Name: Nikolaas Bender
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CSCI 3104, Algorithms **Profs. Hoenigman & Agrawal**
Problem Set 9b (51 points) **Fall 2019, CU-Boulder**

Advice 1: For every problem in this class, you must justify your answer: show how you arrived at it and why it is correct. If there are assumptions you need to make along the way, state those clearly.

Advice 2: Verbal reasoning is typically insufficient for full credit. Instead, write a logical argument, in the style of a mathematical proof.

Instructions for submitting your solution:

- The solutions **should be typed** and we cannot accept hand-written solutions. Here's a short intro to Latex.
- You should submit your work through **Gradescope** only.
- If you don't have an account on it, sign up for one using your CU email. You should have gotten an email to sign up. If your name based CU email doesn't work, try the identikey@colorado.edu version.
- Gradescope will only accept **.pdf** files (except for code files that should be submitted separately on Gradescope if a problem set has them) and **try to fit your work in the box provided**.
- You cannot submit a pdf which has less pages than what we provided you as Gradescope won't allow it.

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Important: This assignment has 1 (Q2) coding question.

- You need to submit 1 python file.
- The .py file should run for you to get points and name the file as following -
  If Q2 asks for a python code, please submit it with the following naming convention - `Lastname-Firstname-PS9b-Q2.py`.
- You need to submit the code via Canvas but the table/plot/result should be on the main .pdf.

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1. (21 pts) The sequence P_n of Pell numbers is defined by the recurrence relation

$$P_n = 2P_{n-1} + P_{n-2} \qquad (1)$$

with seed values $P_0 = 1$ and $P_1 = 1$.

(a) (5 pts) Consider the recursive top-down implementation of the recurrence (1) for calculating the n-th Pell number P_n.

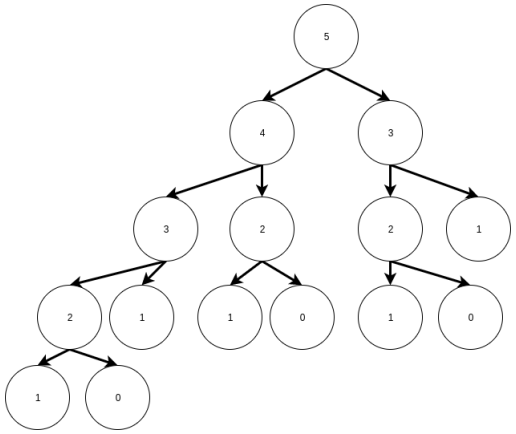
i. Write down an algorithm for the recursive top-down implementation in pseudocode.

Solution.

```
    def recurse(val):
if val == 0 || val == 1:
    return 1
ret = 2 * recurse(val-1) + recurse(val-2)
return ret
```

ii. Draw the tree of function calls to calculate P_5. You can call your function f in this diagram.

Solution.



iii. Write down the recurrence for the running time $T(n)$ of the algorithm.

Solution. T(n) = T(n-1) + T(n-2)

(b) (6 pts) Consider the dynamic programming approach "top-down implementation with memoization" that memoizes the intermediate Pell numbers by storing them in an array $P[n]$.

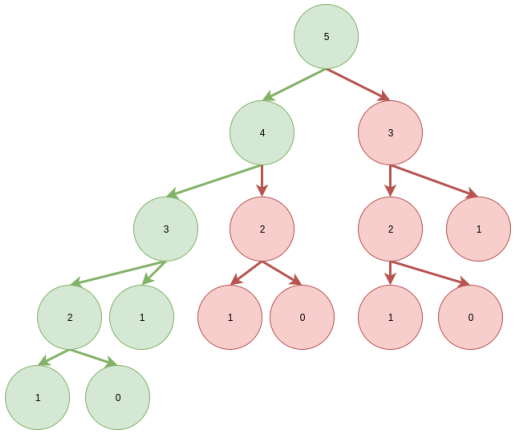
i. Write down an algorithm for the top-down implementation with memoization in pseudocode.

Solution.

```
memories = {0 : 1,
            1 : 1
            }
def recurse(val):
    if val in memories:
        return memories[val]
    ret = 2 * recurse(val-1) + recurse(val-2)
    memories.add(val, ret)
    return ret
```

ii. Draw the tree of function calls to calculate P_5. You can call your function f in this diagram.

