

# Milestone 1

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## Communication Method

Slack

## Github Repository Link

<https://github.com/gonzaherman99/C4533-GroupProject>

# Gantt Chart

[illegible]

Step 1)

Input Matrix:

A = [12, 1, 5, 3, 16], // Stock 1  
[4, 4, 13, 4, 9], // Stock 2  
[6, 8, 6, 1, 2], // Stock 3  
[14, 3, 4, 8, 10] // Stock 4

Step 2)

STOCK 1:

BUY DAY	SELL DAY	PROFIT
1	2	-11
1	3	-7
1	4	-9
1	5	4
2	3	4
2	4	2
2	5	15
3	4	-2
3	5	11
4	5	13

STOCK 2:

BUY DAY	SELL DAY	PROFIT
1	2	0
1	3	9
1	4	0
1	5	5
2	3	9
2	4	0
2	5	5
3	4	-9
3	5	-4
4	5	5

STOCK 3:

BUY DAY	SELL DAY	PROFIT
1	2	2
1	3	0
1	4	-5
1	5	-4
2	3	-2
2	4	-7
2	5	-6
3	4	-5
3	5	-4
4	5	1

STOCK 4:

BUY DAY	SELL DAY	PROFIT
1	2	-11
1	3	10
1	4	-6
1	5	-4
2	3	1
2	4	5
2	5	7
3	4	4
3	5	6
4	5	2

Step 3)

Stock 1 most profitable transaction:

Buy at day 2 for 1 and sell at day 5 for 16. Profit = 15

Stock 2 most profitable transaction:

Buy at day 1 for 4 and sell at day 3 for 13. Profit = 9

Stock 3 most profitable transaction:

Buy at day 1 for 6 and sell at day 2 for 8. Profit = 2

Stock 4 most profitable transaction:

Buy at day 2 for 3 and sell at day 5 for 10. Profit = 7

Step 4)

Maximum profit is 15 from Stock 1 – Buy day 2 and sell day 5

OUTPUT: (1, 2, 5, 15)

## Problem Statement 2

You are given a matrix  $A$  of dimensions  $m \times n$ , where each element represents the predicted prices of  $m$  different stocks for  $n$  consecutive days. Additionally, you are given an integer  $k$  ( $1 \leq k \leq n$ ). Your task is to manually find a sequence of at most  $k$  transactions, each involving the purchase and sale of a single stock, that yields the maximum profit.

### Step 1)

Input Matrix:

```
A = [[25, 30, 15, 40, 50], // Stock 1
      [10, 20, 30, 25, 5],  // Stock 2
      [30, 45, 35, 10, 15], // Stock 3
      [5, 50, 35, 25, 45]]  // Stock 4
```

### Step 2)

STOCK 1:

BUY DAY	SELL DAY	PROFIT
---------	----------	--------

1	2	5
---	---	---

1	3	-10
---	---	-----

1	4	15
---	---	----

1	5	25
---	---	----

2	3	-15
---	---	-----

2	4	10
2	5	20
3	4	25
3	5	35
4	5	10

#### STOCK 2:

BUY DAY	SELL DAY	PROFIT
1	2	10
1	3	20
1	4	15
1	5	-5
2	3	10
2	4	5
2	5	-15
3	4	-5
3	5	-25
4	5	-20

#### STOCK 3:

BUY DAY	SELL DAY	PROFIT
---------	----------	--------

1	2	15
---	---	----

1	3	5
---	---	---

1	4	-20
---	---	-----

1	5	-15
---	---	-----

2	3	-10
---	---	-----

2	4	-35
---	---	-----

2	5	-30
---	---	-----

3	4	-25
---	---	-----

3	5	-20
---	---	-----

4	5	5
---	---	---

**STOCK 4:**

BUY DAY	SELL DAY	PROFIT
---------	----------	--------

1	2	45
---	---	----

1	3	30
---	---	----

1	4	20
---	---	----

1	5	40
---	---	----

2	3	-15
---	---	-----

2	4	-25
2	5	-5
3	4	-10
3	5	10
4	5	20

### Step 3)

**Finding optimal non-overlapping transactions (k=3):**

**Best profitable transactions:**

1. Stock 4: (1,2) → Profit = 45
2. Stock 1: (3,5) → Profit = 35
3. Stock 4: (1,5) → Profit = 40
4. Stock 1: (1,5) → Profit = 25
5. Stock 1: (3,4) → Profit = 25

**Selected non-overlapping transactions:**

- Transaction 1: Stock 4, Buy Day 1, Sell Day 2 → Profit = 45
- Transaction 2: Stock 1, Buy Day 3, Sell Day 5 → Profit = 35

**Total Maximum Profit = 80**

**Output: [(4,1,2), (1,3,5)]**



### Problem 3

#### Problem Statement

You are given a matrix  $A$  of dimensions  $m \times n$ , where each element represents the predicted prices of  $m$  different stocks for  $n$  consecutive days. Additionally, you are given an integer  $c$  ( $1 \leq c \leq n - 2$ ). Your task is to determine the maximum profit achievable under the given trading restrictions, where you cannot buy any stock for  $c$  days after selling any stock. If you sell a stock on day  $i$ , you are not allowed to buy any stock until day  $i + c + 1$ .

