

22-0: Dynamic Programming

- Simple, recursive solution to a problem
- Naive solution recalculates same value many times
- Leads to exponential running time

22-1: Fibonacci Numbers

- Calculating the nth Fibonacci number
 - $\text{Fib}(0) = 1$
 - $\text{Fib}(1) = 1$
 - $\text{Fib}(n) = \text{Fib}(n-1) + \text{Fib}(n-2)$

22-2: Fibonacci Numbers

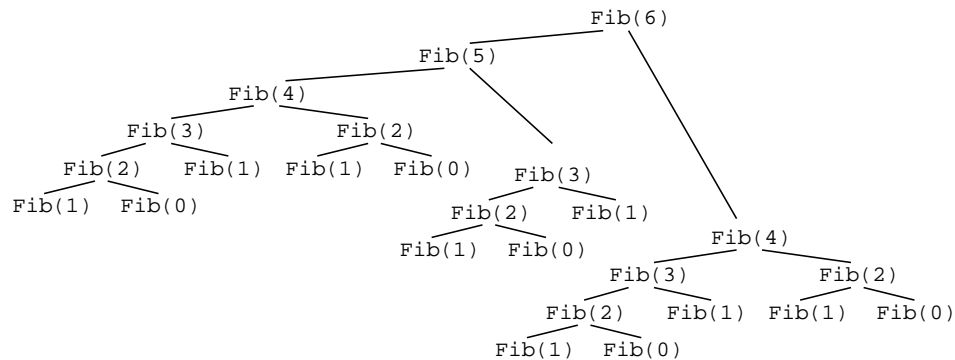
```
int Fibonacci(int n) {
    if (n == 0)
        return 1;

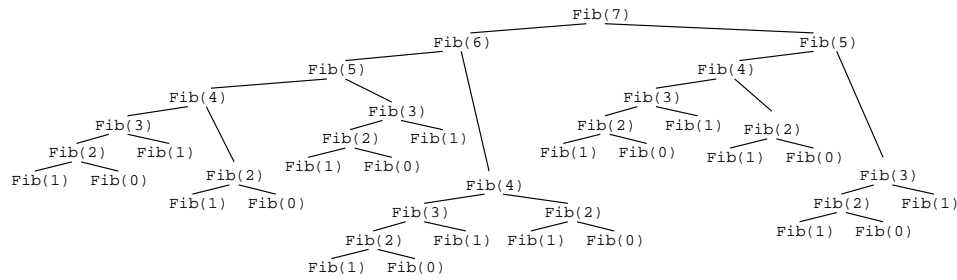
    if (n == 1)
        return 1;

    return Fibonacci(n-1) + Fibonacci(n-2);
}
```

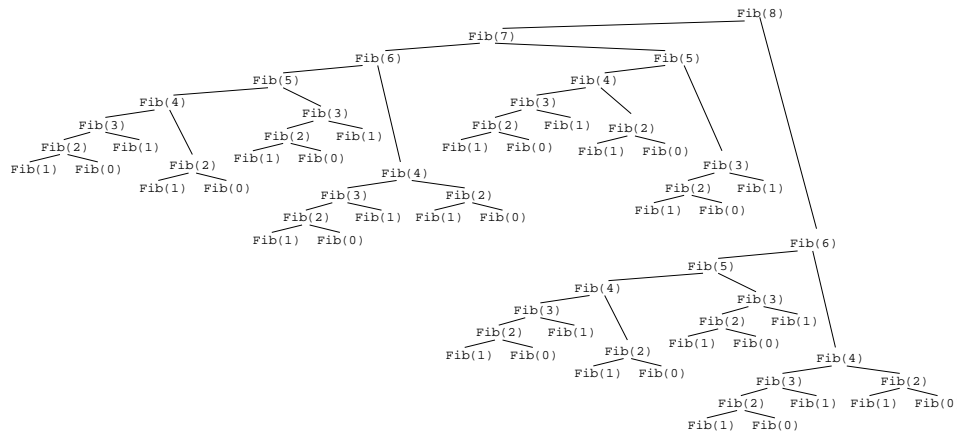
22-3: Fibonacci Numbers

- Why is this solution bad?
- Recalculate values many times
 - Many, many, times

22-4: Fibonacci Numbers**22-5: Fibonacci Numbers**



22-6: Fibonacci Numbers



22-7: How Bad is Recalculation?

- Assume 2 GHz machine
- Add every cycle
 - No time spent on recursive call overhead
 - Lower bound on time required
- Fibonacci(100) will take:

22-8: How Bad is Recalculation?

- Assume 2 GHz machine
- Add every cycle
 - No time spent on recursive call overhead
 - Lower bound on time required
- Fibonacci(100) will take:
 - 9087 Years

22-9: How Bad is Recalculation?

- Assume 2 GHz machine
- Add every cycle
 - No time spent on recursive call overhead

- Lower bound on time required
- Fibonacci(100) will take:
 - 9087 Years
- Fibonacci(200) will take:

22-10: How Bad is Recalculation?

