

Fibonacci Top-down (Memoized)

Algorithm Fib(n):

for i=0 to n,
 $f[i] = -\infty$

$f[0] = 0$ and $f[1] = 1$

fib-rec(n)

Algorithm fib-rec(n):

if $F[n] \geq 0$ then

return $F[n]$

if $n \leq 1$ then

 $F[n] = n$

else

 $F[n] = \text{fib-rec}(n-1) + \text{fib-rec}(n-2)$ return $F[n]$ Time complexity $\Theta(n)$

Non-memoized Top-down (Brute Force)

Algorithm Fibo(n):

if $n \leq 1$ then

return n

else

 $\text{return Fibo}(n-1) + \text{Fibo}(n-2)$

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Fibonacci Bottom-up Algorithm

Algorithm fib-lu(n):

for i=0 to n:

 if $i \leq 1$ then $F[i] = i$

 else $F[i] = F[i-1] + F[i-2]$

return $F[n]$

Time complexity $O(n)$

C_n^n Combination Top-down non memoized Algorithm

Algorithm comb(n, r):

 if ($r == 1$) // base case 1

 return n // base case

 else if $r = n$ or $r = 0$. // base case 2

 return 1 // base case 2

 else

 return comb(n-1, r-1) + comb(n-1, r)

c_n^n combination Top-down memoized Algorithm(2DDP)

~~for i=0 to n~~

Algorithm comb(n, n):

for i=0 to n

for j=0 to min(i, n)

$c[i, j] = -\infty$

return rec(n, n)

~~Algorithm rec(n, n):~~

Algorithm rec(n, n):

if $c[n, n] \neq -\infty$ then

return $c[n, n]$

if $n=1$ then // base case 1

$c[n, n] = n$

else if $q_1=n$ or $n=0$ then // base case 2

$c[n, n] = 1$

else

$c[n, n] = \text{rec}(n-1, n-1) + \text{rec}(n-1, n)$

return $c[n, n]$

Time complexity: $O(n^2)$

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Bottom-up Algorithm (DP) c_n^n : combination

Algorithm combination (n, n):

for $i=0$ to n : (row) does not affect

for $j=0$ to $\min(i, n)$

(if $j = i$ then

$$c[i, j] = i$$

else if $j = i$ or $j = 0$ then

$$c[i, j] = 1$$

else

$$c[i, j] = c[i-1, j-1] + c[i-1, j]$$

return $c[n, n]$

Time complexity $O(n^2)$

Weighted Interval Scheduling (Naive (slow) Implementation)

Implementing the recurrence directly:

weighted int-sched (j):

If $j = 0$:

Return 0

Else

return $\max(w[j] + \text{weighted int sched}(p[j]),$
 $\text{weighted int sched}(j-1))$

Time complexity: exponential time.

Weighted Interval scheduling Top-down (Memoized)

Memoized Int Sched (j):

If $j=0$: Return 0

Else If $M[j]$ is not empty:

Return $M[j]$

Else

$$M[j] = \max (W[j] + \text{memoizedIntSched}(P[j]), \\ \text{memoizedIntSched}(j-1))$$

Return $M[j]$

Time complexity $O(n)$

Weighted Interval scheduling Bottom-up

Forward Int Sched (j):

$$M[0] = 0$$

for $j=1, \dots, n$:

$$M[j] = \max (W[j] + M[P(j)], M[j-1])$$

Greedy Algorithms

Activity Scheduling (Greedy Activity)

func GreedyActivity ($s[1, 2, \dots, n]$)

$n = \text{length}(s)$

$A = \{a_1\}$ // since s is sorted by finish time, first element of s would have the smallest finish time.

Index of $\leftarrow k = 1$
current activity

for m in 2 to n :

if $s[m] \geq f[k]$:

$A = A \cup \{a_m\}$

$k = m$

return $\text{length}(A)$

Optimal Merge Pseudocode (Min Heap)

func OptimalMerge($s[1, \dots, n]$)

$H \leftarrow \text{MinHeap}$

$H \leftarrow \text{insert}(s)$

total-cost = 0

while $\text{len}(H) > 1$:

$f \leftarrow \text{extract}(H)$

$s \leftarrow \text{extract}(H)$

merge = $f + s$

total-cost += merge

insert (H, merge)

Return total-cost

Total work = depth \times node + $\dots + \frac{\text{depth} \times \text{node}}{\text{size}}$

$$= \sum_{i \in S} d_i * x_i$$

depth size