

Q21 Distinct Subsequences

"abab"



a

b

ab

aba

aab

abab

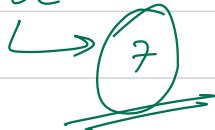
bab

ba

bb

abb

abc



12

a b a b

1 2 3 4

$i=0$

$i=1$

$$f(1) \Rightarrow 1$$

$$f(i) = 2$$

$$f(i) = 4$$

$i=2$

$$f(i) = 4 * 2 - 1$$

$$\rightarrow 7$$

$i=3$

$$f(i) = 7 * 2 - 2$$

$$\underline{\underline{12}}$$

$i=4$

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc} \cancel{a'b'} & a'b'b' & a'ba'b' \\ b'b' & a'a''b' & \cancel{b'a''b'} \\ & ba''b' & \end{array} \right]$$

$f(i)$

count of distinct
subsequences of
string s[0, i]

a'ba''

$\left[\begin{array}{c} a' \\ b \end{array} \right]$

$\left[\begin{array}{c} a'b \\ a'a'' \\ ba'' \end{array} \right]$

$\left[\begin{array}{c} a'ba'' \\ \dots \end{array} \right]$

$\left[\begin{array}{c} b' \end{array} \right]$

$\times b'$

10
08

$f(i)$

$$= 2 * f(i-1) - f(\text{last}[s[i]](i))$$

funcⁿ that
return no. of

distinct subsequence of
 $s[0, i]$

why I did this?

