



## ← Notes

### ▲ Change Making Problem

11 Dynamic Programming

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The change making problem is an optimization problem that asks "What is the minimum number of coins I need to make up a specific total?"

The input to the Change Making Problem is a sequence of positive integers  $[d_1, d_2, d_3 \dots d_n]$  and  $T$ , where  $d_i$  represents a coin denomination and  $T$  is the target amount. Assuming an unlimited supply of coins of each denomination, we need to find the number of coins  $N$  required to form the given amount. An extra effort would be to find the exact coins to build up the amount.

The above problem represents an optimal sub-structure, which means that the problem can be broken down into smaller parts. Suppose there is an optimal solution for amount  $T$  and if we break the target amount into two parts  $m$  and  $T-m$ , then there will be optimal solution for making amount  $m$  using some portion from the optimal solution for amount  $T$  and the remaining coins from the solution will be the optimal solution for making amount  $T-m$ .

Let  $C[m]$  be the minimum number of coins of denominations  $d_1, d_2, \dots, d_k$  needed to make change for  $m$  amount. In the optimal solution to making change for  $m$  amount, there must exist some first coin  $d_i$ , where  $d_i < m$ . Furthermore, the remaining coins in the solution must themselves be the optimal solution to making change for  $m - d_i$ .

Thus, if  $d_i$  is the first coin in the optimal solution to making change for  $m$  amount, then  $C[m] = 1 + C[m - d_i]$  i.e. one  $d_i$  coin plus  $C[m - d_i]$  coins to optimally make change for  $m - d_i$  amount. We don't know which coin  $d_i$  is the first coin; however, we may check all  $n$  such possibilities (subject to the constraint that  $d_i < m$ ), and the value of the optimal solution must correspond to the minimum value of  $1 + C[m - d_i]$ , by definition.

Furthermore, when making change for 0, the value of the optimal solution is clearly 0 coins. We thus have the following recurrence.

```
C[p] = 0 if p = 0
      min(i: d_i < p) {1 + C[p - d_i]} if p > 0
```

Below is the code given for the above algorithm

```
#include <iostream>
#define N 4
#define C 17
using namespace std;

// In this example we take the amount as 17, and a total of
// 4 denominations of coins

int main()
{
    // contains the coin denominations
    int coins[N]={1,2,5,10};

    // C[i] contains the minimum number of coins required
    // to form the sum i
    int amount[C+1]={0};

    for(int amt = 1; amt <= C ;amt++)
    {
        amount[amt] = INT_MAX;
        int temp = INT_MAX;
        for(int c = 0; c < N;c++)
        {
            // if the value of the coin is less than the amount
            if(coins[c] <= amt)
            {
                // What is the other number of coins that will b
                // if coins[c] is used in the solution for amoun
                int temp_amt = amount[amt-coins[c]] + 1;

                // choose the minimum number of coins that will
                // for the amount i

                if(temp_amt < temp)
                {
                    temp = temp_amt;
                    amount[amt] = temp;
                }
            }
        }
    }
}
```

```
    }  
}  
cout << amount[C] << endl;  
return 0;  
}
```

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