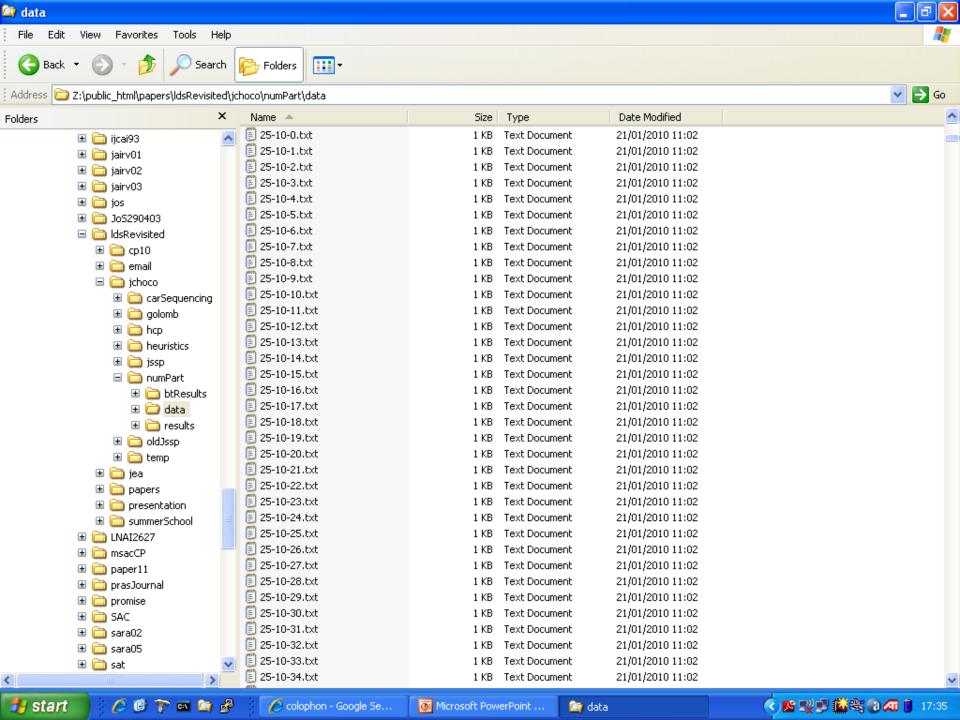
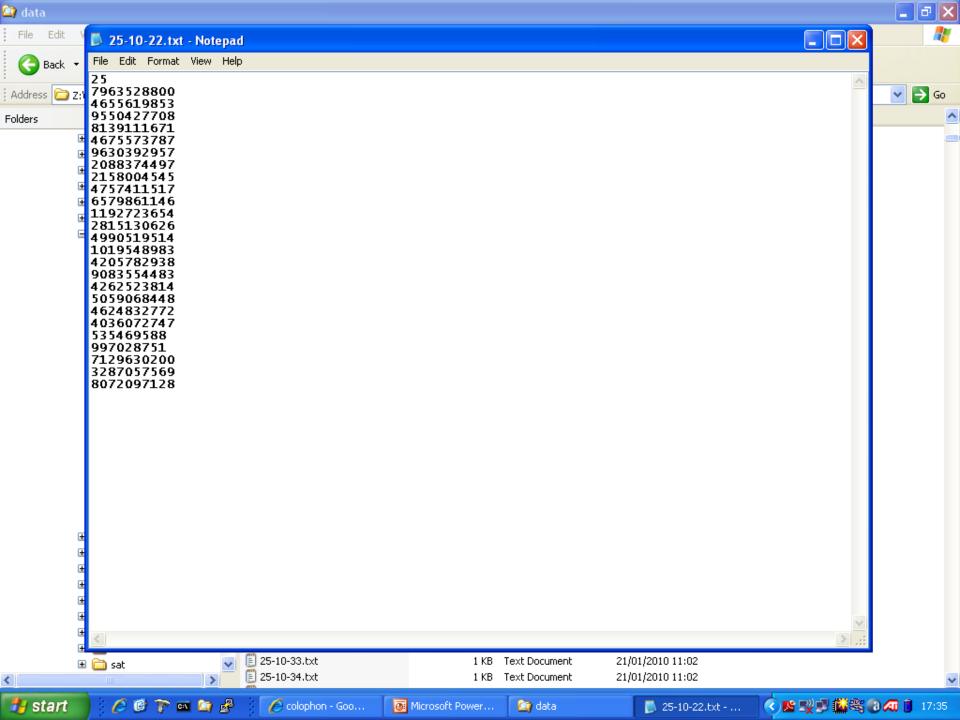


