极客大学算法训练营 第十九课 高级动态规划

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小结提纲

- 1. 动态规划复习;附带递归、分治
- 2. 多种情况的动态规划的状态转移方程串讲
- 3. 进阶版动态规划的习题



递归、分治、回溯、动态规划复习



递归 - 函数自己调用自己

```
public void recur(int level, int param) {
   // terminator
   if (level > MAX_LEVEL) {
     // process result
     return;
   // process current logic
   process(level, param);
   // drill down
   recur(level: level + 1, newParam);
   // restore current status
```



分而治之 Divide & Conquer



分治代码模板

```
def divide_conquer(problem, param1, param2, ...):
 # recursion terminator
 if problem is None:
   print_result
   return
 # prepare data
  data = prepare_data(problem)
  subproblems = split_problem(problem, data)
 # conquer subproblems
  subresult1 = self.divide_conquer(subproblems[0], p1, ...)
  subresult2 = self.divide_conquer(subproblems[1], p1, ...)
  subresult3 = self.divide_conquer(subproblems[2], p1, ...)
 # process and generate the final result
  result = process_result(subresult1, subresult2, subresult3, ...)
 # revert the current level states
```



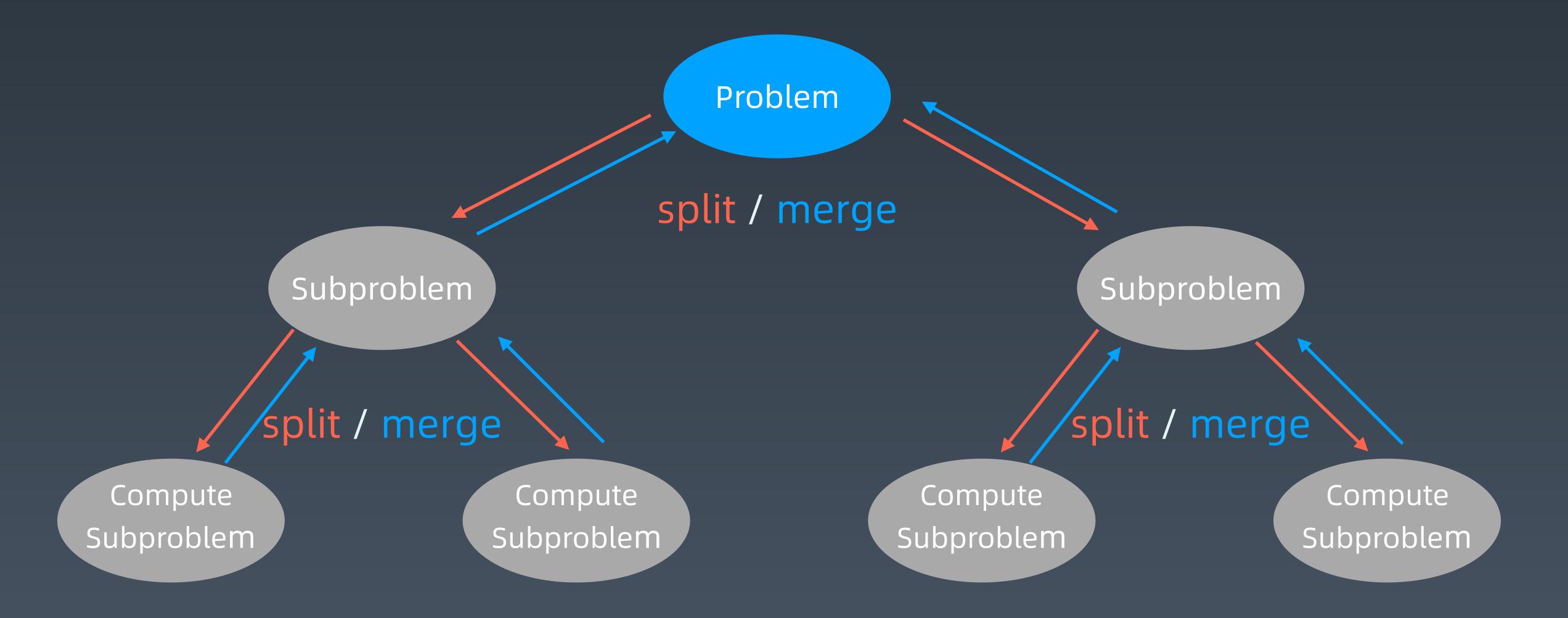
感触

- 1. 人肉递归低效、很累
- 2. 找到最近最简方法,将其拆解成可重复解决的问题
- 3. 数学归纳法思维

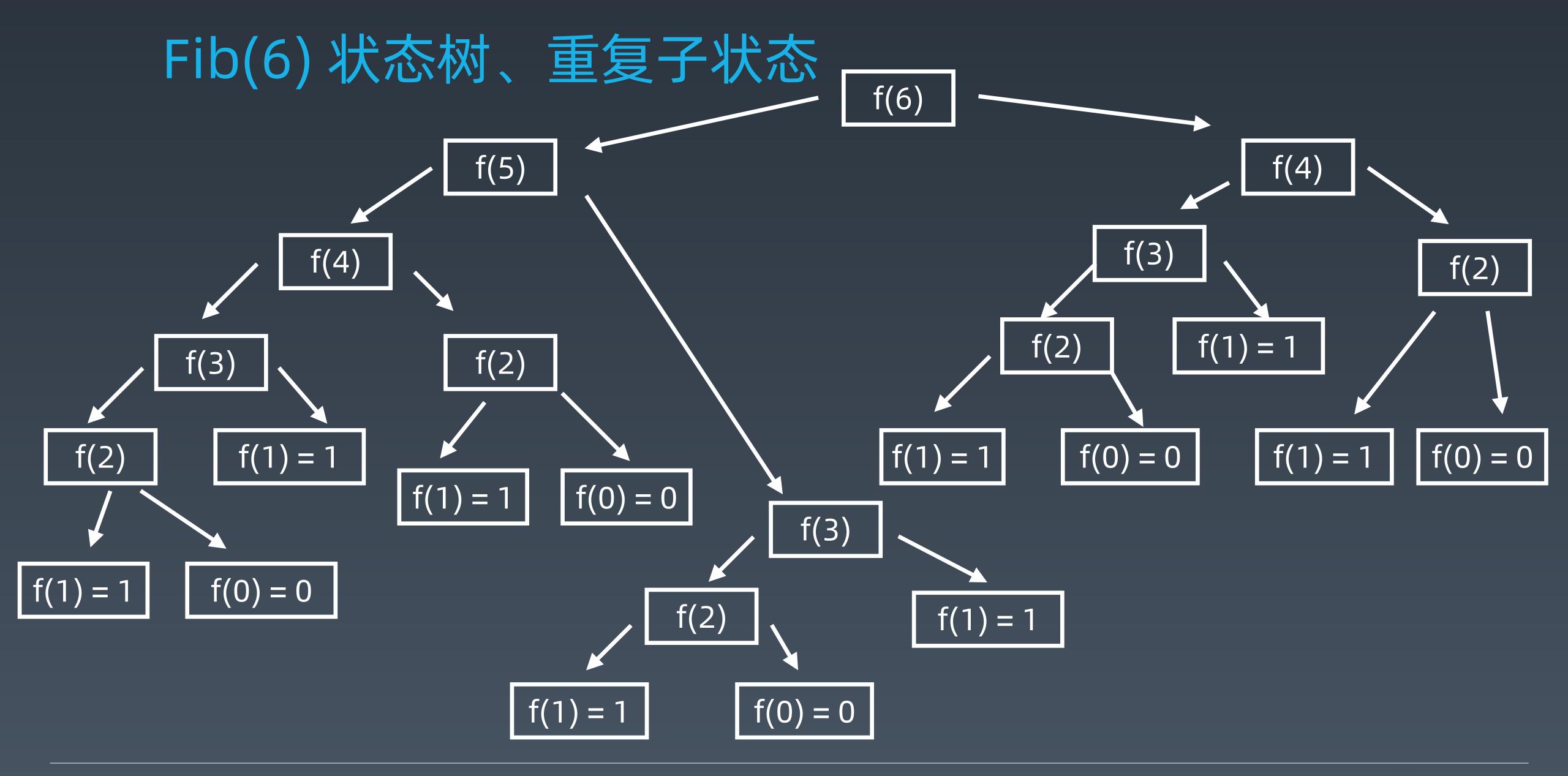
本质: 寻找重复性 —> 计算机指令集



递归状态树







动态规划 Dynamic Programming

- "Simplifying a complicated problem by breaking it down into simpler sub-problems" (in a recursive manner)
- 3. 顺推形式: 动态递推



