

26/03/2024 | LEZ. 23

PROGR. DINAMICA : 2° PARTE

problemi che vedremo oggi:

- weighted interval scheduling (con memoization)
- longest increasing subsequence
- esercizio: house coloring problem

1° PROBLEMA : WEIGHTED INTERVAL SCHEDULING.

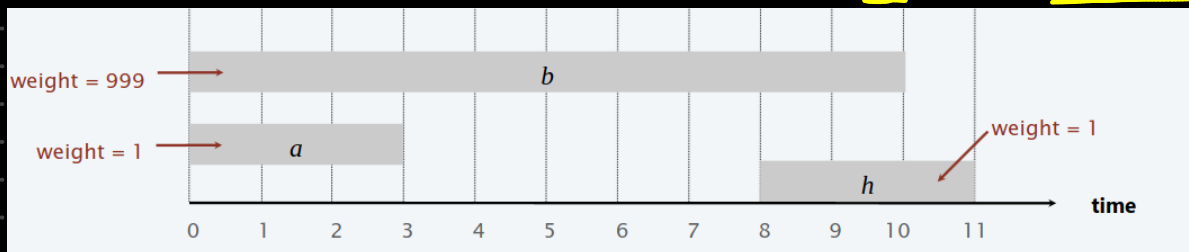
= A INTERVAL SCHEDULING MA OGNI INTERVALLO i
HA PESO w_i .

OUTPUT : SOMMA PESI OF WORK SCHEDULE (COMPATIBILI)
(DA MAX)

con interval scheduling si usava l'algo greedy, ma qui funziona?

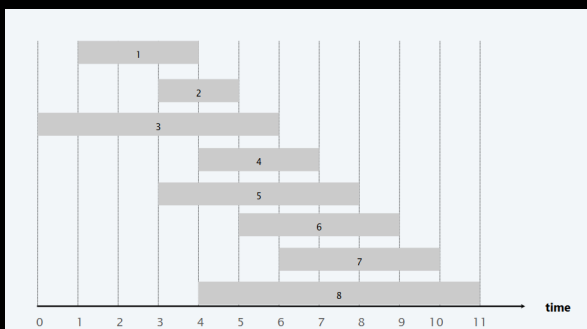
SPOILER : NO

a, h PRESI, MA
MA b HA PESO MAX



COSA FARE ?

• SORT JOBS BY FINISH-TIME (↗) → COME
1. SCHEDULING



ORA CHE
PROPRIA' HA?

CONSIDERATED LAST JOB (P)

S = SOL. OPTIMALE

IF $P \notin S \rightarrow \text{SOL. OPT.} = S^* \rightarrow \text{SOL. OPTIMA}$
SET JOB \{P\}

IF $P \in S \rightarrow \text{SOL. OPT.} = P + S^* \rightarrow \text{SOL. OPT. OF JOB COMPATIBILI U P}$

da qui...

DEF $P(J) = \text{MAX. INDICE } i < J \text{ t.c. } \text{JOB}_i \text{ COMPAT. } \text{JOB}_J$

ALGO

DEF $\text{OPT}(J) = \text{MAX w.i.d. PER I PRIMI J INTERVALLI}$



GOAL = $\text{OPT}(n)$

L'ALGO PUO' FARE 2 CASE. \rightarrow NRI JOB GENERICO J

① $\text{OPT}[J]$ NOT SELECT JOB J

• AHORA CALCOLO $\text{OPT}[J-1]$

SOL. OPT. SUI 1° J-1 JOB

② $\text{OPT}[J]$ SCEGLIE J:

• CALCOLO $\text{OPT}[P(J)] \rightarrow$

• JONED U w_J

VERO TO BE OPTIMAL

SOL. OPT. PER I PRIMI

$P(J)$ JOB COMPATIBILI

PSEUDO CODICE



BOTTOM-UP

\rightarrow RISOLVO I SOTTOPROBLEMI DAI + PICCOLI.

BOTTOM-UP($n, s_1, \dots, s_n, f_1, \dots, f_n, w_1, \dots, w_n$)

Sort jobs by finish time and renumber so that $f_1 \leq f_2 \leq \dots \leq f_n$.

Compute $p[1], p[2], \dots, p[n]$ via binary search.

