Problem optymalnego nawiasowania

Znaleźć optymalne nawiasowanie dla iloczynu

$$C_{h} = \begin{pmatrix} 2h \\ h \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2h - 2 \\ h - n \end{pmatrix}$$

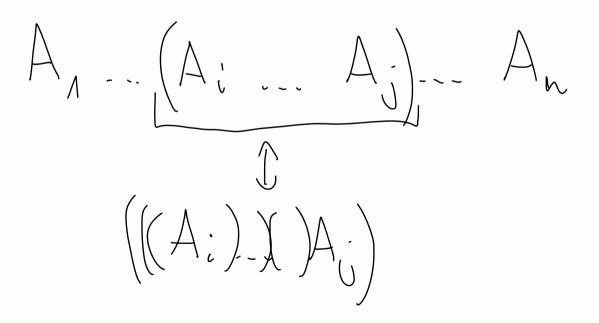
$$\begin{pmatrix} 2h \\ h - n \end{pmatrix}$$

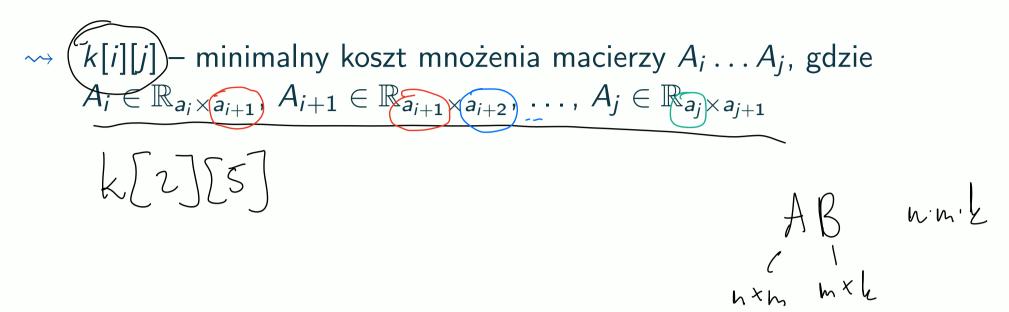
$$\begin{pmatrix} 4h \\ A_{2} \\ A_{3} \\ A_{4} \\ A_{5} \\ A_{5} \\ A_{7} \\ A_{1} \\ A_{2} \\ A_{3} \\ A_{4} \\ A_{2} \\ A_{3} \\ A_{5} \\ A_{6} \\ A_{1} \\ A_{2} \\ A_{3} \\ A_{6} \\ A_{1} \\ A_{1} \\ A_{2} \\ A_{3} \\ A_{6} \\ A_{1} \\ A_{2} \\ A_{3} \\ A_{6} \\ A_{1} \\ A_{1} \\ A_{2} \\ A_{3} \\ A_{6} \\ A_{1} \\ A_{2} \\ A_{3} \\ A_{6} \\ A_{1} \\ A_{1} \\ A_{2} \\ A_{3} \\ A_{6} \\ A_{1} \\ A_{1} \\ A_{2} \\ A_{3} \\ A_{6} \\ A_{1} \\ A_{1} \\ A_{2} \\ A_{3} \\ A_{6} \\ A_{1} \\ A_{1} \\ A_{2} \\ A_{3} \\ A_{6} \\ A_{1} \\ A_{1} \\ A_{2} \\ A_{3} \\ A_{6} \\ A_{1} \\ A_{1} \\ A_{2} \\ A_{3} \\ A_{6} \\ A_{1} \\ A_{1} \\ A_{2} \\ A_{3} \\ A_{6} \\ A_{1} \\ A_{2} \\ A_{3} \\ A_{4} \\ A_{2} \\ A_{5} \\ A_{6} \\ A_{1} \\ A_{2} \\ A_{3} \\ A_{6} \\ A_{1} \\ A_{2} \\ A_{3} \\ A_{4} \\ A_{5} \\ A_{6} \\ A_{6} \\ A_{7} \\ A_{7} \\ A_{8} \\ A_{1} \\ A_{2} \\ A_{3} \\ A_{4} \\ A_{5} \\ A_{6} \\ A_{7} \\ A_{7} \\ A_{8} \\ A_{8} \\ A_{1} \\ A_{2} \\ A_{3} \\ A_{4} \\ A_{5} \\ A_{5} \\ A_{6} \\ A_{7} \\ A_{7} \\ A_{8} \\ A_{8} \\ A_{8} \\ A_{1} \\ A_{2} \\ A_{3} \\ A_{4} \\ A_{5} \\ A_{5} \\ A_{6} \\ A_{7} \\ A_{8} \\ A_{8} \\ A_{8} \\ A_{8} \\ A_{1} \\ A_{1} \\ A_{2} \\ A_{3} \\ A_{4} \\ A_{5} \\ A_{5} \\ A_{5} \\ A_{7} \\ A_{8} \\ A_{8$$

Własność optymalnej podstruktury

Twierdzenie

Optymalne rozwiązanie zagadnienia nawiasowania jest funkcją optymalnych rozwiązań podproblemów, to znaczy w optymalnym nawiasowaniu $A_1 ... A_n$ każdy blok $A_i ... A_j$ powinien być nawiasowany według optymalnego nawiasowania tego bloku.





k[i][j] – minimalny koszt mnożenia macierzy $A_i \dots A_j$, gdzie $A_i \in \mathbb{R}_{a_i \times a_{i+1}}$, $A_{i+1} \in \mathbb{R}_{a_{i+1} \times a_{i+2}}$, ..., $A_j \in \mathbb{R}_{a_j \times a_{j+1}}$

