

# **Tehnici de dezvoltare a algoritmilor (III)**

Dynamic Programming

# Programarea dinamica

---

- Spatiu vs Timp
- Ia ce e mai bun din tehnicile
  - Greedy
    - eficienta, dar nu si optimalitate
  - “exhaustive” (backtracking)
    - optimalitate, dar nu eficienta
- Intuitie
  - cautare sistematica a tuturor posibilitatilor
  - stocare a rezultatelor pt evitarea recalcularilor
    - se stocheaza “consecintele” tuturor deciziilor posibile
- Nota: *Cere exercitiu mult pentru a fi aplicata cu usurinta*

# Programarea dinamica

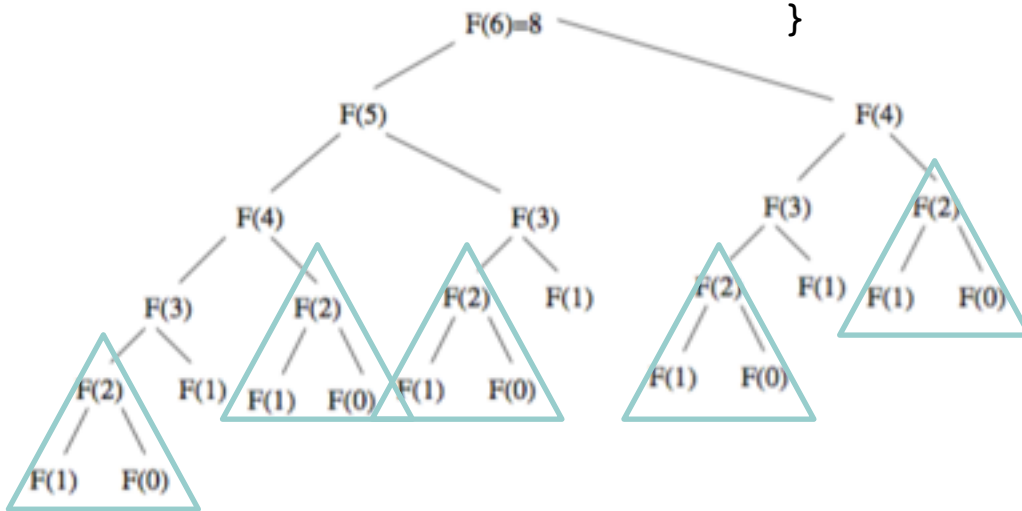
---

- **Definitie**: Tehnica eficienta de implementare a algoritmilor recursivi, prin stocarea rezultatelor partiale
- Cand/Cum?
  - algoritmul recursiv reface aceleasi calcule de mai multe ori
  - stocare rezultate in tabel
  - trebuie sa avem o recurenta (recursivitate) corecta
- Potrivita in cazurile in care obiectele combinatoriale manifesta o ordonare stanga-dreapta a componentelor
  - siruri de caractere, arbori, poligoane, secvente de intregi

# Sirul lui Fibonacci - varianta recursiva

- $F_n = F_{n-1} + F_{n-2}$ ,  $F_0 = 1$ ,  $F_1 = 1$
- $F_n = \{1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13, 21, 34, 55, \dots\}$
- Istoria sirului
- Pseudocod

```
long fib_r(int n)
{
    if (n == 0) return(0);
    if (n == 1) return(1);
    return(fib_r(n-1) + fib_r(n-2));
}
```



