

# Problem optymalnego nawiasowania

$$\underline{A_1 \cdot A_2 \cdot \dots \cdot A_n}$$

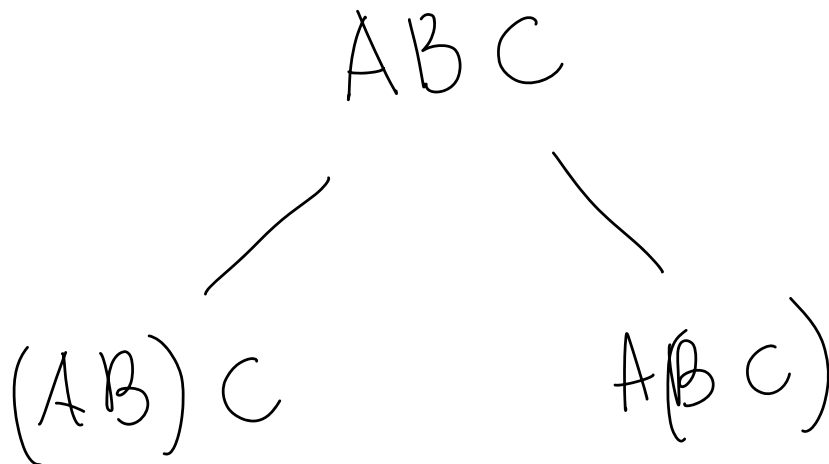
$$\{(AB)C = A(BC)\}$$

$$A \quad m \times k$$

$$B \quad k \times n$$

$$AB \quad mkn$$

mnożeń!



ABCD

$((AB)C)D$   $(AB)(C)D$   $(A(BC))D$   $A(B(C)D)$   $A(B(CD))$

$A_1 \dots A_n$  Wie fast richtig die neu zusammen?

3: 2  $(A_1(A_2 A_3) \dots)$   $\rightsquigarrow$   $((()()) \dots (()))$

4: 5

5: ?

6: ?

}

) (   
  $n \uparrow$   $n \rightarrow$

✓  $((()())())$    
  $\uparrow \uparrow \uparrow \uparrow \uparrow \uparrow \uparrow \uparrow$    
  $\oplus$   $(+1 -1 +1 +1 -1 -1 -1 -1)$    
 0