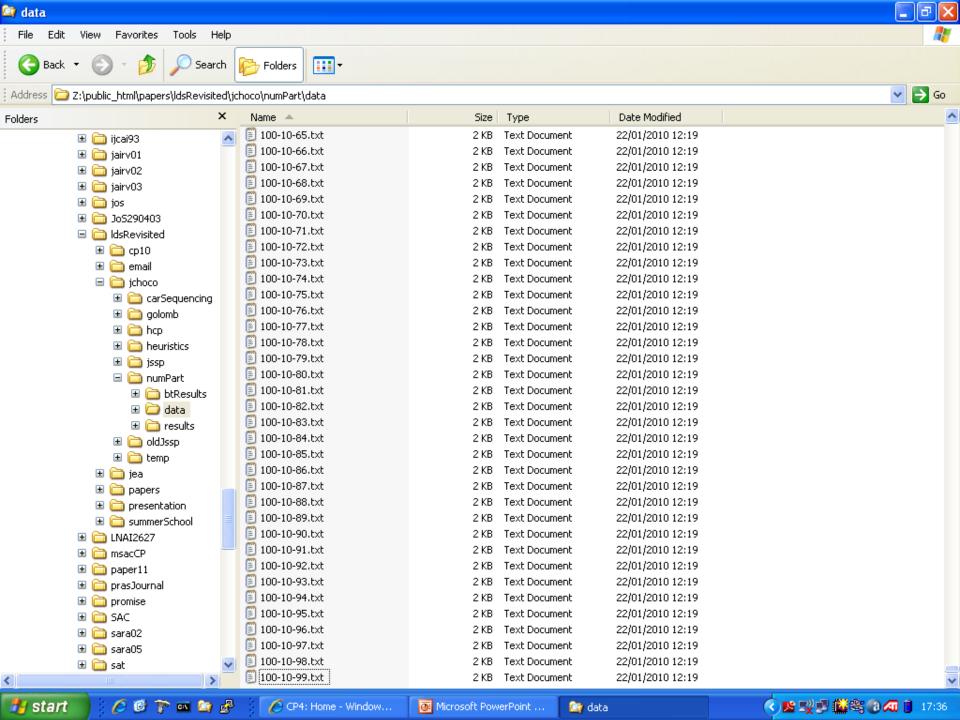
Or

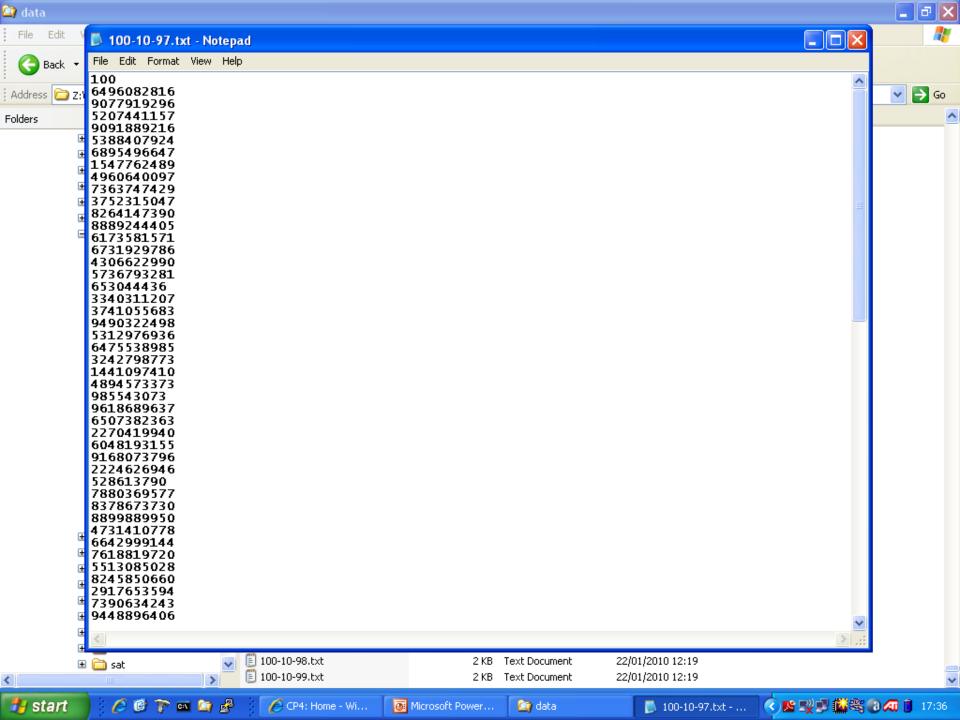
