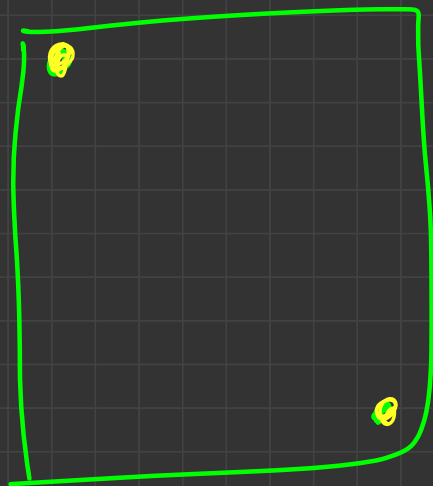


Answer Construction

Dynamic Programming 2.2

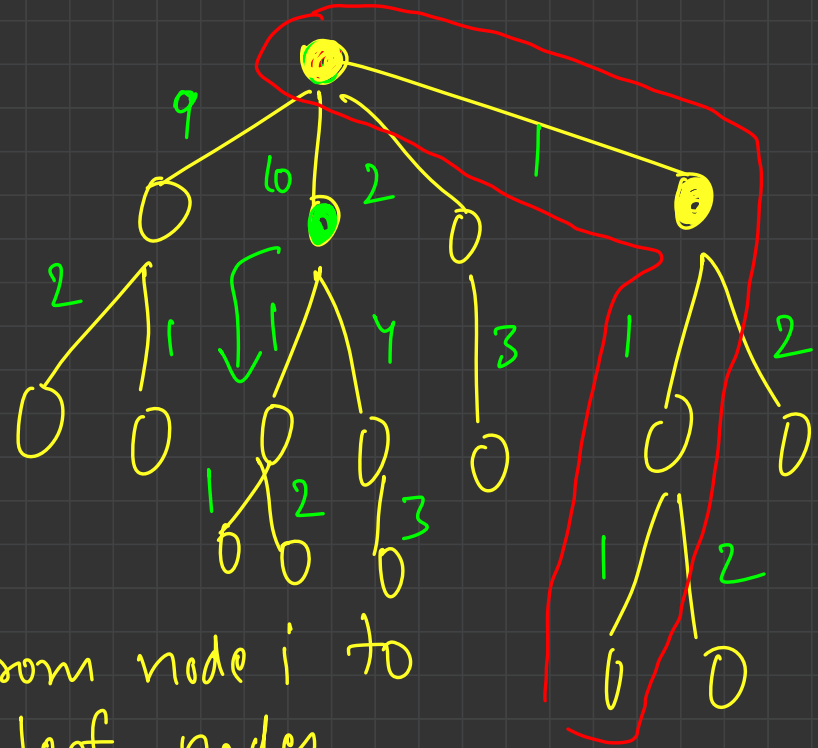
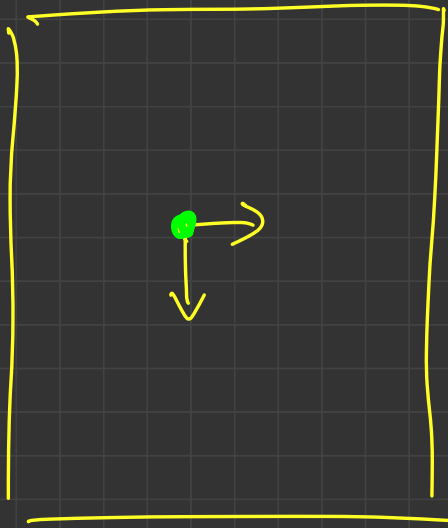
- Priyansh Agarwal



