

- 教材讨论  
– TC第25章

# 问题1：简单的动态规划法

- 你能解释这个算法是如何实现动态规划三步骤的吗？
  1. Characterize the structure of an optimal solution.
  2. Recursively define the value of an optimal solution.
  3. Compute the value of an optimal solution in a bottom-up fashion.
- 如何在计算距离的同时，记录最短路？

$$l_{ij}^{(0)} = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } i = j, \\ \infty & \text{if } i \neq j. \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} l_{ij}^{(m)} &= \min \left( l_{ij}^{(m-1)}, \min_{1 \leq k \leq n} \{ l_{ik}^{(m-1)} + w_{kj} \} \right) \\ &= \min_{1 \leq k \leq n} \{ l_{ik}^{(m-1)} + w_{kj} \}. \end{aligned}$$

EXTEND-SHORTEST-PATHS( $L, W$ )

```
1   $n = L.rows$ 
2  let  $L' = (l'_{ij})$  be a new  $n \times n$  matrix
3  for  $i = 1$  to  $n$ 
4      for  $j = 1$  to  $n$ 
5           $l'_{ij} = \infty$ 
6          for  $k = 1$  to  $n$ 
7               $l'_{ij} = \min(l'_{ij}, l_{ik} + w_{kj})$ 
8  return  $L'$ 
```

# 问题2: Floyd-Warshall算法

- 你能解释这个算法是如何实现动态规划三步骤的吗?
  1. Characterize the structure of an optimal solution.
  2. Recursively define the value of an optimal solution.
  3. Compute the value of an optimal solution in a bottom-up fashion.
- 如何在计算距离的同时, 记录最短路?
- 与上一个算法相比, 为什么能够提高性能?

$$d_{ij}^{(k)} = \begin{cases} w_{ij} & \text{if } k = 0, \\ \min(d_{ij}^{(k-1)}, d_{ik}^{(k-1)} + d_{kj}^{(k-1)}) & \text{if } k \geq 1. \end{cases}$$

FLOYD-WARSHALL( $W$ )

```
1   $n = W.rows$ 
2   $D^{(0)} = W$ 
3  for  $k = 1$  to  $n$ 
4      let  $D^{(k)} = (d_{ij}^{(k)})$  be a new  $n \times n$  matrix
5      for  $i = 1$  to  $n$ 
6          for  $j = 1$  to  $n$ 
7               $d_{ij}^{(k)} = \min(d_{ij}^{(k-1)}, d_{ik}^{(k-1)} + d_{kj}^{(k-1)})$ 
8  return  $D^{(n)}$ 
```

# 问题3: Johnson算法

- 你能解释这个算法的基本思路吗?

JOHNSON( $G, w$ )

```
1  compute  $G'$ , where  $G'.V = G.V \cup \{s\}$ ,  
    $G'.E = G.E \cup \{(s, v) : v \in G.V\}$ , and  
    $w(s, v) = 0$  for all  $v \in G.V$   
2  if BELLMAN-FORD( $G', w, s$ ) == FALSE  
3    print "the input graph contains a negative-weight cycle"  
4  else for each vertex  $v \in G'.V$   
5    set  $h(v)$  to the value of  $\delta(s, v)$   
   computed by the Bellman-Ford algorithm  
6  for each edge  $(u, v) \in G'.E$   
7     $\hat{w}(u, v) = w(u, v) + h(u) - h(v)$   
8  let  $D = (d_{uv})$  be a new  $n \times n$  matrix  
9  for each vertex  $u \in G.V$   
10   run DIJKSTRA( $G, \hat{w}, u$ ) to compute  $\hat{\delta}(u, v)$  for all  $v \in G.V$   
11   for each vertex  $v \in G.V$   
12      $d_{uv} = \hat{\delta}(u, v) + h(v) - h(u)$   
13  return  $D$ 
```

为什么要新增一个点?  
一定要新增吗?

为什么reweighting要搞这么复杂?  
能不能:  
所有 $w$ 都加上一个足够大的正数?

