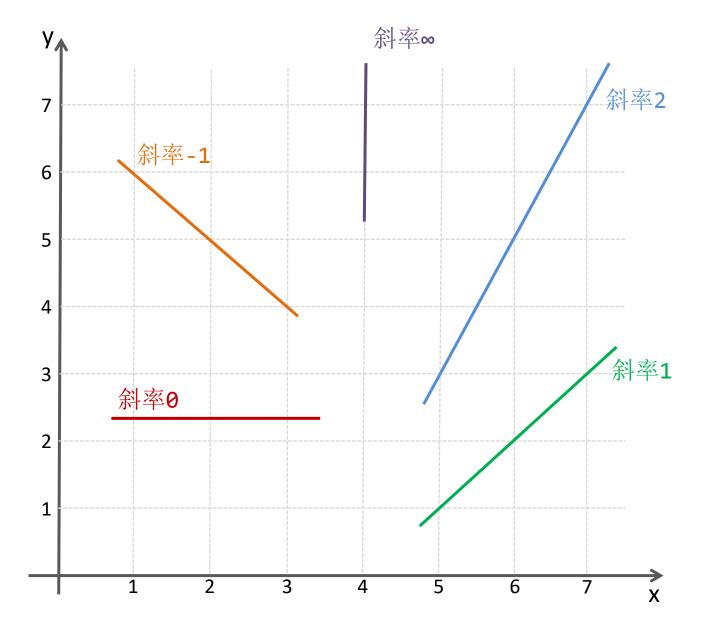


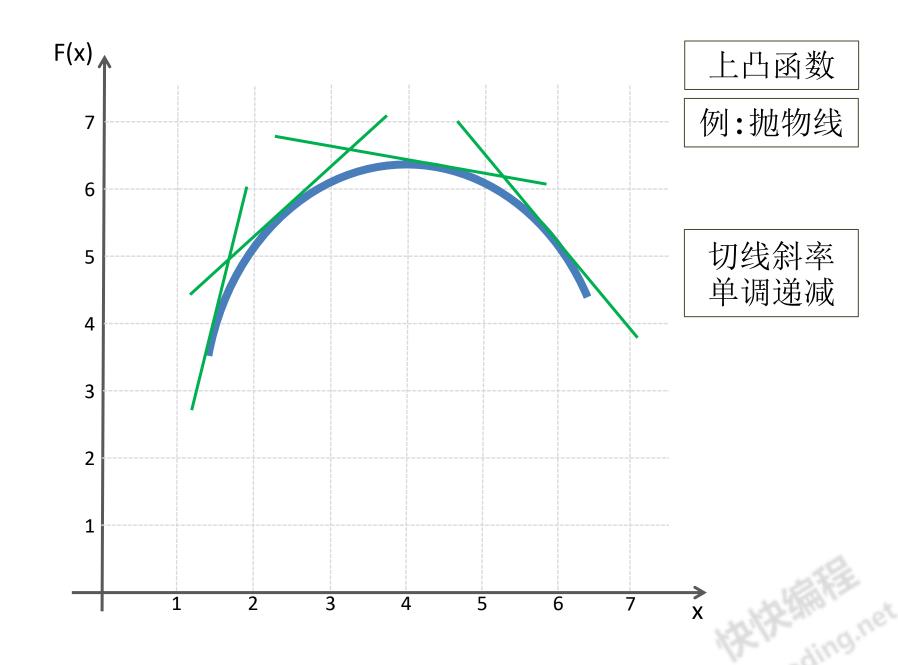
直线斜率

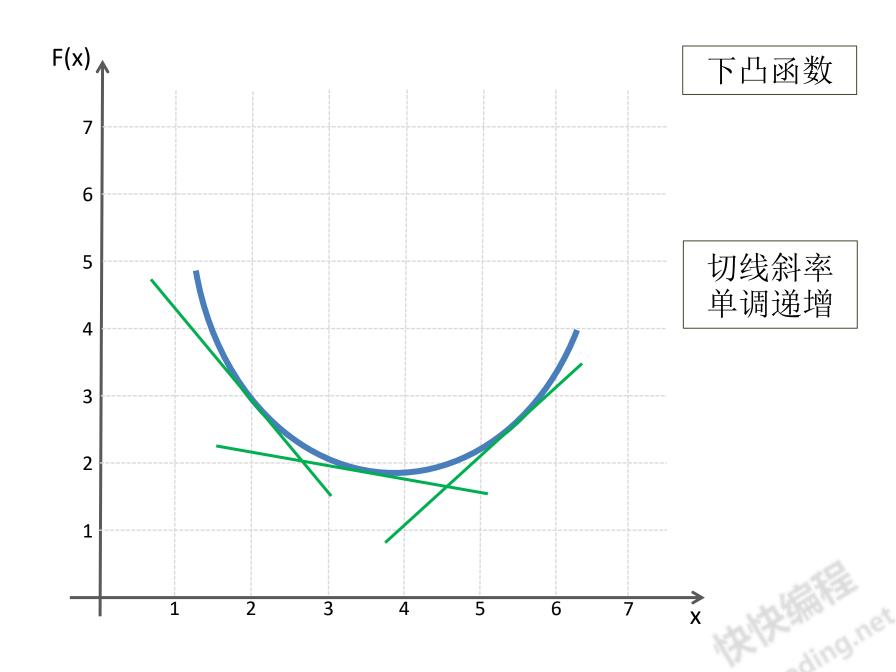




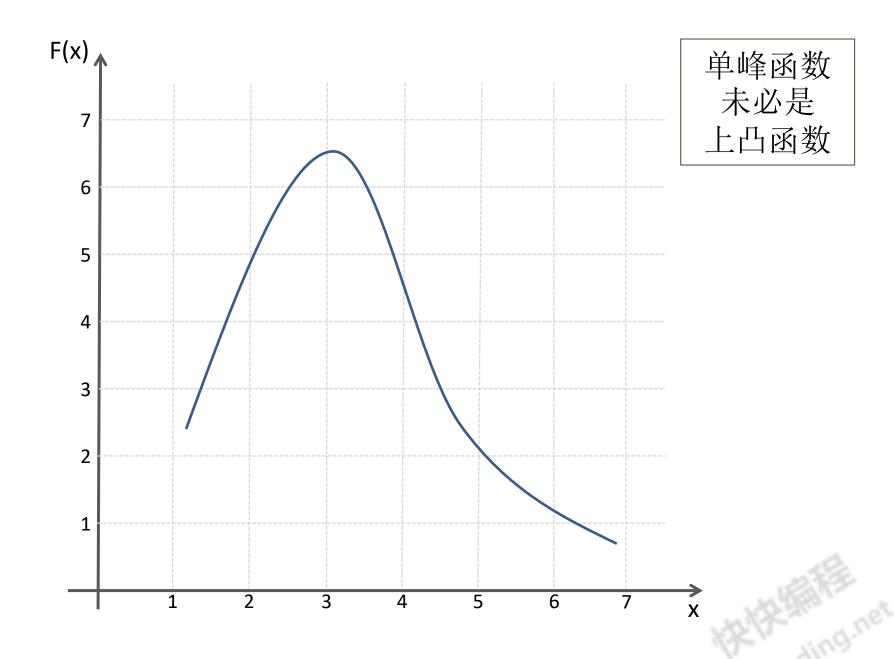
凸函数