$$F_{n-1} / F_n \approx \phi = \frac{(1 + \sqrt{5})}{2} \approx 1.61803$$

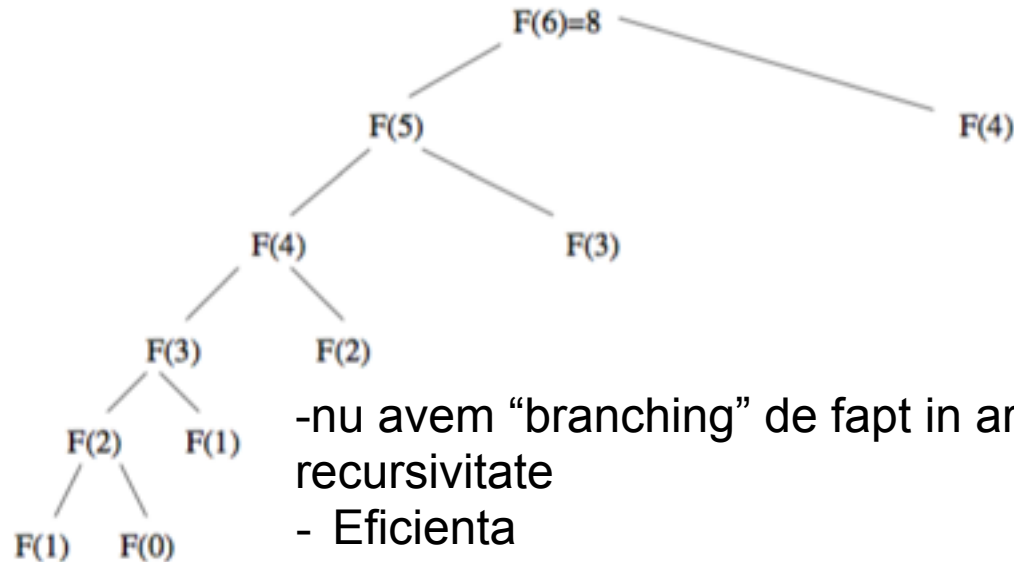
## Sirul lui Fibonacci - PD cu “memoization” (caching, memorare)

```
#define MAXN      45  /* largest interesting n */
#define UNKNOWN -1   /* contents denote an empty cell */
long f[MAXN+1];      /* array for caching computed fib values */
```

```
long fib_c_driver(int n)
{
    int i; /* counter */

    f[0] = 0;
    f[1] = 1;
    for (i=2; i<=n; i++)
        f[i] = UNKNOWN;
    return(fib_c(n));
}
```

```
long fib_c(int n)
{
    if (f[n] == UNKNOWN)
        f[n] = fib_c(n-1) + fib_c(n-2);
    return(f[n]);
}
```



-nu avem “branching” de fapt in arborele de recursivitate

- Eficienta
- timp?
- memorie

**!!! Memorarea are sens cand spatiul parametrilor diferiti are dimensiune rezonabila! (e.g. nu e utila la quicksort, DFS..)**

# Sirul lui Fibonacci - PD bottom up

---

```
long fib_dp(int n)
{
    int i;    /* counter */
    long f[MAXN+1]; /* array to cache computed
fib values */

    f[0] = 0;
    f[1] = 1;
    for (i=2; i<=n; i++)
        f[i] = f[i-1]+f[i-2];
    return(f[n]);
}
```

- Inversand ordinea de evaluare, nu mai avem deloc apeluri recursive
- Dar tot memorie  $O(n)$

# Sirul lui Fibonacci - PD bottom-up “forgetting”

```
long fib_ultimate(int n)
{
    int i;                /* counter */
    long back2=1, back1=1; /* last two values of f[n] */
    long next;            /* placeholder for sum */
    if (n == 0) return (0);
    for (i=2; i<n; i++) {
        next = back1+back2;
        back2 = back1;
        back1 = next;
    }
    return(back1+back2);
}
```

- Obs: avem nevoie doar de ultimele doua valori calculate
- Memorie  $O(1)$
- *Ordinea de evaluare*

# Programare dinamica

---

- Algoritmii *Divide-and-conquer* partitioneaza pb. in sub-probleme ***independente***, pe care le rezolva recursiv si apoi combina solutiile pentru a genera solutia pentru problema originala
- Programarea dinamica:
  - Aplicabila cand sub-problemele nu sunt independente
  - Fiecare subproblema este rezolvata doar o data, rezultatul este stocat intr-o tabela pentru a evita re-calcularea
    - Consecinta: nr. relativ redus de sub-probleme pentru ca tabela sa fie calculabila
  - Permite transformarea unui algoritm exponential intr-unul polinomial
  - ***Numele 'Programare Dinamica' se refera la calcularea tablei; trebuie gasita totusi si forma ei!***



## **Programare Dinamica in Probleme de Optimizare**

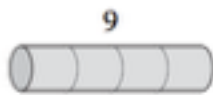
---

- Problemele de optimizare:
  - mai multe solutii posibile
  - fiecare solutie are o “calitate”; sarcina este gasirea solutiei de cea mai buna calitate - optima - minimizare/maximizare a unei valori ce cuantifica calitatea
- Dezvoltarea unui algoritm DP - 4 pasi:
  1. Caracterizam structura solutiei optime
  2. Definim recursiv valoarea solutiei optime
  3. Calculam valoarea solutiei optime intr-o maniera de jos in sus (*bottom-up*)
  4. Construim solutia optima

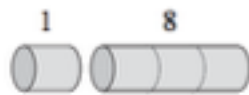
# Taierea tijei (Rod cutting)

