Design and Analysis of Algorithms
Part II: Dynamic Programming
Lecture 11: Maximum Contiguous
Subarray Problem II

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动态规划篇概述



- 在算法课程第二部分动态规划主题中,我们将主要聚焦于如下经典问题:
 - 0-1 Knapsack (0-1背包问题)
 - Maximum Contiguous Subarray II (最大连续子数组 II)
 - Longest Common Subsequences (最长公共子序列)
 - Longest Common Substrings (最长公共子串)
 - Minimum Edit Distance (最小编辑距离)
 - Rod-Cutting (钢条切割)
 - Chain Matrix Multiplication (矩阵链乘法)

动态规划篇概述

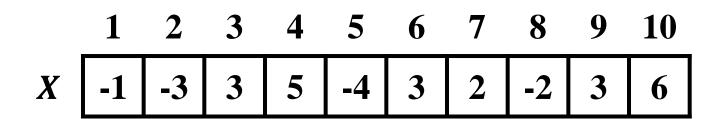


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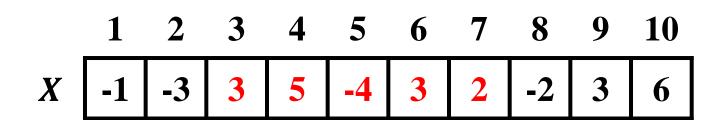
										10
X	-1	-3	3	5	-4	3	2	-2	3	6





• 子数组为数组*X*中连续的一段序列





• 子数组X[3..7]



- 子数组X[3..7]
 - 求和为: 3+5-4+3+2=9



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- 子数组X[1..10]



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 - 求和为: 3+5-4+3+2-2+3+6=16



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问题: 寻找数组X最大的非空子数组?



- 子数组X[3..7]
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问题: 寻找数组X最大的非空子数组?

答案: X[3..10] = 16



• 形式化定义

最大子数组问题

Max Continuous Subarray, MCS

输入

• 给定一个数组X[1..n],对于任意一对数组下标为l,r ($l \le r$)的非空子数组,其和记为

$$S(l,r) = \sum_{i=l}^{r} X[i]$$

输出

• 求出S(l,r)的最大值,记为 S_{max}

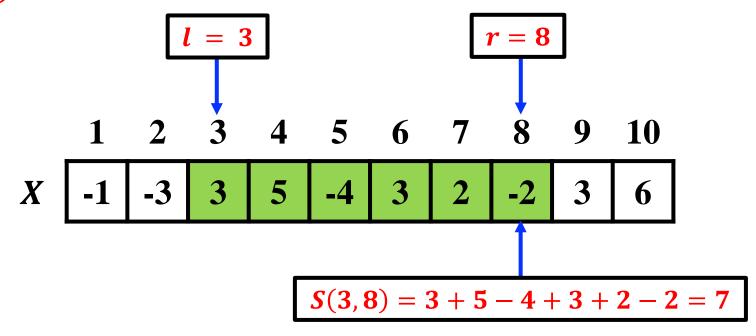


- 数组X[1..n],其所有的下标 $l, r(l \le r)$ 组合分为以下两种情况
 - 当l = r时,一共 $C_n^1 = n$ 种组合
 - 当l < r时,一共 C_n^2 种组合
- 枚举 $n + C_n^2$ 种下标l, r组合,求出最大子数组之和

蛮力枚举



- l = 3, r = 8
- 计算S(3,8):



蛮力枚举

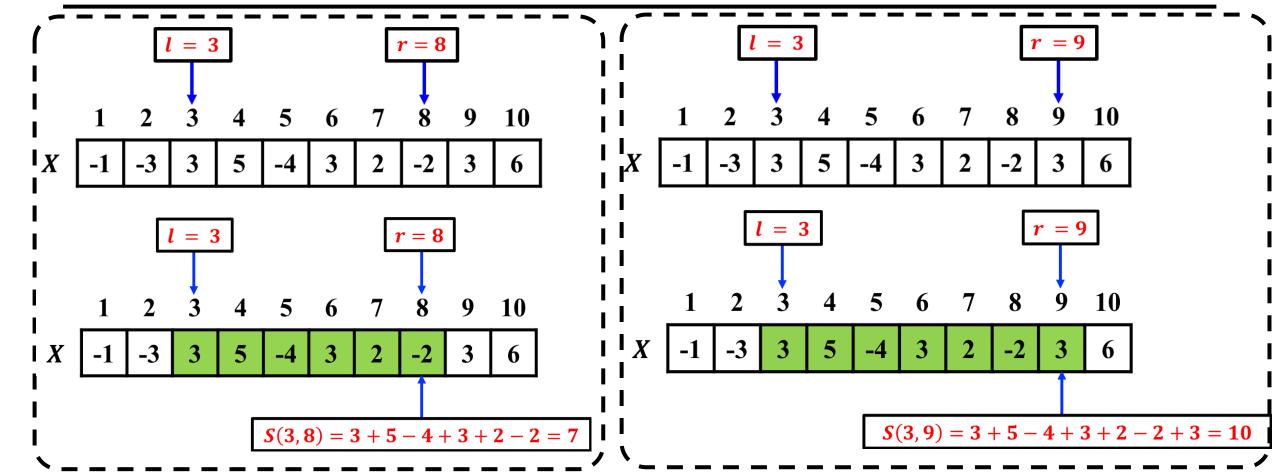


• 枚举 $n + C_n^2$ 种可能的区间 $[l,r](l \le r)$,求解最大子数组之和 S_{max}

```
输入: 数组X[1..n]
输出: 最大子数组之和S_{max}
S_{max} \leftarrow -\infty
for l \leftarrow 1 to n do
    for r \leftarrow l \ to \ n \ do
        S(l,r) \leftarrow 0
       for i \leftarrow l \ to \ r \ do
         S(l,r) \leftarrow S(l,r) + X[i]
        end
      S_{max} \leftarrow \max\{S_{max}, S(l, r)\}
    end
end
                                                      时间复杂度: O(n^3)
return S_{max}
```

从蛮力枚举到优化枚举



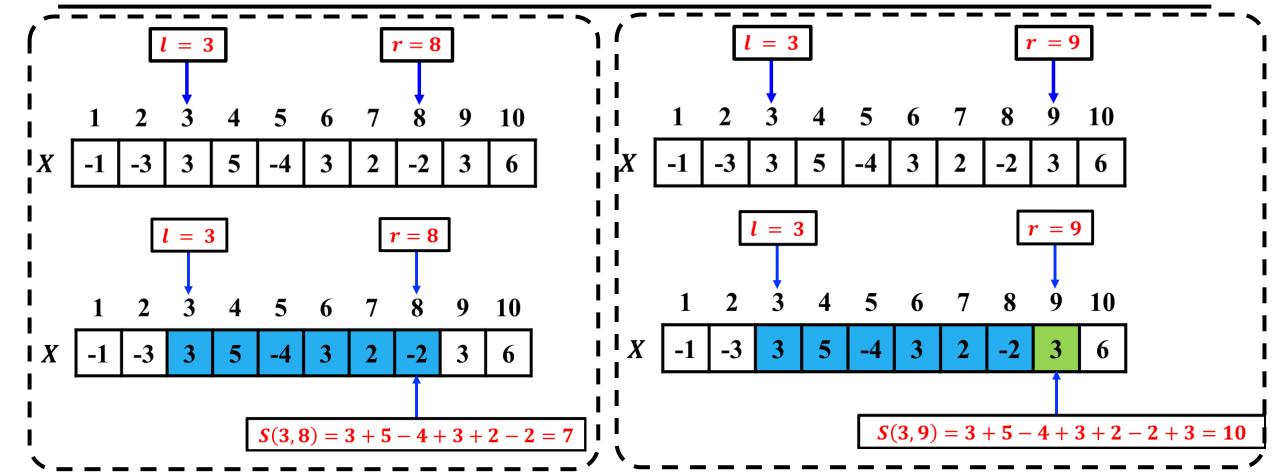


计算S(3,8)循环6次

计算S(3,9)循环7次

从蛮力枚举到优化枚举



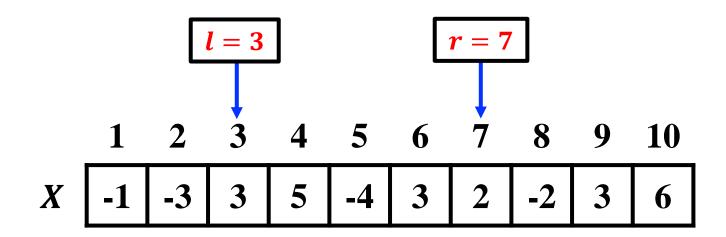


计算S(3,8)循环6次

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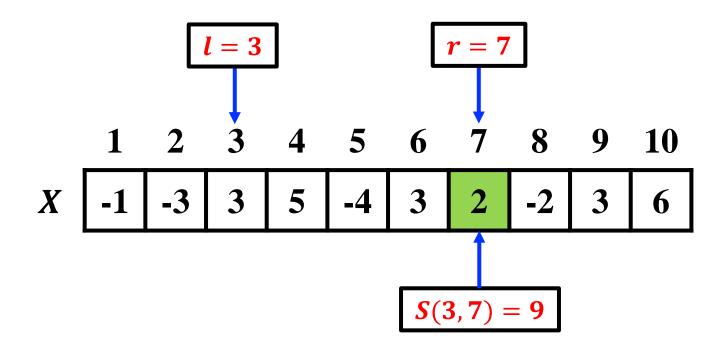


• l = 3, r = 7



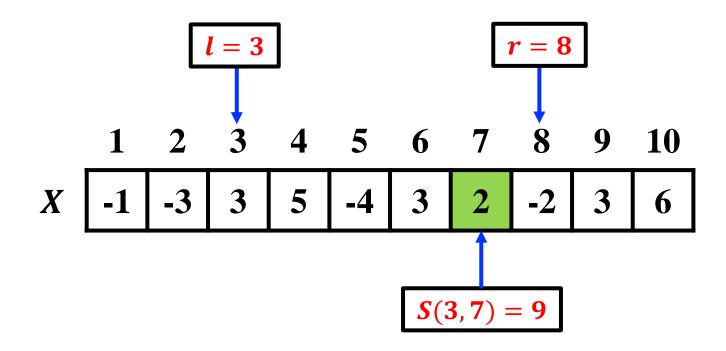


• l = 3, r = 7, S(3,7) = 9



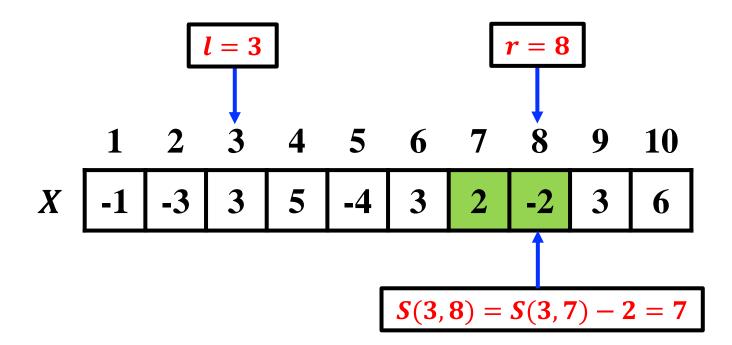


• l = 3, r = 8, S(3, 8) = ?



