

Páginas 9



T2 08/09 II.1

$v_1 v_2 v_3 \dots v_{n-1} v_n$

$v[i, j] \Rightarrow$  o valor máximo q um jogador pode garantidamente ganhar se fôr a sua vez de jogar e se jé só sobrarem as moedas de valor  $v_i$  a  $v_j$ .

$$v[i, j] = ? \quad v_i \ v_{i+1} \ \dots \ v_{j-1} \ v_j$$

$\underbrace{\qquad\qquad\qquad}_{\text{Escolhas do adversário}}$

$\parallel v_i + \min \left( \underbrace{v[i+1, j-1]}_{\substack{\text{o adversário} \\ \text{escolheu } v_j}}, \underbrace{v[i+2, j]}_{\substack{\text{o adversário} \\ \text{escolheu } v_{i+1}}} \right)$

$$v_i \ v_{i+1} \ \dots \ v_{j-1} \ v_j \quad \parallel v_j + \min \left( v[i+1, j-1], v[i, j-2] \right)$$

$\underbrace{\qquad\qquad\qquad}_{\text{Escolhas do adversário}}$

$$v[i, j] = \max \left( v_i + \min(v[i+1, j-1], v[i+2, j]), v_j + \min(v[i+1, j-1], v[i, j-2]) \right)$$

$$\cdot A \Rightarrow v[i+2, j] \quad \cdot B \Rightarrow v[i+1, j-1] \quad \cdot C \Rightarrow v[i, j-2]$$

T2 08/09 II.2

1. A:  $2 \times 5$

2. B:  $5 \times 3$

3. C:  $3 \times 1$

4. D:  $1 \times 2$

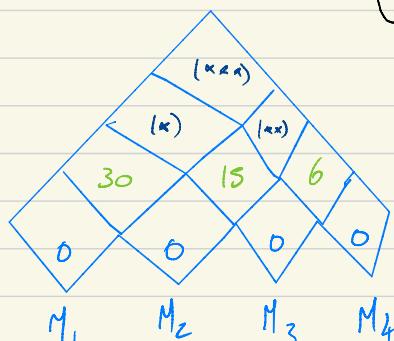
$m_0: 2$

$m_1: 5$

$m_2: 3$

$m_3: 1$

$m_4: 2$



$$C[i, j] = \begin{cases} \min_{i \leq k < j} \{ C[i, k] + C[k, j] + m_{i+1} \times m_k \times m_j \} & \text{se } j > i \\ 0 & \text{se } i = j \\ 1 & \text{c.c.} \end{cases}$$

$$(a) \quad \begin{cases} M_1 \times (M_2 \times M_3) \Rightarrow k=1 \\ (M_1 \times M_2) \times M_3 \Rightarrow k=2 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} k=1 & \quad C[1, 1] + C[1, 2] + 2 \times 5 \times 1 \\ & = 0 + 15 + 10 \\ & = 25 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} k=2 & \quad C[1, 2] + C[2, 3] + 2 \times 3 \times 1 \\ & = 15 + 0 + 6 \\ & = 21 \end{aligned}$$

$m_0 : 2$

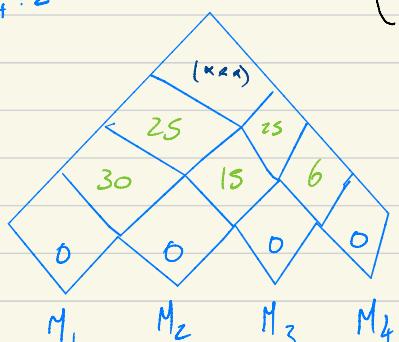
$m_1 : 5$

$m_2 : 3$

$m_3 : 1$

$m_4 : 2$

$$C[i, j] = \begin{cases} \min_{i \leq k < j} \{ C[i, k] + C[k+1, j] + m_{i-1} \times m_k \times m_j \} & \text{if } j > i \\ 0 & \text{if } i = j \\ \infty & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$



$$(xxx) M_2 \times (M_3 \times M_4) \text{ or } (M_2 \times M_3) \times M_4$$

$$\cdot k=2$$

$$\begin{aligned} C[2, 2] + C[3, 4] + m_1 \times m_2 \times m_4 \\ = 0 + 6 + 5 \times 3 \times 2 \\ = 6 + 30 = 36 \end{aligned}$$

$$\cdot k=3$$

$$\begin{aligned} C[2, 3] + C[3, 3] + m_1 \times m_3 \times m_4 \\ = 15 + 0 + 5 \times 1 \times 2 \\ = 25 \end{aligned}$$

(xxx)

$$\cdot k=1$$

$$C[1, 1] + C[2, 4] + m_0 \times m_1 \times m_4 = 0 + 25 + 2 \times 5 \times 2$$

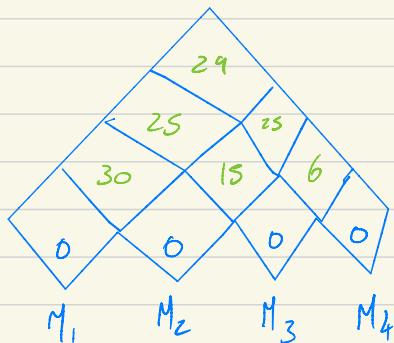
$$= 45$$

$$\cdot k=2$$

$$\begin{aligned} C[1, 2] + C[3, 4] + m_0 \times m_2 \times m_4 \\ = 30 + 6 + 2 \times 3 \times 2 \\ = 48 \end{aligned}$$

$$\cdot k=3$$

$$\begin{aligned} C[1, 3] + C[4, 4] + m_0 \times m_3 \times m_4 \\ = 25 + 0 + 2 \times 1 \times 2 \\ = 29 \end{aligned}$$