$\text{last}[s[i]] \rightarrow$
the just last index
when we saw
 $s[i]$

10

b b a b

i 1 2 3 4

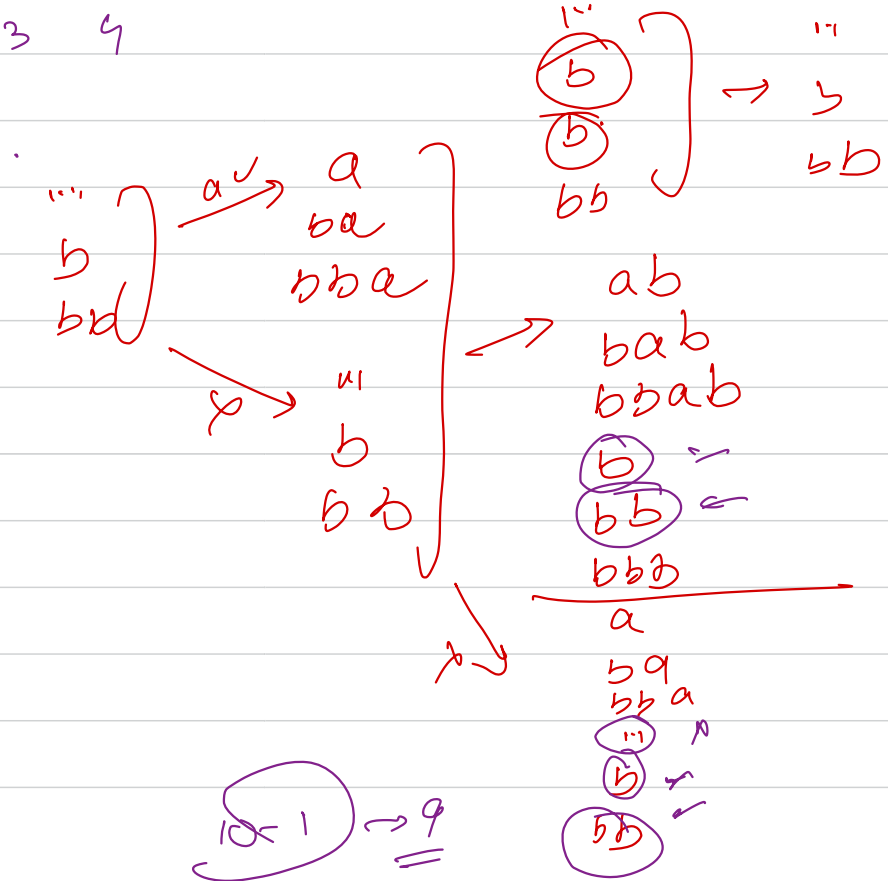
$$f(0) = 1$$

$$f(1) = 2$$

$$f(2) = 2 * 2 - 1 \Rightarrow 3$$

$$f(3) = 6$$

$$f(4) = 6 * 2 - 2 \Rightarrow \underline{\underline{10}}$$



Q2

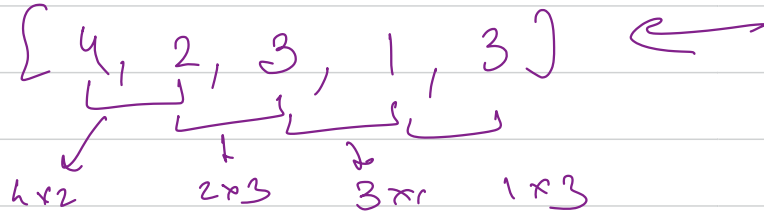
$$\begin{array}{cccc} (4 \times 2) & (2 \times 3) & (3 \times 1) & (1 \times 3) \\ \underbrace{\hspace{1.5cm}} & & \underbrace{\hspace{1.5cm}} & \\ 24 (4 \times 3) & & 9 (3 \times 3) & \\ & \underbrace{\hspace{3.5cm}} & & \\ & 36 (4 \times 3) & & \end{array}$$

$$24 + 36 + 9 \rightarrow \underline{\underline{69}}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} 4 \times 2, 2 \times 3, 3 \times 1, 1 \times 3 \\ \underbrace{\hspace{1.5cm}} \\ 6 (2 \times 1) \\ \underbrace{\hspace{1.5cm}} \\ 8 (4 \times 1) \\ \underbrace{\hspace{1.5cm}} \\ 12 (4 \times 3) \end{array}$$

$$6 + 8 + 12 \rightarrow \underline{\underline{26}}$$

↪ (4×2) (2×3) (3×1) (1×3)



min ops reqd
so multiply
these matrices

$$() (4 \times 2, 2 \times 3, 3 \times 1, 1 \times 5) \quad 4 \quad 2 \quad 3 \quad 1 \quad 3 \quad (4 \times 2, 2 \times 3, 3 \times 1, 1 \times 3) ()$$

$$(4 \times 4) (2 \times 3, 3 \times 1, 1 \times 3)$$

$$(4 \times 2, 2 \times 3, 3 \times 1) (1 \times 3)$$

$$(4 \times 2, 2 \times 3)$$

$$(3 \times 1, 1 \times 3)$$

$$() (4 \times 2, 2 \times 3, 3 \times 1) (4 \times 2) (2 \times 3, 3 \times 1)$$

