

DP DP DP DP DP AAAAA

By Abdan Hafidz

Efisiensi : Anawin's Komplesitas

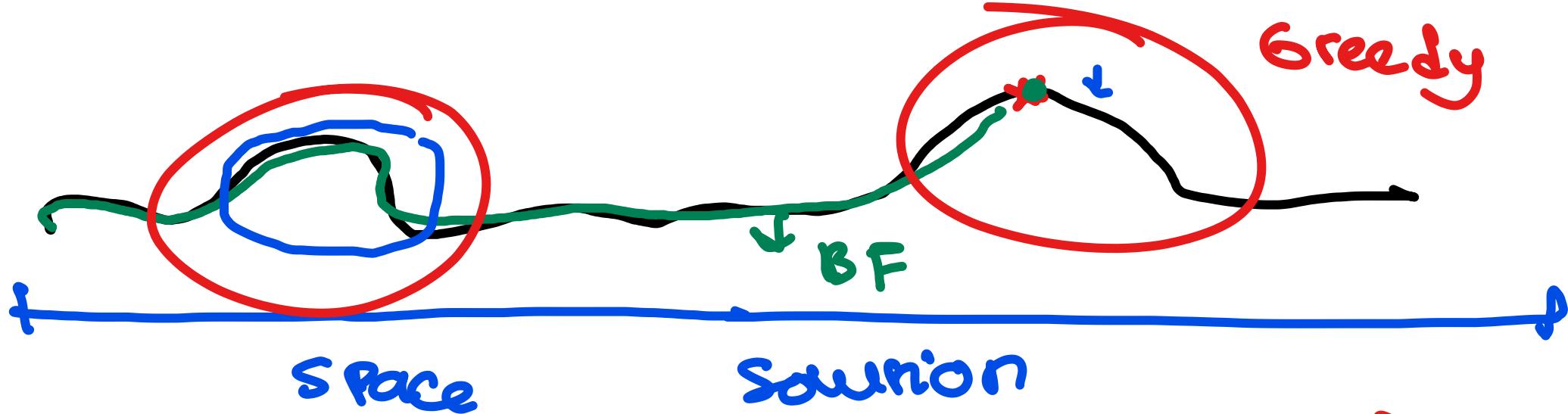
Time ↘ TLE Space ↘ ML

Problem Solving

Paradigm

```
graph LR; A[Problem Solving Paradigm] --> B[Brute-Force]; A --> C[Greedy]; A --> D[DnC - BSTA]; A --> E[Rekursif]
```

- \* Kelebihan solusi dgn voracious sol
- \* Kompleksitas  $\Rightarrow$  Cepat & Tepat



$$n! = n * f(n-1)$$

Soal DP / Recursif :

- 1
- 2

Optimasi = Min - Max  
Kombinatorika

## \* Recursive Definition

Solution<sup>annik</sup>  
Solution<sup>state</sup>

State Summary =  
Subproblems + B

$$f(a, b) = a + b$$

↳

expoint

- 1
- 2

base case

Recurrence

↓  
transi

# \* P. Recognition

$$f(a,b) = a + b$$

$$f(5, 3) = \underline{5 + 3} = (5 + 2) + \underline{1}$$

$$f(5,3) = f(5,2) + 1$$

B

$$f(\underline{\underline{a}}, \underline{\underline{b}}) = f(\underline{\underline{a}}, \underline{\underline{b}} - 1) + 1$$

defn Recursion unit transi

$$f(a, b) = a + b \rightarrow f(a, b - 1) + 1$$

Bentuk rekursif dari

- 1)  $f(a, b) = a - b, f(a, b) = f(a, b - 1) - 1$
- 2)  $f(a, b) = a * b, f(a, b) = f(a, b - 1) + a$
- 3)  $f(a, b) = a / b, f(a, b) = f(a, b - 1) - a$
- 4)  $f(a, b) = \text{pow}(a, b), f(a, b) = f(a, b - 1) * a$

base case

$$f(a, 0) = a$$

(base case)

- 1)  $f(a,b) = a - b$ ,  $f(a,b) = f(a,b - 1) - 1$
- 2)  $f(a,b) = a * b$ ,  $f(a,b) = f(a, b - 1) + a$
- 3)  $f(a,b) = (\text{int}) a / b$ ,  $f(a,b) = f(a, b - 1) - a$
- 4)  $f(a,b) = \text{pow}(a,b)$ ,  $f(a,b) = f(a, b - 1) * a$

Base case

$$\begin{cases} f(0) = \dots \\ f(1) = \dots \end{cases}$$

$$f(a,b) = a/b$$

$$\text{B. case } f(\underline{a,1}) = q$$

$$f(a,b) = f(a,b-1) - \frac{1}{q}$$

$$f(\underline{8,2}) = f(\underline{8,1}) - 8 = 0$$

$$f(8,1) = 8$$

$$\underline{15} : \underline{3} = 15 - \underbrace{3 - 3 - 3 - 3 - 3 - 3}_{5 \text{ mal}} = 0$$

$$a - b = a - b - b - b - \dots = 0$$

$$\underline{f(a+b)} = f \underline{\underline{a-b}} + b$$

$$15:3 = \underline{5}$$

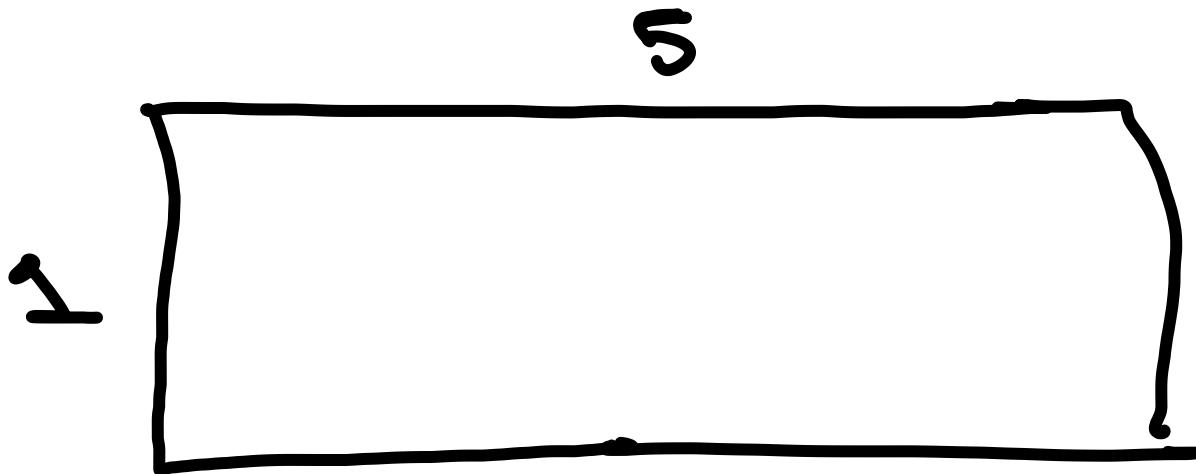
$$f(0, b) = \boxed{0}$$

$$f(\underline{15,3}) \rightarrow f(\underline{12,3})_1 \rightarrow f(\underline{9,3})_2 \rightarrow f(\underline{6,3})_3$$

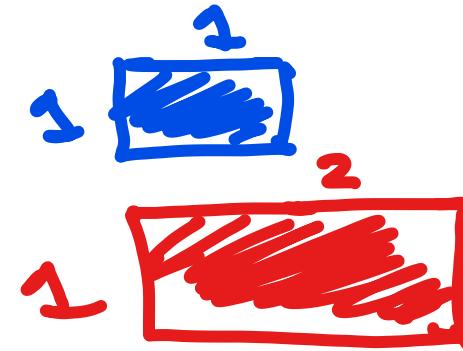
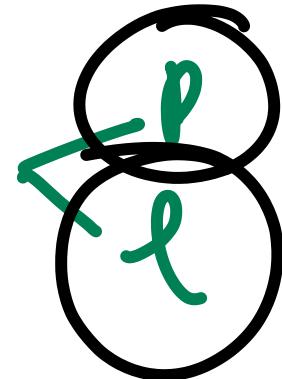
$$f(10,3)_1 \leftarrow f(3,3)_5$$

Diberikan lantai berukuran  $1 \times 5$ , Pak Justin ingin memasang ubin berukuran  $1 \times 1$  dan  $1 \times 2$  (Pemasangan tidak boleh tumpang tindih dan ubin dapat dirotasi ataupun refleksi)

Ada berapa banyak cara yang bisa dilakukan?



