

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
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1	2	5
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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
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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
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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.

t	Window	Best trade	$\text{best}_t(t)$
1–4	Days 1 to 7	buy Stock 3 on day 4 at 1 then sell on day 7 at 10	9
5	Days 5 to 7	buy Stock 3 on day 5 at 2 then sell on day 7 at 10	8
6	Days 6 to 7	buy Stock 2 on day 6 at 1 then sell on day 7 at 8	7
7	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:

Buy j	First trade (i, l)	Profit_1	Next $B=l+3$	Profit_2	Total
j = 1	Stock 2: buy	7	8 to 0	0	7

	1, sell 5				
j = 2	Stock 1: buy 2, sell 3	4	6 to 7	7	11
j = 3	Stock 2: buy 3, sell 5	6	8 to 0	0	6
j = 4	Stock 3: buy 4, sell 7	9	10 to 0	0	9
j = 5	Stock 3: buy 5, sell 7	8	10 to 0	0	8
j = 6	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 ($i = 2, j = 6, l = 7$)