

3-1 Dynamic Programming

(Part II: “Theory”)

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Definition (Optimal Substructure)

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How to prove "YES"?

How to use "Cut-and-Paste"?

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Relative to Subproblems

Rod Cutting



Optimal Substructure of Rod-Cutting (Problem 15.3-5)

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$$n = 4$$

length i	1	2	3	4
price p_i	1	1	1	1

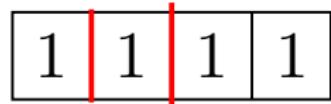
length i	1	2	3	4
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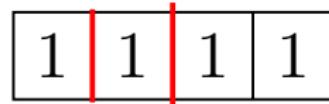
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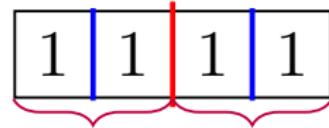
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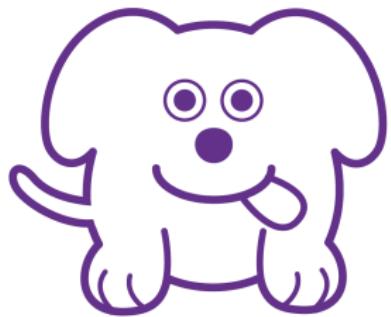


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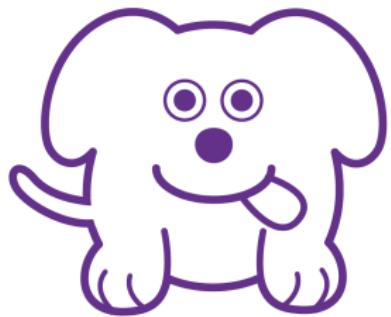
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$$R(2) = 2 \quad R(2) = 2$$

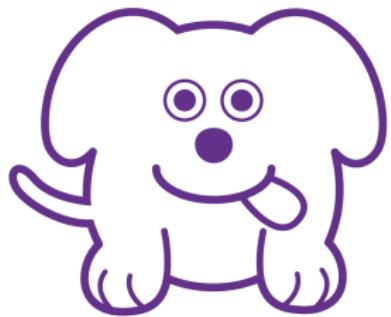


Well done



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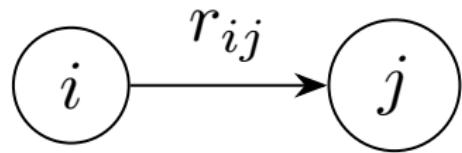
Where is the leftmost cut?

$$R(i, L) = \max_{1 \leq j \leq i} \left(p_j + R(i - j, L[j \mapsto L_j - 1]) \right)$$

Currency Exchange (Problem 15.3-6)



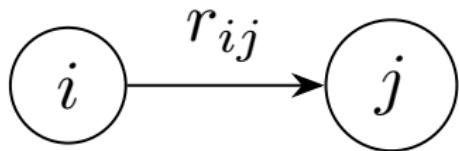
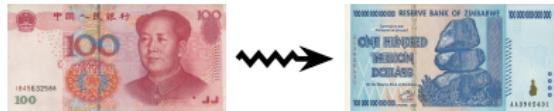
$1, 2, \dots, n$ currencies



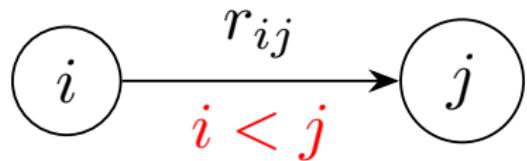
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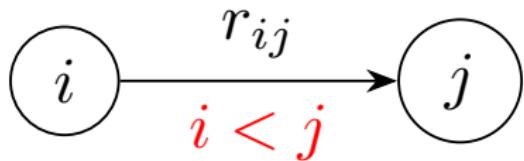


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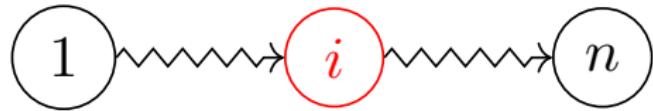


c_k : Commission charged for k trades





An *optimal* sequence of trades from 1 to n through i :

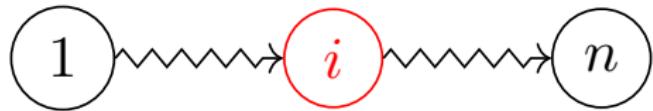






$$r_{i \rightsquigarrow j \rightsquigarrow i} \leq 1$$

An *optimal* sequence of trades from 1 to n through i :





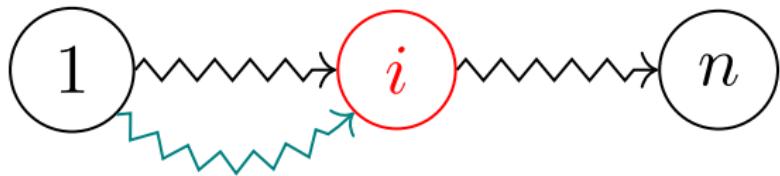
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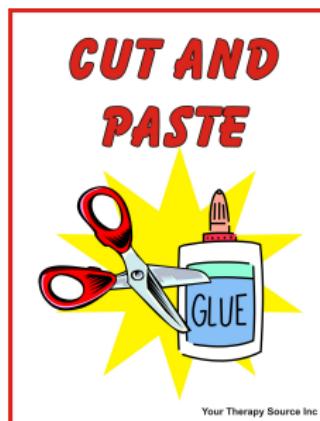
By Contradiction.

