

PROBLEMA DELLO ZAINO (KNAPSACK)

INPUT:

$$v_0, v_1, \dots, v_{n-1} \in \mathbb{N}^+$$
$$w_0, w_1, \dots, w_{n-1} \in \mathbb{N}^+ \quad (w_i \leq W)$$
$$W \in \mathbb{N}^+$$

SOL. AMMISS. : $I \subseteq n$

$$\text{t.c.} \quad \sum_{i \in I} w_i \leq W$$

FUNZ. OBIETTIVO:

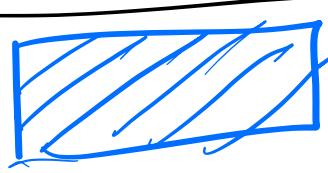
$$v = \sum_{i \in I} v_i$$

Tipo: MAX

UNA SOLUZIONE ESATTA
BASATA SULLA PROG. PSEUDOPOL.
DINAMICA $O(nW)$

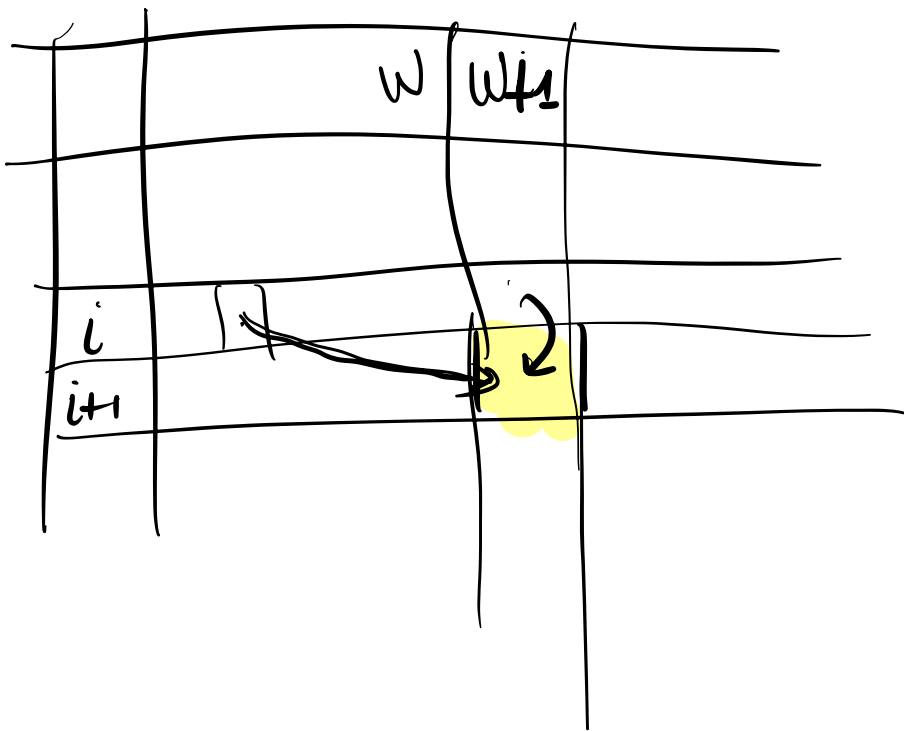
$i \backslash w$	0	1	2	3	...	W
0	0	0	0	0		0
1	0					
$\vdots$						
n	0					

$v[i, w]$



i = considero solo i primi i oggetti
 W = capacità dello zaino

MASSIMO VALORE CHE RIESO A PORTARE A CASA



$$V[i+1, w+1] = \begin{cases} V[i, w+1] & \text{if } w_i > w+1 \\ \max(V[i, w+1], V_i + V[i, w+1 - w_i]) & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \forall i \in n \quad & V[i, 0] = 0 \\ \forall w \in W \quad & V[0, w] = 0 \end{aligned}$$

for ($i = 0; i < n; i++$)
 for ($w = 0; w < (N - 1); w++$)

for ($W=0; W \leq W_{max}; W++$)
 if ($v[i] \leq W+1$)

$v[i+1, W+1] = \max($

$v[i, W+1],$

$v[i] + v[i, W+1 - w[i]]$

) else {

$v[i+1, W+1] = v[i, W+1]$

 }

}

UN'ALTRA PARAMETRIZZAZIONE POSSIBILE

$$V = \max_i V_i$$

$i \backslash V$	0	1	2	V			mV
0	0	∞	∞				∞
1	0						
2	0						
$\vdots$							
n	0				$\leq w$	$> w$	∞