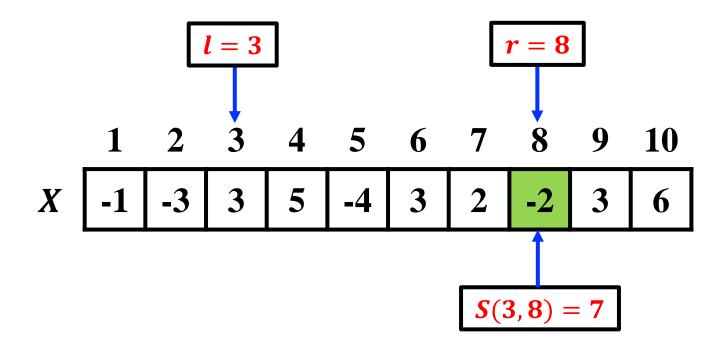


• l = 3, r = 8, S(3,8) = 7



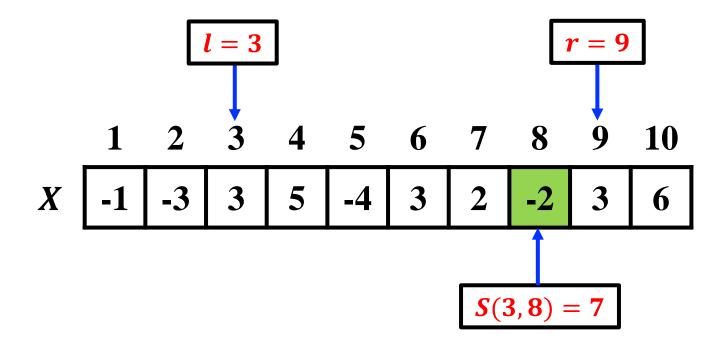


• l = 3, r = 8, S(3,8) = 7



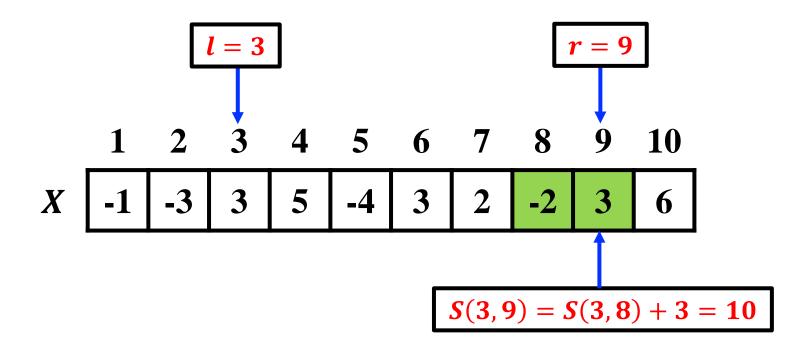


• l = 3, r = 9, S(3, 9) = ?





• l = 3, r = 9, S(3, 9) = ?



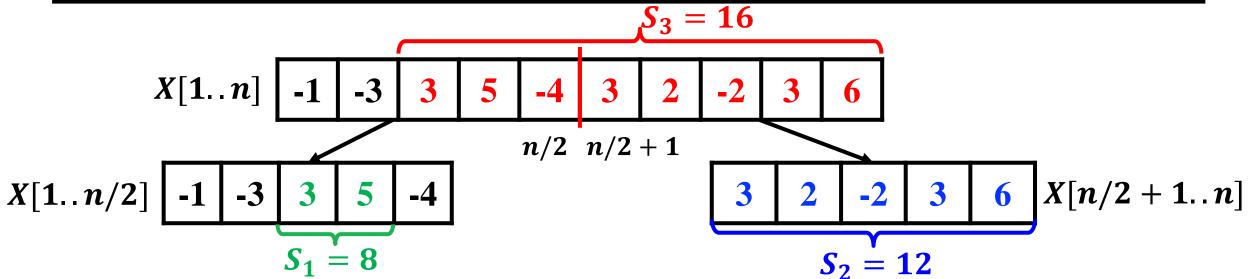


• 核心思想: $S(l,r) = \sum_{i=l}^{r} X[i] = S(l,r-1) + X[r]$

```
输入: 数组X[1..n]
输出: 最大子数组之和S_{max}
S_{max} \leftarrow -\infty
for l \leftarrow 1 to n do
     S \leftarrow 0
    for r \leftarrow l \ to \ n \ do
     \begin{array}{c|c} S \leftarrow S + X[r] \\ S_{max} \leftarrow \max\{S_{max}, S\} \end{array}
     end
end
                                                                       时间复杂度: O(n^2)
return S_{max}
```

分而治之





• 将数组X[1..n]分为X[1..n/2]和X[n/2 + 1..n]

分解原问题

- 递归求解子问题
 - S_1 : 数组X[1...n/2] 的最大子数组
 - S_2 : 数组X[n/2 + 1...n] 的最大子数组
- 合并子问题,得到 S_{max}
 - S_3 : 跨中点的最大子数组
 - 数组X的最大子数组之和 $S_{max} = max\{S_1, S_2, S_3\}$

解决子问题

合井问题解

分而治之

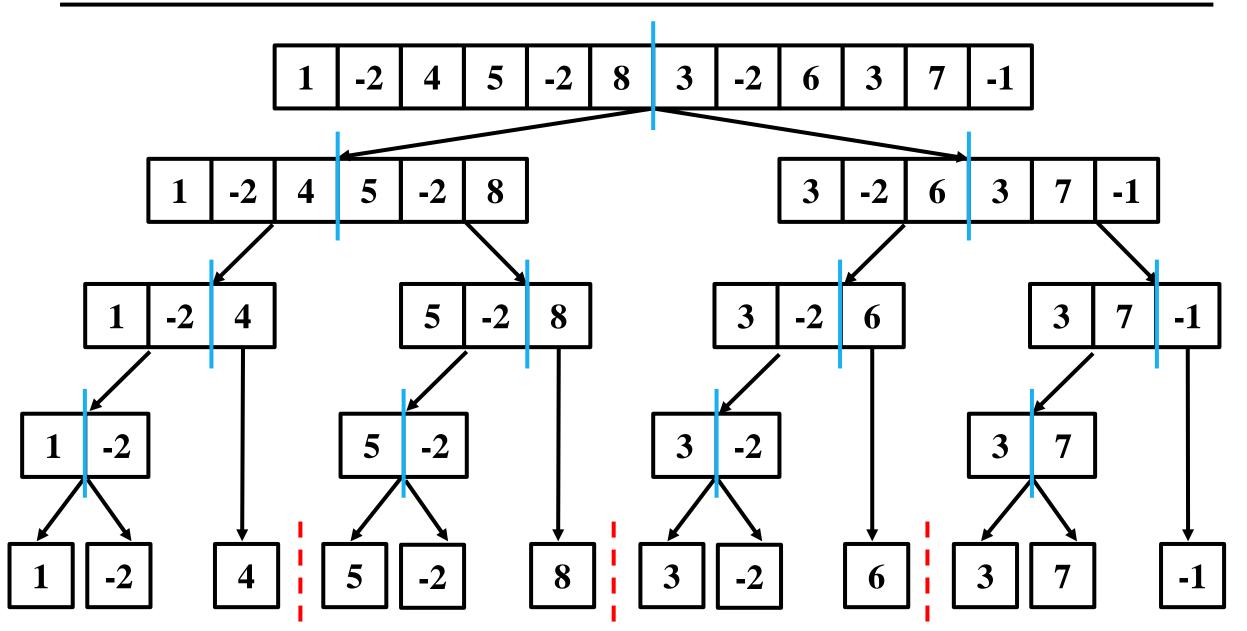


• 时间复杂度分析

```
输入: 数组X, 数组下标low, high
输出: 最大子数组之和S_{max}
if low = high then
    return X[low]
end
else
    mid \leftarrow \lfloor \frac{low + high}{2} \rfloor
    S_1 \leftarrow \text{MaxSubArray}(X,\text{low,mid})
    S_2 \leftarrow \text{MaxSubArray}(X,\text{mid}+1,\text{high})
    S_3 \leftarrow \text{CrossingSubArray}(X,\text{low,mid,high})
    S_{max} \leftarrow \max\{S_1, S_2, S_3\}
    return S_{max}
end
```

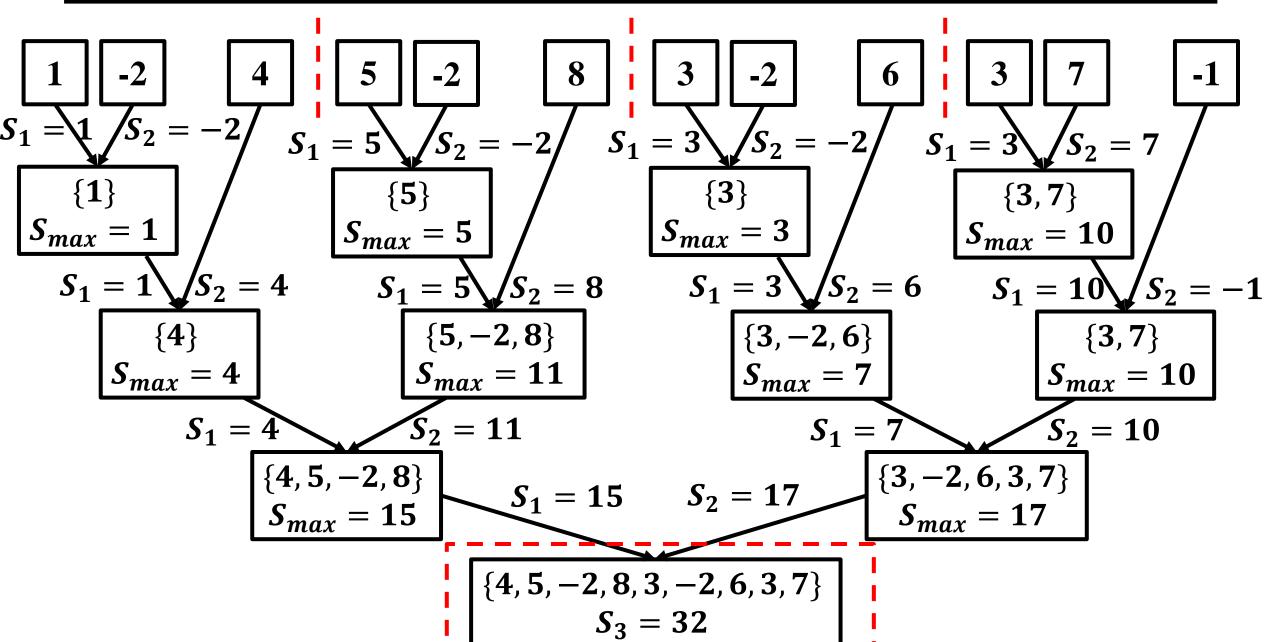
时间复杂度: $O(n \log n)$





算法实例







算法名称	时间复杂度
蛮力枚举	$O(n^3)$
优化枚举	$O(n^2)$
分而治之	$O(n \log n)$
?	O(n)

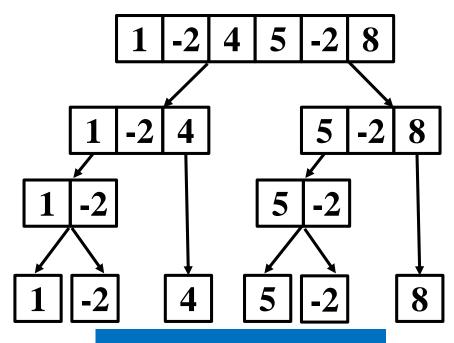
问题:是否可以设计一个时间复杂度为O(n)的算法?