$$(4 \times 2, 2 \times 3) (3 \times 1)$$

$$(4 \times 2, 2 \times 3, 3 \times 1) ()$$

minim of all cases \rightarrow ans

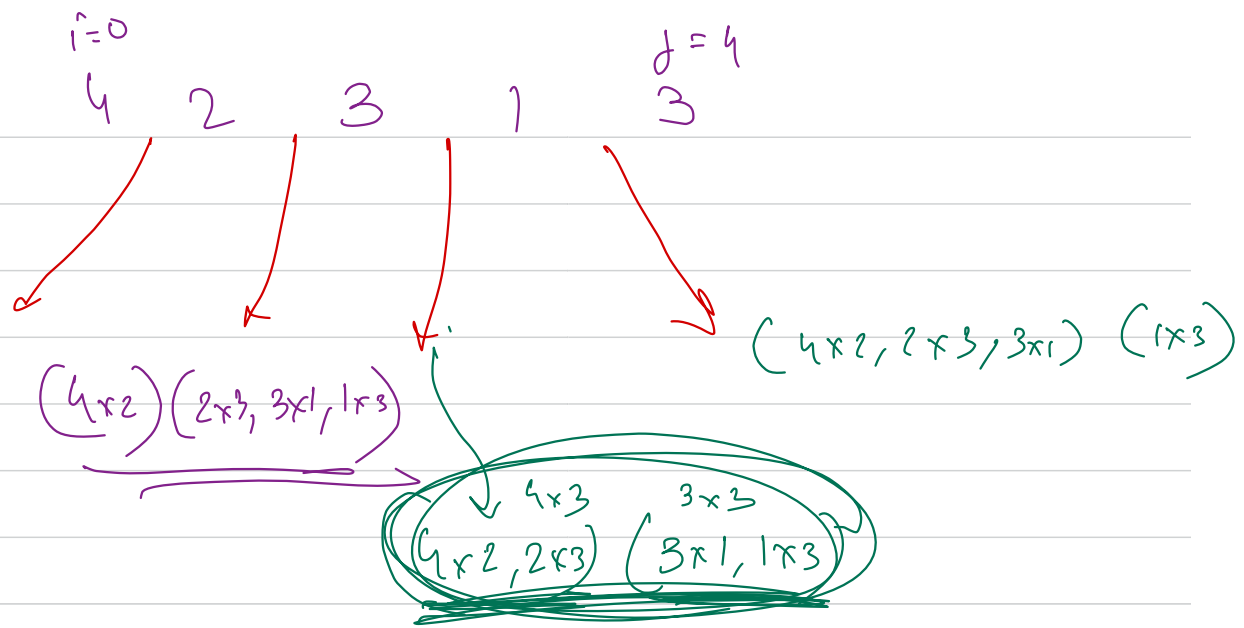
for all cases for n matrices
 $(n-1), (n-2), (n-3), \dots$

4, 2, 3, 1, 3

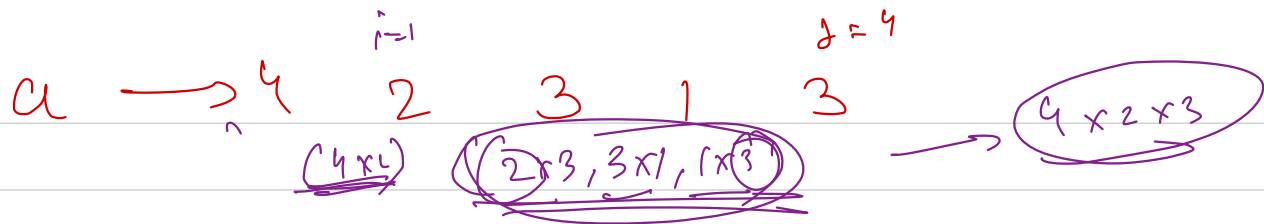
$n = 4$

$(4 \times 2, 2 \times 3, 3 \times 1)$ (1×3) (4×2) $(2 \times 3, 3 \times 1, 1 \times 3)$ $(n-1) \rightarrow 3$

(4×2) $(2 \times 3, 3 \times 1)$ (1×3) (2×3) $(3 \times 1, 1 \times 3)^{n-2}$



$$\begin{aligned} & \min \text{cost}(4 \times 2, 2 \times 3) + \\ & \min \text{cost}(3 \times 1, 1 \times 3) + \\ & 4 \times 3 \times 3 \end{aligned}$$



$$f(i, j) = \underline{f(i, k)} + \underline{f(k+1, j)} + \underline{a[i-1] * a[k] * a[j]}$$

min cost to
 multiply
 all the matrices
 from $[i, j]$

$$f(1, 1) + f(1, 4) +$$

\downarrow
 j

$$\forall k \in \underline{[i, j-1]}$$

$k \rightarrow 1$

		0	1	2	3	4
		4	2	3	1	3
0	4	0	0	24	14	26
1	2		0	0	6	12
2	3			0	0	9
3	1				0	0
4	3					0

ans

$l=5$

$$0 + 5 - 1$$

4

$$d = l + l - 1$$

$$\Rightarrow 2 + 3 - 1$$

$f(i, d)$
 min cost
 no multiply
 $C(i, d)$

(4, 2, 3, 1, 3)