- Pt. fiecare lungime  $i$  se cunoaste  $p_i$ , o taiere nu costa nimic
- Se cere determinarea venitului maxim obtinut prin taierea tijei

length $i$	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
price $p_i$	1	5	8	9	10	17	17	20	24	30



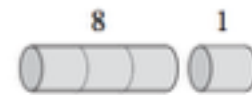
(a)



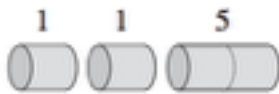
(b)



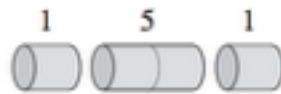
(c)



(d)



(e)



(f)



(g)



(h)

Structura solutiei optime:

$$n = i_1 + i_2 + \dots + i_k$$

$$r_n = p_{i_1} + p_{i_2} + \dots + p_{i_k}$$

$2^{n-1}$  solutii

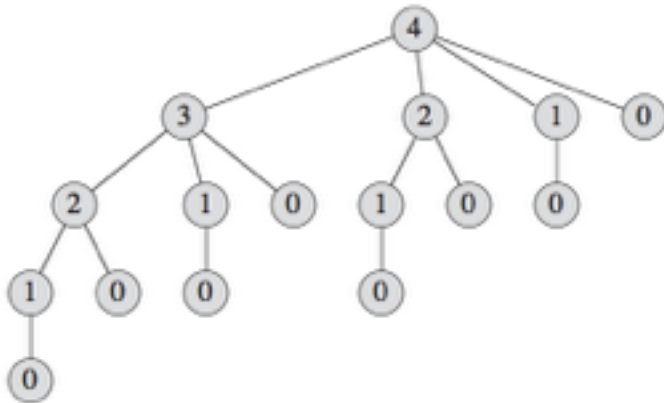
$$r_n = \max(p_n, r_1 + r_{n-1}, r_2 + r_{n-2}, \dots, r_{n-1} + r_1)$$

## Taierea Tijei (Rod cutting)

---

- Problema tijei manifesta *sub-structura optima*
  - *Avem de rezolvat probleme de acelasi tip, dar de dimensiune mai mica; partiile pot fi considerate independente*
  - **Solutia optima incorporeaza solutii optime ale sub-probl. ce se pot rezolva independent**
- Descompunere alternativa:
  - *$n = i_k + n - i_k$  - doar a doua parte se mai poate imparti; prima bucata si descompunerea restului*
  - **$r_n = \max(p_i + r_{n-i}), i = 1 \text{ to } n$**
  - *Solutia optima incorporeaza doar solutie **unei** sub-probleme, nu a doua !*

# Taierea Tijei



CUT-ROD( $p, n$ )

```
1  if  $n == 0$ 
2      return 0
3   $q = -\infty$ 
4  for  $i = 1$  to  $n$ 
5       $q = \max(q, p[i] + \text{CUT-ROD}(p, n - i))$ 
6  return  $q$ 
```

## Versiunea PD cu “memoizare” top-down

MEMOIZED-CUT-ROD-AUX( $p, n, r$ )

```
1  if  $r[n] \geq 0$ 
2      return  $r[n]$ 
3  if  $n == 0$ 
4       $q = 0$ 
5  else  $q = -\infty$ 
6      for  $i = 1$  to  $n$ 
7           $q = \max(q, p[i] + \text{MEMOIZED-CUT-ROD-AUX}(p, n - i, r))$ 
8   $r[n] = q$ 
9  return  $q$ 
```

MEMOIZED-CUT-ROD( $p, n$ )

```
1  let  $r[0..n]$  be a new array
2  for  $i = 0$  to  $n$ 
3       $r[i] = -\infty$ 
4  return MEMOIZED-CUT-ROD-AUX( $p, n, r$ )
```

# Taierea Tijei - versiunea PD bottom-up

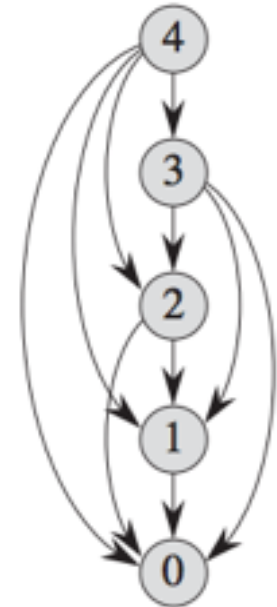
BOTTOM-UP-CUT-ROD( $p, n$ )

```
1  let  $r[0..n]$  be a new array
2   $r[0] = 0$ 
3  for  $j = 1$  to  $n$ 
4       $q = -\infty$ 
5      for  $i = 1$  to  $j$ 
6           $q = \max(q, p[i] + r[j - i])$ 
7       $r[j] = q$ 
8  return  $r[n]$ 
```