- Assume 2 GHz machine
- Add every cycle
 - No time spent on recursive call overhead
 - Lower bound on time required
- Fibonacci(100) will take:
 - 9087 Years
- Fibonacci(200) will take:
 - 719770570404153908544 millennia
 - Well after heat death of the universe (100 trillion years)

22-11: Dynamic Programming

- Recalculating values can lead to unacceptable run times
 - Even if the total number of values that needs to be calculated is small
- Solution: Don't recalculate values
 - Calculate each value once
 - Store results in a table
 - Use the table to calculate larger results

22-12: Dynamic Programming

- To calculate Fibonacci(100), only need to calculate 101 values
- Fibonacci(n) can be calculated in time $O(1)$
 - Assuming we have values for Fibonacci(n-1) and Fibonacci(n-2)

22-13: Dynamic Programming

- Create a table: FIB[]
 - FIB[n] = nth Fibonacci number
- Fill the table from left to right
- Use old values in table to calculate new values

22-14: **Faster Fibonacci**

```
int Fibonacci(int n) {  
  
    int[] FIB = new int[n+1];  
  
    FIB[0] = 1;  
    FIB[1] = 1;  
  
    for (i=2; i<=n; i++)  
        FIB[i] = FIB[i-1] + FIB[i-2];  
  
    return FIB[n];  
}
```

22-15: **Dynamic Programming**

- To create a dynamic programming solution to a problem:
 - Create a simple recursive solution (that may require a large number of repeat calculations)
 - Design a table to hold partial results
 - Fill the table such that whenever a partial result is needed, it is already in the table

22-16: **World Series**

- Two teams T_1 and T_2
- T_1 will win any game with probability p
 - T_2 will win any game with probability $1 - p$
- What is the probability that T_1 will win a best-of-seven series?
 - Answer is *not* p : why not?

22-17: **World Series**

- Calculate the probability that T_1 will win the series, given T_1 needs to win x more games, and T_2 needs to win y more games
 - $PT1win(x,y)$
- The probability that P_1 will win a best-of-seven series is then $PT1win(4,4)$
- The probability that P_1 will win a best-of-seven series, if P_1 has already won 2 games, and P_2 has won 1 game is then $PT1win(2,3)$

22-18: **World Series**

- Base cases:
 - What is $PT1win(0,x)$?

22-19: **World Series**

- Base cases:
 - What is $PT1win(0,x)$?
 - $1!$ T_1 has already won!
 - What is $PT1win(x,0)$?

22-20: World Series

- Base cases:
 - What is $PT1win(0,x)$?
 - $1!$ T_1 has already won!
 - What is $PT1win(x,0)$?
 - $0!$ T_1 has already lost!

22-21: World Series

- Recursive Case: $PT1win(x,y)$
 - If T_1 wins the next, game, then the probability that T_1 will win the rest of the series is

22-22: World Series

- Recursive Case: $PT1win(x,y)$
 - If T_1 wins the next, game, then the probability that T_1 will win the rest of the series is
 - $PT1win(x-1,y)$
 - If T_1 loses the next game, then the probability that T_1 will win the rest of the series is:

22-23: World Series

- Recursive Case: $PT1win(x,y)$
 - If T_1 wins the next, game, then the probability that T_1 will win the rest of the series is
 - $PT1win(x-1,y)$
 - If T_1 loses the next game, then the probability that T_1 will win the rest of the series is
 - $PT1win(x,y-1)$

22-24: World Series

- Recursive Case: $PT1win(x,y)$
 - If T_1 wins the next, game, then the probability that T_1 will win the rest of the series is
 - $PT1win(x-1,y)$
 - If T_1 loses the next game, then the probability that T_1 will win the rest of the series is
 - $PT1win(x,y-1)$
 - Probability that T_1 will win is p
 - Probability that T_1 will lose is $1 - p$
 - What then is $PT1win(x,y)$?

22-25: World Series

- Recursive Case: $PT1win(x,y)$
 - If T_1 wins the next, game, then the probability that T_1 will win the rest of the series is
 - $PT1win(x-1,y)$
 - If T_1 loses the next game, then the probability that T_1 will win the rest of the series is
 - $PT1win(x,y-1)$
 - Probability that T_1 will win is p
 - Probability that T_1 will lose is $1 - p$
 - $PT1win(x,y) = p * PT1win(x-1,y) + (1 - p) * PTwin(x,y-1)$

22-26: World Series

```
float PT1win(int x, int y, int p) {
    if (x == 0) return 1;
    if (y == 0) return 0;

    return    p    * PT1win(x-1,y ,p) +
           (1 - p) * PT1win(x,  y-1,p);
}
```

22-27: World Series

```
float PT1win(int x, int y, int p) {
    if (x == 0) return 1;
    if (y == 0) return 0;

    return    p    * PT1win(x-1,y ,p) +
           (1 - p) * PT1win(x,  y-1,p);
}
```

- Just like Fibonacci, recalculating values – exponential time
- How many total values do we need to calculate for $PT1win(n,n)$?

