

# Assignment on Dynamic programming and Greedy algorithm design paradigms

## Problem 1

Find an optimal parenthesization and minimum number of multiplications required of a matrix-chain product for each of the following sequence of dimensions are:

- a.  $\langle 5, 10, 3, 12, 5, 50, 6 \rangle$
- b.  $\langle 3, 5, 4, 6 \rangle$
- c.  $\langle 10, 100, 5, 50 \rangle$
- d.  $\langle 30, 35, 15, 5, 10, 20, 25 \rangle$
- e.  $\langle 5, 4, 6, 2 \rangle$

## Problem 2

Run the greedy algorithm for fractional knapsack problem on the following data:

- a.  $n = 4$  (number of items)  
 $M = 5$  (knapsack capacity = maximum weight)  
 $(w_i, p_i)$ : (2, 3), (3, 4), (4, 5), (5, 6)
- b.  $n = 4$  (number of items)  
 $M = 10$  (knapsack capacity = maximum weight)  
 $(w_i, p_i)$ : (2, 10), (4, 40), (6, 30), (3, 50)
- c.  $n = 3$  (number of items)  
 $M = 20$  (knapsack capacity = maximum weight)  
 $(w_i, p_i)$ : (18, 25), (15, 24), (10, 15)

## Problem 3

Tradeoff between Dynamic Programming, Greedy and divide and conquer algorithm design strategies.

## Problem 4

Describe a dynamic programming solution for 0-1 knapsack problem. Solve the following knapsack problems with dynamic programming approach just described.

- a.  $n=4$  items, capacity of knapsack  $M=8$

Item (i)	Value ( $v_i$ )	Weight ( $w_i$ )
1	15	1
2	10	5
3	9	3
4	5	4

b. value = [20, 5, 10, 40, 15, 25]  
weight = [1, 2, 3, 8, 7, 4]  
capacity of knapsack  $M = 10$

c.  $n=4$  items, capacity of knapsack  $M=5$

Item (i)	Value ( $v_i$ )	Weight ( $w_i$ )
1	3	2
2	4	3
3	5	4
4	6	5

### Problem 5:

Describe the main ideas behind greedy algorithms with an example other than fractional knapsack problem. Give an example where the greedy approach does not yield an optimal solution.

Given a value  $V$ , to make change for  $V$  Rs, assuming infinite supply of each of the denominations in Indian currency, i.e., we have infinite supply of { 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50, 100, 500, 2000 } valued coins/notes, one can find the minimum number of coins and/or notes needed to make the change.

#### For Examples:

If Input:  $V = 70$

Output: 2 (a 50 Rs note and a 20 Rs note).

Input:  $V = 121$

Output: 3 (a 100 Rs note, a 20 Rs note and a 1 Rs coin)

Write and describe a greedy algorithm to solve this problem. Also, explain the time complexity of your algorithm.

**Note:-** Typed solution (or clear image of handwritten solution) to this assignment may be mailed to [suwendu.c@technoindiaeducation.com](mailto:suwendu.c@technoindiaeducation.com) on or before 31/03/2020. However, one hardcopy of the solution need to be submitted in channel file, when the university reopens. Date of submission of the hardcopy should be announced later.