Solution.



iii. In order to find the value of P_5, you would fill the array P in a certain order. Provide the order in which you will fill P showing the values.

Solution. It fills bottom up initialized with the base case then moving up the chain of the recurrence to larger and larger values.

iv. Determine and justify briefly the asymptotic running time $T(n)$ of the algorithm.

Solution. n because a value is only ever computed once

(c) (5 pts) Consider the dynamic programming approach "iterative bottom-up implementation" that builds up directly to the final solution by filling the P array in order.

i. Write down an algorithm for the iterative bottom-up implementation in pseudocode.

Solution.

```
            up_to = n
P = [1, 1]
for i in range(2, up_to):
    res = 2 * P[i-1] + P[i-1]
    P.append(res)
return P(up_to)
```

ii. In order to find the value of P_5, you would fill the array P in a certain order using this approach. Provide the order in which you will fill P showing the values.

Solution. INDEXING STARTS AT 0 JUST LIKE IN THE PSUEDO CODE ABOVE AND THE QUESTION IS ASKING FOR THE THE VALUE AT THE INDEX OF 5
P = [1, 1]
P = [1, 1, 3]
= [1, 1, 3, 7]
= [1, 1, 3, 7, 17]

iii. Determine and justify briefly the time and space usage of the algorithm.

Solution. Both should be n because there are no trees to consider and nothing should ever be calculated twice.
It follows the paradime of DP as each value is only ever calculated once and stored in memory to make future operations faster.

(d) (3 pts) If you only want to calculate P_n, you can have an iterative bottom-up

implementation with $\Theta(1)$ space usage. Write down an iterative algorithm with $\Theta(1)$ space usage in pseudocode for calculating P_n. There is no requirement for the runtime complexity of your algorithm. Justify your algorithm does have $\Theta(1)$ space usage.

Solution.

```
            USE A FIFO QUEUE
Q = [1, 1, 0]
up_to = n
for i in range(2, up_to):
    res = 2 * P[0] + P[1]
    Q.push(res)
return Q[2]
```

(e) (2 pts) In a table, list each of the four algorithms as rows and in separate columns, provide each algorithm's asymptotic time and space requirements. Briefly discuss how these different approaches compare, and where the improvements come from.

Solution.

algo	time	space
top down	n	n
bottom up	n	n
queue	n	const

generally DP looks to simplify compute time. The queue is unique because it stores just enough to get to the end result as the other methods store more.
At the end of the day the algorithms are exploiting how graphs work to simplify computation with the simplest and most compact being the queue method. The top down method happens into the optimality through the graph structure, the bottom up exploits the way the graph works by not even making a graph but by recognizing the computations would only consider the left most branches of the tree. the queue takes it a step further because it even recognizes that the older computations don't need to be stored in memory because the graph paradime isn't even used any more.

2. (10 pts) Write a single python code for the following. There is a very busy student at CU who is taking CSCI 3104. They know that this course has a ton of homework and they don't want to attempt all of the homework. This student cherishes the downtime and has **decided not to do any two consecutive assignments**.
   Assume that the student gets a list of assignments with the points associated at the beginning of the semester. Use dynamic programming to pick which assignments to complete to maximize the available points while not solving any two consecutive assignments.

   Input: [2,7,9,3,1]
   Output: 12
   Explanation: Maximum points available = 2 + 9 + 1 = 12.

   (a) (2 pts) Show an example with at least 4 assignments to show why the greedy strategy
   $max(sum(even\_indexed\_terms), sum(odd\_indexed\_term))$ does not work.
   Example - For the above list, $sum(even\_indexed\_terms) = 2 + 9 + 1$ and $sum(even\_indexed\_terms) = 7 + 3$. But, coincidentally their max gives out the optimal answer. You have to provide an example where this doesn't work.
   Solution.

   (b) (4 pts) Write the bottom-up DP table filling version that takes the list of assignments and outputs the maximum points that the student can attempt. (If it helps, you can code the recursive approach for practice but you don't need to submit that)

   (c) (4 pts) Write the DP version for part (b) which uses $O(1)$ space.
   Note that you don't have to submit anything for part (b) and (c) on the pdf but only the commented code in the python file.

