1. Let $S_1 = \{T_1, \ldots, T_n\}$ be the set of n tensors which make up network $\mathcal{N}$.

2. Let c be a counter running from 2 to n. For each value of c:

   (a) Let S_c be the set of all objects made up by contracting together c unique tensors from S_1.

   (b) For each pair of sets S_d, S_{c-d}, $1 \leq d \leq \lfloor \frac{c}{2} \rfloor$, and for each $T_a \in S_d$, $T_b \in S_{c-d}$ such that each element of S_1 appears at most once in $(T_a T_b)$:

      i. Determine the cost μ of contracting T_a with T_b.

      ii. Where T_a and/or T_b do not belong to S_1, add to μ the previously-determined cost of constructing T_a and/or T_b as appropriate.

      iii. Let the contraction sequence $\mathcal{Q}$ for constructing this object be written $\mathcal{Q} = (T_a T_b)$. Where T_a and/or T_b do not belong to S_1, optimal contraction sequences for T_a and T_b will have been previously recorded. In $\mathcal{Q}$, replace each appearance of T_a and/or T_b with these optimal contraction sequences.

      iv. Locate the object in S_c which corresponds to $(T_a T_b)$. If μ is the cheapest known cost for constructing this object, record the cost μ and the associated contraction sequence $\mathcal{Q}$ against this object.

3. The optimal cost μ_{best} and a sequence $\mathcal{Q}_{\text{best}}$ which realises this are recorded against the only element in S_n.