22-28: World Series

```
float PT1win(int x, int y, int p) {
    if (x == 0) return 1;
    if (y == 0) return 0;

    return    p    * PT1win(x-1,y ,p) +
           (1 - p) * PT1win(x,  y-1,p);
}
```

- Just like Fibonacci, recalculating values – exponential time
- How many total values do we need to calculate for $PT1win(n,n)$?
 - n^2

22-29: **World Series**

- $P[x, y]$ = # of games required for T_1 to win, if T_1 needs to win x more games, and T_2 needs to win y more games.
 - $P[0, x] = 1$ for all $x > 0$
 - $P[x, 0] = 0$ for all $x > 0$
 - $P[x, y] = p * P[x - 1, y] + (1 - p) * P[x, y - 1]$
- Need to fill out the table such that when we need a partial value, it has already been computed

22-30: **World Series**

		y →					
	P[x, y]	0	1	2	3	4	5
x ↓	0						
	1						
	2						
	3						
	4						
	5						

22-31: **World Series**

		y →					
	P[x, y]	0	1	2	3	4	5
x ↓	0		0	0	0	0	0
	1	1					
	2	1					
	3	1					
	4	1					
	5	1					

22-32: **World Series**

		y →					
	P[x, y]	0	1	2	3	4	5
x ↓	0		0	0	0	0	0
	1	1	↘				
	2	1	↘				
	3	1	↘				
	4	1	↘				
	5	1	↘				

22-33: **World Series**

- $P(x,y)$

	0	1	2	3	4
0					
1					
2					
3					
4					

22-34: World Series

- $P(x,y)$

	0	1	2	3	4
0		1	1	1	1
1	0				
2	0				
3	0				
4	0				

22-35: World Series

- $P(x,y)$

	0	1	2	3	4
0		1	1	1	1
1	0	.9			
2	0				
3	0				
4	0				

22-36: World Series

- $P(x,y)$

	0	1	2	3	4
0		1	1	1	1
1	0	.9	.99		
2	0				
3	0				
4	0				

22-37: World Series

- $P(x,y)$

	0	1	2	3	4
0		1	1	1	1
1	0	.9	.99	.999	
2	0				
3	0				
4	0				

22-38: World Series

- $P(x,y)$

	0	1	2	3	4
0		1	1	1	1
1	0	.9	.99	.999	.9999
2	0				
3	0				
4	0				

22-39: World Series

- $P(x,y)$

	0	1	2	3	4
0		1	1	1	1
1	0	.9	.99	.999	.9999
2	0	.81			
3	0				
4	0				

22-40: World Series

- $P(x,y)$

	0	1	2	3	4
0		1	1	1	1
1	0	.9	.99	.999	.9999
2	0	.81	.972		
3	0				
4	0				

22-41: World Series

- $P(x,y)$

	0	1	2	3	4
0		1	1	1	1
1	0	.9	.99	.999	.9999
2	0	.81	.972	.9963	
3	0				
4	0				

22-42: World Series

- $P(x,y)$

	0	1	2	3	4
0		1	1	1	1
1	0	.9	.99	.999	.9999
2	0	.81	.972	.9963	.9995
3	0				
4	0				

22-43: World Series

- $P(x,y)$

	0	1	2	3	4
0		1	1	1	1
1	0	.9	.99	.999	.9999
2	0	.81	.972	.9963	.9995
3	0	.729			
4	0				

22-44: World Series

- $P(x,y)$

	0	1	2	3	4
0		1	1	1	1
1	0	.9	.99	.999	.9999
2	0	.81	.972	.9963	.9995
3	0	.729	.9477		
4	0				

22-45: World Series

- P(x,y)

	0	1	2	3	4
0		1	1	1	1
1	0	.9	.99	.999	.9999
2	0	.81	.972	.9963	.9995
3	0	.729	.9477	.9914	
4	0				

22-46: World Series

- P(x,y)

	0	1	2	3	4
0		1	1	1	1
1	0	.9	.99	.999	.9999
2	0	.81	.972	.9963	.9995
3	0	.729	.9477	.9914	.9987
4	0				

22-47: World Series

- P(x,y)

	0	1	2	3	4
0		1	1	1	1
1	0	.9	.99	.999	.9999
2	0	.81	.972	.9963	.9995
3	0	.729	.9477	.9914	.9987
4	0	.6561			

22-48: World Series

- P(x,y)

	0	1	2	3	4
0		1	1	1	1
1	0	.9	.99	.999	.9999
2	0	.81	.972	.9963	.9995
3	0	.729	.9477	.9914	.9987
4	0	.6561	.9185		

22-49: World Series

- P(x,y)

	0	1	2	3	4
0		1	1	1	1
1	0	.9	.99	.999	.9999
2	0	.81	.972	.9963	.9995
3	0	.729	.9477	.9914	.9987
4	0	.6561	.9185	.9841	

22-50: World Series

- P(x,y)

	0	1	2	3	4
0		1	1	1	1
1	0	.9	.99	.999	.9999
2	0	.81	.972	.9963	.9995
3	0	.729	.9477	.9914	.9987
4	0	.6561	.9185	.9841	.9972

22-51: World Series

• $P(x,y)$

$p = 0.6$

	0	1	2	3	4	5
0		1	1	1	1	1
1	0	.6	.84	.936	.9744	.98976
2	0	.36	.648	.820	.91296	.95904
3	0	.216	.4752	.68208	.82061	.90367
4	0	.1296	.33696	.54403	.70998	.82619
5	0	.07776	.23328	.41973	.59388	.73327

