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題目:
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請分別使用 DP 與 Greedy 作法分別解決此問題,並比較 n 大於多少時,兩方法 的執行時間有明顯 差異

Dp解法:

在table[i][j]=1~i的活動中得到profit j 的最少總活動時間

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遞迴式:
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```
 \begin{array}{lll} table[i][j] = & \infty & if \ i < j \\ & \min\{table[i-1][j],table[i-1][j-1]+t[i]\} & if \ table[i-1][j-1]+t[i] < d[i] \\ & table[i-1][j] & else \end{array}
```

程式碼:

```
#include <iostream>
#include <vector>
#include <limits.h>
using namespace std;
typedef struct activity{
   int time;
   int deadline;
   int order;
}activity;
bool compare(activity a ,activity b){
   return a.deadline<b.deadline;
}
void Scheduling(activity act[],vector<vector<int>> table,int i,int j){
   if (i==0 || j==0){
      return;
   }
   if(table[i][j]==table[i-1][j-1]+act[i-1].time){
      Scheduling(act,table,i-1,j-1);
      if(act[i-1].time<act[i-1].deadline){
      printf("%d ",act[i-1].order);
```

```
}
   }else if(table[i][i]==INT_MAX){
      Scheduling(act,table,i,j-1);
   }
   else{
      Scheduling(act,table,i-1,j);
   }
}
void working(activity act[],int n){
   vector<int> answer;
   sort(act, act+ n,compare);
   vector<vector<int> > table(n+1,vector<int>(n+1,0));
   for(int i=0;i<=n;i++){
      for(int j=0; j<=n; j++){
         if(i < j){
      table[i][j]= INT_MAX;
         }
      }
   }
   for(int i=1;i <= n;i++){
      for(int j=1; j<=n; j++){
        if(table[i-1][j-1]+act[i-1].time <= act[i-1].deadline) {
           if(table[i-1][j-1]!=INT\_MAX){
            table[i][j]=min(table[i-1][j],table[i-1][j-1]+act[i-1].time);
           }else{
               table[i][j]=INT_MAX;
           }
         }else{
            table[i][j]=table[i-1][j];
         }
      }
   }
```

```
Scheduling(act,table,n,n);
}
int main(int argc, const char * argv[]) {
   int n,p,d;
   scanf("%d",&n);
   activity *act=(activity*)calloc(n,sizeof(activity));
   for (int i=0; i< n; i++) {
      scanf("%d",&p);
      act[i].time=p;
      scanf("%d",&d);
      act[i].deadline=d;
      act[i].order=i+1;
   }
   working(act, n);
   return 0;
}
```

greedy解法:

先把活動按照deadline排序,然後從第一個開始加入answer這個vector,判斷如果pi超過di就不考慮,而如果加入第k個活動時,總運行時間超過k的deadline,就在answer裡找出最大的pi,然後把它刪掉。

```
程式碼:
#include <iostream>
#include <vector>
#include <algorithm>
using namespace std;
typedef struct activity{
   int time;
   int deadline;
   int order;
}activity;
bool compare(activity a ,activity b){
   return a.deadline<b.deadline;
}
void Scheduling(activity a[], int n)
{
   vector<activity> answer;
   sort(a, a + n, compare);
   int totaltime=0;
   for(int i = 0; i < n; i++){
      if(a[i].time>a[i].deadline){
         continue;
      }
      answer.push_back(a[i]);
```

```
totaltime += a[i].time;
      if (totaltime >a[i].deadline) {
         int max=answer[0].time,index = 0;
         for(int j=1;j<answer.size();j++){</pre>
            if(answer[j].time>max){
               max=answer[j].time;
               index=j;
            }
         }
         totaltime-=max;
         answer.erase(answer.begin()+index);
      }
}
   for (int i=0; i<answer.size(); i++) {
      printf("%d ",answer[i].order);
   }
}
int main(int argc, const char * argv[]) {
   int n,p,d;
   scanf("%d",&n);
   activity *act=(activity*)calloc(n,sizeof(activity));
   for (int i=0; i< n; i++) {
      scanf("%d",&p);
      act[i].time=p;
      scanf("%d",&d);
      act[i].deadline=d;
      act[i].order=i+1;
   Scheduling(act,n);
   return 0;
}
```

測試運行時間:

n	DP(per_second)	GREEDY(per_second)
1	0.000032	0.000077
5	0.000087	0.000048
10	0.000169	0.000072
15	0.000379	0.000096
25	0.000764	0.000052
30	0.001025	0.000040
40	0.003814	0.000050
50	0.003898	0.000061
70	0.014282	0.000099
80	0.011497	0.000051
100	0.025366	0.000065

經由上述實驗,我觀察到是n>10以後,Greedy方法的速度都一直是快於DP的解法,Greedy都是維持差不多的速率,而兩者的差距一直擴大。