1. Method to solve problems by breaking the big problem down into sub problems that overlap which follow the optimal substructure
2. an algorithm that make logically optimal choices every step to try and find a globally optimal solution
3. greedy algo:

-makes most optimal choice at each step to try and find globally optimal solution

-selects locally optimal solution without considering the overall effect

-simple, easy to implement, efficient but does not always have the best solution

Dynamic programming:

-breaks down big problem into smaller ones and solves them individually once and stores the solution

-uses solutions from small problems to build solution to larger problem

-used when the same subproblems are being solved multiple times

1. greedy: 2+7+6=15

dynamic:

-2+7=9

-2+5= 7

-9+3=12

-9+6=15

-7+13=20 (largest)

-7+11=18

1. (next page)