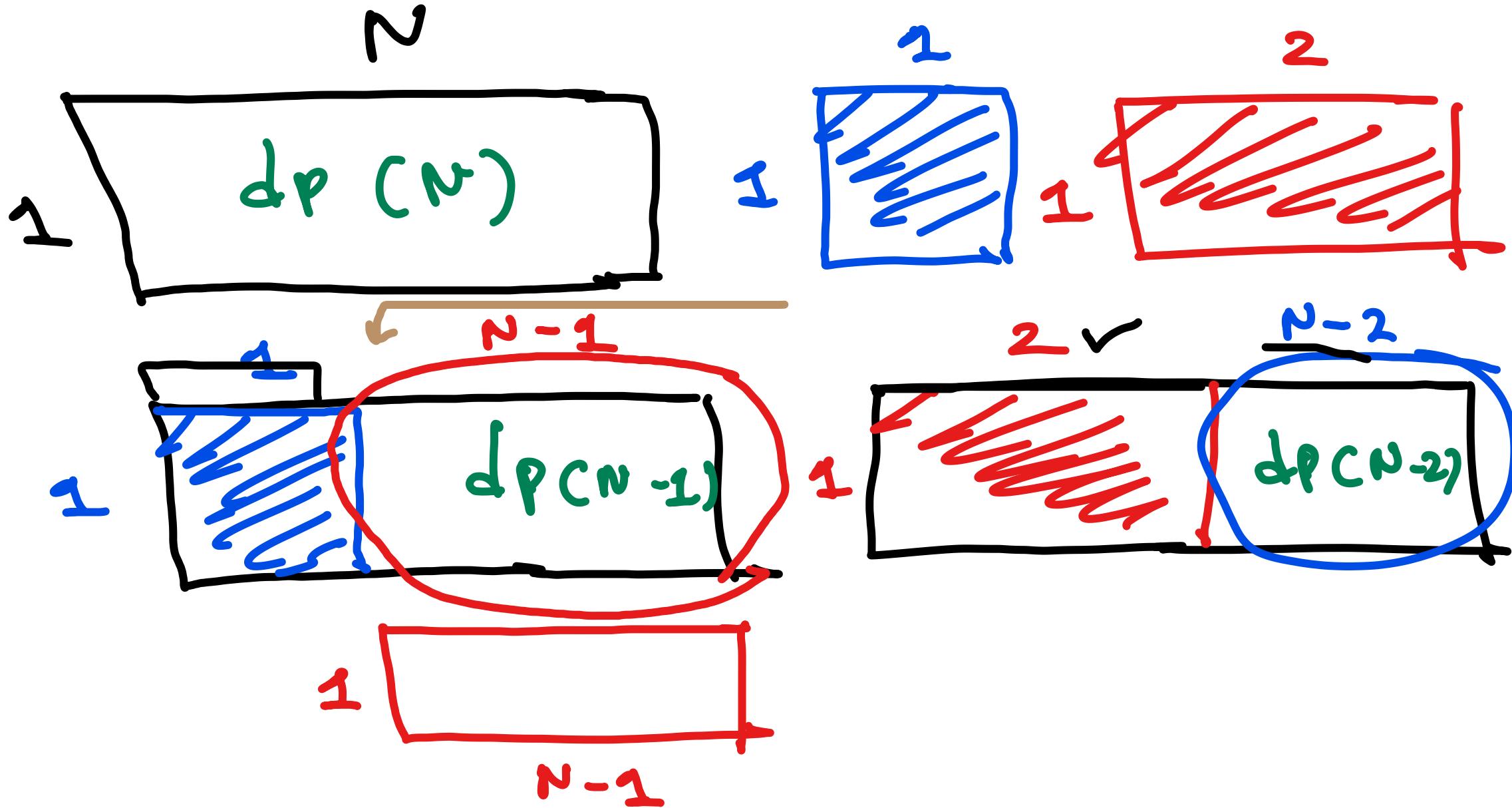
P. Panjang

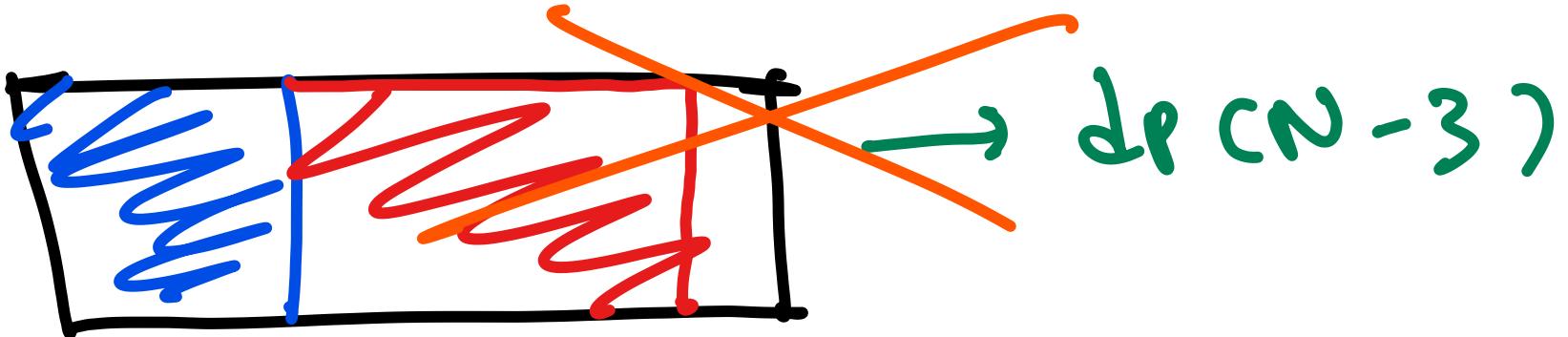


1) State function rekursif (DP State)

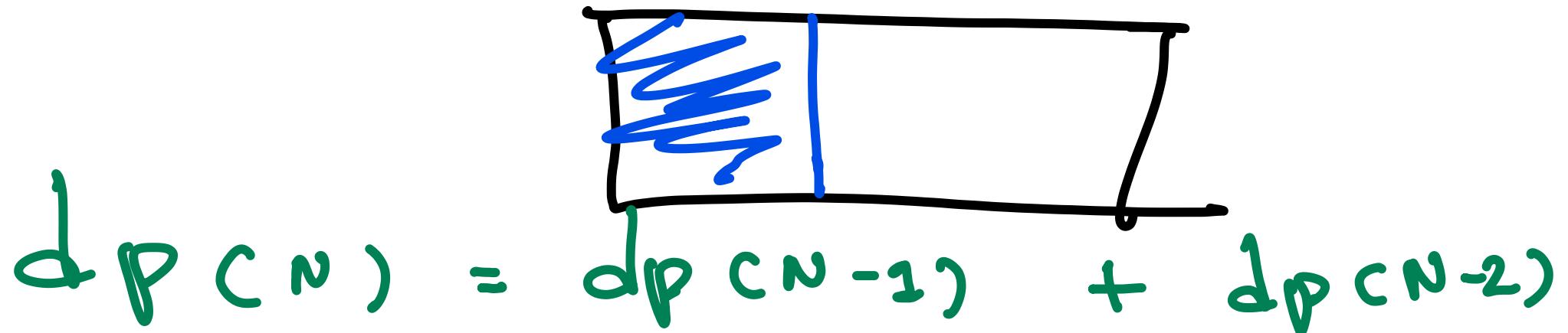
$dp(n) =$

banyak cara mengisi lantai berukuran  $1 \times N$





bagian dan



$$dp(N) = dp(N-1) + dp(N-2)$$

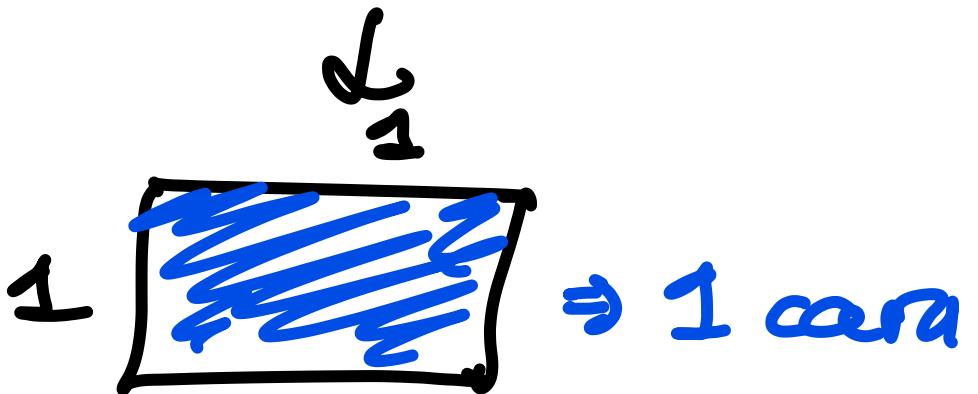
$$f(n) = f(n-1) + f(n-2) + \dots + f(n-k)$$

