

longest increasing subsequence.

Имеется последовательность a_1, \dots, a_n .
 Необходимо отобрать подпоследовательность
 максимальной длины в заданной последовательности.

a_1, \dots, a_n , т.е. $1 \leq i_1 < i_2 < \dots < i_k \leq n$,
 такое, что подпоследовательность $a_{i_1}, a_{i_2}, \dots, a_{i_k}$
 является строго возрастающей.

пример:



DA6:

$A[i] < A[j]$
 $i < j$

Требуется найти в DA6.

$i \rightarrow j \Leftrightarrow a_i < a_j$

for $j \leftarrow 1$ to n do:

$lis[j] \leftarrow 1 + \max\{lis[i] \mid i < j \wedge a_i < a_j\}$

$(A[1] < A[j])$

↑ TOPDOWN RECURSION

RECURSION RECURSION

RECURSION RECURSION

$A[1..(j-1)]$ WHO USES RECURSION

RECURSION RECURSION

" " OF RECURSION $A[j]$

$A[1]$

$A[1, 0]$

$lis[1], \dots, lis[j-1]$

base case e so $\forall i \in \{1, \dots, n\} \quad lis[i] = 1$

$lis[j]$ \Leftrightarrow RECURSION RECURSION

RECURSION RECURSION

bottom-up max00:

$lis(A[1..n])$: int
 $lis[1..n]$: arr of ints

for $i \leftarrow 1$ to n do

$lis[i] \leftarrow 1$

for $i \leftarrow 2$ to n do:

for $j \leftarrow 1$ to $(i-1)$ do

if $A[j] < A[i]$

$lis[i] \leftarrow \max(lis[i],$

$lis[j] + 1)$

$a_i < 0 \wedge i < n$

$max \leftarrow 1$

for $i \leftarrow 1$ to n do:

$max \leftarrow \max(max, lis[i])$

return max

lis[i]?

~~lis[i]~~

$pt[1..n]$: array of ints
for $i \leftarrow 1$ to n do

$pt[i] \leftarrow -1$

for $i \leftarrow 2$ to n do:

for $j \leftarrow 1$ to $(i-1)$ do

if $AT[i] < AT[j]$ & ~~$lis[j]+1 > lis[i]$~~

~~$lis[i] \leftarrow lis[j] + 1$~~

$pt[i] \leftarrow j$

$max \leftarrow 1$

~~$lastIndex \leftarrow -1$~~

for $i \leftarrow 1$ to n do:

if $max < lis[i]$

$max \leftarrow lis[i]$

~~$lastIndex \leftarrow i$~~

PrintPath(A, p, i)

if $p[i] = -1$

return

PrintPath(A, p, $p[i]$)

Print A[i]

// PrintPath(A, p, lastIndex)

$$T(n) \sim n^2$$

$$Q(n) \sim n$$

Subset sum

Даден бу е набор от
положителни цели числа $A[1..n]$
и номериране на елементи.

Въпросът е съществено ли
 $(\exists I \subseteq \{1, \dots, n\}) [\sum_{i \in I} A[i] = S]$ (P)

① # изчисленията му ?

Два реда еки могат да натоварят

зона в $A[1..i]$ или $I \subseteq \{1, \dots, i\}$,

т.е. $\sum_{i \in I} A[i] = S_0$, ~~$S_0 \leq S$~~

② (n.s)

(2)

$$A[1, \dots, i] \quad 1 \leq j \leq i : A[j]$$

S_0

time/subproblem $\left(\begin{array}{l} \text{address} \\ \text{so is previous, or we can} \\ \text{do } A[j] \leq S_0 \end{array} \right) \left(\begin{array}{l} \text{address} \\ \text{so prev.} \\ \text{hu.} \end{array} \right)$

$S_0 - A[j]$

(3)

