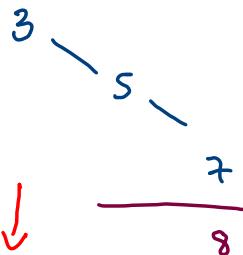


Optimal Binary Search Tree

arr : [3, 5, 7]

freq : [2, 3, 1]

3, 5, 7



5
7

1 X 2

3

:

5

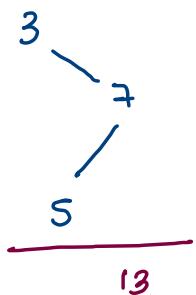
:

2 X 3

7

:

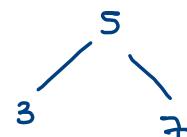
3 X 1



1 X 2

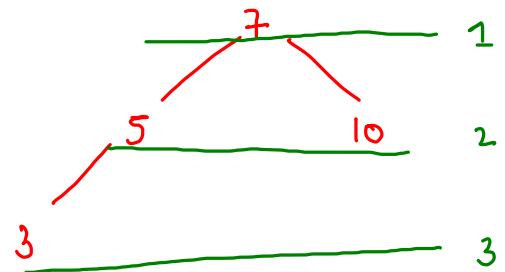
3 X 3

2 X 1

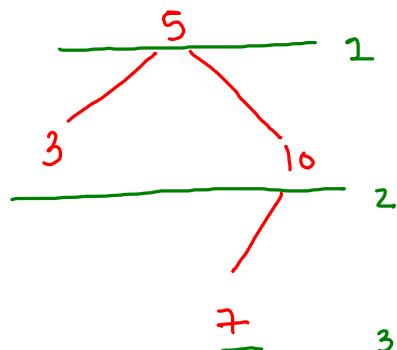


arr : [3, 5, 7, 10]

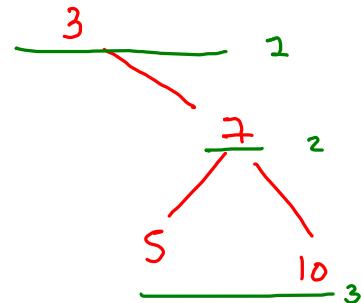
freq: [2, 3, 1, 4]



$$\begin{aligned} \text{cost} &= 1 \times 1 + 2 \times 3 + 2 \times 8 + 3 \times 2 \\ &= 28 \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned} \text{cost} &= 1 \times 3 + 2 \times 2 + 2 \times 8 + 3 \times 1 \\ &= 26 \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned} \text{cost} &= 1 \times 2 + 2 \times 1 + 3 \times 3 + 3 \times 8 \\ &= 37 \end{aligned}$$

1

2

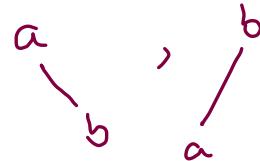
3

1

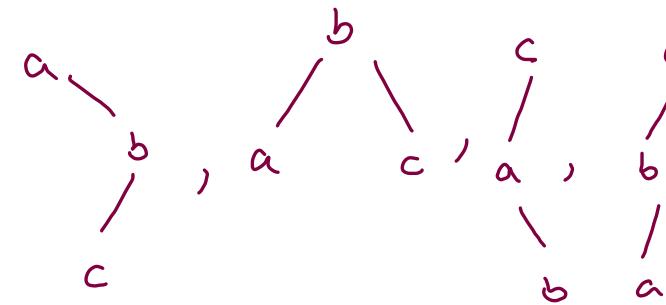
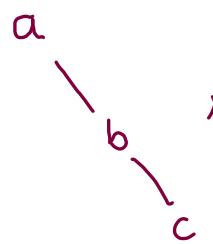
2