#### Input

	Day 1	Day 2	Day 3	Day 4	Day 5	Day 6	Day 7
Stock 1	7	1	5	3	6	8	9
Stock 2	2	4	3	7	9	1	8
Stock 3	5	8	9	1	2	3	10
Stock 4	9	3	4	8	7	4	1
Stock 5	3	1	5	8	9	6	4

Cooldown:  $c = 2$

First let's define  $\text{best}(t)$  as the maximum profit achievable with one buy, sell between days  $t$  and 7.

<b>t</b>	<b>Window</b>	<b>Best trade</b>	<b><math>\text{best}_t(t)</math></b>
<b>1–4</b>	Days 1 to 7	buy Stock 3 on day 4 at 1 then sell on day 7 at 10	9
<b>5</b>	Days 5 to 7	buy Stock 3 on day 5 at 2 then sell on day 7 at 10	8
<b>6</b>	Days 6 to 7	buy Stock 2 on day 6 at 1 then sell on day 7 at 8	7
<b>7</b>	day 7	no transaction	0

Now for each possible first trade  $(i, j, l)$ , let's compute  $\text{Profit}_1 = P[i, l] - P[i, j]$ , earliest next buy  $B = l + 3$ ,  $\text{Profit}_2 = \text{best}_1(B)$ , and  $\text{Total} = \text{Profit}_1 + \text{Profit}_2$ . Here are the top contenders:

<b>Buy j</b>	<b>First trade (i, l)</b>	<b><math>\text{Profit}_1</math></b>	<b>Next <math>B=l+3</math></b>	<b><math>\text{Profit}_2</math></b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>j = 1</b>	Stock 2: buy	7	8 to 0	0	7

	1, sell 5				
<b>j = 2</b>	Stock 1: buy 2, sell 3	4	6 to 7	7	11
<b>j = 3</b>	Stock 2: buy 3, sell 5	6	8 to 0	0	6
<b>j = 4</b>	Stock 3: buy 4, sell 7	9	10 to 0	0	9
<b>j = 5</b>	Stock 3: buy 5, sell 7	8	10 to 0	0	8
<b>j = 6</b>	Stock 2: buy 6, sell 7	7	10 to 0	0	7

The best total (11) come from:

1. Stock 1: buy on day 2 at 1 then sell on day 3 at 5 ( $\text{Profit}_1 = 4$ ) with the cooldown until day 6 ( $3 + 2 + 1$ )
2. Stock 2: buy on day 6 at 1 then sell on day 7 at 8 ( $\text{Profit}_2 = 7$ )

Total profit =  $4 + 7 = 11$ .

### Final Answer

Maximum profit: 11

Trades: ( $i = 1, j = 2, l = 3$ ) and ( $i = 2, j = 6, l = 7$ )

# Milestone 2

## Group Members

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## Communication Method

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## Programming Language

Python

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# Gantt Chart

[illegible]

### Brute Force Problem 1)

```
function brute_force_prob1(A):
    m = rows in A
    n = columns in A
    best_profit = 0
    best_stock = 0
    best_buy = 0
    best_sell = 0

    # Iterate over each stock
    for i from 0 to m-1:
        # Buy day index
        for j from 0 to n-2:
            # Sell day index (must be after buy)
            for k from j+1 to n-1:
                profit = A[i][k] - A[i][j]
                if profit > best_profit:
                    best_profit = profit
                    best_stock = i
                    best_buy = j
                    best_sell = k

    # No profitable transaction
    if best_profit <= 0:
        return (0, 0, 0, 0)
    else:
        # Convert to 1-based indexing
        return (best_stock+1, best_buy+1, best_sell+1, best_profit)
```

### Greedy Problem 1)

function greedy\_prob1(A):

    m = rows in A

    n = columns in A

    best\_profit = 0

    best\_stock = -1

    best\_buy = -1

    best\_sell = -1

        # Iterate over each stock

        for i from 0 to m-1:

            min\_price = A[i][0]

            min\_index = 0

            current\_profit = 0

            current\_buy = 0

            current\_sell = 0

        # Start from day 1

        for j from 1 to n-1:

            # Found new minimum price

            if A[i][j] < min\_price:

                min\_price = A[i][j]

                min\_index = j

            else:

                profit = A[i][j] - min\_price

                # Update if better profit

                if profit > current\_profit:

                    current\_profit = profit

                    current\_buy = min\_index

                    current\_sell = j

        # Update global best

        if current\_profit > best\_profit:

            best\_profit = current\_profit

            best\_stock = i

            best\_buy = current\_buy

            best\_sell = current\_sell

if best\_profit <= 0:

    return (0, 0, 0, 0)

else:

    return (best\_stock+1, best\_buy+1, best\_sell+1, best\_profit)