 $\rightsquigarrow k[i][i] := 0$

 $\rightsquigarrow k[i][j]$ – minimalny koszt mnożenia macierzy $A_i \dots A_i$, gdzie $A_i \in \mathbb{R}_{a_i \times a_{i+1}}$, $A_{i+1} \in \mathbb{R}_{a_{i+1} \times a_{i+2}}$, ..., $A_j \in \mathbb{R}_{a_i \times a_{j+1}}$ $k[i][j] := \min_{i \leq m < j} \{k[i][m] + k[m+1][j] + (a_i a_{m+1} a_{j+1})\}$ (Ai ... An (Am+1 ... Ai) $\alpha_i \times \alpha_{u_0+1}$

 $A_{1}A_{2}A_{3}$ $A_{1}A_{2}A$

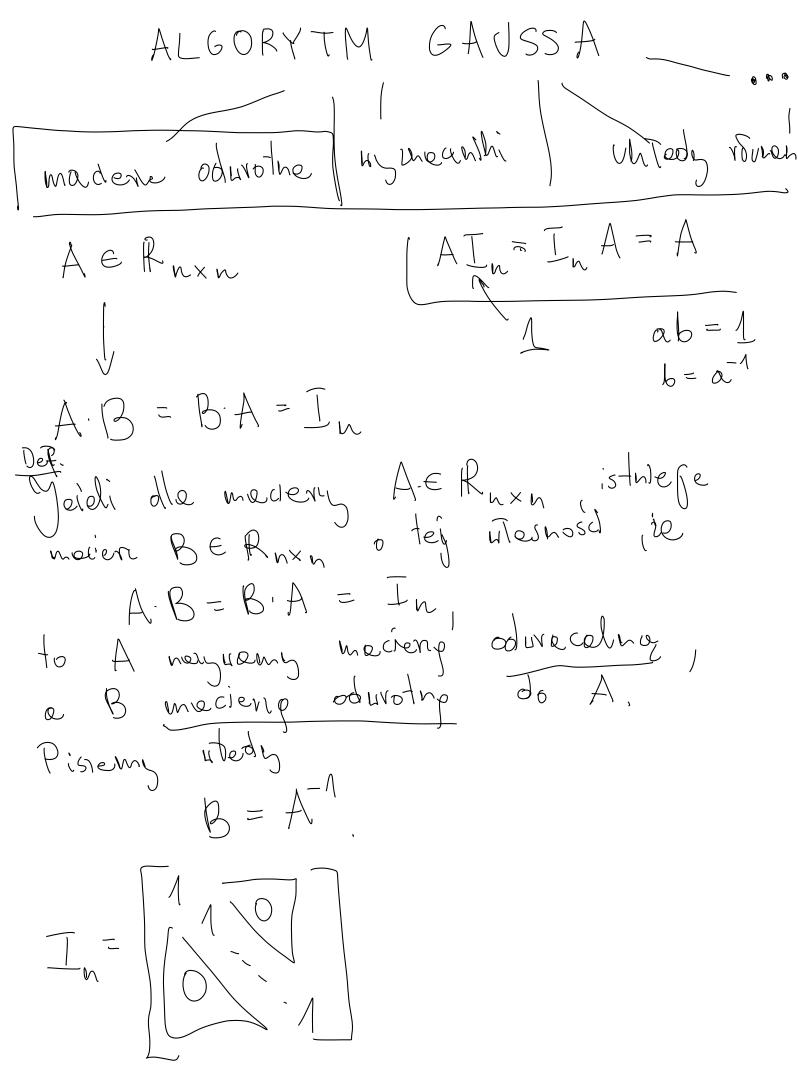
- k[i][j] minimalny koszt mnożenia macierzy $A_i \dots A_j$, gdzie $A_i \in \mathbb{R}_{a_i \times a_{i+1}}$, $A_{i+1} \in \mathbb{R}_{a_{i+1} \times a_{i+2}}$, ..., $A_j \in \mathbb{R}_{a_j \times a_{j+1}}$
- $\rightsquigarrow k[i][i] := 0$
- $(k[i][j] := \min_{i \leq m < j} \{k[i][m] + k[m+1][j] + a_i a_{m+1} a_{j+1}\}$
- \rightsquigarrow k[1][n] rozwiązanie problemu

Algorytmy dynamiczne

Podobne podejście można stosować do

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→ problemu plecakowego,
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- → problemu komiwojażera,
- → obliczania odległości Levenshteina,
- **→**



Le l'elementeure

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$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 & | & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ | & 2 & -2 & | & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ | & 2 & -1 & | & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 & | & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ | & 2 & -1 & | & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 & | & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ | & 2 & -1 & | & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 & | & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ | & 2 & -1 & | & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 & | & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ | & 2 & -1 & | & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ | & 2 & -1 & | & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 & | & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ | & 3 & 5 & -1 & 5 & 0 \\ | & 0 & -6 & -3 & | & -2 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 & | & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ | & 3 & 5 & -1 & 5 & 0 \\ | & 0 & -6 & -3 & | & -2 & 1 \\ | & 0 & -6 & -3 & | & -2 & 1 \\ | & 0 & -6 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ | & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ | & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ | & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ | & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ | & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ | & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ | & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ | & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ | & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ | & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ | & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ | & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ | & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ | & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ | & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ | & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ | & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ | & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ | & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ | & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ | & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ | & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ | & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ | & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ | & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ | & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ | & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ | & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ | & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ | & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ | & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ | & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ | & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ | & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ | & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ | & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ | & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ | & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ | & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ | & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ | & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ | & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ | & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ | & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ | & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ | & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ | & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ | & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ | & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ | & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ | & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ | & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ | & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ | & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ | & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ | & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ | & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ | & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ | & 1$$

A. A-1