order Max = k

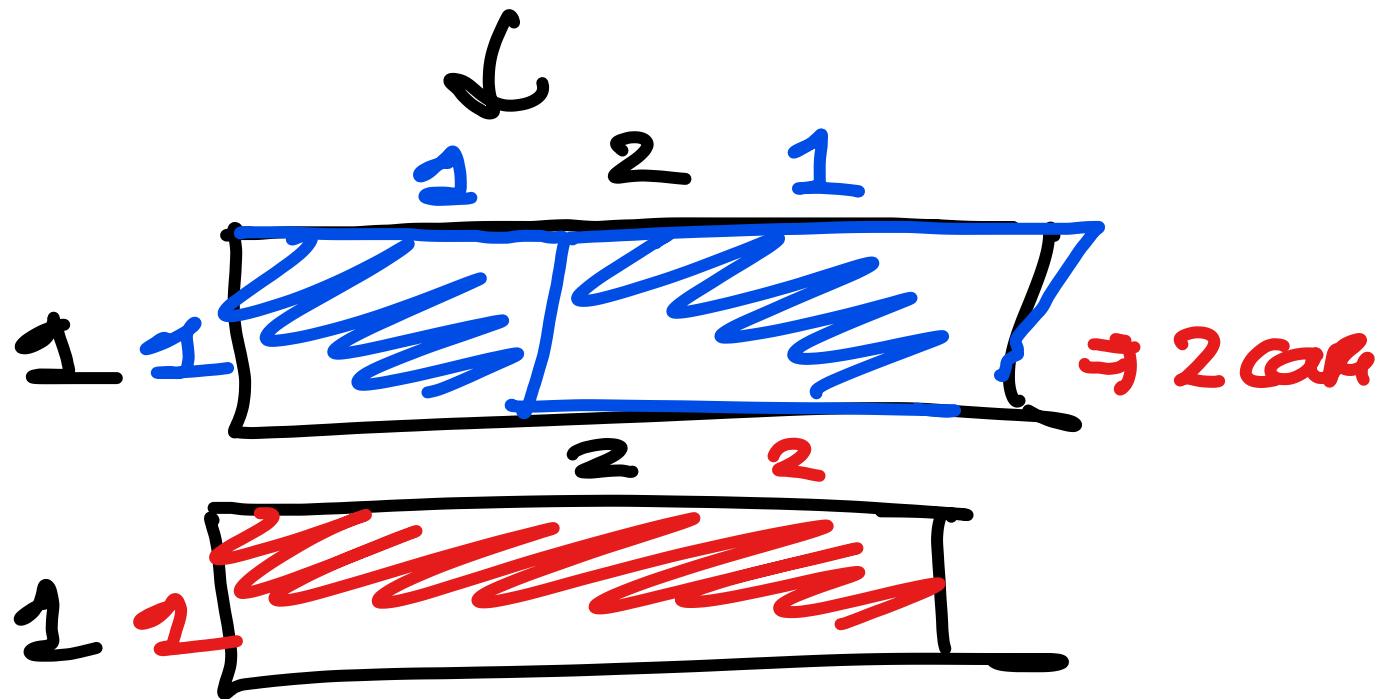
Base case  $\rightarrow$

$f(0)$ s.d.	$f(k-1)$
$f(1)$ s.d.	$f(k)$

$$dp(1) = \frac{1}{...}$$



$$dp(2) = \frac{2}{...}$$



$$dp(n) = dp(n-1) + dp(n-2)$$

$$dp(1) = 1 \qquad \qquad dp(2) = 2$$

$$dp(0) = 1$$

$0! = 1$   
 $q^0 = 1$

$$1 \times 5 \quad \arg = \underline{\underline{dp(5)}}$$

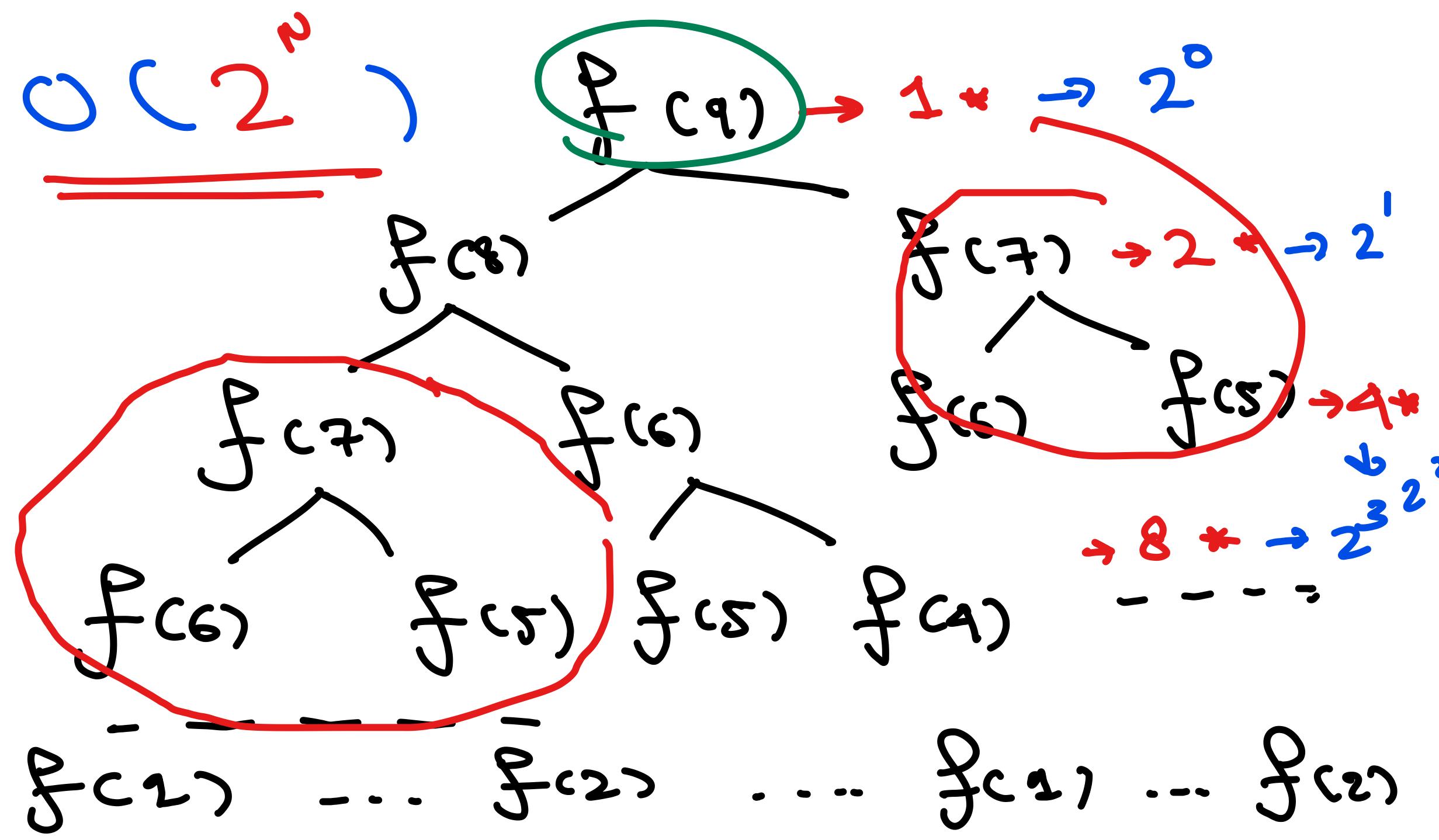
$$f(n) = f(n-1) + f(n-2)$$

$$f(1)=1, \quad f(2)=1$$

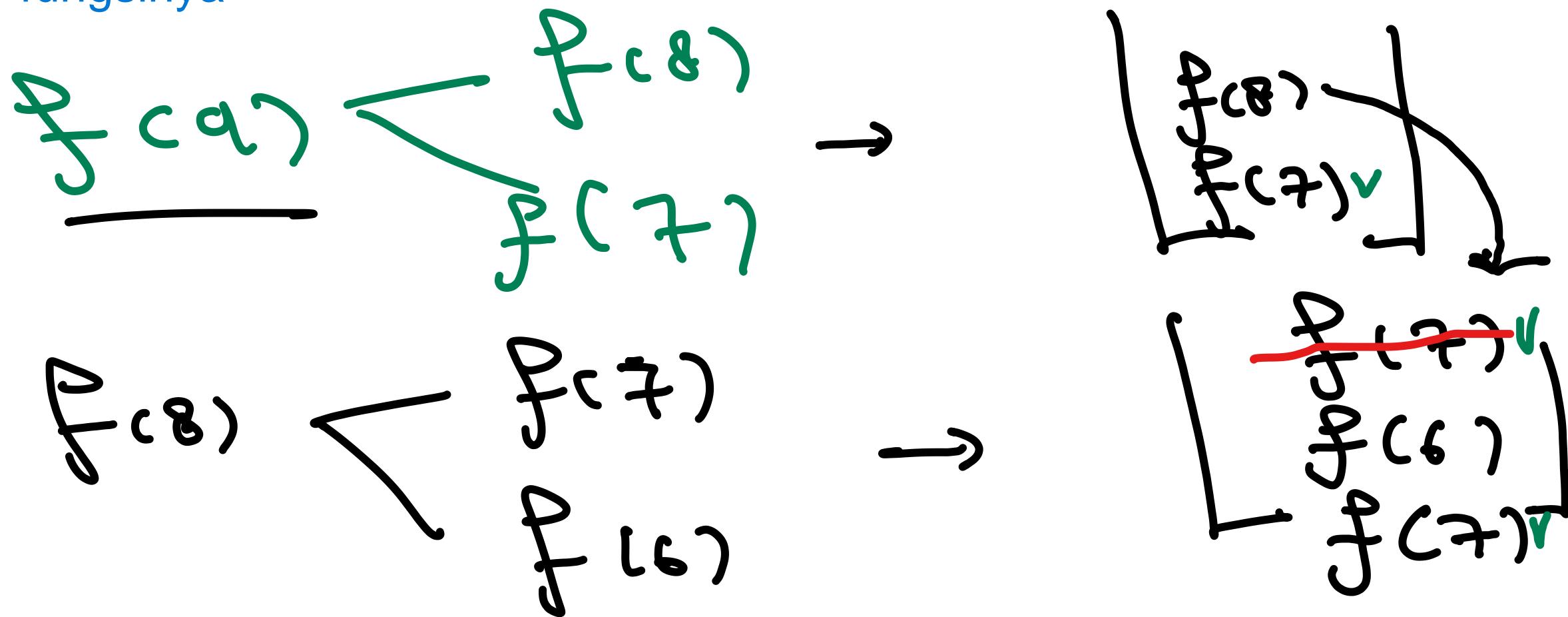
$10^8 \rightarrow 1$  derik

}

$2^{100} \rightarrow > 1$  derik

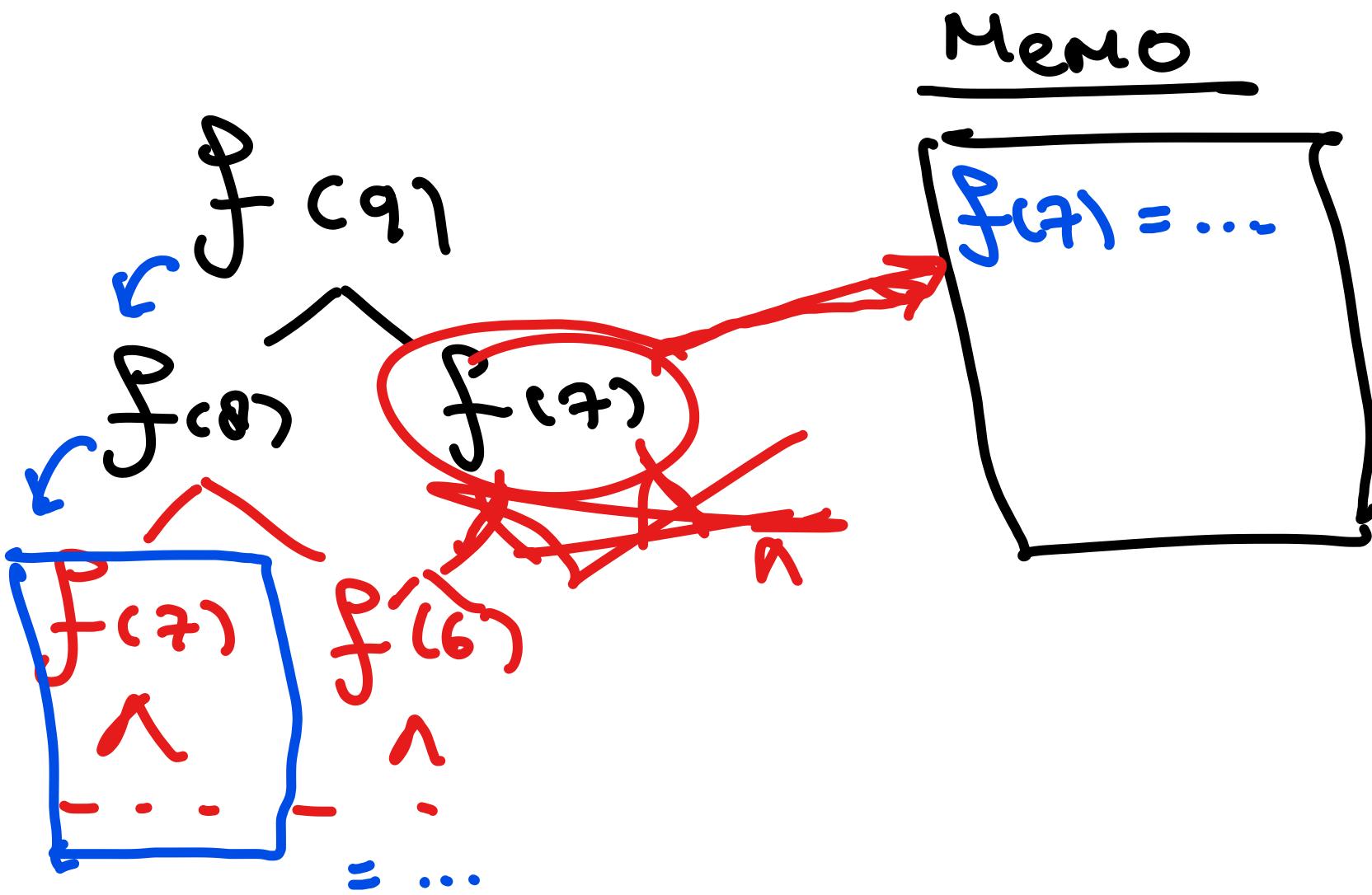


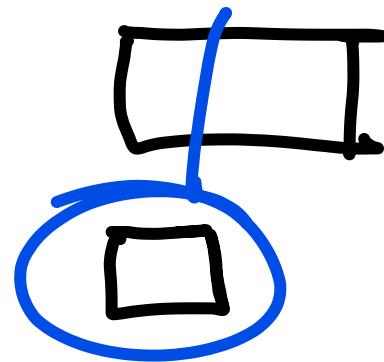
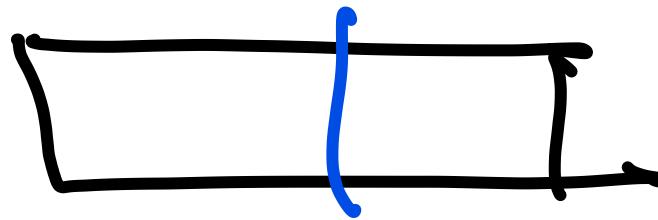
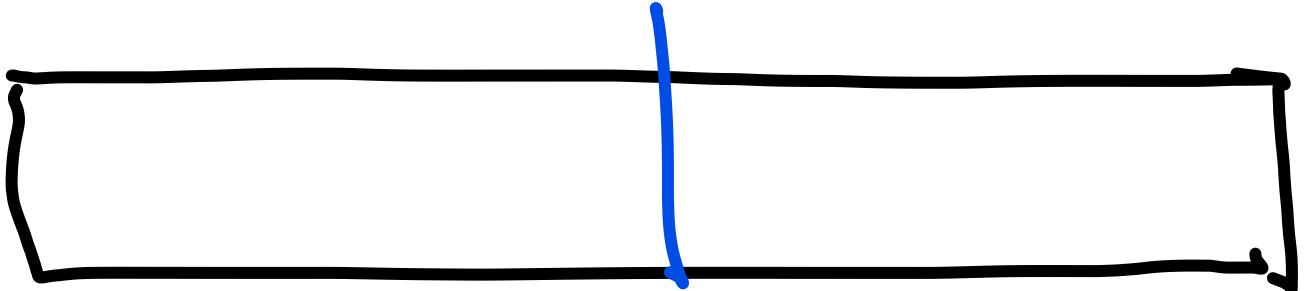
Kompleksitas sebuah fungsi rekursif => Berdasarkan pemanggilan fungsinya



DP  $\Rightarrow$  Good time complexity  
Trade off Memory comp..

$$\text{memo}[n] = \text{dp}(n)$$





## Coin Changes

---

Max var  $\Rightarrow O(\log N)$

Kita mau membayar untuk pembelian suatu barang dengan harga  $N$ , jika kita punya  $M$  pecahan koin  $A_1, A_2, A_3, \dots, A_M$  ( $\max(A_i) = N$ ).  
 $\hookrightarrow O(N)$

Berapa jumlah koin minimal yang diperlukan untuk membayar belanjaan tsb

$$N = 7000$$

$$\text{Koin} = A = \{ \underline{100}, \underline{200}, \underline{500} \} \checkmark$$

$$7000 = 100 \quad 100 \quad 100 \quad \dots \quad 100$$

$\overbrace{\hspace{10em}}$    
 70 koin

$7000 = \underbrace{100 \ 100 \ 100 \ \dots \ 100}_{68 \text{ koin}} \underbrace{200}_{1 \text{ koin}}$   
7q koin

$\min = 1q \rightarrow 7000 / \boxed{500} \rightarrow \text{greedy}$

\* greedy

Jml Pecahan Koin =  $\sum \text{harga } A_i$

$x / \boxed{y} = \min$   
 $\max \Rightarrow \underline{\text{greedy}}$

Belanjaan seharga  $N$

