

Practice Assignment 2

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Pseudo

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1)  $a = [a_1, \dots, a_n]$ 
   Positive integer  $K$ 
   bool memoSol[i][j] = [n][K]
   for  $s = [0, \dots, K]$ 
       memoSol[0][s] = False
   for  $i = [0, \dots, K]$ 
       memoSol[i][0] = True
   return hasSubset(n, K)
    
```

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hasSubset(j, total)
    if memoSol[j][total] != null
        return memoSol[j][total]
    if  $j == 1$ 
        memoSol[j][total] = ( $a_j == total$ )
        return  $a_j == total$ 
    result = hasSubset(i-1, total -  $a_j$ ) || hasSubset(i-1, total)
    memoSol[j][total] = result
    return result
    
```

DP Table

A	s \ i	0	1	2	3	n
0		T	F	F	F	T
		F				
		F				
K		F				

Start at $A[n][K]$, recursively call the block to the left or a block to the left and minus a_i from K . If it hits $K=0$ before or when $n=0$, return True all the way back up, if not return false.

This Running time is $O(nK)$

$$P[i] = \max \left\{ \max_{j < i} \{ P[j] \} + f(m_i, m_j) \cdot P_i \right\}$$

$$f(m_i, m_j) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } m_i - m_j < k \\ 1 & \text{if } m_i - m_j \geq k \end{cases}$$

$$2) P_i = [P_1, P_2, \dots, P_n]$$

$P(1 \dots n)$
 $prev(1 \dots n)$

To fill the DP Table
 it starts at (0,0) and
 grows out.

$$prev(1) = 0$$

$$P(1) = 0$$

for $i = [2, \dots, n]$

$$prev(i) = prev(i-1)$$

$$\text{if } (m_i - m_{i-1} \geq k)$$

$$prev(i) = i-1$$

for $i = [2, \dots, n]$

$$P(i) = \max \{ P_i + P(prev(i)), P(i-1) \}$$

return $P(n)$

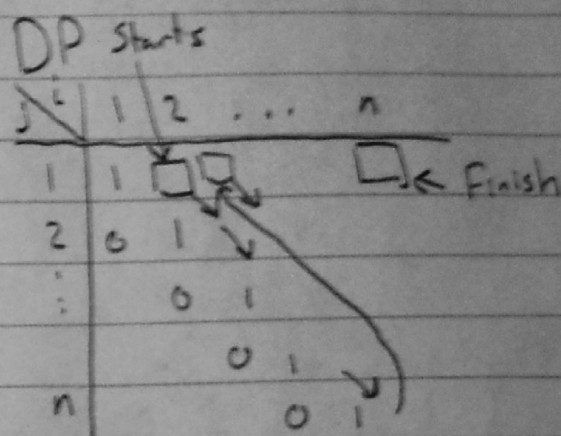
This only takes $O(n)$

3) $n = \text{length of sequence}$

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for  $i = 1, \dots, n$ 
     $PC[i][i] = 1$ 
    for  $j = 1, \dots, i-1$ 
         $PC[i][j] = 0$ 
    for  $j = 2, \dots, n$ 
        for  $i = j-1, \dots, n$ 
             $PC[i][j] = PC[i, j-1]$ 
            if  $PC[i+1, j-1] \geq PC[i, j-1]$ 
                 $PC[i, j] = PC[i+1, j]$ 
            if  $x[i] == x[j]$ 
                 $PC[i, j] = PC[i+1, j-1] + 2$ 
return  $PC[1, n]$ 

```



This has Runtime of $O(n^2)$

Filling DP table, fill diagonal with 1's and all cells below with 0, then start at $PC[1,2]$ and starting and filling diagonally to the right until you hit $PC[1,n]$ which is your answer.