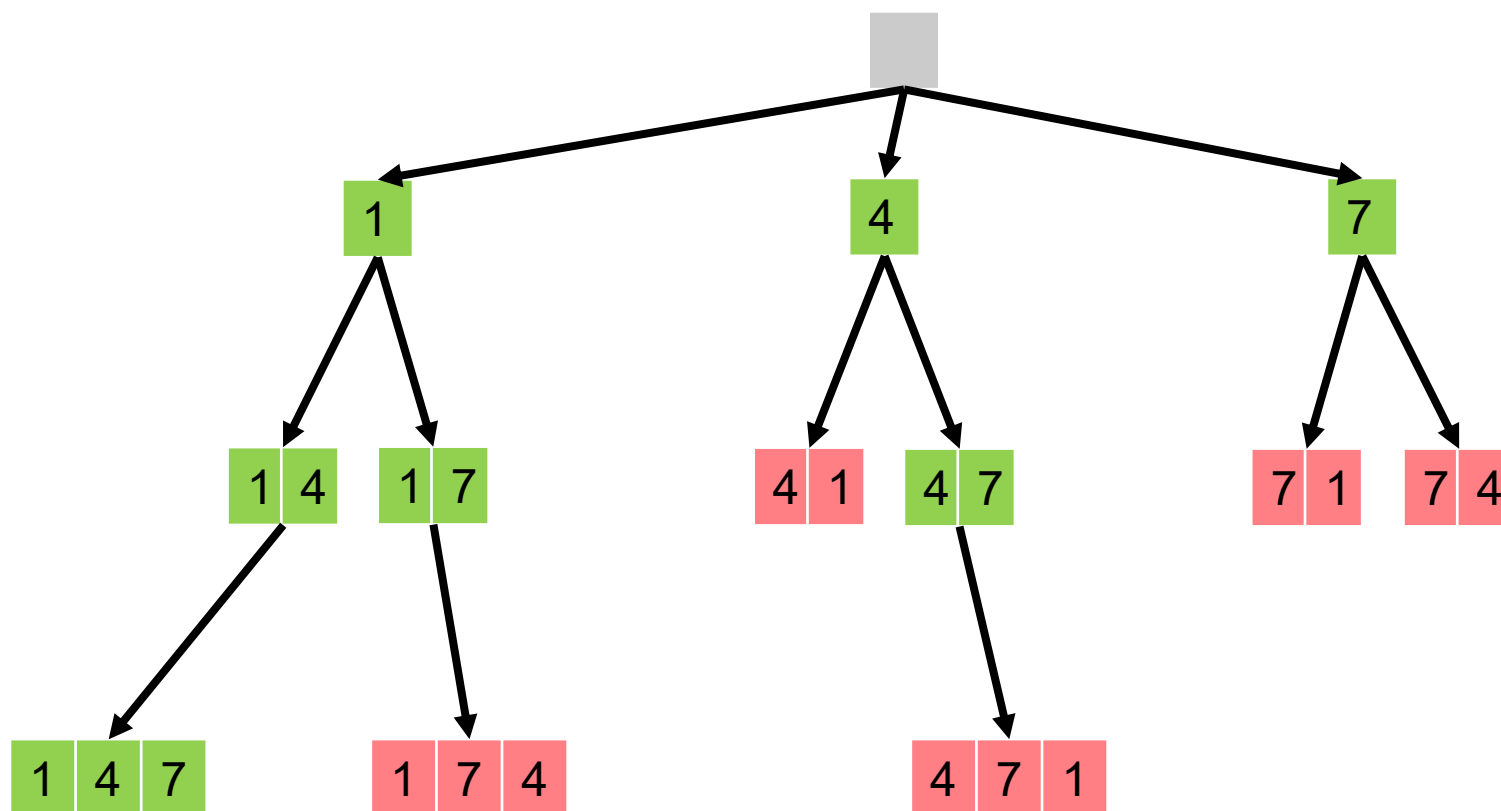
- Submulțimile mulțimii de 3 elemente. Fie acestea $X = \{1, 4, 7\}$:

$\emptyset, \{1\}, \{4\}, \{7\}, \{1, 4\}, \{1, 7\}, \{4, 7\}, \{1, 4, 7\}$

- Submulțimiile unei mulțimi de n elemente sunt toate mulțimile: $\{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_k\}, x_i \neq x_j, x_i \in X; 0 \leq k \leq n$



Problemă: generarea permutărilor





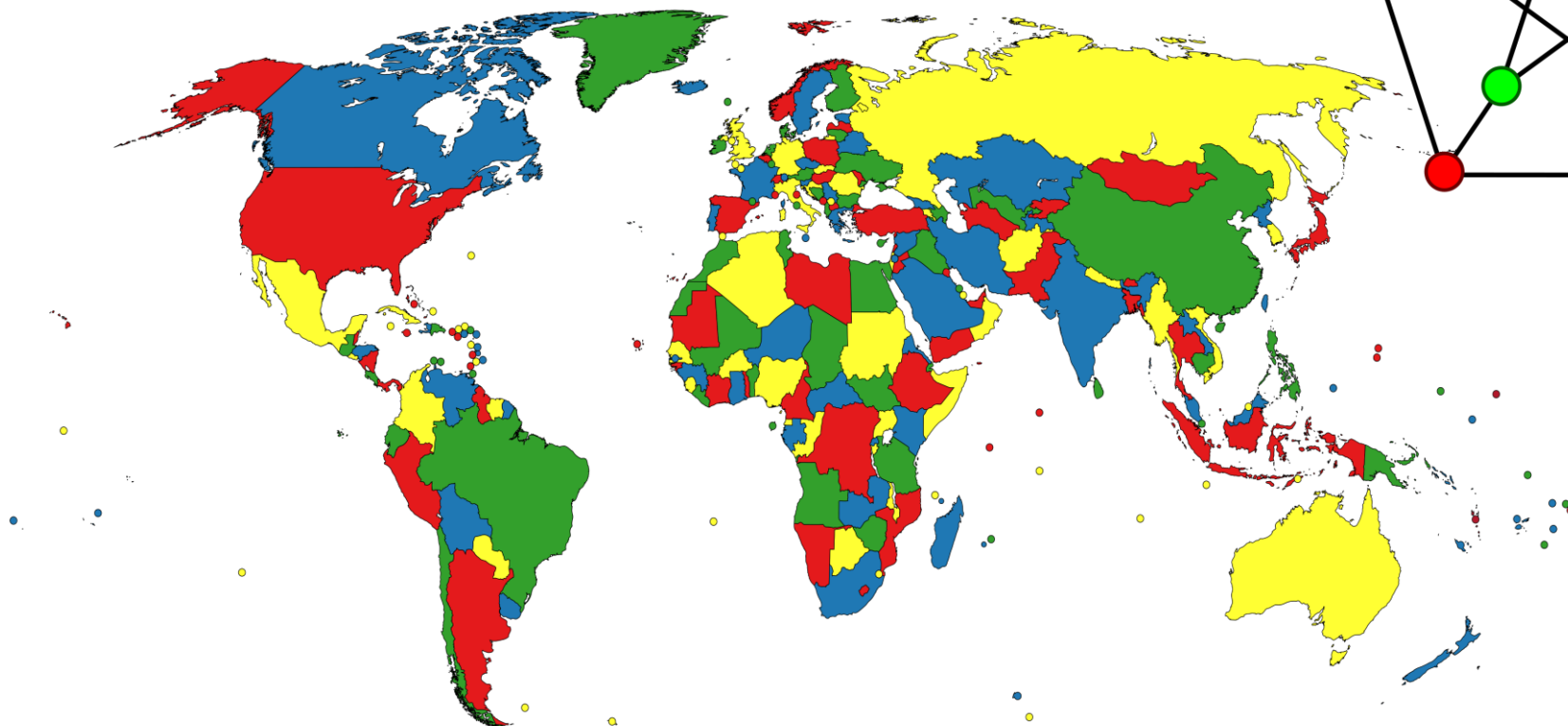
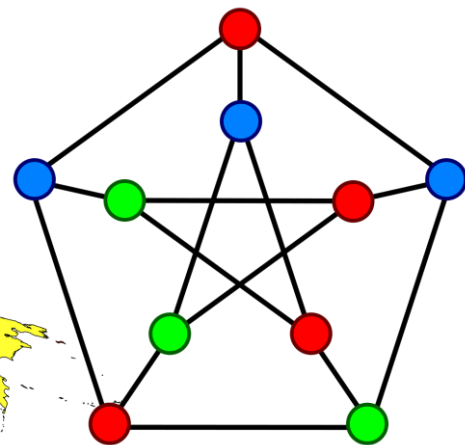
Problemă: 15 – sliding puzzle