算法名称	时间复杂度
蛮力枚举	$O(n^3)$
优化枚举	$O(n^2)$
分而治之	$O(n \log n)$
动态规划	O(n)



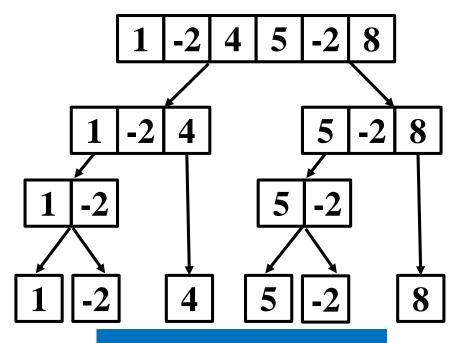
算法名称	时间复杂度	
蛮力枚举	$O(n^3)$	
优化枚举	$O(n^2)$	
分而治之	$O(n \log n)$	
动态规划	O(n)	1



子问题相互独立

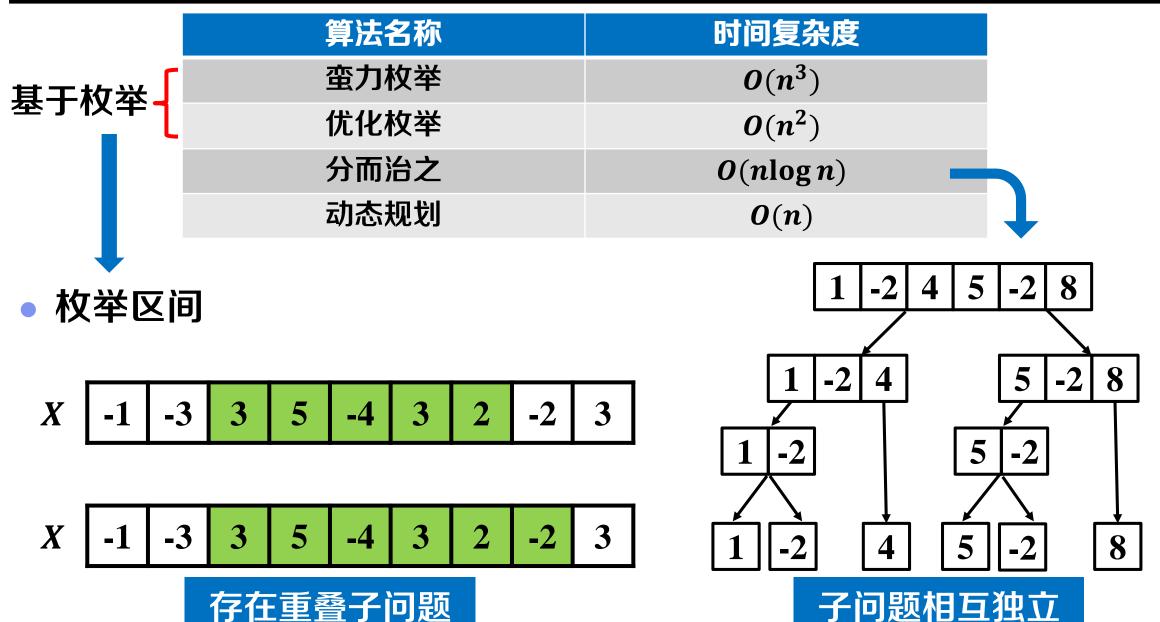


算法名称	时间复杂度
蛮力枚举	$O(n^3)$
优化枚举	$O(n^2)$
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动态规划	O(n)



子问题相互独立







• 两层枚举

• 第1层: 枚举位置*i*作为区间开头



• 两层枚举

• 第1层: 枚举位置*i*作为区间开头

• 第2层: 枚举位置j作为区间结尾





• 两层枚举

• 第1层: 枚举位置*i*作为区间开头

• 第2层: 枚举位置j作为区间结尾

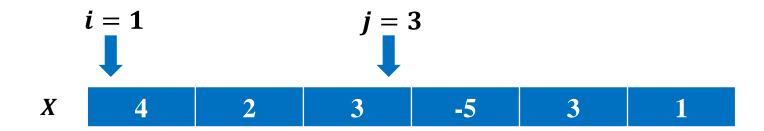




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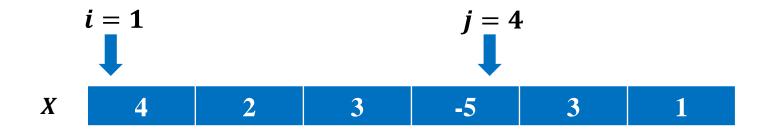




