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Experiment No.	4
Aim	To implement matrix chain multiplication and also to compute its time complexity
Subject.	Design and Analysis of Algorithm
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Theory:

Dynamic Programming is a technique in computer programming that helps to efficiently solve a class of problems that have overlapping sub-problems and optimal substructure property. If any problem can be divided into sub-problems, which in turn are divided into smaller sub-problems, and if there are overlapping among these sub-problems, then the solutions to these sub-problems can be saved for future reference. The approach of solving problems using dynamic programming algorithm has following steps:

- 1. Characterize the structure of an optimal solution.
- 2. Recursively define the value of an optimal solution.
- 3. Compute the value of an optimal solution, typically in a bottom-up fashion.
- 4. Construct an optimal solution from computed information.

Program:

```
#include<stdio.h>
#include<limits.h>

// Matrix Ai has dimension p[i-1] x p[i] for i = 1..n

int MatrixChainMultiplication(int p[], int n)
{
```

```
int m[n][n];
   int i, j, k, L, q;
   for (i=1; i<n; i++)
       m[i][i] = 0; //number of multiplications are 0(zero) when there is
only one matrix
   //Here L is chain length. It varies from length 2 to length n.
   for (L=2; L<n; L++)
       for (i=1; i<n-L+1; i++)
            j = i+L-1;
            m[i][j] = INT_MAX; //assigning to maximum value
            for (k=i; k<=j-1; k++)
                q = m[i][k] + m[k+1][j] + p[i-1]*p[k]*p[j];
                if (q < m[i][j])</pre>
                   m[i][j] = q; //if number of multiplications found less
that number will be updated.
       }
   }
   return m[1][n-1]; //returning the final answer which is M[1][n]
int main()
   int n,i;
   printf("Enter number of matrices\n");
   scanf("%d",&n);
   n++;
   int arr[n];
   printf("Enter dimensions \n");
   for(i=0;i<n;i++)</pre>
```

```
printf("Enter d%d :: ",i);
    scanf("%d",&arr[i]);
}
int size = sizeof(arr)/sizeof(arr[0]);

printf("Minimum number of multiplications is %d ",
MatrixChainMultiplication(arr, size));
return 0;
}
```

Output:

```
Enter number of matrices

Enter dimensions

Enter d0 :: 5

Enter d1 :: 3

Enter d2 :: 2

Enter d3 :: 5

Enter d4 :: 6

Enter d5 :: 7

Minimum number of multiplications is 244

...Program finished with exit code 0

Press ENTER to exit console.
```

Conclusion: This I have studied and successfully implemented matrix chain multiplication.