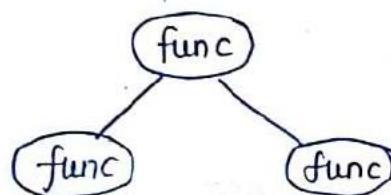


Dynamic Programming

-Pavan Patel

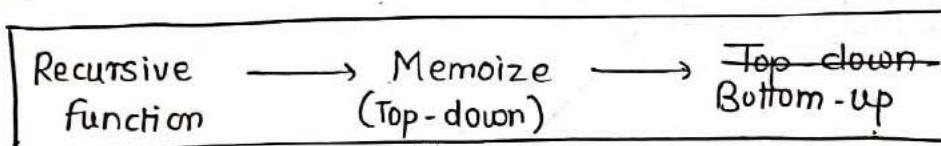
• Dynamic Programming :-

DP = Enhanced Recursion



function calls itself with smaller inputs.

- Parent of Dynamic Programming is recursion
- DP asks for optimal solution
- Choice / choose → Recursion can be applied
-



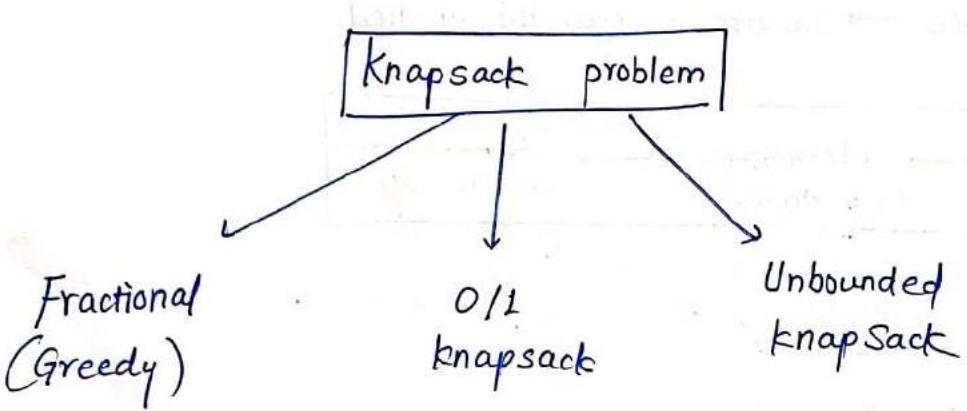
• Variations in DP problems :-

- ① 0-1 knapsack (6)
- ② Unbounded knapsack (5)
- ③ Fibonacci (7)
- ④ Longest Common Subsequence (15)
- ⑤ Longest Increasing Subsequence (10)
- ⑥ Kadane's Algorithm (6)
- ⑦ Matrix Chain Multiplication (7)
- ⑧ DP on Trees (4)
- ⑨ DP on matrix (14)
- ⑩ Others (5)

Total problems/Variations = 79 problems

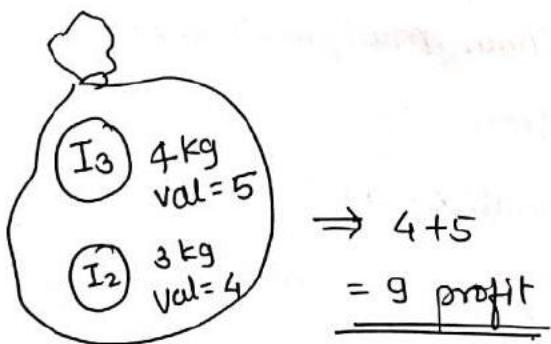
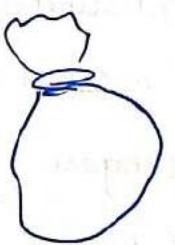
0-1 knapsack Problem

- 1] Subset Sum
- 2] Equal sum partition
- 3] Count of Subset sum
- 4] Minimum subset sum difference
- 5] Target sum
- 6] Number of subsets with given difference



problem	I ₁	I ₂	I ₃	I ₄
wt []:	1	3	4	5
val []:	1	4	5	7

$w = 7$
(capacity)



- In fractional knapsack, fraction of item can be taken.
- But in 0/1 knapsack, either we have to include that item or exclude the item
- In unbounded knapsack, we can take multiple instances of item.

How to identify?

wt[] : 1 3 4 5

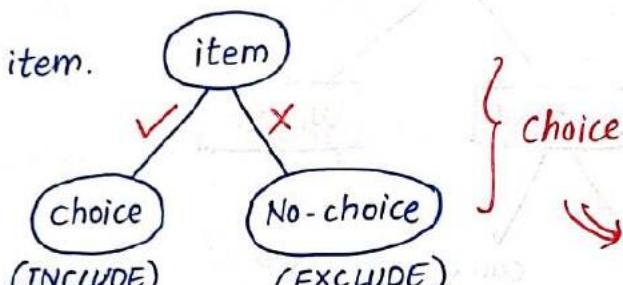
value[] : 1 4 5 7

w : 7 kg

output: maxProfit ?

so they are asking
optimal profit

for every item.



Hence this is a
problem of DP.

DP: Recursive solution → Memoization (Top-down) → Bottom-up

DP → Recursive + Storage

• 0/1 knapsack Recursion

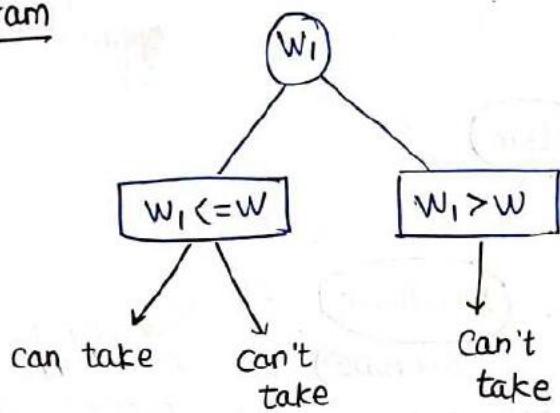
Input :-

$wt[] =$	1	3	4	5
$val[] =$	1	4	5	7
$W = 7$				

let suppose

if the weight of the item > the capacity of the bag.

choice-Diagram



```

int knapsack_maxProfit(int wt[], int val[], int capacity, int n) {
    // Base Condition
    if (n == 0 || capacity == 0)
        return 0;
    if (wt[n-1] <= capacity)
        return max(val[n-1] + knapsack(wt, val, capacity - wt[n-1], n-1),
                  knapsack(wt, val, capacity, n-1));
    else if (wt[n-1] > capacity)
        return knapsack(wt, val, capacity, n-1);
}
  
```

How to think about the base condition?

① Base condition → Think of the smallest valid input

0/1 knapsack top-down Approach - Memoization

so in the recursive knapsack the variables that are changing →

- a) n
- b) capacity

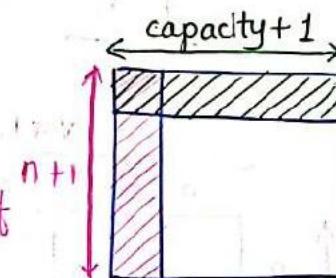
So for these variables only, we have to prepare the table.

knapsack (wt[], val[], capacity, n) {

int dp[n+1][capacity+1];

memset(dp, -1, sizeof(dp));

Initialization of table with "-1".



Code

```
int dp[102][1002]
```

```
memset(dp, -1, sizeof(t));
```

```
int knapsack (int wt[], int val[], int capacity, int n) {
```

```
    if(n==0 || capacity == 0) return 0;
```

```
    if (dp[n][capacity] != -1)
```

```
        return dp[n][capacity];
```

```
    if (wt[n-1] <= capacity){
```

~~```
 dp[n][capacity] = max(knapsack(
```~~~~```
            dp[n][capacity] = val[n-1] + max(knapsack(wt, val, capacity-wt[n-1],
```~~~~```
 knapsack(wt, val, capacity, n-1);
```~~

```
 else if (wt[n-1] > capacity)
```

```
 dp[n][capacity] = knapsack(wt, val, capacity, n-1);
```

```
 return dp[n][capacity];
```

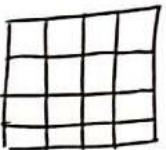
Let's take the constraints

$n \leq 100$

$capacity \leq 1000$

## Bottom-up Approach

In this only table is there

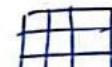


### Why bottom-up approach is best?

Cause it avoid the error of stackoverflow error.

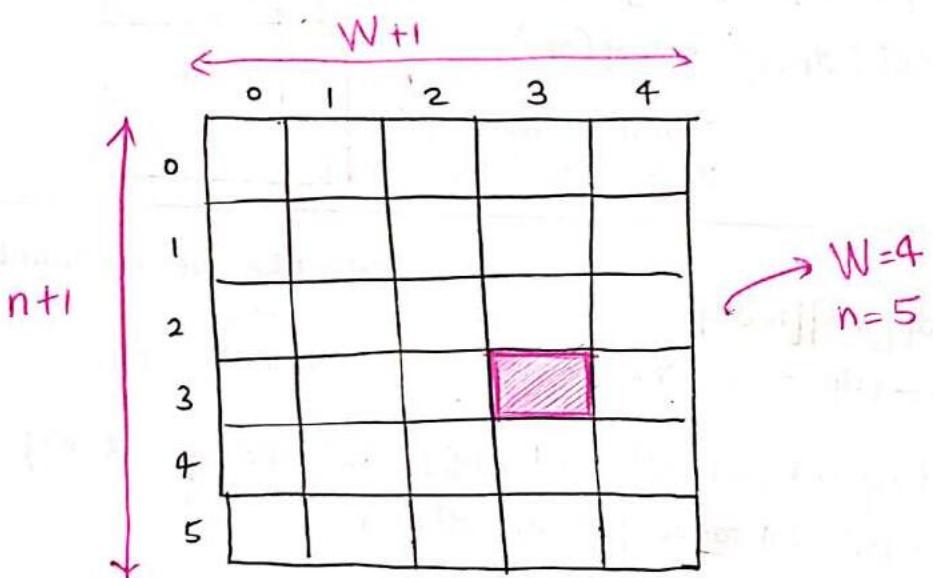
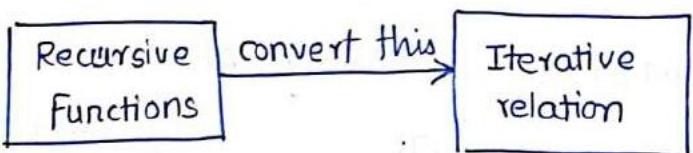
→ Recursive → R.C calls

→ Memoization → R.C + 

→ Bottom-up → 

Step 1 :- Initialization

Step 2 :-



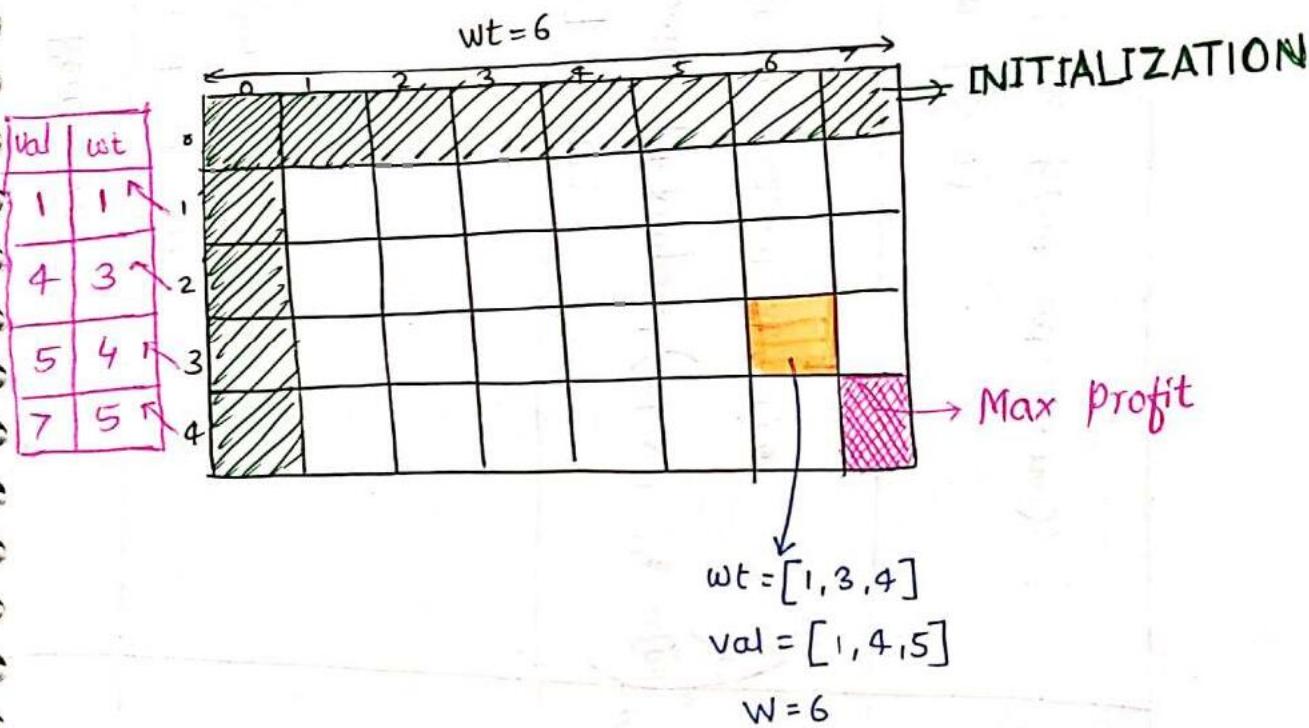
|   |  |  |  |  |  |
|---|--|--|--|--|--|
| 0 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 4 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 5 |  |  |  |  |  |

Example :

$$wt[] = \boxed{1 \ 3 \ 4 \ 5} \quad n=4$$

$$val[] = \boxed{1 \ 4 \ 5 \ 7}$$

$$W = 7$$



### • Why initialization is important?

While Converting the recursive calls to the iterative relation ...

↳ Then the base condition of recursive calls

↓  
changes into

Initialization in the iterative  
SOLN.

### Recursive

```
if (n == 0 || w == 0)
 return 0;
```

```
if (wt[n-1] <= w) {
 return max (val[n-1] + knapsack(wt, val, W - wt[n-1]),
 knapsack(wt, val, W, n-1));
```

```
else if (wt[n-1] > w)
 return knapsack(wt, val, W, n-1);
```

### Iterative

```
for (i=0 ; i<n+1 ; i++) {
 for (j=0 ; j<w+1 ; j++) {
 if (i==0 || j==0) {
 dp[i][j] = 0;
 }
```

```
 if (wt[n-i] <= w)
 dp[n][w] = max (val[n-i] + dp[n-i][w-wt[n-i]],
 dp[n-i][w]);
```

```
 else if (wt[n-i] > w)
 dp[n][w] = dp[n-i][w];
```

Code :-

```
int knapsack (int wt[], int val[], int n, int w){
 vector<vector<int>> dp(n+1, vector<int> (w+1));
 for(int i=0; i<n+1; i++) {
 for(int j=0; j<w+1; j++) {
 if(i==0 || j==0) {
 dp[i][j] = 0;
 }
 }
 }

 for(int i=1; i<n+1; i++) {
 for(int j=1; j<w+1; j++) {
 if(wt[i-1] <= j) {
 dp[i][j] = max(val[i-1] + dp[i-1][j-wt[i-1]],
 dp[i-1][j]);
 }
 else {
 dp[i][j] = dp[i-1][j];
 }
 }
 }
 return dp[n][w];
}
```

## Subset-Sum Problem

Given an array:-

$$\text{arr}[] = \{2, 3, 7, 8, 10\}$$

$$\text{Sum} = 11$$

If a subset which having the sum of its element is equal to the given sum then return true.

$$\text{Here } \Rightarrow \text{subset} = \{3, 8\} \rightarrow 3+8=11 \quad [\text{sum} = 11] \rightarrow \text{return true.}$$

We are having the choice to include the element or exclude the element in the subset.

$$\text{arr}[] = [2 \boxed{3} \ 7 \ 8 \ 10] \quad \text{sum} = 11$$

If we compare this problem with the knapsack, then

$$dp[n+1][w+1]$$



$$dp[n+1][\text{sum}+1]$$

|   | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | → sum |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|----|-------|
| 0 | T | F | F | F | F | F | F | F | F | F | F  | F  |       |
| 1 | T |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |       |
| 2 | T |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |       |
| 3 | T |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |       |
| 4 | T |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |       |
| 5 | T |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |       |

↓  
n

If size of array  $>= 0$

still we can create with subset sum = 0

[Empty subset]

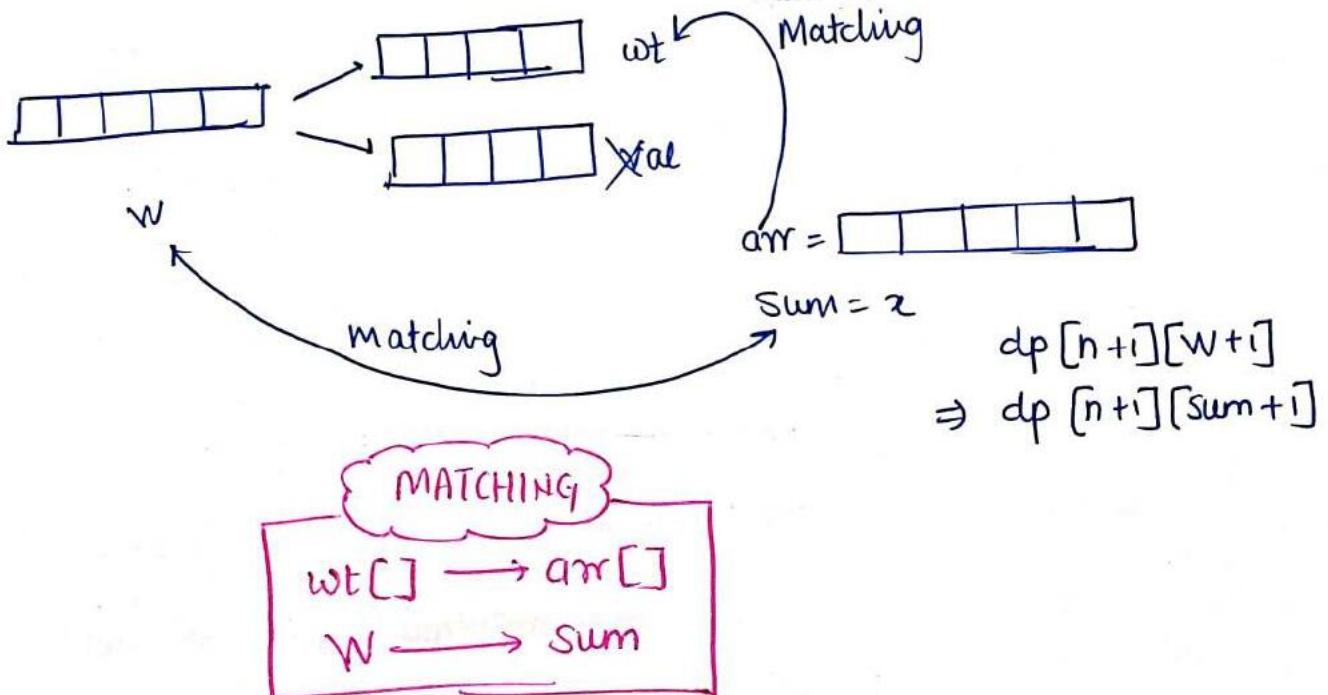
But if the array of size  $= 0$  and sum  $> 0$

→ Then we can't create any subset

→ so Initialize with 'F'.

## Initialization

