



#### WHAT IS DYNAMIC PROGRAMMING?

- Method to solve complex problems by deliberately reducing to simple sub-problems;
- Only solve each problem once; Hold results of sub-problems in memory (memoization);
- Incrementally solve more complex problems from this simple foundations;
- □ Provides <u>exact</u>, optimum solutions rather than approximations.



# Everything should be as simple as it can be, but not simpler.

attrib. Albert Einstein

You must unlearn what you have learnt.



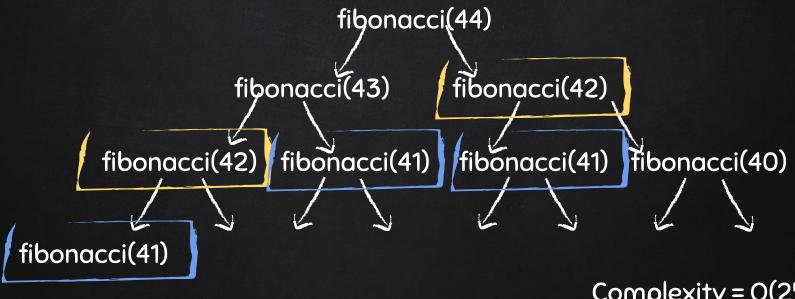
#### WHEN CAN I USE DYNAMIC PROGRAMMING?

If you can answer 'Yes' to both of these questions then Dynamic Programming can create a fast, optimal solution:

- 1. Optimal Substructure.
  Can a sub-problem be identified that produces an optimum solution?
- 2. Overlapping Subproblems.
  Would a 'naive' recursive solution repeatedly solve the same problem?



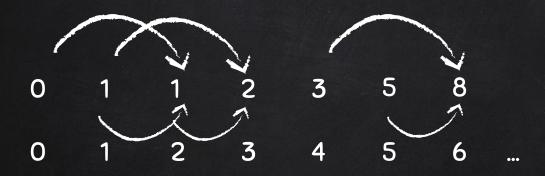
#### 'NAIVE' RECURSIVE FIBONACCI SOLUTION



Complexity =  $O(2^n)$ 



## DYNAMIC FIBONACCI SOLUTION Bottom-up Approach



Complexity = O(n)



Given a set of coins, calculate the minimum number of coins required to sum up to a given value.

It's tempting to use a 'Greedy' algorithm which repeatedly subtracts the largest valued coin which does not exceed the remaining value.

This approach gives a good approximation but does not <u>always</u> produce the best result.

Try to make the value of 23 using the coins 1,4,15, & 20.

The 'Greedy' algorithm will give a solution of 4 coins (20, 1, 1, 1) but the optimal solution is 3 coins (15, 4, 4).



### MAKING CHANGE - DYNAMIC METHOD

Coins: 1, 2, 5, 10 TARGET VALUE: 8

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Value:	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
No of Coins:	0	1	1	2	2	1	2	2	3
Last Coin :		1	2	1	2	(5)	1	(2)	(1)
			2					10	
		1		HEREN S					
			5				2		1



- BIOINFORMATICS -DNA/RNA SEQUENCE ALIGNMNENT
  - O GLOBAL NEEDLEMAN-WUNCH ALGORITHM
  - Local Smith-Waterman Alogorithm
- HIDDEN MARKOV METHODS VITERBI ALGORITHM
  - Speech Recognition
  - O PARTICLE DECAY (MONTE CARLO METHOD)
- CRICKET
  - Duckworth Lewis Method



- 3 PROBLEMS TO SOLVE WITH DYNAMIC PROGRAMMING
  - 1. MINIMUM COINS PROBLEM
  - 2. OPTIMAL PATH PROBLEM
  - 3. BILLBOARD LOCATION PROBLEM

Do. OR DO NOT. THERE IS NO TRY.

YODA



## Any questions?

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#### CREDITS

Special thanks to all the people who made and released these awesome resources for free:

- Presentation template by <u>SlidesCarnival</u>
- Photographs by <u>Unsplash</u>



#### SlidesCarnival icons are editable shapes.

This means that you can:

- Resize them without losing quality.
- Change fill color and opacity.

Isn't that nice?:)

Examples:







### EXTRA GRAPHICS

