

EDIT DISTANCE

INPUT: Two strings $x[1 \dots m]$ $y[1 \dots n]$.

GOAL: Compute the smallest number of edits to go from $x \rightarrow y$

insert
a character

delete

substitution

Example

$x = \text{FAST}$
 $y = \text{CATS}$

F A S T _ _ _ _ cost = 8
_ _ _ _ C A T S

cost = 4

F _ A _ S T
_ C A T S _
d i . i . d

Cost = 3

F	A	S	T
C	A	T	S

3 . 3 3

Insertion

_
A

Deletion

A
_

Substitution

F
C

$$\begin{pmatrix} F & - & A & - & S & T \\ - & C & A & T & S & . - \end{pmatrix}$$

d i . i . d

"Optimal Solution"

-	F	<u>A</u>	...
C	-	<u>A</u>	

T
-

↑
optimal way of editing

$x[1 \dots n] \rightarrow y[1 \dots m-1]$

$x[1 \dots n-1] \rightarrow y[1 \dots m]$

$x[1 \dots n-1] \rightarrow y[1 \dots n-1]$

↑
4

Subproblem: $E[i, j] =$ edit distance between $x[1..i]$ and $y[1..j]$

$$\{ E[i, j] : i = 1..m, j = 1..n \}$$

$E[m, n] =$ edit distance between x & y .

Recurrence Relation:

$$E[i, j] = \min_{\substack{\text{"} \\ E[x[1..i], y[1..j]]}}$$

insertion

$$\begin{bmatrix} - \\ a \end{bmatrix}$$

$$E[i, j-1] + 1/2 \leftarrow \text{insertion}$$

$$E[x[1..i], y[1..j-1]] + 1$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} a \\ - \end{bmatrix}$$

$$E[i-1, j] + 1/7 \leftarrow \text{deletion}$$

$$x[i] = y[j]$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} a \\ a \end{bmatrix}$$

$$E[i-1, j-1] \leftarrow \text{carry over}$$

$$x[i] \neq y[j]$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} a \\ b \end{bmatrix}$$

$$E[i-1, j-1] + 1/7 \leftarrow \text{substitution}$$

$E[i,j]$

0

1

2

3

4

ϕ

F

A

S

T

0

ϕ

1

C

2

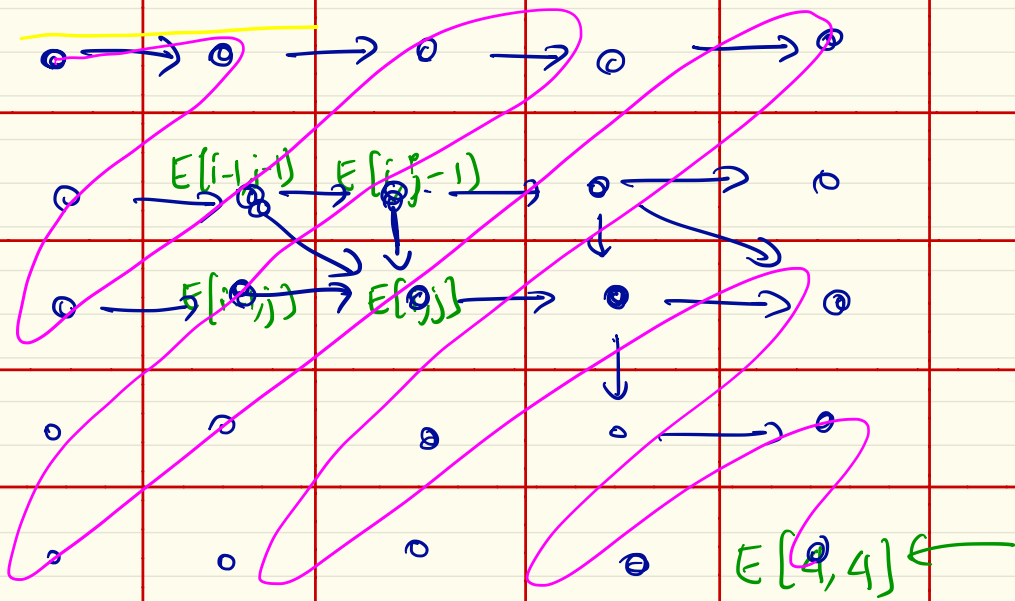
A

3

T

4

S



int $E[m, n]$

for $i = 0$ to m

$E[i, 0] = i \leftarrow \text{deletion} \left\{ x(1..i) \rightarrow \phi_{\text{empty}} \right\}$

for $j = 0$ to n

$E[0, j] = j \leftarrow \text{insertion} \left\{ \phi \rightarrow y(1..j) \right\}$

for $i = 1$ to m

for $j = 1$ to n

$E[i, j] =$

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{recurrence} \\ \text{relation.} \end{array} \right\}$

$E[i, j] =$ minimum
prev[i, j]

		F	A	S	T	
		0	1	2	3	4
C	1	1	2			
A	2					
T	3					
S	4					

Case 1

$$\boxed{\text{F}}$$

$$E[i, j-1] + 1$$

insert

Case 2

$$\boxed{\text{F}}$$

$$E[i-1, j] + 1$$

deletion

Case 3

$$\boxed{\begin{matrix} A \\ B \end{matrix}}$$

$$E[i-1, j-1] + 1$$

$$\} E[i-1, j-1] + diff(x[i], y[j])$$

Case 4

$$\boxed{\begin{matrix} A \\ A \end{matrix}}$$

$$E[i-1, j-1] + 0$$

$$E[1,3] = \min \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \underline{E[0,3]} + 1 \\ \underline{E[1,2]} + 1 \\ \underline{E[0,2]} + \underset{||}{\text{diff}(x[1], y[3])} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1 \text{ if } x[i] \neq y[j] \\ 0 \text{ otherwise} \end{array} \right.$$