<http://lorecioni.github.io/fifteen-puzzle-game/>



Problemă: Graph coloring

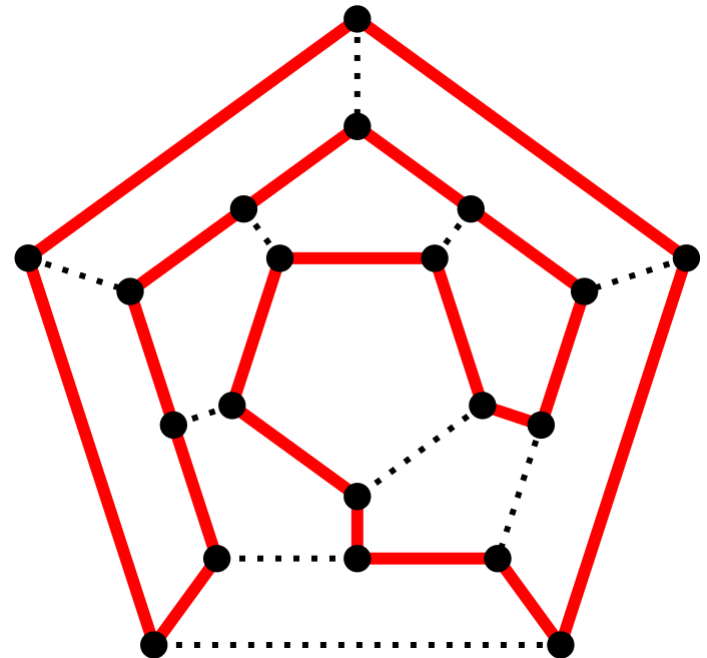
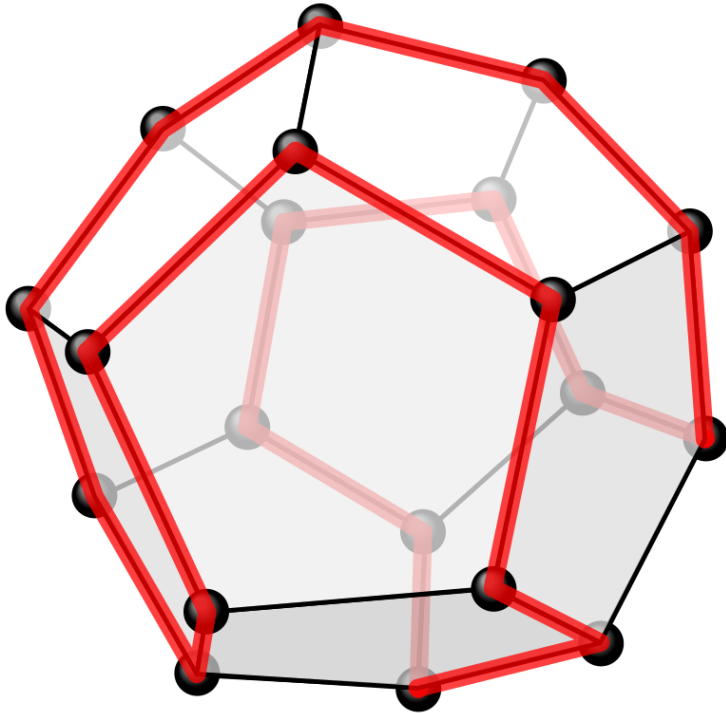