3. (10 pts) Suppose we are trying to create an optimal health shake from a number of ingredients, which we label $\mathcal{I} = \{1, \ldots, n\}$. Each cup of an ingredient contributes p_i units of protein, as well as c_i calories. Our goal is to maximize the amount of protein, such that the shake uses no more than C calories. **Note that you can use more than one cup of each ingredient.**

   - Design an DP based algorithm which takes the arrays p and c and calories C as input and outputs the maximum protein you can put using no more than C calories.
   - In order to fill a particular table entry, you would need to access some sub-problems. Explain briefly which decisions each of those sub-problems represent.
   - Also, provide the runtime and space requirement of your algorithm.

   Solution. You should be able to just consume the ingredient with the highest protein to calorie ratio. I can't figure out how to make this a dp problem.

```
def shake(ingredients, calorie_max):
    ratios = []
    for ingredient in ingredients:
        ratios.append(ingredient.protein / ingredient.calories)
    return (calorie_max / max(ratios)) * ingredient.protein
```

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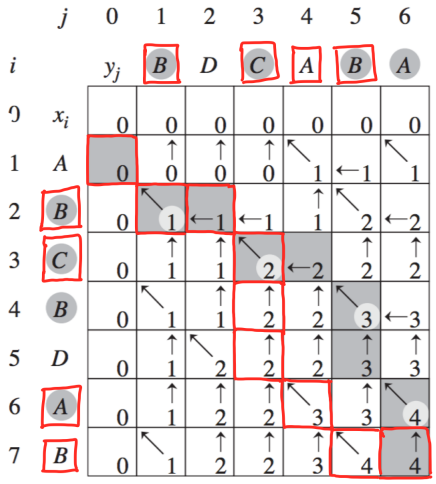
4. (10 pts) In recitation you learnt the longest common sub-sequence (LCS) problem, where you used a DP table to find the length of the LCS and to recover the LCS (there might be more than one LCS of equal length). For example - For two sequences $X = \{A, B, C, B, D, A, B\}$ and $Y = \{B, D, C, A, B, A\}$. Here's a complete solution. Grey cells represent one of the LCS (BCBA) and the red-bordered cells represent another (BCAB). Note that you have to provide only one optimal solution.

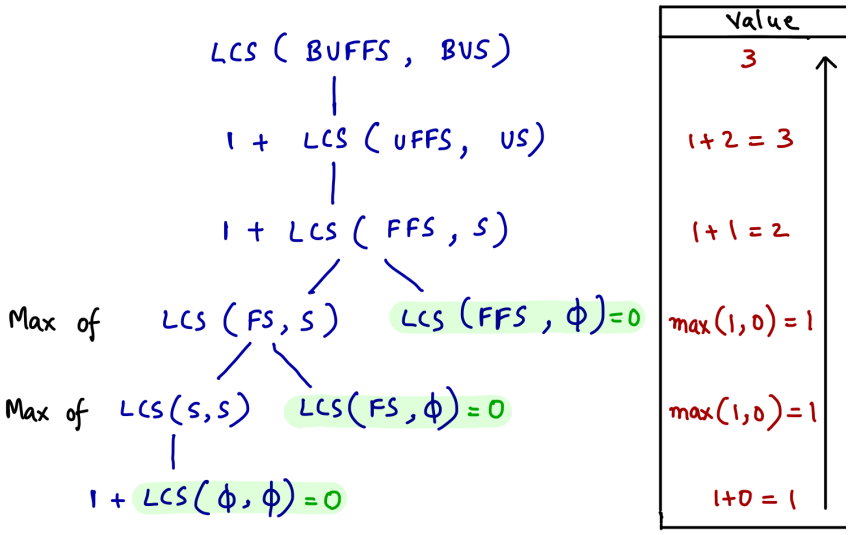


(a) (6 pts) Draw the complete table for $X = \{A, B, A, C, D\}$ and $Y = \{B, A, D, B, C, A\}$.

- Fill in all the values and parent arrows.
- Backtrack and circle all the relevant cells to recover the actual LCS and not only the length. Do not forget to circle the appropriate characters too.
- Report the length of the LCS and the actual LCS.

Solution.

(b) (4 pts) If you draw the recursive tree for the recursive version of LCS, you will get something like this. Here we show all the recursive calls till the base case and



annotate the children calls with a $'Max'$ or a $'+1'$ while indicating the base case calls. We also compute the values from bottom to top as we get them. Draw a tree like above for the LCS calls for string $'SFUB'$ and $'SUB'$ i.e. $LCS(SFUB, SUB)$.

Solution.