$dp[i][j] = \text{min sum path}$
from (i, j) to $(n-1, m-1)$

$$dp[i][j] = \text{grid}[i][j] + \min \left(dp[i+1][j], dp[i][j+1] \right)$$

$$\underline{\underline{dp[0][0]}}$$



$dp(i) =$ best sum path from node i to
any of the leaf nodes

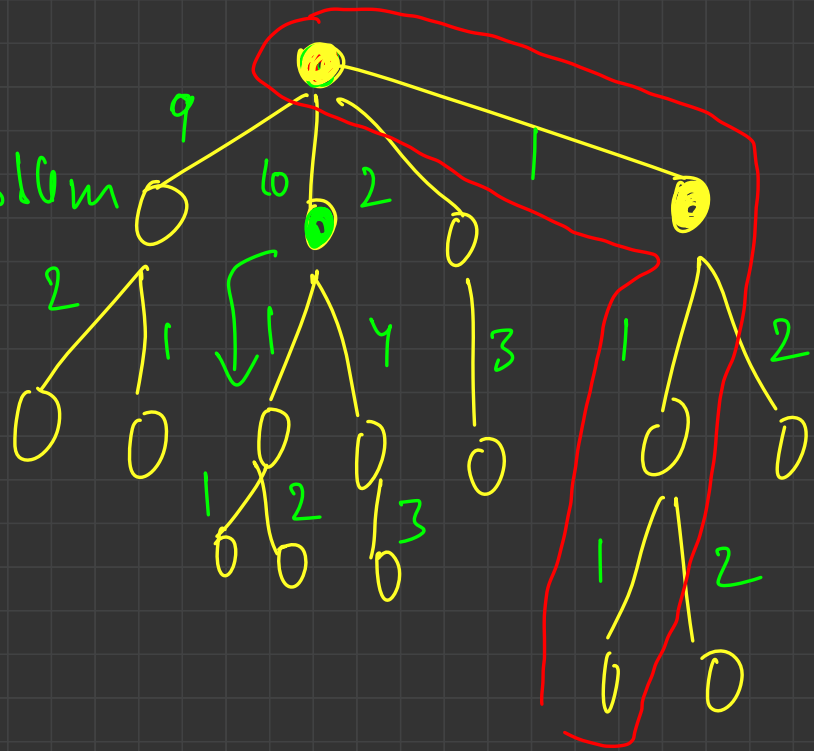
$dp(i) = \min \text{ over all children } \{ \text{edge cost} + dp(\text{child}) \}$

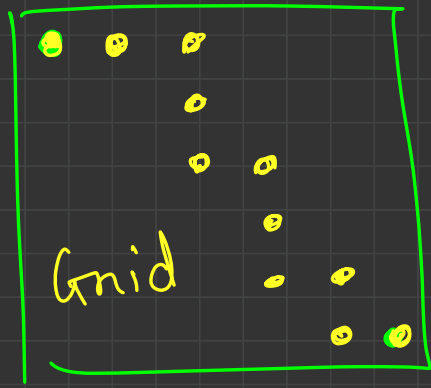
dp[root]

= final

subproblem

dp[leaf] = 0



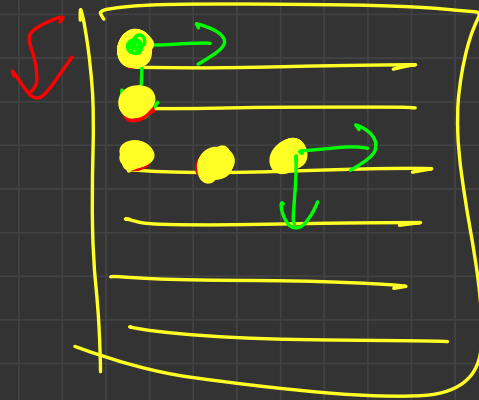


$dg(i, j) = \text{min path from } (i, j) \text{ to } (n-1, m-1)$

$$dp(i, j) = g(i, j) + \min \begin{cases} dp(i+1, j) \\ dg(i, j+1) \end{cases}$$

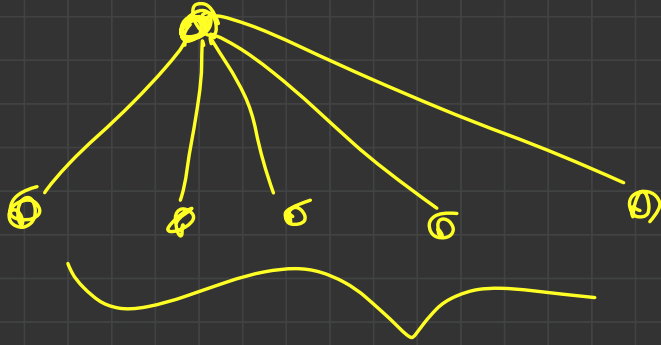
$$dp(0, 0) = \underline{\underline{102}}$$

$$dp(1, 0) < dp(0, 1)$$



dp table

While making a choice, if there are on avg T transitions per state, then I will need T iterations to make the best choice



