

Quick	Sum	$1 + 4 + 9 = 14$
1	2	3
3	1	4

$Q_s$  3 4 8 17 27 29

~~$O(n)$~~  Per Query  
 $\downarrow$   
 $O(1)$  Per Query

$$Q_s(i) = Q_s(i-1) + arr(i)$$

$$Q_s(0) = 0$$

$$\text{sum}(a, b) = Q_s(b) - Q_s(a-1)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{sum}(2, 4) &= Q_s(4) - Q_s(1) \\ &= 17 - 3 = 14 \end{aligned}$$

```
void preprocess() {
    for (i = 1 to N) {
         $Q_s(i) = Q_s(i-1) + arr(i)$ 
    }
}
```

```
int sum(int a, int b) {
    return Q_s(b) - Q_s(a-1)
}
```

$O(n + Q)$   $\downarrow$   $\rightarrow$  จัดการ (รวมทั้ง  $O(1)$ )  
 $\downarrow$  preprocess

# DP

แบบ

จะ optimize : expo  $\rightarrow$  poly

- 1. Overlapping Subproblem
- 2. Optimal Substructure

Classical  $\rightarrow$  Pattern

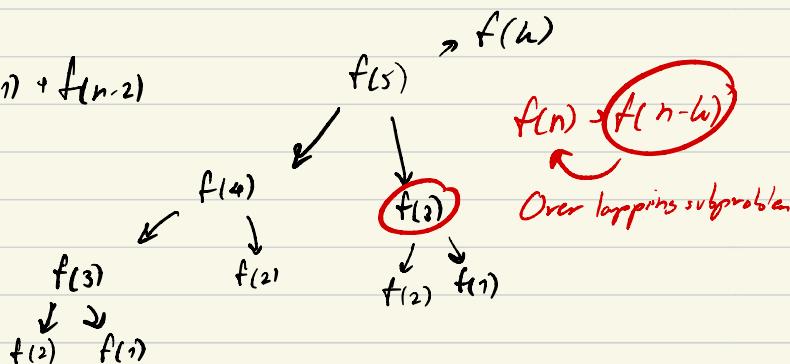
Non-Classical

Fibonacci

$$f(n) = f(n-1) + f(n-2)$$

$$f(1) = 1$$

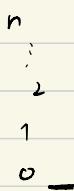
$$f(2) = 1$$



$f(n) \rightarrow f(n-w)$

Overlapping subproblem

Stair



ก้าวที่ 1 ชั้นที่ 1  
ก้าวที่ 2 ชั้นที่ 2

จุดเดิมที่ 1 ชั้นที่ 1  
จุดเดิมที่ 2 ชั้นที่ 2

$$n=1; 1$$

$$n=2; 2 / 1, 1$$

$$n=3; 3 \quad 1, 1, 1 \quad 2, 1 \quad 1, 2$$

1. จัดรวม ให้เป็นแบบ

2. คิด recurrence

3. คิด base case

$dp(i) :=$  จำนวนวิธีที่ในการขึ้นชั้นที่  $i$ ;

$dp(i) = dp(i-1) + dp(i-2)$

$dp(i) = 0; i < 0$

$dp(i) = 1; i = 0$

$$1 + 0 = 1$$

$$dp(1) = dp(0) + dp(-1)$$

$$dp(2) = dp(1) + dp(0) = 2$$

$$dp(3) = dp(2) + dp(1) = 3$$

$$dp(2) \xrightarrow{3} \xleftarrow{2} dp(1)$$

# Coin Combination I

জুড়ে নীচে কুমুদী মুদ্রার সমূহ, 1, 2, 4 টাঙ্কা টাঙ্কা

$dp(3) \rightarrow 1, 1, 1$   
 $1, 2$   
 $2, 1$

$$dp(i) = 1; i \geq 0$$

$$dp(i) = 0; i \leq 0$$

$dp(4) \rightarrow 1, 1, 1, 1$   
 $1, 1, 2$   
 $1, 2, 1$   
 $2, 1, 1$   
 $2, 2$   
 $4$

$$dp(i) = dp(i-1) + dp(i-2) + dp(i-4) \rightarrow O(1) + O(1) + O(1) = O(1)$$

$dp(i) :=$  কুমুদী মুদ্রার সমূহ কুমুদী মুদ্রার সমূহ, 1, 2, 4

$$O(n) \times n = O(n^2)$$

## Push / Pull

```
dp(0)=1
for (i=0 to N) {
    dp(i+1) += dp(i)
    dp(i+2) += dp(i)
    dp(i+4) += dp(i)
}
```

i	0	1	2	3	4	5
dp(i)	1	1	2	3	6	1

?

