1 Dynamic Programming

1.1 Knapsack

```
#include "../../headers/headers.h"
    vector<vector<ll>> DP;
    vector<ll> Weights;
    vector<ll> Values;
    11 Knapsack(int w, int i)
        if (w == 0 \text{ or } i == -1)
            return 0;
10
        if (DP[w][i] != -1)
11
            return DP[w][i];
12
        if(Weights[i] > w)
13
            return DP[w][i] = Knapsack(w, i - 1);
14
        return DP[w][i] = max(Values[i] + Knapsack(w - Weights[i], i - 1),
15
             Knapsack(w, i - 1));
16 }
```

1.2 Matrix Chain Multiplication

```
#include "../../headers/headers.h"
   vector<vector<ii>>> DP; //Pair value, op result
                           //Size of DP (i.e. i,j<n)
   ii op(ii a, ii b)
6
       return {a.first + b.first + a.second * b.second, (a.second + b.
             second) % 100}; //Second part MUST be associative, first part
             is cost function
8
   ii MCM(int i, int j)
10
11
       if (DP[i][j].first != -1)
12
           return DP[i][j];
13
       int ans = 1e9; //INF
14
       int res;
15
       repx(k, i + 1, j)
16
17
           ii temp = op(MCM(i, k), MCM(k, j));
18
19
            ans = min(ans, temp.first);
20
           res = temp.second;
21
22
       return DP[i][j] = {ans, res};
23
24
    void fill()
26
       DP.assign(n, vector<ii>(n, {-1, 0}));
27
       rep(i, n-1) \{ DP[i][i+1].first = 1; \} // Pair op identity, cost
             (cost must be from input)
```

29 | }

1.3 Longest Increasing Subsequence

```
#include "../../headers/headers.h"
2
   vi L;
3
   vi vals;
4
5
    int maxl = 1;
6
7
    //Bottom up approach O(nlogn)
    int lis(int n)
9
   {
10
        L.assign(n, -1);
        L[0] = vals[0];
12
        repx(i, 1, n)
13
14
            int left = 0, right = maxl - 1, mid;
15
            while (left < right)
16
17
18
                mid = (left + right) / 2;
                if (vals[i] > L[mid])
19
                    left = mid;
20
                else
21
22
                    right = mid;
23
            mid = (left + right) / 2;
^{24}
            if (mid == maxl - 1)
25
26
                L[maxl] = vals[i];
27
                maxl++;
29
30
            else
                L[mid] = vals[i];
31
32
        return max1;
33
34 }
```