GAMBLING STRATEGY

- Play exactly $n=200$ gambles in a casino

- 2 games of choice

Game 1:

→ w. prob $\frac{1}{2}$ win 2 \$

→ w. prob $\frac{1}{2}$ lose 2 \$

Game 2

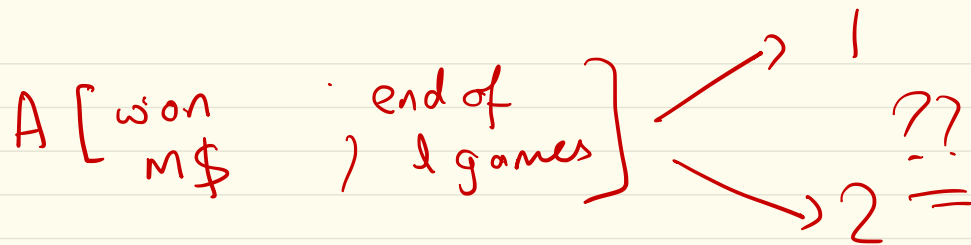
→ w. prob $\frac{2}{3}$ win 7 \$

→ w. prob $\frac{1}{3}$ lose 7 \$

= Win a prime number of \$ at end
win 170\$ at end

GOAL: Find the optimal strategy that succeeds with maximum prob.

Strategy:



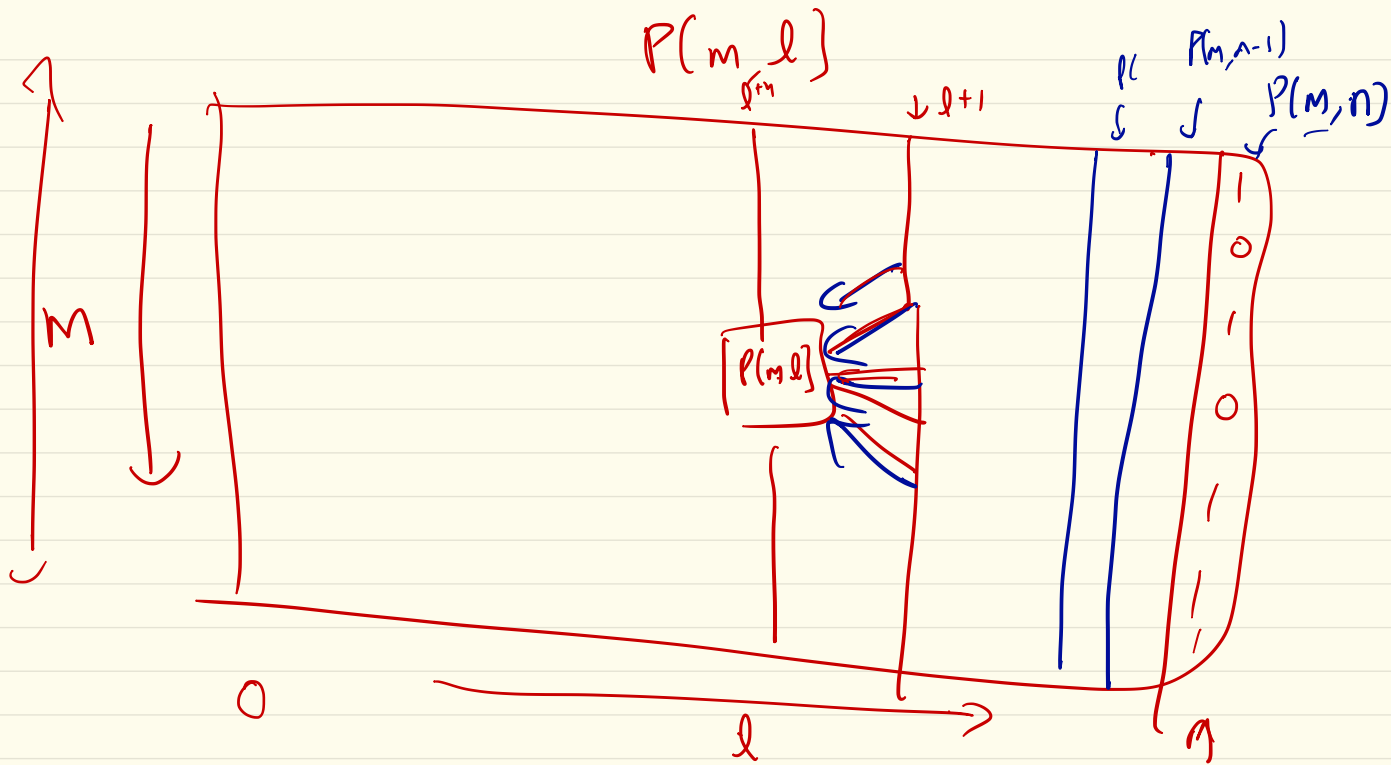
Subproblem:

$P[m, l] =$ probability of "success" of optimal strategy given that m\$ after l games.

Recurrence Relation:

Base Case: $P[m, n] = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } m \text{ is a prime} = 170 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$ or 14

$$P[m, l] = \max \begin{cases} \text{Game 1: } \frac{1}{2} P[m+2, l+1] + \frac{1}{2} P[m-2, l+1] \\ \text{Game 2: } \frac{2}{3} P[m+7, l+1] + \frac{1}{3} P[m-7, l+1] \end{cases}$$



"decreasing order of l "