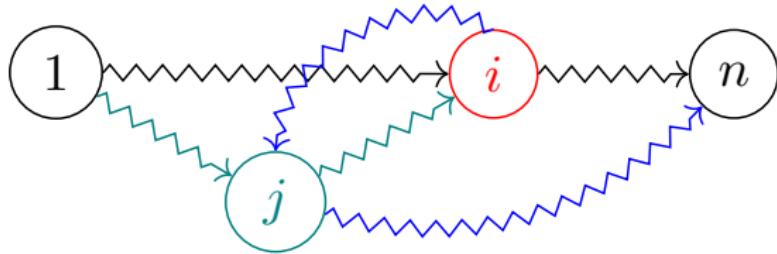


CASE I : $s_{1 \sim i} \cap s_{i \sim n} = \emptyset$



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CASE II : $j \in s_{1 \rightsquigarrow i} \cap s_{i \rightsquigarrow n}$

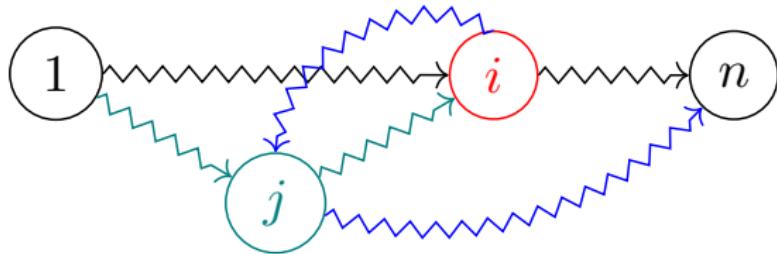
$$\begin{aligned}
 & 1 \rightsquigarrow j \rightsquigarrow n \\
 \geq & 1 \rightsquigarrow j \rightsquigarrow i \rightsquigarrow j \rightsquigarrow n \\
 = & 1 \rightsquigarrow j \rightsquigarrow i \rightsquigarrow n \\
 > & 1 \rightsquigarrow i \rightsquigarrow n
 \end{aligned}$$

Longest Path Problem

To find a *simple* path of maximum length from s to t in a graph.

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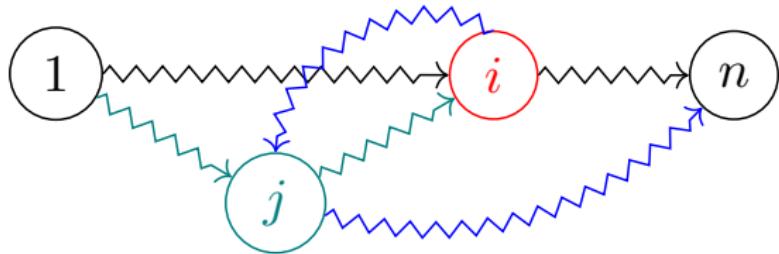
To find a *simple* path of maximum length from s to t in a graph.



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*Does the longest path problem really
have no optimal substructure?*

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have no optimal substructure?*



**WAIT WAIT...
DON'T TELL ME!®**

FROM NPR® & WBEZ® CHICAGO

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through **exactly** the intermediate vertices in I

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What is the next vertex from s ?

$$L(s, t, I) = 1 + \max_{\substack{(s, x) \in E \\ x \in I}} l(x, t, I \setminus \{x\})$$

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$$L(t, t, I) = 0, \quad L(s, t, \emptyset) = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{if } (s, t) \in E \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

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DP does not necessarily lead to efficient (polynomial) algorithms.

The (decision version of the) longest path problem is NP-hard!

The Knapsack Problem

The Change-making Problem

Coins values: x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n

Amount: v

Is it possible to make change for v ?



The Change-making Problem (a.k.a Subset Sum)

Without repetition: 0/1

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$C[n, v]$

Using value x_i or not?

$$C[i, w] = \underbrace{C[i - 1, w]}_{\notin} \vee \left(\underbrace{C[i - 1, w - x_i]}_{\in} \wedge w \geq x_i \right)$$

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$$C[i, 0] = \text{true}, \forall i = 0 \dots n$$

$$C[0, w] = \text{false}, \text{ if } w > 0$$

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$O(nv)$

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Unbounded repetition: ∞

$C[i, w]$ vs. $C[w]$

$$C[i, w] = C[i - 1, w] \vee (C[i, w - x_i] \wedge w \geq x_i)$$

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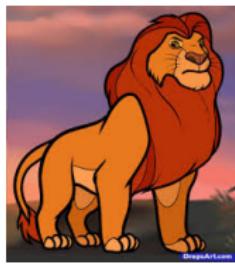
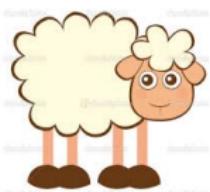
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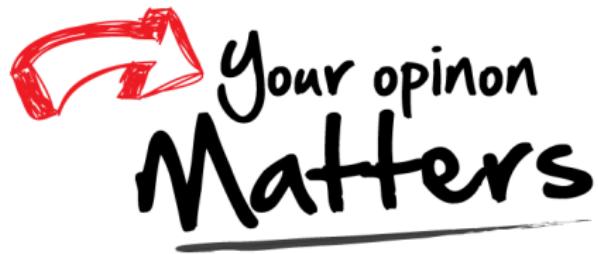
$$C[w, 0] = \text{false, if } w > 0$$

Problem (Hungry-Lion Game)

- ▶ *A sheep in danger*
- ▶ *Hungry lions in a strict hierarchy*







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