CZ2101 Example Class 3 Knapsack Problem (DP)

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1. Problem and definition

Knapsack Problem

Problem: Largest total profit for an <u>unbounded</u> set of objects

Recursive definition

P - Profit, C - Capacity, wn - Weight of object n, pn - Profit of object n

$$P(0)=0$$

$$P(C) = \max\{P(C-1), P(C-w_1) + p_1, P(C-w_2) + p_2, \dots, P(C-w_n) + p_n \}, C-w_j \ge 0 \quad for \ j = 1 to \ n \le 1 to \ n \ge 1 to$$

Time complexity: O(Cn), where C is the capacity and n is the number of types of objects

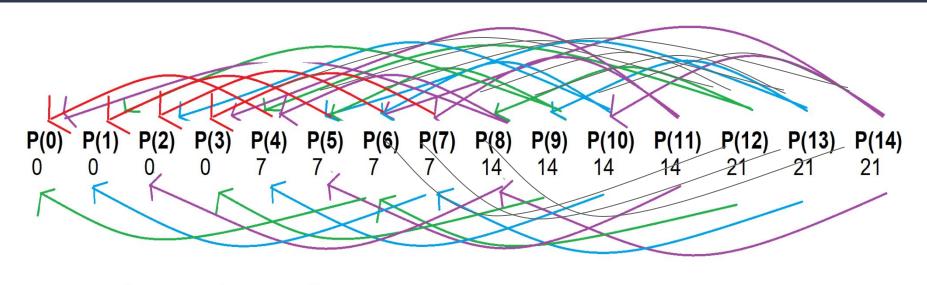
Space complexity: O(C)

Recursive Definition

```
int knapsack[int n, int C] {
    if (i<0) {return 0;}
    if (weights[n] > C) {return knapsack(n-1, C);}
    else{return max(knapsack(n-1, C), knapsack(n-1, C- weights[n] + profit[n]));}
}
```

2. Subproblem Graph P(14)

Subproblem Graph



w_i p_i

0	1	2
4	6	8
7	6	9

3. Algorithm

Bottom-up approach

V[i,w]	0	1	2	 С
0	0	0	0	 0
1				
:				
n				

bottom

Bottom: V[0,w] = 0 for all $0 \le w \le C$

Bottom-up: $V[i,w] = max\{V[i-1, w], V[i-1, w-w_i] + p_i]$

Pseudocode

```
KnapSack(C,w,p,n)
    for (int w = 0 to C)
      V[0,w] = 0;
    for (int i = 1 to n)
       for (w = 0 \text{ to } C)
           if(w[i] \le w)
            V[i,w] = \max\{V[i-1,w],V[i-1, w-w[i]] + p[i]\};
           else
             V[i,w] = V[i-1,w];
   return V[n,C];
```

```
temList) {
ofitList to store max profit for capacity 0 to Capacity (parameter)
\{0\}; Psello Ocos element, since P(0) = 0
ngleCapacityProfitList to store all possible profits for a certain capacity
rofitList = {};
pacity = 1 to Capacity) {
rofit of previous capacity (i.e. currentCapacity - 1)
ityProfitList.add(maxProfitList[ currentCapacity - 1]);
to numOfItems-1) {
ItemWeight = item[j].getWeight();
ItemProfit = item[j].getProfit();
rentCapacity - currentItemWeight >= 0) {
Add (max profit of weight (current capacity - currentItemWeight)) + currentItemProfit,
s possible profit for current capacity
gleCapacityProfitList.add(maxProfitList[ currentCapacity - currentItemWeight ] + curre
ighest profit in singleCapacityProfitList to profitList
st.add(max(singleCapacityProfitList));
tents of singleCapacityProfitList to store profits for next capacity
```

ityProfitList.clear();

```
temList) {
\{0\}; //add 0 as first element, since P(0) = 0
ngleCapSeudOctoce all possible profits for a certain capacity
cofitList = {};
rofit of previous capacity (i.e. currentCapacity - 1)
ityProfitList.add(maxProfitList[ currentCapacity - 1]);
to numOfItems-1) {
ItemWeight = item[j].getWeight();
ItemProfit = item[j].getProfit();
rentCapacity - currentItemWeight >= 0) {
Add (max profit of weight (current capacity - currentItemWeight)) + currentItemProfit,
```

gleCapacityProfitList.add(maxProfitList[currentCapacity - currentItemWeight] + curre

s possible profit for current capacity

st.add(max(singleCapacityProfitList));

ityProfitList.clear();

st[Capacity];

ighest profit in singleCapacityProfitList to profitList

tents of singleCapacityProfitList to store profits for next capacity

Pseudocode

```
Knapsack(Capacity, itemList) {
      maxProfitList = {0};
      singleCapacityProfitList = {};
      for (1 to Capacity) {
             add previous Capacity's Max Profit;
             for (firstItem to lastItem) {
                    if (currentCapacity - currentItemWeight >= 0) {
                           add P(currentCapacity - currentItemWeight) + currentItemProfit,
                           to singleCapacityProfitList;
             add Max Profit from singleCapacityProfitList to maxProfitList;
             clear singleCapacityProfitList;
      return Max Profit at Capacity;
```

4. Results

Results

4a)
Input:

Wi

рi

0	1	2
4	6	8
7	6	9

4b)

Input:

Wi

 \mathbf{p}_{i}

0	1	2
5	6	8
7	6	9

Output:

Capacity:Max Profit
0: 0
1: 0
2: 0
3: 0
4: 7
5: 7
6: 7
7: 7
8: 14
9: 14
10: 14
11: 14
12: 21
13: 21
14: 21

Output:

Capacity:Max Profit
0: 0
1: 0
2: 0
3: 0
4: 0
5: 7
6: 7
7: 7
8: 9
9: 9
10: 14
11: 14
12: 14
13: 16

Thank you!