

SOS DP

SOS - Sum over Subset

What is Subset ?

I will be addressing the following problem: Given a fixed array  $\mathbf{A}$  of  $2^N$  integers, we need to calculate  $\forall \mathbf{x}$  function  $\mathbf{F}(\mathbf{x}) = \text{Sum of all } \mathbf{A}[\mathbf{i}]$  such that  $\mathbf{x} \& \mathbf{i} = \mathbf{i}$ , i.e.,  $\mathbf{i}$  is a subset of  $\mathbf{x}$ .

$$F[mask] = \sum_{i \subseteq mask} A[i]$$

Input:  $A[] = \{7, 12, 14, 16\}$  ,  $n = 2$

Output: 7, 19, 21, 49

Explanation: There will be 4 values of  $x$ : 0,1,2,3

So, we need to calculate  $F(0), F(1), F(2), F(3)$ .

Now,  $F(0) = A_0 = 7$

$F(1) = A_0 + A_1 = 19$

$F(2) = A_0 + A_2 = 21$

$F(3) = A_0 + A_1 + A_2 + A_3 = 49$

Input:  $A[] = \{7, 11, 13, 16\}$  ,  $n = 2$

Output: 7, 18, 20, 47

Explanation: There will be 4 values of  $x$ : 0,1,2,3

So, we need to calculate  $F(0), F(1), F(2), F(3)$ .

Now,  $F(0) = A_0 = 7$

$F(1) = A_0 + A_1 = 18$

$F(2) = A_0 + A_2 = 20$

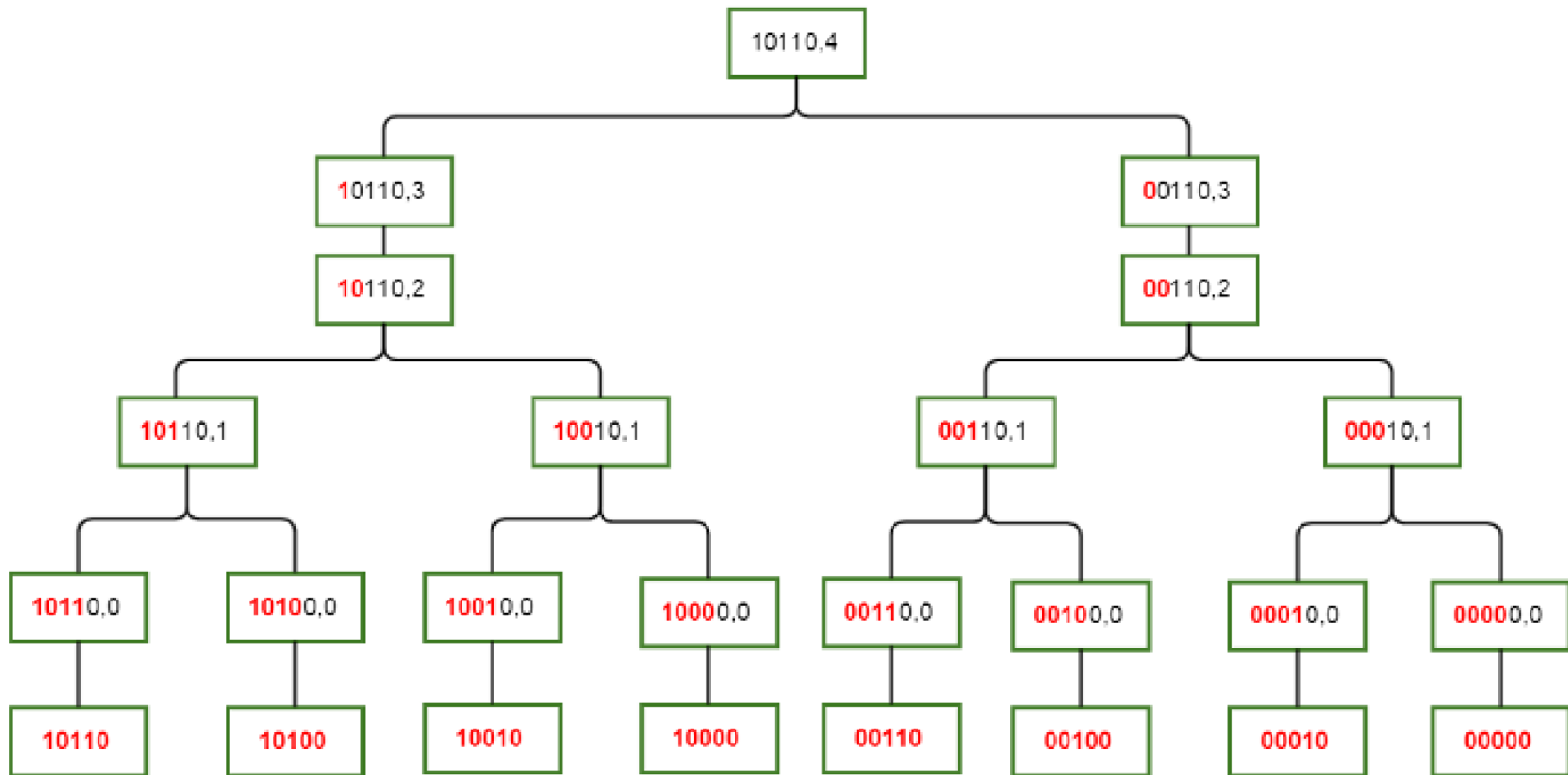
$F(3) = A_0 + A_1 + A_2 + A_3 = 47$

# Bruteforce

```
for(int mask = 0; mask < (1<<N); ++mask) {  
    for(int i = 0; i < (1<<N); ++i) {  
        if((mask&i) == i) {  
            F[mask] += A[i];  
        }  
    }  
}
```

This solution is quite straightforward and inefficient with time complexity of  $O(4^N)$

$$S(mask, i) = \begin{cases} S(mask, i - 1) & i^{th} \text{ bit } OFF \\ S(mask, i - 1) \cup S(mask \oplus 2^i, i - 1) & i^{th} \text{ bit } ON \end{cases}$$



```
//iterative version
for(int mask = 0; mask < (1<<N); ++mask){
    dp[mask][-1] = A[mask]; //handle base case separately (leaf states)
    for(int i = 0; i < N; ++i){
        if(mask & (1<<i))
            dp[mask][i] = dp[mask][i-1] + dp[mask^(1<<i)][i-1];
        else
            dp[mask][i] = dp[mask][i-1];
    }
    F[mask] = dp[mask][N-1];
}
```



```
//memory optimized, super easy to code.  
for(int i = 0; i < (1<<N); ++i)  
    F[i] = A[i];  
for(int i = 0; i < N; ++i) for(int mask = 0; mask < (1<<N); ++mask) {  
    if(mask & (1<<i))  
        F[mask] += F[mask^(1<<i)];  
}
```

The above algorithm runs in  $O(N2^N)$  time.