22-52: Sequences & Subsequences

- A *sequence* is an ordered list of elements
 - $\langle A, B, C, B, D, A, B \rangle$
- A *subsequence* is a sequence with some elements left out;
- Subsequences of $\langle A, B, C, B, D, A, B \rangle$
 - $\langle B, B, A \rangle$
 - $\langle A, B, C \rangle$
 - $\langle B, D, A, B \rangle$
 - $\langle C \rangle$

22-53: Sequences & Subsequences

- A *sequence* is an ordered list of elements
 - $\langle A, B, C, B, D, A, B \rangle$
- A *subsequence* is a sequence with some elements left out
- *NON*-Subsequences of $\langle A, B, C, B, D, A, B \rangle$
 - $\langle D, A, C \rangle$
 - $\langle A, B, B, C \rangle$
 - $\langle C, A, D \rangle$
 - $\langle B, D, B, A \rangle$

22-54: Common Subsequences

- Given two sequences S_1 and S_2 , a *common subsequence* is a subsequence of both sequences
- $\langle A, B, C, B, D, A, B \rangle$, $\langle B, D, C, A, B, A \rangle$
- Common Subsequences:
 - $\langle B, C, A \rangle$
 - $\langle B, D \rangle$
 - $\langle B, A, B \rangle$
 - $\langle B, C, B, A \rangle$

22-55: LCS

- Longest Common Subsequence
- Need not be unique
- $\langle A, B, C, B, D, A, B \rangle, \langle B, D, C, A, B, A \rangle$
 - $\langle B, C, B, A \rangle$
 - $\langle B, D, A, B \rangle$

22-56: LCS

- Given the sequences:
 $\langle A, B, A, B, B \rangle$ $\langle B, C, A, B \rangle$
- LCS must end in B.
 - Why?

22-57: LCS

- Given the sequences:
 $\langle A, B, A, B, B \rangle$ $\langle B, C, A, B \rangle$
- LCS must end in B.
- Length of LCS:
 - $1 + \text{lengthLCS}(\langle A, B, A, B \rangle, \langle B, C, A \rangle)$

22-58: LCS

- Given the sequences:
 $\langle A, B, A, B \rangle$ $\langle B, C, A \rangle$
- The last element in the LCS must be:
 - *not* B
 - *not* A

22-59: LCS

- Given the sequences:
 $\langle A, B, A, B \rangle$ $\langle B, C, A \rangle$
- The last element in the LCS must be:
 - *not* B
 - *not* A
- Length of LCS: Maximum of:
 - $\text{lengthLCS}(\langle A, B, A \rangle, \langle B, C, A \rangle)$
 - $\text{lengthLCS}(\langle A, B, A, B \rangle, \langle B, C \rangle)$

22-60: LCS Pseudo-Code

```

LCS(Seq1, Seq2) {
  if (Seq1 is empty) || (Seq2 is empty)
    return 0;
  if (last elem in Seq1 = last elem in Seq2)
    return 1 + LCS(Seq1 - last element,
                  Seq2 - last element)
  return MAX(LCS(Seq1 - last element, Seq2),
            LCS(Seq1, Seq2 - last element))
}

```

22-61: LCS Pseudo-Code

```

LCS(int x, int y, String S1, String S2) {
  if ((x == 0) || (y == 0))
    return 0;

  if (S1.charAt(x-1) == S2.charAt(y-1))
    return 1 + LCS(x-1, y-1, S1, S2);
  else
    return MAX(LCS(x-1, y, S1, S2),
              LCS(x, y-1, S1, S2));
}

```

22-62: LCS Pseudo-Code

```

LCS(int x, int y, String S1, String S2) {
  if ((x == 0) || (y == 0))
    return 0;

  if (S1.charAt(x-1) == S2.charAt(y-1))
    return 1 + LCS(x-1, y-1, S1, S2);
  else
    return MAX(LCS(x-1, y, S1, S2),
              LCS(x, y-1, S1, S2));
}

```

- Requires exponential time in $(x+y)$

22-63: LCS

- For x,y :
 - Total number of subproblems

22-64: LCS

- For x,y :
 - Total number of subproblems
 - $(x + 1) * (y + 1) (O(x * y))$

22-65: LCS

- Create a table T

- $T[i,j] = \text{LCS}(i, j, S1, S2)$
- $T[x,0] = 0$
- $T[0,x] = 0$
- $T[x,y] =$
 - $1 + T[x-1,y-1]$ if $S1[x] = S2[y]$
 - $\text{MAX}(T[x-1,y], T[x,y-1])$ otherwise

22-66: **LCS**

	0	B	D	C	A	B	A
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
0							
A 1							
B 2							
C 3							
B 4							
D 5							
A 6							
B 7							

22-67: **LCS**

	0	B	D	C	A	B	A
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
A 1	0						
B 2	0						
C 3	0						
B 4	0						
D 5	0						
A 6	0						
B 7	0						

22-68: **LCS**

	0	B	D	C	A	B	A
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
A 1	0	0					
B 2	0						
C 3	0						
B 4	0						
D 5	0						
A 6	0						
B 7	0						