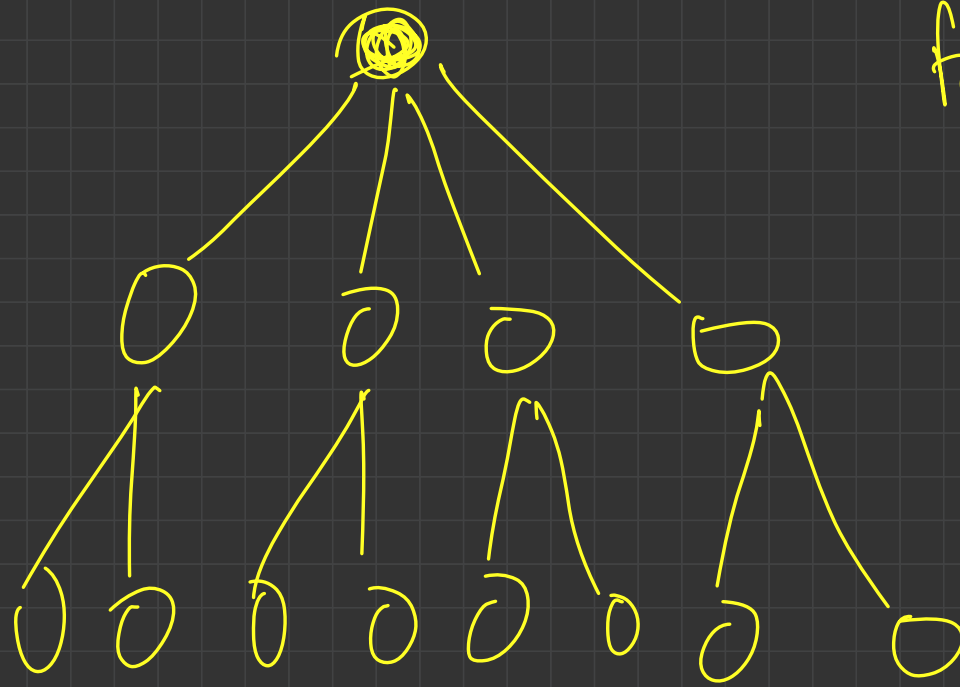
T transitions

for every state

DP population

Answer

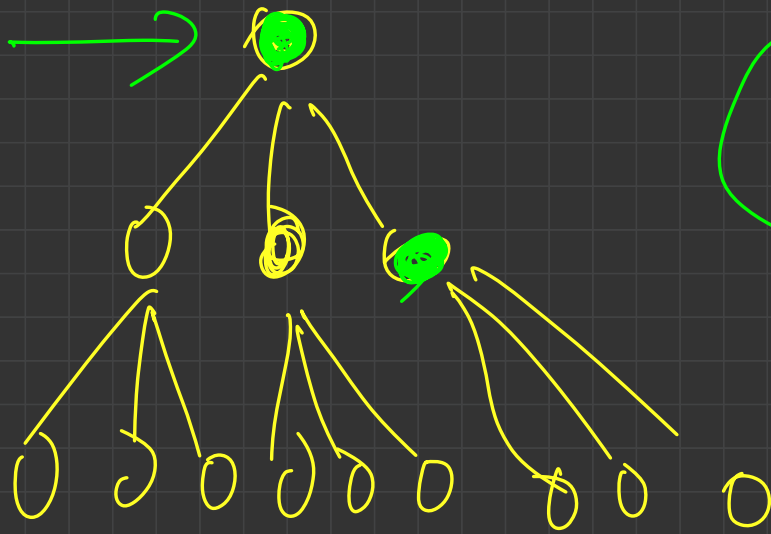
Constn



for every state
there are T
transitions

N states $\times T$
per

$O(HT)$ $O(NT)$ — dp values
Answer construction calculation



DP population

$\rightarrow O(NT)$

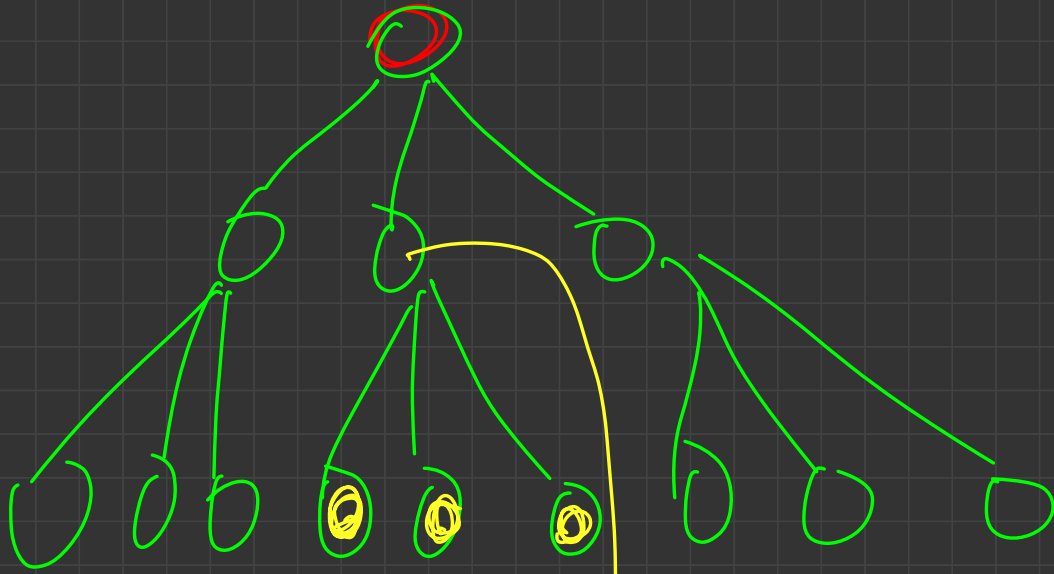
Answer Construction

$\rightarrow \underline{O(HT)}$

$\underline{O(HT)}$

$\underline{O(HT)}$

while populating
df states



$O(K)$?

$O(KT)$?

{value, chosen child}



DP population

$DP[i] =$ _____

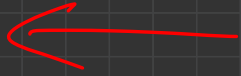
$DP[i][0] =$ value
 $DP[i][1] =$ chosen child }

$O(\underline{NT}) \rightarrow O(2NT) \rightarrow \underline{O(NT)}$

Q queries

multiple queries

1 query



Prob 1

①

Calculate answer at runtime
without string sort
choice

②

Store best choices and calculate
answer based on that

Answer Construction

- Grid problem: Find the actual path with the minimum sum.
- Minimizing coins problem: Find the actual choice of coins.
- At every state we are making some optimal choice.
 - If we store this choice, we can be sure that if we are at any state we know what is the best choice.
 - Start from the state that contains your final subproblem and keep making the best choice (which was already stored) until you reach the end.

Answer Construction - Grid Problem

```
int n = 3, m = 3;
vector<vector<int>> grid(3, vector<int>(3));
vector<vector<pair<int, int>>> dp(n, vector<pair<int, int>>(m, {-1, 0}));
// 0 -> take a down direction
// 1 -> take a right direction
int f(int i, int j){
    if(i == n || j == m)
        return 1e9;
    if(i == n - 1 && j == m - 1)
        return grid[n - 1][m - 1];
    if(dp[i][j].first != -1)
        return dp[i][j].first;

    int ans1 = f(i + 1, j);
    int ans2 = f(i, j + 1);
    if(ans1 < ans2){
        dp[i][j].second = 0;
    }else{
        dp[i][j].second = 1;
    }
    return dp[i][j].first = grid[i][j] + min(ans1, ans2);
}
```