"What I did early"

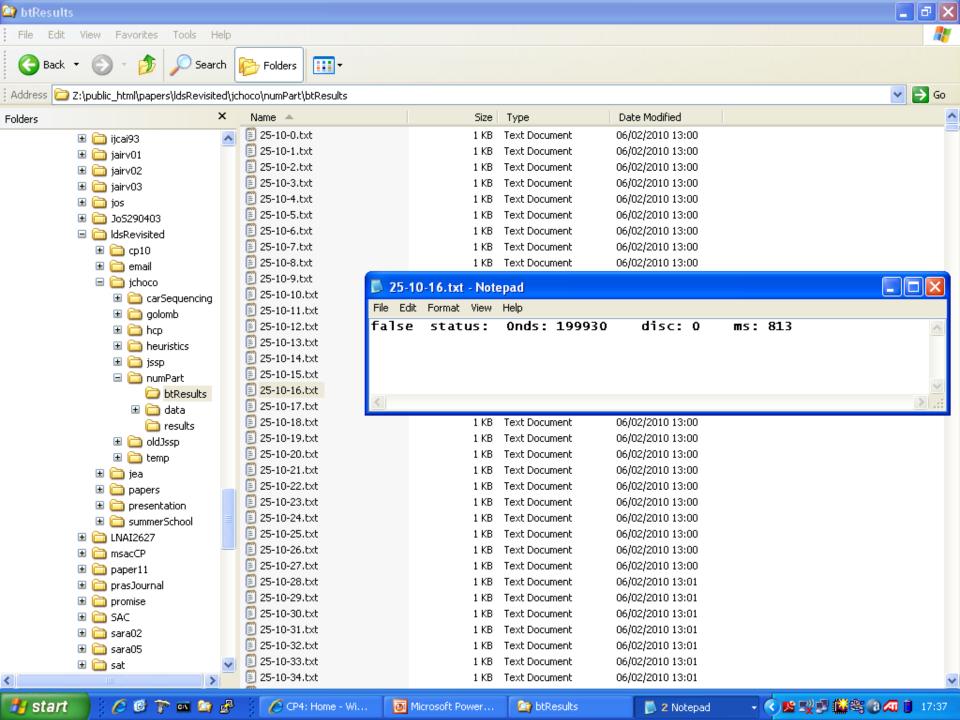
Experiments with $25 \le n \le 100$, d=10