22-69: **LCS**

	0	B 1	D 2	C 3	A 4	B 5	A 6
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
A 1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
B 2	0	1	1	1	1		
C 3	0						
B 4	0						
D 5	0						
A 6	0						
B 7	0						

22-78: LCS

	0	B 1	D 2	C 3	A 4	B 5	A 6
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
A 1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
B 2	0	1	1	1	1	2	
C 3	0						
B 4	0						
D 5	0						
A 6	0						
B 7	0						

22-79: LCS

	0	B 1	D 2	C 3	A 4	B 5	A 6
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
A 1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
B 2	0	1	1	1	1	2	2
C 3	0						
B 4	0						
D 5	0						
A 6	0						
B 7	0						

22-80: LCS

	0	B 1	D 2	C 3	A 4	B 5	A 6
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
A 1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
B 2	0	1	1	1	1	2	2
C 3	0	1					
B 4	0						
D 5	0						
A 6	0						
B 7	0						

22-81: LCS

	0	B 1	D 2	C 3	A 4	B 5	A 6
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
A 1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
B 2	0	1	1	1	1	2	2
C 3	0	1	1				
B 4	0						
D 5	0						
A 6	0						
B 7	0						

22-82: LCS

	0	B 1	D 2	C 3	A 4	B 5	A 6
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
A 1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
B 2	0	1	1	1	1	2	2
C 3	0	1	1	2			
B 4	0						
D 5	0						
A 6	0						
B 7	0						

22-83: LCS

	0	B 1	D 2	C 3	A 4	B 5	A 6
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
A 1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
B 2	0	1	1	1	1	2	2
C 3	0	1	1	2	2		
B 4	0						
D 5	0						
A 6	0						
B 7	0						

22-84: LCS

	0	B 1	D 2	C 3	A 4	B 5	A 6
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
A 1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
B 2	0	1	1	1	1	2	2
C 3	0	1	1	2	2	2	
B 4	0						
D 5	0						
A 6	0						
B 7	0						

22-85: LCS

	0	B 1	D 2	C 3	A 4	B 5	A 6
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
A 1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
B 2	0	1	1	1	1	2	2
C 3	0	1	1	2	2	2	2
B 4	0						
D 5	0						
A 6	0						
B 7	0						

22-86: LCS

	0	B 1	D 2	C 3	A 4	B 5	A 6
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
A 1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
B 2	0	1	1	1	1	2	2
C 3	0	1	1	2	2	2	2
B 4	0	1					
D 5	0						
A 6	0						
B 7	0						

22-87: LCS

	0	B 1	D 2	C 3	A 4	B 5	A 6
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
A 1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
B 2	0	1	1	1	1	2	2
C 3	0	1	1	2	2	2	2
B 4	0	1	1				
D 5	0						
A 6	0						
B 7	0						

22-88: LCS

	0	B 1	D 2	C 3	A 4	B 5	A 6
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
A 1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
B 2	0	1	1	1	1	2	2
C 3	0	1	1	2	2	2	2
B 4	0	1	1	2			
D 5	0						
A 6	0						
B 7	0						

22-89: LCS

	0	B 1	D 2	C 3	A 4	B 5	A 6
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
A 1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
B 2	0	1	1	1	1	2	2
C 3	0	1	1	2	2	2	2
B 4	0	1	1	2	2		
D 5	0						
A 6	0						
B 7	0						

22-90: LCS

	0	B 1	D 2	C 3	A 4	B 5	A 6
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
A 1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
B 2	0	1	1	1	1	2	2
C 3	0	1	1	2	2	2	2
B 4	0	1	1	2	2	3	
D 5	0						
A 6	0						
B 7	0						

22-91: LCS

	0	B 1	D 2	C 3	A 4	B 5	A 6
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
A 1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
B 2	0	1	1	1	1	2	2
C 3	0	1	1	2	2	2	2
B 4	0	1	1	2	2	3	3
D 5	0						
A 6	0						
B 7	0						

22-92: LCS

	0	B 1	D 2	C 3	A 4	B 5	A 6
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
A 1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
B 2	0	1	1	1	1	2	2
C 3	0	1	1	2	2	2	2
B 4	0	1	1	2	2	3	3
D 5	0	1					
A 6	0						
B 7	0						

22-93: LCS

	0	B 1	D 2	C 3	A 4	B 5	A 6
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
A 1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
B 2	0	1	1	1	1	2	2
C 3	0	1	1	2	2	2	2
B 4	0	1	1	2	2	3	3
D 5	0	1	2				
A 6	0						
B 7	0						

22-94: LCS

	0	B 1	D 2	C 3	A 4	B 5	A 6
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
A 1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
B 2	0	1	1	1	1	2	2
C 3	0	1	1	2	2	2	2
B 4	0	1	1	2	2	3	3
D 5	0	1	2	2			
A 6	0						
B 7	0						

22-95: LCS

	0	B 1	D 2	C 3	A 4	B 5	A 6
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
A 1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
B 2	0	1	1	1	1	2	2
C 3	0	1	1	2	2	2	2
B 4	0	1	1	2	2	3	3
D 5	0	1	2	2	2		
A 6	0						
B 7	0						