```
for(int i=0 ; i<n+1 ; i++) {
 for(int j=0 ; j<sum+1 ; j++) {
 if(i==0) {
 dp[i][j] = false;
 }
 if(j==0) {
 dp[i][j] = true;
 }
 }
}
```



### Knapsack

```
if (wt[i-1] <= j){
```

$$dp[i][j] = \max \left\{ val[i-1] + dp[i-1][j - wt[i-1]], dp[i-1][j] \right\}$$

```
else
```

$$dp[i][j] = dp[i-1][j]$$

### Subset-Sum

```
if (arr[i-1] <= j){
```

$$dp[i][j] = dp[i-1][j - arr[i-1]]$$

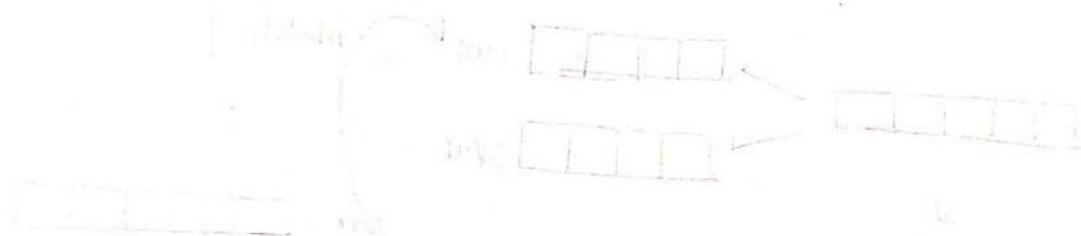
||

$$dp[i-1][j];$$

```
else
```

$$dp[i][j] = dp[i-1][j];$$

+ 1



polynomial

Time complexity

## • Equal Sum partition Problem :-

Given an array, we have to <sup>divide</sup> find two diff. subset such that sum of their elements should be Equal.

$$\text{arr} = [1, 5, 11, 5]$$

O/p  $\Rightarrow$  True

$$\begin{array}{l} \{1, 5, 5\} \\ 1+5+5=11 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} \{11\} \\ \downarrow \\ 11 \end{array}$$

✓

### Flow

- ① problem statement
- ② Similar with subset sum
- ③ Odd/Even significance
- ④ Code variation

→ The basic condition is → if the sum of the array elements is even  $\rightarrow$  Then only we can divide the array  
Else we can't do the partition.

```
int sum=0;
for(int i=0 ; i<size ; i++) {
 sum += arr[i];
}
if(sum%2!=0) \rightarrow return false;
```

$$\text{arr} = [1, 5, 11, 5] \rightarrow \text{sum} = 22$$

Now for Equal partition  $\rightarrow$

$$22 \quad \swarrow \quad \searrow \\ 11 \quad 11$$

so we have to find the subset whose sum is 11.

so this problem now is converted into subset sum problem

```
if (sum%2 == 0)
 return subsetSum (arr, sum/2);
```

```
for (int i=0 ; i<n ; i++) {
 sum += arr[i];
}

if (sum%2 != 0) return false
if (sum%2 == 0) return subsetSum (arr, sum/2);
```

## Count of Subsets with a given Sum

Input:-

$$\text{arr}[] = [2, 3, 5, 6, 8, 10]$$

$$\text{Sum} = 10$$

We have to count the number of Subsets with the given sum.

|   |   |   |   |   |    |
|---|---|---|---|---|----|
| 2 | 3 | 5 | 6 | 8 | 10 |
|---|---|---|---|---|----|

$$\text{Sum} = 10$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \{2, 8\} \\ \{2, 3, 5\} \\ \{10\} \end{array} \right\}$$

Answer : (3)

### Initialization

$$\text{arr}[] = \{2, 3, 5, 6, 8, 10\}$$

$$\text{Sum} = 10$$

$$t[n+1][\text{sum} + 1]$$

$$t[7][11]$$

→ Sum

|   | 0              | 1              | 2              | 3              | 4              | 5              | 6              | 7              | 8              | 9              | 10             |
|---|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 0 | T <sub>1</sub> | F <sub>0</sub> |
| 1 | T <sub>1</sub> |                |                |                |                |                |                |                |                |                |                |
| 2 | T <sub>1</sub> |                |                |                |                |                |                |                |                |                |                |
| 3 | T <sub>1</sub> |                |                |                |                |                |                |                |                |                |                |
| 4 | T <sub>1</sub> |                |                |                |                |                |                |                |                |                |                |
| 5 | T <sub>1</sub> |                |                |                |                |                |                |                |                |                |                |
| 6 | T <sub>1</sub> |                |                |                |                |                |                |                |                |                |                |

$\left\{ \right\} \rightarrow F \rightarrow <0 \text{ subsets}$   
 $\left\{ \right\} \rightarrow T \rightarrow >0 \text{ subsets}$

$\text{so } \rightarrow F \rightarrow 0$   
 $T \rightarrow 1$

Subset  
Sum  
Code

$$\begin{aligned} \text{if } (\text{arr}[i-1] <= j) \\ t[i][j] = \frac{t[i-1][j]}{\text{Exclude}} \parallel \frac{t[i-1][j - \text{arr}[i-1]]}{\text{Include}} \\ \text{else} \\ t[i][j] = t[i-1][j] \end{aligned}$$

but Subset Sum ~~code~~ → return type was bool.

so if any of the parameter is true then it was giving true

but here, the return type is ~~"int"~~ and we have to count the # of subsets

$$t[i][j] = t[i-1][j] \parallel t[i-1][j - \text{arr}[i-1]]$$

# count of subsets

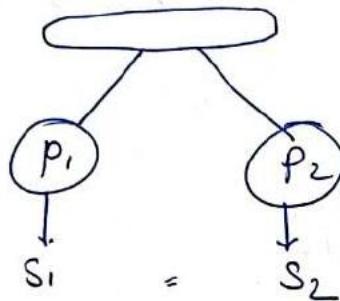
|   |   |  |   |   |         |
|---|---|--|---|---|---------|
| ① | T |  | F | → | $1+0=1$ |
| ② | F |  | T | → | $0+1=1$ |
| ③ | T |  | T | → | $1+1=2$ |
| ④ | F |  | F | → | $0+0=0$ |

So In # of subsets with given sum  
we have to add both parameters  
i.e.,

$$t[i][j] = t[i-1][j] + t[i-1][j - \text{arr}[i-1]]$$

## • Minimum Subset Sum difference

|          |   |   |    |   |
|----------|---|---|----|---|
| arr[] =  | 1 | 6 | 11 | 5 |
| output = | 1 |   |    |   |



$S_1 + S_2 \Rightarrow$  Even  $\rightarrow$  Equal Sum partition  
i.e.  $|S_1 - S_2| = 0$

But in this question, the difference (absolute) of subset sum should be minimum

$$\text{abs}(S_1 - S_2) = \text{minimum}$$

In the above example,

the subsets having the minimum difference

$$\{1, 6, 5\} \quad \{11\}$$

$$1+6+5 \quad 11$$

$$12 \quad 11$$

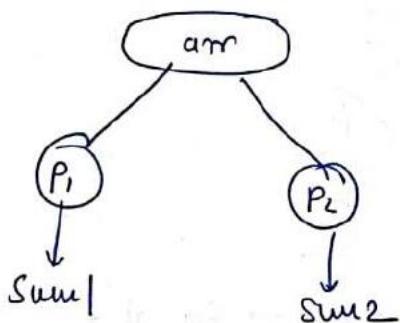
$$(12 - 11) \longrightarrow 1 \rightarrow \underline{\text{Answer}}$$

This problem is similar to Equal Sum partition

arr[] 

|   |   |    |   |
|---|---|----|---|
| 1 | 6 | 11 | 5 |
|---|---|----|---|

Now we have to find the range of ~~no~~ sum of partitions



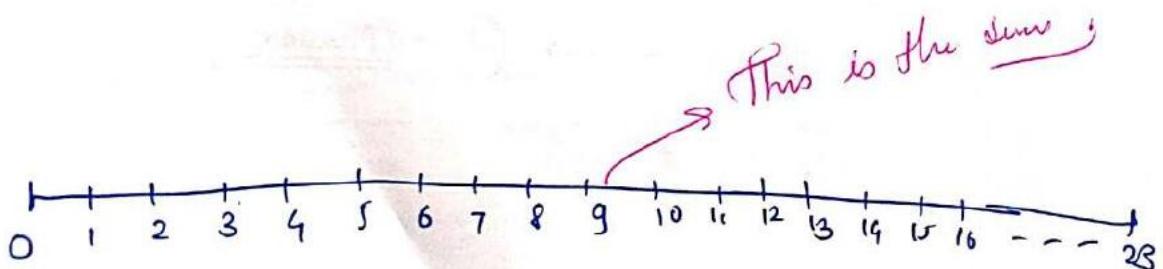
WHAT COULD BE THE RANGE ?

|   |   |   |    |
|---|---|---|----|
| 1 | 6 | 5 | 11 |
|---|---|---|----|

 Either Subset is empty  $\{\}$   $\rightarrow s_1 = 0$

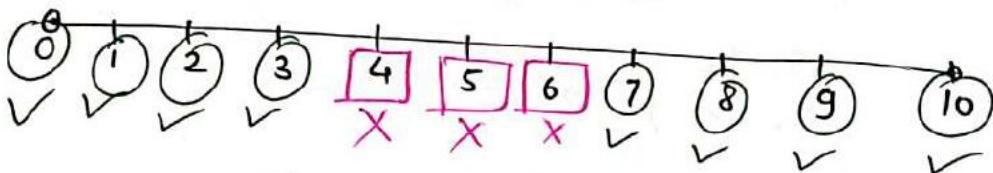
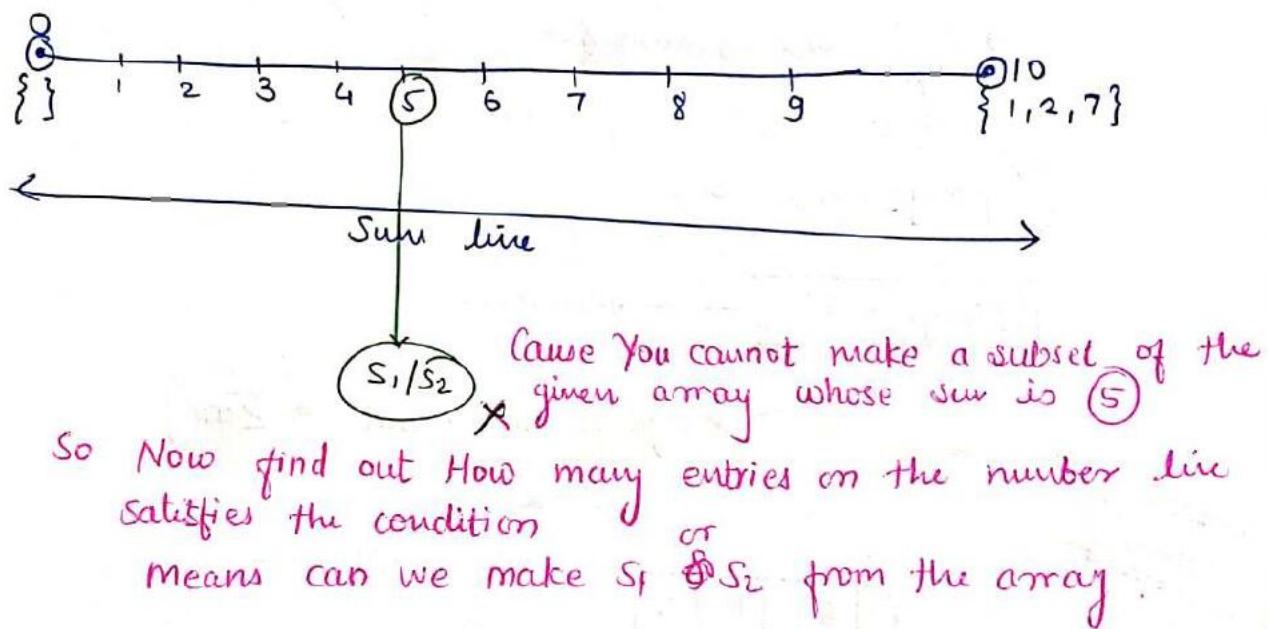
or Subset having all the elements of array  $\{1, 6, 5, 11\} \rightarrow s_2 = 23$

Hence the range is  $[0, 23]$   
of sum



Ex:-

$$\text{arr} = [1 \ 2 \ 7]$$



$$S_1/S_2 = \{0, 1, 2, 3, 7, 8, 9, 10\}$$

Think ?

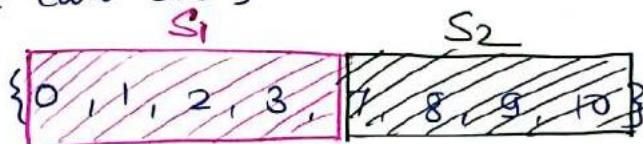
This array consists both  $S_1$  and  $S_2$ . if  $S_1=1$  then

$(\sum_{arr-1}) \rightarrow$  is also present  $\rightarrow$  i.e.  $\rightarrow 9$

if  $S_1=2 \rightarrow (\sum_{arr-2}) \rightarrow$  is also present  $\rightarrow 8$

$S_1=3 \rightarrow (\sum_{arr-3}) \rightarrow 7$  is also present so

We can see,



so basically we have to find the only one partition, another partition will automatically derived.

$$(S_1 - S_2) \rightarrow \text{minimize}$$

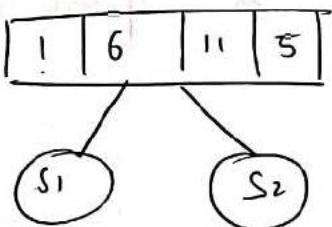
$$\rightarrow (S_2 - S_1) \rightarrow \text{minimize}$$

$$((\text{Range} - S_1) - S_1)$$

$$(\text{Range} - 2S_1) \rightarrow \text{Minimize}$$

Range is nothing but  $\Rightarrow \sum \text{arr}$

Sum Up



$$\text{of } (S_1 - S_2) \rightarrow \text{minimize}$$

$$[\text{Range} - 2S_1] \rightarrow \text{minimize}$$

$\sum \text{arr}$

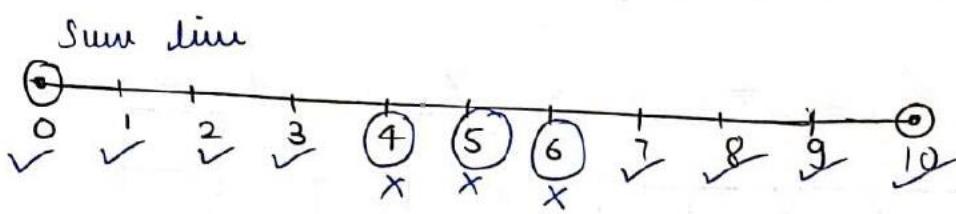
$S_1 \rightarrow \text{Smaller}$

$S_2 \rightarrow \text{Greater}$

Ex:- arr[] = 

|   |   |   |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 7 |
|---|---|---|

$n = 3$   
Range = 10



dp [n+1] [Range + 1]

|    | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
|----|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|
| 0  |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |
| 1  |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |
| 2  |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |
| 3  |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |
| 4  |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |
| 5  |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |
| 6  |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |
| 7  |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |
| 8  |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |
| 9  |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |
| 10 |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |

arr[]  
[1, 2, 7]  
This block  
will tell  
whether subset is  
present for sum=0

check  
for sum  
= 1

We have to find  
the last row of the  
dp table

Similarly  
What does this block  
will tell?

Size of array = 1  $\rightarrow \{1\}$   
Sum = 7

so this problem will  
be solved by the code  
It will check whether  
we are getting the sum  
as '7' or not

500) SubsetSum( int arr[], int Range ) {

|   | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|
| 0 |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |
| 1 |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |
| 2 |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |
| 3 | T | T | T | T | F | F | F | T | T | T | T  |

}

arr[] = 

|   |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
|---|---|---|---|

 sum=0 → ✓

|   |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 1 | 2 | 7 |
|---|---|---|---|

 sum=1 → ✓

|   |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 1 | 2 | 7 |
|---|---|---|---|

 sum=2 → ✓

|   |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 1 | 2 | 7 |
|---|---|---|---|

 sum=3 → ✓

|   |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 1 | 2 | 7 |
|---|---|---|---|

 sum=4 → ✗  
bit at sum sh  
if go over tool off

|   |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 1 | 2 | 7 |
|---|---|---|---|

 sum=5 → ✗  
qbs

|   |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 1 | 2 | 7 |
|---|---|---|---|

 sum=6 → ✗

|   |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 1 | 2 | 7 |
|---|---|---|---|

 sum=7 → ✓

|   |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 1 | 2 | 7 |
|---|---|---|---|

 sum=8 → ✓

|   |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 1 | 2 | 7 |
|---|---|---|---|

 sum=9 → ✓

|   |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 1 | 2 | 7 |
|---|---|---|---|

 sum=10 → ✓

We only need the last row of the dp table.

I'll add the last row in a vector until half of it is zero  
cause I want to store smaller values only ( $s_1$ )

Range = 10  $\rightarrow \Sigma am$

|   |   |   |   |  |
|---|---|---|---|--|
| 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 |  |
|---|---|---|---|--|

int mini = INT\_MAX;  
for (int i=0 ; i<vec.size() ; i++)

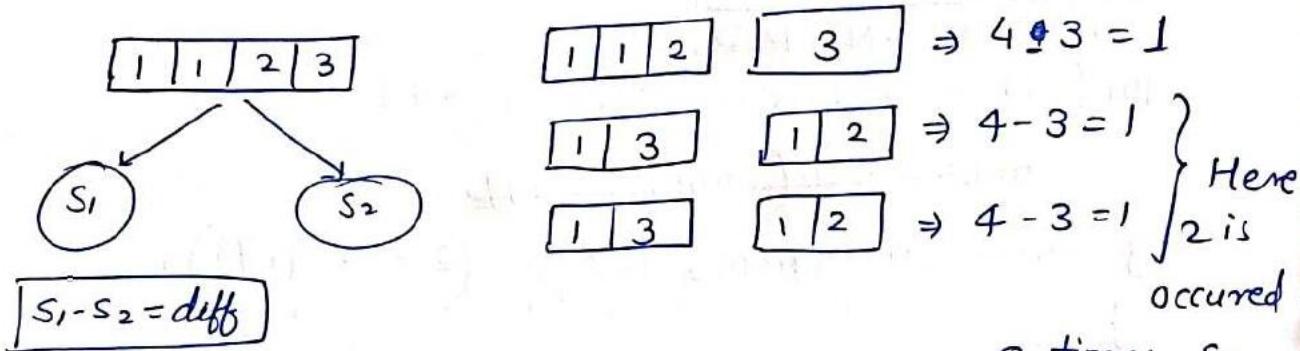
mini = min(mini, vec[i]);

{ mini = min(mini, Range - (2 \* vec[i]));  
}

return mini;

Count the no. of Subsets with a given difference

|          |                                                                             |   |   |   |   |
|----------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|---|---|---|
| arr[ ] = | <table border="1"><tr><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td></tr></table> | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 1        | 1                                                                           | 2 | 3 |   |   |
| diff =   | 1                                                                           |   |   |   |   |



let's called diff as 'diff'

$$\boxed{\sum(S_1) - \sum(S_2) = \text{diff}} \quad \text{Eq } ①$$

$$\sum(S_1) + \sum(S_2) = \sum(\text{arr}) \quad \text{Eq } ②$$

$$\boxed{2\sum(S_1) = \text{diff} + \sum(\text{arr})} \quad ③$$

$$\Rightarrow 2\sum(S_1) = \text{diff} + \sum(\text{arr})$$

$$\sum(S_1) = \frac{\text{diff} + \sum(\text{arr})}{2}$$

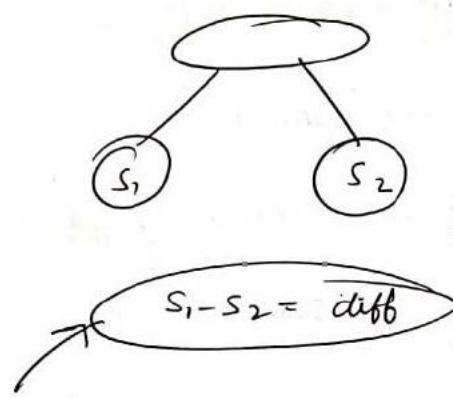
$$= \frac{1+7}{2}$$

$$= 4 \quad \text{so} \quad \sum(S_1) = 4$$

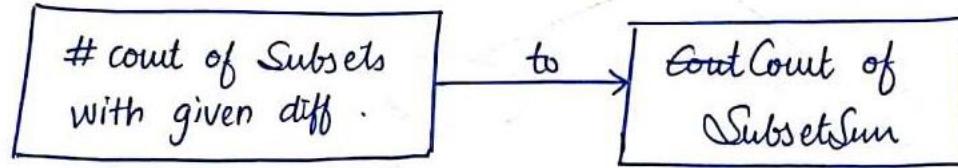
When sum of subset 1 is 4 then only we have ~~that~~  
the given diff.

i.e.  $S_1 - S_2 = \text{diff}$

count?



So we have reduced this ~~count~~



Code