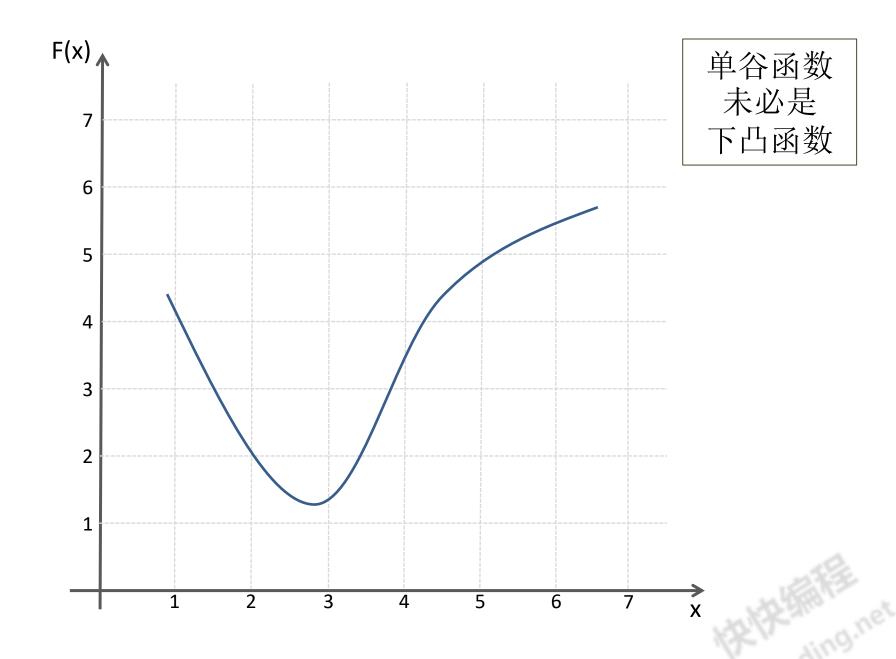
convex function





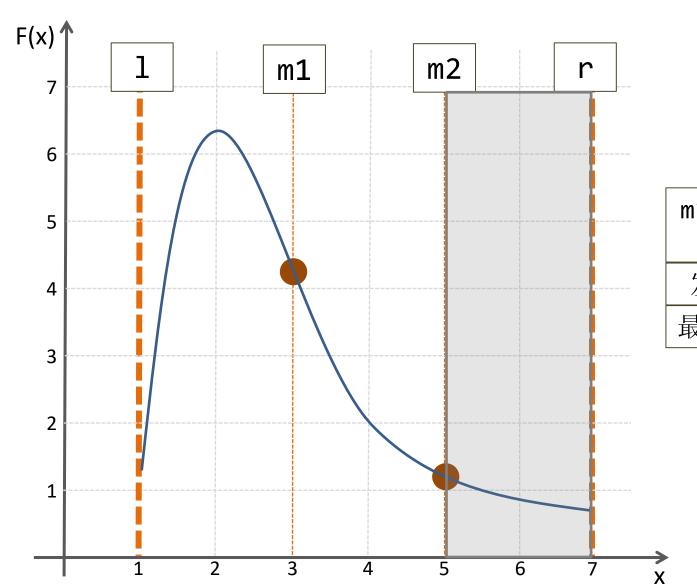
单峰函数





单峰函数求最值

x范围[1,7] 求F(x)最大值

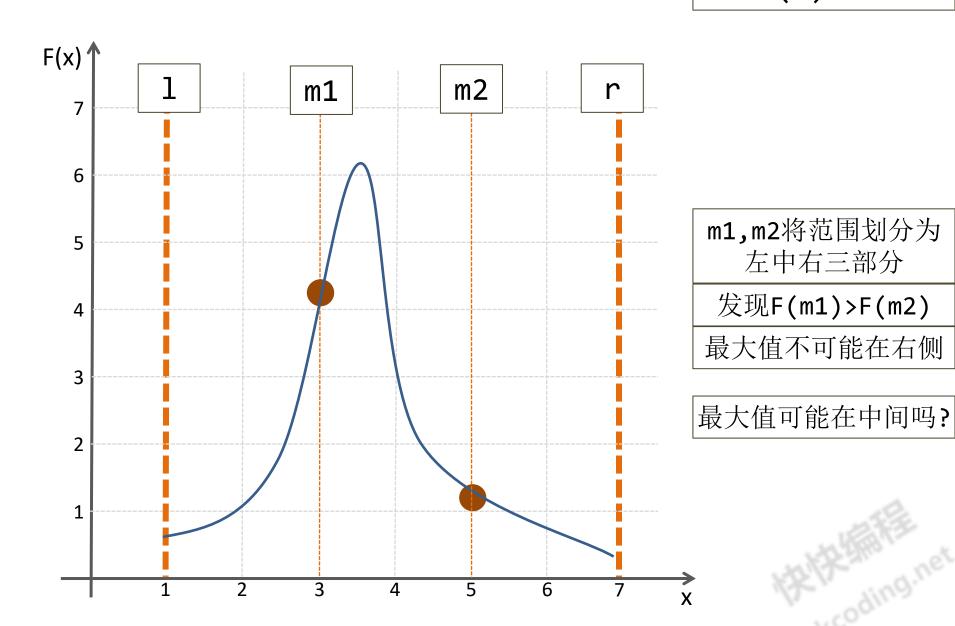