22-96: LCS

	0	B 1	D 2	C 3	A 4	B 5	A 6
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
A 1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
B 2	0	1	1	1	1	2	2
C 3	0	1	1	2	2	2	2
B 4	0	1	1	2	2	3	3
D 5	0	1	2	2	2	3	
A 6	0						
B 7	0						

22-97: LCS

	0	B 1	D 2	C 3	A 4	B 5	A 6
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
A 1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
B 2	0	1	1	1	1	2	2
C 3	0	1	1	2	2	2	2
B 4	0	1	1	2	2	3	3
D 5	0	1	2	2	2	3	3
A 6	0						
B 7	0						

22-98: LCS

	0	B 1	D 2	C 3	A 4	B 5	A 6
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
A 1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
B 2	0	1	1	1	1	2	2
C 3	0	1	1	2	2	2	2
B 4	0	1	1	2	2	3	3
D 5	0	1	2	2	2	3	3
A 6	0	1					
B 7	0						

22-99: LCS

	0	B 1	D 2	C 3	A 4	B 5	A 6
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
A 1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
B 2	0	1	1	1	1	2	2
C 3	0	1	1	2	2	2	2
B 4	0	1	1	2	2	3	3
D 5	0	1	2	2	2	3	3
A 6	0	1	2				
B 7	0						

22-100: LCS

	0	B 1	D 2	C 3	A 4	B 5	A 6
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
A 1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
B 2	0	1	1	1	1	2	2
C 3	0	1	1	2	2	2	2
B 4	0	1	1	2	2	3	3
D 5	0	1	2	2	2	3	3
A 6	0	1	2	2			
B 7	0						

22-101: LCS

	0	B 1	D 2	C 3	A 4	B 5	A 6
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
A 1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
B 2	0	1	1	1	1	2	2
C 3	0	1	1	2	2	2	2
B 4	0	1	1	2	2	3	3
D 5	0	1	2	2	2	3	3
A 6	0	1	2	2	3		
B 7	0						

22-102: LCS

	0	B 1	D 2	C 3	A 4	B 5	A 6
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
A 1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
B 2	0	1	1	1	1	2	2
C 3	0	1	1	2	2	2	2
B 4	0	1	1	2	2	3	3
D 5	0	1	2	2	2	3	3
A 6	0	1	2	2	3	3	
B 7	0						

22-103: LCS

	0	B 1	D 2	C 3	A 4	B 5	A 6
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
A 1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
B 2	0	1	1	1	1	2	2
C 3	0	1	1	2	2	2	2
B 4	0	1	1	2	2	3	3
D 5	0	1	2	2	2	3	3
A 6	0	1	2	2	3	3	4
B 7	0						

22-104: LCS

	0	B 1	D 2	C 3	A 4	B 5	A 6
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
A 1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
B 2	0	1	1	1	1	2	2
C 3	0	1	1	2	2	2	2
B 4	0	1	1	2	2	3	3
D 5	0	1	2	2	2	3	3
A 6	0	1	2	2	3	3	4
B 7	0	1					

22-105: LCS

	0	B	D	C	A	B	A
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
A 1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
B 2	0	1	1	1	1	2	2
C 3	0	1	1	2	2	2	2
B 4	0	1	1	2	2	3	3
D 5	0	1	2	2	2	3	3
A 6	0	1	2	2	3	3	4
B 7	0	1	2				

22-106: LCS

	0	B	D	C	A	B	A
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
A 1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
B 2	0	1	1	1	1	2	2
C 3	0	1	1	2	2	2	2
B 4	0	1	1	2	2	3	3
D 5	0	1	2	2	2	3	3
A 6	0	1	2	2	3	3	4
B 7	0	1	2	2			

22-107: LCS

	0	B	D	C	A	B	A
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
A 1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
B 2	0	1	1	1	1	2	2
C 3	0	1	1	2	2	2	2
B 4	0	1	1	2	2	3	3
D 5	0	1	2	2	2	3	3
A 6	0	1	2	2	3	3	4
B 7	0	1	2	2	3		

22-108: LCS

	0	B	D	C	A	B	A
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
A 1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
B 2	0	1	1	1	1	2	2
C 3	0	1	1	2	2	2	2
B 4	0	1	1	2	2	3	3
D 5	0	1	2	2	2	3	3
A 6	0	1	2	2	3	3	4
B 7	0	1	2	2	3	4	

22-109: LCS

	0	B 1	D 2	C 3	A 4	B 5	A 6
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
A 1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
B 2	0	1	1	1	1	2	2
C 3	0	1	1	2	2	2	2
B 4	0	1	1	2	2	3	3
D 5	0	1	2	2	2	3	3
A 6	0	1	2	2	3	3	4
B 7	0	1	2	2	3	4	4

22-110: Memoization

- Can be difficult to determine order to fill the table
- We can use a table together with recursive solution
 - Initialize table with sentinel value
 - In recursive function:
 - Check table – if entry is there, use it
 - Otherwise, call function recursively
 - Set appropriate table value
 - return table value

22-111: LCS Memoized

```
LCS(int x, int y, String S1, String S2) {
    if ((x == 0) || (y == 0))
        T[x,y] = 0;
        return 0;
    if (T[x,y] != -1)
        return T[x,y];
    if (S1.charAt(x) == S2.charAt(y))
        T[x,y] = 1 + LCS(x-1, y-1, S1, S2);
    else
        T[x,y] = MAX(LCS(x-1, y, S1, S2),
                    LCS(x, y-1, S1, S2));
    return T[x,y];
}
```

22-112: Fibonacci Memoized

```
int Fibonacci(int n) {

    if (n == 0)
        return 1;

    if (n == 1)
        return 1;

    if (T[n] == -1)
        T[n] = Fibonacci(n-1) + Fibonacci(n-2);
}
```

```
    return T[n];  
}
```

22-113: Making Change

- Problem:
 - Coins: 1, 5, 10, 25, 50
 - Smallest number of coins that sum to an amount X ?
- How can we solve it?

