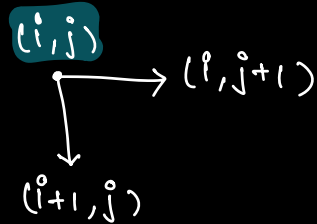


2D DP Problems.

Q. $N \times M$ matrix.

Number of ways to reach from $(0,0) \rightarrow (N-1, M-1)$



	0	1	2
0			
1			
2			

$(0,0) (0,1) (0,2) (1,2) (2,2)$
 $(0,0) (0,1) (1,1) (2,1) (2,2)$
 $(0,0) (0,1) (1,1) (1,2) (2,2)$
 $(0,0) (1,0) (2,0) (2,1) (2,2)$
 $(0,0) (1,0) (1,1) (1,2) (2,2)$
 $(0,0) (1,0) (1,1) (2,1) (2,2)$

} 6

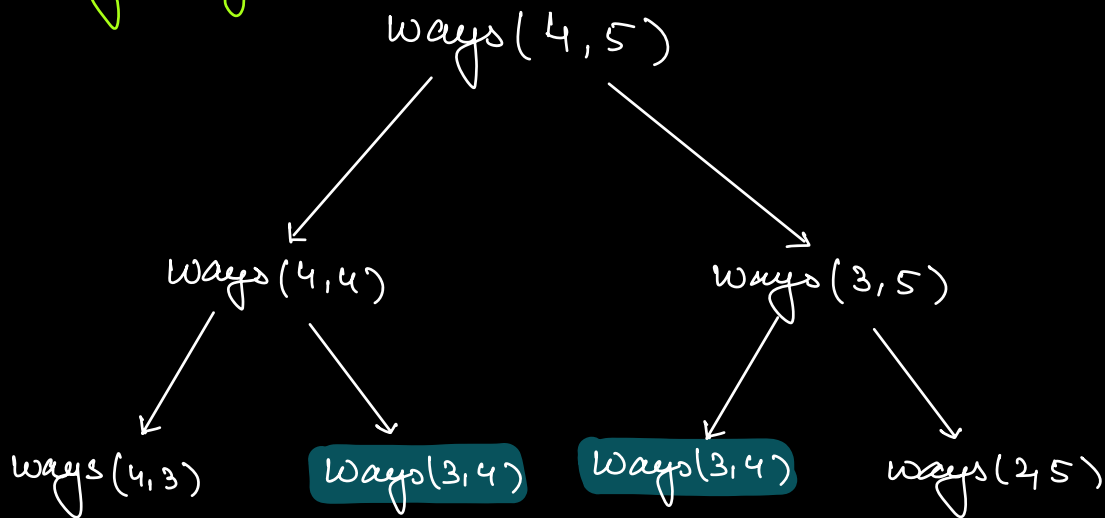
	0	1	2	3	4	5
0						
1						
2						
3						
4						

5x6

Arrows show a path from $(0,0)$ to $(4,5)$. The final cell $(4,5)$ is labeled $N-1, M-1$ in a blue box.

$(4,5)$

of ways to reach from (0,0) to (4,5)



⇒ Optimal substructure. } DP.
⇒ Overlapping subproblems }

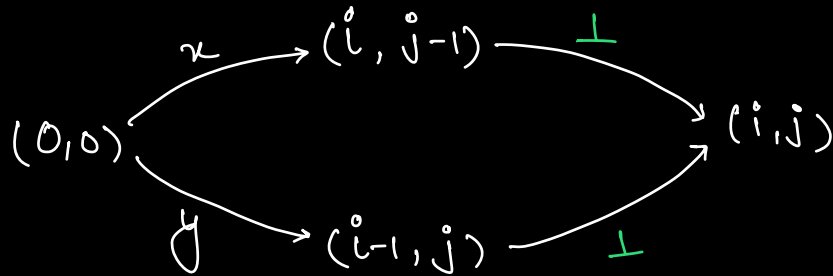
dp state.

$dp[i][j] = \# \text{ of ways to reach } (i,j) \text{ from } (0,0).$

dp table. :-

int dp[N][M];

dp Expression :-



$$dp[i, j] = x \times 1 + y \times 1$$

$$dp[i, j] = dp[i][j-1] + dp[i-1][j]$$

Base Conditions

↪ $i == 0$ OR $j == 0$

	0	1	2	3	4	5
0	1 →	1 →	1 →	1 →	1 →	1
1	↓					
2	↓					
3	↓					
4	↓					

```
# int dp[N][M];
```

```
for(i=0; i<N; i++){
```

```
    for(j=0; j<M; j++){
```

Base Case $\left[\begin{array}{l} i \neq (i == 0 \parallel j == 0) \\ dp[i][j] = 1; \end{array} \right.$

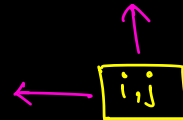
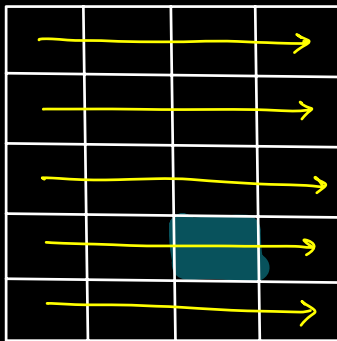
```
    else {
```

```
        dp[i][j] = dp[i-1][j] + dp[i][j-1];
```