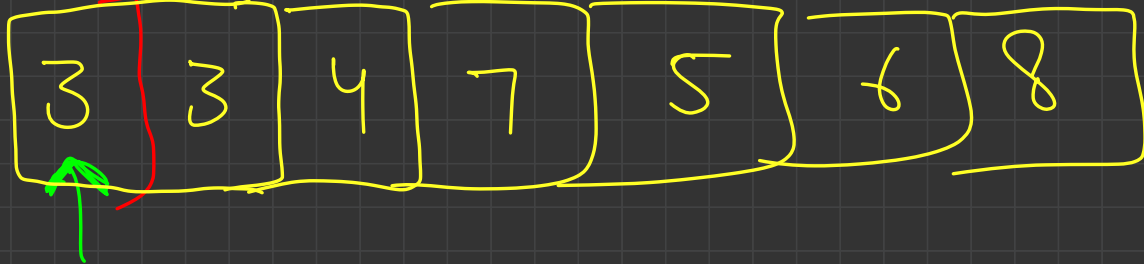
Answer Construction - Grid Problem

```
void solve(){
    for(int i = 0; i < 3; i++){
        for(int j = 0; j < 3; j++){
            cin >> grid[i][j];
        }
    }
    cout << f(0, 0) << nline;
    pair<int, int> current = {0, 0};
    while(current != mp(n - 1, m - 1)){
        cout << current.first << " " << current.second << nline;
        if(dp[current.first][current.second].second == 0)
            current.first++;
        else
            current.second++;
    }
    cout << current.first << " " << current.second << nline;
}
```


Problem Solving

Problem 1: [Link](#)

Problem 2: [Link](#)