5

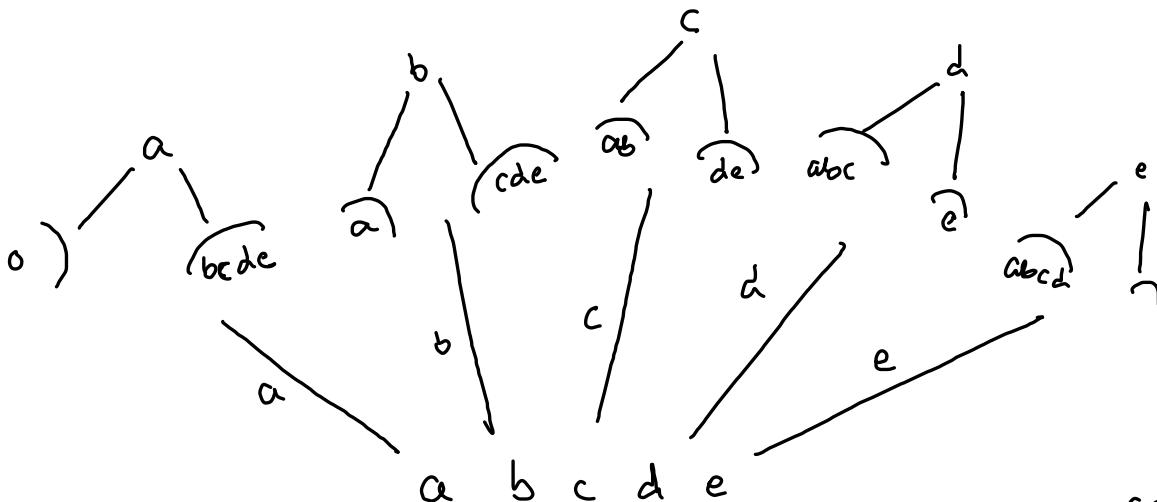
a



a, b, c, d



$$C_3 = \underbrace{c_0 \cdot c_2}_{2} + \underbrace{c_1 \cdot c_1}_{1} + \underbrace{c_2 \cdot c_0}_{2}$$