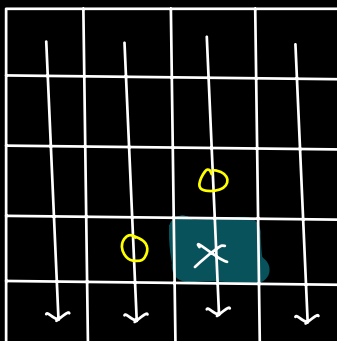
```
    }
```

3

3



left to right
+
top to bottom



top to bottom
+
left to right

TC: $O(NM)$

SC: $O(NM)$

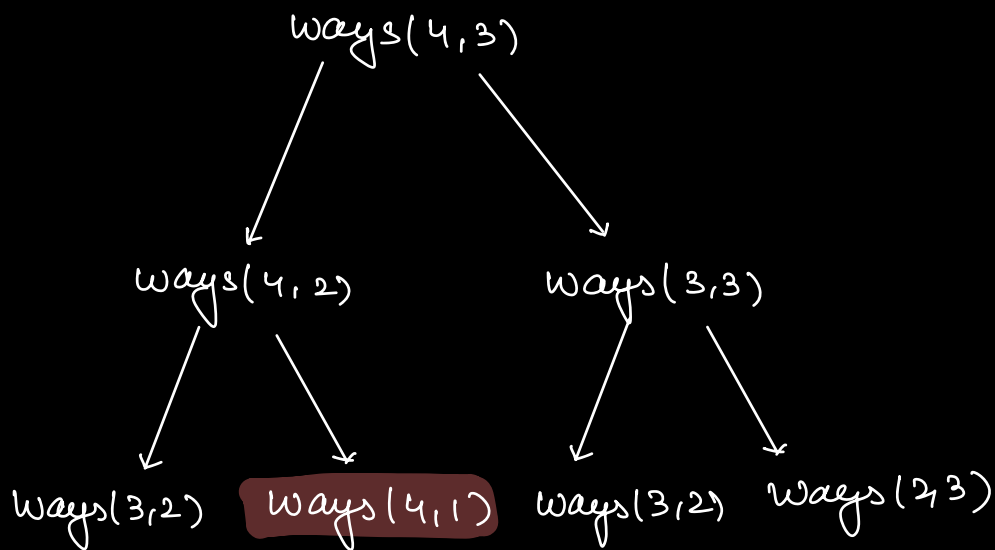
Q. No. of ways to reach to cell $N-1, M-1$.

$mat[i][j] = 0 \Rightarrow$ Blocked

$mat[i][j] = 1 \Rightarrow$ Empty

	0	1	2	3
0	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1
2	1	1	0	1
3	1	0	1	1
4	1	0	1	1

Ways to reach from $(0,0)$ to $(4,3)$.



→ Optimal substructure

→ Overlapping subproblems.

} DP.

int dp[N][M];

#

$dp[i][j] \Rightarrow \# \text{ of ways to reach from } (0,0) \text{ to } (\underline{i}, \underline{j})$

$$dp[i][j] = \begin{cases} dp[i][j] = 0 & \text{if } mat[i][j] = 0 \\ dp[i-1][j] + dp[i][j-1] \end{cases}$$

Base Condⁿ

$$i=0 \text{ || } j=0.$$

dp matrix

	0	1	2	3
0	1	0	1	1
1	1	1	1	1
2	0	1	0	1
3	1	0	1	1
4	1	0	1	1

⇒

	0	1	2	3
0	1	0	0	0
1	1			
2	0			
3	0			
4	0			

int dp[N][M] = 0;

dp[0][0] = 1;

```
for (j=1; j<M; j++) {
    if (mat[0][j] == 1)
        dp[0][j] = 1;
    else {
        break;
    }
}
```

3

3

0th
row

```

for (i = 1; i < N; i++) {
    if (mat[i][0] == 1)
        dp[i][0] = 1;
    else break;
}

```

0th col

```

for (i = 1; i < N; i++) {
    for (j = 1; j < M; j++) {
        if (mat[i][j] == 0)
            dp[i][j] = 0;
        else {
            dp[i][j] = dp[i-1][j] +
                        dp[i][j-1];
        }
    }
}

```

```

return dp[N-1][M-1];

```

TC: $O(NM)$

SC: $O(NM)$

⇒ Bottom Up DP.

Recursive DP Solution:

↳ Recursion + Memoization.

```
int ways(int mat[][] , int N, int M) {
```

```
    int dp[N][M] = {-1};
```

```
    if (mat[0][0] == 0) return 0;
```

```
    dp[0][0] = 1
```

```
    fun(mat, dp, N-1, M-1);
```

3
↳ # of ways to reach to cell N-1, M-1.

```
int fun(int mat[][] , int dp[][] , i , j ) {
```

```
    if (i < 0 || j < 0) return 0;
```

```
    if (mat[i][j] == 0) return 0;
```

(i,j) is blocked.

```
    if (dp[i][j] == -1) {
```

i, j cell hasn't been
calculated yet.

```
        dp[i][j] = fun(mat, dp, i-1, j)
```

+

```
        fun(mat, dp, i, j-1);
```

3

```
        return dp[i][j];
```

3

TC: O(NM) | SC: O(NM)