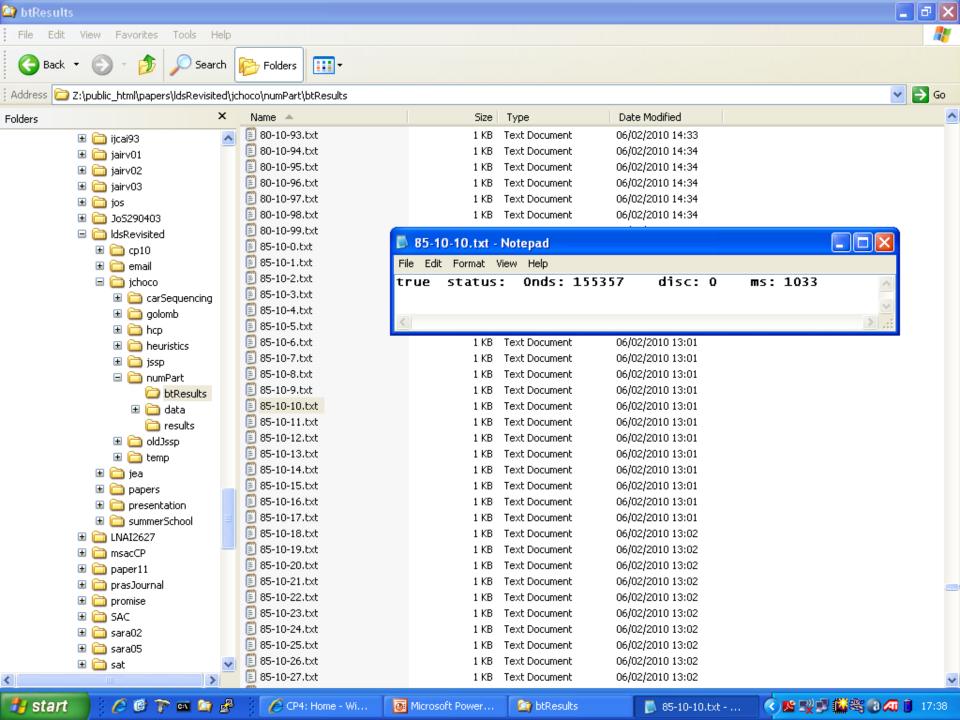


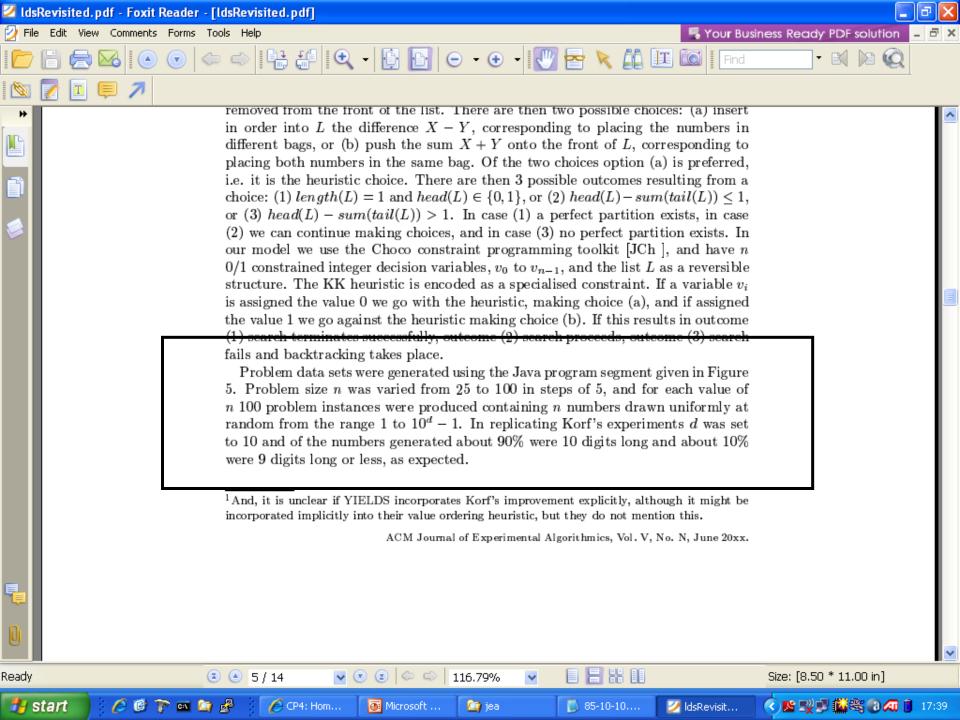


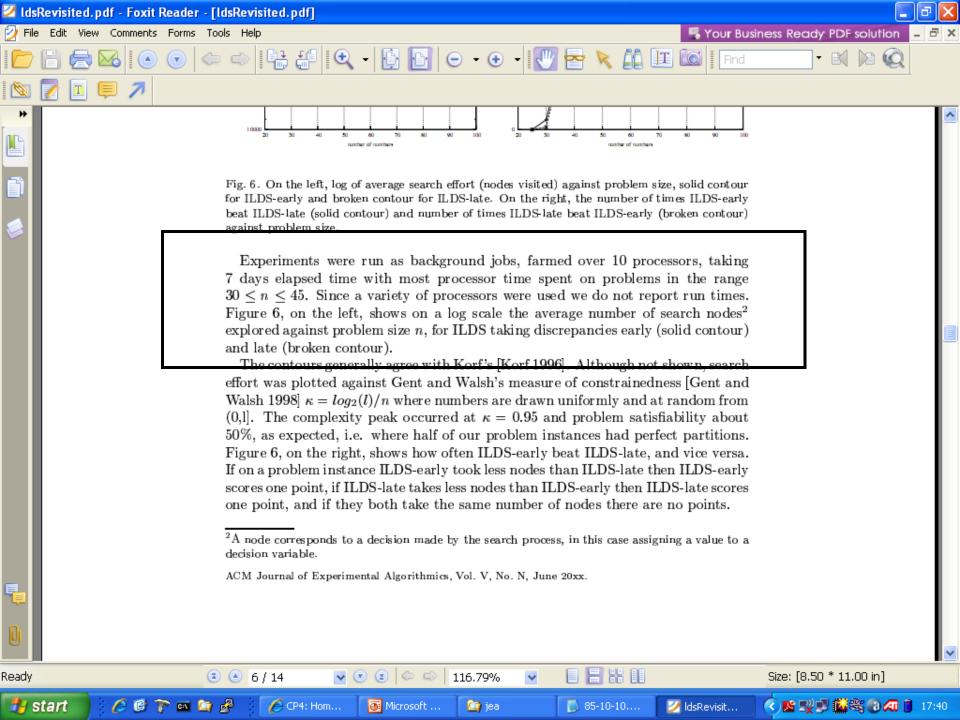


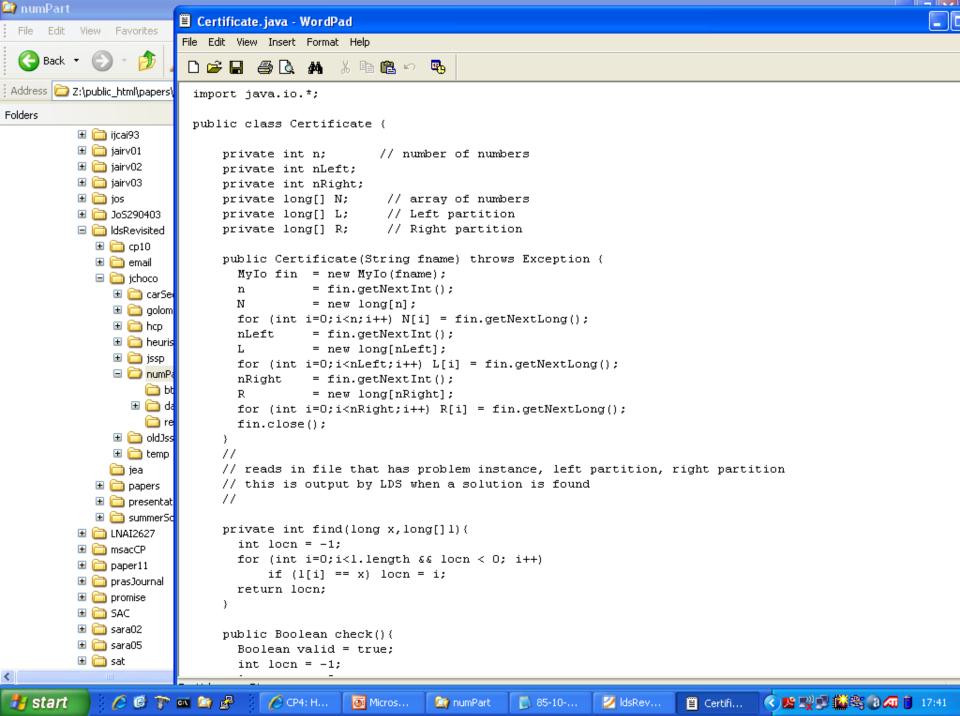


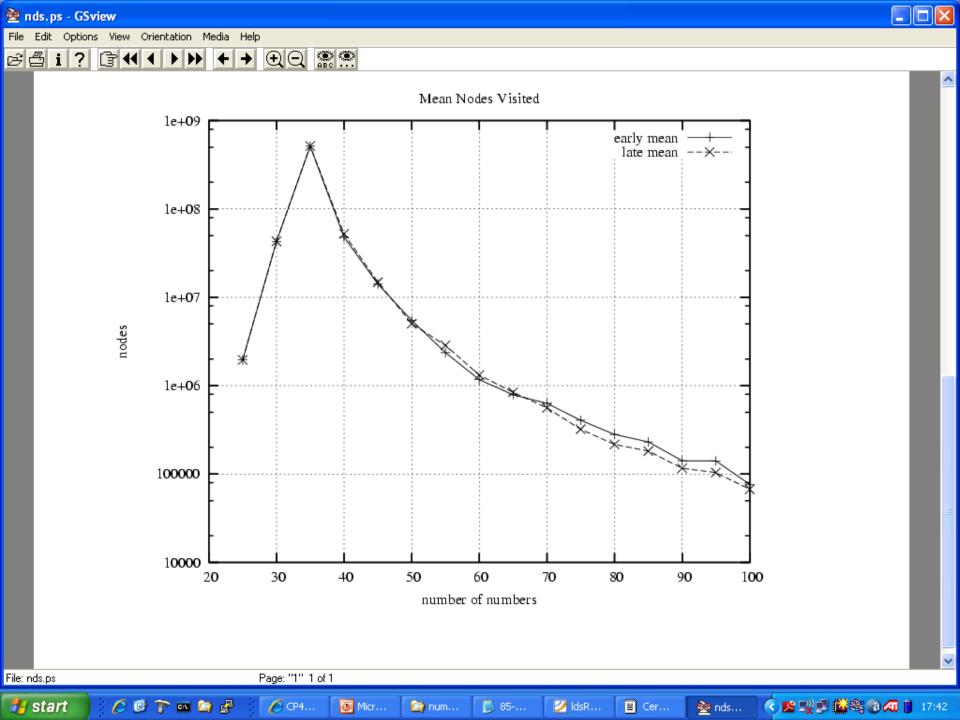


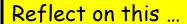


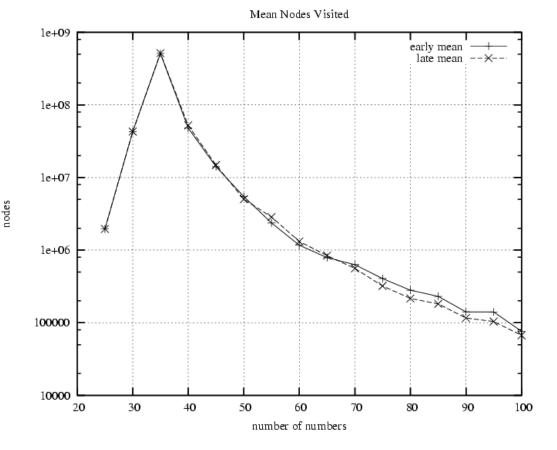












You know that sorting is at best O(n.Log(n))

You know that when you increase the size of the data set (n) run time increases. This is kind of what we assume: increase n, increase run time. Is it not strange that in numPart as we increase n runtime eventually falls?



COMPUTATIONAL INTELLIGENCE

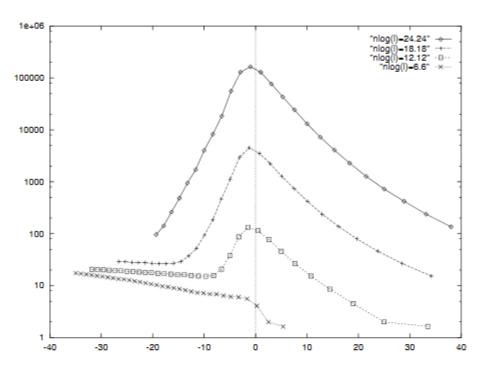