$\times$   $((())())$    
  $(+ - -)$    
 -1

$\binom{2n}{n}$  line drög von  $(0,0)$  do  $(n,n)$

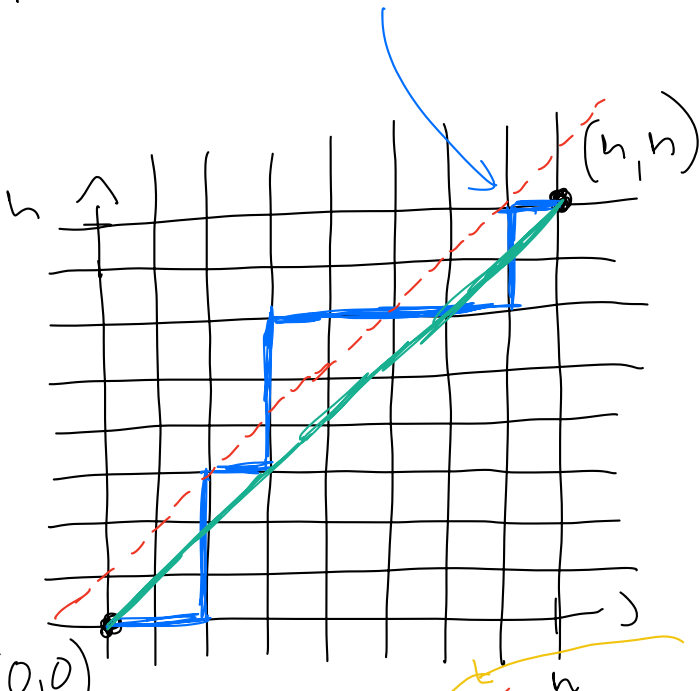
$(n-1, n+1)$

$(n-2, n+2)$

$\uparrow$   $\rightarrow$   $\rightarrow$   $\uparrow$    
 +1 +1 +1

$\uparrow$    
 +1

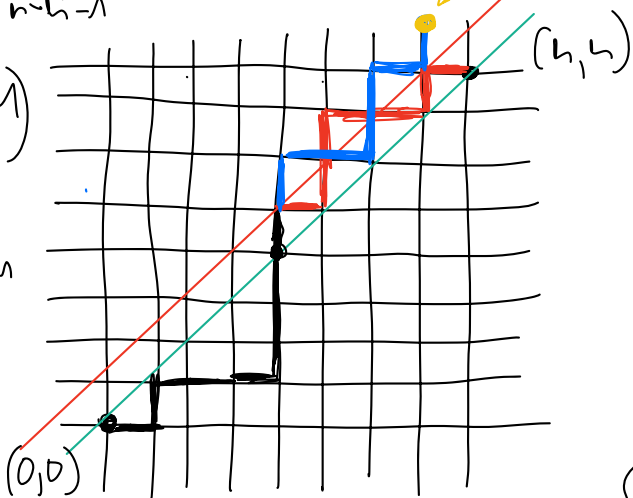
$(0,0)$   $(k,n)$   $(n-1, n+1)$    
  $(0,0)$



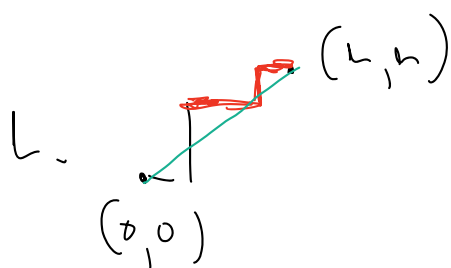
$k \Rightarrow (0,0)$    
  $n-k-1$

$(k, n+1)$

$n-k$    
  $\rightarrow$    
  $n-k-1$    
  $\uparrow$

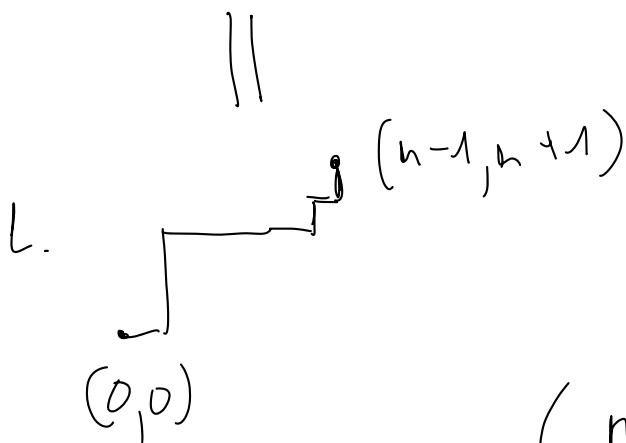


$$L. \quad \cdot (n, n) \quad \binom{2n}{n}$$



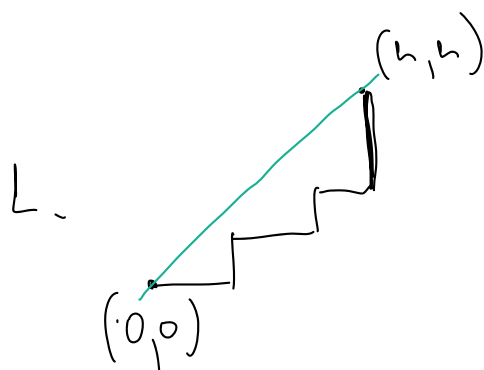
?

$$\binom{2n}{n+1}$$



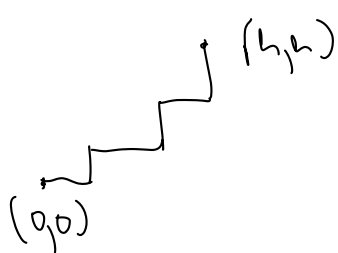
$$\begin{matrix} n-1 & \rightarrow \\ n+1 & \uparrow \end{matrix}$$

$$\binom{n+1 + n-1}{n+1} = \binom{2n}{n+1}$$



$$\begin{aligned} & \binom{2n}{n} - \binom{2n}{n+1} = \\ &= \frac{(2n)!}{n!n!} - \frac{(2n)!}{(n+1)!(n-1)!} = \\ &= \frac{(2n)!}{n!} \left[ \frac{1}{n!} - \frac{1 \cdot n}{(n+1)(n-1)!n} \right] = \\ &= \frac{(2n)!}{n!} \left[ \frac{1}{n!} - \frac{n}{(n+1)n!} \right] = \\ &= \frac{(2n)!}{n!n!} \left[ 1 - \frac{n}{n+1} \right] = \frac{1}{n+1} \binom{2n}{n} \end{aligned}$$