$M[0] \leftarrow 0$.

FOR $j = 1$ TO n

$M[j] \leftarrow \max \{ M[j-1], w_j + M[p[j]] \}$.

RETURN $M[n]$.

previously computed values

\Rightarrow EQ. BRENNI

$$\text{OPT}(J) = \begin{cases} 0 & J=0 \\ \max & \downarrow \\ \{ \text{OPT}[J-1], w_J + \text{OPT}[P(J)] \} \end{cases}$$

COSTO

• SORT = $O(n \log n)$
 • $P[i] \times n \text{ volte} = \rightarrow n \cdot O(\log n)$
 • FOR CYCLE $\rightarrow O(n)$

SOL = $O(n \cdot \log n)$

POSSIAMO USARE LA STRATEGY TOP-DOWN

↳ RIDURRE PROBL.

PSEUDOCODICE

DA PICCOLO → GRANDE

BRUTE-FORCE ($n, s_1, \dots, s_n, f_1, \dots, f_n, w_1, \dots, w_n$)

Sort jobs by finish time and renumber so that $f_1 \leq f_2 \leq \dots \leq f_n$.

Compute $p[1], p[2], \dots, p[n]$ via binary search.

RETURN COMPUTE-OPT(n).

COMPUTE-OPT(j)

IF ($j = 0$)

RETURN 0.

ELSE

RETURN $\max \{ \text{COMPUTE-OPT}(j-1), w_j + \text{COMPUTE-OPT}(p[j]) \}$.

⇒ + POCO MA COSTOSO

- $\Theta(1) \rightarrow n=1$

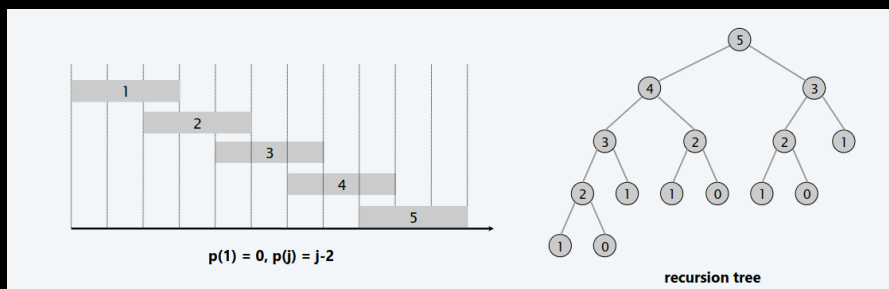
- $T(n) = 2T(n-1) + \Theta(1)$.

⇓

↳ $n > 1$

COSTO = $O(2^n)$

PERCHÉ



COME X FIBONACCI

↓

MALE CHIAMATE RIC.
RIDOTTO PROBLEMI
MAGARI GIÀ RISOLTI

possiamo migliorarlo con la memoization

→ SUB PROBL. RISOLTI Memorizzati in M[j]

↓

SE M[j] SPORCATO NON
LO RISOLVO UN'ALTRA VOLTA

NUOVO CODICE

TOP-DOWN($n, s_1, \dots, s_n, f_1, \dots, f_n, w_1, \dots, w_n$)

Sort jobs by finish time and renumber so that $f_1 \leq f_2 \leq \dots \leq f_n$.

Compute $p[1], p[2], \dots, p[n]$ via binary search.

$M[0] \leftarrow 0$. ← global array

RETURN M-COMPUTE-OPT(n).

M-COMPUTE-OPT(j)

IF ($M[j]$ is uninitialized) → NON INIZIALIZZATO.

$M[j] \leftarrow \max \{ M\text{-COMPUTE-OPT}(j-1), w_j + M\text{-COMPUTE-OPT}(p[j]) \}$.

RETURN $M[j]$.

COSTO :

- SORT, SEARCH = A PRIMA

$O(n \lg n)$.

- CHIAMATE RICORSIVE

• O M[j] GIÀ FATTO
 $O(1)$

• O FA 2 CHIAMATE RICORSIVE

QUINDI AL MASSIMO

2M RECUR. CALL.

