1.为了评价在一个有向图中两个结点是"连通得有多好",人们不仅可以看它们之间的最短路径的长度,而且也可以计数最短路径的条数。

在边的费用具有某些限制的条件,已经证明了这是一个可以有效求解的问题。假设给我们一个边上带有费用的有向图G = (V, E); 费用可能是正的或者负的,但是图中的每个圈严格有着正的费用。还给定两个结点 $v, w \in V$ 。给出一个有效的算法计算G中最短路v - w路径的条数。(算法不必列出所有的路径; 只要数目就足够了。)

可以采用Floyd算法计算每对结点的最短路径,每次更新时判断更新路径d(v,t)+d(t,w)与当前路径d(v,w)的大小。如果大d(v,t)+d(t,w)</br>
置C(v,w)=1,如果d(v,t)+d(t,w)=d(t,w),则将C(v,w)增加1。算法设计如下1.0.1。

Algorithm 1.0.1 Optimal path count

```
Input: graph G(V, E), v, w
 1: Initialize matrix dist as direct path cost
 2: Initialize matrix C as 0
 3: for k from 1 to |V| do
      for i from 1 to |V| do
        for j from 1 to |V| do
 5:
          if dist[i][k] + dist[k][j] < dist[i][j] then
             dist[i][j] = dist[i][k] + dist[k][j]
 7.
             C[i][j] = 1
 8:
           else if dist[i][k] + dist[k][j] = dist[i][j] then
 9:
             C[i][j] + = 1
10:
           end if
11:
        end for
12:
      end for
13:
14: end for
15: Return C[v][2]
```

2.某加油站有一个大的地下储油罐存储汽油;这个罐一次至多存L加仑。订购油是相当贵的,因此他们希望订货要比较少。每次订货,他们除了所订购油的费用之外,还需要付固定价格P的运费。但是,每加仑油多存1天的费用是c,因此提前订购会增加存储的费用。

他们计划在冬天休息一周,希望储罐到休业的时间是空的。幸运的是,基于多年的经验,他们对于直到这个时间之前的每一天将需要多少油有着精确的规划。假定到他们休业还有n天,对于i=1,2,...,n的每一天i他们需要 g_i 加仑汽油。假定储罐在第0天结束时是空的。给出一个算法来决定他们应该在哪天订货,以及订多少,以使得他们的总费用最小。

令W(i,j)表示在第i天加油,第j天刚好用完的最小消耗(中间可以加油)。于是我们可以得到:

$$W(i,j) = \begin{cases} P, & (i=j) \\ \min\{\min_{k=i}^{j-1} \{W(i,k) + W(k+1,j)\}, P + \sum_{m=i+1}^{j} (m-i)cg_m\}, & (i < j) \end{cases}$$
(2.1)

算法设计如下 2.0.2

Algorithm 2.0.2 Optimal path count

```
Input: 4

1: Initialize matrix G and W

2: for i from 1 to n do

3: for j from i + 1 to n do

4: Set G[i][j] = \sum_{m=i+1}^{j} (m-i)cg_m

5: end for

6: end for

7: for i from 1 to n do

8: for j from i to n do

9: Set W[i][j][1] = \min_{k=i}^{j-1} \{W[i][k] + W[k+1][j]\}, P + G[i][j]\}

10: Set W[i][j][2] to be its deriving

11: end for

12: end for

13: Backtrack from W[1][n] by W[i][j][2]

14: The backtracking result
```

3.改划选区(Gerrymandering)是以非常小心的方式划分选区的行为,以便得到有利于某个特定政党的选举结果。假设我们有一组n 个选区 $P_1, P_2, ..., P_n$,每个选区包含m个登记的选民。我们假设把这些选区分成两个地区,每个地区包含n/2个选区。现在对每个选区,我们有关于对两个政党的每一个有多少选民登记的信息。如果这组选区可以按下述方式划分成两个地区,使得同一个政党在两个地区中都占多数,我们将说这组选区对于改划选区是敏感的。

给出一个算法来确定给定的一组选区对改划选区是否敏感; 你的算法的运行时间应该是*n*与*m*的多项式。

例.加入我们有n = 4个选区,下面是登记选民的信息。

Precinct 1 2 3 4

Number registered for part A 55 43 60 47

Number registered for part B 45 57 40 53

Table 3.1 数据

这组选区是敏感的,因为如果把选区1与4分到一个地区,选区2与3分到另一个地区,那么政党A将在两个地区都占多数。这说明了改划选区中的不公平性;尽管政党A在整个人口中只保持微弱多数(205对195),但他却能拿到两个地区的全部选举人票。

假设A占大多数,有a个选票,如果是敏感的则有

$$a > mn/2 + 2$$

A在n/2的选区中要有 $s \ge mn/4 + 1$ 。令W(k,l,w)表示从前k个选区中选择一组有l个选区,其中有w个A选民。 a_n 表示 P_n 选区中选民的数量,true表示敏感,false表示不敏感。则有:

$$W(k, l, w) = \begin{cases} true & W(k-1, l-1, w-a_k) = true \\ true & W(k-1, l, w) = true \end{cases}$$

$$true & l = 0, w = 0$$

$$true & k = 1, l = 1, w = a_1$$

$$false & otherwise$$

$$(3.1)$$

运行时间为 $O(n^3m)$ 。

Decide whether you think the following statement is true or false. If it is true, give a short explanation. If it is false, give a counterexample.

Let G be an arbitrary flow network, with a source s, a sink t, and a positive integer capacity c_e on every edge e. If f is a maximum s-t flow in G, then f saturates every edge out of s with flow(i.e. for all edges e out of s, we have $f(e) = c_e$).

It is false. Consider the example in Pic 4.1. We can see that $e(s, v_4)$ is not equal to its

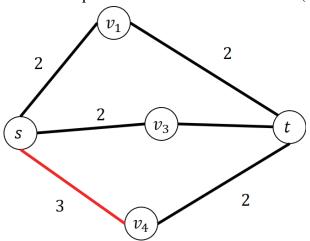


Figure 4.1 An example

capacity.

Decide whether you think the following statement is true or false. If it is true, give a short explanation. If it is false, give a counterexample.

Let G be an arbitrary flow network, with a source s, a sink t, and a positive integer capacity c_e on every edge e; and let (A,B) be a minimum s-t cut with respect to these capacities $\{c_e : e \in E\}$. Now suppose we add 1 to every capacity; then (A,B) is still a minimum s-t cut with respect to these new capacities $\{1 + c_e : e \in E\}$.

It is false. Let see the example in Fig 5.1 and Fig 5.2. We can see that in Fig 5.1, the red

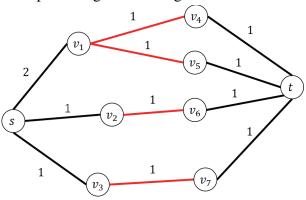


Figure 5.1 An example

edges compose a cut. When we add 1 to each edge, it no more than a cut instead the cut is the composition of the red edges in Fig 5.2.

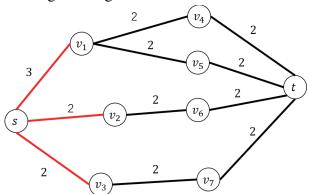


Figure 5.2 An example