Dan punya koin Pecahan  $A_i$   
 $(1 \leq i \leq m)$

Jml Pecahan = harga / Pecahan

$$\underline{d_p(N)} = \min ( d_p(N - A_1), \\ d_p(N - A_2), \\ d_p(N - A_3), \dots \\ d_p(N - A_i) ) + 1$$

$$dp(N) = \left( \min_{(1 \leq i \leq M)} dp(N - A_i) \right) + 1$$

Base case



coin mana yang  
baikalan menghabiskan  
jumlah perakuan N

Pec = 100, 200, 500

$$dp(N) = \min \left( dp(N - 100), dp(N - 200), dp(N - 500) + 1 \right)$$

$$N - A_i \geq 0$$

Base Case

$$dp(N_{\downarrow < 0}) = \infty$$

$$\begin{aligned} w &= 100 & A_1 &= 500 \\ N - A_1 &= 100 - 500 \leq 0 & dp(N - A_1) & \text{ (base case)} \end{aligned}$$

If  $N - A_i < 0$

$$dp(A_i) = 1$$

2. mit 1 klein  $\omega$

$$\frac{100}{A_1}, \frac{200}{A_2}, \frac{500}{A_3}$$

$N ==$  Salau sum A

$$dp(N) = 1$$

$$dp(\underline{100}) = 1$$

$$dp(200) = 1$$

$$dp(500) = 1$$

$$dp(N) = \min C dp(N-100),$$

$$dp(A_i) = 1$$

$$\downarrow$$
  
$$dp(100)$$

$$\frac{N = A_i}{}$$

$$\downarrow$$
  
$$dp(100 - 100)$$

$$dp(100) = 1$$

$$dp(N-200),$$

$$dp(N-500) ) + 1$$

$$dp(0) \rightarrow dp(0) = 0$$

$$dp(-100),$$

$$dp(-400) )$$

↓  
8

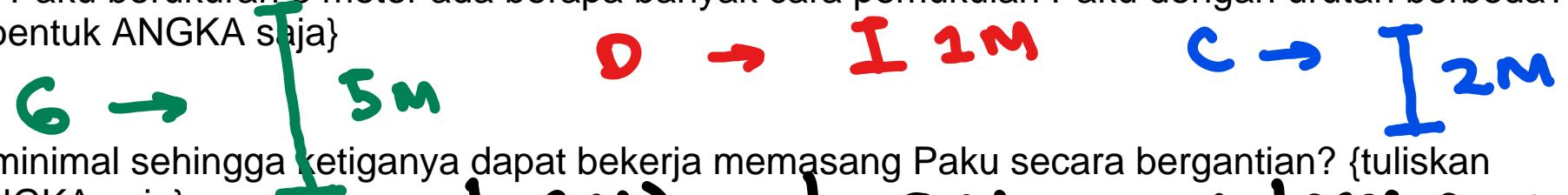
+ 1

[Memasang Paku Bumi 24 – 25]

Tiga sekawan yaitu Pak Chanek, Pak Dengklek, dan Pak Ganesh akan memasang Paku Bumi yang sangat besar. Pak Dengklek dalam satu kali pukulan dapat membuat Paku tertancap sedalam 1 meter, Pak Chanek dalam satu kali pukulan dapat membuat Paku tertancap 2 meter, dan Pak Ganesh dalam satu kali pukulan dapat membuat Paku tertancap 5 meter.

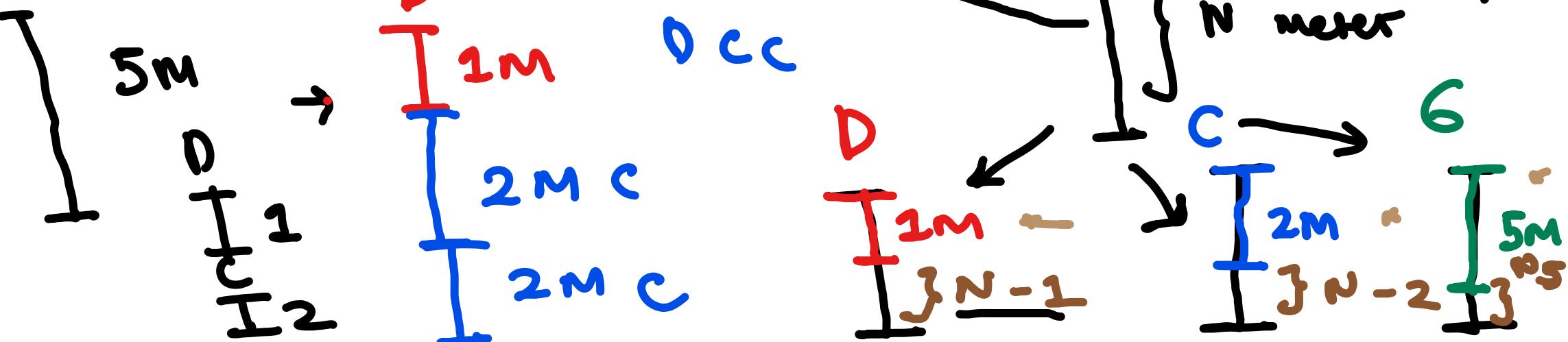
Ketiganya dapat bekerja sama dengan sangat baik, mereka melakukan pemasangan Paku secara bergantian dan berirama, namun mungkin saja untuk memasang sebuah Paku tidak perlu semua orang bekerja.

