

主題: Branch-and-bound (I)

- 基礎
- 應用
- 作業與自我挑戰

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基礎

- Brute-force search
- Branch-and-bound

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Brute-force Search

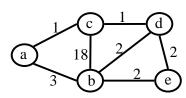
- 把所有的可能都產生出來,加以檢查後找出答案
- 最簡單也是最不得已的最後手段

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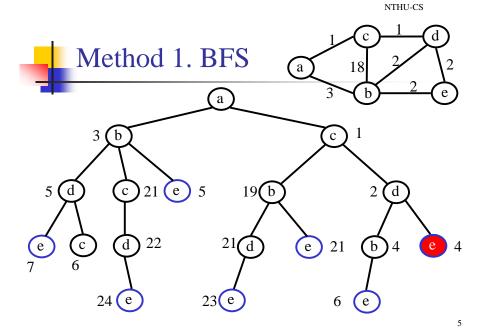


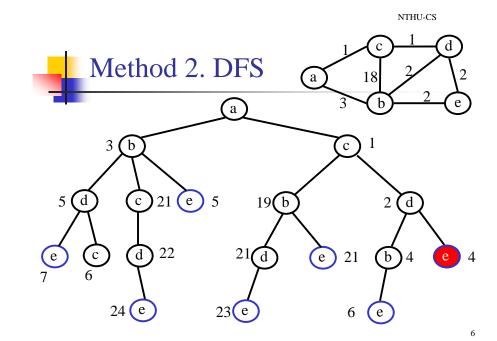
Example

Find a shortest path from a to e



- Brute-force solution: produce all simple paths from a to e and find the best one
- Problem: How to produce all simple paths?





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- 通常使用 DFS,因為比較簡單好寫
 - recursive 的 stack 由系統提供
- smaller storage
- When DFS needs a stack of size $> 10^6$
 - write a non-recursive version (maintain a stack by yourself)
 - use BFS

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Branch-and-bound Branch-and-bound: Brute-force + intelligent cuts

3 b cut by 5 c 1

5 d cut by 5

19 b 2 d

7 6 c cut by 7

e c c d

21 d e b 4

cut by 5

21 d e c cut by 5



The idea of branch and bound

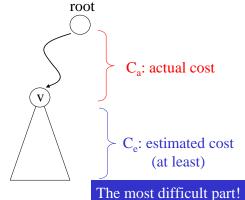
(for minimization)

b: current best (initially, b = ∞)

backtrack at v if

v is a leaf, or

 $- C_e + C_a \ge b$

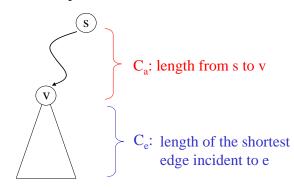


• if a better solution is found, replace b with it.

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Example

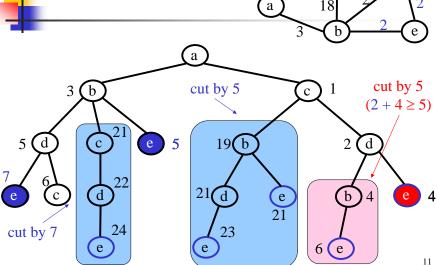
• Finding the shortest path from s to e



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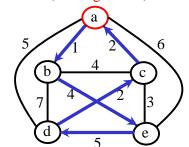


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Example: TSP

• Find a shortest route which visits every vertex exactly once and returns to the starting vertex.

(starting vertex)

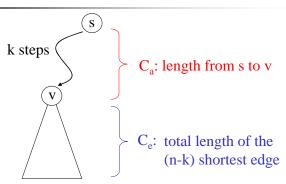


length of shortest route: 14

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A branch-and-bound solution



- (1, 2, 2, 3, 4, 4, 5, 5, 6, 7): $C_e = 5$ for k = 2 (or n k = 3)
- (1, 3, 5, 8, 12, 16, 21, 26, 32, 59): prefix sums

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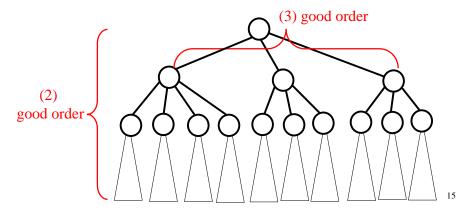
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Speedup by using heuristics

Three places

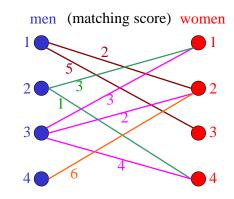
(1) get a good initial bound b (instead of $b = \infty$).