- Ordonarea naturala a problemelor! Rezolvam problemele in ordinea “dimensiunii” lor
- Atat versiunea TD, cat si cea BU, au timp  $O(n^2)$

# Taierea Tijei - Graful sub-problemelor

- Multimea de sub-probleme implicate
- Interactiunea dintre ele
- Abordarea BU considera probl. in *ordinea invers topologica* asa cum apar ele in graf
- Abordarea TD cu “memoizare” considera probl. in ordinea data de *parcurgerea in adancime*
- Dimensiunea lui ne poate ajuta la estimarea complexitatii in timp (de regula  $|V+E|$ )



# Taierea Tijei - Reconstructia solutiei

- salvarea *deciziei* care a dus la acea valoare
  - dimensiune primei partitii a tijei,  $s_j$

EXTENDED-BOTTOM-UP-CUT-ROD( $p, n$ )

```
1  let  $r[0..n]$  and  $s[0..n]$  be new arrays
2   $r[0] = 0$ 
3  for  $j = 1$  to  $n$ 
4       $q = -\infty$ 
5      for  $i = 1$  to  $j$ 
6          if  $q < p[i] + r[j - i]$ 
7               $q = p[i] + r[j - i]$ 
8               $s[j] = i$ 
9       $r[j] = q$ 
10 return  $r$  and  $s$ 
```

PRINT-CUT-ROD-SOLUTION( $p, n$ )

```
1  ( $r, s$ ) = EXTENDED-BOTTOM-UP-CUT-ROD( $p, n$ )
2  while  $n > 0$ 
3      print  $s[n]$ 
4       $n = n - s[n]$ 
```

$i$	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
$r[i]$	0	1	5	8	10	13	17	18	22	25	30
$s[i]$	0	1	2	3	2	2	6	1	2	3	10

## **LCS - Longest Common Sub-sequence (Sub-secventa comuna de lungime maxima)**

- Spell-checking, bio-informatica: secvente de DNA
  - **similaritatea:**
    - $S1 = \text{ACCGGTCGAGTGCGCGGAAGCCGGCCGAA}$
    - $S2 = \text{GTCGTTCGGAATGCCGTTGCTCTGTAAA}$
  - gasim  $S3$  astfel incat bazele apar si in  $S1$ , si in  $S2$ , in aceeasi ordine, dar nu neaparat consecutiv
    - $S3 = \text{GTCGTCGGAAGCCGGCCGAA}$
- Se defineste ca **sub-secventa** a sirului  $X = \langle x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m \rangle$  sirul  $Z = \langle z_1, z_2, \dots, z_k \rangle$ , unde exista o secventa crescatoare de indici  $\langle i_1, i_2, \dots, i_k \rangle$  in  $X$  a.i.  $\forall j = 1, 2, \dots, k$  avem  $x_{i_j} = z_j$
- E.g.  $Z = \langle B; C; D; B \rangle$  e sub-secventa al lui  $X = \langle A; B; C; B; D; A; B \rangle$ , cu indicii  $\langle 2; 3; 5; 7 \rangle$
- LCS - se dau 2 siruri,  $X$  si  $Y$ , si se doreste gasirea sub-secv. comune de lungime maxima



# **LCS - Longest Common Sub-sequence**

## (1) Proprietatea de **sub-structura optima**

- Prefixul  $i$  al unui sir  $X = \langle x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m \rangle$  :
  - $X_i = \langle x_1, x_2, \dots, x_i \rangle$
- **Teorema - Sub-structura optima a LCS:** Fie  $X = \langle x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m \rangle$  si  $Y = \langle y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n \rangle$  siruri, si  $Z = \langle z_1, z_2, \dots, z_k \rangle$  orice LCS a lui  $X$  si  $Y$ 
  - Daca  $x_m = y_n$ , atunci  $z_k = x_m = y_n$ , si  $Z_{k-1}$  este LCS a lui  $X_{m-1}$  si  $Y_{n-1}$
  - Daca  $x_m \neq y_n$ , atunci  $z_k \neq x_m \Rightarrow Z$  este LCS a lui  $X_{m-1}$  si  $Y$
  - Daca  $x_m \neq y_n$ , atunci  $z_k \neq y_n \Rightarrow Z$  este LCS a lui  $X$  si  $Y_{n-1}$