24. Ketiganya memasang Paku berukuran 8 meter ada berapa banyak cara pemukulan Paku dengan urutan berbeda? {tuliskan jawaban dalam bentuk ANGKA saja}



25. Berapa ukuran Paku minimal sehingga ketiganya dapat bekerja memasang Paku secara bergantian? {tuliskan jawaban dalam bentuk ANGKA saja}

$dp(N) =$  Banyak cara pemasangan paku berukuran N meter

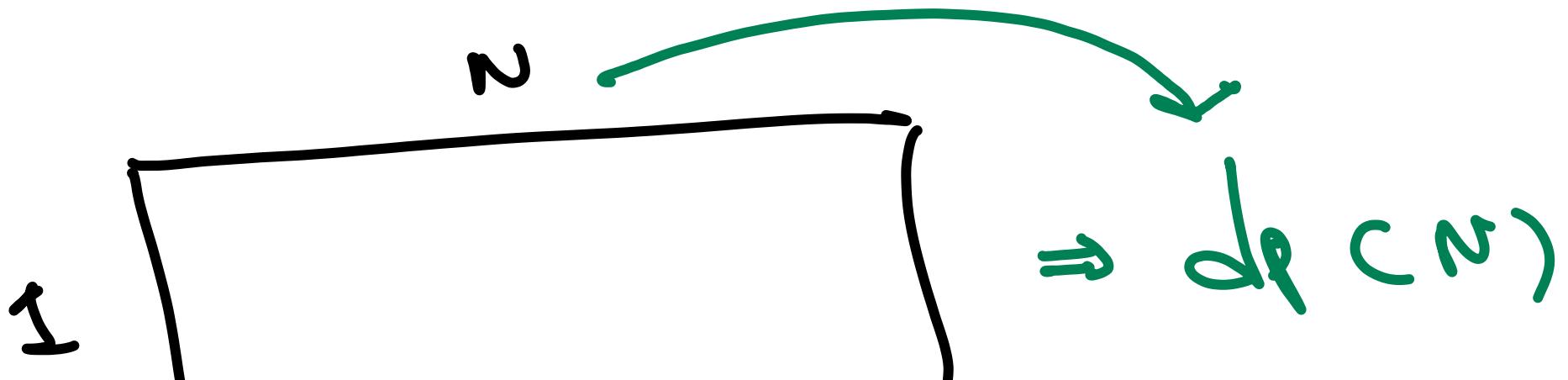


$$6 \cancel{10} + 2C + 5 \cancel{6} = \cancel{P} \quad 8$$

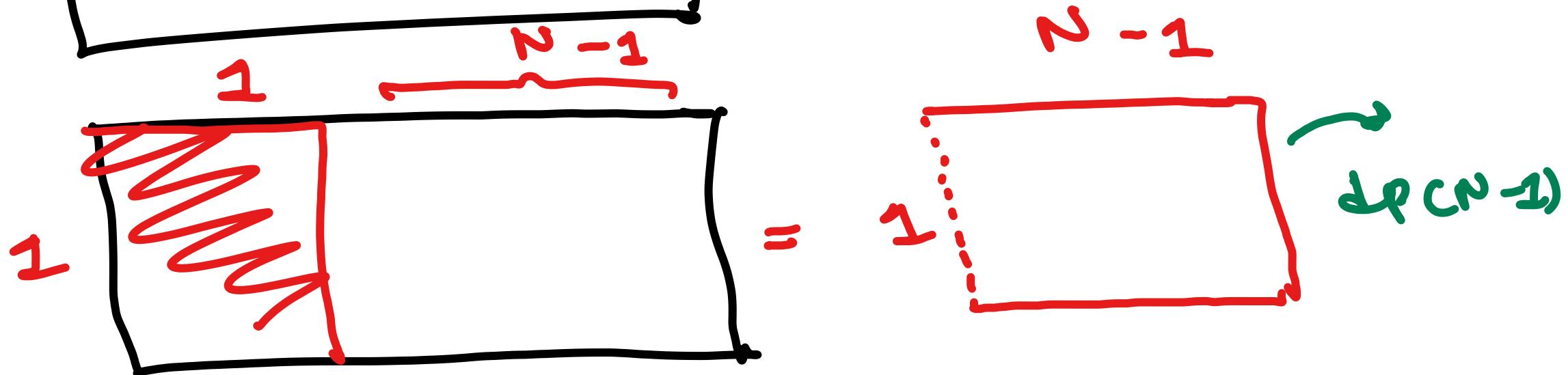
Pak Dengklek ingin pindah rumah dan akan memindahkan  $N$  buah barang ke rumah barunya, Pak Dengklek mempunyai  $M$  buah ~~ara~~ mengangkut barang yaitu mengangkut  $A_1$  barang sekaligus,  $A_2$  barang sekaligus, ...,  $A_M$  barang sekaligus dimana dijamin  $A_i \geq 1$ ,

Pak Dengklek orangnya pemalas, berapa jumlah langkah minimum yang akan dilakukan Pak Dengklek untuk memindahkan barang - barangnya tersebut ke rumah barunya?

$$dp(N) = \dots$$



$\Rightarrow dp(n)$



$dp(n-1)$

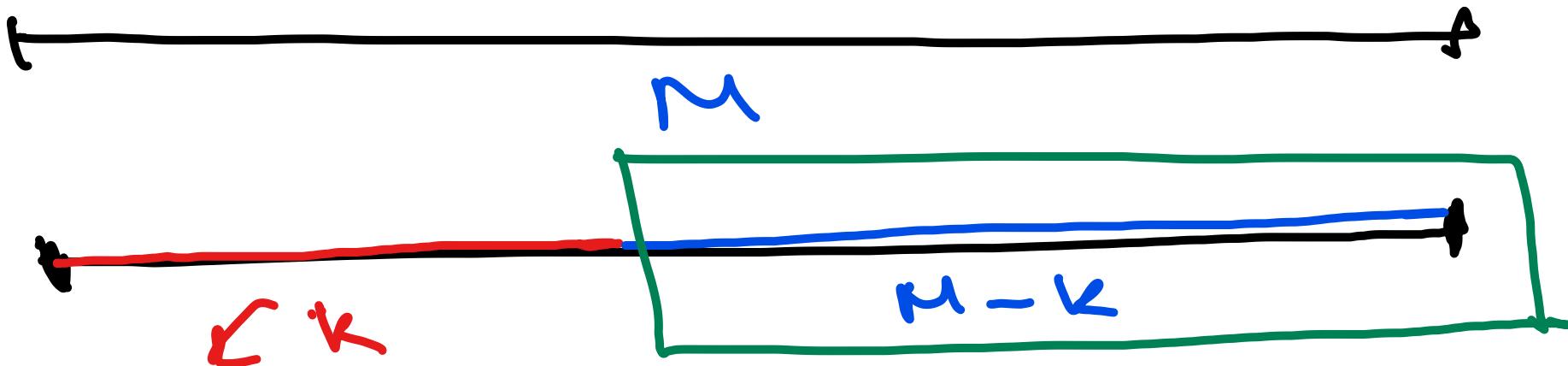
Masalah Besar ( $M$ )

Temukan sedikit bagian dari solusi  $\underline{M}$

Sebesar  $\underline{k}$ .