```
int sum = diff + sum(arr)
 2
```

return count of SubsetSum(arr, sum)

```
int countofSubsetSum (int [] arr, int sum)
```

// Initialization

// Traversing

```
if (arr [i - 1] <= j)
```

```
 t [i] [j] = t [i - 1] [j] + t [i - 1] [j - arr [i - 1]] ;
```

else

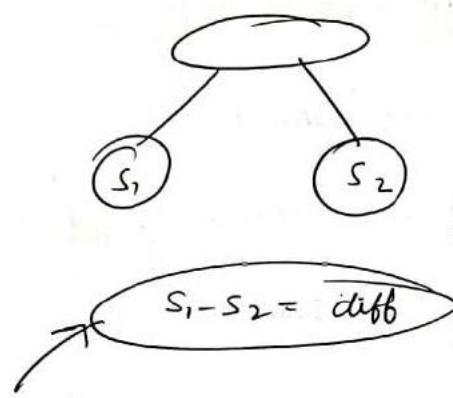
```
 t [i] [j] = t [i - 1] [j]
```

```
return t [n] [sum] ;
```

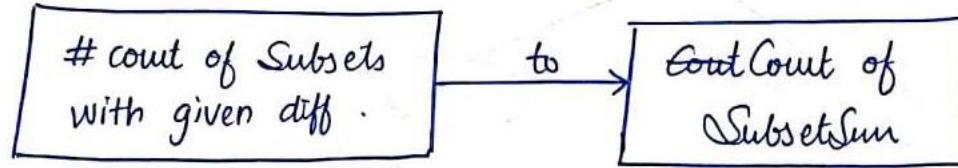
When sum of subset 1 is 4 then only we have ~~that~~  
the given diff.

i.e.  $S_1 - S_2 = \text{diff}$

count?



So we have reduced this ~~count~~



**Code**

```
int sum = diff + sum(arr)
 2

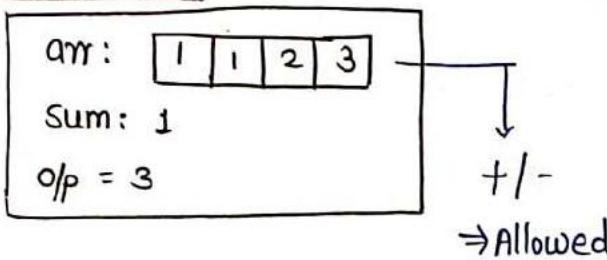
return countofSubsetSum(arr, sum)

int countofSubsetSum (int[] arr, int sum)
 //Initialization

 //Traversing
 if (arr[i] <= j)
 t[i][j] = t[i-1][j] + t[i-1][j - arr[i-1]];
 else
 t[i][j] = t[i-1][j]

return t[n][sum];
```

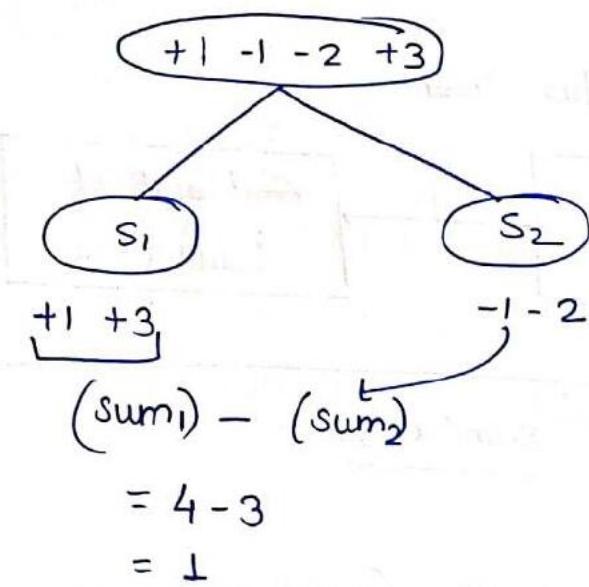
## Target Sum



like we can take any of the signs to any element

Ex:-

$$\begin{array}{c} \boxed{+1 \quad -1 \quad -2 \quad +3} \rightarrow \text{sum} = 1 \\ \boxed{+1 \quad +1 \quad +2 \quad -3} \rightarrow \text{sum} = 1 \\ \boxed{-1 \quad +1 \quad -2 \quad +3} \rightarrow \text{sum} = 1 \end{array} \quad \left. \begin{array}{c} \\ \\ \end{array} \right\} 3$$



So basically  $\Rightarrow$

$$\text{sum}_1 - \text{sum}_2 = \text{sum}$$

This is same as the count of subset sum diff.

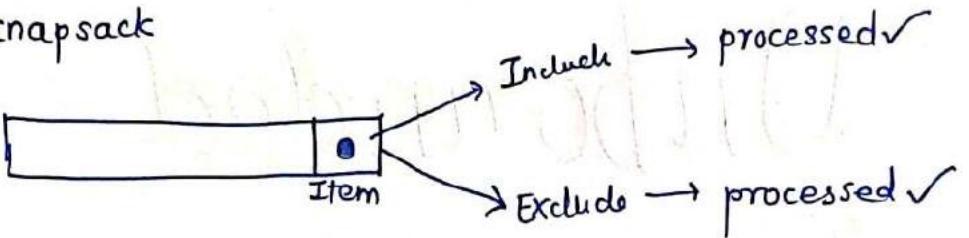
# Unbounded Knapsack

- Related problems :

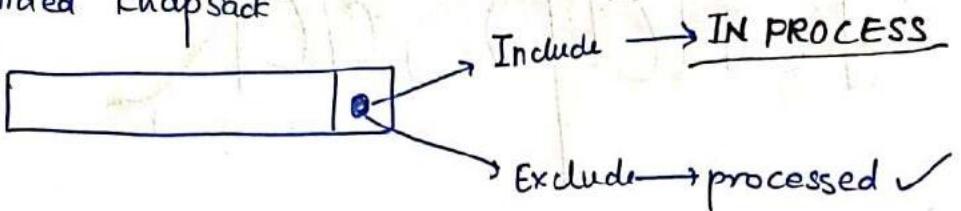
- (1) Rod cutting
- (2) Coin change - I
- (3) Coin change - II
- (4) Maximum Ribbon cut

- In unbounded Knapsack, multiple occurrences of item is allowed.
- In 0/1 knapsack, If we include / exclude the item, then it is considered as processed item. means, we can't consider in further iteration.
- In unbounded Knapsack, we can consider a single item, multiple items.
- Ex:-
  - let's suppose I like Ice-cream, then I can take Ice-cream multiple times
  - and
  - If I don't want burger, then I'll not consider it even if it has been offered to me multiple times

In 0/1 knapsack



In unbounded knapsack



Code Variation:

0/1 knapsack code  $\Rightarrow$

|   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| 0 |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| 0 |   |   |   |   |   |   |

if( $wt[i-1] \leq j$ )

$$t[i][j] = \max(\text{val}[i-1] + t[i-1][j - wt[i-1]], t[i-1][j])$$

else

$$t[i][j] = t[i-1][j]$$

In this, if we consider the element then we add the value of that element and we move forward i.e.,  $(n-1)$  but in unbounded knapsack, we can take the element multiple times so we don't have to  $(n-1)$ .

Variation

if( $wt[i-1] \leq j$ )

$$t[i][j] = \max(\text{val}[i-1] + t[i][j - wt[i-1]], t[i-1][j])$$

else

$$t[i][j] = \cancel{\max(t[i-1][j],)} t[i-1][j]$$

## • Rod Cutting Problem

You are given a rod of length 'N', you can cut it infinite no. of times. price array is given. such that you can; if you cut the rod with length 'i' then you can take the price of that piece from price[i].

Ex :-

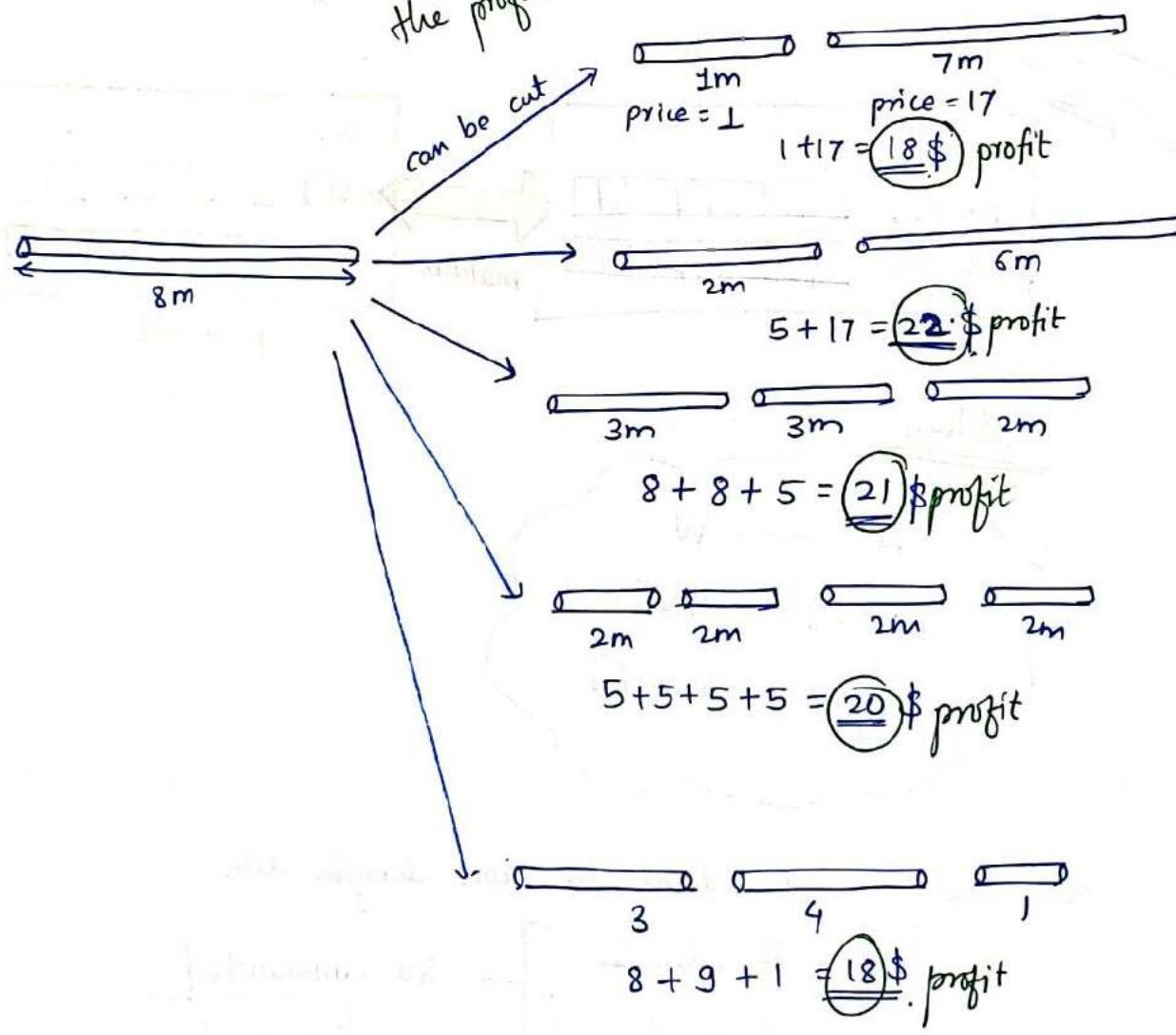
$$\text{length}[] = \begin{array}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|} \hline 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 & 7 & 8 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\text{price}[] = \begin{array}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|} \hline 1 & 5 & 8 & 9 & 10 & 17 & 17 & 20 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$N = 8$$

simulation :-

We have to maximize the profit.



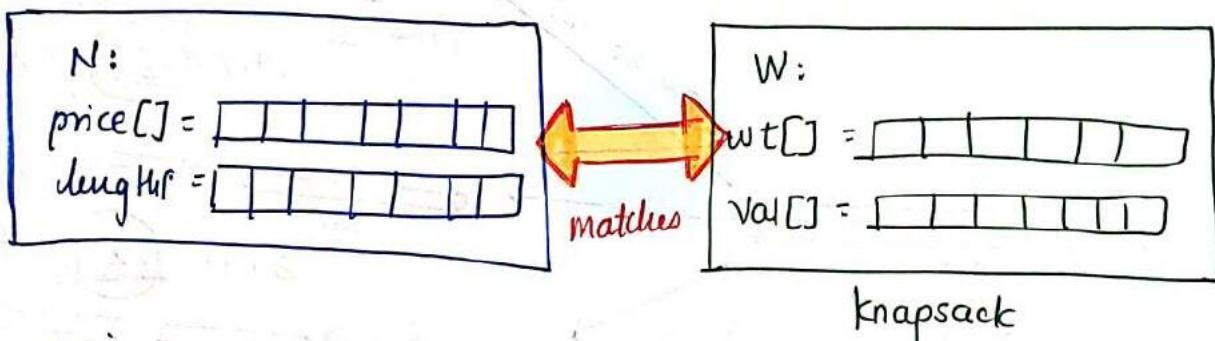
(like this)

Unbounded knapsack

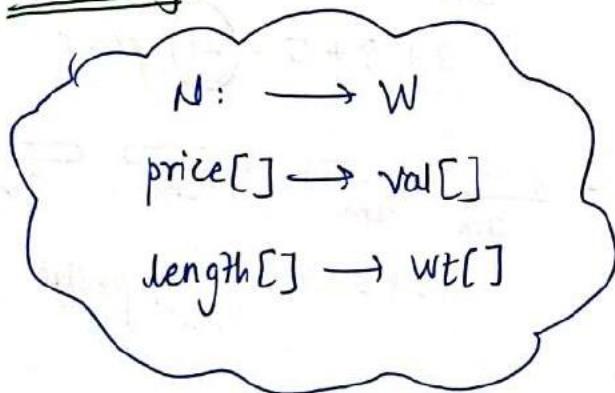
Statement: If we have rods of size  $w$ , different from bag or knapsack size  $w$ .  
We can cut rods of size  $w$  into smaller sizes. Knapsack size  $w$  is given.  
Length  $\rightarrow 1$  to  $N$        $[i]$  size  $w$  means size  $w$  don't have price  
 $N \rightarrow$  length of rod

Sometimes the length array is not given in the question then  
we have to make the length array by pushing 1 to  $N$   
elements in the length array.

Input  $\Rightarrow$



matching



Here, we can cut rod ~~the~~ in same lengths like

3, 3, 2  
1, 1, 6



So unbounded  
knapsack  
Variation

code