22-114: Making Change

- Problem:
 - Coins: 1, 4, 6
 - Smallest number of coins that sum to an amount X ?
- Does the same solution still work? Why not?

22-115: Making Change

- Problem:
 - Coins: $d_1, d_2, d_3, \dots, d_k$
 - Can assume $d_1 = 1$
 - Value X
 - Find smallest number of coins that sum to X
- Solution:

22-116: Making Change

- Problem:
 - Coins: $d_1, d_2, d_3, \dots, d_k$
 - Can assume $d_1 = 1$
 - Value X
 - Find smallest number of coins that sum to X
- Solution:
 - We can use any of the coins d_i whose value is less than or equal to X
 - We then have a smaller subproblem: Finding change for value up to $X - d_i$.
 - How do we know which one to chose? Try them all!

22-117: Making Change

- Problem:
 - Coins: $d_1, d_2, d_3, \dots, d_k$
 - Can assume $d_1 = 1$

- Value X
- Find smallest number of coins that sum to X
- Solution:
 - $C[X]$ = smallest number of coins required for amount X
 - What is the base case?
 - What is the recursive case?

22-118: **Making Change**

- $C[X]$ = smallest number of coins required for amount X , using coins $d_1, d_2, d_3 \dots d_k$

- Base Case:

$$C[0] = 0$$

- Recursive Case:

$$C[X] = \min_{1 \leq i \leq n} 1 + C[X - d_i]$$

(where d_n is the largest coin $\leq X$)

22-119: **Making Change**

$$d_1 = 1, d_2 = 4, d_3 = 6$$

0	0
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	
9	
10	

22-120: **Making Change**

$$d_1 = 1, d_2 = 4, d_3 = 6$$

0	0
1	1
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	
9	
10	

22-121: **Making Change**

$$d_1 = 1, d_2 = 4, d_3 = 6$$

0	0
1	1
2	2
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	
9	
10	

22-122: **Making Change**

$$d_1 = 1, d_2 = 4, d_3 = 6$$

0	0
1	1
2	2
3	3
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	
9	
10	

22-123: **Making Change**

$$d_1 = 1, d_2 = 4, d_3 = 6$$

0	0
1	1
2	2
3	3
4	1
5	
6	
7	
8	
9	
10	

22-124: **Making Change**

$$d_1 = 1, d_2 = 4, d_3 = 6$$

0	0
1	1
2	2
3	3
4	1
5	2
6	
7	
8	
9	
10	

22-125: **Making Change**

$$d_1 = 1, d_2 = 4, d_3 = 6$$

0	0
1	1
2	2
3	3
4	1
5	2
6	1
7	
8	
9	
10	

22-126: **Making Change**

$$d_1 = 1, d_2 = 4, d_3 = 6$$

0	0
1	1
2	2
3	3
4	1
5	2
6	1
7	2
8	
9	
10	

22-127: **Making Change**

$$d_1 = 1, d_2 = 4, d_3 = 6$$

0	0
1	1
2	2
3	3
4	1
5	2
6	1
7	2
8	2
9	
10	

22-128: **Making Change**

$$d_1 = 1, d_2 = 4, d_3 = 6$$

0	0
1	1
2	2
3	3
4	1
5	2
6	1
7	2
8	2
9	3
10	

22-129: **Making Change**

$$d_1 = 1, d_2 = 4, d_3 = 6$$

0	0
1	1
2	2
3	3
4	1
5	2
6	1
7	2
8	2
9	3
10	2

22-130: **Making Change**

- Given the table, can we determine the optimal way to make change for a given value X ? How?

22-131: **Making Change**

- Given the table, can we determine the optimal way to make change for a given value X ? How?
 - Look back through table, determine which coin was used to get the smallest number of coins
 - (examples)
- We could also store which coin we used to get the smallest number of coins

22-132: **Making Change**

$$d_1 = 1, d_2 = 4, d_3 = 6$$

0	0
1	1
2	2
3	3
4	1
5	2
6	1
7	2
8	2
9	3
10	2

0	0
0	$d_1(1)$
0	$d_1(1)$
0	$d_1(1)$
0	$d_2(4)$
0	$d_2(4)$
0	$d_3(6)$
0	$d_3(6)$
0	$d_2(4)$
0	$d_2(4)$
0	$d_3(6)$

22-133: **Matrix Multiplication**

- Quick review (on board)
 - Matrix A is $i \times j$
 - Matrix B is $j \times k$
 - # of scalar multiplications in $A * B$?

