طراحى الگوريتم ها

جلسه ۲، ۳، ۴ و ۵ ملکی مجد

سوال هایی مبحث برنامه نویسی پویا

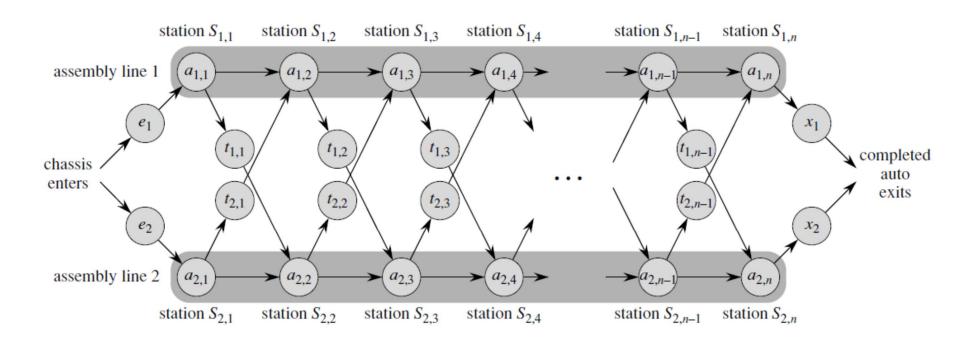
- برنامه نویسی پویا
- مساله خط تولید (جلسه دوم)
- ضرب ماتریسی (جلسه سوم)
- بزرگترین زیر رشته مشترک (جلسه چهارم)
 - برش میله
 - درخت جستجوی دودویی بهینه

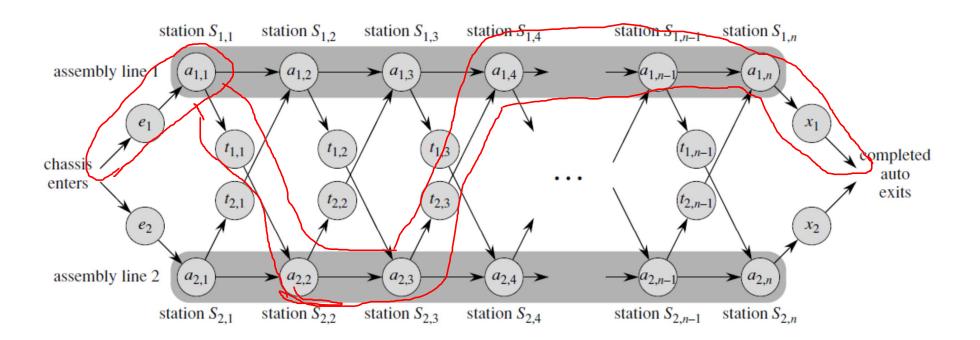
مبحث برنامه نویسی پویا از فصل ۱۵ کتاب CLRS تدریس می شود.

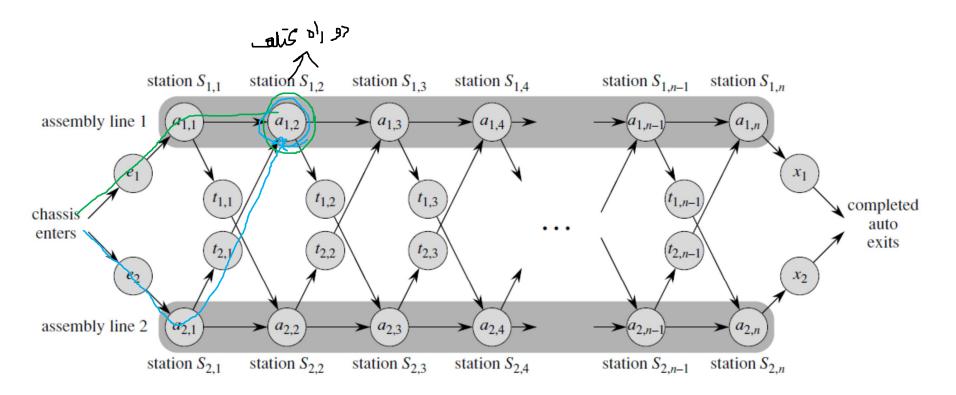
- برنامه نویسی پویا یک روش حل مساله است
- کاربرد آن برای وقتی است که در حل مساله با روش بخش مساله به مساله های کوچک تر، زیرمساله های مشابه داشته باشیم.
- در روش DP <mark>هر زیرمساله یک بار</mark> حل می شود و نتیجه آن در یک جدول ذخیره می شود.
 - به طور معمول برای مساله های بهینه سازی استفاده می شود.