```
if(length[i-1] <= j) {
 dp[i][j] = max(price[i-1] + dp[i][j-length[i-1]],
 dp[i-1][j]);
}
else {
 dp[i][j] = dp[i-1][j];
}
```

## Coin Change - I

coin [] = 

|   |   |   |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|---|---|---|

  
Sum = 5

Infinite Supply of coins is there.

$$2+3=5$$

$$2+2+1=5$$

$$1+1+3=5$$

$$1+1+1+2=5$$

$$1+1+1+1+1=5$$

5 ways

Now we have to count the no. of ways in which we can obtain the given sum

→ knapsack pattern

But in knapsack, two arrays (wt & val) were given then whenever an array is given then consider it as wt array only

### MATCHING

coins [] → wt []

Sum → W

→ This is unbounded knapsack cause repetition is allowed.

## Subset Sum

→ This question is related to SubsetSum problem

|   |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 5 |
|---|---|---|---|

$$\text{sum} = 8$$

$\{1, 2, 5\}$

True ✓  
(or)  
False

### Subset sum

if ( $\text{arr}[i-1] \leq j$ )

$$t[i][j] = t[i-1][j] \text{ || } t[i-1][j - \text{arr}[i]];$$

else

$$t[i][j] = t[i-1][j];$$

## Count of Subset Sum

if ( $\text{arr}[i-1] \leq j$ )

$$t[i][j] = t[i-1][j] + t[i-1][j - \text{arr}[i-1]];$$

else

$$t[i][j] = t[i-1][j];$$

## Code

### Max no. of ways (coin change)

if ( $\text{coins}[i-1] \leq j$ ) {

$$t[i][j] = t[i-1][j] + t[i-1][j - \text{coins}[i-1]];$$

} else {

$$t[i][j] = t[i-1][j];$$

}

## Coin Change - II

find the minimum number of coins

$$\text{coins}[] = [1 \ 2 \ 3]$$

$$\text{sum} = 5$$

$$\# \text{coins} = 2 \leftarrow 2+3 = 5$$

$$\# \text{coins} = 5 \leftarrow 1+1+1+1+1 = 5$$

$$\# \text{coins} = 4 \leftarrow 1+1+1+2 = 5$$

$$\# \text{coins} = 3 \leftarrow 1+1+3 = 5$$

$$\# \text{coins} = 3 \leftarrow 2+2+1 = 5$$

}  $\Rightarrow$  Hence minimum 2 coins are required.

$$dp[\text{coins.size()} + 1][\text{sum} + 1]$$

$$dp[4][6]$$

|   | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | sum           |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---------------|
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (INT_MAX - 1) |
| 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |               |
| 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |               |
| 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |               |

Assign 0

coin[] : {}      Sum = 1

TWIST

is there

so we can't make  
this situation

means coins array is empty  
so we require infinite number  
of coins which sums up to  
a sum value

but we can't take infinity in that

So store INT\_MAX - 1

Why -1?

let's talk after this

|   | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | 1 |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| 1 | 1 |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| 2 |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| 3 |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |

arr = [1]

Sum = 3

→ no. of min wins

|   | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3       | 4 | 5 |
|---|---|---|---|---------|---|---|
| 0 | - |   |   | INT-MAX |   |   |
| 1 | 1 |   |   |         |   |   |
| 2 | 0 |   |   |         |   |   |
| 3 | 1 |   |   |         |   |   |

if arr = [3 | 5 | 2]

but length = 1

$\boxed{3}$   
sum = 3  
→ so 1 coin required

if arr =  $\boxed{3 \ 5 \ 2}$   
Sum = 4

size = 1

arr =  $\boxed{3}$

Sum = 4

min. no. of coins of denomination "3"  
such that we get sum = 4

(NOT POSSIBLE)

so  $(\text{INT-MAX} - 1)$

|   | 0       | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|---|---------|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | INT_MAX |   |   |   | L |   |
| 1 | 0       |   |   |   |   |   |
| 2 |         |   |   |   |   |   |
| 3 |         |   |   |   |   |   |

$\text{if } (j \cdot \text{arr}[i] = 0) \rightarrow \text{put } 1$

$\text{if } (j \cdot \text{arr}[i] \neq 0) \text{ put } \text{INT\_MAX} - 1$

~~for(int i=1 ; i<n+1 ; i++)~~

```
for(int j=1 ; j<sum+1 ; j++)
 if(j * arr[0] == 0)
 t[i][j] = j / arr[0]
 else
 t[i][j] = INT_MAX - 1
```

This is for row 1

means if  $n=1$

Now the real code  $i=2$  and  $j=1$

```
for(int i=2 ; i<n+1 ; i++){
 for(int j=1 ; j<sum+1 ; j++){
 if(coins[i-1] <= j){
 t[i][j] = min(t[i][j - coins[i-1]], t[i-1][j])
 }
 else {
 t[i][j] = t[i-1][j];
 }
 }
}
```

If coin is taken then we have to add & here

→ New code

```

for(int i=2 ; i<n+1 ; i++) {
 for(int j=1 ; j<sum+1 ; j++) {
 if(coins[i-1] <= j)
 dp[i][j] = min(dp[i][j - coins[i-1]] + 1,
 dp[i-1][j])
 else
 dp[i][j] = dp[i-1][j]
 }
}

```

For this only, we have taken  
INT\_MAX - 1

Why INT\_MAX - 1?

cause 1 is get added thus

$$INT\_MAX - 1 + 1 = INT\_MAX$$

SAFED

But what if we take only INT\_MAX instead  
of INT\_MAX - 1

If INT\_MAX

and If we add +1

$$INT\_MAX + 1$$

and this value ~~is~~ can't be  
able to store in integer  
so that's why we have  
to take INT\_MAX - 1.

# Longest Common Subsequence

## • patterns •

- ① Longest Common Substring
- ② Print longest Common Subsequence
- ③ Shortest Common supersequence
- ④ Print shortest common supersequence
- ⑤ minimum number of deletions and insertions  $a \rightarrow b$
- ⑥ Longest repeating subsequence
- ⑦ Length of longest subsequence of 'a' which is a substring in 'b'.
- ⑧ Subsequence Pattern Matching
- ⑨ Count how many times  $(a)$  appear as subsequence in  $(b)$ .
- ⑩ Longest palindromic Subsequence .
- ⑪ Longest palindromic Substring
- ⑫ Count of palindromic substring
- ⑬ Minimum no. of deletions in a string to make it a palindrome.
- ⑭ Minimum no. of Insertions in a string to make it a palindrome.

## • Longest Common Subsequence

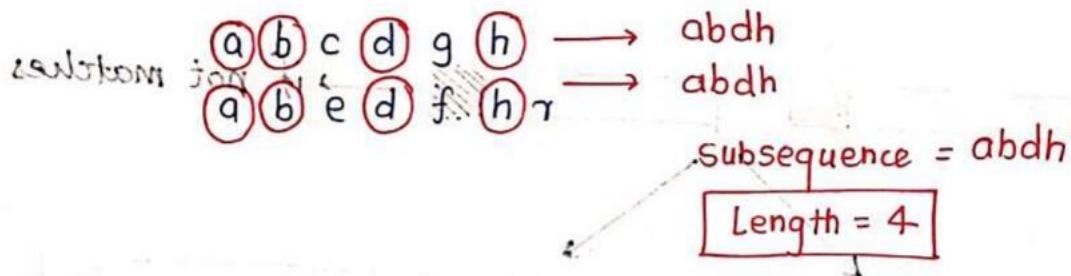
merging solution

### Recursive :-

Two strings will be given.

string  $x = "abcdgh"$  size( $n$ ) = 6

string  $y = "abedfhr"$  size( $m$ ) = 7



### Recursive Solution

- ① Base Condition
- ② Choice Diagram

### # Base Condition :-

if the length of both string is zero

```
if($n == 0 \text{ || } m == 0$)
 return 0;
```

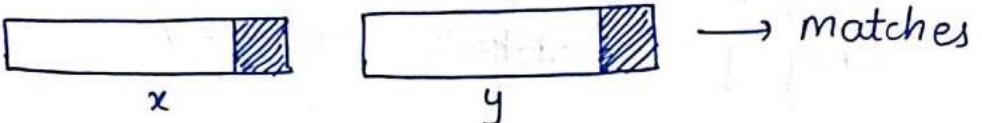
problems with boundary  
trapping  
(if + base)

alt logic used with boundary  
condition avoidance

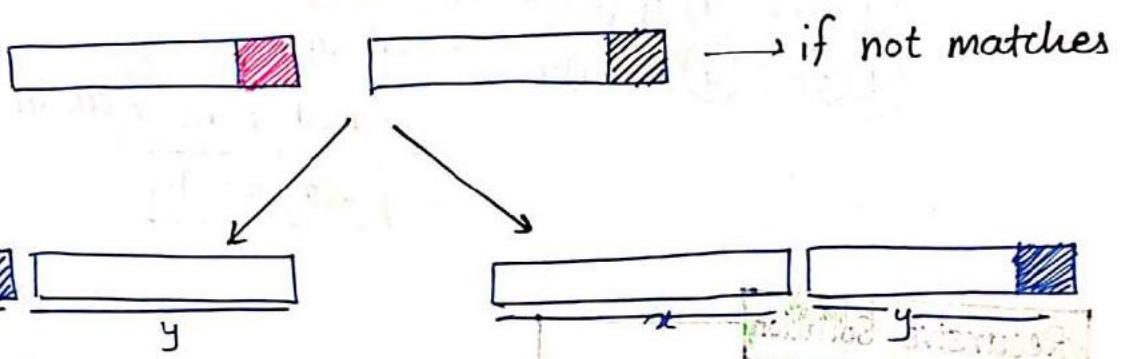
|       |          |
|-------|----------|
| 1 - n | ith pass |
| 1 - m | val      |

## Choice Diagram

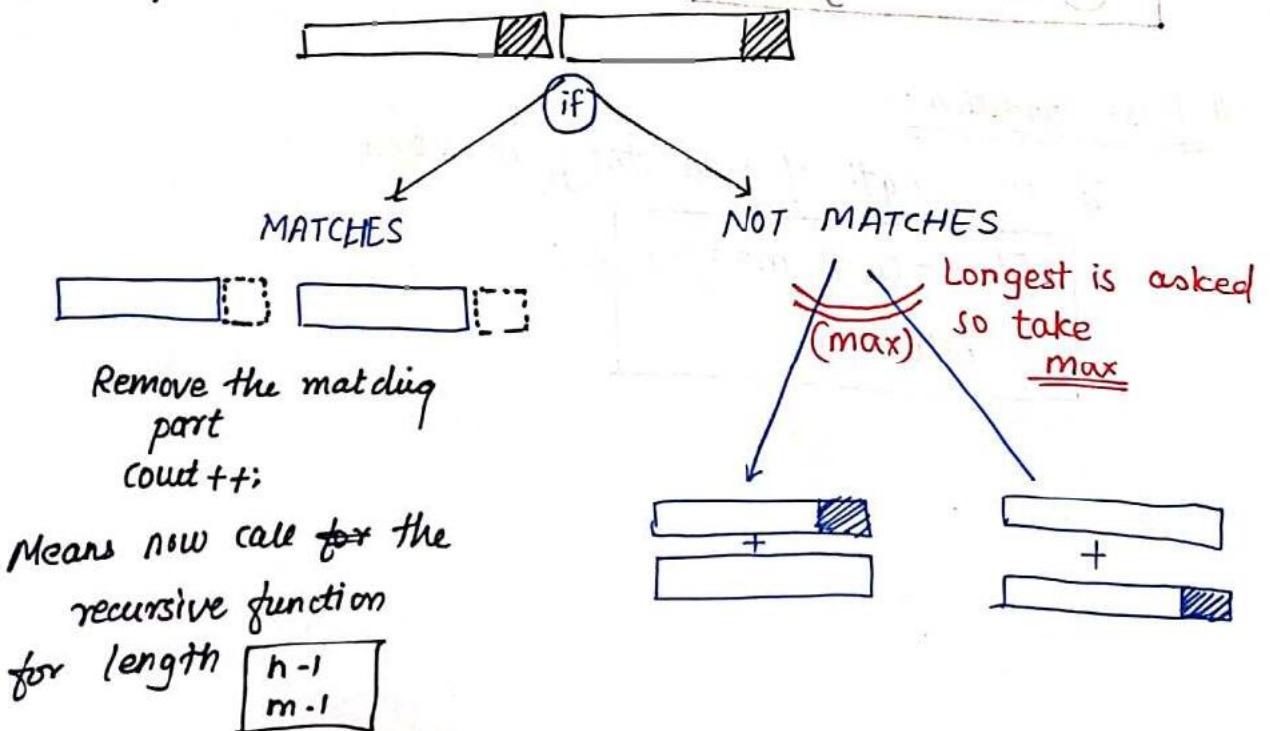
$\text{if}(x[n-1] == y[m-1]) \rightarrow \text{if the last character matches}$



else



## choice Diagram:



### Code

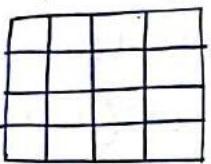
```
int LCS(string x, string y, int n, int m){
 if(n==0 || m==0) return 0;
 if(x[n-1] == y[m-1]) {
 return 1 + LCS(x,y,n-1,m-1);
 }
 else {
 return max(LCS(x,y,n-1,m),
 LCS(x,y,n,m-1));
 }
}
```

## LCS Memoization :-

Why do we need this?

To store the result of subproblems Hence memoization is used.

Recursive call +

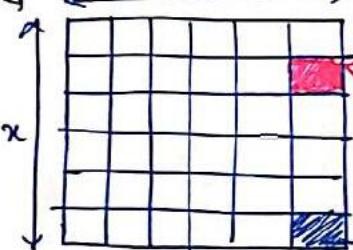


This table will be formed only by using the variables of the problem that are changing

→ In ~~LCS~~ LCS, lengths of strings are changing

$m, n \rightarrow$  ARE CHANGING

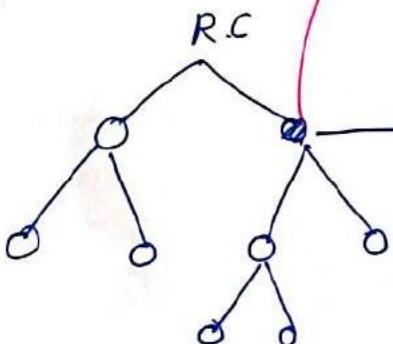
~~dp[m][n]~~ ←  $y \rightarrow dp[n+i][m+i]$  → Initialize with  $\underline{\underline{e-1}}$



$dp[n][m]$

Answer!

Ex:-



Here, we will check whether this function is already called or not  
if it has called  
HOW TO CHECK?

check whether the value is present in the table or not.

## Code

```
// globally declaration of the table
static int dp[100][100];

int LCS(string x, string y, int n, int m){
 if (dp[m][m] != -1) {
 return dp[n][m];
 }
 if (x[n-1] == y[m-1]) {
 dp[n][m] = 1 + LCS(x, y, n-1, m-1);
 }
 else {
 dp[n][m] = max(LCS(x, y, n, m-1),
 LCS(x, y, n-1, m));
 }
 return dp[n][m];
```

## Bottom-Up

base condition  
In recursion

Initialization in  
bottom-up

$\text{if}(m == 0 \text{ || } n == 0) \rightarrow \text{zero Initialization}$

~~dp[5][7]~~

|   |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 |   |   |   |
| 0 |   |   |   |
| 0 |   |   |   |

$x: a b c f \rightarrow m=4$

$y: a b c d a f \rightarrow n=6$

$\text{dp}[5][7] \rightarrow \text{dp}[m+1][n+1]$

$\rightarrow n(y.\text{length})$

↓

|   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| 0 |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| 0 |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| 0 |   |   |   |   |   |   |

$m(x.\text{length})$

$n(y.\text{length})$

This is the answer

// Initialization

$\text{dp}[m+1][n+1];$

```
for(int i=0 ; i<=m+1 ; i++)
 for(int j=0 ; j<n+1 ; j++)
 if(i==0 || j==0)
 dp[i][j] = 0;
```

```
for(int i=1 ; i<m+1 ; i++) { [i][j] = max of [i-1][j-1] and [i-1][j]]
 for(int j=1 ; j<n+1 ; j++) {
 if (x[i-1] == y[j-1]) {
 dp[i][j] = 1 + dp[i-1][j-1]
 }
 else {
 dp[i][j] = max(dp[i][j-1], dp[i-1][j]);
 }
 }
}
return dp[m][n];
```

## Longest Common Substring

Two strings are given:-

$S_1 = "abcde"$

$S_2 = "abfce"$

In subsequence, ~~not~~ subsequence can be found by skipping some characters between the string.

Ex

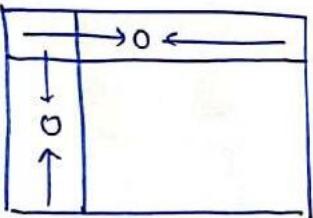
$S_1 = \underline{\underline{abcde}}$  → abce → abce  
 $S_2 = \underline{\underline{abfce}}$  → abce → abce.  
↓  
skipped

But in substring, the answer should be continuous.

$S_1 = \boxed{ab} \boxed{cde}$  → e  
 $S_2 = \boxed{ab} f \boxed{ce}$  → ab ] These are the substrings

Longest Common Substring = ab

// Initialization



```
for(int i=0 ; i<m+1 ; i++)
 for(int j=0 ; j<n+1 ; j++)
 if(i==0 || j==0)
 dp[i][j]=0
```

// main code

```
for(int i=1 ; i<m+1 ; i++) {
 for(int j=1 ; j<n+1 ; j++) {
 if (S1[i-1] == S2[j-1]) {
 dp[i][j] = dp[i-1][j-1] + 1;
 } else {
 dp[i][j] = 0;
 }
 }
}
```

## • Print Longest Common Subsequence

string  $S_1 = "acbcf"$   
 string  $S_2 = "abcdaf"$

Longest Common Subsequence = "abcf"

Task is to print the LCS of two strings.

How exactly LCS works?

$$S_1 = "acbcf" \rightarrow m = 5$$

$$S_2 = "abcdaf" \rightarrow n = 6$$

|  |  | dp[m+1][n+1] |   |   |   |   |   |                             |
|--|--|--------------|---|---|---|---|---|-----------------------------|
|  |  | a            | b | c | d | a | f | n (size of S <sub>2</sub> ) |
|  |  | 0            | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6                           |
|  |  | 0            | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |                             |
|  |  | 0            | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |                             |
|  |  | 0            | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 |                             |
|  |  | 0            | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |                             |
|  |  | 0            | 1 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 |                             |
|  |  | 0            | 1 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4                           |

$m$  (size of  $S_1$ )      At  $i=0, j=0 \rightarrow S_1[i] = S_2[j] \Rightarrow a == a$   
 so  $dp[i][j] = dp[i-1][j-1] + 1$

At  $i=0, j=1 \rightarrow S_1[i] \neq S_2[j]$

so  $dp[i][j] = \max(dp[i-1][j], dp[i][j-1])$

Subsequence common sequence

|             | $\emptyset$ | a | b     | c     | d | a | f |
|-------------|-------------|---|-------|-------|---|---|---|
| $\emptyset$ | 0           | 0 | 0     | 0     | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| a           | 0           | 1 | 1     | 1     | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| c           | 0           | 1 | 1, b' | 2     | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| b           | 0           | 1 | 2     | 2     | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| c           | 0           | 1 | 2     | 3     | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| f           | 0           | 1 | 2     | 3, c' | 3 | 3 | 4 |

Not matched

matched

Here f and f are same so we will go diagonally

Now a & c are not equal  
so find  $\max(3, 2)$   
and move to that cell, 3 is max  
so move left

This process we have to follow

"fcba"

Reversed

"abcf"

This is our answer

Summary

if Equal  $(i, j) \rightarrow$

$i -$   
 $j -$

if Not Equal  $(i, j) \rightarrow$

$\max(i-1, j)$   
 $i, j-1$

## Steps!

- ① prepare a table for LCS
- ② Now we have to start from the last cell

so int i=m, j=n;

```
while (i>0 && j>0){
 if (s1[i-1] == s2[j-1]) {
 ans += s1[i-1];
 i--; j--;
 }
 else {
 if (dp[i][j-1] > dp[i-1][j]) {
 j--;
 }
 else
 i--;
 }
}
reverse(ans.begin(), ans.end());
return ans;
```

## Shortest Common Supersequence

String a: "geek"

String b: "eke"

merge

merge them in such a way that

geelce → both a & b strings are present  
This is the shortest length

Ex:2 :-

a: "AGGTAB"

b: "GXTXAYB"

(

AGGTAB GXTXAYB

AGGTABGXTXAYB → Supersequence

Find the shortest Supersequence(length)

#

a: "AGGTAB"

b: "GXTXAYB"

AGGTAB is present  
GXTXAYB → present

GXTXAYB → present

This is the shortest supersequence

length = 9

a: AGGTAB

b: GXTXAYB

3G are there

[G]  
G

only 1 has taken

G A T B  
G A T B ] Write once

AGGX TXAYB

GTAB

Longest Common Subsequence



What would be the worst case of making supersequence :-

a: AGGTAB

b: GXTXAYB

$\xleftarrow{m}$  AGGTAB +  $\xrightarrow{n}$  GXTXAYB  
LCS = "GTAB"      ↓      LCS = "GTAB"

AGGTABGXTXAYB

worst case

One LCS can be removed

IDEA

Length of ~~shorter~~  
Supersequence

$$= m+n$$

$$= m+n - \text{length of LCS}$$

Shortest length of  
Supersequence.