Soleskan sub problem yg tersisa

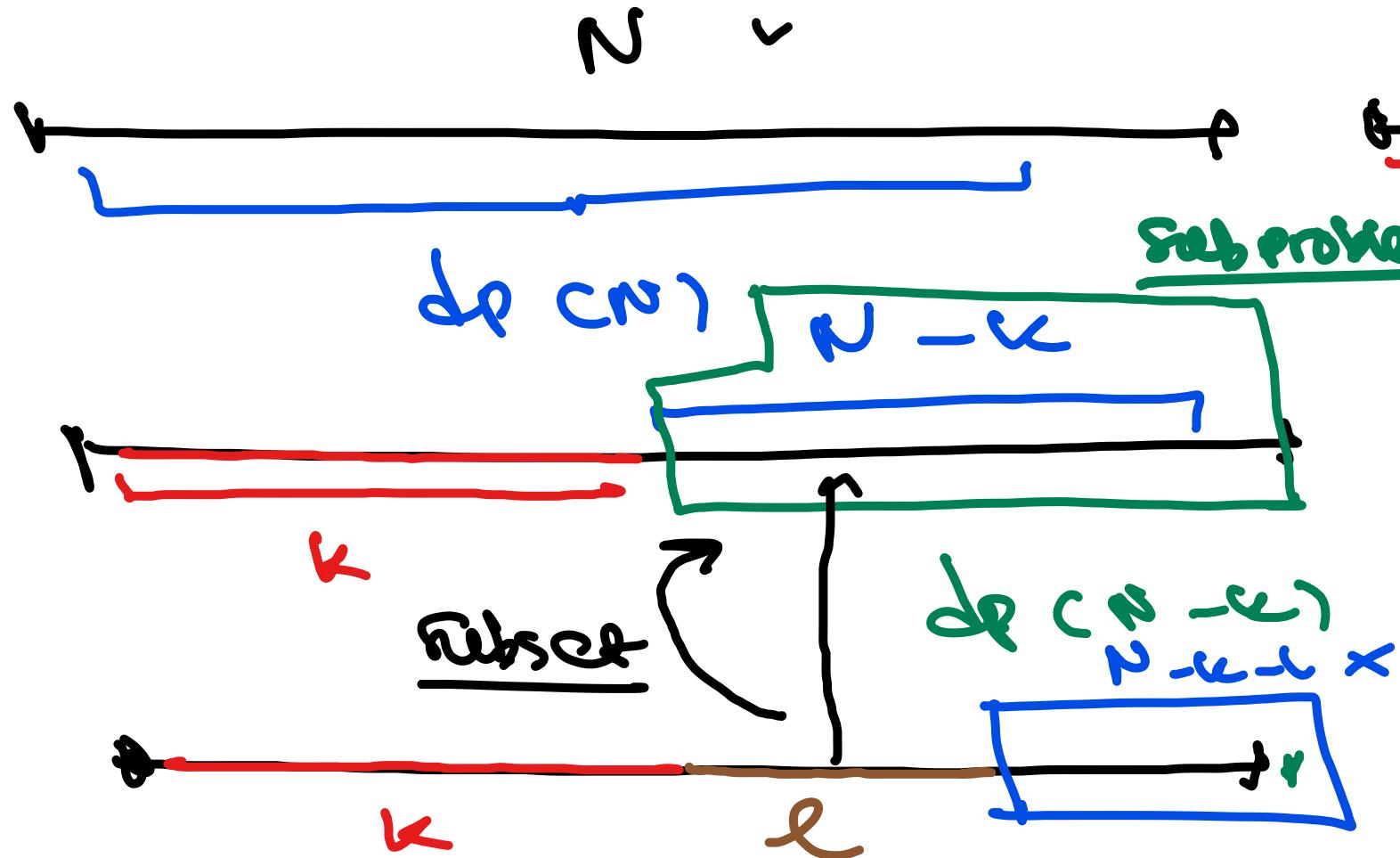
$M - k$



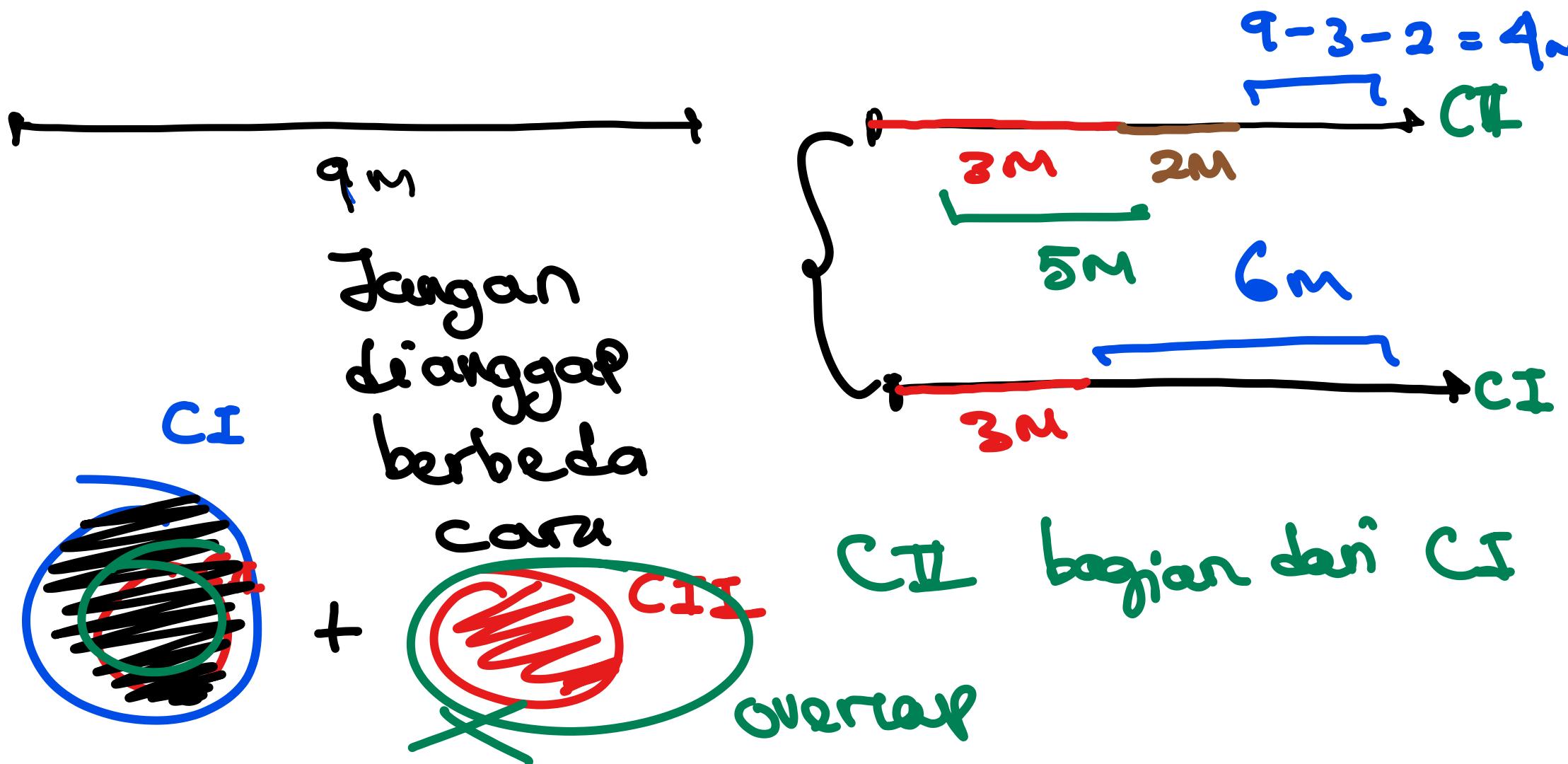
K is part of M  
solved

transition state

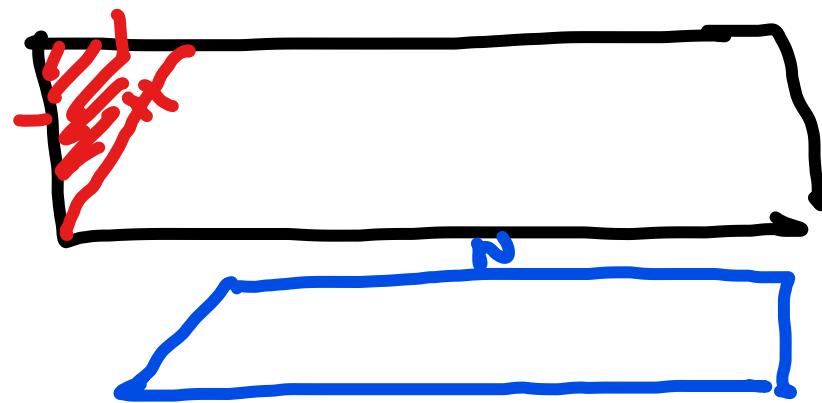
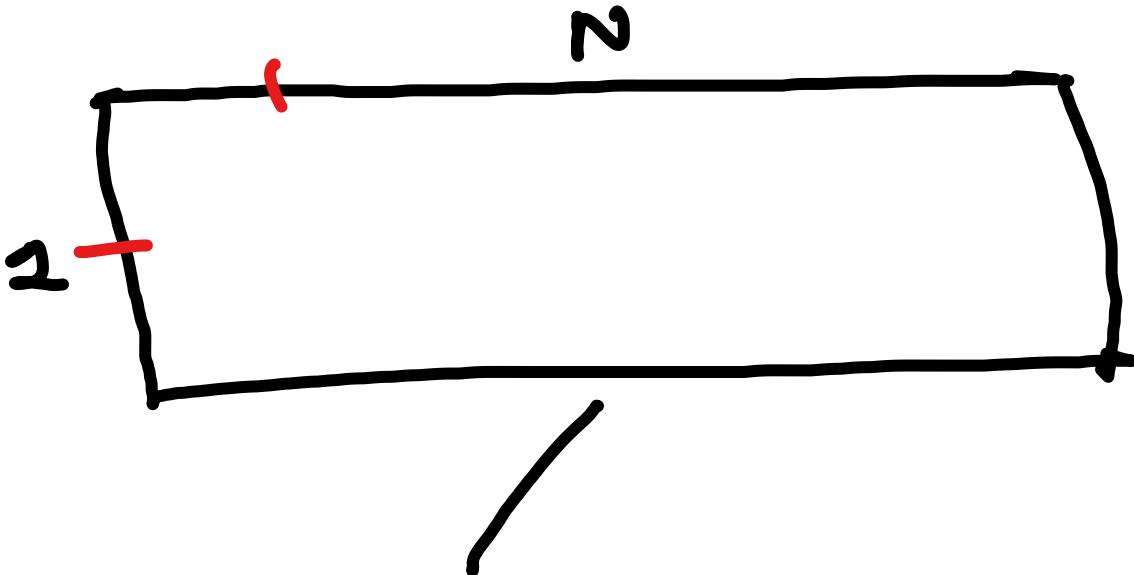
Found      Solution  $\Rightarrow l$       Ternyata  
 tidak perlu dianggap  $l$  part dari  $M - K$



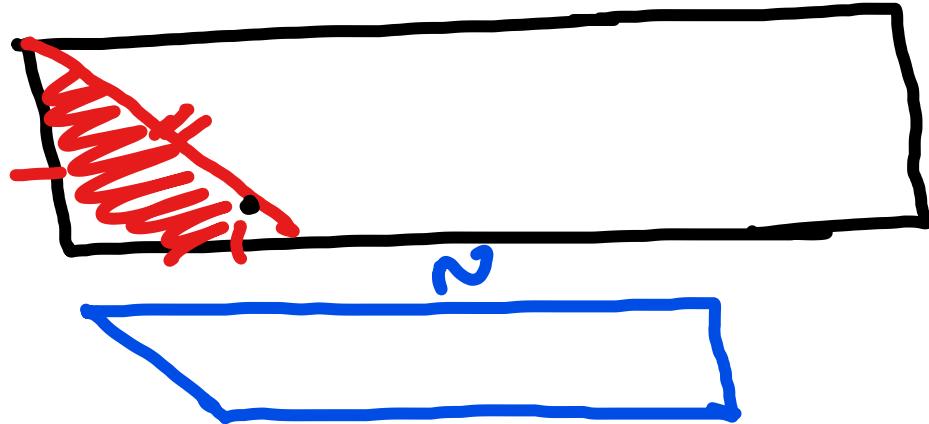
n      n  
 n - k  
 n - k  
 sinetis  
 n      n - k<sup>2</sup>  
~~n - k~~  
 Take sinetis  
 gapai



$$f(\underline{N}) = \dots$$

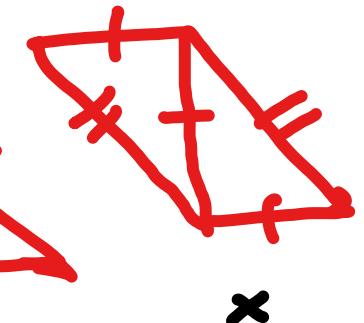
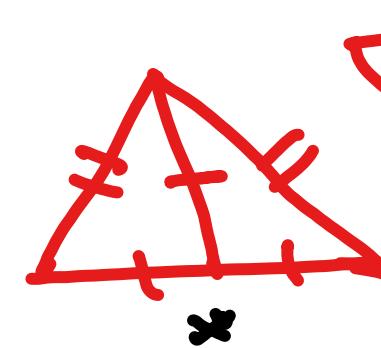
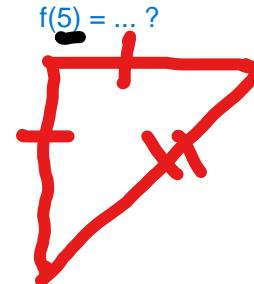


$g_{CN}$ )