m1,m2将范围划分为 左中右三部分

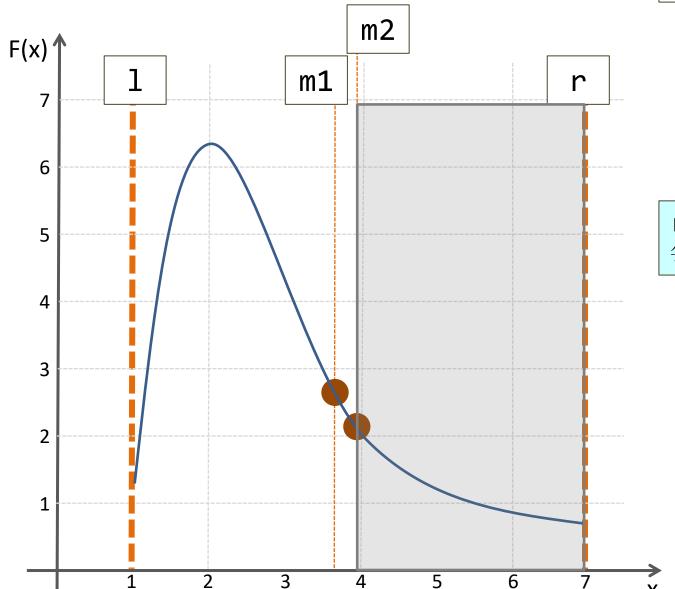
发现F(m1)>F(m2)

最大值不可能在右侧

x范围[1,7] 求F(x)最大值



x范围[1,7] 求F(x)最大值



m1,m2取在中点附近 每轮排除的范围更多