## Iterative / Recursive

Recur (Top down)  $\rightarrow$  Pros: Easy to use  
 Cons: 1. Slow  
 2. Use a lot of mem

```
int solve ( int n ) {
    if (n < 0) return 0
    if (n == 0) return 1
    if (vi[n]) return dp[n]
    if (dp[n] != 0) return dp[n]
    vi[n] = true
}
```

return  $dp[n] = solve(n-1) + solve(n-2) + solve(n-4)$

```
int N=10
solve(N)
```

$O(3^n) \rightarrow O(n)$   
 expo poly

## Iterative (Bottom-up)

Pros: Faster

Cons: Hard

Easy to manage

```

dp(0)=1
for(j=1 to N){
    dp(j) = dp(j-1)
    if(i-2 ≥ 0) dp(j) += dp(j-2)
    if(i-4 ≥ 0) dp(j) += dp(j-4)
}
cout dp(N)
  
```

time:  $O(n)$

mem:  $O(n) \rightarrow O(1)$

$\rightarrow$   $\rightarrow$   $dp[i] \rightarrow dp[0]$   
vector  $dp[4] = \{0, 0, 0, 1\}$

for(i=1 to N){

{0, 0, 0, 1}

vector <int> ndp(4)

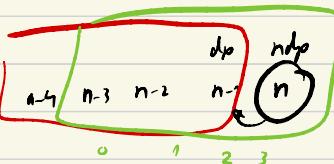
ndp(3) = dp(3) + dp(2) + dp(0)

ndp(2) = dp(3)

ndp(1) = dp(2)

ndp(0) = dp(1)

dp = ndp



}

cout dp[3]

mem:  $O(1)$

## Line of Wines (Errichto)



wine  $n$  වන තුවානු දැක්මා - මිශ්‍රණ ප්‍රතිඵලි නො තුවානු නො නො නො ;  $n \leq 100$

Greedy Approach:

$$\begin{aligned} 1^{\text{st}}: 2 \times 1 = 2 \\ 2^{\text{nd}}: 4 \times 2 = 8 \\ 3^{\text{rd}}: 5 \times 3 = 15 \\ 4^{\text{th}}: 2 \times 4 = 8 \\ 5^{\text{th}}: 6 \times 5 = 30 \end{aligned}$$

$\left. \begin{aligned} 1^{\text{st}}: 2 \times 1 = 2 \\ 2^{\text{nd}}: 4 \times 2 = 8 \\ 3^{\text{rd}}: 5 \times 3 = 15 \\ 4^{\text{th}}: 2 \times 4 = 8 \\ 5^{\text{th}}: 6 \times 5 = 30 \end{aligned} \right\} 63$

Optimal:

$$\begin{aligned} 1^{\text{st}}: 2 \times 1 = 2 \\ 2^{\text{nd}}: 5 \times 2 = 10 \\ 3^{\text{rd}}: 2 \times 3 = 6 \\ 4^{\text{th}}: 4 \times 4 = 16 \\ 5^{\text{th}}: 6 \times 5 = 30 \end{aligned}$$

$\left. \begin{aligned} 1^{\text{st}}: 2 \times 1 = 2 \\ 2^{\text{nd}}: 5 \times 2 = 10 \\ 3^{\text{rd}}: 2 \times 3 = 6 \\ 4^{\text{th}}: 4 \times 4 = 16 \\ 5^{\text{th}}: 6 \times 5 = 30 \end{aligned} \right\} 64$

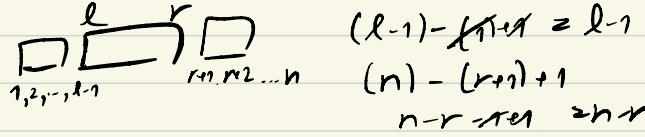
ឧបករណ៍

$dp(l, r) :=$  ឯុងតិចនៃរាយការទាំងអស់ចំនួន  $(l, r)$

$$dp(l, r) = \max \begin{cases} dp(l+1, r) + \text{year} \times \text{deli}(l) \\ dp(l, r-1) + \text{year} \times \text{deli}(r) \end{cases}$$

$dp(l, r) = \text{year} \times \text{deli}(l), l > r$

$\text{year} = n - r + l - 1$



Recur

int solve (int l, int r) {

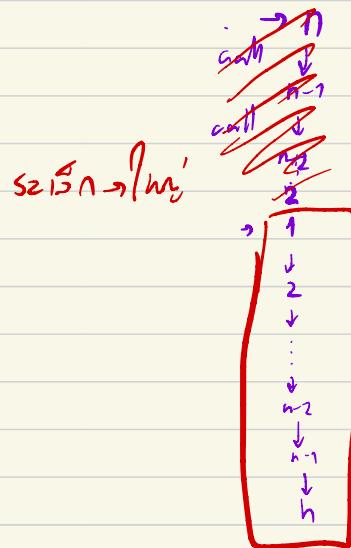
$\text{year} = n - r + l - 1$

if ( $l > r$ ) return  $\text{year} \times \text{deli}(l)$   
 if ( $dp(l, r) \geq 0$ ) return  $dp(l, r)$

