

ECE220

Honors Lab Section

Lab 7: Dynamic Programming

Problem

- Given some array $A[0 \dots n-1]$, what is the sum of the largest subsequence of size k in the array. Note that a subsequence does not have to be contiguous!
- For example, suppose that A is:

Index	0	1	2	3
Value	1	6	2	5

- What is the largest subsequence of size 2?
- $A[1] + A[3] = 6 + 5 = 11$
- How can I go about solving this problem?

Algorithm

- How can I formulate this problem recursively?

Index	0	1	2	3
Value	1	6	2	5

- Consider what should happen at each index

$$sub(i, m) \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } i \geq n \vee m \geq k \\ \max \begin{cases} sub(i + 1, m), \\ A[i] + sub(i + 1, m + 1) \end{cases} \end{cases}$$

Proof

- Let's show that the recursive algorithm actually works

Index	0	1	2	3
Value	1	6	2	5

$$\text{sub}(0, 0) = \max[\text{sub}(1, 0), 1 + \text{sub}(1, 1)] = \max[11, 6] = 11$$

$$\text{sub}(1, 0) = \max[\text{sub}(2, 0), 6 + \text{sub}(2, 1)] = \max[7, 6 + 5] = 11$$

$$\text{sub}(1, 1) = \max[\text{sub}(2, 1), 2 + \text{sub}(2, 2)] = \max[\text{sub}(2, 1), 2 + 0] = \max[5, 2] = 5$$

$$\text{sub}(2, 0) = \max[\text{sub}(3, 0), 2 + \text{sub}(3, 1)] = \max[5, 2 + 5] = 7$$

$$\text{sub}(2, 1) = \max[\text{sub}(3, 1), 2 + \text{sub}(3, 2)] = \max[\text{sub}(3, 1), 2 + 0] = \max[5, 2] = 5$$

$$\text{sub}(3, 0) = \max[\text{sub}(4, 0), 5 + \text{sub}(4, 1)] = \max[0, 5] = 5$$

$$\text{sub}(3, 1) = \max[\text{sub}(4, 1), 5 + \text{sub}(4, 2)] = \max[0, 5] = 5$$

- 11 is the answer we were looking for!

Memoization

- How can we eliminate recursive calls?
- Store values into an array instead. Essentially replace '()' with '[]' in the recursive definition.

$$sub(i, m) \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } i \geq n \vee m \geq k \\ \max \begin{cases} sub(i + 1, m), \\ A[i] + sub(i + 1, m + 1) \end{cases} & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

Index	0	1	2	3
Value	1	6	2	5

	n				
k	11	11	7	5	0
	6	6	5	5	0
	0	0	0	0	0

Iterative solution

	n				
k	11	11	7	5	0
	6	6	5	5	0
	0	0	0	0	0

sub(A, n,k)

```
int arr_sub[k+1][n+1] = {0};
```

```
for (int i = 0; i < k; i++)
```

```
    for (int j = 0; i < n; j++)
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```
        arr_sub = max(arr_sub[i][j+ 1], A[j] + arr_sub[i+ 1][j + 1])
```

```
return arr_sub[0][0];
```

Other, Lab 7, and Lab Help

- Fibonacci
 - Use an array to store the previous values
- My recent CS 374 homework (if you guys want to see)
- Lab 7 demo!
 - Conway's Game of Life
- Otherwise, there won't be any office hours this week so if you have any questions regarding the labs, ask now!