

DYNAMIC PROGRAMMING

1) Longest path in a DAG

Input: DAG $G = (V, E)$

Goal: Find length L of longest path in G

Step 1 (Define Subproblems):

$L(v)$ = length of longest path ending in v

Step 2: (Recursion, determine dependencies)

$$L(v) = \begin{cases} \max_{(u,v) \in E} L(u) + 1 \\ 0 & \text{if no incom. edge} \end{cases}$$

$L(v)$ depends on all incoming edges $uv \in E$

Step 3: Pick order to compute

- topological sorted order of G

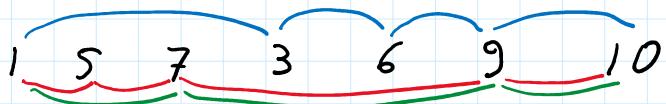
Pseudo Code:

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•  $L = 0$ 
• For all  $i$ ,  $L[i] = 0$ 
• Topologically sort  $G$ 
• For  $i=1, \dots, n$  (in top. search order)
   $L[i] = \max_{j \in E} L[j]$ 
  IF  $L[i] > L$ :  $L = L[i]$ 
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```
 $L[i] = 0$ 
For all  $j \in E$ 
  if  $L[j] + 1 > L[i]$ 
     $L[i] = L[j] + 1$ 
```

Run Time: $O(|V| + |E|)$ (even if V is given in topological order)

2) Longest Increasing Subsequence



1 7 9 10 length 4

1 5 7 9 10 length 5

1 3 6 9 10 length 5

Reduce to previous problem:

Sequence a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n

Make it into DAG

$i, j \in E$ if $i < j$ and $a_i < a_j$

Running time $O(n^2)$

3) Edit Distance

Input: two strings $x[1:n], y[1:m]$

Goal: Calculate the **edit distance**

$E[x, y] = \text{minimum \# of keystrokes to edit } x \text{ into } y$

[insert a char, delete a char, substitute a char]

Example:

SUNNY \rightarrow SNNY \rightarrow SNOY \rightarrow SNOWY

delete \downarrow subst. $N \rightarrow O$ insert W

Dynamic Programming Steps

1) Define Subproblem

2) Write Recursion

3) Find Calculation order

1) Subproblems

Edit distance between prefixes

$$E(x[1:i], y[1:j]) \quad E(S, S), E(SUNNY, SNOW), \dots$$

2) Dependencies

$$E(x[1:i], y[1:j]) =$$

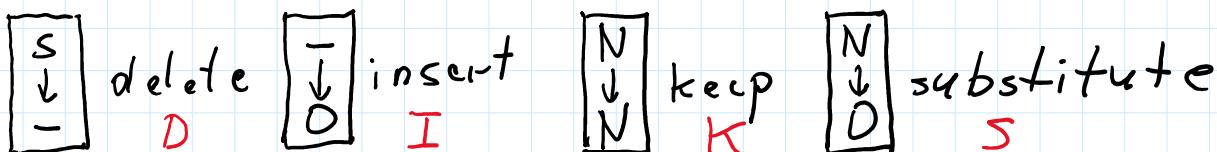
$$= \min \begin{cases} E(x[1:i], y[1:j-1]) + 1 & \text{Insert} \\ E(x[1:i-1], y[1:j]) + 1 & \text{Delete} \\ E(x[1:i-1], y[1:j-1]) + \underbrace{\text{dist}(x_i, y_j)}_{\text{Keep Subst.}} & \text{Keep Subst.} \end{cases}$$

$\text{if } x_i \neq y_j$

$$\text{Ex: } E[\text{SUNNY}, \text{SNOWY}] =$$

$$= \min \begin{cases} E[\text{SUNNY}, \text{SNOW}] + 1 & \text{Insert: SNOW} \rightarrow \text{SNOWY} \\ E[\text{SUNN}, \text{SNOWY}] + 1 & \text{Delete: SUNNY} \rightarrow \text{SUNN} \\ E[\text{SUNN}, \text{SNOW}] & \text{Keep Y} \end{cases}$$

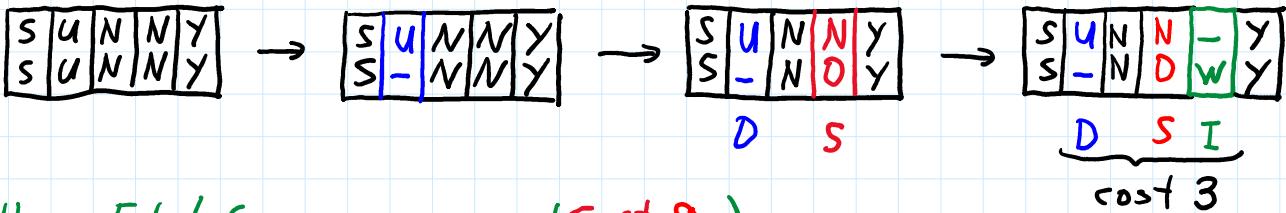
Proof using Tile Representation:



Example:

SUNNY \rightarrow SNNY \rightarrow SN0Y \rightarrow SNOWY

delete U subst. N \rightarrow 0 Insert W

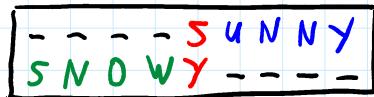


Other Edit Sequences (Cost 9)

SUNNY \rightarrow Y \rightarrow S \rightarrow SNOWY

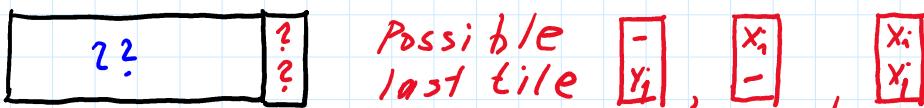


SUNNY \rightarrow SNOW SUNNY \rightarrow SNOWY UNNY \rightarrow SNOWY