(4x2)(2x3, 3x1, 1x3)

$$0 + 12 + 24$$

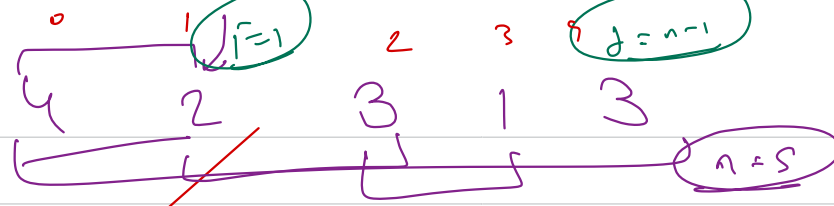
(4x2)(2x3)(3x1)(1x3)

$$24 + 9 + 30$$

(4x2, 2x3, 3x1)

(1x3)

$$12 + 14 + 0$$



$K \in [1, n]$

$n-1$

$f(i, j)$
 \downarrow
 min cost of
 matrix chain
multiplication

$(1, 1)$ $(2, 4)$
 \parallel

$(2, 2)(3, 4)$ $(2, 3)(4, 4)$

$f(2, 4)$

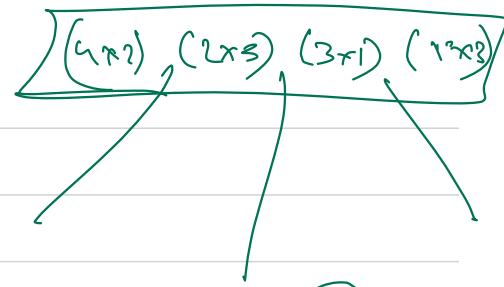
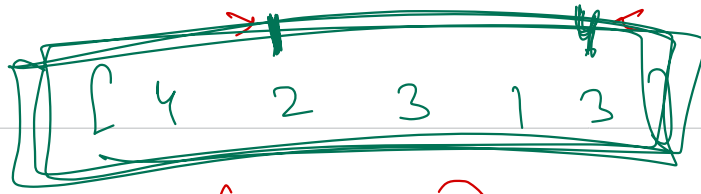
$(3, 3)(4, 4)$

mem(

$K=2, K=3$

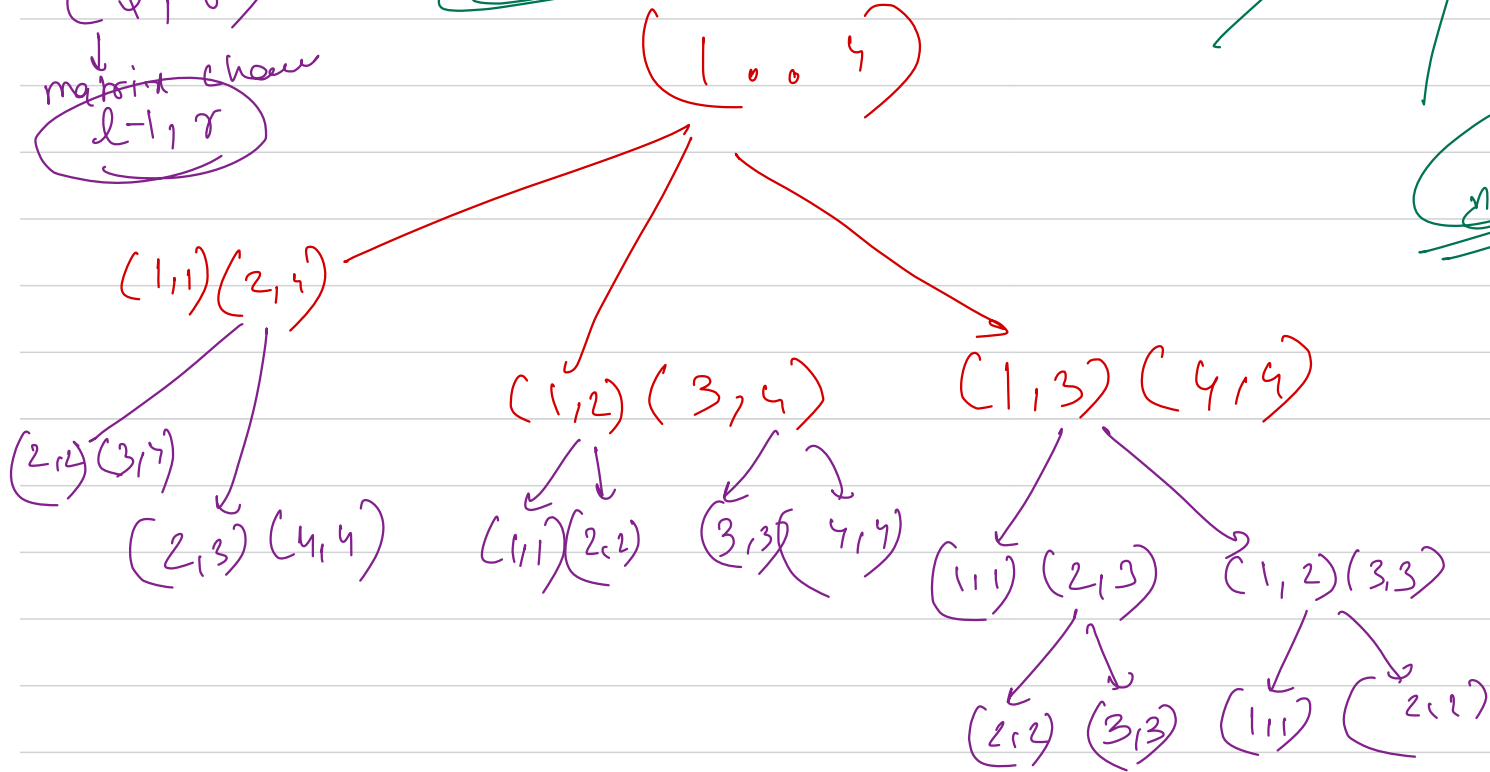
$$\begin{aligned}
 \underline{\underline{f(i, j)}} &= f(i, k) + f(k+1, j) \\
 &\quad + \underbrace{a[i-1] * a[k] * a[j]}_{\text{Cost of multiplication}}
 \end{aligned}$$