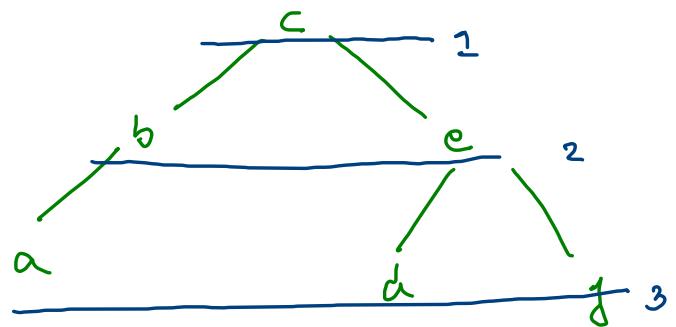


$$a_1 = [a, b, c, d, e]$$

$$a_2 = [a', b', c', d', e']$$

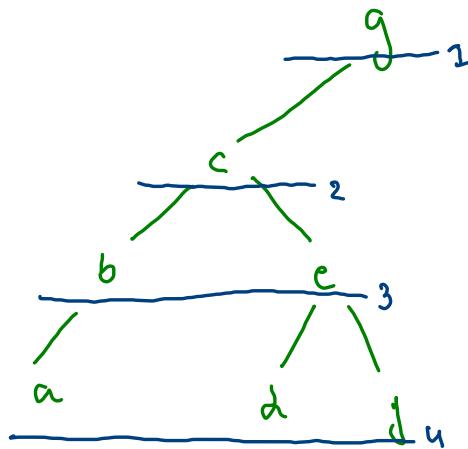
$a' \rightarrow$ freq. of searching
a

$$CS = c_0c_4 + c_1c_3 + c_2c_2 + c_3c_1 + c_4c_0$$



$$c' + 2b' + 2e' + 3a' + 3d' + 3f'$$

a, b, c, d, e, f



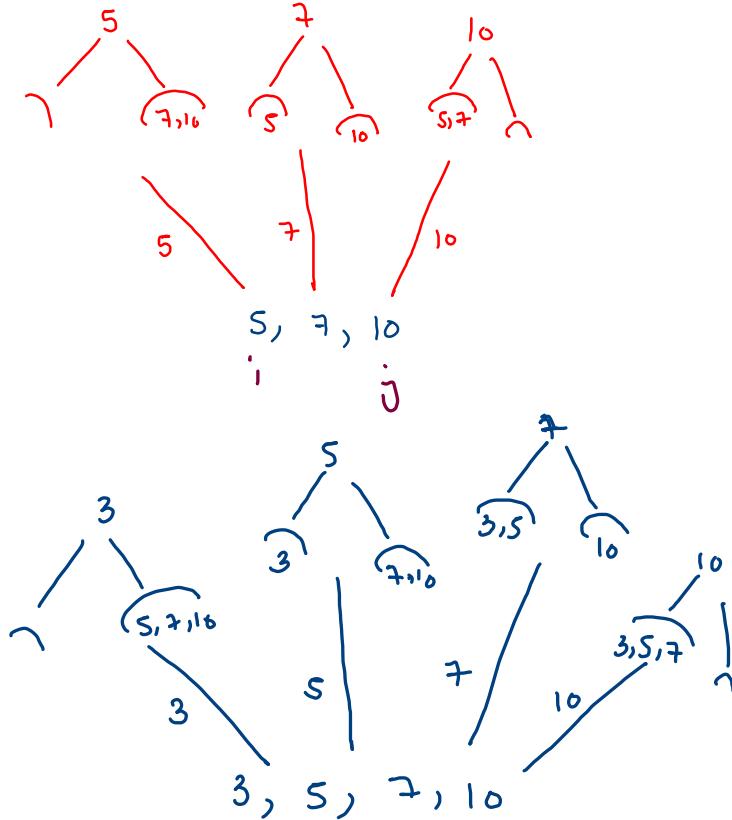
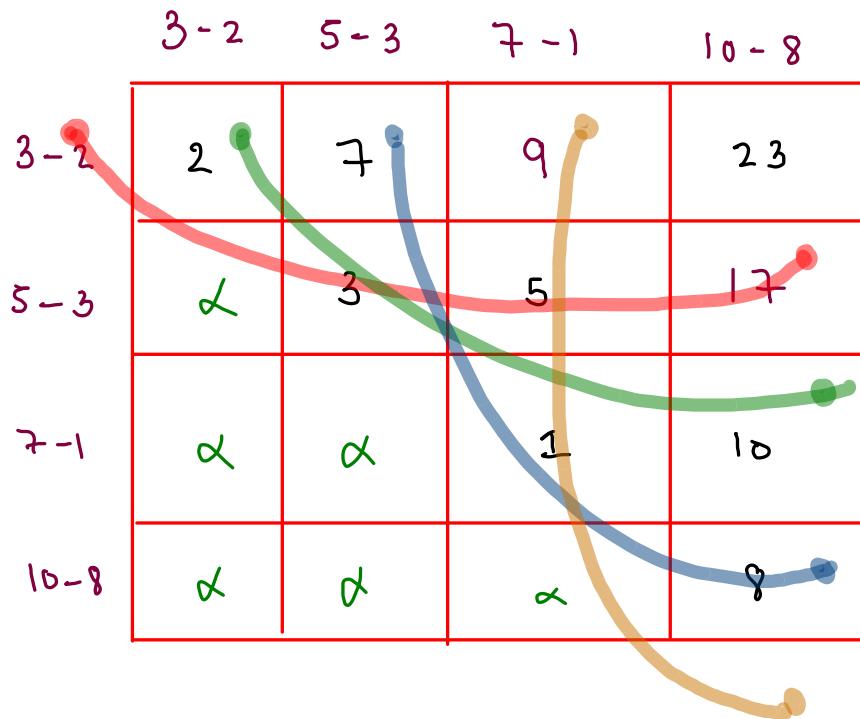
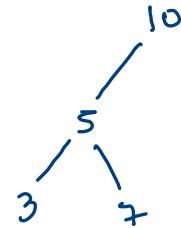
$$c' + 2b' + 2c' + 3a' + 3d' + 3f' + g' + c' + b' + e' + a' + d' + f'$$

$$g' + 2c' + 3b' + 3e' + 4a' + 4d' + 4f'$$

a, b, c, d, e, f, g

arr : [3, 5, 7, 10]

freq : [2, 3, 1, 4]



312. Burst Balloons

Input: nums = [3,1,5,8]