# **LCS - Longest Common Sub-sequence**

---

- **Teorema - demonstratie**
  - (1) daca  $z_k \neq x_m$ , putem adauga  $x_m=y_n$  la  $Z$  si sa obtinem o secventa comuna de lungime  $k+1$ ;  $Z_{k-1}$  e sir comun de lungime  $k-1$  a lui  $X_{m-1}$  si  $Y_{n-1}$  (red. absurd)
  - (2) daca  $z_k \neq x_m$ , atunci  $Z$  este sir comun al lui  $X_{m-1}$  si  $Y$ . Daca ar exista  $W$  - sir comun al lui  $X_{m-1}$  si  $Y$  de lungime  $> k$ ,  $W$  ar fi si sir comun al lui  $X_m$  si  $Y$  (contrad.)
  - (3) simetric cu (2)

# **LCS - Longest Common Sub-sequence**

(2) Definim recursiv valoarea solutiei optime

- avem de examinat 1 sau 2 sub-probleme pt a gasi LCS pt X si Y
  - $x_m = y_n$  - o problema;  $x_m \neq y_n$  - 2 probleme

$$c[i, j] = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } i = 0 \text{ or } j = 0 \\ c[i-1, j-1] + 1 & \text{if } i, j > 0 \text{ and } x_i = y_j \\ \max \{c[i, j-1], c[i-1, j]\} & \text{if } i, j > 0 \text{ and } x_i \neq y_j \end{cases}$$

- Conditile din problema restrang sub-problemele (cate sub-rpobleme avem in total?)

# LCS - Longest Common Sub-sequence

## (3) Calculam lungimea LCS

LCS-LENGTH( $X, Y$ )

```

1   $m = X.length$ 
2   $n = Y.length$ 
3  let  $b[1..m, 1..n]$  and  $c[0..m, 0..n]$  be new tables
4  for  $i = 1$  to  $m$ 
5       $c[i, 0] = 0$ 
6  for  $j = 0$  to  $n$ 
7       $c[0, j] = 0$ 
8  for  $i = 1$  to  $m$ 
9      for  $j = 1$  to  $n$ 
10         if  $x_i == y_j$ 
11              $c[i, j] = c[i - 1, j - 1] + 1$ 
12              $b[i, j] = "\nwarrow"$ 
13         elseif  $c[i - 1, j] \geq c[i, j - 1]$ 
14              $c[i, j] = c[i - 1, j]$ 
15              $b[i, j] = "\uparrow"$ 
16         else  $c[i, j] = c[i, j - 1]$ 
17              $b[i, j] = "\leftarrow"$ 
18  return  $c$  and  $b$ 
    
```

$O(mn)$

		$j$	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
		$y_j$		B	D	C	A	B	A
$i$	$x_i$								
0			0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	A		0	$\uparrow$ 0	$\uparrow$ 0	$\uparrow$ 0	$\nwarrow$ 1	$\leftarrow$ 1	$\nwarrow$ 1
2	B		0	$\nwarrow$ 1	$\leftarrow$ 1	$\leftarrow$ 1	$\uparrow$ 1	$\nwarrow$ 2	$\leftarrow$ 2
3	C		0	$\uparrow$ 1	$\uparrow$ 1	$\nwarrow$ 2	$\leftarrow$ 2	$\uparrow$ 2	$\uparrow$ 2
4	B		0	$\nwarrow$ 1	$\uparrow$ 1	$\uparrow$ 2	$\uparrow$ 2	$\nwarrow$ 3	$\leftarrow$ 3
5	D		0	$\uparrow$ 1	$\nwarrow$ 2	$\uparrow$ 2	$\uparrow$ 2	$\nwarrow$ 3	$\uparrow$ 3
6	A		0	$\uparrow$ 1	$\uparrow$ 2	$\uparrow$ 2	$\nwarrow$ 3	$\uparrow$ 3	$\nwarrow$ 4
7	B		0	$\nwarrow$ 1	$\uparrow$ 2	$\uparrow$ 2	$\uparrow$ 3	$\nwarrow$ 4	$\uparrow$ 4

# LCS - Longest Common Sub-sequence

- (4) Construirea LCS

PRINT-LCS( $b, X, i, j$ )

```
1  if  $i == 0$  or  $j == 0$ 
2      return
3  if  $b[i, j] == \nwarrow$ 
4      PRINT-LCS( $b, X, i - 1, j - 1$ )
5      print  $x_i$ 
6  elseif  $b[i, j] == \uparrow$ 
7      PRINT-LCS( $b, X, i - 1, j$ )
8  else PRINT-LCS( $b, X, i, j - 1$ )
```