$dp[k] = \text{max. length subseq ending with a value } k$

$$dp[4] = \underline{\underline{2}}$$

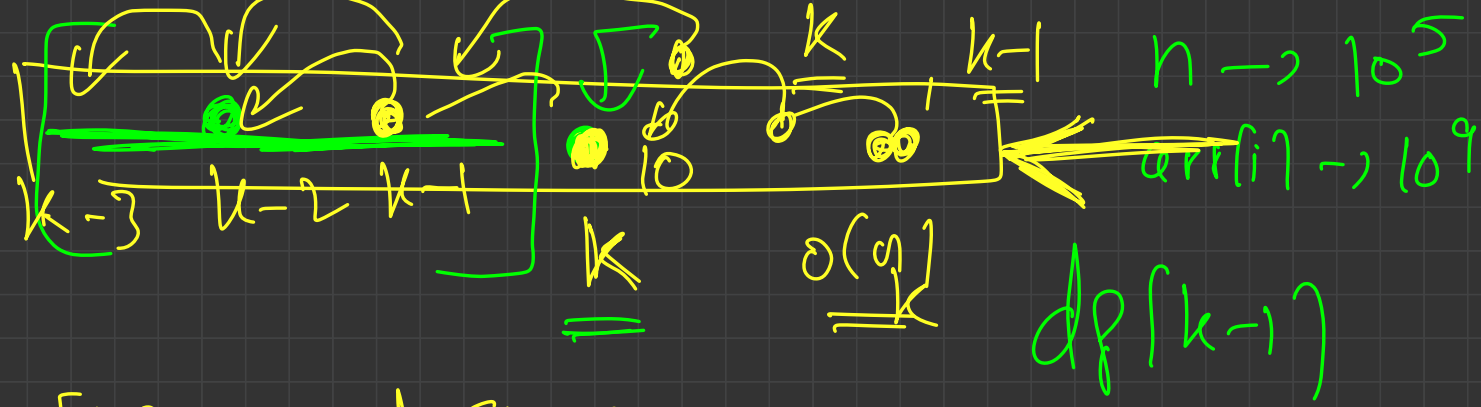
$$dp[7] = 1$$

$$dp[3] = \underline{\underline{1}}$$

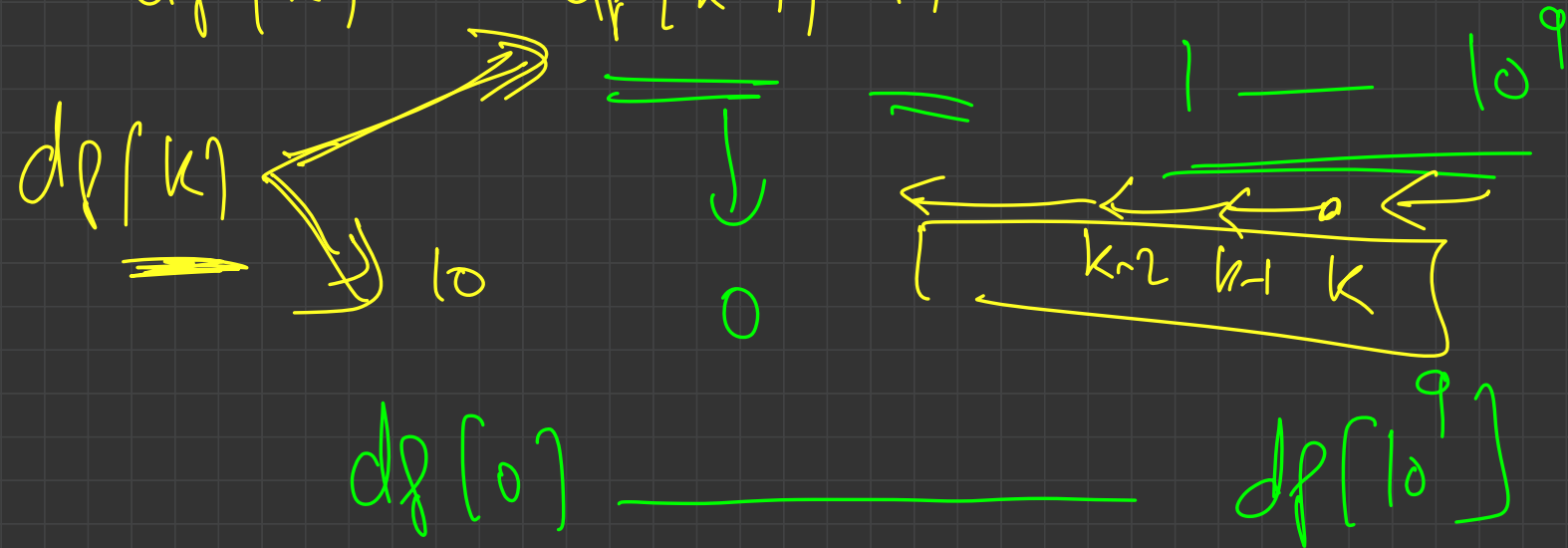
$$dp[8] = \underline{\underline{2}}$$

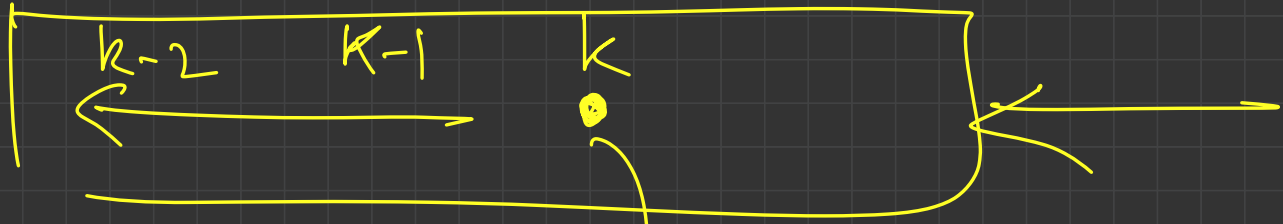
$$\underline{\underline{dp[5] = 3}}$$

$$dp[6] = 4$$

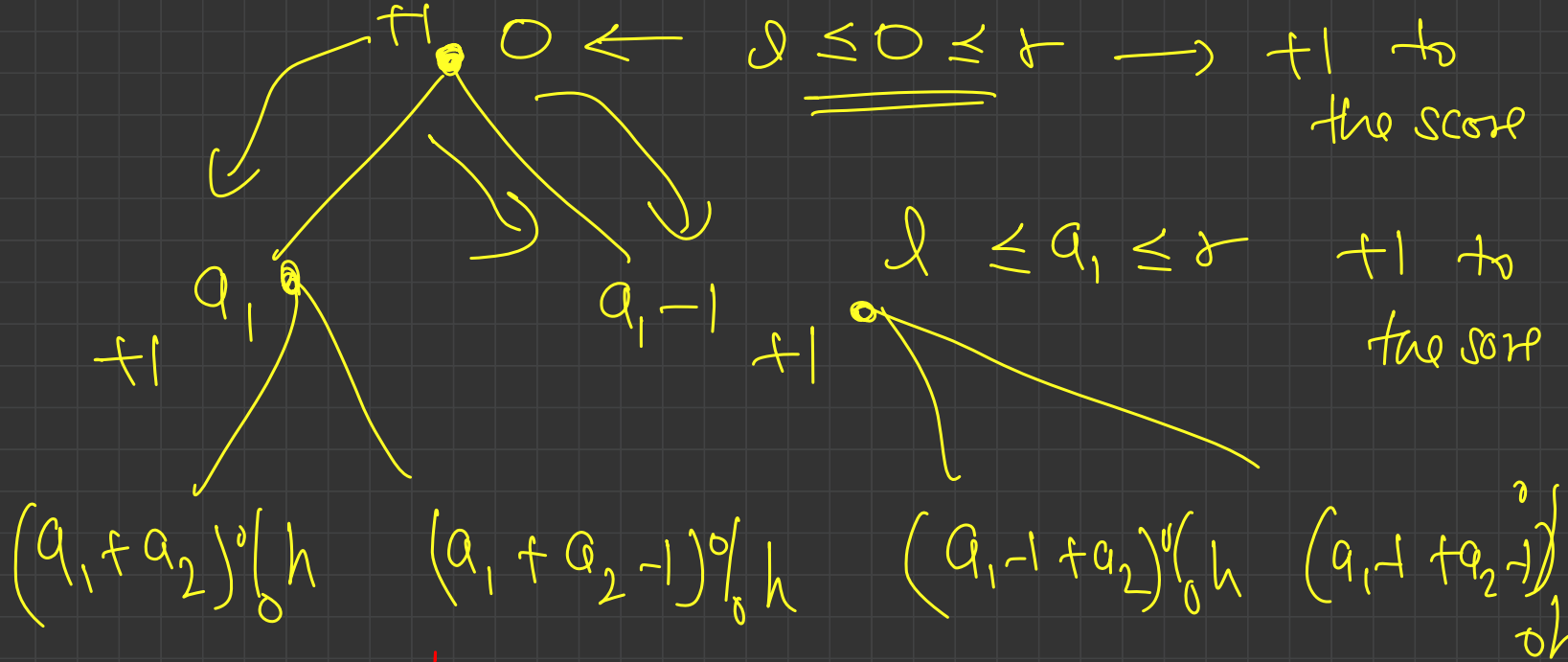


$$dp[k] = dp[k-1] + 1$$





duplikat \rightarrow val, index



State

$\{dp[i][currTime]\} =$ max good sleeping times vovv
 can have starting from the i th
 sleep such that current time is $currTime$

if $l \leq \text{currentTime} \leq r$

rows

$$dp[i](\text{~~currentTime~~}) = 1 + \max$$

$$\begin{cases} dp[i+1][c+a_i] \% h \\ dp[i+1][c+a_i-1] \% h \end{cases}$$

else

$(c+a_i-1) \% h$

$$dp[i][c] = \max \begin{cases} dp[i+1][c+a_i] \\ dp[i+1][c+a_i-1] \end{cases}$$

$\{ dp[n][c] \rightarrow \text{if } l \leq c \leq r = 1 \}$

Base Case $\text{else} \rightarrow 0$

dp[0][0] find subproblems

$$\underline{x} \rightarrow \underline{(x + a_i - 1) \% h}$$

$$\left((c + a(i)) \% h - 1 \right) \% h + h$$

$$\left(x + a_i - 1 + h \right) \% h$$

$$\left((c + a(i)) \% h - 1 \right) \% h$$

$$\left(\left((c + a(i)) \% h \right) - 1 \right) \% h$$

$$(C + (q|z) - 1 + h)^0 / 0 \quad u$$

$$\underline{\underline{z_0}}$$