Output: 167

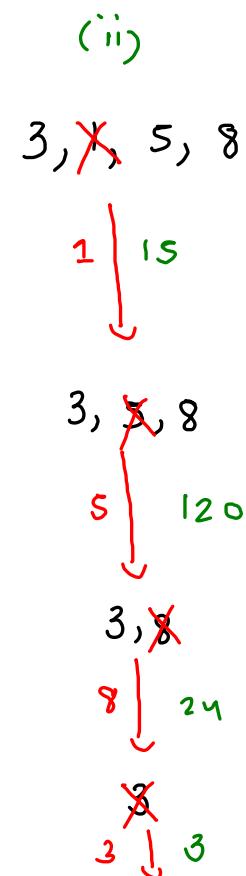
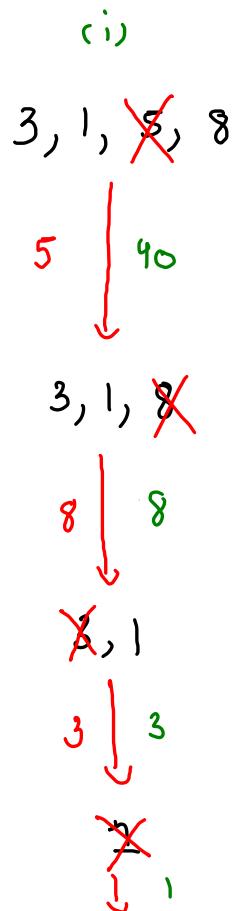
Explanation:

nums = [3,1,5,8] --> [3,5,8] --> [3,8] --> [8] --> []

coins = $3*1*5 + 3*5*8 + 1*3*8 + 1*8*1 = 167$

(i) bo: 5 8 3 1

coins: 52



(iii) bo: 1 5 8 3

coins: 162

$$\frac{\cdot}{[1, 5, 8]} + 3$$

$$\frac{[3]}{[5, 8]} + 1$$

$$\frac{[3, 1]}{[8]} + 5$$

$$\frac{[3, 1, 5]}{-} + 8$$

$$\frac{3, 1, 5, 8}{i \quad j \quad k}$$

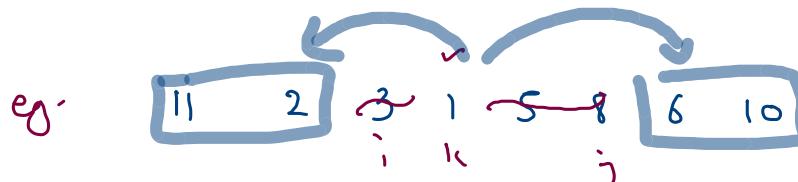
k is the last balloon to be burst.

arr: [3, 1, 5, 8]

	3	1	5	8
3	3	30		
1	2	15	135	
5	2	2	40	48
8	2	2	2	40

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \begin{array}{c}
 \begin{array}{c}
 3 \nearrow \frac{[\cdot]}{[1]} + 15 \rightarrow 0+15+15 \\
 1 \nearrow \frac{[3]}{[\cdot]} + 5 \rightarrow 3+0+5
 \end{array}
 \\[10pt]
 \begin{array}{c}
 3 \ 1 \ 5 \ 8 \\
 \diagup \quad \diagdown \\
 2 \quad \quad \quad 5
 \end{array}
 \end{array}
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \begin{array}{c}
 \begin{array}{c}
 2 \nearrow \frac{[\cdot]}{[5]} + 1 \times 3 \times 8 \quad 0+40+24 \\
 5 \nearrow \frac{[1]}{[\cdot]} + 5 \times 3 \times 8 \quad 15+0+120
 \end{array}
 \\[10pt]
 \begin{array}{c}
 3 \ 1 \ 5 \ 8 \\
 \diagup \quad \diagdown \\
 2 \quad \quad \quad 5
 \end{array}
 \end{array}
 \end{array}$$



$$\begin{array}{l}
 sc = v[k] * v[i-1] * \dots * v[j+1] \quad da = i, k-1 \\
 \dots \quad \dots \quad \dots \quad \dots \\
 ra = k+1, j
 \end{array}$$

3	1	5	8
3	30	159	167
1	2	15	135
5	2	40	48
8	2	2	40

1 5 3 8

$$0 + 135 + 24 \quad 3 + 40 + 8 \quad 30 + 0 + 40$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \cdot \\ [1,5] \end{array} + 24 \quad \begin{array}{r} [3] \\ [5] \end{array} + 8 \quad \begin{array}{r} [31] \\ \cdot \end{array} + 40$$

A diagram showing the factorization of 135 and 31. For 135, a green bracket [1,5] is above the digits 1, 3, 5, and 8. A green line labeled '3' points from the bracket to the digit 1. Another green line labeled '1' points from the bracket to the digit 5. A green line labeled '24' points from the bracket to the digit 8. For 31, a green bracket [31] is above the digits 3, 1, 5, and 8. A green line labeled '3' points from the bracket to the digit 3. Another green line labeled '1' points from the bracket to the digit 1.