# 问题4：炼钢厂选址

- 四川计划投资新建一个炼钢厂，集中冶炼从省内各城市开采的铁矿石。从降低生产成本的角度考虑，你认为炼钢厂应选址哪座城市？



# 问题5：救援机库选址

- 江苏计划采购一架救援直升机，承担省内各城市突发灾害的救援任务。从缩短救援时间的角度考虑，你认为直升机日常应停放在哪座城市？（请分别为泰州、无锡代言）



# 问题6: Schulze投票法

- 谁该被选为总统?
  1. 每个选民对所有候选人进行排序
  2. 将每对候选人之间的相对支持数表示成矩阵
  3. 候选人X到候选人Y的一条优势序列X...Y:
    - 相邻的每对候选人, 都满足前者的相对支持数大于后者
    - 所有前者的相对支持数的最小值, 称作优势序列的强度
  4. 候选人X相对于候选人Y的优势 $p[X, Y]$ :
    - 所有X-Y优势序列强度的最大值
  5. 候选人X的当选条件:
    - $p[X, Y] \geq p[Y, X]$  for every other Y
- 你能给出一种高效的算法实现吗?

Rank any number of options in your order of preference.

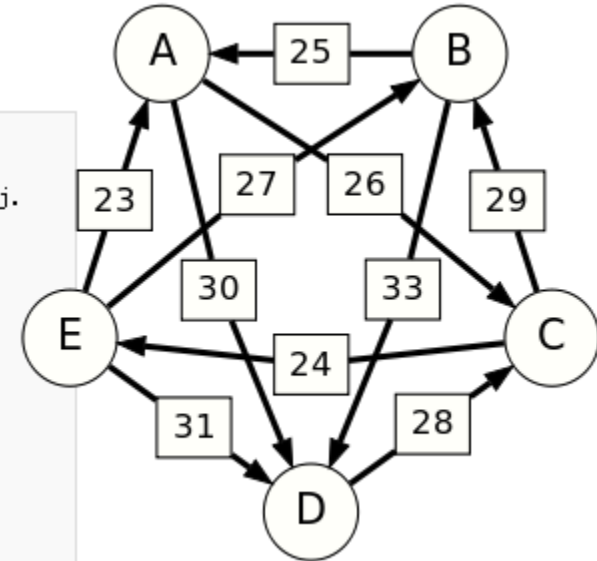
- Joe Smith
- 1 John Citizen
- 3 Jane Doe
- Fred Rubble
- 2 Mary Hill

Matrix of pairwise preferences

|         | d[* , A] | d[* , B] | d[* , C] | d[* , D] | d[* , E] |
|---------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| d[A, *] |          | 20       | 26       | 30       | 22       |
| d[B, *] | 25       |          | 16       | 33       | 18       |
| d[C, *] | 19       | 29       |          | 17       | 24       |
| d[D, *] | 15       | 12       | 28       |          | 14       |
| d[E, *] | 23       | 27       | 21       | 31       |          |

# 问题6: Schulze投票法 (续)

```
1 # Input: d[i, j], the number of voters who prefer candidate i to candidate j.
2 # Output: p[i, j], the strength of the strongest path from candidate i to candidate j.
3
4 for i from 1 to C
5   for j from 1 to C
6     if (i ≠ j) then
7       if (d[i, j] > d[j, i]) then
8         p[i, j] := d[i, j]
9       else
10        p[i, j] := 0
11
12 for i from 1 to C
13   for j from 1 to C
14     if (i ≠ j) then
15       for k from 1 to C
16         if (i ≠ k and j ≠ k) then
17           p[j, k] := max ( p[j, k], min ( p[j, i], p[i, k] ) )
```



## FLOYD-WARSHALL ( $W$ )

```
1  $n = W.rows$ 
2  $D^{(0)} = W$ 
3 for  $k = 1$  to  $n$ 
4   let  $D^{(k)} = (d_{ij}^{(k)})$  be a new  $n \times n$  matrix
5   for  $i = 1$  to  $n$ 
6     for  $j = 1$  to  $n$ 
7        $d_{ij}^{(k)} = \min (d_{ij}^{(k-1)}, d_{ik}^{(k-1)} + d_{kj}^{(k-1)})$ 
8 return  $D^{(n)}$ 
```



# 问题7：如何实现社交网络的搭讪功能

- 功能需求：快速找到与目标账户之间长度不超过 $k$ 的所有人际关系链
  - 总规模：数千万账户
  - 单次响应时间：秒级
- 请给出一种实际可行的解决方案