Created with mapchart.net ©

Două noduri adiacente trebuie să aibă culori diferite.



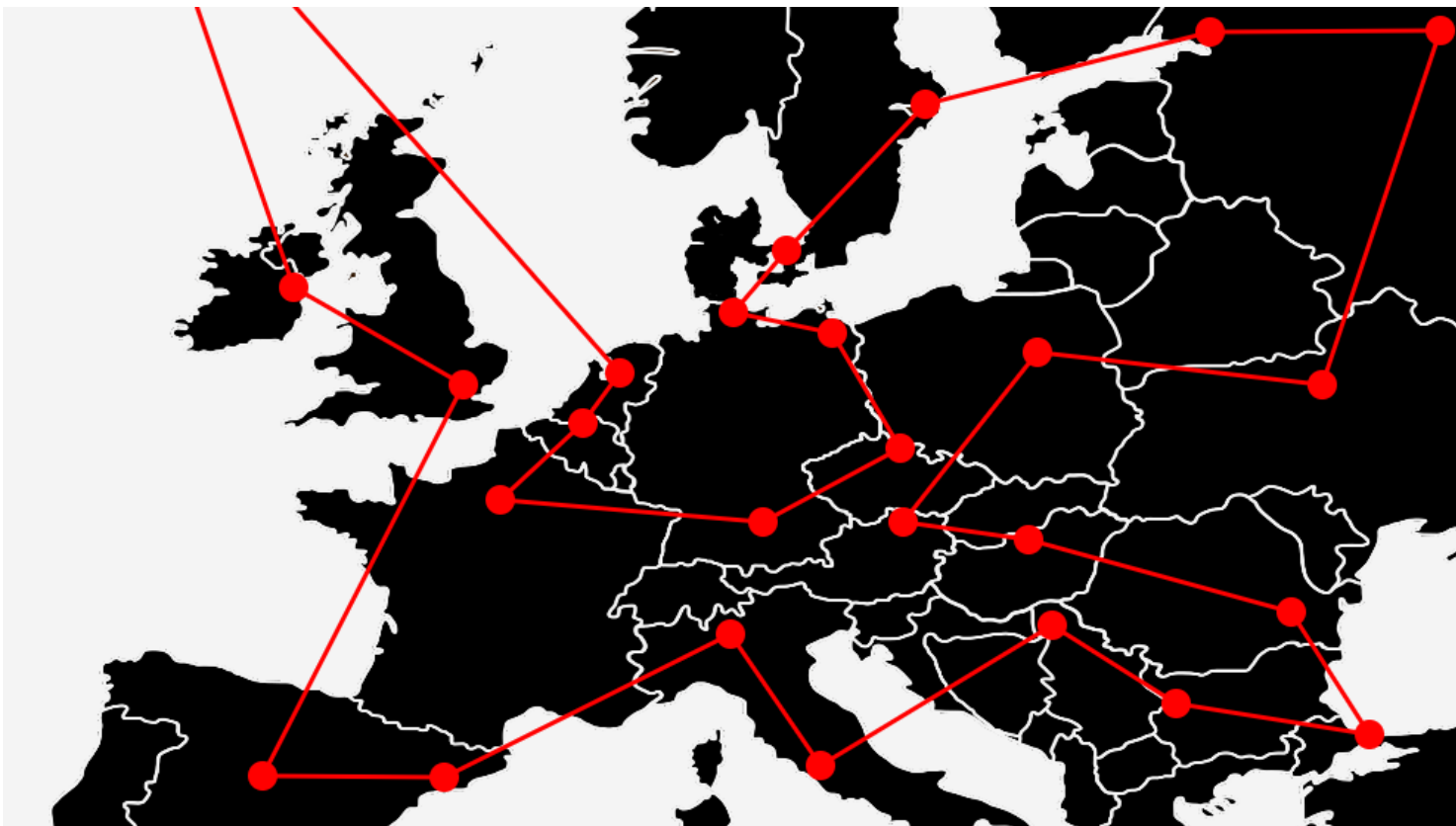
Problemă: Ciclu hamiltonian



Ciclu care trece prin fiecare nod exact o dată.



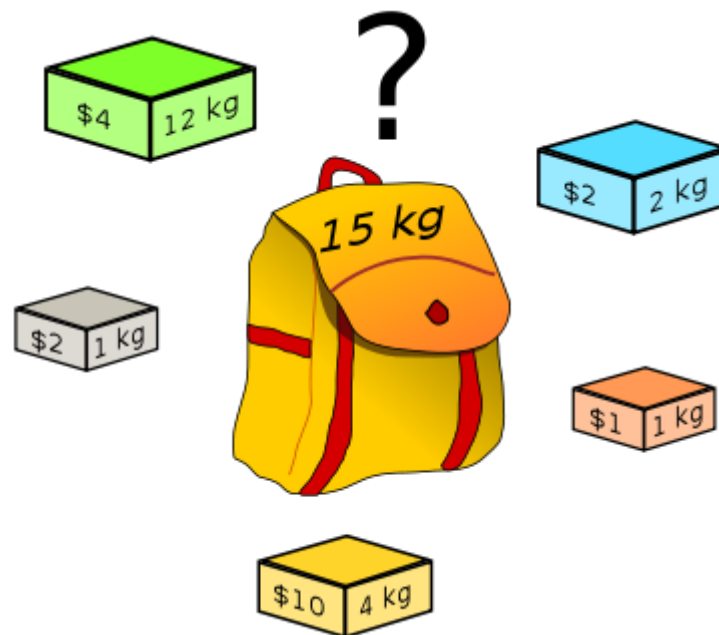
Problemă: comis voiajor (travelling salesman)



Cel mai scurt drum care trece prin toate orașele.



Problemă: Rucsacului (Knapsack)



Ce obiecte aleg să fac cât mai valoros ghiozdanul?



Problemă: subset de sume (subset sub)

Fiind dată o mulțime S de valori naturale $x_1, x_2 \dots x_n$ și un număr T , să se găsească submulțimea de sumă T .

Exemplu : dacă $S=\{8, 11, 26, 29, 37\}$ și $T=37$.

Soluții posibile sunt: $\{8, 29\}$, $\{11, 26\}$, $\{37\}$.

La fiecare pas, set de alegeri cunoscute (unul dintre elementele rămase) !

Constrângerile sunt date de elemente diferite în cadrul mulțimii (posibil ordonate) și nedepășirea sumei date!



Complexitate backtracking?

alegeri pe nivel 0 *

alegeri pe nivel 1 *

alegeri pe nivel 2 *

...

În general:

$$O(N^N) \text{ sau } O(N!)$$



Backtracking – discuție finală

- Nu putem folosi dacă pe un nivel avem extrem de multe sau o infinitate de alegeri disponibile.
 - Gen: care două numere adunate dau 15?
- Este **extraordinar de lent**, în general dacă avem altă opțiune e bine să alegem pe aceea.
 - Gândiți-vă cât ar dura o sortare cu backtracking?
- Aproape orice problemă poate fi abordată prin backtracking. Avantajul este că o astfel de implementare este ușor de scris și poate fi folosită pentru a genera soluții complexe corecte cu care putem să verificăm corectitudinea unui algoritm mai eficient.