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• 两层枚举

• 第1层: 枚举位置*i*作为区间开头

• 第2层: 枚举位置*j*作为区间结尾



当前最大值=9

 D_i : 以X[i]开头的最大子数组



-5

两层枚举

• 第1层: 枚举位置i作为区间开头

• 第2层: 枚举位置*j*作为区间结尾



3

X

当前最大值=9

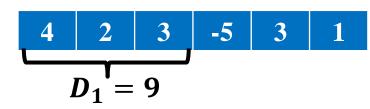


• 两层枚举

• 第1层: 枚举位置*i*作为区间开头

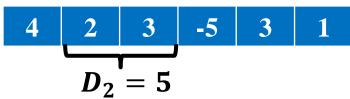
• 第2层: 枚举位置*j*作为区间结尾





X

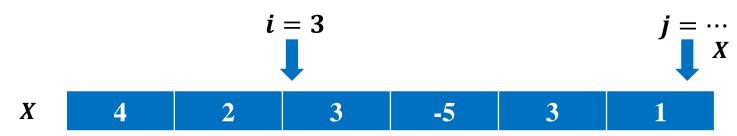
X

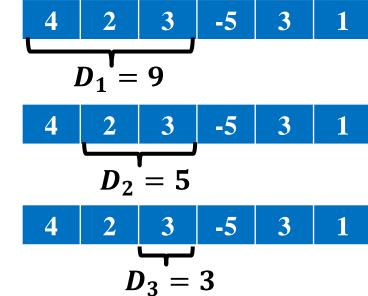




• 两层枚举

- 第1层: 枚举位置*i*作为区间开头
- 第2层: 枚举位置j作为区间结尾





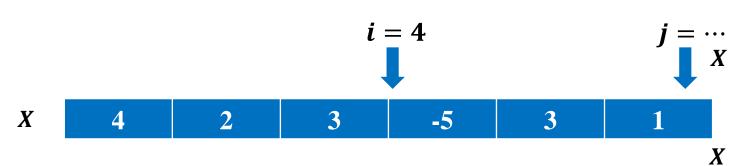
X

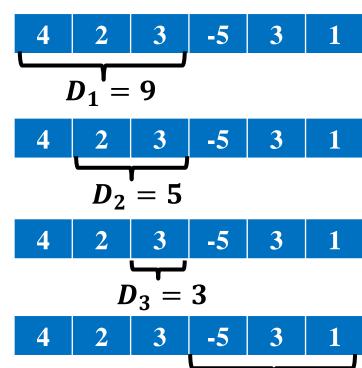
X



• 两层枚举

- 第1层: 枚举位置*i*作为区间开头
- 第2层: 枚举位置j作为区间结尾





X

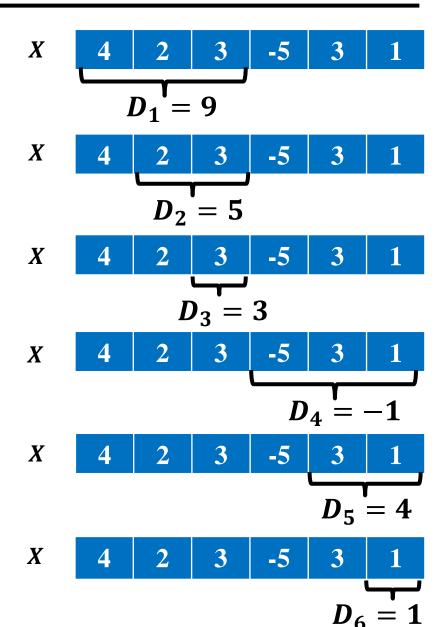
X



• 两层枚举

• 第1层: 枚举位置*i*作为区间开头

● 第2层: 枚举位置j作为区间结尾





• 两层枚举

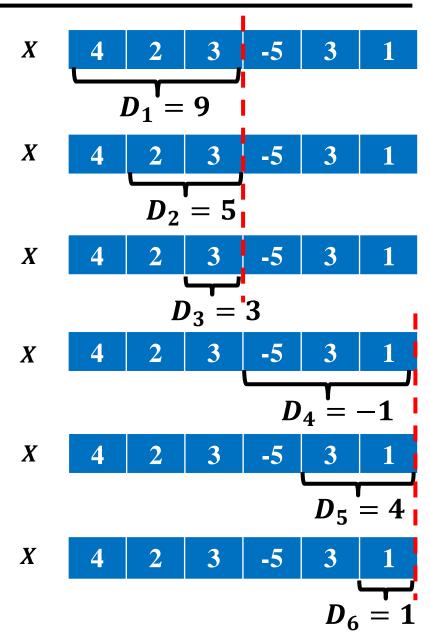
• 第1层: 枚举位置*i*作为区间开头

• 第2层: 枚举位置*j*作为区间结尾

• 观察 D_i

结尾相同: D₁, D₂, D₃

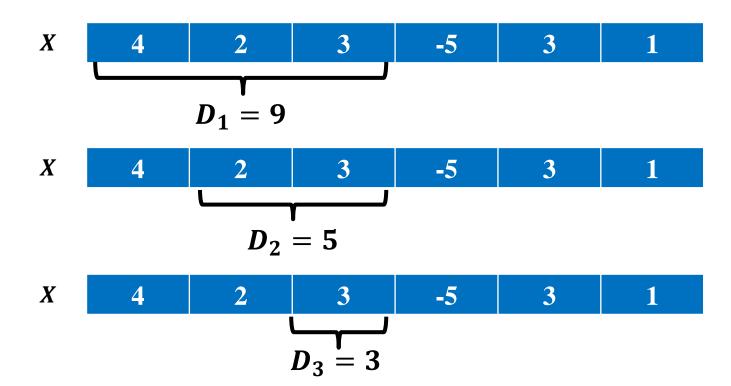
结尾不同: D₃, D₄

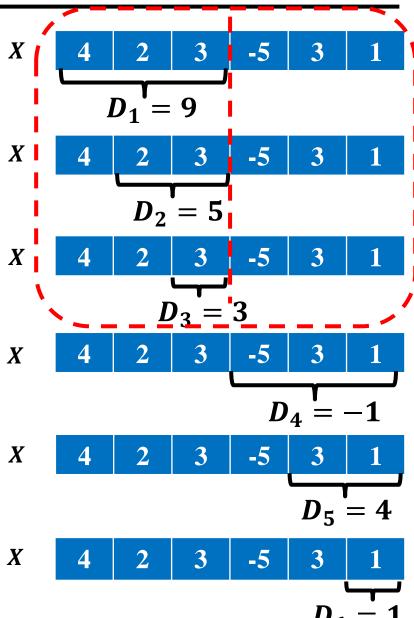




• 结尾位置相同

 $lackbox{0}{}$ D_1, D_2, D_3

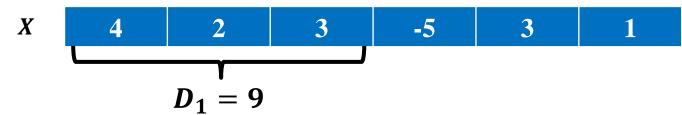


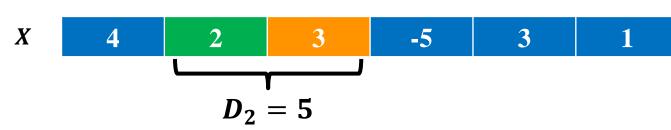


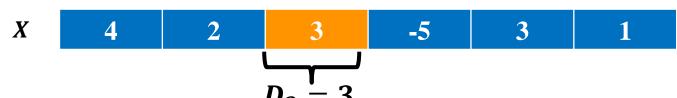


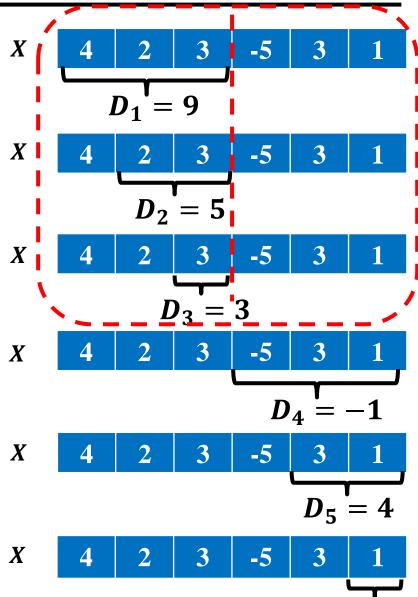
• 结尾位置相同

- $lackbox{0}$ D_1, D_2, D_3
 - o $D_2 = X[2] + D_3$





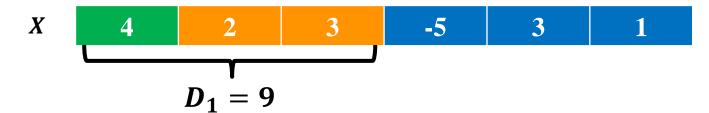


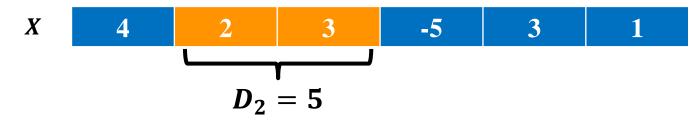


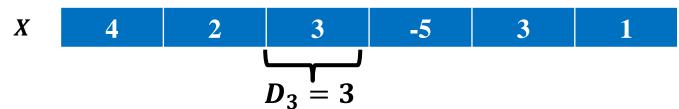


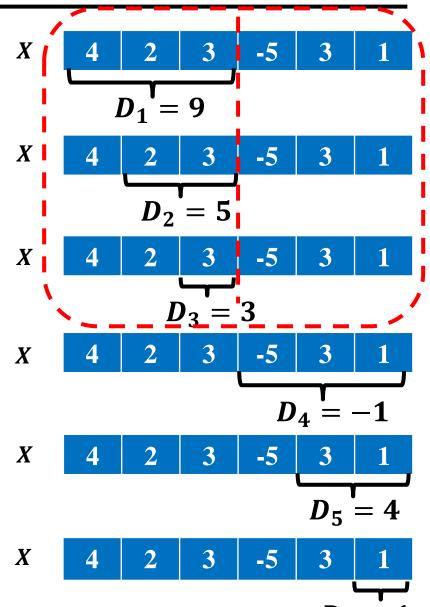
• 结尾位置相同

- $lackbox{0}$ D_1, D_2, D_3
 - o $D_2 = X[2] + D_3$
 - $D_1 = X[1] + D_2$



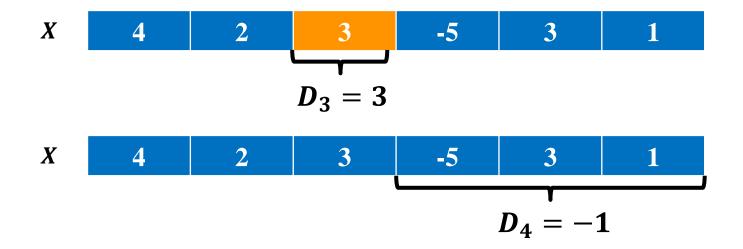


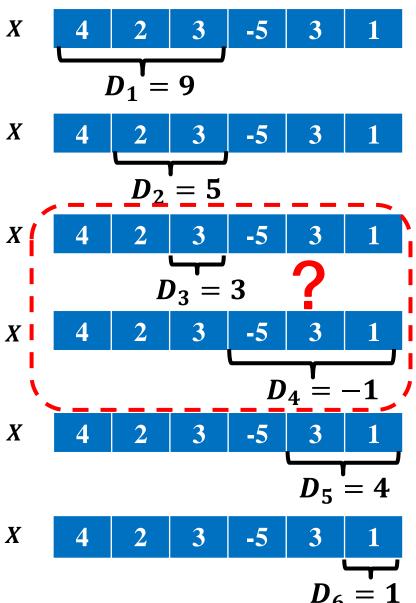






- 结尾位置不同
 - D_3, D_4
 - o $D_3 = X[3]$

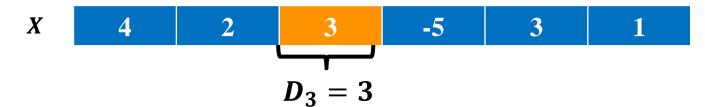


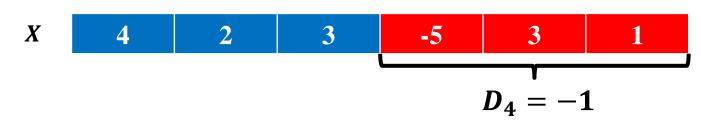


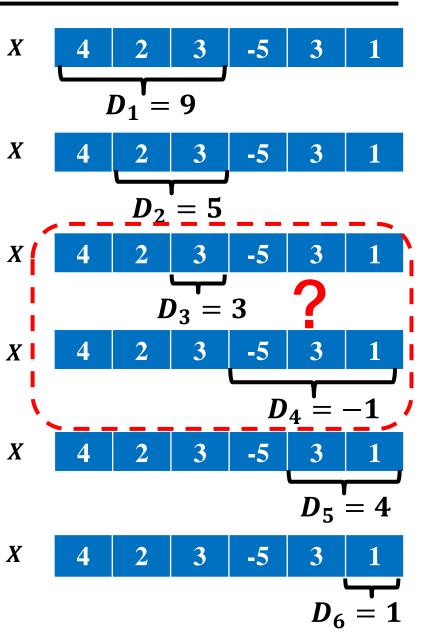


• 结尾位置不同

- D_3, D_4
 - o $D_3 = X[3]$
 - $D_4 < 0$







规律描述



• D_i : 以X[i]开头的最大子数组和

• 情况1: $D_{i+1} > 0$ 时 X[1] ... X[i] X[i+1] ... X[n] D_{i+1} ... $D_{i} = X[i] + D_{i+1}$

规律描述



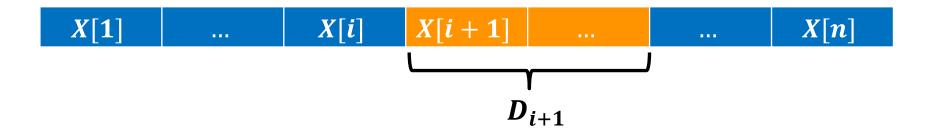
• D_i : 以X[i]开头的最大子数组和

• 情况1: $D_{i+1} > 0$ 时 X[1] ... X[i] X[i+1] X[n] D_{i+1} ... $D_{i} = X[i] + D_{i+1}$