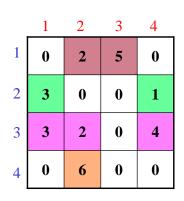


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Example: Optimal matching

• Input: A[i, j]: the weight of matching man i and woman j





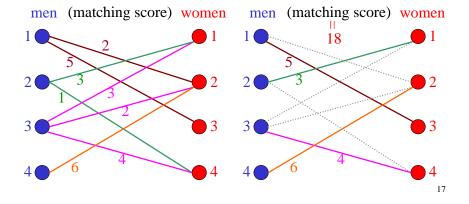
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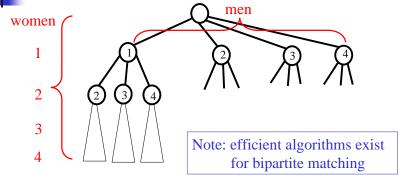
Example: Optimal matching

• Problem: Find a matching that maximizes the matching scores.



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Example: Optimal matching



- (1): get a good b initially
- (2), (3): sort men and women according to popularity
- C_e: ???

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When to use brute-force search?

- 題目要求「列出所有的可能解」
- Problem size 很小,檢查所有可能的時間不會很長
- 國內辦的比賽每一題都可以試試看,因為 problem size 大多騙人, test case 通常很小 (即使題目上說 n 是 infinite ???!!!)

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When to use branch-and-bound?

- Optimization problems
- 除暴力法,想不出任何方法
- 單純暴力法時間一定會超過

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應用

- 應用一: A.10098 Generating Fast, Sorted Permutation
- 應用二: A.441 Lotto
- 應用三: A.167 The Sultan's Successors
- 應用四: H.91.6 專題選課
- 應用五: A. 10318 Security panel
- 應用六: 整數的分割方式
- 應用七: A.574 Sum it Up

應用一: A. 10098 Generating Fast, Sorted Permutation

- 給n個英文字母,請條列出所有能由這n個英文字母 排列成的字串
- 以 lexicographical 順序輸出
 - 例: acfd (n = 4) $acdf \Rightarrow acfd \Rightarrow adcf \Rightarrow adfc \Rightarrow afcd \Rightarrow afdc \Rightarrow \dots$
- $n \le 10$
 - 有 n! ≈ 106 組解
- Solution: brute-force (recursive DFS)

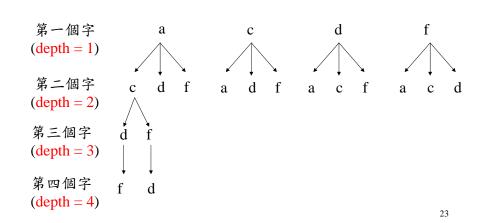
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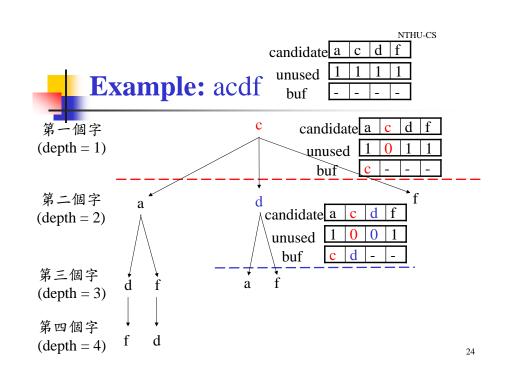
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Example: acdf (sorted)







```
candidate \begin{bmatrix} a & c & d & f \end{bmatrix} unused \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ buf & - & - & - \end{bmatrix}
```

```
void perm(int depth) ← recursive depth=1, 2, ..., n {
    int i;
    for (i = 0; i < n; i++) ← 按字母順序加入每一個可能的字母
    if (unused[i] == 1) { ← 檢查這個字母是否還沒有被使用過
        buf[depth - 1] = candidate[i]; ← 把字母加到目前的解中
        unused[i] = 0; ← 這字母已經使用,設定 flag
    if (depth == length) myoutput(buf); ← 如果已經夠長就輸出
    else perm(depth + 1); ← recursive call,深度加一
    unused[i] = 1; ← 這字母在這位置的所有解已經列出,
        要換成別的字母,reset flag
```