$dp(l, r) = \max (\text{solve}(l+1, r) + \text{year} \times \text{deli}(l), \text{solve}(l, r-1) + \text{year} \times \text{deli}(r))$   
 return  $dp(l, r)$

}

cont solve (1, n)



Iterative

```

for (sz: 1 > N) {
  for (l: 1 > N) {
    r = l + sz - 1
    if (r > n) break
    year = n - r + l - 1
    if (l + n <= n)
      dp(l)(r) = max(dp(l+1, r) + year * deli(l), dp(l)(r))
    if (r - 1 >= 1)
      dp(l)(r) = max(dp(l, r-1) + year * deli(r), dp(l)(r))
    if (l == r)
      dp(l)(r) = year * deli(l)
  }
}
  
```

$O(n^2)$

## Coin Combination II

សរុបដើម្បី n នៃការបូលអ៊ីញ្ញ 1, 2, 4 តើតិចតិវត្ថុ និងតាមលក្ខណៈបីដែលបានបង្ហាញ ដូចខាងក្រោម  $\{1, 1, 2\} = \{1, 2, 1\}$ ;  $1 \leq n \leq 10^5$

$dp(i, k)$  := សរុបដើម្បីការបូលនិងការបូលអ៊ីញ្ញ នៃការបូលអ៊ីញ្ញតាមការបូលរួមមក k

$O(n) O(k)$

$dp(i, k) = \sum_{i=0}^{k-1} dp(i - \text{coin}[l], l) - O(k)$

$dp(i, k) = \begin{cases} 1 & ; i = 0 \\ 0 & ; i < 0 \end{cases}$

use quick sum to opt

$i = 1, 1, 1, 1$	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
$1, 1, 2$	1	2	2	4	4	7	6
$2, 2$	2	1	2	1, 2	1, 2, 2	1, 2, 2	1, 2, 2
$4$				4	1, 4		

$O(n \cdot k \cdot k) = O(n \cdot k^2)$

$dp(4, 2) \quad 1, 1, 2 \quad 2, 2 \quad 2, 4$

$n \backslash k$	①	②	④
0	1	1	1
1	1	0	0
2	1	2	0
3	1	1	0

$3 \rightarrow ②$

$\begin{matrix} ① \downarrow & \boxed{1} + ② \\ ② \rightarrow 0 \\ \times \end{matrix}$

$\begin{matrix} 7 & ④ \\ \boxed{3} + ④ \\ \downarrow & \downarrow \\ ① & ② \end{matrix}$

, 1, 2, L+3

$dp(0) = 1 \quad \{6, 6, 6\}$

for ( $k: 0 \rightarrow L-1$ )  $\rightarrow ①, ②, ④$

for ( $i: \text{coin}[k] \rightarrow N$ )

$dp(i) += dp(i - \text{coin}[k])$

7

}

Time/Space:  $O(n \cdot w)$

Frog

និង នៅពេល ឈរការណ៍ ឃុំ ស្ថិតិយវិធី ការប្រើប្រាស់ នូវការគ្រប់គ្រង ទីតាំងនឹងវិសាង  $|h(i) - h(i+k)|$  ទាំងអស់នៅក្នុងការគ្រប់គ្រង ទីតាំងនឹងវិសាង

$$1 \leq h(i) \leq 10^9, \quad 1 \leq n \leq 10^3, \quad 1 \leq k \leq n \leq 10^3$$

# Classical DP

Grid DP

	1	2	3	4
1	5 → -2	-1	3	
2	↓ 10	5	7	
3	-4 → 1	3	2	
4	10	4	9 → 8	
5	1	2	5	7

(R-1) x (C-1)

minimum (R, C)

O(R.C)

$r \geq 1$   $dp(r, c) :=$  ការណើរដ្ឋសាន្តនីរវាង (1, 1) នៃចនាសម្រាប់ (r, c)

$$dp(r, c) = arr(r)(c) + \max \begin{cases} dp(r-1, c) & ; r \geq 2 \\ dp(r, c-1) & ; c \geq 2 \end{cases}$$

$$dp(r, c) = arr(1)(1) ; r = 1 \text{ and } c = 1$$

$$dp(r, c) = -\infty ; r \leq 0 \text{ or } c \leq 0$$

Island

(1, 1)