• 情况2: $D_{i+1} \leq 0$ 时 X[1] ... X[i] X[i+1] X[n] ... $D_i = X[i]$

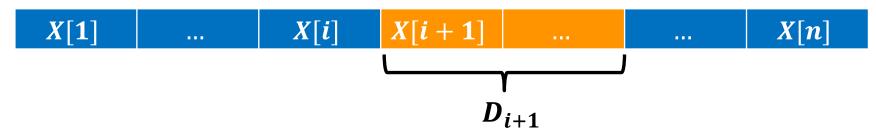


• D_{i+1} : 以X[i+1]开头的最大子数组和 $(D_{i+1} > 0)$

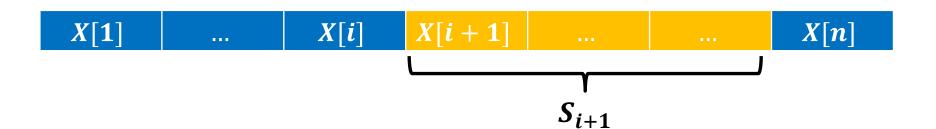




• D_{i+1} : 以X[i+1]开头的最大子数组和 $(D_{i+1} > 0)$

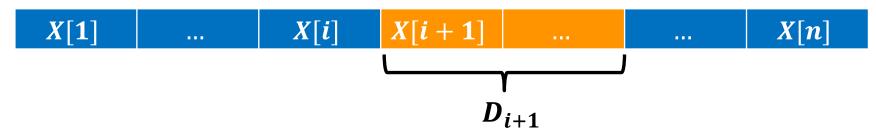


• S_{i+1} : 以X[i+1]开头的任一子数组和

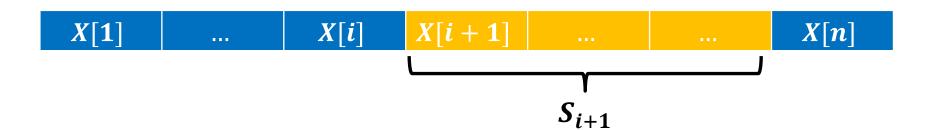




• D_{i+1} : 以X[i+1]开头的最大子数组和 $(D_{i+1} > 0)$

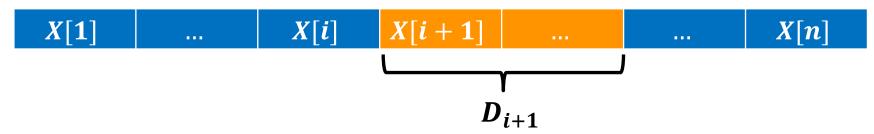


• S_{i+1} : 以X[i+1]开头的任一子数组和

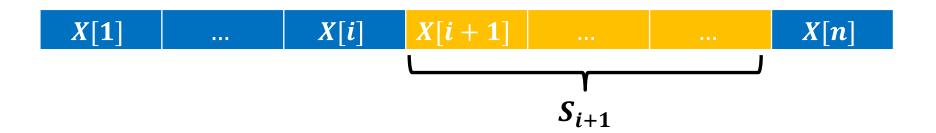




• D_{i+1} : 以X[i+1]开头的最大子数组和 $(D_{i+1} > 0)$

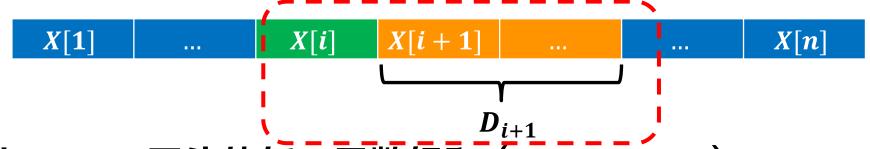


• S_{i+1} : 以X[i+1]开头的任一子数组和 $(S_{i+1} \leq D_{i+1})$

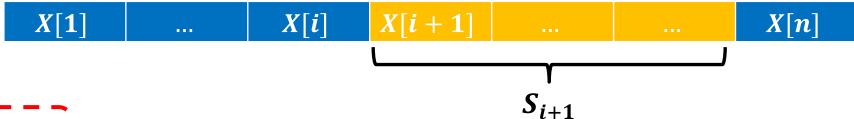




• D_{i+1} : 以X[i+1]开头的最大子数组和 ($D_{i+1} > 0$)



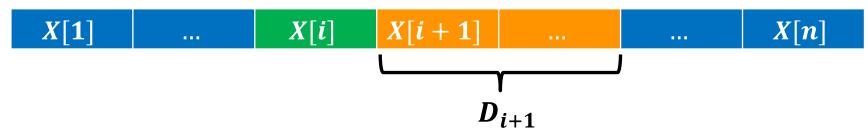
• S_{i+1} : 以X[i+1]开头的任一子数组和 $(S_{i+1} \leq D_{i+1})$



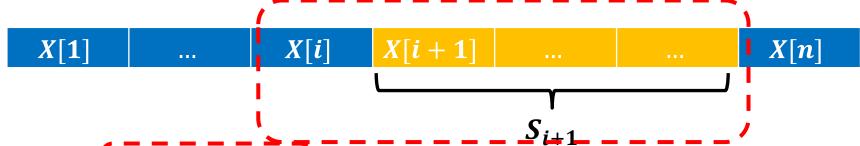
 $\bullet X[i] + D_{i+1}$



• D_{i+1} : 以X[i+1]开头的最大子数组和 $(D_{i+1} > 0)$



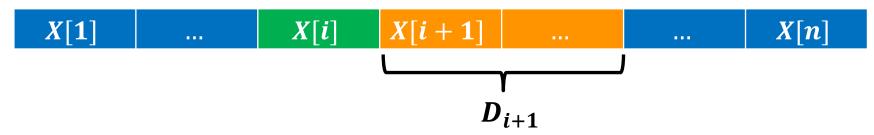
• S_{i+1} : 以X[i+1]开头的任一子数组和 ($S_{i+1} \leq D_{i+1}$)



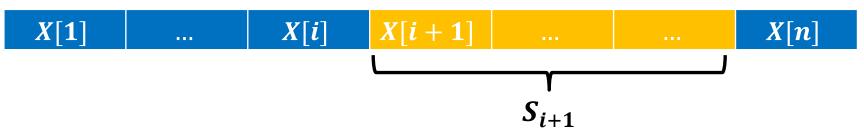
• $X[i] + D_{i+1}$ $X[i] + S_{i+1}$



• D_{i+1} : 以X[i+1]开头的最大子数组和 $(D_{i+1} > 0)$



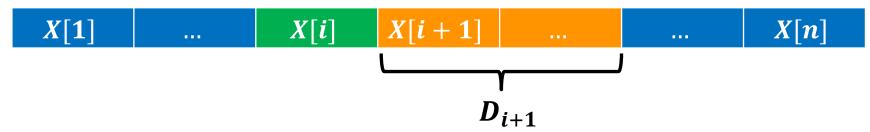
• S_{i+1} : 以X[i+1]开头的任一子数组和 $(S_{i+1} \leq D_{i+1})$



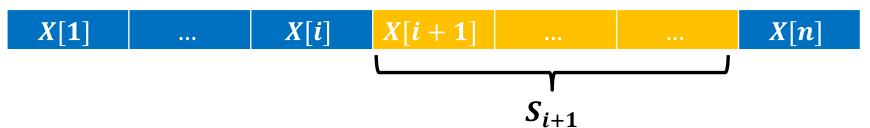
• $X[i] + D_{i+1} \ge X[i] + S_{i+1}$



• D_{i+1} : 以X[i+1]开头的最大子数组和 ($D_{i+1} > 0$)



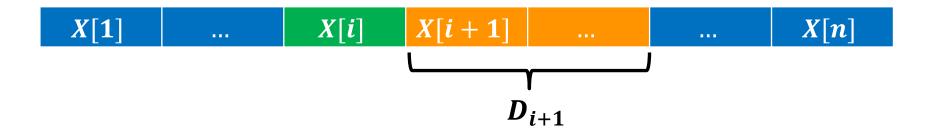
• S_{i+1} : 以X[i+1]开头的任一子数组和 $(S_{i+1} \leq D_{i+1})$



- $X[i] + D_{i+1} \ge X[i] + S_{i+1}$
- $D_i = X[i] + D_{i+1}$

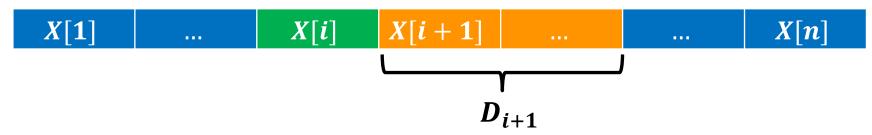


• D_{i+1} : 以X[i+1]开头的最大子数组和 $(D_{i+1} \leq 0)$

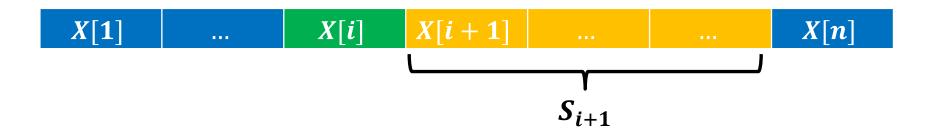




• D_{i+1} : 以X[i+1]开头的最大子数组和 $(D_{i+1} \leq 0)$

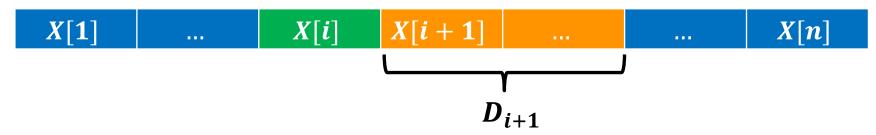


• S_{i+1} : 以X[i+1]开头的任一子数组和 $(S_{i+1} \leq D_{i+1})$

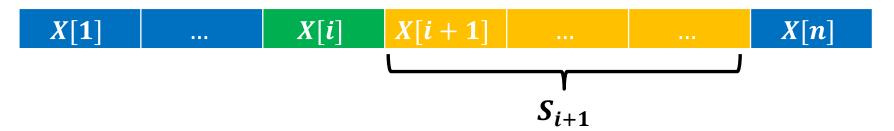




• D_{i+1} : 以X[i+1]开头的最大子数组和 $(D_{i+1} \leq 0)$



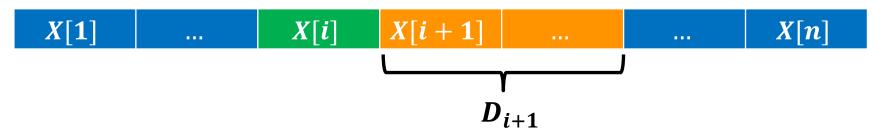
• S_{i+1} : 以X[i+1]开头的任一子数组和 $(S_{i+1} \leq D_{i+1})$



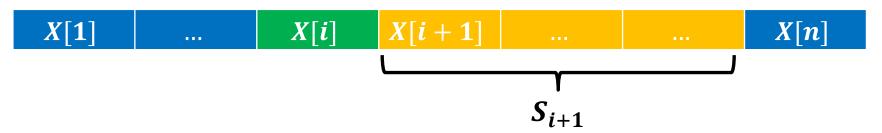
• $X[i] + S_{i+1} \le X[i] + D_{i+1}$



• D_{i+1} : 以X[i+1]开头的最大子数组和 $(D_{i+1} \leq 0)$



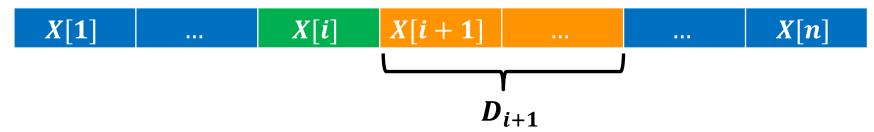
• S_{i+1} : 以X[i+1]开头的任一子数组和 $(S_{i+1} \leq D_{i+1})$