- $O(m+n)$
- Nu avem de fapt nevoie de ***b*** pt a calcula LCS
- Putem calcula eficient bazandu-ne doar pe ***c***

# Arbori Binari de Cautare Optimi

---

- Utilitate
  - translatoare (e.g. Engleza-Franceza)
  - parte a compilatorului care cauta cuvinte rezervate
- Fapt:
  - cuvintele sunt cautate cu anumite frecvente (*cunoscute*)
- Problema:
  - Cum sa organizam un ABC astfel incat sa minimizam numarul de noduri vizitate in toate cautarile, data fiind frecventa lor de aparitie

# Arbori Binari de Cautare Optimi

- **Arbore Binar de Cautare Optim:**
  - secventa  $K = \langle k_1, k_2, \dots, k_n \rangle$  chei distincte, sortate
  - fiecare cheie  $k_i$  are asociata o probabilitate de cautare  $p_i$
  - $n+1$  chei *dummy* - nu apar in arbore:  $d_0, d_1, \dots, d_n$ :  
 $d_0$  repr. cheile  $< k_1$ ,  $d_n$  repr. cheile  $> k_n$
  - fiecare cheie  $d_i$  are asociata o probabilitate de cautare  $q_i$
  - nodurile  $k_i$  - interne, nodurile  $d_i$  - frunze

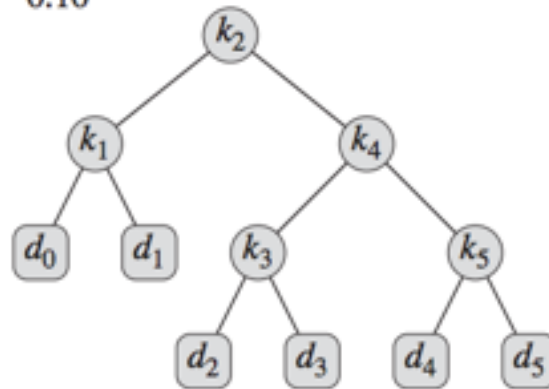
$$\sum_{i=1}^n p_i + \sum_{i=0}^n q_i = 1$$

# Arbori Binari de Cautare Optimi

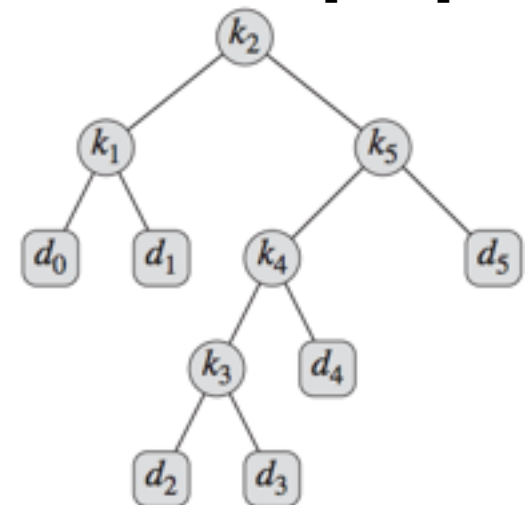
- Putem estima costul mediu (asteptat) de cautare pe un ABC astfel construit

$$\begin{aligned}
 E[\text{search cost in } T] &= \sum_{i=1}^n (\text{depth}_T(k_i) + 1) \cdot p_i + \sum_{i=0}^n (\text{depth}_T(d_i) + 1) \cdot q_i \\
 &= 1 + \sum_{i=1}^n \text{depth}_T(k_i) \cdot p_i + \sum_{i=0}^n \text{depth}_T(d_i) \cdot q_i,
 \end{aligned}$$

$i$	0	1	2	3	4	5
$p_i$		0.15	0.10	0.05	0.10	0.20
$q_i$	0.05	0.10	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.10



**E[cost] = 2.8**



**E[cost] = 2.75**



# Arbori Binari de Cautare Optimi

---

- (1) Structura unui ABC Optim
  - orice sub-arbore din ABC trebuie sa contina chei intr-un domeniu continuu  $k_i \dots k_j$ , pt.  $1 \leq i \leq j \leq n$
  - sub-arborele care contine  $k_i \dots k_j$  trebuie sa contina si cheile dummy  $d_i \dots d_j$
- Sub-structura optima
  - daca un ABC optim T are sub-arborele T' cu cheile  $k_i \dots k_j$
  - T' trebuie sa fie si el optim pentru sub-problema cu cheile  $k_i \dots k_j$  si cheile dummy  $d_i \dots d_j$
- Arborii vizi:
  - daca selectam  $k_i$  ca radacina pt.  $k_i \dots k_j$ , sub-arb stang va contine  $d_i$
  - similar si pt  $k_j$

