Design and Analysis of Algorithms

L35: Knapsack problem
Dynamic Programming

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Resources

- Text book 1: Levitin
  - Sec `8.2, 8.3,` **`8.4`**
- Text book 2: Horowitz
  - Sec `5.1,5.2,5.4,5.8,5.9`

- R1: Introduction to Algorithms
  - Cormen et al.

Knapsack problem

- Knapsack problem:
  - Given n items of known weights $w_1, \ldots, w_n$, and
  - their values $v_1, \ldots, v_n$ and a capacity W
  - Find the most valuable subset of items that fit into the knapsack.
  - Note: All the weights w_i's and knapsack capacity W are integers, but values can be real numbers.
- Goal: solve the knapsack problem using dynamic programming.

DP Approach: Knapsack

- To solve knapsack problem using DP,
  - need to design a recurrence relation, that
    - expresses a solution to an instance in terms of smaller instances.
- Consider an instance defined by first i items with
  - weights $w_1, w_2, \ldots, w_i$; $1 \le i \le n$
  - values $v_1, v_2, \ldots, v_i$; $1 \le i \le n$
  - and knapsack capacity j, $1 \le j \le w$
- Let $V[i,j]$ be the optimal solution to this instance
  - i.e. the value of most valuable subsets of first i items that fit knapsack of capacity j.
- Approach: divide first i items into two categories:
  - those that don't include i^{th} item, and those that do.

DP Approach: Knapsack

	0		$j-w_i$		j		W
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0						
i-1	0		**V[i-1,j-w_i]**		**V[i-1,j]**		
i	0				**V[i,j]**		
	0						
n	0						

Table for solving knapsack problem using dynamic programming

- Category 1: subsets that do not include i^{th} item.
  - Value of optimal subset is V[i-1,j]
- Category 2: subsets that do include i^{th} item.
  - Thus $j > w_i$ i.e. $j - w_i \geq 0$.
  - Value of optimal subset is v_i+V[i-1,j-w_i]

DP Approach: Knapsack

- Possible cases:
  - $j < w_i$ (i.e. $j - w_i < 0$), i.e. weight of i^{th} item is more than j and thus can't be included
  - $j \geq w_i$ (i.e $j - w_i \geq 0$) weight of i^{th} item is less than or equal to j, and thus i^{th} item may included or execluded.
- Thus,

$$V[i,j] = \begin{cases} max\{V[i-1,j], v_i + V[i-1, j-w_i]\} & if\ j - w_i \geq 0 \\ V[i-1, j] & if\ j - w_i < 0 \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

- The initial conditions can be defined as
  $V[i,0]=0$ for $i \geq 0$, and
  $V[0,j]=0$ for $j \geq 0$

Example: Knapsack

$$V[i,j] = \begin{cases} max\{V[i-1,j], v_i + V[i-1,\ j-w_i]\} & if\ j-w_i \geq 0 \\ V[i-1,\ j] & if\ j-w_i < 0 \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

- Example: consider knapsack of size 5 (i.e. max weight it can hold is 5),
  - with weights as
    $w_1=2, w_2=1, w_3=3, w_4=2$
  - and values as
    $v_1=\$12, v_2=\$10, v_3=\$20, v_4=\$15$

Example Knapsack

Capacity→ wts, values↓		0	1	2	3	4	5
	0	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
$w_1=2$ $v_1=12$	1	**0**	**0**	**12**			
$w_2=1$ $v_2=10$	2	**0**					
$w_3=3$ $v_3=20$	3	**0**					
$w_4=2$ $v_4=15$	4	**0**					

$V[0,j]=0$ **for** $0 \le j \le 5$

$V[i,0]=0$ **for** $0 \le i \le 4$

$V[1,1]=V[1-1,1]$ **since** $j=1<w_1=2$

$=0$

$V[1,2]=\max\{V[0,2], 12+V[0,2-2]; j=2 \ge w_1=2$

$=12$

Capacity→ wts, values↓		0	1	2	3	4	5
	0	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
w_1=2 v_1=12	1	**0**	**0**	**12**	**12**	**12**	**12**
w_2=1 v_2=10	2	**0**	**10**				
w_3=3 v_3=20	3	**0**					
w_4=2 v_4=15	4	**0**					

V[1,3]=max{V[0,3],12+V[0,3-2]};j=3≥w_1=2
=max{0,12+V[0,1]}=12
V[1,4]=max{V[0,4],12+V[0,4-2]};j=4≥w_1=2
=max{0,12+V[0,2]}=12
V[1,5]=max{V[0,5],12+V[0,5-2]};j=5≥w_1=2
=max{0, 12+V[0,3]}=12
V[2,1]=max{V[1,1],10+V[1,1-1]}; j=1≥w_2=1
=max{0, 10+V[1,0]} = 10