COSTO $O(n \lg n)$

TUT 1 E 2 CH APPROCCI SW VALIDI E MANO PRO E CONTRO

RICORSIONE
↑

ITERATIVO
↑

| Memoization (top-down) | VS | Table-based (bottom-up) |
|--|----|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Top-Down approach (more intuitive)• Easier to index subproblems by other objects (e.g., sets).• Only computes necessary subproblems• Function calls overhead• Time complexity is harder to analyze | | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Harder to grasp• Need to index subproblems with integers• Always computes all subproblems• No recursion. More cache efficient.• Time complexity is easy to analyze• Short and clean code |

2° PROBLEMA: LONGEST INCREASING SUBSEQUENCE

DATO UN ARRAY S.

GOAL:

SOTTOSEQUENZA S' DUE

$$- \forall i, k \quad 0 < i, k < n \rightarrow i < k \Rightarrow S[i] < S[k]$$

- S' + UNICA POSSIBILE

P.D

• SUBPROBL. \rightarrow LIS[i] = LIS OF LENGTH i

• CASE BASE \rightarrow LIS[1] = 1

• GOAL = LIS[n]

• FORMULA $\rightarrow ?$ COME FARE?

NELLA DEF. DI SUBPROB. POSSIAMO IMPORRE DEI PARAMETRI

• NEW SUBPROB. $\rightarrow \text{OPT}[i] = \text{LENG. OF LIS CHE FINISCE CON } S[i].$

ESEMPIO

$\text{OPT}[i]$

$0 \quad i$

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|----|----|
| S | 4 | 1 | 8 | 3 | 4 | 8 | 2 | 7 | 5 | 6 | 9 | 8 |
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| OPT | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 4 | | | | |

NEW P.D.

- SUBPR $\rightarrow \text{OPT}[i] = \text{LIS OF } S \text{ CHE FINISCE CON } S[i]$
- GOAL $\rightarrow \max_{i=1, \dots, n} \{ \text{OPT}[i] \}$

• FORMULA

$$\text{OPT}[i] = 1 + \max \left\{ 0, \max_{\substack{j=1, \dots, i-1 \\ \text{t.c.} \\ S[j] < S[i]}} \text{OPT}[j] \right\}$$

CODE

LIS(S[1:n])

OPT[1]=1

FOR $i = 2$ TO n

$$\text{OPT}[i] = 1 + \max \left\{ 0, \max_{\substack{j=1,2,\dots,i-1 \\ \text{tc } S[j] < S[i]}} \text{OPT}[j] \right\}$$

RETURN $\max_i \text{OPT}[i]$.

→ MASSIMO TRE →

OPPURE

MAX SEQU OPT
PRIMA VALIDI

COSTO

• OGNI OP. DI OPT → $O(n)$ → SCORRE LISTA PRIMA

• TOT → $O(n^2)$

EXE

HOUSE COLORING PROBLEM



Goal. Paint a row of n houses red, green, or blue so that

- No two adjacent houses have the same color.
- Minimize total cost, where $\text{cost}(i, \text{color})$ is cost to paint i given color.



| | A | B | C | D | E | F |
|-------|----|----|---|----|----|----|
| Red | 7 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 20 |
| Green | 3 | 8 | 9 | 22 | 12 | 8 |
| Blue | 16 | 10 | 4 | 2 | 5 | 7 |

cost to paint house i the given color

→ COLOR N CASE

RESTRIZIONI:

• CASE ADIACENTI
↓

NO COLORI UGUALI
• MIN COST

SOLUTION

DEF. PROBL:

- CONSID. 3 PROBLEMI (3 TAB.)

• $R[i] = \text{MIN. COST} \times \text{DIP. CASE } 1, \dots, i \cup i \text{ ROSSO}$

• $V[i] = \text{"" "" "" "" "" VERDE}$

• $B[i] = \text{"" "" "" "" "" BLU}$

- GOAL $\leadsto \min \{R[n], V[n], B[n]\}$

- FORMULA:

$\forall i = 1, \dots, n$

- $R[i] = \text{COST}(i, \text{ROSSO}) + \min \{V[i-1], B[i-1]\}$

- $V[i] = \text{COST}(i, \text{VERDE}) + \min \{R[i-1], B[i-1]\}$

- $B[i] = \text{COST}(i, \text{BLU}) + \min \{R[i-1], V[i-1]\}$

EZ TO CODE



COSTO = $O(n)$