應

應用二: A.441 Loto

- 給 n 個整數,請列出由這 n 個數字中挑 m 個數字的 所有組合方式
- 以 lexicographical 順序輸出
- n≤12C(n, m) 組解
- Solution: brute-force (recursive DFS)
- 困難: 怎樣避免重複的組合?

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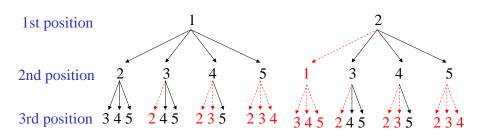
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Example: {1, 2, 3, 4, 5} 取 3 個

- Three positions
 - select a number for each position

如何避免重複:數字越選越大



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Pseudo code for small m

 $\mathbf{m} = 2$

```
int i, j;

for (i = 0; i < n; i++)

for (j = i + 1; j < n; j++)

printf("%d %d\n", num[i], num[j]);
```

m = 3

```
int i, j, k;

for (i = 0; i < n; i++)

for (j = i + 1; j < n; j++)

for (k = j + 1; k < n; j++)

printf("%d %d %d\n", num[i], num[j], num[k]);
```

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Pseudo code for all m

```
void comb(int base, int depth) ← base 是要從哪一個 number 往後選 depth 是現在選到第幾個 position int i; for (i = base; i < n; i++) ← 從 base 開始往後選 {
    buf[depth - 1] = num[i]; ← 把目前 number 加到解中

if (depth == m) myoutput(buf); ← 如果已經夠長就輸出 else if ((n - i) < (m - depth + 1)) break; ← 如果剩下的 numbers else comb(i+1, depth+1); ← recursive 不夠填滿剩下的解 }

, 就不繼續進行
```

應用三: A.167



- 在一個 N×N 的棋盤上,要放置 N 個 queens
- 每一格有一個 number ,表示分數
- 請找出使這N個 queens 吃不到彼此 (每一行、每一列及每一對角線上都最多只有一個 queen) 而且得分最高的擺法
- N = 8
- 每個 column 只能放一個,只有 8! ≈ 40000 個擺法要檢查
- Solution: brute-force search (recursive DFS)

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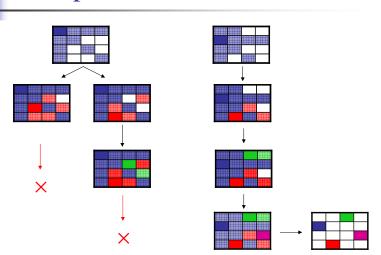
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Example: N = 4



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應用四: H.91.6 專題選課

- 有 n 位老師與 m 位同學 (m 是 n 的整數倍),每位同學 需要選專題老師,每位老師收一樣多的學生
- 現在每個同學以選填志願的方式將老師排序,請找出 所有排法中平均志願最佳(志願總和最小)的組合
- $n \le 6, m \le 12$

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Solutions

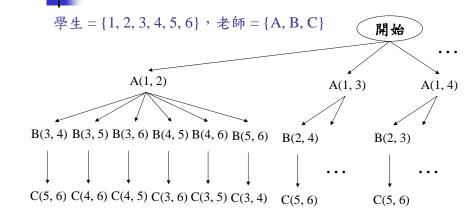
- - 可看成有 12 個不同的球,要丟入6個不同的箱子中, 每個箱子要丟兩個球
 - 有 12! / (2!)6 < 107 種可能
- Brute-force search is enough
- B&B
 - b: current best
 - C_e: ???

