

Hw 6

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15.1

Page210: 15.1-3

15.1-3 我们对钢条切割问题进行一点修改，除了切割下的钢条段具有不同价格 p_i 外，每次切割还要付出固定的成本 c 。这样，切割方案的收益就等于钢条段的价格之和减去切割的成本。设计一个动态规划算法解决修改后的钢条切割问题。

$$r_n = \begin{cases} 0 & n=0 \\ \max \begin{pmatrix} p_i + r_{n-i} - c & i = 1..n-1 \\ p_n & i = n \end{pmatrix} & n \neq 0 \end{cases}, \text{ 注意 } i=n \text{ 时, 不切割, 不减 } c.$$

原始DP算法:

BOTTOM-UP-CUT-ROD(p, n)

```
1  let  $r[0..n]$  be a new array
2   $r[0] = 0$ 
3  for  $j = 1$  to  $n$ 
4       $q = -\infty$ 
5      for  $i = 1$  to  $j$ 
6           $q = \max(q, p[i] + r[j-i])$ 
7       $r[j] = q$ 
8  return  $r[n]$ 
```

方法一: (效率高)

4-6行改为:

```
# 先忽略成本, 求最大收益q
for i=1 to j-1:
    q = max(q, p[i]+r[j-i])
# q-c即为算上成本的最大收益, 与p[j] (即不切割收益) 进行比较
if p[j]>q-c:
    r[j]=p[j]
else:
    r[j]=q-c
```

方法二:

BOTTOM-UP-CUT-ROD(p, n) by #49

1. let $r[1..n]$ be a new array
2. for $j = 1$ to n
3. $q = -\infty$
4. for $i = 1$ to $j-1$
5. $q = \max(q, p[i] + r[j-i] - c)$
6. $q = \max(q, p[j])$
7. $r[j] = q$
8. return $r[n]$

方法三:

15.2-3. MODIFIED-CUT-ROD(p, n, c) by #52

let $r[0..n]$ be a new array

$r[0] = 0$

for $j = 1$ to n

$q = p[j]$

 for $i = 1$ to $j-1$

$q = \max(q, p[i] + r[j-i] - c)$

$r[j] = q$

return $r[n]$

方法一效率是最高的，方法二和方法三是根据上面递推式来的，但是直接根据递推式减 c 肯定是不对的，未考虑 $j=i$ 时不切割的情况。

15.2

Page215: 15.2-3, 15.2-6

15.2-3 用代入法证明递归公式(15.6)的结果为 $\Omega(2^n)$ 。

$$P(n) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{如果 } n = 1 \\ \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} P(k)P(n-k) & \text{如果 } n \geq 2 \end{cases} \quad (15.6)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \text{Suppose } P(n) \geq c2^n \\
P(n) & \geq \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} c2^k * c2^{n-k} \\
& = \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} c^2 2^n \\
& = c^2(n-1)2^n \\
& \geq c^2 2^n & (n > 1) \\
& \geq c2^n & (c > 1)
\end{aligned}$$

得证。

15.2-6 证明：对 n 个元素的表达式进行完全括号化，恰好需要 $n-1$ 对括号。

We proceed by induction on the number of matrices. A single matrix has no pairs of parentheses. Assume that a full parenthesization of an n -element expression has exactly $n - 1$ pairs of parentheses. Given a full parenthesization of an $(n+1)$ -element expression, there must exist some k such that we first multiply $B=A_1 \cdots A_k$ in some way, then multiply $C = A_{k+1} \cdots A_{n+1}$ in some way, then multiply B and C . By our induction hypothesis, we have $k - 1$ pairs of parentheses for the full parenthesization of B and $n+1-k-1$ pairs of parentheses for the full parenthesization of C . Adding these together, plus the pair of outer parentheses for the entire expression, yields $k-1+n+1-k-1+1 = (n+1)-1$ parentheses, as desired.