$\underline{\underline{f(1, n-1)}}$
 ↓
 find ans

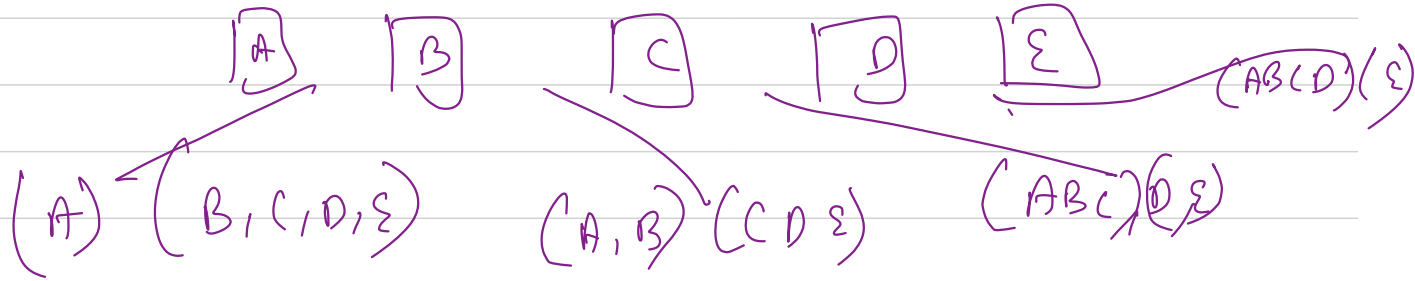


n^3

(l, r)
 \downarrow
 matrix chain
 $(l-1, r)$



$f(0, n-1)$



$$f(i, j) = f(i, k) + f(k+1, j) +$$

min smoke

$$\text{color}(i, k) + \text{color}(k+1, j)$$

smoke

40 60 20

$(40) (60, 20)$
 $0 + 1200 + 3200$
 4400

$(40, 60) (20)$
 $0 + 2400 + 0$
 2400

$i = 0$

$j = n-1$

→ when we want ans from continuous cross-section

→ when we see cross-section can be partition