DP 顺推模板

```
function DP():
 dp = [][] # 二维情况
  for i = 0 .. M {
    for j = 0 .. N {
       d\bar{p}[i][j] = _Function(dp[i'][j']...)
  return dp[M][N];
```



关键点

动态规划和递归或者分治没有根本上的区别(关键看有无最优的子结构)

拥有共性: 找到重复子问题

差异性: 最优子结构、中途可以淘汰次优解



常见的 DP 题目和状态方程



爬楼梯

递归公式:

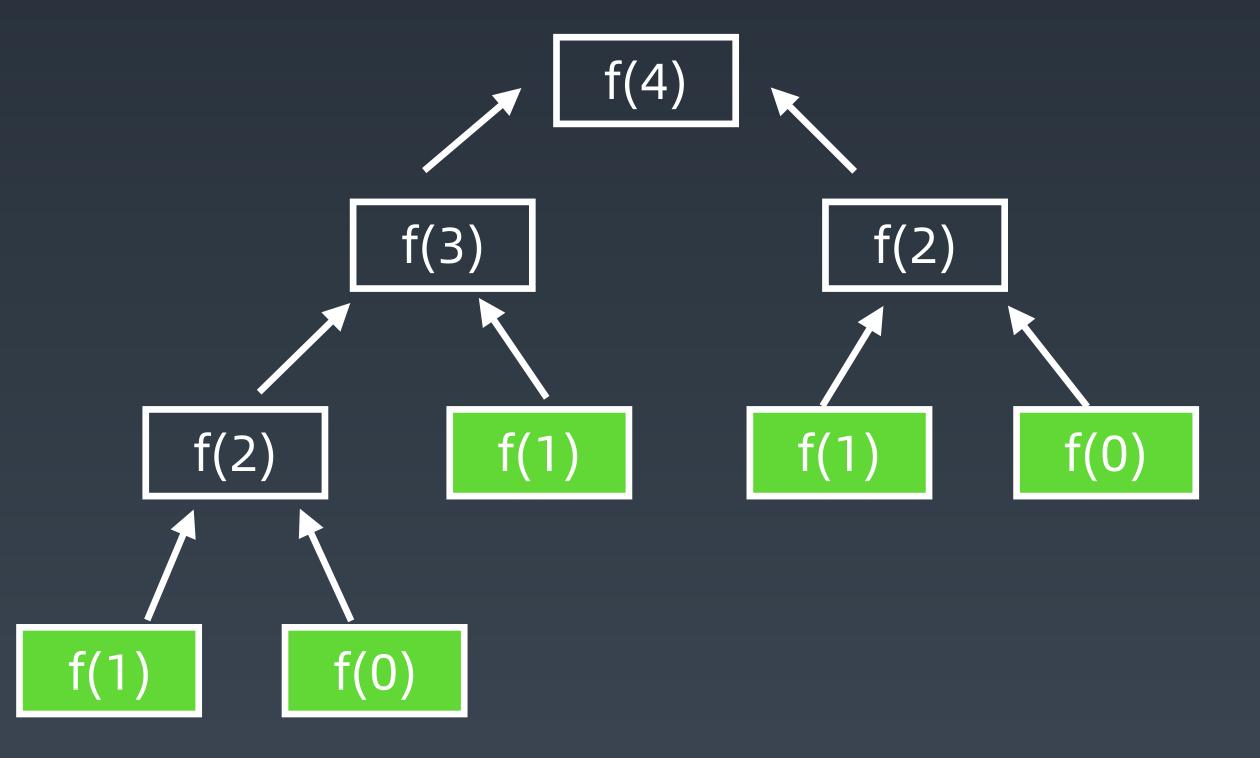
```
f(n) = f(n-1) + f(n-2), f(1) = 1, f(0) = 0
```

```
def f(n):
    if n <= 1: return 1
    return f(n - 1) + f(n - 2)

def f(n):
    if n <= 1: return 1
        if n not in mem:
        mem[n] = f(n - 1) + f(n - 2)
    return mem[n]</pre>
O(2^n)

O(n)
```

```
def f(n):
    dp = [1] * (n + 1)
    for i in range(2, n + 1):
        dp[i] = dp[i - 1] + dp[i - 2]
    return dp[n]
```