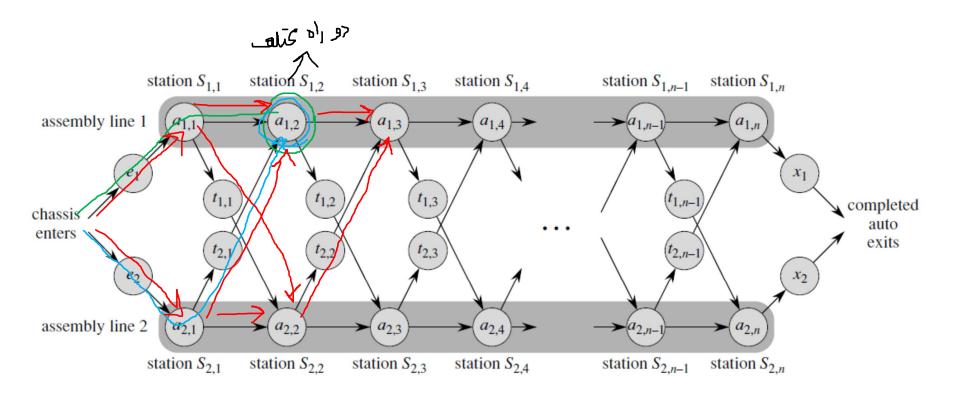
When Dynamic Programming applies?

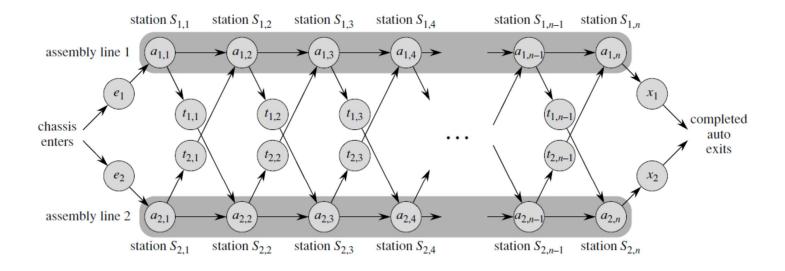
- Optimal substructure
 - Proof: cut and paste!
 - how many subproblems + how many choices
- Overlapping subproblems
 - the total number of distinct subproblems is a polynomial in the input size.







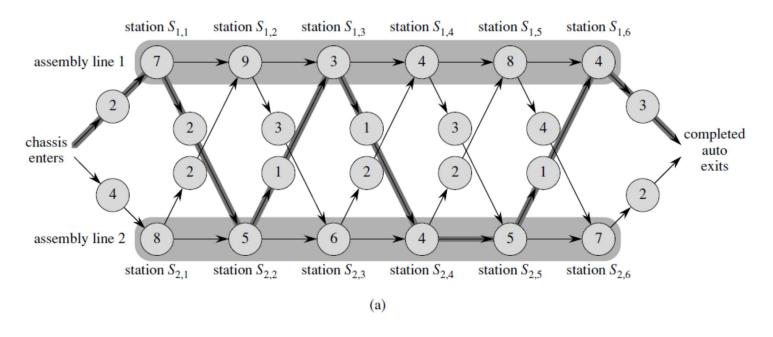




$$f_1[j] = \begin{cases} e_1 + a_{1,1} & \text{if } j = 1 \\ \min(f_1[j-1] + a_{1,j}, f_2[j-1] + t_{2,j-1} + a_{1,j}) & \text{if } j \ge 2 \end{cases}$$

$$f_2[j] = \begin{cases} e_2 + a_{2,1} & \text{if } j = 1, \\ \min(f_2[j-1] + a_{2,j}, f_1[j-1] + t_{1,j-1} + a_{2,j}) & \text{if } j \ge 2 \end{cases}$$