註: (1) use DP: O(m*2^m) time

(2) use min-cost max-flow: O(m⁴)-time

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Example



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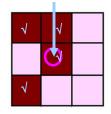


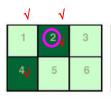
應用五: A. 10318 Security panel

 給一個 r×c (r, c≤5) 的矩陣面板,以及按下某格後周圍格子的變化,判斷是否存在能把所有格子都啟動的按法,若有,則輸出最少次的按法(一開始所有格子 都是 off)

按下後的變化 (switch)

2×3的面板,按下2,5,6









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NTHU-CS A BFS solution BFS on the state graph 按下(5,5) 按下(1,1) 按下(1,2) 按下(2,1) • $O(E) = O(25 \times 2^{25}) \approx 8 \times 10^8$

not good enough



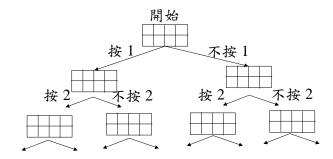
Observation

- 最多按 r×c 次
 - 每個格子若按偶數次則等於沒按,奇數次則等於按 一次
 - 每個格子按或不按,與順序無關

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A brute-force solution

- Brute-force:
 - $O(2^{25}) \approx 3 \times 10^7$ combinations
 - not good enough (can not process more than 10 cases)



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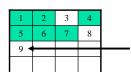


A B&B solution

- Bound: 目前已知最少按法 b
- C_e: ???

其它 C_e: ???

- 以 1, 2, 3, ... 順序
- 當處理格子 k 時,若離 k 上方超過兩行以上有任何格子未啟動,則此按法必定不是正確按法 $(C_e = \infty)$
- 因為每個格子的影響範圍只有上下一行



接下來沒有格子可以啟動格子3

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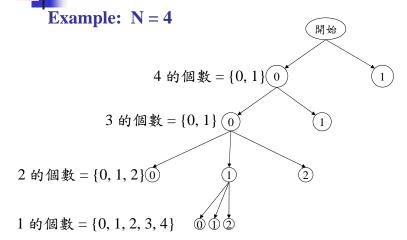
應用六:整數的分割方式

- 給一正整數 N,把所有將 N分解成若干 (1~N) 個正整 數的方法條列出來 (數字由大到小輸出)
- (5): N = 4 = 3 + 1 = 2 + 2 = 2 + 1 + 1 = 1 + 1 + 1 + 1
- 類題:
 - 給 k 種不同的整數 {a₁, a₂, ..., a_k}, 再給定一個目標數 N,請列出所有能湊出 N 的方法

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A brute-force solution



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應用七: A.574 Sum it Up

- 給 k 種鈔票的面額,與每一種面額可用張數的限制, 再給定一個目標數 N,請列出所有能湊出 N 的方法
- 與前一個主題類似,只是能用的整數與每個整數的個數有限制
- A brute-force solution: recursive DFS (should be good enough)
- A B&B solution
 - C_e=剩餘所有鈔票的總金額
 - backtrack if $C_a + C_e < N$

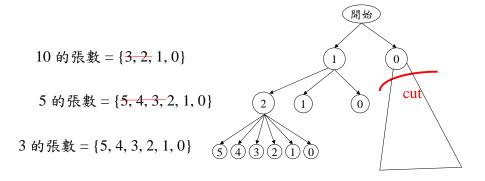
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N = 37

■ 面額 = {10, 5, 3, 1} (sorted), 張數 = {1, 2, 5, 3}



作業與自我挑戰



作業

- 練習題
 - A. 10318 Security Panel http://uva.onlinejudge.org/external/103/10318.html
- 挑戰題
 - A. 818 Cutting Chains http://uva.onlinejudge.org/external/8/818.html
- 自我挑戰
 - A. 10492 Optimal Mastermind Strategy
- 其它有趣題目
 - A. 10344 23 out of 5 http://uva.onlinejudge.org/external/103/10344.html
 - A. 291 The House Of Santa Claus
 - A. 840 Deadlock Detection
 - A. 10068 The Treasure Hunt
 - A. 838 Worm World (Hint: DFS in (D, R, U, L) order)

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