$w[i, V]$



MINIMO PESO CHE DEVO SOSTENERE

i = considero solo i primi i oggetti
 V = voglio portare a casa un valore $\geq V$

$$W[i+1, v+1] = \begin{cases} \min \left(W[i, v+1], \right. \\ \left. w_i + \underbrace{W[i, v+1-v_i]}_{\text{se } v_i \leq v+1} \right) \\ \min(W[i, v+1], \underline{w_i})^{\text{alt.}} \end{cases}$$

SCALING PER COLONNA

• $X = (v_i, w_i, W)$ istanza di Knapsack
 $v_i, w_i, W \in \mathbb{N}^+$

$$\varepsilon \in (0, 1]$$

produrremo
una $1+\varepsilon$
approssimazione

$$D := \frac{\varepsilon V}{2M}$$

$\leftarrow \max_{i \in n} v_i$

2m

$$X = (\bar{v}_i, w_i, W)$$

$$\bar{v}_i = \left\lceil \frac{v_i}{Q} \right\rceil Q$$

$$\hat{X} = (\hat{v}_i, w_i, W)$$

$$\hat{v}_i = \left\lceil \frac{v_i}{Q} \right\rceil$$

risolvere bile
con progr. din.

$$I^*, \bar{I}^*$$

$$\hat{I}^*$$

sol.
ottimo

$$v^*$$

$$\bar{v}^*$$

$$\hat{v}^*$$

val.
ottimo

Osservazione:

$$\bar{I}^*$$

$$\hat{I}^*$$

$$\begin{aligned} \perp &= \perp \\ \sqrt{\cdot}^* &= \mathcal{O} \hat{\sqrt{\cdot}}^* \end{aligned}$$

Teorema: Sia I una soluzione
data e si ha le di X .

$$(1+\varepsilon) \sum_{i \in \hat{I}^*} v_i \geq \sum_{i \in I} v_i$$

Dica: $\sum_{i \in I} v_i \stackrel{\text{AROT. PER ECCESSO}}{\leq} \sum_{i \in I} \left\lceil \frac{v_i}{v} \right\rceil v =$

$$= \sum_{i \in I} \sqrt{v_i} \leq \sum_{i \in \bar{I}^*} \sqrt{v_i} =$$

$$\bar{I}^* \hat{=} \hat{I}^*$$

$$\hookrightarrow = \sum_{i \in \hat{I}^*} \sqrt{v_i} \leq \sum_{i \in \hat{I}^*} (v_i + v) =$$

$$= \sum_{i \in \hat{I}^*} v_i + n v =$$

$$\varepsilon v$$

$$= \sum_{i \in \hat{I}^*} v_i + \frac{\varepsilon V}{2}$$

$$= \sum_{i \in \hat{I}^*} v_i + \frac{\varepsilon V}{2}$$

$$(*) \quad \sum_{i \in I} v_i \leq \sum_{i \in \hat{I}^*} v_i + \frac{\varepsilon V}{2}$$

In particolare questo è vero
 per $I = \{i_{\max}\}$ dove $i_{\max}$ è
 l'indice per cui $v_{i_{\max}} = V$. $\varepsilon \leq 1$

$$V \leq \sum_{i \in \hat{I}^*} v_i + \frac{\varepsilon V}{2} \leq$$

$$\leq \sum_{i \in \hat{I}^*} v_i + \frac{V}{2}$$

$$(**) \quad \frac{V}{2} \leq \sum_{i \in \hat{I}^*} v_i$$

Seguendo $\S 2$ $(*)$

$$\sum_{i \in I} v_i \leq \sum_{i \in \hat{I}^*} v_i + \varepsilon \sum_{i \in \hat{I}^*} v_i$$

$$= (1 + \varepsilon) \sum_{i \in \hat{I}^*} v_i.$$

OTTIMO OTTENUTO
DALL'ARG.

Theorem: $(1 + \varepsilon) \sum_{i \in \hat{I}^*} v_i \geq v^*$

Dim:

$$(1 + \varepsilon) \sum_{i \in \hat{I}^*} v_i \geq \sum_{i \in I^*} v_i = v^* \quad \square$$

$$\frac{v^*}{\sum_{i \in I^*} v_i} \leq 1 + \varepsilon$$

$$\hat{V} = \left\lceil \frac{V}{\epsilon} \right\rceil = \left\lceil \frac{\cancel{V} 2n}{\epsilon \cancel{V}} \right\rceil =$$

$$= \left\lceil \frac{2n}{\epsilon} \right\rceil \leq \frac{2n}{\epsilon} + 1$$

#colonne delle ^{prop. din}
 $n \hat{V} = O\left(\frac{2n^2}{\epsilon}\right)$

$\Rightarrow$ RIEMPIRE LA TAB.
 Di $\hat{X}$ $O\left(\frac{2n^3}{\epsilon}\right)$

Corollario : $\text{KNAPSACK} \in \text{FPTAS}$