```

int LCS(string a, string b, int m, int n) {
 int dp[m+1][n+1];
 for(int i=0; i<m+1; i++) {
 for(int j=0; j<n+1; j++) {
 if(i==0) dp[i][j] = 0;
 if(j==0) dp[i][j] = 0;
 }
 }

 for(int i=1; i<m+1; i++) {
 for(int j=1; j<n+1; j++) {
 if(a[i-1] == b[j-1]) {
 dp[i][j] = 1 + dp[i-1][j-1];
 } else {
 dp[i][j] = max(dp[i][j-1], dp[i-1][j]);
 }
 }
 }

 return dp[m][n];
}

int main() {
 string a, b;
 cin >> a >> b;
 cout << a.length() + b.length() - LCS(a, b, a.length(), b.length());
}

```

- Minimum no. of deletion & insertion required to convert string  $a$  to  $b$

Input:-

|              |
|--------------|
| $a$ : "heap" |
| $b$ : "pea"  |

Output:

|              |
|--------------|
| Insertion: 1 |
| Deletion: 2  |

$a \xrightarrow{\text{convert}} b$   
heap                    pea

Q How to think if we should apply LCS or not?

Two strings are given if optimal answer is required then it is a variation of LCS problem.

→ This is an variation of LCS problem

~~p~~  
~~ea~~ → pea  
pea  
(Insertion) (1)  
Remove h & p  
(deletion) (2)

“ea” remain untouched

WHAT IS “ea”?

$a \xrightarrow{\text{conversion}} b$   
via LCS

Longest Common Subsequence

We will do not jump directly on conversion

~~heap~~ → pea  
2 deletion from 'a' to convert to LCS  
1 insertion in 'ea' to convert to 'b'

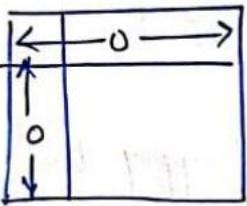
points towards ot beriyanai mitreani & mitsak fo on munimil  
d at p

Code :-

```
LCS (string a, string b, int m, int n) {
```

```
 dp[m+1][n+1];
```

```
// Initialization
```



```
// Main code
```

```
 for (int i = 1 ; i < m + 1 ; i ++) {
```

```
 for (int j = 1 ; j < n + 1 ; j ++) {
```

```
 if (a[i - 1] == b[j - 1]) { dp[i][j] = 1 + dp[i - 1][j - 1] }
 else {
```

```
 dp[i][j] = max (dp[i - 1][j], dp[i][j - 1]);
```

```
 }
```

```
 }
```

```
}
```

```
main () {
```

```
 // Input a, & b strings
```

```
 cout << "Deletions" << a.length() - LCS(a, b, m, n);
```

```
 cout << "Insertions" << b.length() - LCS(a, b, m, n) << endl;
```

```
 }
```

## Longest Palindromic Subsequence

One string is given, you have to return the longest palindromic subsequence.

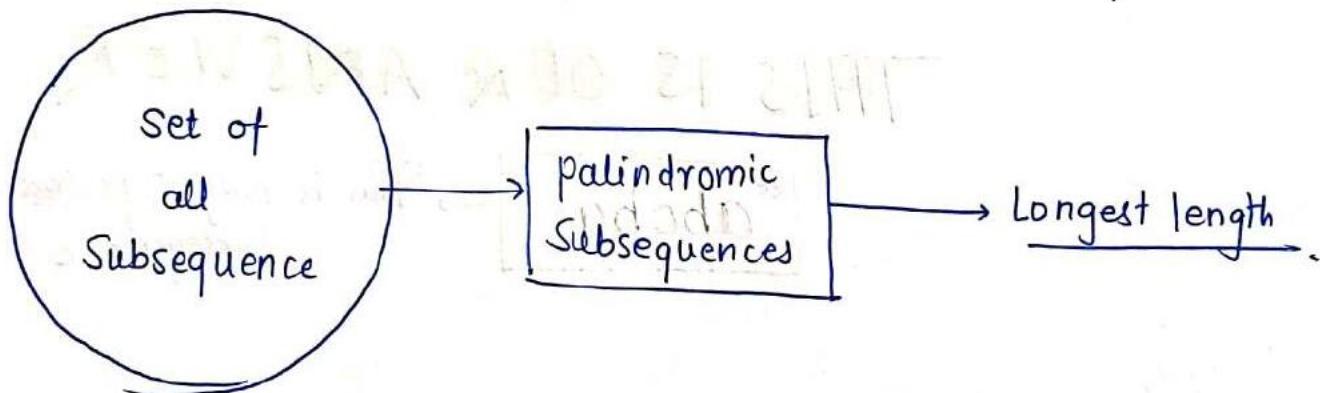
S: "agbcba"

O/P = 5

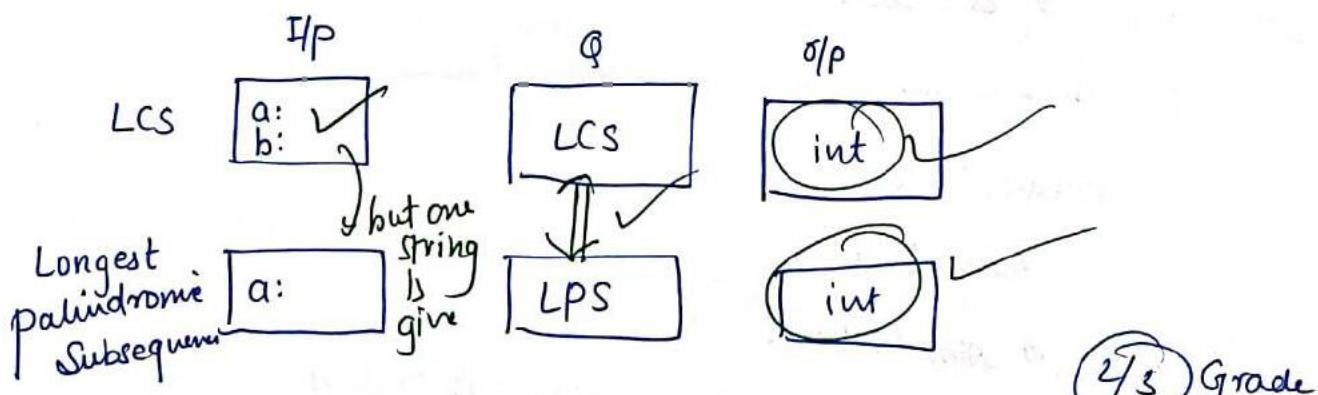
In this, "abcba"

This is Longest palindromic subsequence.

- find all subsequences of string "S"
- then find out, How many subsequences are palindrome
- return the max. length of all palindromic subsequence.

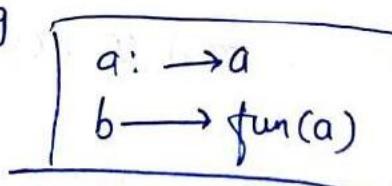


### Matching Algorithm :-



we can think of like this another string "b" is a function of a string

So LCS can apply



longest palindromic subsequence

String a = "abc agbc ba"

→ lets reverse this and store it in b

a = "a g b c b a"

b = "a b c b g a"

"abcba" → This is LCS

AND GUESS WHAT???

THIS IS OUR ANSWER

"abcba"

→ This is longest palindromic Subsequence

Code

LCS (a, b, m, n) {

// LCS code

}

main() {

// Input "a":

str1 = a;

reverse(str1.begin(), str1.end());

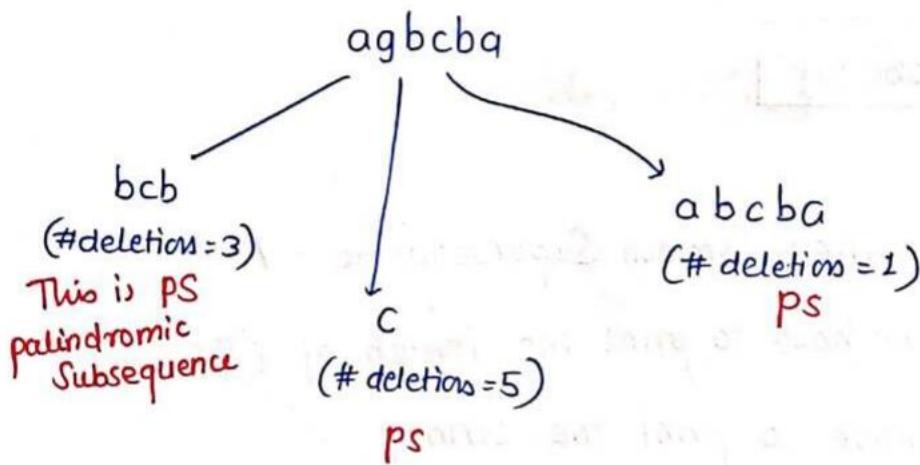
b = str1;

cout << LCS(a, b, m, n) << endl;

}

- Minimum no. of deletions required to make a string palindrome

I/P:  $S = "agbcba"$   
O/P = 1



Think ?

As we are deleting the maximum characters, we are getting shortest palindromic subsequence,  
Hence,

$$\text{Length of palindromic Subsequence} \propto \frac{1}{\text{number of deletions}}$$

Simply

length of

→ Find the ↑ longest palindromic Subsequence.

→ return (length of String) - (length of longest palindromic Subsequence)

prints a system of binary search trees for an array of integers in increasing order.

## print Shortest Common SuperSequence

IP : a: "acbcf"  
b: "abcdaf"

O/P : "acbcdaf"

→ length of Shortest Common SuperSequence = 7

previously we have to print the length of (SCS)

Now we have to print the string.

|   |  | a | b | c | d | a | f |
|---|--|---|---|---|---|---|---|
|   |  | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| a |  | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| b |  | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| c |  | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| d |  | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 4 |
| f |  | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 4 |

Match ✓

Here a & c are f ✓  
not equal then

move to  $\max(dp[i-1][j], dp[i][j-1])$

but add the character of lower cell

Here, After taking 'f' it will move to left

but before moving add the character  $s_2[j-1]$  to ans and  
then let's code this portion  $\Rightarrow$

```

string ans = "";
int i = a.length();
int j = b.length();
while(i > 0 && j > 0) {
 if(a[i-1] == b[j-1]) {
 ans.push_back(a[i-1]);
 i--;
 j--;
 }
 else {
 if(dp[i][j-1] > dp[i-1][j]) {
 ans.push_back(b[j-1]);
 j--;
 }
 else if(dp[i][j-1] < dp[i-1][j]) {
 ans.push_back(a[i-1]);
 i--;
 }
 }
}

```

int i = a.length();  
int j = b.length();

In LCS we are talking about, we can stop our iteration  
 IF I would have stopped here then add j' string.  
 It was not mandatory that it should reach the cell (0,0) in printing of LCS

Here also we are stopping our operation

If we stop here, means( $j=0$ )  
 then we have to add the remaining  $i$ 's string

Let's take an example

a: "ac"

b: " "

Then LCS = " "

but in SCS = "ac"

cause in SCS we take aggregation

so

```

while (i > 0) {
 ans.push_back (a[i-1]);
}
while (j > 0) {
 ans.push_back (b[j-1]);
}

```

## Important

### Final Code

- ① prepare a table for LCS
- ② Now we have to start from last cell

so  $i = a.length() , j = b.length()$

```

③ string ans = "";
while (i > 0 && j > 0) {
 if (a[i-1] == b[j-1]) {
 ans.push_back(a[i-1]);
 i--;
 j--;
 }
 else {
 //move left
 if (dp[i][j-1] > dp[i-1][j]) {
 ans.push_back(b[j-1]);
 j--;
 }
 else if (dp[i][j-1] < dp[i-1][j]) {
 ans.push_back(a[i-1]);
 i--;
 }
 }
}

```

```
while (i > 0) {
 ans.push_back(a[i - 1]);
 i--;
}

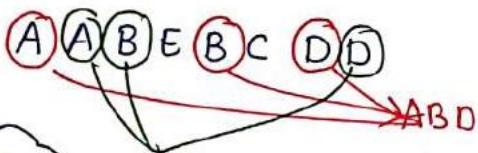
while (j > 0) {
 ans.push_back(b[j - 1]);
 j--;
}
```

## Longest Repeating Subsequence

String  $S = "AABEBCDD"$

Subsequence → order (should be maintained)  
discontinuous (✓)

Let's take a subsequence = "ABD"



"You can't reuse the characters once it's taken"

"ABD" occurs = 2 times

"Ac" → 2 times

Answer is "ABD"

means the length is 3.

Output the length of longest Repeating Subsequence

Given string is

copy  $S_1: "AABEBCDD"$ :

$S_2: "AABEBCDD"$ ,

→ find LCS

AABEBCDD

This will never come in longest Repeating Subsequence

Why?

AABBDD  
ABD ✓

ABD → Our Answer

Index  
E → 3 (in both string)

C → 5 (in both strings)

If (letters come at the same index then we never consider them)

Then why AA is taken?

?

|   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A | A | B | E | B | C | D | D |
| A | A | B | E | B | C | D | D |

WH?

$s_1 \Rightarrow A \rightarrow \begin{matrix} \text{index} \\ 0, 1 \end{matrix}$

$s_2 \Rightarrow A \rightarrow \begin{matrix} \text{index} \\ 0, 1 \end{matrix}$

> Take the cross

Now we can take, Right ??

YES

so

Now code it ⇒

LCS

if ( $a[i-1] == b[j-1]$  &  $i \neq j$ ) {

$dp[i][j] = 1 + dp[i-1][j-1];$

}

else {

$dp[i][j] = \max(dp[i][j-1], dp[i-1][j]);$

}

cause we don't want  
index same

## Sequence Pattern Matching

Input  $\Rightarrow$

$$\begin{array}{l} a = "AXY" \\ b = "ADXCPY" \end{array}$$

Output

T/F

Subsequence

order preserved ✓

is "a" is a subsequence of  
string "b".

(A) D X C P Y  $\rightarrow$  AXY  $\rightarrow$  True

So simply we can find the length of LCS in string a & b  
if length of LCS == length of A  $\rightarrow$  return true  
else return  $\rightarrow$  false.

But how length will decide?

There is a possibility of getting the Lcs different.

a: AXY (3)

b: ADXCPY (6)

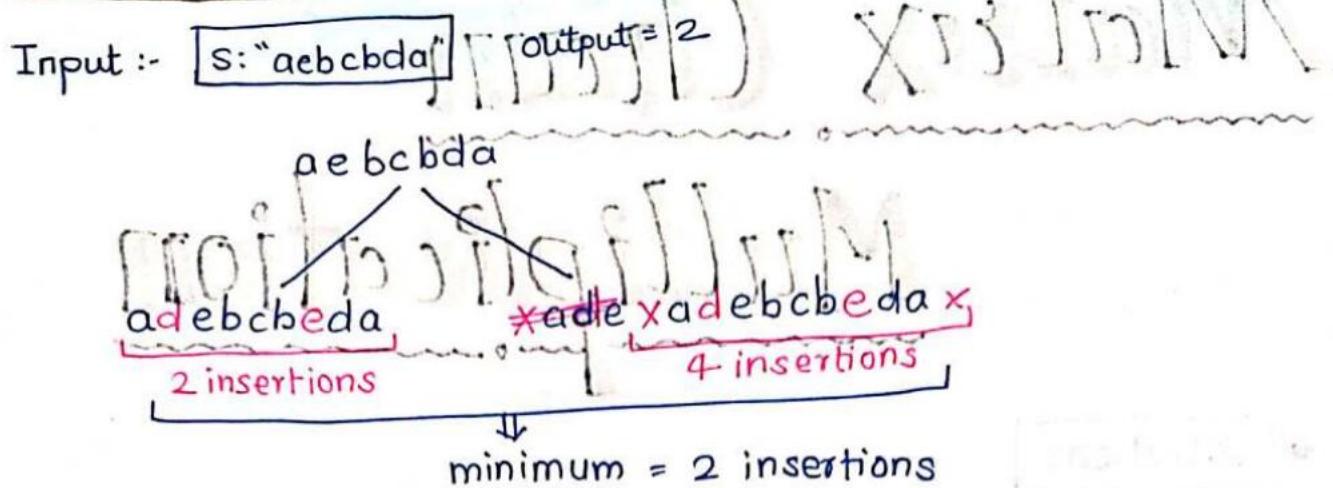
Then LCS ( $0 \rightarrow \min(3, 6)$ )  $\rightarrow$  length range

$[0 - 3]$   $\Rightarrow$  Hence length will be sufficient

Code