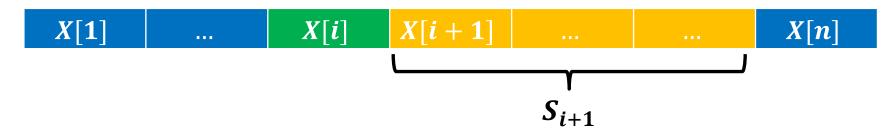
• $X[i] + S_{i+1} \le X[i] + D_{i+1} \le X[i]$



• D_{i+1} : 以X[i+1]开头的最大子数组和 $(D_{i+1} \leq 0)$



• S_{i+1} : 以X[i+1]开头的任一子数组和 $(S_{i+1} \leq D_{i+1})$



- $X[i] + S_{i+1} \le X[i] + D_{i+1} \le X[i]$
- $\bullet \ D_i = X[i]$

问题结构分析



• 给出问题表示

• D[i]: 以X[i]开头的最大子数组和

• 明确原始问题

 $S_{max} = \max_{1 \le i \le n} \{D[i]\}$





递推关系建立



自底向上计算



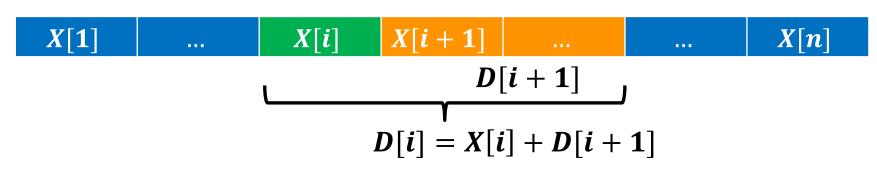
最优方案追踪

递推关系建立:分析最优(子)结构



• D[i]: 以X[i]开头的最大子数组和

情况1: D[i+1] > 0



• 情况2: $D[i+1] \leq 0$



最优方案追踪

$$X[1]$$
 ... $X[i]$ $X[i+1]$... $X[n]$ $D[i] = X[i]$

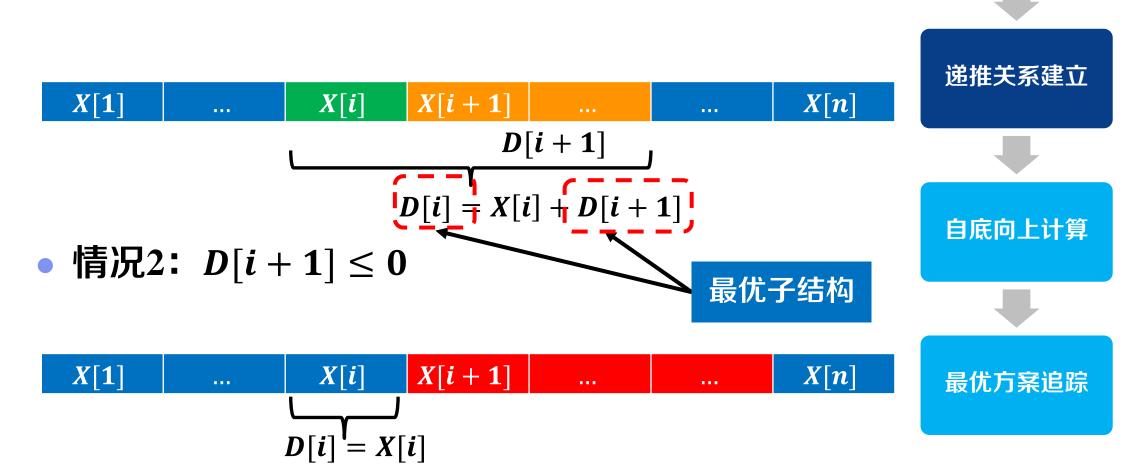
递推关系建立:分析最优(子)结构



问题结构分析

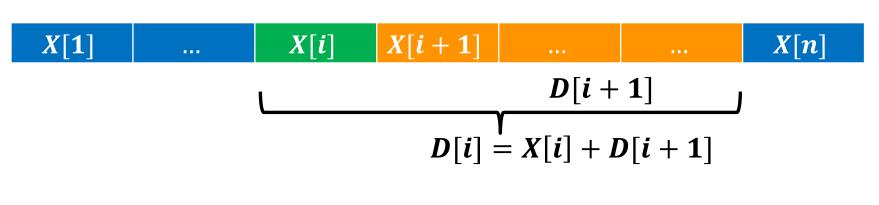
• D[i]: 以X[i]开头的最大子数组和

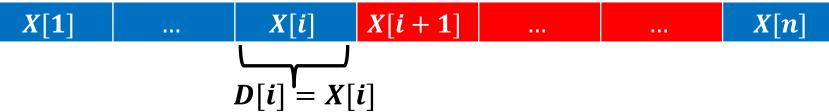
情况1: D[i+1] > 0



递推关系建立: 构造递推公式







•
$$D[i] = \begin{cases} X[i] + D[i+1], & if D[i+1] > 0 \\ X[i], & if D[i+1] \le 0 \end{cases}$$

问题结构分析



递推关系建立



自底向上计算









递推关系建立



自底向上计算



最优方案追踪

已知

	1	2	•••	i	<i>i</i> +1	•••	n-1	n
X	<i>X</i> [1]	X[2]		X[i]				X[n]



- 初始化
 - D[n] = X[n]

已知

	1	2	•••	i	<i>i</i> +1	•••	n-1	n
X	X[1]	X[2]		X[i]				X[n]
	1	2	•••	i	<i>i</i> +1	•••	n-1	n
D								X[n]

问题结构分析



递推关系建立



自底向上计算





- 初始化
 - D[n] = X[n]
- 递推公式

•
$$D[i] = \begin{cases} X[i] + D[i+1], & if D[i+1] > 0 \\ X[i], & if D[i+1] \le 0 \end{cases}$$

已知

	1	2	•••	i	<i>i</i> +1	•••	n-1	n
X	X[1]	X[2]		X[i]				X[n]
	1	2	•••	i	<i>i</i> +1	•••	n-1	n
D								X[n]

问题结构分析



递推关系建立



自底向上计算





- 初始化
 - D[n] = X[n]
- 递推公式

•
$$D[i] = \begin{cases} X[i] + D[i+1], & if D[i+1] > 0 \\ X[i], & if D[i+1] \le 0 \end{cases}$$

已知

	1	2	•••	i	<i>i</i> +1	•••	n-1	n
X	X[1]	<i>X</i> [2]		X[i]				X[n]
	1	2	•••	i	<i>i</i> +1	•••	n-1	\boldsymbol{n}
D					D[i+1]			X[n]

问题结构分析



递推关系建立



自底向上计算





- 初始化
 - D[n] = X[n]
- 递推公式

•
$$D[i] = \begin{cases} X[i] + D[i+1], & if \ D[i+1] > 0 \\ X[i], & if \ D[i+1] \le 0 \end{cases}$$

已知

	1	2	•••	i	<i>i</i> +1	•••	n-1	n
X	X[1]	<i>X</i> [2]		X[i]				X[n]
	1	2	•••	i	<i>i</i> +1	•••	n-1	\boldsymbol{n}
D				D[i]	D[i+1]			X[n]

问题结构分析



递推关系建立



自底向上计算



自底向上计算: 依次求解问题



- 初始化
 - D[n] = X[n]
- 递推公式

•
$$D[i] = \begin{cases} X[i] + D[i+1], & if \ D[i+1] > 0 \\ X[i], & if \ D[i+1] \le 0 \end{cases}$$

已知

	1	2	•••	i	<i>i</i> +1	•••	n-1	n
X	<i>X</i> [1]	X[2]		X[i]				X[n]
	1	2	•••	i	<i>i</i> +1	•••	n-1	\boldsymbol{n}
D	+						<u> </u>	X[n]

自底向上计算

问题结构分析



递推关系建立



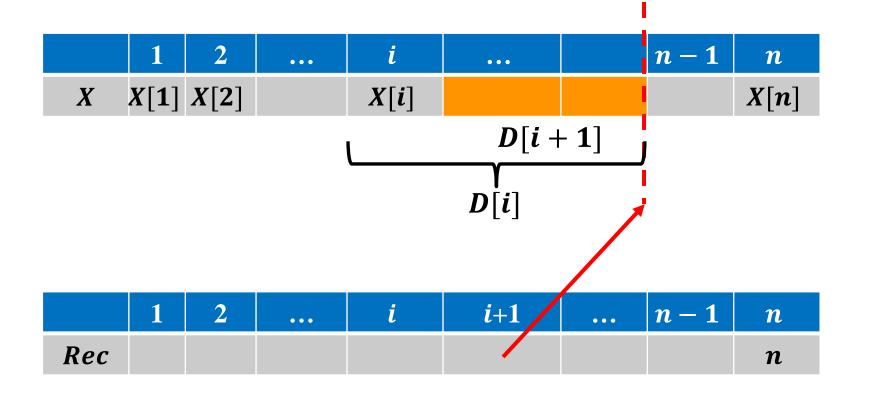
自底向上计算



最优方案追踪: 记录决策过程



- 构造追踪数组Rec[1..n]
 - 情况1: 结尾相同
 - o Rec[i] = Rec[i+1]



问题结构分析



递推关系建立

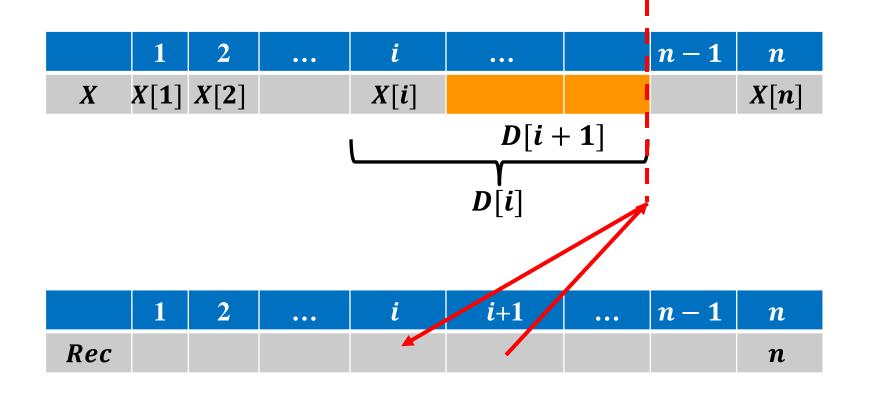
自底向上计算



最优方案追踪:记录决策过程



- 构造追踪数组Rec[1..n]
 - 情况1: 结尾相同
 - o Rec[i] = Rec[i+1]



