CSCI3160: Regular Exercise Set 6

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Problem 1*. Let A be an array of n integers. Define a function f(x) — where $x \ge 0$ is an integer — as follows:

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } x = 0\\ \max_{i=1}^{x} (A[i] + f(x-i)) & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

Consider the following algorithm for calculating f(x):

algorithm f(x)1. if x = 0 then return 0 2. $max = -\infty$ 3. for i = 1 to x4. v = A[i] + f(x - i)5. if v > max then max = v6. return max

Prove: the above algorithm takes $\Omega(2^n)$ time to calculate f(n).

Problem 2 (The Piggyback Technique). Recall that, for the rot cutting problem, we derived the function opt(n) — the optimal revenue from cutting up a rod of length n — as follows:

$$opt(0) = 0$$

$$opt(n) = \max_{i=1}^{n} P[i] + opt(n-i)$$
(1)

For $n \ge 1$, define bestSub(n) = k if the maximization in (1) is obtained at i = k. Answer the following questions:

- Explain how to compute bestSub(t) for all $t \in [1, n]$ in $O(n^2)$ time.
- Assume that bestSub(t) has been computed for all $t \in [1, n]$. Explain how to output an optimal way to cut the rod in O(n) time.

Problem 3*. Let A be an array of n integers. Define function f(a, b) — where $a \in [1, n]$ and $b \in [1, n]$ — as follows:

$$f(a,b) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } a \ge b \\ (\sum_{c=a}^{b} A[c]) + \min_{c=a+1}^{b-1} \{f(a,c) + f(c,b)\} & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

Design an algorithm to calculate f(1, n) in $O(n^3)$ time.

Problem 4. In Lecture Notes 8, our algorithm for computing f(n, m) has space complexity O(nm), i.e., it uses O(nm) memory cells. Reduce the space complexity to O(n + m).

Problem 5*. Let G = (V, E) be a directed acyclic graph (DAG). For each vertex $u \in V$, let IN(u) be the set of in-neighbors of u (recall that a vertex v is an in-neighbor of u if E has an edge from v to u). Define function $f: V \to \mathbb{N}$ as follows:

$$f(u) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if IN}(u) = \emptyset\\ 1 + \min_{v \in \text{IN}(u)} f(v) & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

Design an algorithm to calculate f(u) of every $u \in V$. Your algorithm should run in O(|V| + |E|) time. You can assume that the vertices in V are represented as integers 1, 2, ..., |V|.

Problem 6.** Let G = (V, E) be a directed acyclic graph (DAG). Design an algorithm to find the length of the longest path in G (recall that the length of a path is the number of edges in the path). Your algorithm should run in O(|V| + |E|) time. You can assume that the vertices in V are represented as integers 1, 2, ..., |V|.