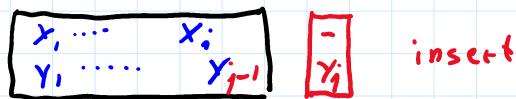


Derivation of Recurrence:

Optimal edit $x[1:i] \rightarrow y[1:j]$



What tiles are compatible for ???



$$E(x[1:i], y[1:j]) = \min \begin{cases} E(x[1:i], y[1:j-1]) + 1 \\ E(x[1:i-1], y[1:j]) + 1 \\ E(x[1:i-1], y[1:j-1]) + \mathbb{1}_{x_i \neq y_j} \end{cases}$$

Step 3: Pick an order to calculate

Matrix of cost $E[i, j] = E(x[1:i], y[1:j])$

	\emptyset	S	N	O	W	Y
\emptyset	0	1	2	3	4	5
S	1	→				
Y	2	→ ...				
N	3
N	4
Y	5

Dependencies

$E[i, j]$ depends on
 $E[i, j-1], E[i-1, j], E[i-1, j-1]$

Base Case: $E[0:i] = E[i:0] = i$

Algorithm:

Init: For $i=1, \dots, n$ $E[i, 0] = i$
 For $j=1, \dots, m$ $E[0, j] = j$

For $i=1, \dots, n$

For $j=1, \dots, m$

$$E[i, j] = \min \begin{cases} E[i, j-1] + 1 \\ E[i-1, j] + 1 \\ E[i-1, j-1] + \text{diff}(x_i, y_j) \end{cases}$$

return $E[n, m]$

Running Time
 $O(nm)$

Space $O(nm)$

To final sequence: store which edit

$$S[i, j] \in \{\text{K}, \text{S}, \text{D}, \text{I}\}$$

	\emptyset	S	N	O	W	Y		
\emptyset	0	K	1	2	3	4	5	
S	1	S	D	0	1	2	3	4
Y	2	I	S	1	2	3	4	
N	3	K	S	2	1	2	3	
N	4	3	K	S	2	1	3	
Y	5	4	3	3	2	I	3	

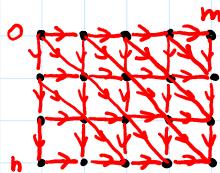
SUNNY
 SNOWY
 SUNNY
 SNOWY
 SUNNY
 SNOWY

Remarks:

- For any dynamic program, there is an (implicit) DAG. What is it?
The dependency graph on the set of subproblems.

Where is the DAG for the EDIT distance?

$$V = \{(i, j) : \begin{cases} 0 \leq i \leq n \\ 0 \leq j \leq m \end{cases}\}$$



- Strategies for finding subproblems:

Input	Subproblem
sequence $a[1:n]$	$\text{Cost}(a[1:i])$ $\text{Cost}(a[i:j])$
weighted graph $G = (V, E, W)$	$\text{Cost}(v) \quad v \in V$
two sequences $a[1:n], b[1:m]$	$\text{Cost}(a[1:i], b[1:j])$
Tree	$\text{Cost}(\text{Subtree})$

3) Knapsack

Input: Total Weight W

List of n items with weights w_1, \dots, w_n (integers)
values v_1, \dots, v_n ("")

Goal: Find set of item with

max total value, with total weight $\leq W$

2 Variants: with repetition / without repetition

Example:

$$W=10$$

Item	Weight	Value
1	6	\$ 30
2	3	\$ 14
3	4	\$ 16
4	2	\$ 9

Without replac. Items 1, 3 $\rightarrow \$36$

With replac. Items 1, 4, 4 $\rightarrow \$38$

Knapsack with Replacement

1) Subproblem

Look at optimum

Items i_1, \dots, i_k

Value: $\underbrace{v_{i_1} + \dots + v_{i_k}}_{\text{optimum}} = (\underbrace{v_{i_1} + \dots + v_{i_{k-1}}}_{\text{optimum}}) + v_{i_k}$

Constraint: total weight $\leq W - v_{i_k}$

Subproblems:

$K(C) = \max$ total value with total weight $\leq C$

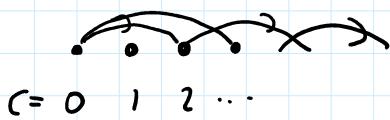
$$C = 0, 1, \dots, W$$

2) Recurrence:

$$K(C) = \max_{i: v_i \leq C} (v_i + K(C - w_i))$$

3) Order

$$C=0 : K(0)=0$$



Algorithm:

Input: $W, v[1:n], w[1:n]$

$$K(0)=0$$

For $C=1$ to W

$$K(C) = \max_{i: w_i \leq C} v_i + K(C - w_i)$$

Output: $K(W)$

Runtime

$$O(nW)$$

exponential in
 $\log W$