问题结构分析



递推关系建立

自底向上计算



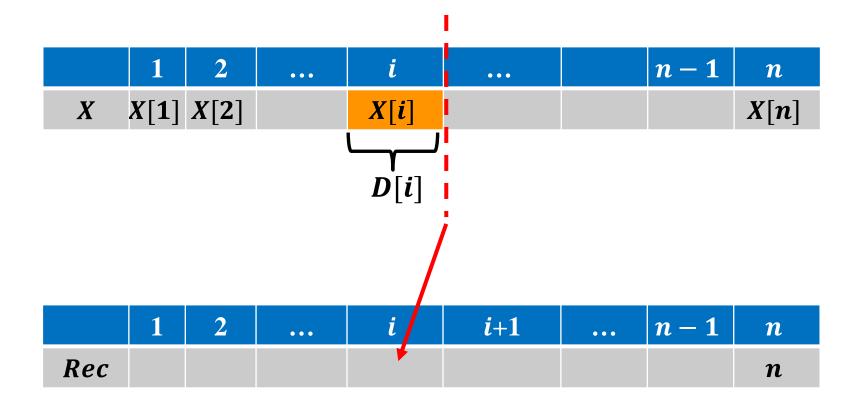
最优方案追踪: 记录决策过程



构造追踪数组Rec[1..n]

• 情况2: 结尾不同

o Rec[i] = i



问题结构分析



自底向上计算





• 从子问题中查找最优解

	1	2	•••	•••	i	n-1	n
X	X[1]	X[2]			X[i]		X[n]

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	1	2	•••	i	•••	n-1	n
Rec							\boldsymbol{n}

问题结构分析



递推关系建立



自底向上计算





• 从子问题中查找最优解

	1	2	•••	•••	i		n-1	n
X	X [1]	<i>X</i> [2]			X[i]			X[n]
	1	2			i		n-1	n
D	D [1]	D [2]			D[i]			D[n]
						最优	た解 しんしん かいかい かいかい かいかい かいかい かいかい かいかい かいかい	
	1	2	•••		i	•••	n-1	n
Rec								\boldsymbol{n}

问题结构分析



递推关系建立

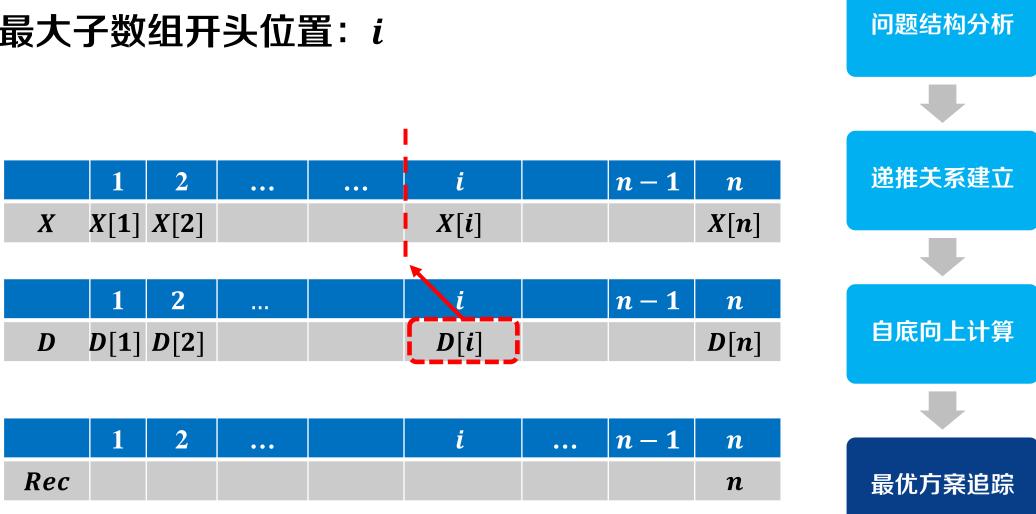


自底向上计算





- 从子问题中查找最优解
- 最大子数组开头位置: i

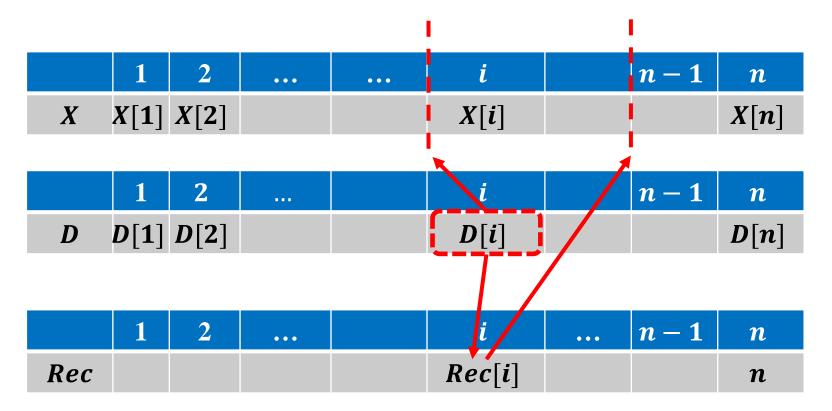




• 从子问题中查找最优解

• 最大子数组开头位置: i

最大子数组结尾位置: Rec[i]



问题结构分析

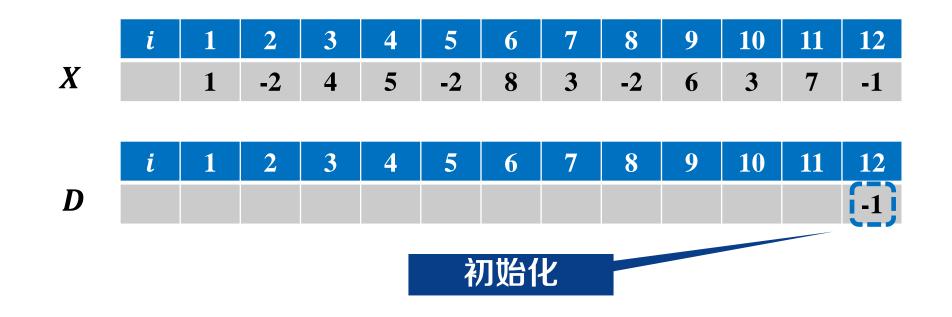
递推关系建立

自底向上计算



	i	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
X		1	-2	4	5	-2	8	3	-2	6	3	7	-1
	i	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
D													





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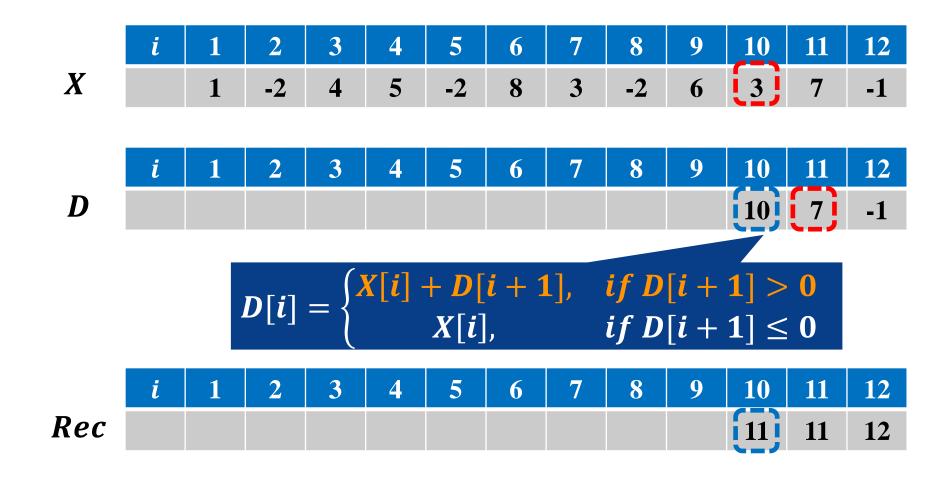


	i	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
X		1	-2	4	5	-2	8	3	-2	6	3	7	-1
	i	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
\boldsymbol{D}												7	$\begin{bmatrix} -1 \end{bmatrix}$
			,	n [#]	_ {\lambda}	K[i] -	+ D[i	i+1	_],	if D if D	[i +]	1] >	0
					_ \		X[i]	j		if D	[i +]	1] ≤	0
	i	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Rec													12

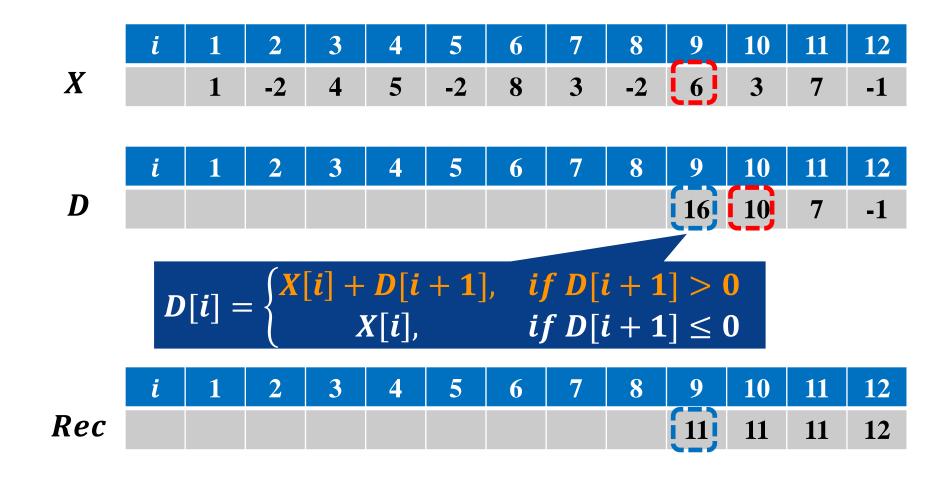


	i	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
X		1	-2	4	5	-2	8	3	-2	6	3	7	-1
	i	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
D												7	-1
					(-	~F7			_		F.,		
				D[i]	$=\left\{ oldsymbol{\lambda} ight.$	$\langle [i] -$	+D[i]	i+1	_],	if D	$\lfloor i + \rfloor$	1] > 1] ≤	0
							X[i])		if D	[i+	$1 \le 1$	0
	i	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Rec												11	12