```
for(int i=1 ; i<m+1 ; i++) {
 for(int j=1 ; j<n+1 ; j++) {
 if (a[i-1] == b[j-1]) {
 dp[i][j] = 1 + dp[i-1][j-1];
 }
 else {
 dp[i][j] = max(dp[i-1][j], dp[i][j-1]);
 }
 }
}
int LCS = dp[m][n];
if (LCS == m) \rightarrow return true;
else \rightarrow return false;
```

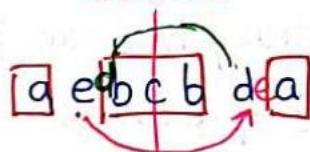
- Minimum no. of deletions Insertion in a string to make it palindrom



$s = "aebcbda"$

↓  
chang to LPS  
Longest palindromic Subsequence

↓  
 $abcba \rightarrow e \neq d$  are removed



LPS में transform करने के लिए  
one 'e' can added  
one 'd' can added

So eventually,

# deletions = # insertions

wow!!

→ same code as the min. no. of deletions

brillig ti edom ot parta o ni mottvead enoffelab fo .on muniniM e

# Matrix Chain

# Multiplication

## • Variations

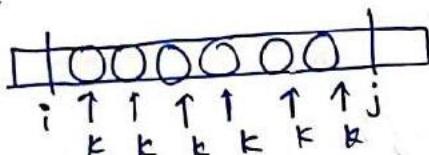
- ① Matrix Chain Multiplication (MCM) recursive
- ② MCM memoization
- ③ MCM bottom-up
- ④ Printing MCM
- ⑤ Evaluate expression to true / Boolean parenthesization
- ⑥ Minimum/maximum value of expression
- ⑦ Palindromic Partitioning
- ⑧ Scramble String
- ⑨ Egg Dropping problem

## Matrix Chain Multiplication

### MCM format

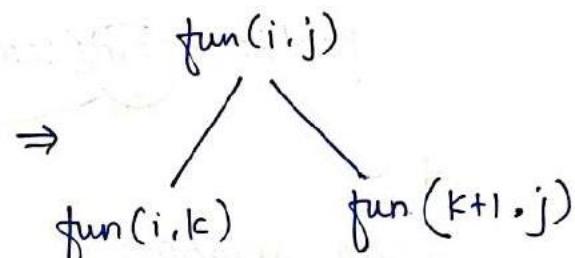
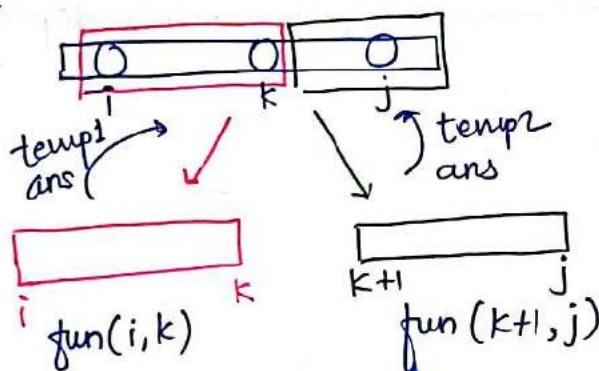
- ① string or array will be given.
- ② You will get the feeling of breaking the array/string while solving the problem.

Ex:-



$k$  will move  $i$  to  $j$

Ex:-



- ③ जो भी temp ans मिलेगा उस पर एक function लगिएगा फिर we will get our answer.

## # format :-

[ mitoilegum nion's xitom ]

```
int solve(int arr[], int i, int j){
 if(i >= j) → This may be different for other questions
 return 0;

 for(int k=i ; k < j ; k++) {
 //Calculate temporary answer
 tempAns = solve(arr, i, k)
 + → This also depend on question
 solve(arr, k+1, j);

 finalAns = fun(tempAns);
 } → This function depends on question
 return finalAns;
}
```

## MCM

### problem statement

Array is given

$$\text{arr[]} = \{40, 20, 30, 10, 30\}$$

matrices are given

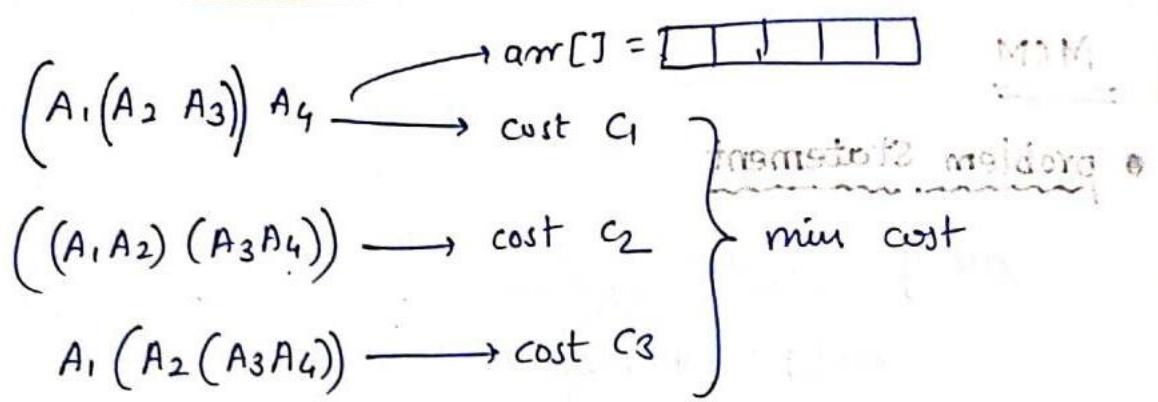
$A_1$        $A_2$        $A_3$        $A_4$   
 ↓            ↓            ↓            ↓  
 dimension  $(2 \times 5)$      $(20 \times 20)$      $(30 \times 10)$     ... (Any dimension can be there)

we have to multiply the matrices such that number of multiplications should be minimum.

$$\begin{bmatrix} & & \end{bmatrix}_{2 \times 3} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} & & \end{bmatrix}_{3 \times 6} \Rightarrow a \times b \quad b \times d \\
 \Rightarrow a \times d \quad (\text{order})$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} & \end{bmatrix}_{2 \times 6}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Min. cost} &= \frac{2 \times 3}{2} * \frac{3 \times 6}{3} \\
 &= 6 * 6 \\
 &= 36
 \end{aligned}$$



Ex:-

$$\text{mat. } A = 10 \times 30$$

$$\text{mat. } B = 30 \times 5$$

$$\text{mat. } C = 5 \times 60$$

$$\underline{(A \cdot B)C} =$$

$$AB = 10 \times 30 = 30 \times 5$$

$$= 10 \times 30 \times 5$$

$$AB = 150 \times 10 = 1500$$

$$(AB)C = 10 \times 5 \times 60$$

$$= 1500 + 10 \times 5 \times 60$$

$$= 1500 + 3000$$

$$\underline{\underline{(AB)C} = 4500}$$

$$\underline{\underline{A(BC)}}$$

$$BC = \frac{30 \times 5}{30 \times 5 \times 60} \times 60 = \frac{300 \times 30}{300 \times 30} = 9000$$

$$A(BC) = \frac{10 \times 30}{10 \times 30 \times 60} \times 60 = 10 \times 60 + 9000$$

$$= 18000 + 9000$$

$$\underline{\underline{A(BC) = 27000}}$$

minimum cost return करना यहीं

$$\text{arr}[] = \{ \underset{0}{40}, \underset{1}{20}, \underset{2}{30}, \underset{3}{10}, \underset{4}{30} \} \quad n=5$$

then  $(n-1)$  matrices will be given

$$A_1 \rightarrow 40 \times 20$$

$$A_2 \rightarrow 20 \times 30$$

$$A_3 \rightarrow 30 \times 10$$

$$A_4 \rightarrow 10 \times 30$$

$$\Rightarrow A_i \rightarrow \text{arr}[i-1] * \text{arr}[i]$$

How to identify? whether this problem is based on the format given by aditya verma!

Cause here we have to put brackets

$$\begin{array}{c} (A_1(A_2 A_3)) A_4 \\ (A_1 A_2)(A_3 A_4) \\ A_1(A_2(A_3 A_4)) \end{array} \quad \left. \right\} \text{so we are putting the brackets}$$

$$A_1(A_2 A_3 A_4) \quad \begin{matrix} \nearrow \text{temp} \\ \searrow \text{minCost} \end{matrix} \quad \begin{matrix} \uparrow k \\ \downarrow j \end{matrix} \quad \begin{matrix} \nearrow \text{tempAns} \\ \searrow \text{numCost} \end{matrix}$$

→ Select minimum cost

i

j

|         |                                                                                            |    |    |    |    |    |
|---------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|----|----|----|----|
| arr[] = | <table border="1"><tr><td>40</td><td>20</td><td>30</td><td>10</td><td>30</td></tr></table> | 40 | 20 | 30 | 10 | 30 |
| 40      | 20                                                                                         | 30 | 10 | 30 |    |    |
|         | <del>i</del><br>i                    j                                                     |    |    |    |    |    |

### Matrix

$$A_i = arr[i-1] * arr[i]$$

$$= arr[0-1] * arr[0]$$

$$= arr[-1] * arr[0] \rightarrow (-1) \text{ index}$$

is not valid

Hence we can't take "i" at position 0  
so we have to take i from  $i=1$

And Now check 'j'

$$A_j \rightarrow arr[j-1] * arr[j]$$

$$\rightarrow arr[4-1] * arr[4]$$

$$\rightarrow arr[3] * arr[4] \quad \checkmark \text{ This is correct.}$$

So

$$i=1, j=arr.size() - 1$$

```
int solve(int arr[], int i, int j) {
```

// Base Condition

```
if(i >= j) {
```

```
 return 0;
```

```
}
```

→ if  $i = j$

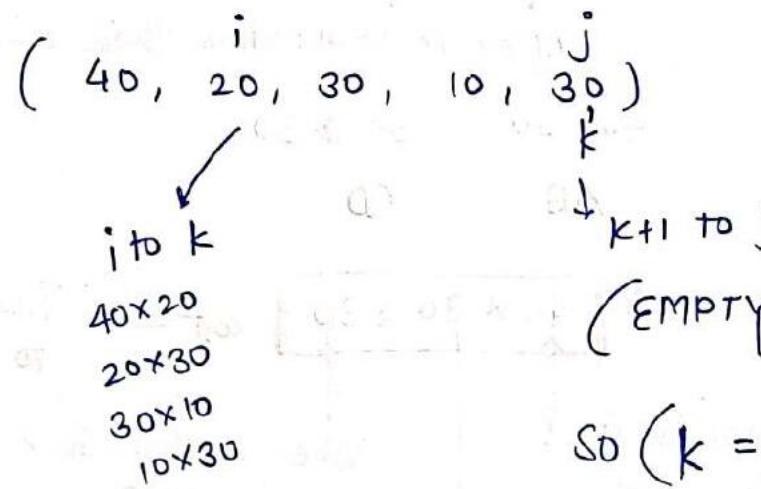
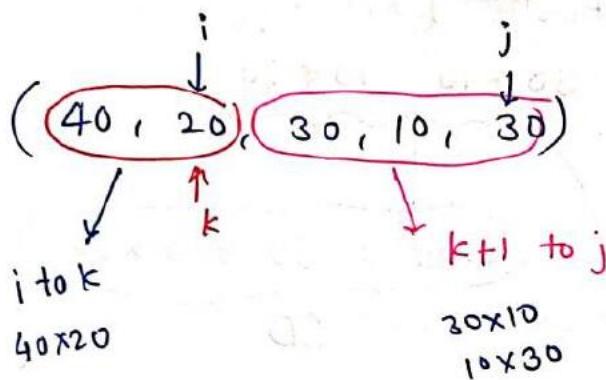
$i=j$

means only 1 element

$\Rightarrow A_i = arr[i-1] * arr[i]$  in array

$A_1 = arr[-1] * arr[0]$

This is invalid so  
array should be at least of  
size 2



so ( $k = j - 1$ )

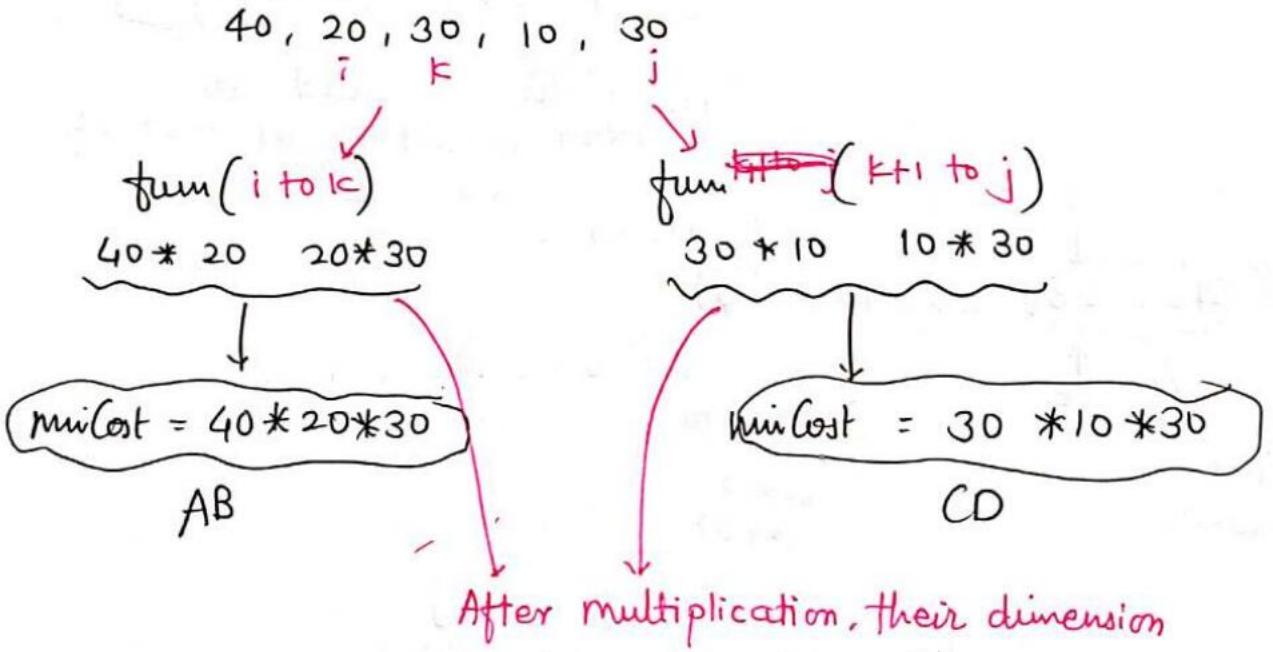
तक चलाना  
पड़ेगा

so  $k = i$  to  $k = j - 1$

```

for(int k=i ; k<j-1 ; k++){
 solve(arr, i, k);
 solve(arr, k+1, j);
}

```



$$40 * 30 \quad 30 * 30$$

AB            CD

$\Rightarrow [40 * 30 * 30]$  cost  $\rightarrow$  This cost we have to calculate manually.

Where is 40?

$(i-1) \nparallel$

Where is this 30?

$(j) \nparallel$

This 30?

$\rightarrow$  at  $k$

$\Rightarrow$  So formula =  $\text{arr}[i-1] * \text{arr}[k] * \text{arr}[j]$   
Extra Cost

## Final Code

(MEM) optimization

```
int Solve (int arr[], int i, int j){
 if (i >= j) return 0;
 int mini = INT_MAX;
 for (int k=i ; k<=j-1 ; k++) {
 int tempAns = (solve (arr, i, k)
 +
 solve (arr, k+1, j)
 +
 (arr[i-1] * arr[k] * arr[j]));
 mini = min (mini, tempAns);
 }
 return mini;
}
```

## Memoization (MCM)

i, j → constraints

// Initialize dp[size of array + 1][size of array + 1] → -1.

// check if

(dp[i][j] != -1)

return dp[i][j];

int static dp[100][100];

int Solve(int arr[], int i, int j) {

if (i >= j)

return 0;

if (dp[i][j] != -1)

return dp[i][j];

int mini = INT\_MAX;

for (int k=i ; k<j ; k++) {

int tempAns = Solve(i, k, arr, i, k) +

Solve(arr, k+1, j) +

(arr[i-1] \* arr[k] \* arr[j]);

mini = min(tempAns, mini);

}

dp[i][j] = mini;

return dp[i][j];

{

int main() {

memset(dp, -1, sizeof(dp));

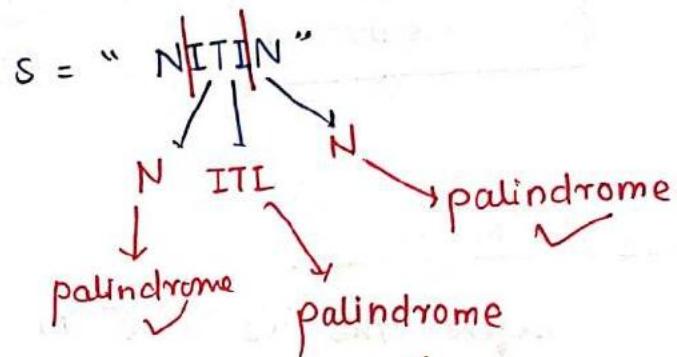
}

## • Palindrome Partitioning

Given a string  
make partition such that the string in each partition should  
be palindrome.

$s = \text{"pavap"}$

pavap



we have to find the minimum partitions. ✓

① In worst case, we can make  $(n-1)$  partitions

n|iiii → 4 partitions

Steps:-

- 1.) find i & j
- 2.) Base Condition
- 3.) find 'k' loop
- 4.) Apply fun(tempAns);

~~int solve(string s, int i, int j) {~~

① // find i & j

i n i t i n j  
i=0                       $\circlearrowleft i=0 \rightarrow \text{works}$   
j=n-1

## ② find base condition