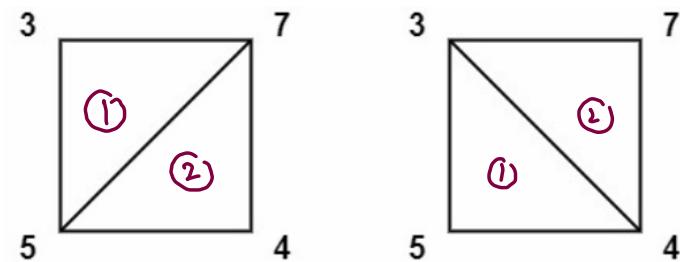
$$\underline{3 \ 1 \ 5 \ 8}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \cdot \\ [1,5,8] \end{array} + 3 \quad \begin{array}{r} 3 \\ [5,8] \end{array} + 1 \quad \begin{array}{r} 3,1 \\ 8 \end{array} + 5 \quad \begin{array}{r} 3,1,5 \\ \cdot \end{array} + 8$$

A diagram showing the factorization of 3158. A green bracket [1,5,8] is above the digits 3, 1, 5, and 8. A green line labeled '3' points from the bracket to the digit 3. Another green line labeled '1' points from the bracket to the digit 1. A green line labeled '5' points from the bracket to the digit 5. A green line labeled '8' points from the bracket to the digit 8. Below the digits 3, 1, 5, 8 is a horizontal line with a red underline.

$$\underline{3 \ 1 \ 5 \ 8}$$

1039. Minimum Score Triangulation of Polygon



$$5 \times 3 \times 7$$

+

$$5 \times 4 \times 7$$

$$= 245$$

$$4 \times 5 \times 3$$

+

$$4 \times 7 \times 3$$

$$144$$

v Δ ways Catalan diagram

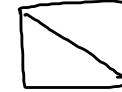
1 X X

2 X X

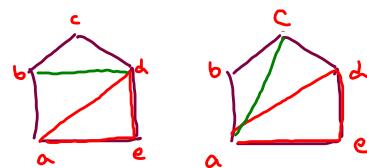
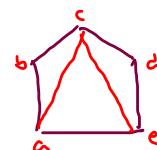
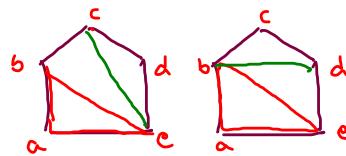
3 1 C_1



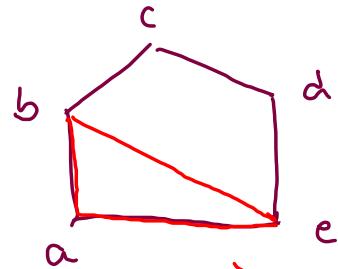
4 2 C_2



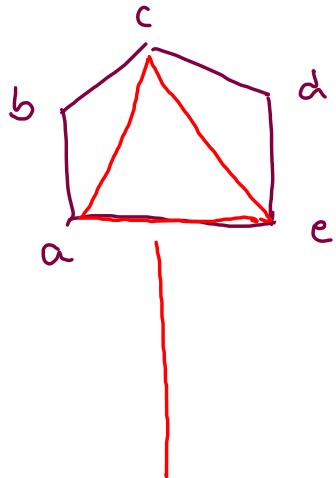
5 5 C_3



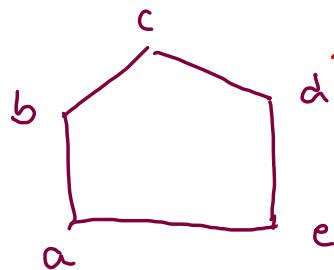
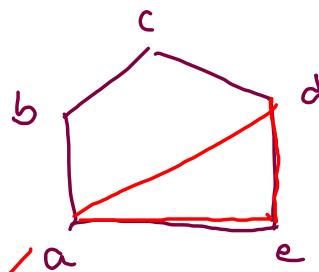
$$\frac{\bullet}{[b \cdot c \cdot d \cdot e]} + a^* b^* c$$



$$\frac{a^* b^* c}{c \cdot d \cdot e} + a^* c^* e$$



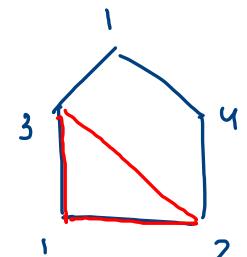
$$\frac{a^* b^* c^* d}{\cdot} + a^* d^* e$$