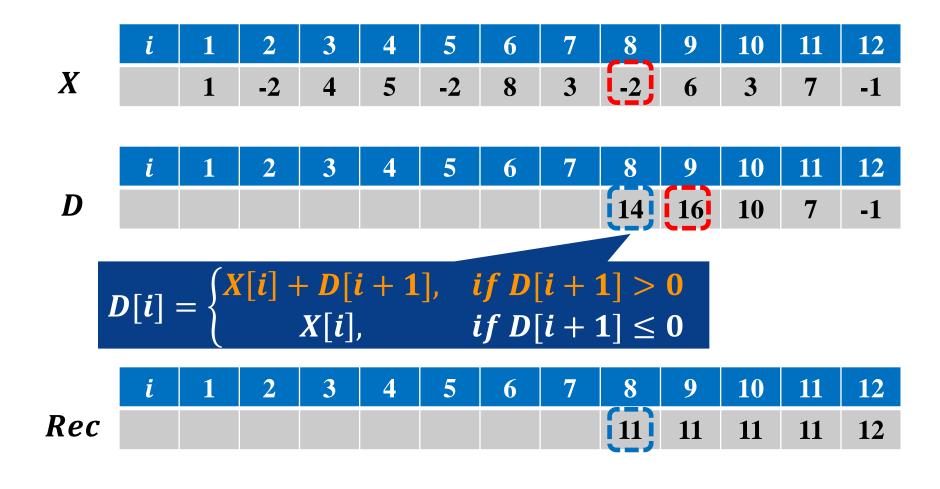








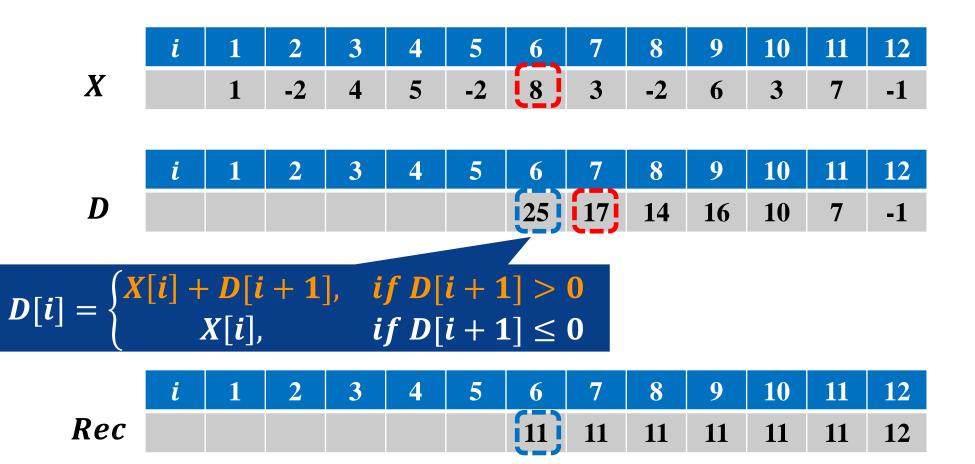






	i	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
X		1	-2	4	5	-2	8	3	-2	6	3	7	-1
	i	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
D								17	14	16	10	7	-1
D[i]	_ \(\lambda \)	[i] -	⊦ <i>D</i> [i	+1], i	fD	[i +]	1] > 1] ≤	0				
D[l]	_ {		X[i],		į	fD[i + i	1] ≤	0				
	i	1_	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Rec								·	11	11	11	11	12
1100									11	1.1	1.1	11	14







	i	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
X		1	-2	4	5	5	8	3	-2	6	3	7	-1
	i	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
D						5 [23]	25	17	14	16	10	7	-1

$$D[i] = \begin{cases} X[i] + D[i+1], & if D[i+1] > 0 \\ X[i], & if D[i+1] \le 0 \end{cases}$$

 i
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 Rec
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	i	1	2	3	4 5	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
X		1	-2	4	5	-2	8	3	-2	6	3	7	-1
	i	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
D					4 28	23	25	17	14	16	10	7	-1

$$D[i] = \begin{cases} X[i] + D[i+1], & if D[i+1] > 0 \\ X[i], & if D[i+1] \le 0 \end{cases}$$

Rec



	i	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
X		1	-2	4	5	-2	8	3	-2	6	3	7	-1
	i	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
\boldsymbol{D}				32	28	23	25	17	14	16	10	7	-1
			D[i]	_ \[\]	K[i] -	+ D [i+1	L],	if D	[i +	1] > 1] ≤	0	
			$ u[\iota]$	_ {		X[i]	,		if D	[i +	1] ≤	0	
	i	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Rec				11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	12



	i	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
X		1	-2	4	5	-2	8	3	-2	6	3	7	-1
	i	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
D			30	32	28	23	25	17	14	16	10	7	-1
		ו/נות		X[i]	+ D	[i +	1],	if D	[i +	1] >	> 0		
		$D[\iota]$	$=$ $\left\{$	<i>X</i> [<i>i</i>]	X[i]],		if D	0[i +	1] ≤	≤ 0		
	i	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Rec			11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	12



	i	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
X		1	-2	4	5	-2	8	3	-2	6	3	7	-1
	i	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
D		31	30	32	28	23	25	17	14	16	10	7	-1
	D[i]	$_{1}=\left\{ \right.$	X[i]	+D	[i +	1],	if I	D[i + D[i +	· 1] :	> 0			
		1 _ (X[i]	i],		if l	D[i +	- 1] :	≤ 0			
	i	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Rec		[11]	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	12



	i	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
X		1	-2	4	5	-2	8	3	-2	6	3	7	-1
	i	1	2	3		5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
\boldsymbol{D}		31	30	32	28	23	25	17	14	16	10	7	-1
			占	是优角	屛								

Rec

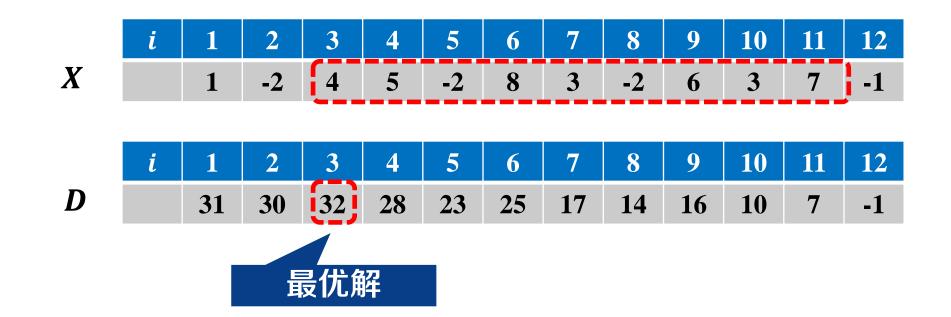


	i	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
X		1	-2	4	5	-2	8	3	-2	6	3	7	-1
	i	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
\boldsymbol{D}		31	30	32	28	23	25	17	14	16	10	7	-1
			盲	是优角	罕								

11 11 Rec

终止位置





Rec

终止位置

$$S = \{4, 5, -2, 8, 3, -2, 6, 3, 7\}$$



```
输入: 数组X, 数组长度n
 输出: 最大子数组和S_{max},子数组起止位置l, r
 新建一维数组D[1..n]和Rec[1..n]
 //初始化
D[n] \leftarrow X[n]
                                 初始化
Rec[n] \leftarrow n
7/动态规划
 for i \leftarrow n-1 to 1 do
    if D[i+1] > 0 then
       D[i] \leftarrow X[i] + D[i+1]
       Rec[i] \leftarrow Rec[i+1]
    end
    else
       D[i] \leftarrow X[i]
       Rec[i] \leftarrow i
    end
 end
```



```
输入: 数组X, 数组长度n
输出: 最大子数组和S_{max},子数组起止位置l, r
新建一维数组D[1..n]和Rec[1..n]
//初始化
D[n] \leftarrow X[n]
Rec[n] \leftarrow n
//动态规划
for i \leftarrow n-1 to 1 do
                                              自底向上计算
   if D[i+1] > 0 then
     D[i] \leftarrow X[i] + D[i+1]
      Rec[i] \leftarrow Rec[i+1]
   end
   else
      D[i] \leftarrow X[i]
      Rec[i] \leftarrow i
   end
end
```



```
输入: 数组X, 数组长度n
输出: 最大子数组和S_{max},子数组起止位置l, r
新建一维数组D[1..n]和Rec[1..n]
//初始化
D[n] \leftarrow X[n]
Rec[n] \leftarrow n
//动态规划
for i \leftarrow n-1 to 1 do
  if D[i+1] > 0 then
D[i] \leftarrow X[i] + D[i+1]
                                            情况1: D[i+1] > 0
      Rec[i] \leftarrow Rec[i+1]
   end
   else
       D[i] \leftarrow X[i]
       Rec[i] \leftarrow i
   end
end
```



```
输入: 数组X, 数组长度n
输出: 最大子数组和S_{max},子数组起止位置l, r
新建一维数组D[1..n]和Rec[1..n]
//初始化
D[n] \leftarrow X[n]
Rec[n] \leftarrow n
//动态规划
for i \leftarrow n-1 to 1 do
   if D[i+1] > 0 then
     D[i] \leftarrow X[i] + D[i+1]
Rec[i] \leftarrow Rec[i+1]
                                           记录子问题结果与决策
   end
   else
       D[i] \leftarrow X[i]
       Rec[i] \leftarrow i
   end
\mathbf{end}
```



```
输入: 数组X, 数组长度n
输出: 最大子数组和S_{max},子数组起止位置l, r
新建一维数组D[1..n]和Rec[1..n]
//初始化
D[n] \leftarrow X[n]
Rec[n] \leftarrow n
//动态规划
for i \leftarrow n-1 to 1 do
   if D[i+1] > 0 then
      D[i] \leftarrow X[i] + D[i+1]
      Rec[i] \leftarrow Rec[i+1]
   end
  else
                                         情况2: D[i+1] \leq 0
      D[i] \leftarrow X[i]
     Rec[i] \leftarrow i
  \mathbf{end}
end
```



```
//查找解
S_{max} \leftarrow D[1]
for i \leftarrow 2 to n do

| if S_{max} < D[i] then
| S_{max} \leftarrow D[i]
| l \leftarrow i
| r \leftarrow Rec[i]
| end
end
return S_{max}, l, r
```

时间复杂度分析



```
输入: 数组X, 数组长度n
输出: 最大子数组和S_{max},子数组起止位置l, r
新建一维数组D[1..n]和Rec[1..n]
//初始化
D[n] \leftarrow X[n]
Rec[n] \leftarrow n
//动态规划
for i \leftarrow n-1 to 1 do
   if D[i+1] > 0 then
      D[i] \leftarrow X[i] + D[i+1]
     Rec[i] \leftarrow Rec[i+1]
   end
   else
                                                                              O(n)
      D[i] \leftarrow X[i]
      Rec[i] \leftarrow i
   end
                                             时间复杂度: O(n)
\mathbf{end}
```