Rz 08/09 II.1

$$1 = V_1 < V_2 < \dots < V_n$$

$m[i, j] = \text{nº mínimo de moedas necessário para efectuar o troco}$   
 $\text{de quantia } j \text{ usando moedas com valores } v_1, \dots, v_i$

$$m[i,j] = \begin{cases} \infty & \text{if } j < 0 \\ 0 & \text{if } j = 0 \\ \min(A_i, B_j) & \text{if } j \geq 1 \end{cases}$$

- $A = m[i-1, j] \Rightarrow$  não utilizamos  $v_i$  para calcular o traco
  - $B = m[i, j-v_i] \Rightarrow$  utilizarmos uma moeda de valor  $v_i$

R2 08/09 II.2

$$C[i, j] = \begin{cases} 0 & \Delta x_i = 0 \quad \Delta y_j = 0 \\ C[i-1, j-1] + 1 & \Delta x_i = \Delta y_j \\ \max(C[i-1, j], C[i, j-1]) & \text{c.c.} \end{cases}$$

i

	A	B	C	B	C	D	B	B	D	C	A	B	C	D	B
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
A	0	1↑	1↖	1↖	1↖	1↖	1↖	1↖	1↖	1↖	1↖	1↖	1↖	1↖	1↖
B	0	1↑	2↑	2↖	2↖	2↖	2↖	2↖	2↑	2↖	2↖	2↖	2↖	2↖	2↑
C	0	1↑	2↑	2↖	3↑	3↖	3↖	3↖	3↖	3↑	3↖	3↖	3↑	3↖	3↖
D	0	1↑	2↑	2↖	3↑	3↖	3↖	3↖	3↖	3↖	4↑	4↖	4↖	4↖	4↖
B	0	1↑	2↑	3↑	4↑	4↖	4↖	4↖	4↖	4↖	4↖	5↑	5↖	5↖	5↑
B	0	1↑	2↑	3↑	4↑	4↖	4↖	5↑	5↖	5↖	5↖	5↑	5↖	6↑	6↑
D	0	1↑	2↑	3↑	4↑	4↖	5↑	5↖	5↖	6↑	6↖	6↖	6↖	6↑	6↖
C	0	1↑	2↑	3↑	4↑	5↑	5↖	5↖	5↖	6↑	7↑	7↖	7↖	7↑	7↖
C	0	1↑	2↑	3↑	4↑	5↑	5↖	5↖	5↖	6↑	7↑	7↖	7↖	7↑	7↖
D	0	1↑	2↑	3↑	4↑	5↑	6↑	6↖	6↖	7↑	7↖	7↖	7↖	8↑	8↖
B	0	1↑	2↑	3↑	4↑	5↑	6↑	7↑	7↑	7↑	7↖	7↖	8↑	8↖	9↑
A	0	1↑	2↑	3↑	4↑	5↑	6↑	7↑	7↑	7↑	8↑	8↖	8↖	8↖	9↑
C	0	1↑	2↑	3↑	4↑	5↑	6↑	7↑	7↑	8↑	8↖	8↖	9↑	9↖	9↑
D	0	1↑	2↑	3↑	4↑	5↑	6↑	7↑	7↑	8↑	8↑	9↑	10↑	10↖	10↑
	1	2	3	4	5	6	+	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15

$$C[0, 10] = 0$$

$$C[5, 12] = 5$$

$$C[10, 10] = 7$$

$$C[15, 14] = 10$$

$$C[4, 6] = 4$$

$$C[9, 13] = 7$$

$$C[14, 14] = 10$$

Q2 16/17 II.b -

•  $L[i, j]$  - representa o custo de guardar as palavras de  $i$  a  $j$  numa única linha.

•  $C[j]$  - representa o custo de melhor distribuição das  $j$ -palavras em frases.

$$C[j] = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{se } j=0 \\ \min_{1 \leq i \leq j} \{ L[i, j] + C[i-1] \} & \text{caso contrário} \end{cases}$$

R 13/14 II.a  $\Rightarrow$  Problema da Mochila se aperfeiçoa

- n enunciados

$$(v_i, a_i) . 1 \leq i \leq n$$

$\downarrow$   
Valor necessário

$$\max_{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i \cdot v_i \leq k}$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n x_i \cdot v_i \leq k$$

$$C[k, i]$$

$\hookrightarrow$  valor ganho vendendo  $j$  litros e utilizando no máximo as enunciadas  $1, \dots, i$ .

$$C[k, i] = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{se } k = 0 \vee i = 0 \\ \max(C[k-a_i, i-1] + v_i, C[k, i-1]) & \text{c.c.} \end{cases}$$

- Complexidade:  $O(k \cdot n)$