[1, 3, 1, 4, 2, 5]

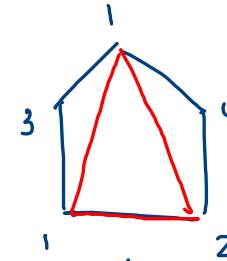
	1	3	1	4	2	5
1	0	0	3	7	13	
3	2	8	0	12	14	
1	2	2	0	0	8	18
4	2	2	2	0	0	40
2	2	2	2	2	0	0
5	2	2	2	2	2	0

$$0+14+6$$

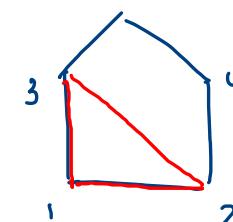


$$k=3$$

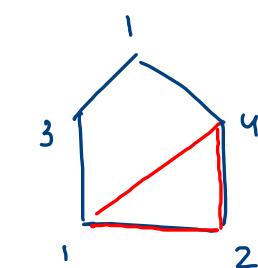
$$3+8+2$$



$$k=1$$

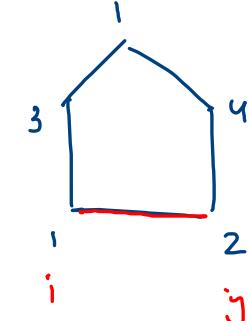


$$7+0+8$$



$$k=4$$

$$\delta C = a(i) \times a[j] \\ \times a[k]$$



Egg Drop

critical floor : the lowest floor from which egg will break.

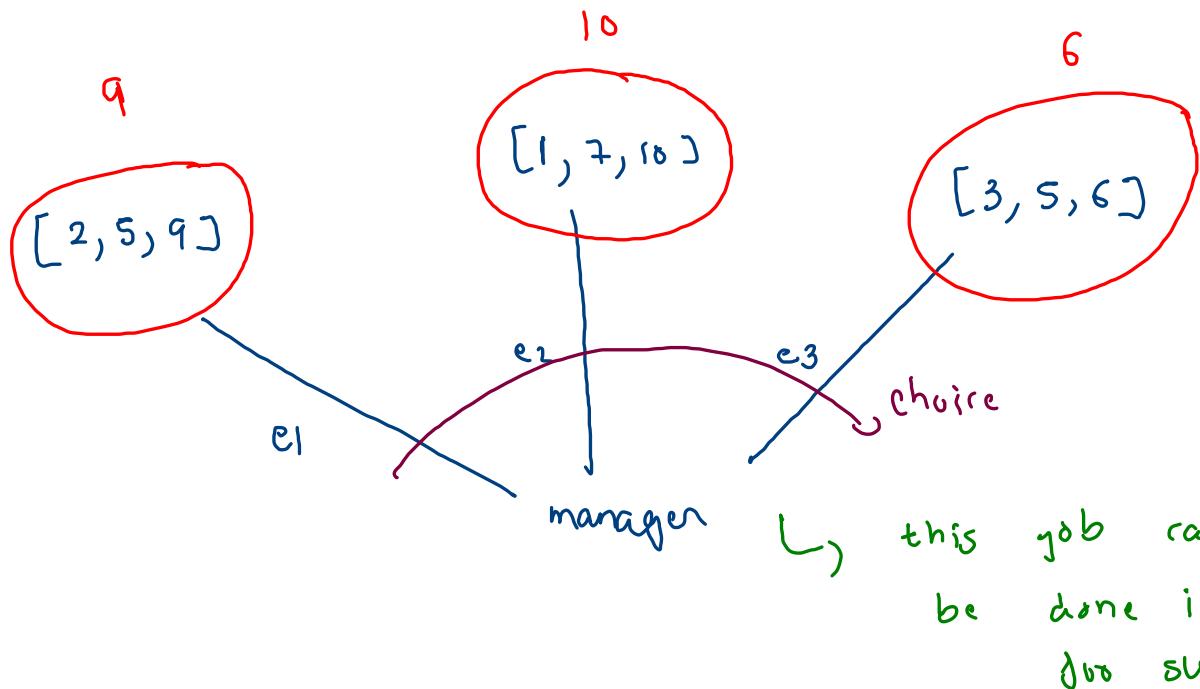


e, f

e : eggs

f : floors

min no. of attempts such
that we can find the critical
floor no matter where it
lies.