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$F(x) = x^7 + x^6 + x^3 + x^2 - y \times x$, 0<y<100

函数的二维平面图像并不清楚

暴力枚举

枚举对象

决策变量/自变量 x

枚举范围

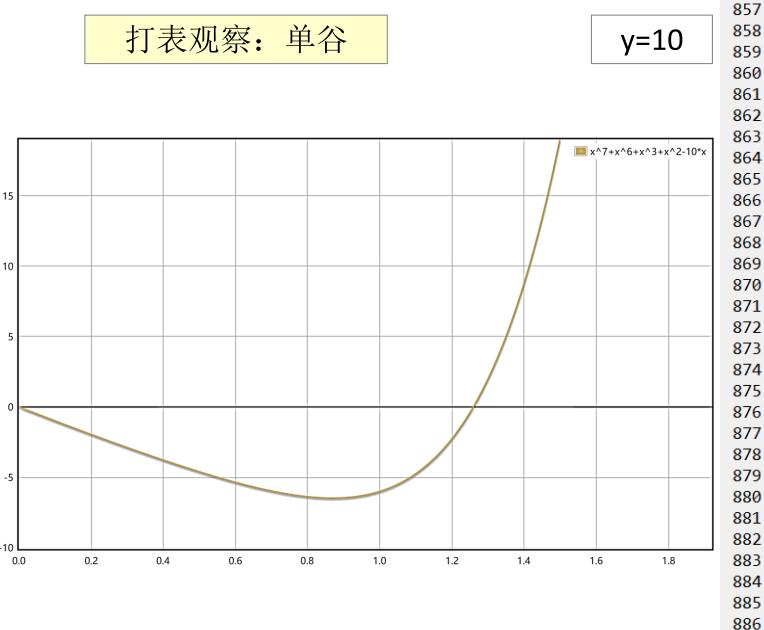
[0,100]