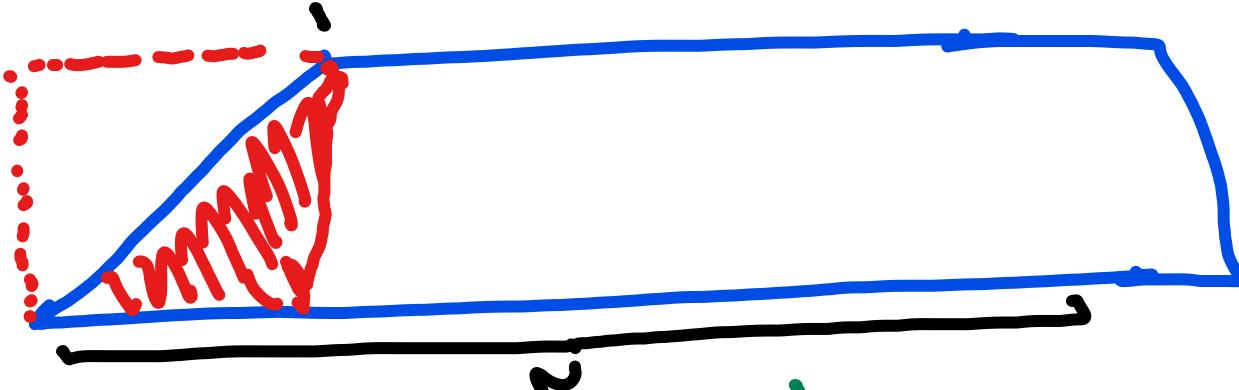


$g_{CN})$

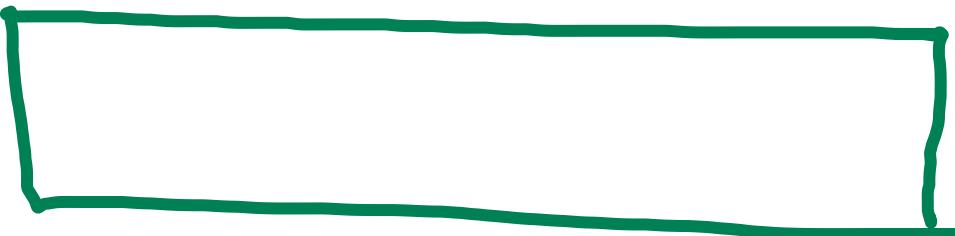
$f(N) = \text{banyak cara menutup lantai berukuran } 1 \times N$



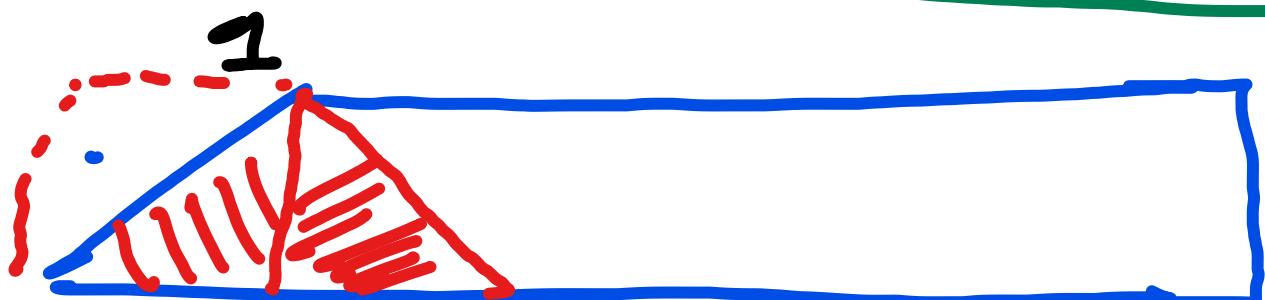
$$f(N) = 2g_{CN})$$



$g_{(N)}$

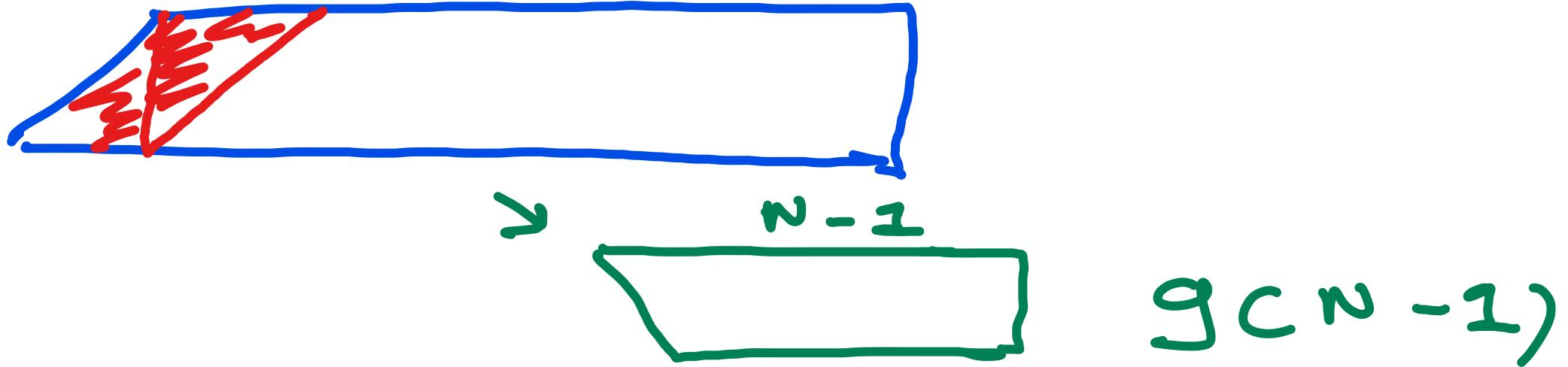


$f_{(N-1)}$



$g_{(N-1)}$





$$g_{Cn}) = f_{Cn-1}) + g_{(n-1)} + \\ g_{(n-1)}$$

$$\underline{f^0(a)} = \underline{2g(n)}$$

$$g(n) = f^{(n-1)} + 2g(n-1)$$

$$2g(n) = f(n)$$

$$2g(n-1) = f(n-1)$$

$$f(n) = 2g(n)$$

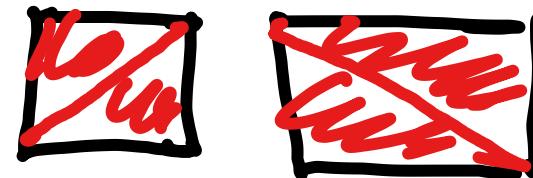
$$g(n) = f(n-1) + f(n-1)$$

$$g(n) = 2f(n-1)$$

$$f(n) = 2 \cdot 2f(n-1)$$

$$\underline{f(n)} = \underline{\underline{4f(n-1)}}$$

$$f(0) = 1$$



$$f(1) = \underline{\underline{2}} = 2 \rightarrow 2^1$$

$$f(2) = 1 \cdot f(1) = 8 \rightarrow 2^3$$

$$f(3) = 4 \cdot f(2) = 32 \rightarrow 2^5$$

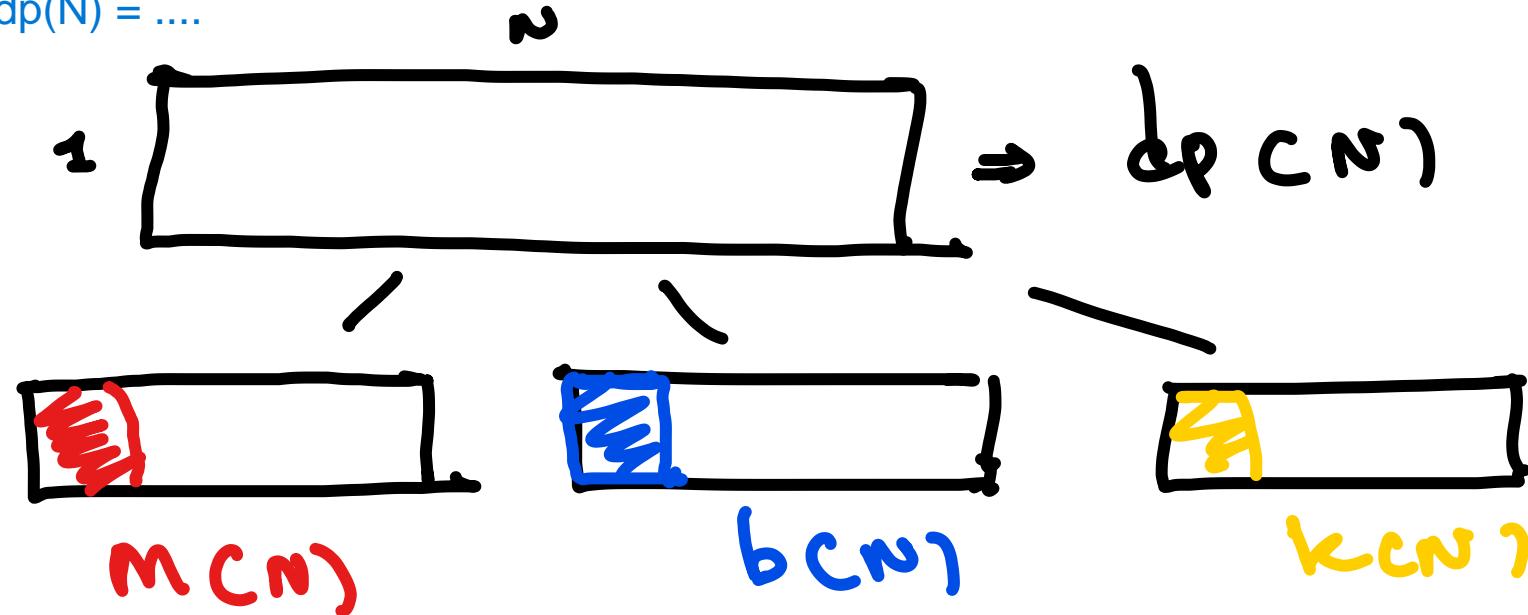
$$f(4) = 4 \cdot f(3) = \rightarrow 2^7$$

$$f(5) = 2^9 = \boxed{\underline{512}}$$

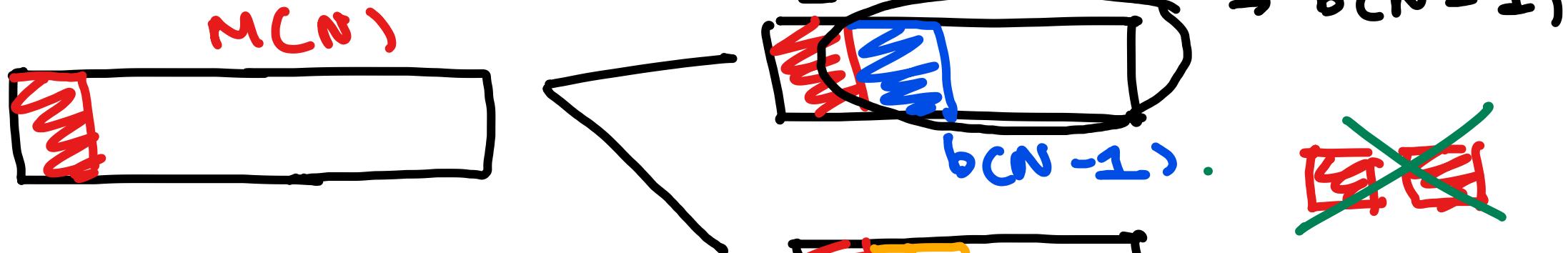
Kikik mempunyai lantai berukuran  $1 \times N$ , Kikik ingin mewarnai setiap ubin  $1 \times 1$  dengan warna merah, biru, kuning.

