Backtracking: De any quay lui -> giai kê / Toi im +6 hop (vét can) - My (k) // thủ g/th cho xh 58 d6 chung for vi E canditate (xk) do liet le cai grà tri cho cai Tip check (v, k) then Bien quyet stih 24,2(2,...) n Know man can (dk) cho truck ρυ χ_{k=19.}// decision; [[update D]) if k=n then solution () hoà (doi kli) toi un 1 ham else Try (k+1); mus tien Ket lan hust cat bien (thai) phail [recover D]j//undo decision 71, X2. - (7/4) -, (7/4) nois bien -> xet tat ca caughtie la collé assign chobien.

Xét VD: lier le tar co X,Xz.Xk-1 dà có gia trù (X1, X2, -.. Xn') Swo, cho X1+X2+--+X&-+|X|+X+++ (n.M.chotriói, XI, X2. X n rguyes dia n=3,M=5 $\langle \chi_{k} \leq M - (n-1) \rangle$ 1+1+3=5 check (v, K) 1+2+2=5 T= X1+ .. + X1-1 1 + 3 + 1 = 5ig kan then retur Tam 2+1+2=5 2+2+1=5 3+1+1=5

Try(k) & Branch and Bound

For v = 1 to n do

Fig dreck(v, k) then TSP: Boi toan người du lich Solution model: (x, x2,...xn) $| \text{low}_1 > 4 \rightarrow x_2 \rightarrow x_3 \rightarrow --- \rightarrow x_1 \rightarrow x_2 \rightarrow x_3 \rightarrow x_3 \rightarrow x_4 \rightarrow x_3 \rightarrow x_4 \rightarrow x_3 \rightarrow x_4 \rightarrow x_4 \rightarrow x_5 \rightarrow$ 1 = 1 + C(xn-s,xk); D6 dails trinh [((x, x2) + C(x2, x3) + ig k=n then solution() --- + C(x,11) else if It Crin (n-k+1) from Xi ∈ §1,..., n°, |chaz lay grat ni → man dans dans visited[v] = True nen y da xuar hier Try (k+1) $\begin{cases} f = f - C(x_{k-1}, x_k) \\ \text{visited[v]} = false; \end{cases}$ $\chi = 0$ $\chi =$ ký hier Crim La ký hier Crim La ch'an regai mat ch'an check(v, k)
Fretur visited[v]= galse (2 Kt) F (2 Kt) 1 J H+ Crim (n-k+1) 1 J H+ Cri

Duy tri bien toy the T for v= 1-> M-T-(n-k) do Fig check (v,k) then la tong car bien di dive gan gia tri ×1+×2+ ...+× k-1+ × k+1 ...+× n=M T=T+ス化 if k=n then Solution else Try (k+1); $1 \leq \chi_k \leq M-T-(n-k) \leq M-(n-1)$.T-T-X%) Decision Du=U-s update T=T+Xh undo de cision -> recover T=T-xk; check (u,k) Figh k < n then retur True; else retur T+ u= M; [m(t)] T=T+4 =(5) T=T-6=5 7 X3 = 6 T +6 = 11

• The BACP is to design a balanced academic curriculum by assigning periods to courses in a way that the academic load of each period is balanced. There are N courses 1, 2, ..., N that must be assigned to M periods 1, 2, ..., M. Each course i has credit ci)and has some courses as prerequisites. The load of a period is defined to be the sum of credits of courses assigned to that period. The prerequisites information is represented by a matrix ANXN in which Ai,j = 1 indicates that course i must be assigned to a period before the period to which the course j is assigned. Compute the solution satisfying constraints:

• Satisfy the prerequisites constraints: if Ai, j = 1, then course i must be assigned to a period

before the period to which the course j is assigned

The maximum load for all periods is minimal

Input

- Line 1 contains N and M (2 ≤ N ≤16, 2 ≤ M ≤ 5)
- Line 2 contains c1, c2, ..., cN
- Line i+2 (i = 1,..., N) contains the ith line of the matrix A

Output

Unique line contains that maximum load for all periods of the solution found

Nomen 1,2,...n, C(i) so time chi man i M hocky 1,2,..., m. Bien gruger dins: [29,2,---,)(n) tron do soi la hoc kyma mon i diec xép vão load[1.m]: load[j] tons so tin du cai man xép vuo Hky j load Min: ham mue tien > minimize A[i,j]=True; mon i phai ot voic hote trude mon j check (0, k)

[for i=1 > k-1 do

if A[i,k] = True then

[if a[i,k] = True then retur galde)

else if a[k,i] = True then

returned [if a > xi then retur false)

Try(k)//thể giá trị cho xk for u=1 -> m do if check (v, k) then Ik= 9;//xépman kvan H/Fy v Load [v]+= c(k),//update if k=n then solution(); else [if wood[v] < load Min then Try (k+1); load[v] -= c(k); 1/ recover

Solution ()

MAX(load[1], load [m])

maxload = MAX(load[1], load [m])

ij maxload < load Min then

load Min = max Load;