因为0<y<100 所以当x>100时 x²-y*x=(x-y)x单调增加 F(x)单调增加

F(0.002)=-0.019996 打表观察:单谷 y = 10F(0.003)=-0.029991 F(0.004) = -0.0399839F(0.005) = -0.0499749F(0.006)=-0.0599638 F(0.007)=-0.0699507 17 int T; F(0.008) = -0.0799355F(0.009)=-0.0899183 10 18 cin>>T; F(0.01)=-0.099899 11 for(int i=1;i<=T;++i){</pre> **19** □ F(0.011) = -0.10987812 F(0.012)=-0.119854 13 cin>>y; 20 14 F(0.013) = -0.129829F(0.014) = -0.13980115 ld minX=0; 21 F(0.015) = -0.149772F(0.016) = -0.1597417 ld minVal=1e18; 22 18 F(0.017)=-0.169706 19 F(0.018) = -0.17967for(1d x=0;x<=100;x+=0.001){ 23 🗦 20 F(0.019) = -0.18963224 ld val=F(x); F(0.02)=-0.199592 21 F(0.021) = -0.2095522 if(val<minVal){</pre> **25**申 23 F(0.022) = -0.219505F(0.023) = -0.22945924 minX=x; 26 F(0.024) = -0.23941F(0.025) = -0.249359minVal=val; 27 27 F(0.026) = -0.25930628 28 F(0.027) = -0.269251F(0.028) = -0.279194cout<<"F("<<x<<")="<<val<<endl; 29 30 F(0.029)=-0.289135 31 F(0.03) = -0.29907330 32 F(0.031)=-0.309009 F(0.032) = -0.318943cout<<fixed<<setprecision(3)<<minVal<<endl;</pre> 31 34 F(0.033) = -0.328875F(0.034) = -0.33880532 36 F(0.035) = -0.34873237 F(0.036) = -0.35865738 F(0.037) = -0.36858F(0.038) = -0.378501F(0.039) = -0.38842F(0.04) = -0.39833642 F(0.041)=-0.40825

F(0) = 0

F(0.001)=-0.009999



F(0.871)=-6.47366 F(0.872)=-6.47355 F(0.873)=-6.4734 F(0.874)=-6.4732 F(0.875)=-6.47296 F(0.876)=-6.47267 F(0.877)=-6.47234 F(0.878)=-6.47195 F(0.879)=-6.47153 F(0.88)=-6.47105

F(0.881) = -6.47052

F(0.882) = -6.46995

F(0.883) = -6.46933

F(0.884)=-6.46866 F(0.885)=-6.46795

F(0.886) = -6.46718

F(0.887)=-6.46637 F(0.888)=-6.46551

887

888

889

F(0.855) = -6.46928

F(0.856) = -6.46988

F(0.857) = -6.47043

F(0.858) = -6.47095

F(0.859) = -6.47142

F(0.86) = -6.47185

F(0.861) = -6.47223

F(0.862) = -6.47258

F(0.863) = -6.47287

F(0.864) = -6.47313

F(0.865) = -6.47334

F(0.867) = -6.47362

F(0.866) = -6.4735

F(0.868) = -6.4737

F(0.869) = -6.47373F(0.87) = -6.47372

856

三分法

浮点数框架

```
3 typedef long double ld;
4 const ld ERR=0.000001;
5 const ld DELTA=ERR/10;
23
            1d 1=0;
24
            1d r=100;
25 |
           while(r-1>ERR){
                1d ml=(1+r)/2;
26
27
                ld mr=ml+DELTA;
                if(F(ml)<F(mr))</pre>
28
29
                     r=mr;
30
                else
31
                    l=ml;
32
33
            ld ans=F(1);
```

快快编程2621

贪心法

优先使用没用过的干净桌布 费用为0

再使用便宜的清洗方案

费用为c1

最后使用贵的清洗方案

费用为c2

```
if(c1>c2){swap(n1,n2);swap(c1,c2);}
if(n1<=n2){c2=c1;n2=n1;}</pre>
```