Ada berapa banyak cara yang bisa dilakukan Kikik jika "Tidak boleh petak yang bersebelahan / bersisian berwarna sama"?

$$dp(N) = \dots$$

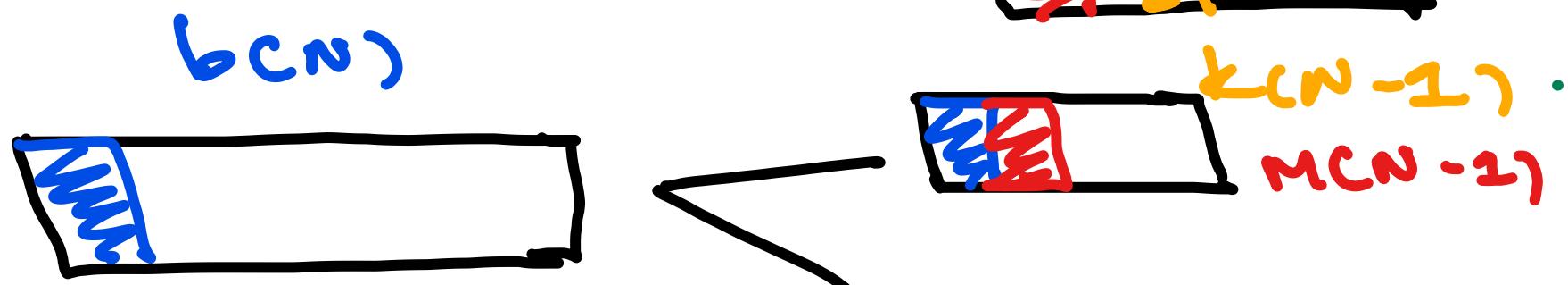


$$dp(n) = m(n) + b(n) + k(n)$$



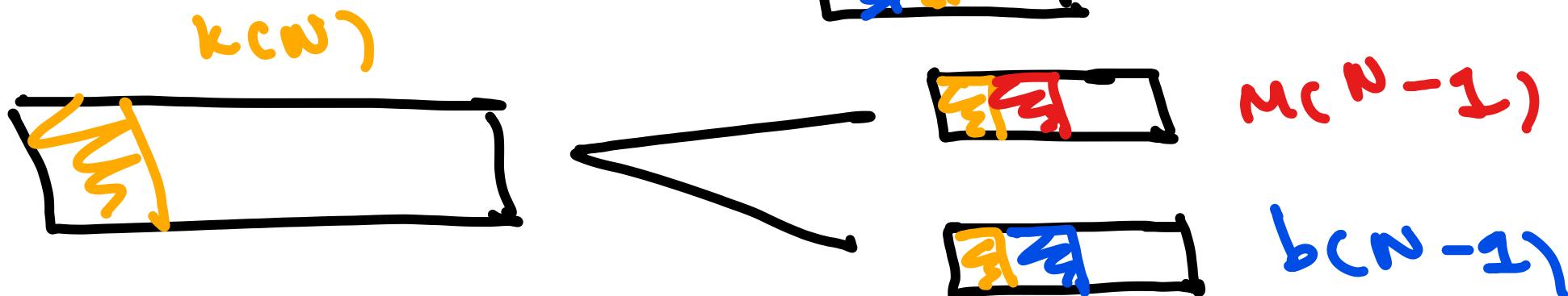
~~BR~~

gut!



$k_{CN-1}$

$k_{CN-1}$



$$\begin{aligned}
 f(n) &= \underline{M(n)} + \underline{B(n)} + \underline{k(n)} \\
 M(n) &= B(n-1) + k(n-1) \\
 B(n) &= k(n-1) + M(n-1) \\
 k(n) &= M(n-1) + B(n-1)
 \end{aligned}$$

————— +

$$\begin{aligned}
 f(n) &= B(n-1) + k(n-1) + k(n-1) + \\
 &\quad \underline{M(n-1)} + \underline{M(n-1)} + B(n-1) \\
 f(n) &= 2M(n-1) + 2B(n-1) + 2k(n-1)
 \end{aligned}$$

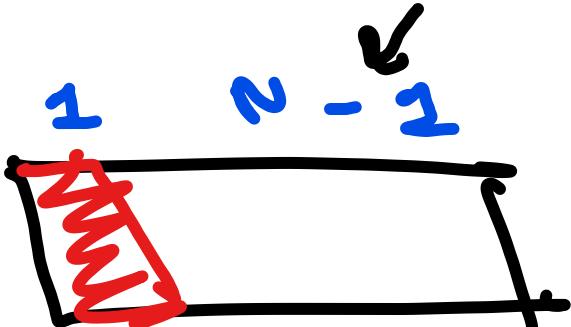
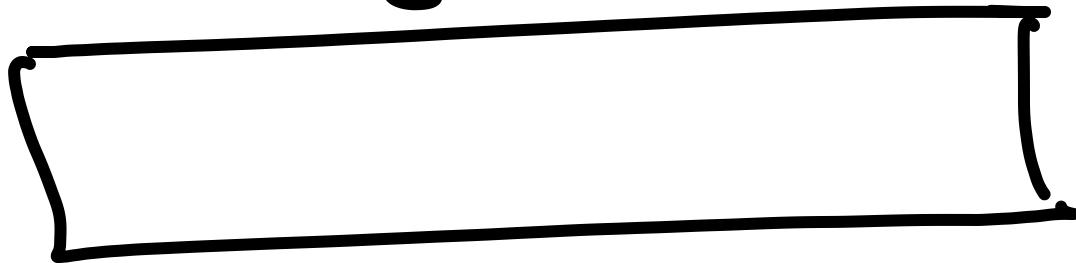
$$f(n) = 2(\overline{m_{n-1}} + \overline{b_{n-1}}) + \underline{k_{n-1}}$$

$$f(n) = m_n + b_n + k_n$$

$$f(n-1) = \overline{m_{n-1} + b_{n-1} + k_{n-1}}$$

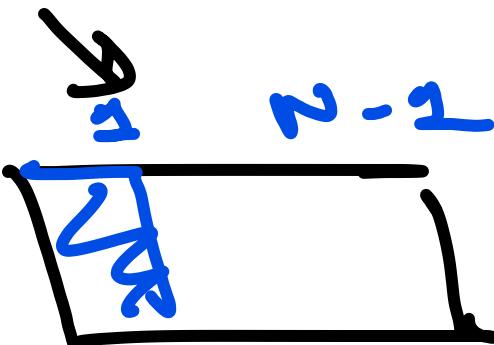
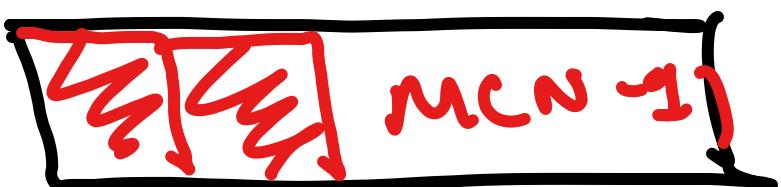
$$f(n) = \underline{\underline{2f(n-1)}} \quad f(1)=3$$

$f(n)$



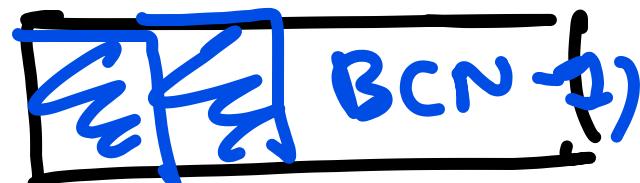
$f(n-1)$

eim



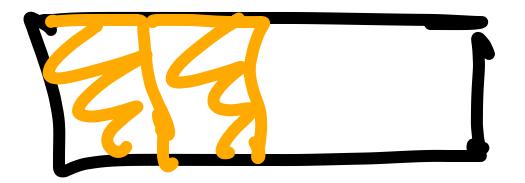
$f(n-1)$

eim



$f(n-1)$

eim



$k(n-1)$

$$f(n) = 3f(n-1) - \overline{m(n-1)} +$$

$$\begin{aligned} f(n) &= 3f(n-1) - f(n-1) \frac{k(n-1)}{\overline{f(n-1)}} \\ &= 2f(n-1) \end{aligned}$$

DP

Bottom-up

Top-down

$$f(n) = 2 \cdot f(n-1)$$

$$f(1) \stackrel{BC}{=} 1$$

$$f(2) = 2 \cdot f(1) = 2$$

$$f(3) = 2 \cdot f(2) = 4$$

$$f(2) = \dots$$

bottom-up

$$f(5)$$

$$f(4)$$

$$f(3)$$

$$f(2)$$

top down

func  
Recurs

Bottom-Up :

```
vector<int>dp;
dp[0] = 1
for(int i = 1; i<=N; i++){
    dp[i] = 2*dp[i - 1];
}
```

Top Down :

```
int dp(int n){
    return memo[n] = 2*dp(n - 1)
}
```

Dp on grid  
\* Tabular

$dp(N)$   
↳ 1 Binary

dp  $(x, y)$  ↳ 2 dimensi











