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AIM:	To implement Matrix Chain Multiplication	
Program		
PROBLEM STATEMENT:	To implement Matrix Chain Multiplication	
ALGORITHM/ THEORY:	Matrix chain multiplication is an optimization problem concerning the most efficient way to multiply a given sequence of matrices. The problem is not actually to perform the multiplications, but merely to decide the sequence of the matrix multiplications involved.	
	Begin define table minMul of size n x n, initially fill with all 0s for length := 2 to n, do fir i:=1 to n-length, do j := i + length - 1 minMul[i, j] := ∞ for k := i to j-1, do q := minMul[i, k] + minMul[k+1, j] + array[i-1]*array[k]*array[j] if q < minMul[i, j], then minMul[i, j] := q done done done return minMul[1, n-1] End	

```
PROGRAM:
                   #include <limits.h>
                    #include <stdio.h>
                    #include <stdlib.h>
                    #include <string.h>
                    void print_parentheses(int s[][5], int i, int j) {
                        if (i == j) {
                            printf("A%d", i);
                            return;
                        printf("(");
                        print_parentheses(s, i, s[i][j]);
                        print_parentheses(s, s[i][j] + 1, j);
                        printf(")");
                    int matrixmin(int p[], int n) {
                        int m[n][n];
                        int s[n][n];
                        memset(m, 0, sizeof(m[0][0]) * n * n);
                        int i, j, k, L, q;
                        for (L = 2; L < n; L++) {
                            for (i = 1; i < n - L + 1; i++) {
                                j = i + L - 1;
                                m[i][j] = INT_MAX;
                                for (k = i; k <= j - 1; k++) {
                                    q = m[i][k] + m[k + 1][j] + p[i - 1] * p[k] *
                   p[j];
                                    if (q < m[i][j]) {</pre>
                                        m[i][j] = q;
                                        s[i][j] = k;
                        printf("\nm Table:\n");
                        for (i = 1; i < n; i++) {
                            for (j = 1; j < n; j++) {
                                printf("%d ", m[i][j]);
                            printf("\n");
```

```
printf("\ns Table:\n");
    for (i = 1; i < n - 1; i++) {
        for (j = 2; j < n; j++) {
            if (i < j) {
                printf("%d ", s[i][j]);
            } else {
                printf(" ");
        printf("\n");
    printf("\nOptimal Multiplication: ");
    print_parentheses(s, 1, n - 1);
    printf("\n");
    return m[1][n - 1];
int main() {
    int arr[] = {1, 2, 3, 2, 1};
    int size = sizeof(arr) / sizeof(arr[0]);
    printf("\nMinimum cost = %d\n", matrixmin(arr, size));
    return 0;
```

RESULT:

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PROBLEMS
          OUTPUT
                   DEBUG CONSOLE
                                  SQL CONSOLE
                                               COMMENTS
                                                           TERMINAL
Microsoft Windows [Version 10.0.22621.1413]
(c) Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.
C:\Siddhesh\Github\DAA>cd "c:\Siddhesh\Github\DAA\DAA_Exp_5\" && gcc matrix_chain.
m Table:
0 6 12 14
0 0 12 12
0006
0000
s Table:
1 2 1
  2 2
    3
Optimal Multiplication: (A1(A2(A3A4)))
Minimum cost = 14
c:\Siddhesh\Github\DAA\DAA_Exp_5>
```

CONCLUSION:

Successfully understood Matrix Chain Multiplication algorithm and implemented it in C program to find the minimum number of steps for multiplication of 2 matrices.