L'icba Catalana



$$\frac{1}{n+1} \binom{2n}{n} = C_n$$

n-el.  $C_{n-1}$



(A(B)C)D

[(A)B(C)D]

[(A)B(C)D]

[A(B)C)D]

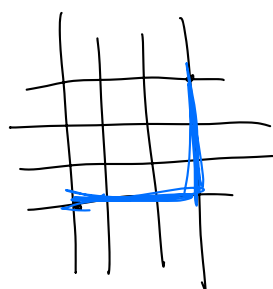
[(A)B(C)D]

()()

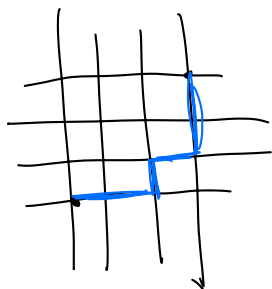
(( ))

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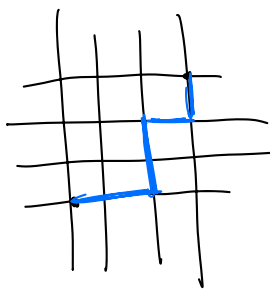
(( ( )) )



A(B)C)D

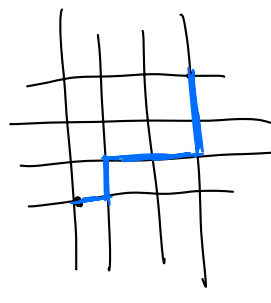


(A)B(C)D



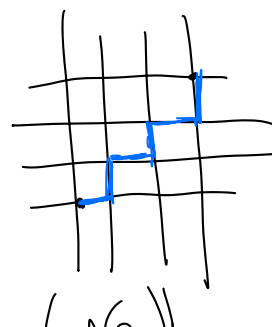
ABCD

((A)B)C)D



ABCD

A(B(C)D)



(A(B)C)D

$$C_n = \frac{1}{n+1} \binom{2n}{n} \sim$$

$$\frac{4^n}{n^{3/2}}$$

$A_1 A_2 \dots A_n$

# Własność optymalnej podstruktury

W optymalnym nawiasowaniu iloczynu

$$A_1 \dots A_n$$

każdy blok

$$A_i \dots A_j$$

powinien być nawiasowany według optymalnego nawiasowania tego bloku.

$$\left( (A_1 A_2) \dots \underbrace{(A_i \dots A_j)}_{A_i \dots A_j} \dots A_n \right)$$

$(A(BG))D$      $A(B(GD))$      $(A(B(CD)))$      $A(B(CD))$      $ABCD$

$k_{ij}$  - lijeba množenja u optimalnom  
 rešenju  $A_i \dots A_j$

$k_{1n}$  ?

$$k_{ii} = 0, \quad i = 1, \dots, n$$

$$k_{ij} = \min_{i \leq m < j} \left[ k_{im} + k_{m+1,j} + \text{dođe blokova} \right]$$

(A<sub>i</sub> ... A<sub>m</sub> A<sub>m+1</sub> ... A<sub>j</sub>)

(A<sub>i</sub> ... A<sub>m</sub> A<sub>m+1</sub> ... A<sub>j</sub>)

$k_{ij}$   
 -  $k_{12}, k_{23}, k_{34}, \dots$      $[A_1 \dots A_n]$   
 -  $k_{13}, k_{24}, k_{35}, \dots$      $\leftarrow \binom{n}{2} \sim \frac{n^2}{2}$   
 -  $k_{14}, k_{25}, \dots$   
 $\vdots$   
 -  $k_{1n}$