贪心法

变量m表示购买的干净桌布还剩几张没用过

容器q1维护前n1天及以前使用过 但还没定清洗方案的桌布信息

容器q2维护前n2天到前n1-1天使用过 但还没定清洗方案的桌布信息

双端队列

struct Cover{int date,num;};
deque<Cover> q1,q2;

	i=1	i=2	i=3	i=4	i=5
d[i]=	5	3	2	6	10

I H. K. Coding. net

T=5	共5天		
n1=3	清洗方案1:3天洗完		
n2=1	清洗方案2:1天洗完		
c1=10	清洗方案1:每张桌布10元		
c2=20	清洗方案2: 每张桌布20元		
m=10	初始时共10张桌布		

```
6 struct Cover{int date, num;};
7pint F(int m){
       int cost=0;
8
       deque<Cover> q1,q2;
       for(int i=1;i<=T;++i){</pre>
10 |
11
            int demand=d[i];
12
            int cnt=min(demand,m);
13
            demand-=cnt;
14
            m-=cnt;
            if(i-n2>0) q2.push back((Cover){i-n2,d[i-n2]});
15
                    q2容器里较早桌布导入q1
16<sup>‡</sup>
21 \phi
                 q1容器里较早桌布确定清洗方案1
28₽
                 q2容器里较晚桌布确定清洗方案2
            if(demand) return -1;
35
36
37
       return cost;
38└}
```

快快编程2622

请同学写出题目大意

识别 核决策

m表示购买几张桌布

总费用F(m)=g(m)+m*p

g(m)表示清洗费用

判断函数凸性

m较小时无解, g(m)为INF

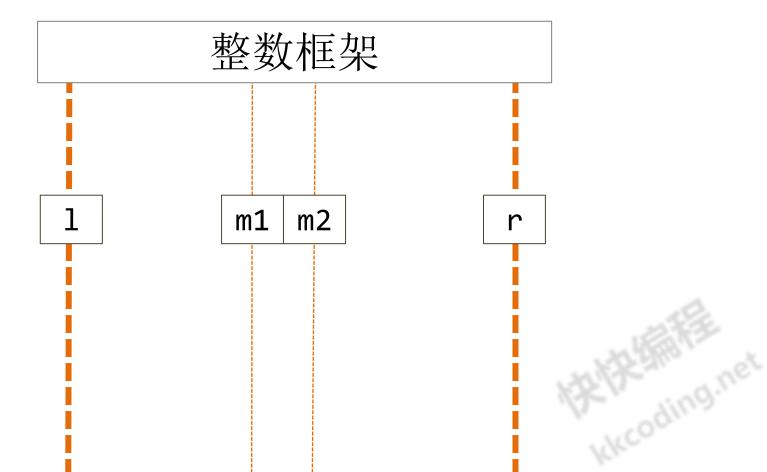
m较大时g(m)维持不变

所以猜测g(m)单调下降

同时猜测g(m)为下凸函数

```
int l=0;
int r=T*50;
int ans=r*p;
for(int i=1;i<=r;++i)ans=min(ans,F(i));</pre>
```

三分决策



整数框架

```
46
       int l=0;
       int r=T*50;
47
       int ans=r*p;
48
                                      3能否改成10?
       while(r-1>=3){
49∮
            int ml=1+(r-1)/2;
50
            int mr=ml+1;
51
            int Fml=F(ml);
52
            if(Fml==INF){l=ml+1;continue;}
53
            int Fmr=F(mr);
54
            if(Fml<Fmr){ans=Fml;r=mr-1;}</pre>
55
            else{ans=Fmr; l=ml+1;}
56
57
       for(int i=l;i<=r;++i)ans=min(ans,F(i));</pre>
58
```

```
46
     int l=0;
47
      int r=T*50;
   int ans=r*p;
48
49 // while (r-l>=3) {
50 //
          int ml=l+(r-l)/2;
51 //
          int mr=ml+1;
52 // int Fml=F(ml);
53 // if(Fml==INF){l=ml+1;continue;}
54 //
     int Fmr=F(mr);
55 // if(Fml<Fmr){ans=Fml;r=mr-1;}
        else{ans=Fmr;l=ml+1;}
56 //
57 // }
      for(int i=l;i<=r;++i)ans=min(ans,F(i));</pre>
58
```

三分法

枚举决策 横坐标

比较答案大小

二分法

枚举答案 纵坐标

判断可行性

版Kcoding.net

快快编程

2620,2621,2622