Capacity→ wts, values↓		0	1	2	3	4	5
	0	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
w_1=2 v_1=12	1	**0**	**0**	**12**	**12**	**12**	**12**
w_2=1 v_2=10	2	**0**	**10**	**12**	**22**	**22**	**22**
w_3=3 v_3=20	3	**0**					
w_4=2 v_4=15	4	**0**					

V[2,2]=max{V[1,2], 10+V[1,2-1]}; j=2≥w_2=1
=max{12, 10+0} = 12
V[2,3]=max{V[1,3], 10+V[1,3-1]}; j=3≥w_2=1
=max{12, 10+V[1,2]}=max{12,22}=22
V[2,4]=max{V[1,4], 10+V[1,4-1]}; j=4≥w_2=1
=max{12, 10+V[1,3]}=max{12,22}=22
V[2,5]=max{V[1,5], 10+V[1,5-1]}; j=5≥w_2=1
=max{12, 10+V[1,4]}=max{12,22}=22

Capacity→ wts, values↓		0	1	2	3	4	5
	0	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
w_1=2 v_1=12	1	**0**	**0**	**12**	**12**	**12**	**12**
w_2=1 v_2=10	2	**0**	**10**	**12**	**22**	**22**	**22**
w_3=3 v_3=20	3	**0**	**10**	**12**	**22**	**30**	**32**
w_4=2 v_4=15	4	**0**					

V[3,1]=V[2,1] = 10; (j=1<w_3=3)
V[3,2]=V[2,2] = 12; (j=2<w_3=3)
V[3,3]=max{V[2,3], 20+V[2,3-3]}; (j=3≥w_3=3)
=max{22, 20+0} = 22
V[3,4]=max{V[2,4], 20+V[2,4-3]}; (j=4≥w_3=3)
=max{22, 20+V[2,1]}=max{22,30}=30
V[3,5]=max{V[2,5], 20+V[2,5-3]}; (j=5≥w_3=3)
=max{12, 20+V[2,2]}=max{12,20+12}=32

Capacity→ wts, values↓		0	1	2	3	4	5
	0	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
w_1=2 v_1=12	1	**0**	**0**	**12**	**12**	**12**	**12**
w_2=1 v_2=10	2	**0**	**10**	**12**	**22**	**22**	**22**
w_3=3 v_3=20	3	**0**	**10**	**12**	**22**	**30**	**32**
w_4=2 v_4=15	4	**0**	**10**	**15**	**25**	**30**	**37**

12

V[4,1]=V[3,1] = 10; (j=1<w_4=2)
V[4,2]=max{V[3,2],15+V[3,2-2]}; (j=2≥w_4=2)
=max{12,15+V[3,0]}=max{12,15+0}=15
V[4,3]=max{V[3,3], 15+V[3,3-2]}; (j=3≥w_4=2)
=max{22,15+V[3,1]}=max{22,15+10}=25
V[4,4]=max{V[3,4], 15+V[3,4-2]}; (j=4≥w_4=2)
=max{30, 15+V[3,2]}=max{30,15+12}=30
V[4,5]=max{V[3,5], 15+V[3,5-2]}; (j=5≥w_4=2)
=max{32, 15+V[3,3]}=max{32,15+22}=37

Example Knapsack: Optimal Subset

Capacity→ wts, values↓		0	1	2	3	4	5
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
$w_1=2$ $v_1=12$	1	0	0	12	12	12	12
$w_2=1$ $v_2=10$	2	0	10	12	22	22	22
$w_3=3$ $v_3=20$	3	0	10	12	22	30	32
$w_4=2$ $v_4=15$	4	0	10	15	25	30	37

- Optimal subset
  - Backtrack from maximal value `V[4,5]` to prev. rows.
  - Thus, optimal subsets are

`V[4,5]=37 (≠V[3,5])` implies $w_4=2$ is included

`V[3,3]=22 (=V[2,3])` implies $w_3=3$ is not included

`V[2,3]=22 (≠V[1,3]` implies $w_2=1$ is included

`V[1,2]=12 (≠V[0,2]` implies $w_1=2$ is included

Algorithm: Knapsack using DP

```
Algo DPKnapsack(w[1..n], v[1..n], W)
   int V[0..n,0..W],  P[1..n,1..W];
   for j=0 to W do
       V[0,j]=0
   for i=0 to n do
      V[i,0]= 0
   for i=1 to n do
      for j= 1 to W do
       if w[i]≤j and v[i]+V[i-1,j-w[i]]>V[i-1,j] then
          V[i,j]= v[i] + V[i-1,j-w[i]];
          P[i,j]= j-w[i]
       else
          V[i,j]= V[i-1,j]
          P[i,j] := j
   return V[n,W] and the optimal subset by  backtracing
```

Efficiency of Knapsack

- Time Efficiency: $\Theta(nW)$
- Space efficiency: $\Theta(nW)$

Summary

- Knapsack algorithm using dynamic programming
- Efficiency
- optimal subsets using backtracking