```

if (i >= j)
 return 0;

```

if ( $i = j$ )  
↓  
string contains only one character  
Hence zero partition

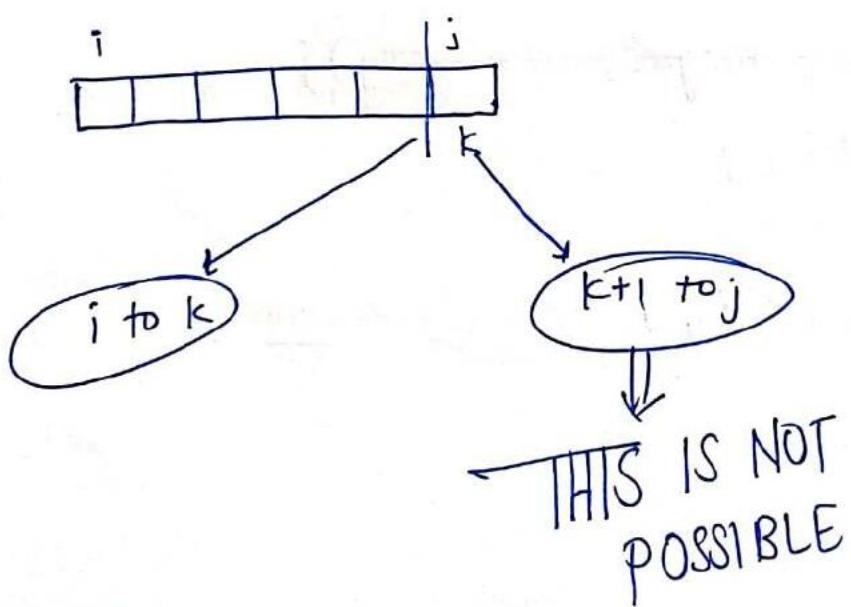
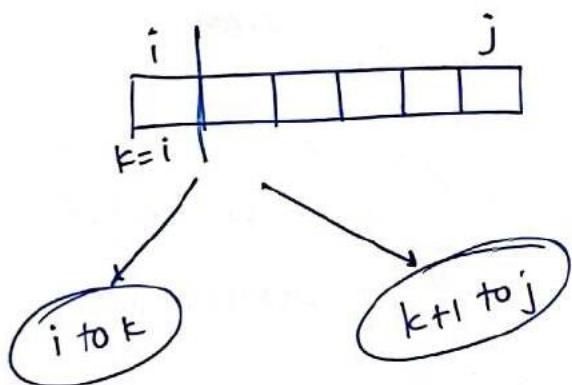
## ③ find 'k' loop

before this we have to check, after partitioning  
if we are getting the palindromic string or not

```

if (isPalindrome(s, i, j) == true)
 return 0;

```



so  $k$  should be till ~~no more than~~ partitioning

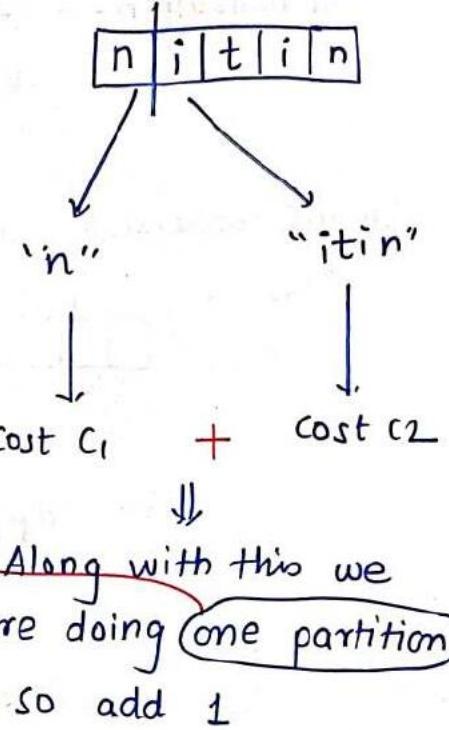
```
for (int k=i ; k<=j-1 ; k++) {
```

```
 int tempAns = solve(s, i, k) +
 solve(s, k+1, j)
 +
 1 ← i
```

```
 mini = min(mini, tempAns);
```

```
}
```

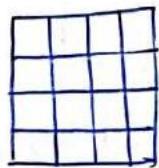
```
return mini;
```



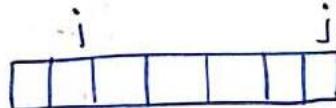
## • Palindromic Partitioning memoization

$s = "nitik"$

memoization  $\rightarrow$  R.C. +



In the recursive solution,  $i$  and  $j$  are changing



$\Rightarrow 0 \leq i, j \leq 1000$

so  $dp[1001][1001]$ ;

```
int static dp[1001][1001];
int solve(string s, int i, int j) {
 if(i <= j) return 0;
 if(ispalindrome(s, i, j)) return 0;
 if(dp[i][j] != -1)
 return dp[i][j];
 int mini = INT_MAX;
 for(int k=i ; k<=j-1 ; k++) {
 int tempAns = solve(s, i, k) +
 solve(s, k+1, j) +
 1;
 mini = min(mini, tempAns);
 }
 dp[i][j] = mini;
 return dp[i][j];
}
int main() {
 memset(dp, -1, sizeof(dp));
}
```

## Optimized memoization

see,

In the for loop, we are calling two recursive calls  
but what if we check the left part  $\rightarrow \text{solve}(s, i, k)$

means we'll check if the left part has the result then we can store it.

else we'll call the solve(s, i, j)  $\text{solve}(s, i, k)$

and store the result of it in left and left part stored in dp.

```
if (dp[i][k] != -1)
 left = dp[i][k];
```

```
else
 left = solve(s, i, k);
 dp[i][k] = left
```

```
if (dp[k+1][j] != -1)
 right = dp[k+1][j];
```

```
else
 right = solve(s, k+1, j);
```

private int

```
int tempAns = 1 + left + right;
```

This is the most optimized.



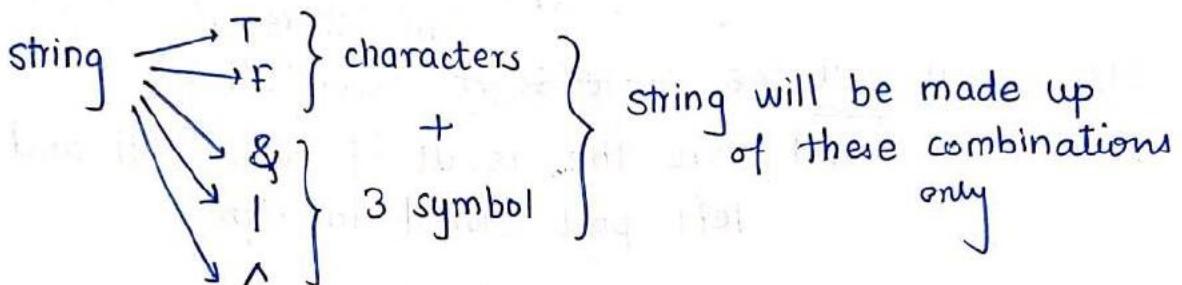
*Proctostomum heximites*

## Evaluate Expression to True Boolean Parenthesization

string s = "T or F and T"

↓

S = "T | F & T"



Now task is to find the number of ways such that we can insert brackets and resulting expression would be true.

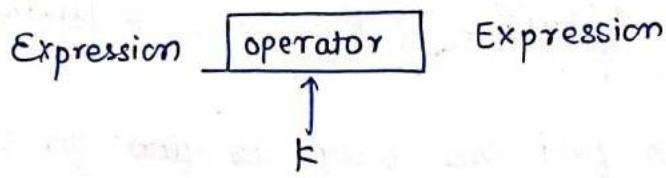
$S = "T \mid F \& T"$

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 & \checkmark & \\
 (T \mid F) \not\vdash T & & T \mid (F \not\vdash T) \\
 = T \not\vdash T & & = T \mid F \\
 = \underline{\underline{T}} & & = \underline{\underline{T}}
 \end{array}$$



$$\left. \begin{array}{c} (\top) | (\text{F} \not\vdash \top \wedge \text{F}) \\ \uparrow_k \\ (\top \mid \text{F}) \not\vdash (\top \wedge \text{F}) \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} k \text{ is moving} \\ \text{with} \\ k = k + 2 \end{array}$$

$$(T) \mid (F \notin T \wedge F)$$



means,  $k$  will always act as operator.

4 steps :-

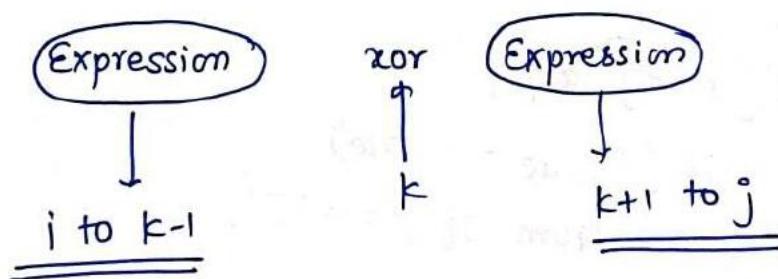
① find i & j :-

$T \mid F \not\vdash T \wedge F$        $\xrightarrow{i} \quad \xrightarrow{j}$       No conflict

$i = 0$   
 $j = n - 1$

## ② Base Condition :-

$(T \text{ or } F \text{ and } T) \text{ xor } (F)$



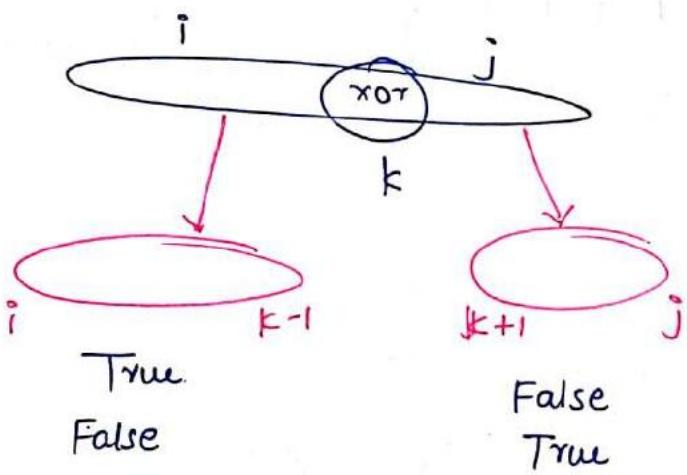
$\text{exp1} \boxed{\text{xor}} \text{exp2}$

No. of ways of 'True'  $\Rightarrow$

$$(\text{leftTrue} * \text{RightFalse} + \text{LeftFalse} * \text{RightTrue})$$

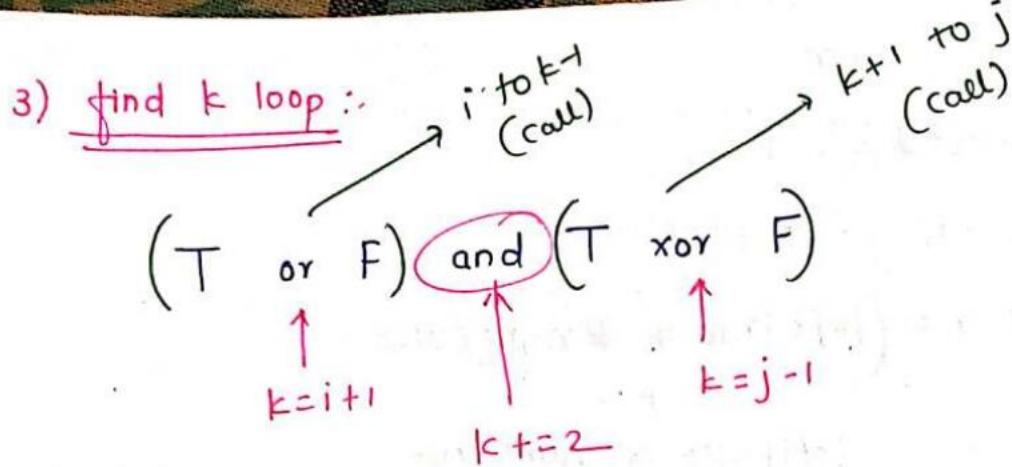
Means we have to find the ways ~~to find~~ for  $\text{exp1}$  true as well as false.

$\text{exp1} \boxed{\text{xor}} \text{exp2}$



//Base condition

```
if(i > j)
 return false
if(i == j) {
 if(isTrue == true)
 return s[i] == 'T';
 else
 return s[i] == 'F';
}
```



```
for(int k=i+1; k<=j-1; k+=2){
 int leftTrue = Solve(s, i, k-1, T);
 int leftFalse = Solve(s, i, k-1, F);
 int rightTrue = Solve(s, k+1, j, T);
 int rightFalse = Solve(s, k+1, j, F); }
```

// for and operator

```
if(s[k] == '&') {
```

// No. of ways for True

```
if(isTrue == true) {
```

```
ans += leftTrue * rightTrue;
```

```
}
```

```
else {
```

```
ans += (leftTrue * rightFalse
```

```
+
```

```
rightTrue * leftFalse
```

```
+
```

```
leftFalse * rightFalse);
```

```
}
```

→ TempAns.

For True  
LT RT

For False  
LT RF  
LF RT

LF RF

```
// for or operator
else if (s[k] == '|') {
 if (isTrue == true) {
 ans += (leftTrue * rightFalse
 +
 leftFalse * rightTrue
 +
 leftTrue * rightTrue);
 }
 else {
 ans += leftFalse * rightFalse;
 }
}

// for xor operator
else if (s[k] == '^') {
 if (isTrue == true) {
 ans += (leftTrue * rightFalse
 +
 leftFalse * rightTrue);
 }
 else {
 ans += (leftTrue * rightTrue
 +
 leftFalse * rightFalse);
 }
}

{
 return ans;
}
```

## • memoized Version

Whenever we are creating a DP, ~~table~~ then the ~~num~~ dimension of the table depends on the number of variables changing in the function call

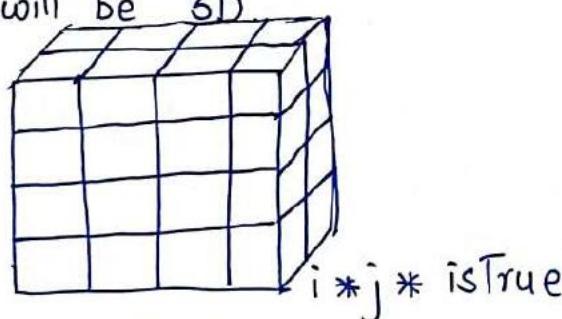
Important

In the recursive code:-

```
for(int k = i+1 ; k <= j-1 ; k++) {
 int leftTrue = Solve(s, i, k-1, true);
 int rightFalse = Solve(s, i, k-1, false);
 int rightTrue = solve(s, k+1, j, true);
 int rightFalse = solve(s, k+1, j, false);
}
```

# No. of variables = 4  
Solve ( s, i, j, isTrue )  
It's not changing ( 3 variables are changing )

So matrix will be 3D



let's suppose constraints are :-  $0 \leq s \leq 1000$

```
int dp[100][100][2]
```

But we have another better option:-

[naive! basismal]

create a map

| map          | value |
|--------------|-------|
| "i j isTrue" |       |
| "50 90 F"    | g     |
| "5 40 T"     | f     |

like this

key = i + " " + j + " " + isTrue

//create a global map

unordered\_map<string, int> mp;

int main() {

//clear the map

mp.clear();

Solve(), → call the function

}

Code :-

```
int Solve(string s, int i, int j, bool isTrue) {
 if(i > j) return true;
 if(i == j) {
 if(isTrue == true)
 return s[i] == 'T';
 else
 return s[i] == 'F';
 }
}
```

// New code (map)

```
string temp = to_string(i);
temp.push_back(" ");
temp.append(to_string(j));
temp.push_back(" ");
temp.pushappend(to_string(isTrue));
```

} key creation  
i + " + j + " + isTrue

```
if(mp.find(temp) != mp.end())
 return mp[temp];
int ans = 0;
for(int k = i+1; k <= j-1; k += 2) {
 int leftTrue = solve(s, i, k-1, true);
 int leftFalse = solve(s, i, k-1, false);
 int rightTrue = solve(s, k+1, j, true);
 int rightFalse = solve(s, k+1, j, false);
}
```

// For '&' operator

```
if (s[k] == '&') {
 if (isTrue == true) {
 ans += leftTrue * rightTrue;
 }
 else {
 ans += ((leftTrue * rightFalse)
 +
 (leftFalse * rightTrue)
 +
 (rightFalse * leftFalse));
 }
}
```

// for '| ' operator

```
else if (s[k] == '| ') {
 if (isTrue == true) {
 ans += ((leftTrue * rightFalse)
 +
 (leftFalse * rightTrue)
 +
 (leftTrue * rightTrue));
 }
 else {
 ans += (leftFalse * rightFalse);
 }
}
```

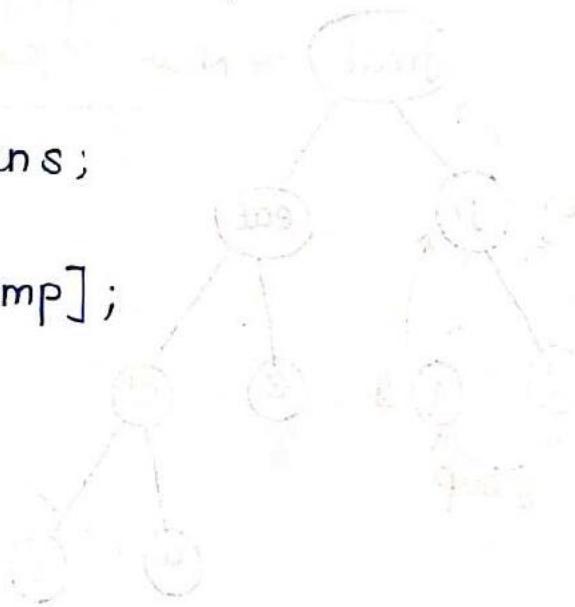
// For '^' operator