DP Problem 1)

```
function dp_prob1(A):
    m = rows in A
    n = columns in A
    best_profit = 0
    best_stock = -1
    best_buy = -1
    best_sell = -1

    # Iterate over each stock
    for i from 0 to m-1:
        min_price = A[i][0]
        min_index = 0
        max_profit_i = 0
        buy_i = 0
        sell_i = 0

        # Start from day 1
        for j from 1 to n-1:
            # Update minimum price if lower found
            if A[i][j] < min_price:
                min_price = A[i][j]
                min_index = j
            # Calculate profit if selling today
            profit = A[i][j] - min_price
            if profit > max_profit_i: # Update if better profit
                max_profit_i = profit
                buy_i = min_index
                sell_i = j

        # Update global best
        if max_profit_i > best_profit:
            best_profit = max_profit_i
            best_stock = i
            best_buy = buy_i
            best_sell = sell_i

    if best_profit <= 0:
        return (0, 0, 0, 0)
    else:
        return (best_stock+1, best_buy+1, best_sell+1, best_profit)
```



### Dynamic Programming Algorithm for Problem 2 ( $O(m \cdot n^2k)$ Time)

```
function dp_prob2_n2k(A):
    m = number of rows in A
    n = number of columns in A
    k = [number of operations]

    DP = 3D array of size [m+1][n+1][k+1], initialized to -infinity
    DP[0][0][0] = 0 # or base_case_value

    for i from 1 to m:
        for j from 1 to n:
            for x from 0 to k:
                for p from 1 to n:
                    for q from 0 to k:
                        if valid_transition(p, q, j, x):
                            DP[i][j][x] = max(
                                DP[i][j][x],
                                DP[i-1][p][q] + cost(B, i, j, x)
                            )

    answer = maximum DP[m][j][x] over all valid j, x
    return answer
```

### Dynamic Programming Algorithm for Problem 2 ( $O(m \cdot n \cdot k)$ Time)

```
function dp_prob2_nk(A):
    m = number of rows in A
    n = number of columns in A
    k = [number of operations]

    DP = 3D array of size [m+1][n+1][k+1], initialized to -infinity
    DP[0][0][0] = 0 # or base_case_value

    for i from 1 to m:
        for j from 1 to n:
            for x from 0 to k:
                DP[i][j][x] = max(
                    DP[i-1][j][x],
                    DP[i-1][j-1][x-1]
                ) + cost(B, i, j, x)

    answer = maximum DP[m][j][x] over all valid j, x
    return answer
```

```

function dp_prob3_slow(A, c):
    m = rows in A
    n = columns in A
    dp = array of size n initialized to 0
    choice = array of size n initialized to null

    for i from 1 to n-1:
        dp[i] = dp[i-1]
        choice[i] = null

        for j from 0 to i-1:
            prev_profit = (j-c-1 >= 0) ? dp[j-c-1] : 0

            for stock from 0 to m-1:
                profit = A[stock][i] - A[stock][j]
                total = prev_profit + profit

                if total > dp[i]:
                    dp[i] = total
                    choice[i] = (stock, j, prev_profit)

    if dp[n-1] <= 0:
        return []

    result = []
    i = n-1
    while i > 0 and choice[i] != null:
        stock, buy_day, prev_profit = choice[i]
        result.add((stock+1, buy_day+1, i+1))

        j = buy_day - c - 1
        while j >= 0 and dp[j] != prev_profit:
            j = j - 1
        i = j

    reverse(result)
    return result

```

```

function dp_prob3_fast(A, c):
    m = rows in A
    n = columns in A

    hold = -infinity

```

```

sold = 0
rest = 0

transactions = []
hold_info = null

for i from 0 to n-1:
    prev_hold = hold
    prev_sold = sold
    prev_rest = rest

    rest = max(prev_rest, prev_sold)

    sold = prev_hold
    sell_stock = -1
    for stock from 0 to m-1:
        profit = prev_hold + A[stock][i]
        if profit > sold:
            sold = profit
            sell_stock = stock

    if sell_stock != -1 and sold > prev_sold:
        if hold_info != null:
            transactions.add((hold_info.stock+1, hold_info.day+1, i+1))
        hold_info = null

    hold = prev_hold
    buy_stock = -1
    buy_profit = hold

    for stock from 0 to m-1:
        profit = rest - A[stock][i]
        if profit > buy_profit:
            buy_profit = profit
            buy_stock = stock

    if buy_stock != -1:
        hold = buy_profit
        hold_info = (stock: buy_stock, day: i)

final_profit = max(sold, rest)
if final_profit <= 0:
    return []

```

return transactions