

 Marwadi University Marwadi Chandarana Group	NAAC 	Marwadi University Faculty of Engineering and Technology Department of Information and Communication Technology
Subject: DAA (01CT0512)	AIM: Implementing Matrix Chain Multiplication using Dynamic Programming Approach	
Experiment No: 10	Date:	Enrolment No: 92301733046

Theory:

This method solves the Matrix Chain Multiplication (MCM) problem using Dynamic Programming. Given a sequence of matrices, the goal is to find the optimal order of multiplication that minimizes the total number of scalar multiplications. A 2D DP table $m[i][j]$ stores the minimum cost of multiplying matrices from index i to j . For each possible split k , the cost is computed as the sum of costs of the two subproblems plus the cost of multiplying the resulting matrices.

- Subproblem Overlapping & Optimal Substructure

Code:

#find minimum number of multiplication

```

def matrix_chain_multiply(n):
  m = [[0 for _ in range(n)] for _ in range(n)]

  for d in range(1, n):
    for i in range(1, n - d):
      j = i + d
      m[i][j] = float('inf')
      for k in range(i, j):
        q = m[i][k] + m[k + 1][j] + dn[i - 1] * dn[k] * dn[j]

        if q < m[i][j]:
          m[i][j] = q

  return m[1][n - 1]

```

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$dn = [3, 5, 2, 3, 4]$

$n = \text{len}(dn)$

```
print("Minimum number of multiplications is:",matrix_chain_multiply(n))
```

output:

```
PS D:\DAA\Lab and Lecture Codes> python -u "d:\DAA\Lab and Lecture Codes\matrix_chain_multiplication.py"
Minimum number of multiplications is: 78
PS D:\DAA\Lab and Lecture Codes>
```

Space Complexity:

- $O(n^2)$
- **Justification:** A DP table m of size $n \times n$ is created to store the minimum multiplication costs for different subproblems of the matrix chain.

Best Case Time Complexity:

- $O(n^3)$
- **Justification:** Even if the optimal split is straightforward, the algorithm must still evaluate all possible splits k for every subproblem.

Worst Case Time Complexity:

- $O(n^3)$
- **Justification:** Regardless of the matrix dimensions, the DP table must be filled for all (i, j) pairs, and each requires checking all possible k .