22-134: **Matrix Multiplication**

- Quick review (on board)
 - Matrix A is $i \times j$

- Matrix B is $j \times k$
- # of scalar multiplications in $A * B$?
 - $i * j * k$

22-135: Matrix Chain Multiplication

- Multiply a chain of matrices together
 - $A * B * C * D * E * F$
- Matrix Multiplication is associative
 - $(A * B) * C = A * (B * C)$
 - $(A * B) * (C * D) = A * (B * (C * D)) = ((A * B) * C) * D = A * ((B * C) * D) = (A * (B * C)) * D$

22-136: Matrix Chain Multiplication

- Order Matters!
- $A : (100 \times 100), B : (100 \times 100), C : (100 \times 100), D : (100 \times 1)$
 - $((A * B) * C) * D$ Scalar multiplications:
 - $A * (B * (C * D))$ Scalar multiplications:

22-137: Matrix Chain Multiplication

- Order Matters!
- $A : (100 \times 100), B : (100 \times 100), C : (100 \times 100), D : (100 \times 1)$
 - $((A * B) * C) * D$ Scalar multiplications: 2,010,000
 - $A * (B * (C * D))$ Scalar multiplications: 30,000

22-138: Matrix Chain Multiplication

- Matrices $A_1, A_2, A_3 \dots A_n$
- Matrix A_i has dimensions $p_{i-1} \times p_i$
- Example:
 - $A_1 : 5 \times 7, A_2 : 7 \times 9, A_3 : 9 \times 2, A_4 : 2 \times 2$
 - $p_0 = 5, p_1 = 7, p_2 = 9, p_3 = 2, p_4 = 2$
 - How can we break $A_1 * A_2 * A_3 * \dots * A_n$ into smaller subproblems?
 - Hint: Consider the last multiplication

22-139: Matrix Chain Multiplication

- $M[i, j]$ = smallest # of scalar multiplications required to multiply $A_i * \dots * A_j$
- Breaking $M[1, n]$ into subproblems:
 - Consider last multiplication
 - (use whiteboard)

22-140: Matrix Chain Multiplication

- $M[i, j]$ = smallest # of scalar multiplications required to multiply $A_i * \dots * A_j$
- Breaking $M[1, n]$ into subproblems:
 - Consider last multiplication:
 - $(A_1 * A_2 * \dots * A_k) * (A_{k+1} * \dots * A_n)$
 - $M[1, n] = M[1, k] + M[k + 1, n] + p_0 p_k p_n$
 - In general, $M[i, j] = M[i, k] + M[k + 1, j] + p_{i-1} p_k p_j$
 - What should we choose for k ? which value between i and $j - 1$ should we pick?

22-141: Matrix Chain Multiplication

- Recursive case:

$$M[i, j] = \min_{i \leq k < j} (M[i, k] + M[k + 1, j] + p_{i-1} * p_k * p_j)$$

- What is the base case?

22-142: Matrix Chain Multiplication

- Recursive case:

$$M[i, j] = \min_{i \leq k < j} (M[i, k] + M[k + 1, j] + p_{i-1} * p_k * p_j)$$

- What is the base case?

$$M[i, i] = 0$$

for all i

22-143: Matrix Chain Multiplication

$$M[i, j] = \min_{i \leq k < j} (M[i, k] + M[k + 1, j] + p_{i-1} * p_k * p_j)$$

- In what order should we fill in the table? What do we need to compute $M[i, j]$?

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	0							
2		0						
3			0					
4				0				
5					0			
6						0		
7							0	
8								0

22-144: Matrix Chain Multiplication

$$M[i, j] = \min_{i \leq k < j} (M[i, k] + M[k + 1, j] + p_{i-1} * p_k * p_j)$$

- In what order should we fill in the table? What do we need to compute $M[i, j]$?

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	0							
2		0						
3			0					
4				0				
5					0			
6						0		
7							0	
8								0

22-145: Matrix Chain Multiplication

$$M[i, j] = \min_{i \leq k < j} (M[i, k] + M[k + 1, j] + p_{i-1} * p_k * p_j)$$

- What about the lower-left quadrant of the table?

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	0							
2		0						
3			0					
4				0				
5					0			
6						0		
7							0	
8								0

22-146: Matrix Chain Multiplication

$$M[i, j] = \min_{i \leq k < j} (M[i, k] + M[k + 1, j] + p_{i-1} * p_k * p_j)$$

- What about the lower-left quadrant of the table?

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	0							
2		0						
3			0					
4				0				
5					0			
6						0		
7							0	
8								0

Not Defined

22-147: Matrix Chain Multiplication

Matrix-Chain-Order(p)

$n \leftarrow$ # of matrices

for $i \leftarrow 1$ to n do

$M[i, i] \leftarrow 0$

for $l \leftarrow 2$ to n do

 for $i \leftarrow 1$ to $n - l + 1$

$j \leftarrow i + l - 1$

$M[i, j] \leftarrow \infty$

 for $k \leftarrow i$ to $j - 1$ do

$q \leftarrow M[i, k] + M[k + 1, j] + p_{i-1} * p_k * p_j$

 if $q < M[i, j]$ then

$M[i, j] = q$

$S[i, j] = k$