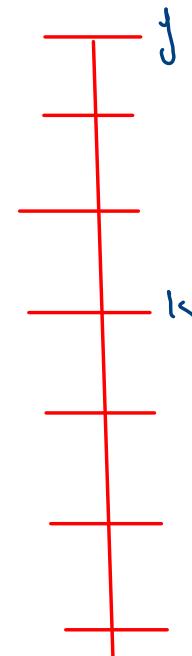
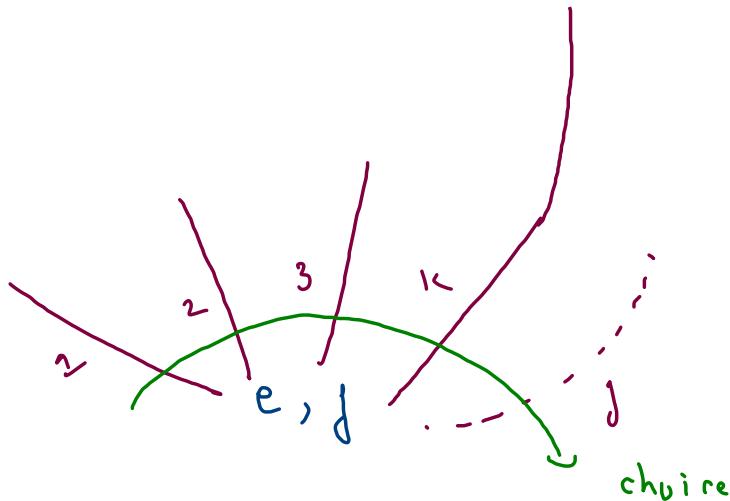
- (i) things to happen : worst
- (ii) choice, you do things (luck or.) : best

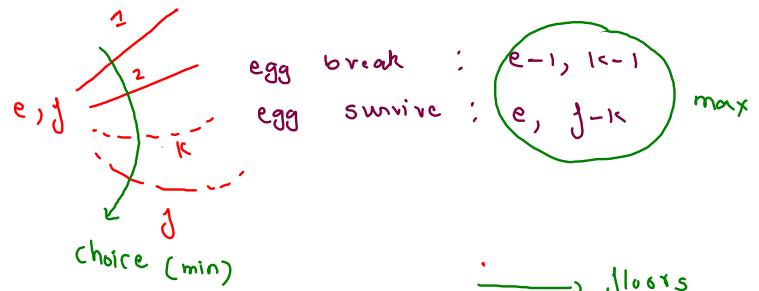
egg drop

$$\max(a_{k,b}, a_{k,s})$$

$$(e-1, k-1) \mid (e, j-k)$$

egg break | egg saved



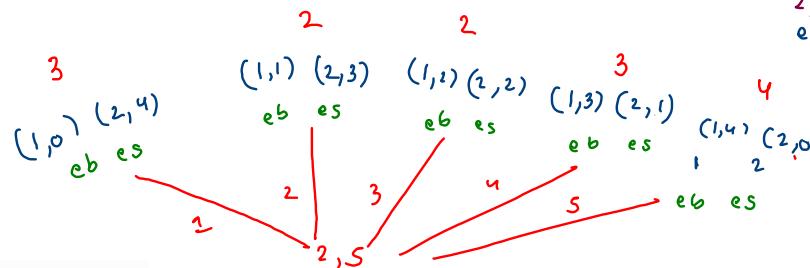
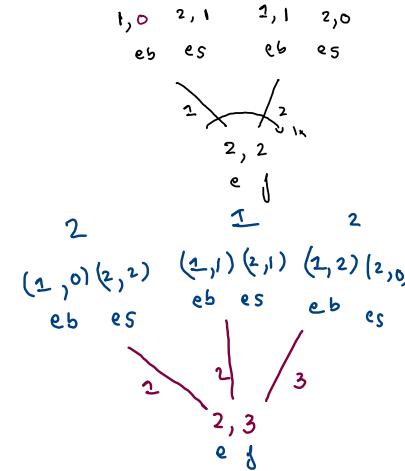


