

≥ (6) Use Hungarian method each row cut the smallest one

R =	J <sub>1</sub>	J <sub>2</sub>	J <sub>3</sub>	J <sub>4</sub>	
A <sub>1</sub>	7	5	x	9	Smallest one
A <sub>2</sub>	8	7	x	x	A <sub>1</sub> - 5
A <sub>3</sub>	3	x	8	9	A <sub>2</sub> - 7
A <sub>4</sub>	6	5	x	8	A <sub>3</sub> - 3
					A <sub>4</sub> - 5

⇒

R <sub>1</sub>	J <sub>1</sub>	J <sub>2</sub>	J <sub>3</sub>	J <sub>4</sub>	each column cut the smallest one if the smallest one > 0
A <sub>1</sub>	2	0	x	4	
A <sub>2</sub>	1	0	x	x	
A <sub>3</sub>	0	x	5	6	J <sub>3</sub> - 5
A <sub>4</sub>	1	0	x	3	J <sub>4</sub> - 3

R<sub>2</sub> ⇒

	J <sub>1</sub>	J <sub>2</sub>	J <sub>3</sub>	J <sub>4</sub>
A <sub>1</sub>	2	0	x	1
A <sub>2</sub>	1	0	x	x
A <sub>3</sub>	0	x	0	3
A <sub>4</sub>	1	0	x	0

∴ Line = 3 < rank(R) = 4

∴ Keep using the Hungarian method

the smallest uncovered area is 1

⇒ uncovered area = -1  
A<sub>3</sub>J<sub>2</sub>, A<sub>4</sub>J<sub>2</sub> ⇒ +1 (rollback)

	J <sub>1</sub>	J <sub>2</sub>	J <sub>3</sub>	J <sub>4</sub>
A <sub>1</sub>	1	0	x	0
A <sub>2</sub>	0	0	x	x
A <sub>3</sub>	0	x	0	4
A <sub>4</sub>	2	1	x	0

∴ J<sub>3</sub> only has one zero,

∴ choose A<sub>3</sub>J<sub>3</sub>

	J <sub>1</sub>	J <sub>2</sub>	J <sub>4</sub>
A <sub>1</sub>	1	0	0
A <sub>2</sub>	0	0	x
A <sub>4</sub>	2	0	0

∴ J<sub>1</sub> only has one zero

⇒

∴ choose A<sub>2</sub>J<sub>1</sub>

	J <sub>2</sub>	J <sub>4</sub>
A <sub>1</sub>	0	0
A <sub>4</sub>	1	0

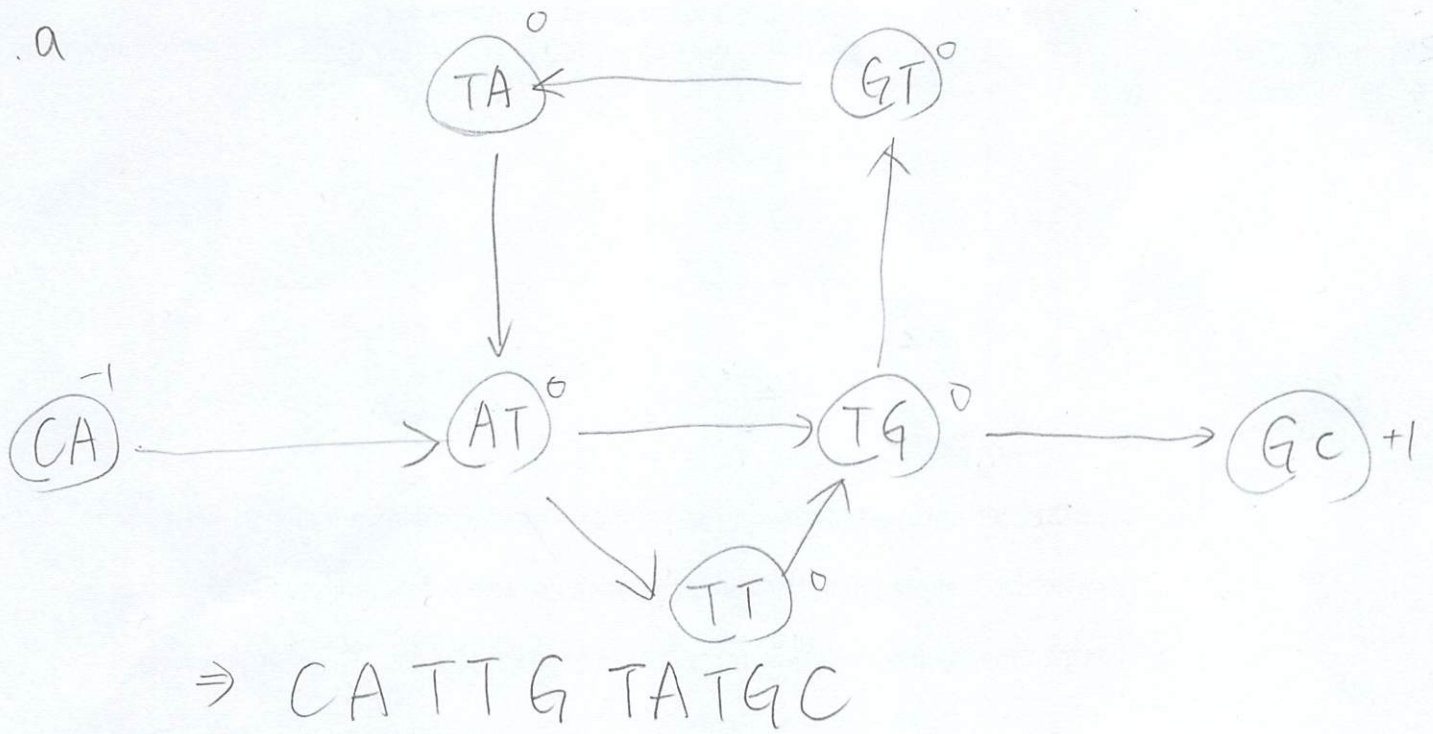
So there are only one choose,

⇒ final result =

	J <sub>1</sub>	J <sub>2</sub>	J <sub>3</sub>	J <sub>4</sub>
A <sub>1</sub>	7	5	x	9
A <sub>2</sub>	8	7	x	x
A <sub>3</sub>	3	x	8	9
A <sub>4</sub>	6	5	x	8

⇒ minimal cost = 5 + 8 + 8 + 8 = 29

1.a



(b)