# Arbori Binari de Cautare Optimi

- (2) Definim recursiv valoarea solutiei optime
- Domeniul sub-problemelor: gasirea ABC optim continand cheile  $k_i \dots k_j$ ,  $i \geq 1$ ,  $j \leq n$ ,  $j \geq i-1$
- Cazuri
  - $j = i-1$  (doar dummy  $d_{i-1}$ ): costul asteptat:  $e[i, i-1] = q_{i-1}$
  - $j \geq i$ : trebuie sa alegem  $k_r$  din  $k_i \dots k_j$  si sa constr. un ABC optim din  $k_i \dots k_{r-1}$  ca sub-arbore stang, respectiv un ABC optim cu  $k_{r+1} \dots k_j$  ca sub-arbore drept
    - cand un ABC optim devine sub-arb. ii creste costul cu suma tuturor probabilitatilor din el (verificati relatia asta!)

$$w(i, j) = \sum_{l=i}^j p_l + \sum_{l=i-1}^j q_l$$

## **Arbori Binari de Cautare Optimi**

- (2) Definim recursiv valoarea solutiei optime (contd)
- daca  $k_r$  este radacina ABC optim construit din cheile  $k_i \dots k_j$ , avem:

$$e[i, j] = p_r + (e[i, r-1] + w(i, r-1)) + (e[r+1, j] + w(r+1, j))$$

where

$$w(i, j) = w(i, r-1) + p_r + w(r+1, j)$$

thus

$$e[i, j] = e[i, r-1] + e[r+1, j] + w(i, j)$$

### **Recurenta**

$$e[i, j] = \begin{cases} q_{i-1} & \text{if } j = i - 1, \\ \min_{i \leq r \leq j} \{e[i, r-1] + e[r+1, j] + w(i, j)\} & \text{if } i \leq j. \end{cases}$$

# Arbori Binari de Cautare Optimi

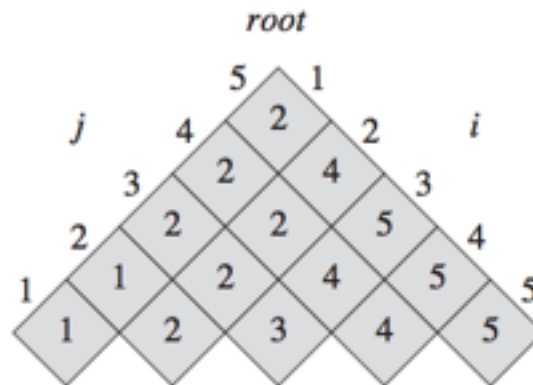
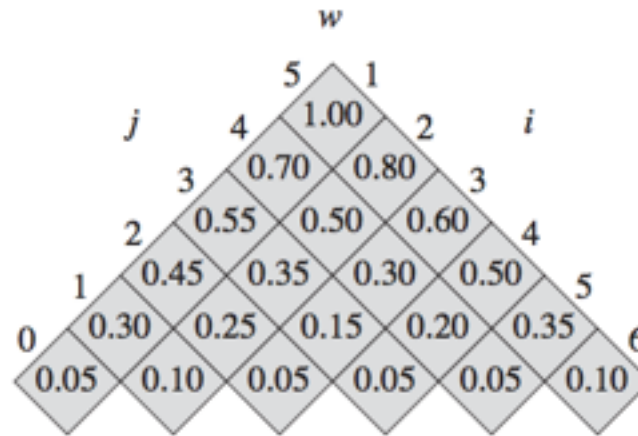
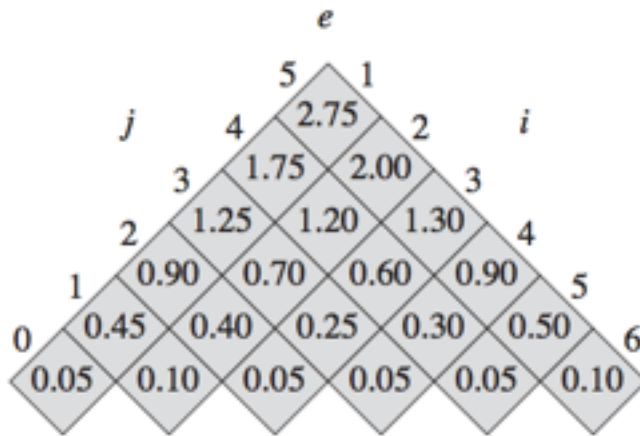
- (3) Calcularea costului ABC optim