$e = 1, \text{ans} : j$
 $j = 1, \text{ans} : 1$

base cases

$$e = 3 \\ j = 7$$

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2	0	1	2	3	3			
3	0	1						



```

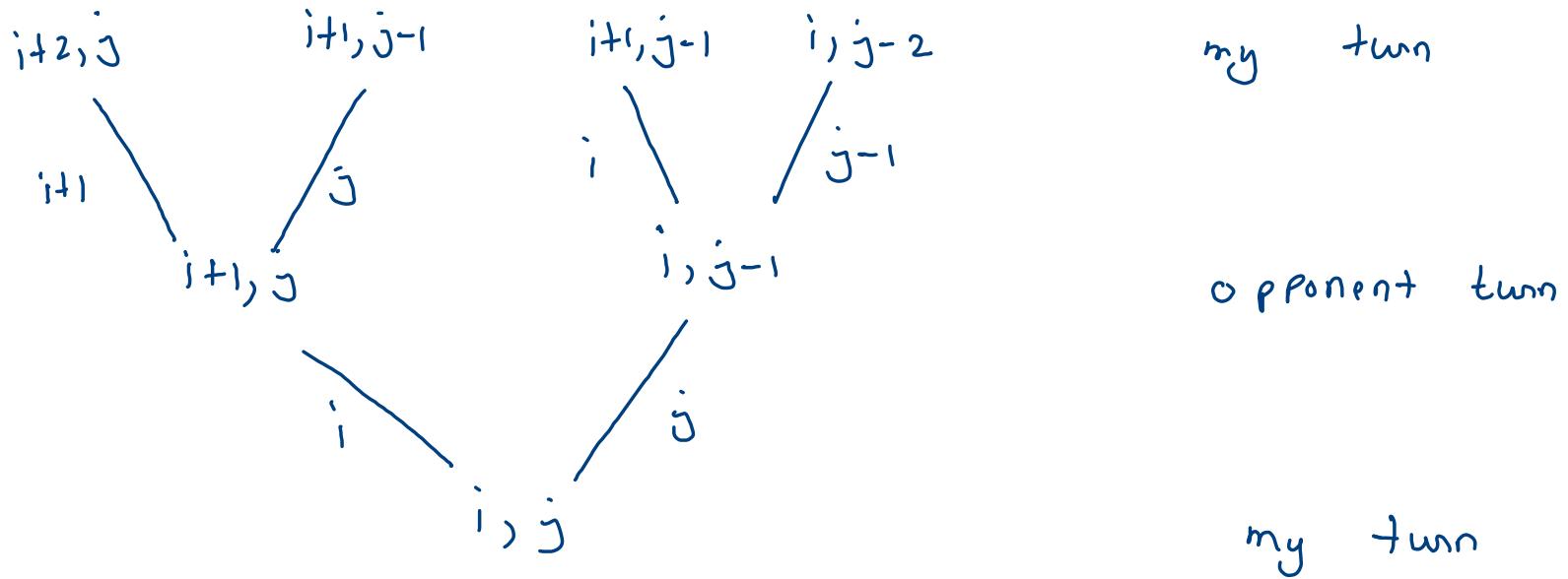
for(int k = 1; k <= j;k++) {
    int eb = dp[i-1][k-1];
    int es = dp[i][j-k];
    int max = Math.max(eb,es); //out of control
    min = Math.min(min,max);
}
  
```

Optimal Strategy For A Game

20 30 2 2 2 10
0 1 2 3 4 5

- (i) arr; even length
- (ii) alternatively play
- (iii) you take first turn
- (iv) max collected coin
on winning.

If only [odd sum >
win is even sum
considered
(select odd always)



$$dp[i][j] = \max \left[\begin{array}{l} val[i] + \min \left(\begin{array}{l} dp[i+2][j] \\ dp[i+1][j-1] \end{array} \right) \\ val[j] + \min \left(\begin{array}{l} dp[i+1][j-1] \\ dp[i][j-2] \end{array} \right) \end{array} \right]$$

$$dp[i][j] = \max \left[\begin{array}{l} val[i] + \min \left(\begin{array}{l} dp[i+2][j] \\ dp[i+1][j-1] \end{array} \right) \\ val[j] + \min \left(\begin{array}{l} dp[i+1][j-1] \\ dp[i][j-2] \end{array} \right) \end{array} \right]$$

	5	3	7	10
5	5	5	10	15
3	x	3	7	13
7	x	x	7	10
10	x	x	x	10

— : i

$$\begin{aligned} 5 + \min(7, 10) \\ = 12 \end{aligned}$$

— : j

$$\begin{aligned} 10 + \min(7, 5) \\ = 15 \end{aligned}$$