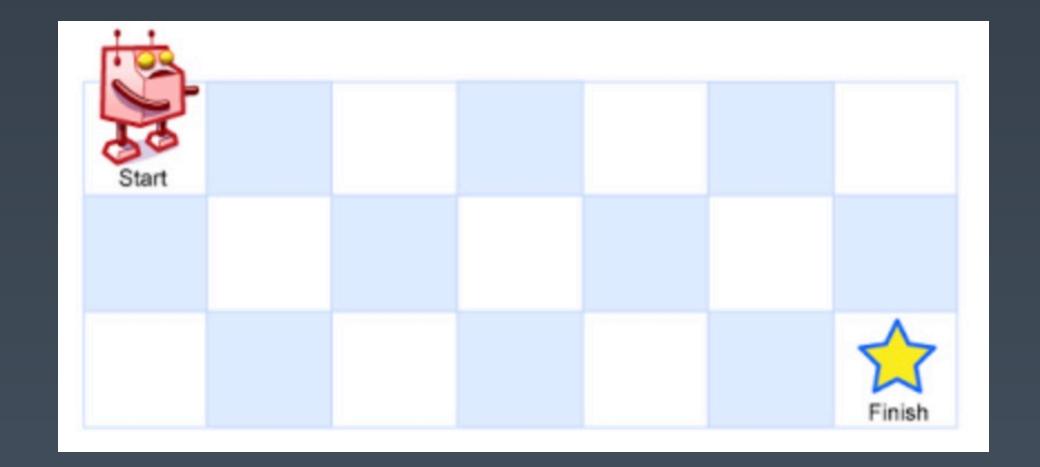
```
def f(n):
    x, y = 1, 1
    for i in range(1, n):
        y, x = x + y, y
    return y
```



不同路径

递归公式:

$$f(x, y) = f(x-1, y) + f(x, y-1)$$



```
def f(x, y):
    if x <= 0 or y <= 0: return 0
    if x == 1 and y == 1: return 1
    return f(x - 1, y) + f(x, y - 1)

def f(x, y):
    if x <= 0 or y <= 0: return 0
    if x == 1 and y == 1: return 1
    if (x, y) not in mem:
        mem[(x, y)] = f(x - 1, y) + f(x, y - 1)
    return mem[(x, y)]</pre>
```

```
O(mn), O(mn)

def f(x, y):
    dp = [[0] * (m + 1) for _ in range(n + 1)]
    dp[1][1] = 1
    for i in range(1, y + 1):
        for j in range(1, x + 1):
        dp[i][j] = dp[i - 1][j] + dp[j][i - 1]
    return dp[y][x]
```



打家劫舍

```
dp[i]状态的定义: max $ of robbing A[0 -> i]
dp[i] = max(dp[i - 2] + nums[i], dp[i - 1])
```

```
dp[i][0]状态定义: max $ of robbing A[0 -> i] 且没偷 nums[i]
dp[i][1]状态定义: max $ of robbing A[0 -> i] 且偷了 nums[i]

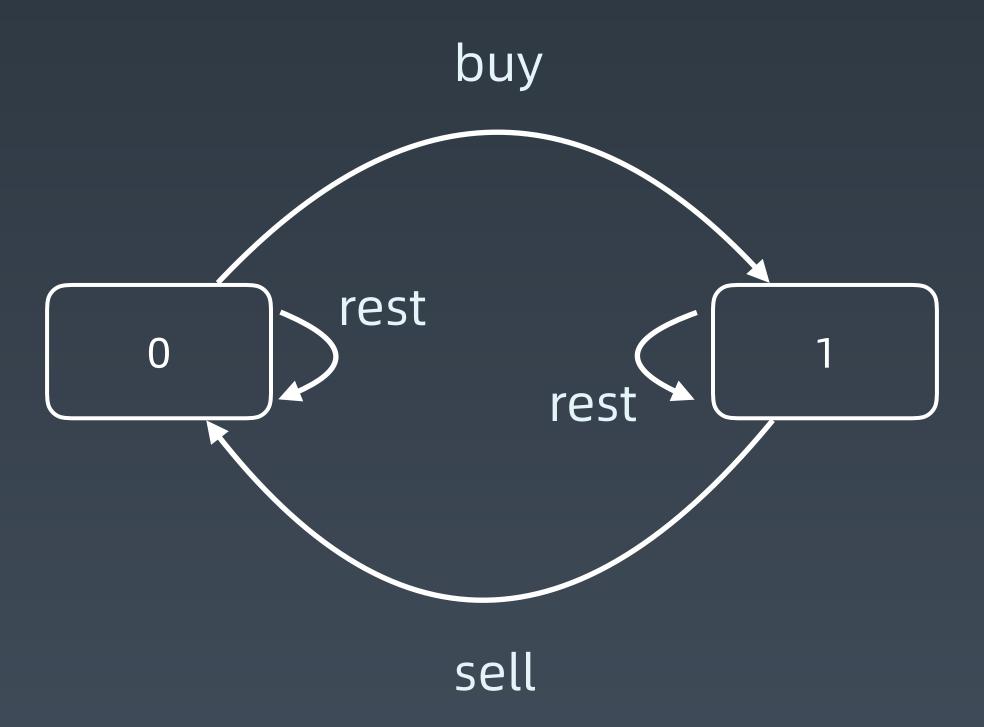
dp[i][0] = max(dp[i - 1][0], dp[i - 1][1]);
dp[i][1] = dp[i - 1][0] + nums[i];
```



