

BLM5106- Advanced Algorithm Analysis and Design

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[Introduction to algorithms](#) TH Cormen, CE Leiserson, RL Rivest, C Stein

HASH FUNCTIONS

- Applications of Hash Functions and Desirable Properties

Dynamic Programming

- Dynamic programming, like the divide-and-conquer method, solves problems by combining the solutions to subproblems.
- A divide-and-conquer algorithm does more work than necessary, repeatedly solving the common subsubproblems.
- A dynamic-programming algorithm solves each subsubproblem just once and then saves its answer in a table, thereby avoiding the work of recomputing the answer every time it solves each subsubproblem.
- We typically apply dynamic programming to ***optimization problems***

Dynamic Programming

- When developing a dynamic-programming algorithm, we follow a sequence of four steps:
 1. Define sub problems
 2. Relate subproblem solutions
 3. Recurse&memorize or Build DP table bottom up
 4. Solve original problem

Dynamic Programming Fibonacci Numbers 😊

- Lets see Dynamic Programming Solution

Dynamic Programming

- Longest Palindromic Sequence

Dynamic Programming

- Rod cutting

Rod Cutting: Recursive Solution

```
-- price array p, length n
Cut-Rod(p, n)
  if n = 0 then
    return 0
  end if
  q := MinInt
  for i in 1 .. n loop
    q := max(q, p(i) + Cut-Rod(p, n-i))
  end loop
  return q
```


Rod Cutting: Top Down Memorized Solution

```
MemoizedCutRod(p, n)
  r: array(0..n) := (0 => 0, others =>MinInt)
  return MemoizedCutRodAux(p, n, r)

MemoizedCutRodAux(p, n, r)

if r(n) = MinInt then      -- calculate a new solution?
  q: int := MinInt
  for i in 1 .. n loop
    q := max(q, p(i) + MemoizedCutRodAux(p, n-i, r))
  end loop
end if
r(n) := q
end if
return r(n)
```

Rod Cutting: Bottom Up Solution

```
BottomUpCutRod(p, n)
  r: array(0..n)    -- optimal value for rods of length 0..n
  r(0) := 0
  for j in 1 .. n loop
    q := MinInt
    for i in 1 .. j loop -- Find the max cut position for length j
      q := max(q, p(i) + r(j-i))
    end loop
    r(j) := q
  end loop
  return r(n)
```

Rod Cutting: Finding the Solution

Memorized bottom up (non-recursive)

Let's use the bottom up approach and remember cuts

```
ExtendedBottomUpCutRod(p, n)
  r: array(0..n)    -- optimal value for rods of length 0..n
  s: array(0..n)    -- optimal first cut for rods of length 0..n
  r(0) := 0
  for j in 1 .. n loop
    q := MinInt
    for i in 1 .. j loop -- Find the max cut position for length j
      if q < p(i) + r(j-i) then
        q := p(i) + r(j-i)
        s(j) := i -- Remember the value of best so far value of i
      end if
    end loop
    r(j) := q
  end loop
  return r and s

PrintCutRodSolution(p, n)
  (r, s) := ExtendedBottomUpCutRod(p, n)
  while n > 0 loop
    print s(n)
    n := n - s(n)
  end loop
```