0	1	1	0	0
0	1	1	1	0
0	1	1 → 3	1	1
0	1	1 → 1	1	1
0	1	0	0	0

(R, C)

O(R.C)

$dp(r, c) :=$  តម្លៃរបស់ក្រុងក្នុងការបង្កើតបន្ទាន់ជាបី (r, c)

$$dp(r, c) = \begin{cases} 0 ; arr(r)(c) = 0 \\ 1 + \min (dp(r+1)(c), dp(r+1)(c+1), dp(r, c+1)) \end{cases}$$

$$dp(r, c) = 0 ; r \leq 0 \text{ or } c \leq 0 \text{ or } r > R \text{ or } c > C$$

for (r: R → 1)

for (c: C → 1)

$$dp(r)(c) = 1 + \min (\dots)$$

Event Point

0	0	0	0	0	0
---	---	---	---	---	---

+2 +2 +2

+1 +1

+3  
+4 +9 +4

1	3	2	6	7	4
---	---	---	---	---	---

+1 -1

+2 -2

Op → +V ?[a, b]

↳ ការគាំទ្ធេនៃ id៖ និងការបញ្ចប់រាយការណ៍

for (q: 1 → Q)

$$ep[a] += V, ep[b+1] -= V$$

int sum = 0

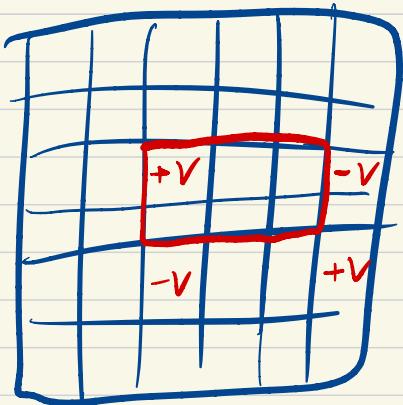
for (i: 1 → N) {

$$\text{sum} += ep[i] \rightarrow qsl[i] = qsl[i-1] + ep[i]$$

rest[i] = sum

y

## Event point 2D



$ep \Rightarrow qs$   
 $\text{pair} \rightarrow (r_1, c_1) (r_2, c_2)$   
 $ep(r_1)(c_1) += V$   
 $ep(r_1)(c_1+1) -= V$   
 $ep(r_2+1)(c_1) -= V$   
 $ep(r_2+1)(c_2+1) += V$

$\text{for } (r : 1 \rightarrow R)$   
 $\text{for } (c : 1 \rightarrow C)$   
 $qs(r)(c) = qs(r-1)(c)$   
 $+ qs(r)(c-1)$   
 $- qs(r-1)(c-1)$

LIS (Longest Increasing Subsequence)  $O(n^2) \rightarrow O(n \log n)$

6 3 4 7 5 6

$\hookrightarrow b\text{-search}$   
 $\hookrightarrow \text{segment tree}$

$$LIS = \{3, 4, 5, 6\}$$

$dp(i)$  := គម្រោងកំណត់ចុចការខ្ពស់រាយក្នុង seq ដូចតែ ពេល  $i$

$$dp(i) = \max(dp(j)) + 1; j < i \text{ and } a(j) < a(i)$$

$$dp(i) = 1; \text{ any } i$$

Satisfy 1 condition first

Segment tree  $\rightarrow$  query  $\max(l, r) \rightarrow O(1 \log n)$  Optimization

1. Sort array  $\{3, 4, 5, 6, 6, 7\}$   
 $a(j) \leq a(i) \& j > i$

$dp \quad \frac{1}{6} \quad \frac{1}{3} \quad \frac{2}{4} \quad \frac{3}{7} \quad \frac{3}{5} \quad \frac{4}{6}$

2. find  $\max(dp(1, i-1)) + 1$

B-search

$mnp(i)$  = និវាទនៃវត្ថុនៃលើកបន្លឹនទី  $i$

lower\_bound  
និវាទនៃលើកបន្លឹនទី  $i$   $\geq a(i)$

6 3 4 7 5 6

1	2	3	4	5	6	
10	15	6	8	2	9	
bf-idx	-1	1	-1	3	-1	4

$mnp / 3 \quad 4 \quad 15 \quad 6$

$mnp.size() \approx LIS$

$mnp \quad 2 \quad 8 \quad 9 \quad \underline{\underline{6}}$   
 $idx \quad 5 \quad 4 \quad 6$

vector<int> mnp strictly increasing

for (i: 1 to N) {

    int h = lower\_bound(mnp.begin(), mnp.end(), a[i]) - mnp.begin()

    if (h == mnp.size())

        mnp.push\_back(a[i])

    else

        mnp[h] = a[i]

}

cout << mnp.size()