李青航 SA22225226

14.3-2

Algorithm 1 INTERVAL-SEARCH(T, i)

```
x = T.root
while x ≠ T.nil and i does not overlap x.int do
    if x.left ≠ T.nil and x.left.max > i.low then
        x = x.left
    else
        x = x.right
    end if
end while
return x
```

15.1-4

见算法2，3. 数组s保存,$s[i]$表示长度为i的钢条，从哪里切

Algorithm 2 MEMOIZED-CUT-ROD(p, n)

```
let r[0...n] be a new array
let s[0...n] be a new array
for i = 0 to n do
    r[i] = −∞
    s[i] = 0
end for
return MEMOIZED-CUT-ROD-AUX(p, n, r, s)
```

15.2-1

方案 $(A_1A_2)((A_3A_4)(A_5A_6))$

最小代价$5 \cdot 50 \cdot 6 + 3 \cdot 12 \cdot 5 + 5 \cdot 10 \cdot 3 + 3 \cdot 5 \cdot 6 + 5 \cdot 3 \cdot 6 = 1500 + 180 + 150 + 90 + 90 = 2010$

15.2-2

见算法4

Algorithm 3 MEMOIZED-CUT-ROD-AUX(p, n, r, s)

```
1: if r[n] ≥ 0 then
2:    return r[n]
3: end if
4: if n == 0 then
5:    q = 0
6: else if q = −∞ then
7:    for i = 1 to n do
8:       t = p[i]+MEMOIZED-CUT-ROD-AUX(p, n − i, r, s).q
9:       if t ≥ q then
10:         q = t
11:         s[n] = i
12:      end if
13:   end for
14: end if
15: r[n] = q
16: return q and s
```

Algorithm 4 MATRIX-CHAIN-MULTIPLY(A, s, i, j)

```
1: if i == j then
2:    return A_i
3: end if
4: return MATRIX-CHAIN-MULTIPLY(A, s, i, s[i, j])· MATRIX-
   CHAIN-MULTIPLY(A, s, s[i, j] + 1, j)
```

15.3-1

穷举快

穷举法根据组合数学知识，时间复杂度是一个指数复杂度。而RECURSIVE-MATRIX-CHAIN也是一个指数复杂度的，但是还有递归函数调用开销，还会重叠算某些子问题（穷举没有重叠）,重复调用函数。

15.3-2

图太难画，略。归并排序并没有重叠子问题，每次归并，没有重复可用的操作，所以备忘技术没有用