最小路径和

```
dp[i][j]状态的定义: minPath(A[1 -> i][1 -> j])
dp[i][j] = min(dp[i - 1][j], dp[i][j - 1]) + A[i][j]
```





https://leetcode-cn.com/problems/best-time-to-buy-and-sell-stock/solution/yi-ge-fang-fa-tuan-mie-6-dao-gu-piao-wen-ti-by-l-3/



```
dp[i][k][0 or 1] (0 \le i \le n-1, 1 \le k \le K)
• i 为天数
● k 为最多交易次数
● [0,1] 为是否持有股票
总状态数: n*K*2种状态
for 0 <= i < n:
   for 1 <= k <= K:
       for s in {0, 1}:
           dp[i][k][s] = max(buy, sell, rest)
```

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解释: 今天我没有持有股票, 有两种可能:

- 我昨天就没有持有,然后今天选择 rest, 所以我今天还是没有持有;
- 我昨天持有股票,但是今天我 sell 了,所以我今天没有持有股票了。

```
dp[i][k][1] = max(dp[i-1][k][1], dp[i-1][k-1][0] - prices[i])
max( 选择 rest , 选择 buy )
```

解释: 今天我持有着股票, 有两种可能:

- 我昨天就持有着股票,然后今天选择 rest, 所以我今天还持有着股票;
- 我昨天本没有持有,但今天我选择 buy, 所以今天我就持有股票了。



初始状态:

```
dp[-1][k][0] = dp[i][0][0] = 0

dp[-1][k][1] = dp[i][0][1] = -infinity
```

状态转移方程:

```
dp[i][k][0] = max(dp[i-1][k][0], dp[i-1][k][1] + prices[i])
dp[i][k][1] = max(dp[i-1][k][1], dp[i-1][k-1][0] - prices[i])
```

https://leetcode-cn.com/problems/best-time-to-buy-and-sell-stock/solution/yi-ge-fang-fa-tuan-mie-6-dao-gu-piao-wen-ti-by-l-3/



高阶的 DP 问题

复杂度来源

1. 状态拥有更多维度(二维、三维、或者更多、甚至需要压缩)

2. 状态方程更加复杂

本质: 内功、逻辑思维、数学



爬楼梯问题改进

- 1, 2, 3
- x1, x2, ..., xm 步
- 前后不能走相同的步伐
- Homework: https://leetcode-cn.com/problems/min-cost-climbing-stairs/



编辑距离

- 如果 word1[i] 与 word2[j] 相同,显然 dp[i][j]=dp[i-1][j-1]
- 如果 word1[i] 与 word2[j] 不同,那么 dp[i][j] 可以通过
 - 1. 在 dp[i-1][j-1] 的基础上做 replace 操作达到目的
 - 2. 在 dp[i-1][j] 的基础上做 insert 操作达到目的
 - 3. 在 dp[i][j-1] 的基础上做 delete 操作达到目的

取三者最小情况即可



Homework

- 1. https://leetcode-cn.com/problems/longest-increasing-subsequence/
- 2. https://leetcode-cn.com/problems/decode-ways/
- 3. https://leetcode-cn.com/problems/longest-valid-parentheses/
- 4. https://leetcode-cn.com/problems/maximal-rectangle/
- 5. https://leetcode-cn.com/problems/distinct-subsequences/
- 6. https://leetcode-cn.com/problems/race-car/



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