$O(n^3)$

$O(n \log n)$

$$A+B$$

$$A-B$$

$$A \cdot B$$

$\vee$

$$\frac{A}{B} \quad ?$$

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$$\frac{a}{b} \stackrel{\text{def.}}{=} a \cdot \underbrace{b^{-1}}_{?}$$

$$\boxed{b^{-1}} \cdot b = 1$$

$b^{-1}$  ist.  
 $\Rightarrow b \neq 0$

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$$A \quad n \times n$$

$$A^{-1}$$

$$\boxed{A^{-1} \cdot A = I_n}$$

$$\begin{aligned} A I_n &= I_n A = A \\ I_n &\sim \mathbf{1} \end{aligned}$$

# Macierz odwrotna

Niech  $A$  będzie macierzą kwadratową wymiaru  $n \times n$ . Jeżeli istnieje macierz  $B$ , spełniająca warunek

$$AB = BA = I_n,$$

to nazywamy ją **macierzą odwrotną** do macierzy  $A$ . Piszemy wtedy

$$B = A^{-1}.$$

1. Czy  $A^{-1}$  jest wyznaczone jednoznacznie?  
2. Kiedy  $A^{-1}$  istnieje?  
3. Jak wyznaczyć  $A^{-1}$ ?

① TAK. Zauważmy, że  $AB = BA = AC = CA = I$

$$B = B I = B (AC) = (BA) C = I C = C.$$



2.  $A^{-1}$  ist niege  $(\Rightarrow) \text{rk } A = n$   $A \ n \times n$

3. Algorithmus Gauss

$$\begin{bmatrix} A & | & b \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow[\text{ne verändert}]{\text{op. el.}} \begin{bmatrix} I & | & b' \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} A & | & I_n \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow[\text{ne } u.]{\text{op. el.}} \begin{bmatrix} I_n & | & B \end{bmatrix}$$

$B = A^{-1}$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & 2 & | & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 5 & 1 & | & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 3 & 0 & | & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{u_3 + u_1} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & 2 & | & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 5 & 1 & | & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 6 & 2 & | & 1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{matrix} u_3 - u_2 \\ \rightarrow \\ u_2 \leftrightarrow u_3 \end{matrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & 2 & | & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & | & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 5 & 1 & | & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{u_3 - 5u_2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & 2 & | & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & | & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -4 & | & -5 & 6 & -5 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{matrix} u_3 \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{4}\right) \\ \rightarrow \end{matrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & 2 & | & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & | & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & | & \frac{5}{4} & -\frac{6}{4} & \frac{5}{4} \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{\begin{matrix} u_2 - u_3 \\ u_1 - 2u_3 \end{matrix}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & 0 & | & \frac{1}{4} & \frac{12}{4} & -\frac{10}{4} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & | & -\frac{1}{4} & \frac{2}{4} & -\frac{1}{4} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & | & \frac{5}{4} & -\frac{6}{4} & \frac{5}{4} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{matrix} u_1 - 3u_2 \\ \rightarrow \end{matrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & | & -\frac{3}{4} & \frac{6}{4} & -\frac{7}{4} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & | & -\frac{1}{4} & \frac{2}{4} & -\frac{1}{4} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & | & \frac{5}{4} & -\frac{6}{4} & \frac{5}{4} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{4} \begin{bmatrix} -3 & 6 & -7 \\ -1 & 2 & -1 \\ 5 & -6 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$$

# Wyznaczniki

$$A \quad n \times n$$

$$f: A \longmapsto a \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$f: \mathbb{R}_{n \times n} \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$\det$   $\leftarrow$  determinant

$$\det(A)$$

Def. (Przebieg postępowania)

Jedyni macierz  $A$  jest zapisana w postaci schodkowej, to  $\det A$  jest iloczynem elementów na przekątnej.

$$\det \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & & & \\ & a_{22} & & \\ & & a_{33} & \\ 0 & & & \ddots & \\ & & & & a_{nn} \end{bmatrix} = a_{11} a_{22} \dots a_{nn}$$

Dp.  $\leftarrow c \neq 0$

1)  $u_i \cdot c$

2)  $u_i \leftrightarrow u_j$

3)  $u_i + u_j \cdot c$

$$A \xrightarrow{u_i \cdot c} A'$$

$$A \xrightarrow{u_i \leftrightarrow u_j} A'$$

$$A \xrightarrow{u_i + u_j \cdot c} A'$$

$$\det(A') = c \det A$$

$$\det(A') = -\det A$$

$$\det(A') = \det A$$

Tym razem możemy ułożyć rząd równań operacje elementarne na kolumnach.