OPTIMAL-BST( $p, q, n$ )

```
1  let  $e[1..n+1, 0..n]$ ,  $w[1..n+1, 0..n]$ ,  
    and  $root[1..n, 1..n]$  be new tables  
2  for  $i = 1$  to  $n + 1$   
3       $e[i, i - 1] = q_{i-1}$   
4       $w[i, i - 1] = q_{i-1}$   
5  for  $l = 1$  to  $n$   
6      for  $i = 1$  to  $n - l + 1$   
7           $j = i + l - 1$   
8           $e[i, j] = \infty$   
9           $w[i, j] = w[i, j - 1] + p_j + q_j$   
10         for  $r = i$  to  $j$   
11              $t = e[i, r - 1] + e[r + 1, j] + w[i, j]$   
12             if  $t < e[i, j]$   
13                  $e[i, j] = t$   
14                  $root[i, j] = r$   
15  return  $e$  and  $root$ 
```

# Arbori Binari de Cautare Optimi

$i$	0	1	2	3	4	5
$p_i$		0.15	0.10	0.05	0.10	0.20
$q_i$	0.05	0.10	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.10



## **Elementele Programarii Dinamice (recap)**

- (1) Demonstram ca avem **substructura optima** – sol. optima contine in ea solutiile optime la sub-probleme
  - Gasirea solutia unei probleme:
    - Efectuarea unei *alegeri* dintr-o serie de variante posibile (trebuie sa investigam care sunt acelea)
    - Rezolvarea *uneia sau mai multor* sub-probleme care sunt rezultatul unei alegeri (caracterizarea spatiului sub-problemelor)
  - Demonstram ca *solutiile* sub-problemelor trebuie sa fie optime *optimal* pentru ca intreaga solutie sa fie optima (reducere la absurd - “cut-and-paste”)

# Elementele Programarii Dinamice (recap)

- (2) Scrierea unei *recurente* pt. val. solutiei optime
  - $M_{\text{opt}} = \min_{\text{over all choices } k} \{(\sum M_{\text{opt}} \text{ toate sub-pb, rezultand din sel. } k) + (\text{costul asociat pentru a face selectia } k)\}$
  - Demonstratie ca numarul de sub-probleme diferite este marginit superior de o functie polinomiala
- (3) Calcularea valorii solutiei optime intr-o maniera *bottom-up*, pt. a avea rezultatele necesare pre-calculate (sau *top-down* cu “*memoizare*”)
  - Verificare daca se poate *reduce cerintele de memorie*, prin “uitarea” solutiilor la sub-probleme care nu mai sunt utilizate
- (4) Construirea solutiei optime din informatie pre-calculata (inregistram pe parcurs secventa de alegeri care ne duc la solutia optima)

# Greedy vs PD

---

- PD:
  - Selectia la fiecare pas depinde de solutiile la sub-probleme
  - Versiune TD sau BU - cea BU e de regula mai eficienta
  - multe probleme sunt repetate in rezolvarea problemelor mai mari (e.g. taierea tije)
    - aceasta repetitie faciliteaza eficientizarea la varianta BU
- Greedy
  - Face intai selectia, apoi se concentreaza pe sub-pb
  - Cea mai buna alegere nu depinde de solutiile la sub-pb
    - doar de cele mai bune selectii de pana atunci
- PD+Greedy: sub-structura [optima]
  - solutia problemei contine in ea solutiile [optime] ale sub-problemelor



# Greedy vs PD

---

- **PD**

//T - table of values of best sol. of problems of sizes Smallest to P

for i in smallest subproblem to P loop

    T(i) := MAX of:

        T(j) + cost of choice that changes subproblem j into problem i

        T(k) + cost of choice that changes subproblem k into problem i

        ... as many subproblems as needed

end loop

Result is T(P)

- **Greedy**

tempP = P // tempP is the remaining subproblem

while tempP not empty loop

    in subproblem tempP, decide greedy choice C

    Add value of C to solution

    tempP := subproblem tempP reduced based on choice C

end loop

## Bibliografie

---

- S. Skiena: The Algorithm Design Manual, cap 8.
  - Coeficienti binomiali
  - Edit distance (generalizare la LCS)
  - Cateva *war stories* interesante
- Th. Cormen et al.: Introduction to Algorithms, cap. 15
  - Matrix chain multiplication