```
else if (s[k] == '^') {
 if (isTrue == true) {
 ans += ((leftTrue * rightFalse)
 +
 (leftFalse * rightTrue));
 }
 else {
 ans += ((leftFalse * rightFalse)
 +
 (leftTrue * rightTrue));
 }
}
```

mp[temp] = ans;

return mp[temp];

}



int toZerify (string n, int k) recursive  
return false -> return true  
else return true

## Scrambled String

# problem Statement:-

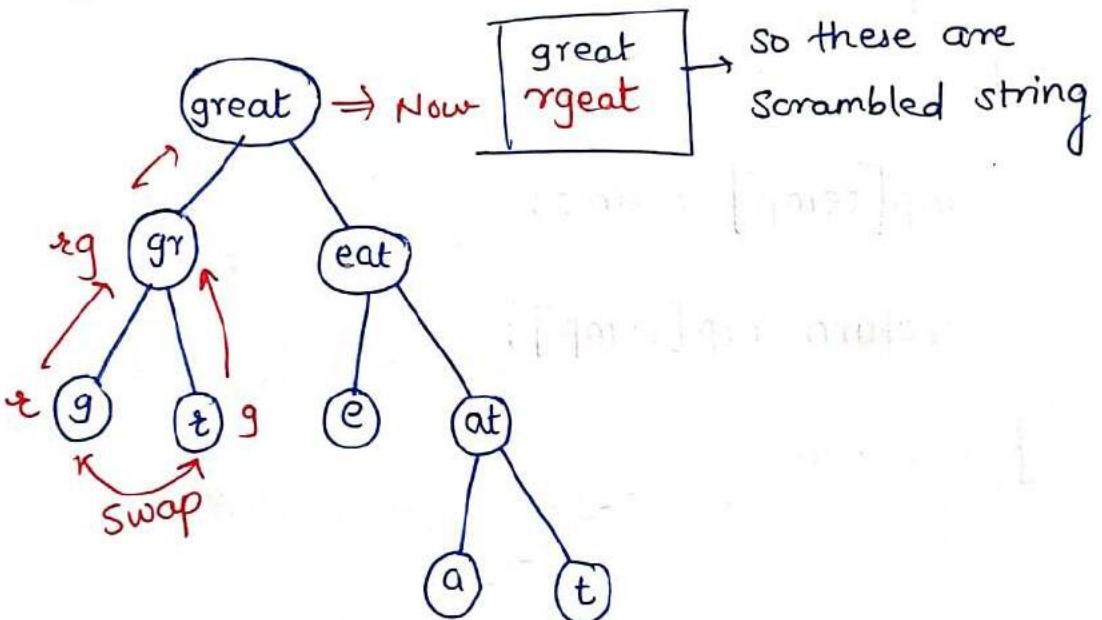
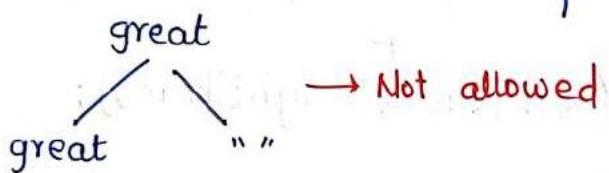
Given two strings 'a' and 'b', check whether they are Scrambled string or not.

I/p = a: "great" o/p = True  
b: "rgeat"

• What is scrambled string?

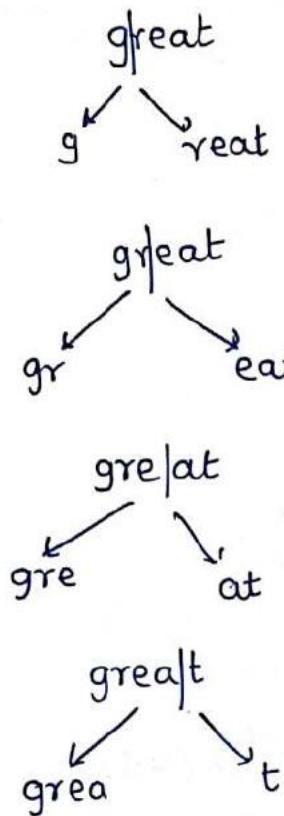
① Create a binary tree.

② You cannot make child of binary tree empty



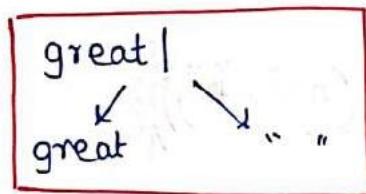
You can break down in any way.

We can do the swapping (zero or more) times of the child nodes of non-leaf nodes



So length  $\Rightarrow$   
 $i=1$   
 to  
 $i=n-1$

so as we are breaking at each length  
 this is MCM problem

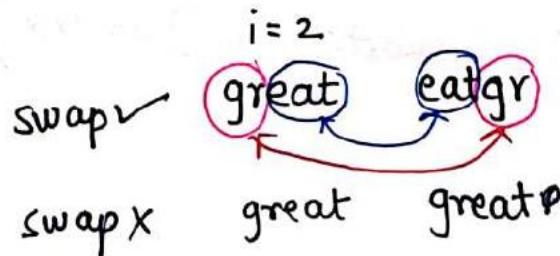
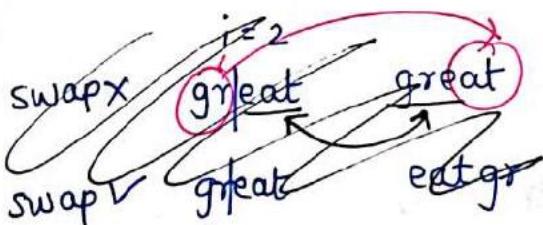


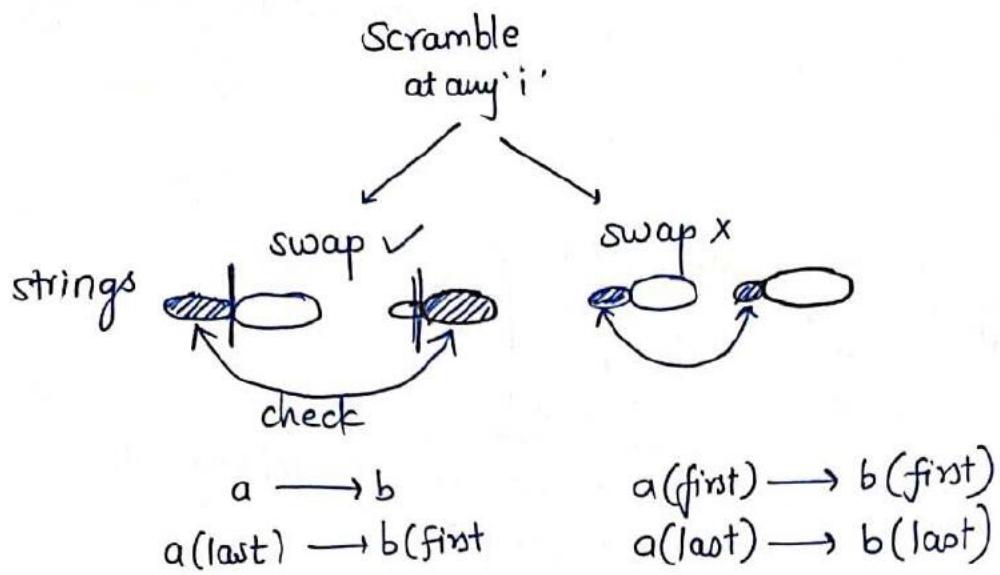
Not allowed

Approach :-

Scramble  
 या तो swap होगा

या तो swap नहीं होगा





Case-I

swap ✓

$i=2$

great

eatgr

bool solve(a,b)

{

Condition-I

if( solve( a.substr(0,i) , b.substr(n-i, i) ) ) {  
    if( solve( a.substr(i,n-i) , b.substr(0, n-i) ) )  
        return true;  
}

Case-II

great

gr|eat

g|reat

gr|ate

Condition-II

{

if( solve( a.substr(0,i) , b.substr(0,i) ) == true )  
    if( solve( a.substr(i,n-i) , b.substr(0,n-i) == true ) )  
        return true;

if (condition-I == true || condition-II == true)  
    return true

//Base Condition

great      ngreat w  
a                 b

if (length diff)  
    return false

if (a & b are empty) → return true;

if (a.compare(b) == a) → return true;

→ This is Equal  
strings  
( $a == b$ )

if (a.length() <= 1)  
    return false;

Final Code

```
int main()
{
 string a, b;
 cin >> a >> b;
 → if (a.length() != b.length()) → return false;
 → Both empty → return false
 → Equal → return true
 solve(a, b);
}
```

```
bool Solve(string a, string b){
 if (a.compare(b) == a) return true;
 if (a.length <= 1) return false;

 int n = a.length
 bool flag = false;
 for (int i=1 ; i<n-1 ; i++) {
 if (conditionI || conditionII) {
 flag = true;
 break;
 }
 }
 return flag;
}
```

## Scrambled String memoized

Before → check map → if present → return value  
Calculate Subtree

After → store value in map

```
bool solve(string a, string b){
 if(a.compare(b) == 0){
 return true;
 } if(a.length() <= 1){
 return false;
 }
```

global map सॉल्वर  
unordered\_map<string, bool> mp

Changing variables → a & b

key → string = "a" + " " + "b"

```
string key = a; → "a"
key.push_back(' '); → "a "
key.append(b); → "a_b"

if(mp.find(key) != mp.end()) {
 return mp[key];
}
```

```
int n = a.length();
bool flag = false;
for(int i=1; i<n; i++) {
 if(conditionI || conditionII){
 flag = true;
 break;
 }
 mp[key] = flag;
}
return mp[key] = flag;
```

}

## Egg Dropping Problem

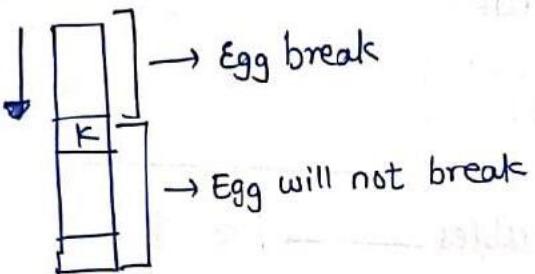
Given no. of eggs 'e' and number of floors 'f'

Example  $e = 3$   
 $f = 5$   $\rightarrow o/p = 3$

|   |
|---|
| 5 |
| 4 |
| 3 |
| 2 |
| 1 |

Building

Find the critical floor such that egg will break



We ~~will move from top to bottom~~.

Then we have to find the minimum number of attempts required to identify the critical floor.

we have to use the eggs very wisely → minimize the number of attempts.

000 → minimum no. of attempts = 3  
 wisely

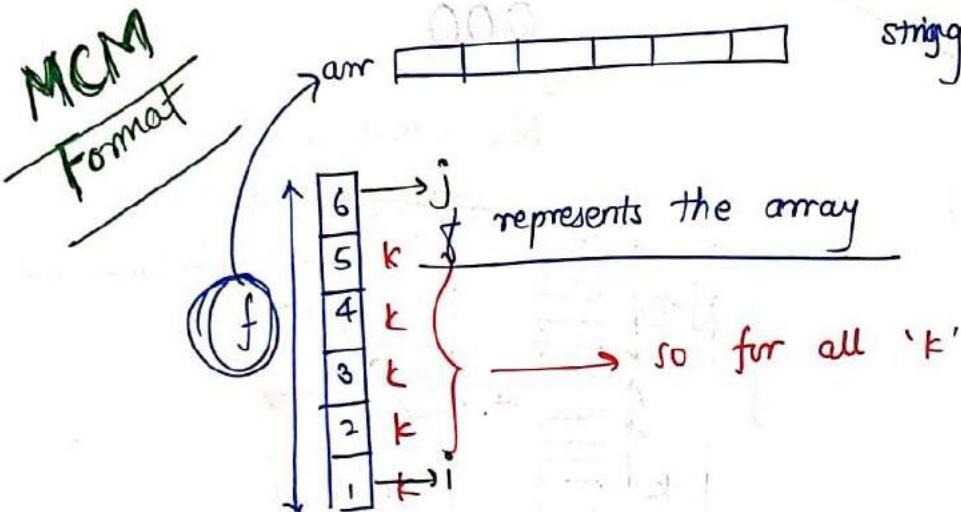
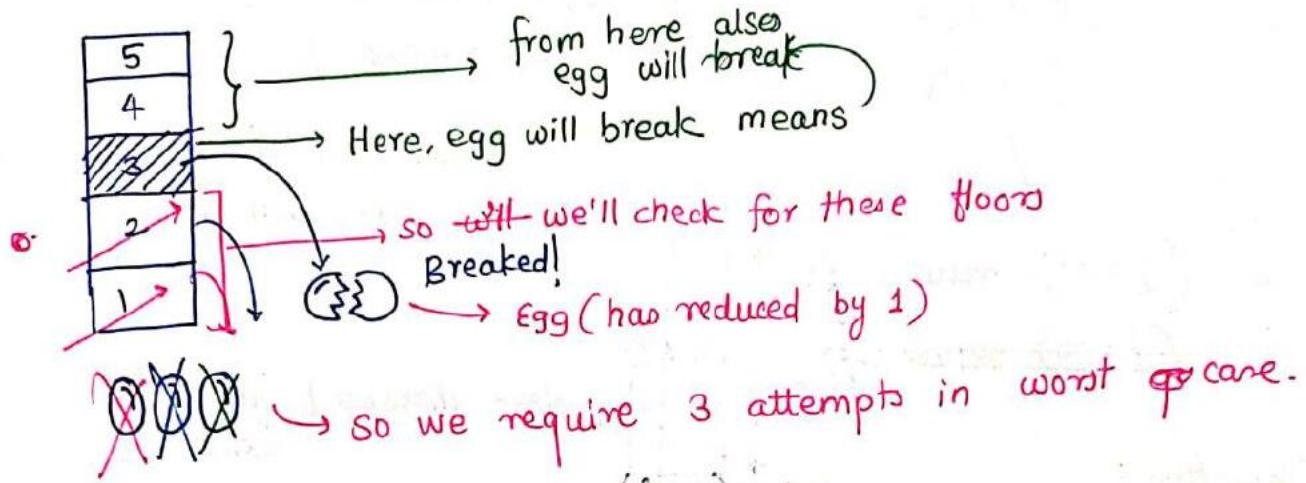
Best Technique/ Strategy

So we can start from bottom floor

cause even if we drop the egg from bottom it will not break and we can use that egg again.

If  $e=1$  and ' $f$ ' floors are given  
then in worst case, ' $f$ ' attempts required

$$e=3 \quad f=5$$



string =       

- i) find  $i$  &  $j$
- ii) Base Condition
- iii)  $k$  loop
- iv)  $ans \leftarrow \text{temp ans}$

Now the main question is → from where we can start our dropping exercise

⇒ 'means' find the  $k$  loop

→ ही जगह का loop लगा के देखेंगे।

for( $k=1$ ,  $k \leq f$  ;  $k++$ )

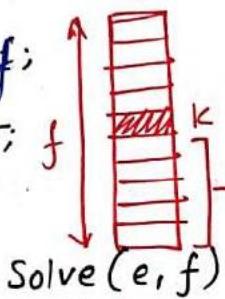
## // Base Condition

think of the smallest valid input

I/P  
 $e \rightarrow 0/1$   
 $f \rightarrow 0/1$   
↓

if ( $e == 0$ ) → we never find the ans  
if ( $e == 1$ ) → return  $f$   
↓ worst case में last floor  
तक जाना पड़ेगा।

$(f == 1)$  return  $f$ ;  
 ~~$(f == 0)$  return  $f$~~

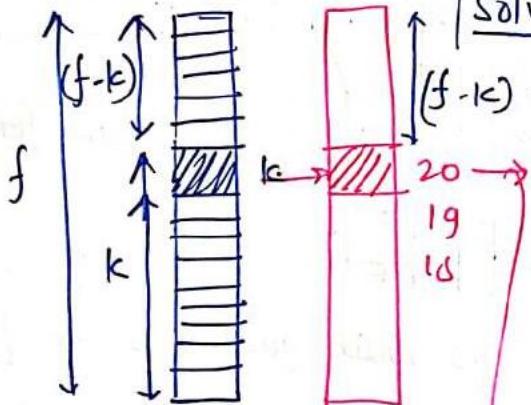


Here threshold floor will exist

TempAns :-

000  
Break ✓  
solve( $e-1, k-1$ )

000  
No break ✗



~~solve( $e, k-1$ )~~  
| solve( $e, f-k$ )

Suppose  $f=20$  पर break नहीं कर सकता  
so means 19, 18 पर break नहीं कर सकता

and this is for sure

and अपने को first floor चाहिए कि जहाँ से

egg break हो जाए।

So ↑ उपर जाना पड़ेगा

int Solve ( int e, int f ) {

// Base Condition

if ( f == 0 || f == 1 ) return f;

if ( e == 1 ) return f;

// k loop

int mn = INT\_MAX;

for ( int k = 1 ; k <= f ; k++ ) {

int temp = 1 + max ( Solve ( e - 1, k - 1 ),  
Solve ( e, f - k ) );

in each iteration  
we are taking one attempt

why "max()"

cause we have to find in  
worst case

mn = min ( mn, temp );

}

minimum no. of attempts.

Don't  
get  
Confused :)

return mn;

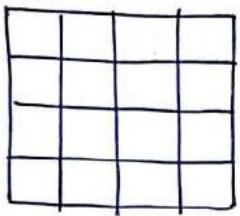
}

TASK

minimum no. of attempts  
in worst Case

## Egg Dropping Problem Memoization

matrix dimension: number of changing variable.



exf

as e and f are changing

// global declaration of table

int static ~~int~~ dp[101][101]  
e f

int solve(int e, int f, int dp[][]){

    if (f == 0 || f == 1) return f;  
    if (e == 1) return f;

(: beginning)  
    if (dp[e][f] != -1) {  
        return dp[e][f];  
    }

    int mn = INT\_MAX;

    for (int k=1; k <= f; k++) {

        int temp = 1 + max(solve(e-1, k-1),  
                          solve(e, f-k));

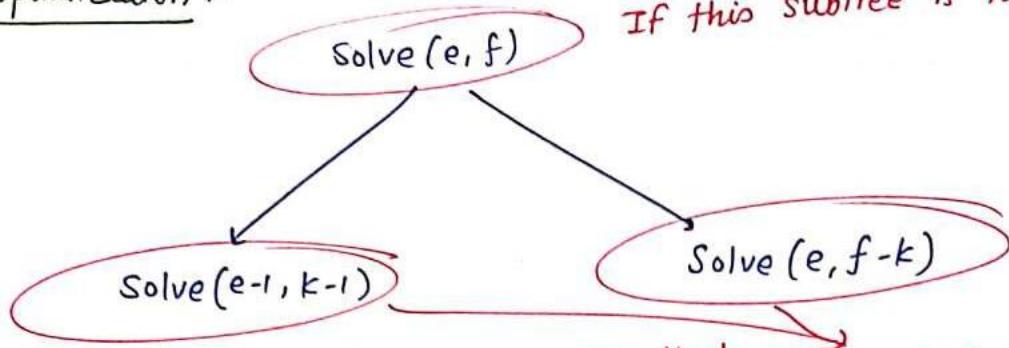
        mn = min(mn, temp);

}

    return dp[e][f] = mn;

{

//optimization :-



If this subtree is not solved

Then we were assuming that These both subtrees are not solved.

BUT

This is not necessarily true.

It can happen that  
one of them has been solved.

As it is (upper code)

```
for (int k=1 ; k<=f ; k++) {
 if (dp[e-i][k-i] != -1)
 int low = dp[e-i][k-i];
 else
 low = solve(e-1, k-1);
 dp[e-i][k-i] = low;

 if (dp[e][f-1] != -1) {
 int high = dp[e][f-1];
 } else {
 high = solve(e, f-k);
 dp[e][f-k] = high;
 }

 int temp = 1 + max(low, high);
 mn = min(mn, temp);
}
return dp[e][f] = mn;
```