FIGURE 6. Average nodes searched by CKK to find the optimal partition (y-axis) against γ (x-axis) with $\kappa_c = 0.96$ and $\nu = 1$, and the problem input size, $n \log_2(l)$ fixed at 6^2 , 12^2 , 18^2 , and 24^2 . Each problem has n numbers drawn uniformly and at random from (0, l] with n varied from 1 to 36.

$$\kappa = \frac{\log_2(l)}{n}.$$

Recent results 2019

```
9
    □public class Partition {
10
11
         int n;
12
         Model model;
13
         Solver solver:
14
         IntVar[] D;
15
16
         Partition(int[] w) {
17
              n = w.length;
18
              model = new Model("Partition");
19
              solver = model.getSolver();
20
21
              int total = 0;
22
              for (int x : w) total = total + x;
23
24
              D = model.intVarArray("D",n,0,1); // decision ... left or right?
25
              model.scalar(D,w,"=",total/2).post();
26
27
28
         boolean solve(){
29
              solver.setSearch(Search.minDomUBSearch(D)); // take 1 then 0
30
              return solver.solve();
31
32
33
          long stats() {
34
              return solver.getMeasures().getNodeCount();
35
36
     }
```

```
3
    public class Experiment {
 4
 5
         private static int random(int d,Random gen) {
 6
              int x = 0;
              for (int j=0; j < d; j++) x = x * 10 + gen.nextInt(10);
 8
              return x;
 9
10
11
         // make a random number with up to d digits
12
          //
13
14
          public static void main(String[] args) {
15
              int nLow = Integer.parseInt(args[0]); // number of numbers
16
              int nHigh = Integer.parseInt(args[1]); // number of numbers
17
              int d = Integer.parseInt(args[2]); // number of digits
18
              int m = Integer.parseInt(args[3]); // sample size
19
20
              Random gen = new Random();
21
22
          for (int n=nLow;n<=nHigh;n++)</pre>
23
               for (int i=0;i<m;i++) {</pre>
24
                  int[] w = new int[n];
25
                  for (int j=0; j<n; j++) w[j] = random(d, gen);
26
                  Partition part = new Partition(w);
                  boolean solved = part.solve();
27
28
                  System.out.println(n +" "+ solved +" "+ part.stats());
29
30
31
```

nLwb-nUpb-digits.txt

Sample size of 50 (very small)