$dp[0, \dots, n][0, \dots, s]$

$dp[0][i] \leftarrow \text{false} \quad 1 \leq i \leq s$

$dp[i][0] \leftarrow \text{true} \quad 1 \leq i \leq n$

$dp[0][0] \leftarrow \text{true}$

$dp[i][j] \leftarrow dp[i-1][j] \vee dp[i-1][j-A[j]]$

$i \leftarrow 1, \dots, n$

$j \leftarrow 1, \dots, s$

$A[i] \leq j$

④ Longest palindromic subsequence:

for $i \leftarrow 1$ to n do

for $j \leftarrow 1$ to S do

$dp[i][j] \leftarrow \max(dp[i-1][j],$

$dp[i-1][j-A[i]])$ if $A[i] \leq j$

if $A[i] > j$

$dp[i][j] \leftarrow dp[i-1][j]$

else

$dp[i][j] \leftarrow \max(dp[i-1][j],$

$dp[i-1][j-A[i]])$

$dp[i][j] = \text{true} \iff \text{Korona (K) precedes AT[1..i]} \wedge \text{Korona (K) precedes AT[1..i-1]} \vee \text{Korona (K) precedes AT[1..i-1]} \wedge \text{Korona (K) precedes AT[1..i]}$

⑤

$$\text{dp}[n][s] = \text{true} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\exists I \subseteq \{1, \dots, n\} : \sum_{k \in I} A[k] = s$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (n, s) \rightarrow \text{vorzeichenwechseln}$$

anfangswert, i.e.

zusammen führen können
von zusammen führen \rightarrow

Edit distance

Дадени са u и v две думи и u, v
и искаме да разберем колко-естествено
но е, по колко да изменияме
думата и в думата v изменияме
операциите в думата:

- добавяне } на думата v
- изтриване } и x в думата x
- замяна

и може разликите операции за
различни думи да са бъдат различни.
Тогато не са доят операции
и все още да имаме измения и
смяна думите не операции.

пример: snow и suns

Hand-drawn diagram of a linked list with four nodes containing the values 1, 0, 3, and 7. Arrows indicate the sequence of nodes. Annotations include "insert u" pointing to the first node, "delete w" pointing to the second node, and "replace 0 \rightarrow n" pointing to the second node. A large curved line is at the bottom.

$$\begin{aligned} B &\rightarrow I \\ I &\rightarrow C \\ C &\rightarrow I \\ S &\rightarrow S \\ S &\rightarrow I \\ I &\rightarrow S \end{aligned}$$

① Naïve recursive: \sim cost

$$\textcircled{2} (w, v)$$

b) Guess a part of the solution for a subproblem:

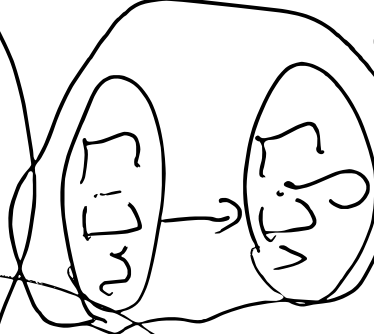
$$u[1, \dots, i] \\ u[1, \dots, j]$$



\rightarrow

$$\text{Goal } \frac{u[1, \dots, i]}{u[i] = v[j]}$$

a) u b) $u[i]$ c)



$$\text{dp}[i][j-1]$$

$$\text{dp}[i-1][j]$$

$$\text{dp}[i-1][j-1]$$

③ For edit cost:

$$dp[0, \dots, m][0, \dots, l][0, \dots, l]$$

$$dp[0][0] \leftarrow 0$$

$$dp[0][i] \leftarrow i \quad 1 \leq i \leq m$$

$$dp[i][0] \leftarrow i \quad 1 \leq i \leq l$$

$$dp[i][j] \leftarrow \min(1 + dp[i][j-1], 1 + dp[i-1][j],$$

$$i \leftarrow 1 \dots m$$

$$j \leftarrow 1 \dots l$$

$$\frac{\text{diff}(u[i], v[j]) + dp[i-1][j-1]}{1}$$

diff(c₁, c₂):

if c₁ = c₂
return 0
return 1