مثال



```
FASTEST-WAY (a, t, e, x, n)
 1 f_1[1] \leftarrow e_1 + a_{1,1}
 2 f_2[1] \leftarrow e_2 + a_{2,1}
 3 for j \leftarrow 2 to n
            do if f_1[j-1] + a_{1,j} \le f_2[j-1] + t_{2,j-1} + a_{1,j}
 5
                   then f_1[j] \leftarrow f_1[j-1] + a_{1,j}
 6
                         l_1[j] \leftarrow 1
                   else f_1[j] \leftarrow f_2[j-1] + t_{2,j-1} + a_{1,j}
 8
                         l_1[i] \leftarrow 2
                if f_2[j-1] + a_{2,j} \le f_1[j-1] + t_{1,j-1} + a_{2,j}
 9
                   then f_2[j] \leftarrow f_2[j-1] + a_{2,j}
10
                         l_2[i] \leftarrow 2
11
                   else f_2[j] \leftarrow f_1[j-1] + t_{1,j-1} + a_{2,j}
12
13
                         l_2[i] \leftarrow 1
     if f_1[n] + x_1 \le f_2[n] + x_2
15
         then f^* = f_1[n] + x_1
                l^* = 1
16
17
         else f^* = f_2[n] + x_2
18
                l^* = 2
```

• الگوریتم چاپ مسیر بهینه برای پیمایش خط تولید را بنویسید؟ (از شبه کد استفاده کنید)

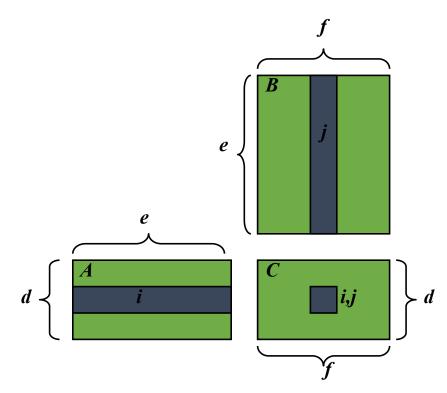
یاداوری - ضرب ماتریسی

میخواهیم ماتریس A را در ماتریس B ضرب کنیم. ضرب و جمع دو عدد ساده را از O(1) در نظر می گیریم تعداد ضرب های ساده مورد نیاز O(d.e.f) است

•
$$C = A_{d.e} * B_{e.f}$$

• time = $O(d \cdot e \cdot f)$

$$C[i,j] = \sum_{k=0}^{e-1} A[i,k] * B[k,j]$$



مساله مشخص کردن ترتیب ضرب ها برای کمینه کردن تعداد ضرب های ساده مورد نیاز ترتیب انجام ضرب ماتریسی با پرانتزگذاری مشخص می شود

- ابعاد ماتریس ها در زنجیره ضرب باید همخوانی داشته باشد
 - نمونه ای از پرانتزگذاری ضرب ۴ ماتریس

$$(A_1(A_2(A_3A_4)))$$

 $(A_1((A_2A_3)A_4))$
 $((A_1A_2)(A_3A_4))$
 $((A_1(A_2A_3))A_4)$
 $(((A_1A_2)A_3)A_4)$

• سه ماتریس نمونه برای ضرب در هم:

- A1 with dimensions 10 × 100
- A2 with dimensions 100 × 5
- A3 with dimensions 5 × 50

```
هزینه دو پرانتز گذاری متفاوت: (پرانتز گذاری بر تعداد ضرب های نهایی تاثیر می گذارد)
```

- \rightarrow ((A1 A2)A3) -> (10.100.5)+(10.5.50)=7500
- \rightarrow (A1(A2 A3)) -> (100.5.50)+(10.100.50)=75000

تعداد حالت های مختلف پرانتز گزاری:

$$P(n) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } n = 1, \\ \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} P(k)P(n-k) & \text{if } n \ge 2. \end{cases}$$

Catalan numbers, which grows as $\Omega(4^n/n^{3/2})$

- ساختار پرانتزگذاری بهینه:
- $A_iA_{i+1}...A_j$ و برای محاسبه ضرب ماتریسی $A_iA_{i+1}...A_j$ محاسبه می شود ابتدا برای یک $A_i...A_{i-1}$ نتیجه دو عبارت $A_i...A_{k-1}$ محاسبه می
 - باید به صورت بهینه پرانتز گذاری شده باشند $A_k...A_j$ و $A_i...A_{k-1}$ باید به صورت بهینه پرانتز گذاری شده باشند خیرا؟ (قاعده cut and paste)

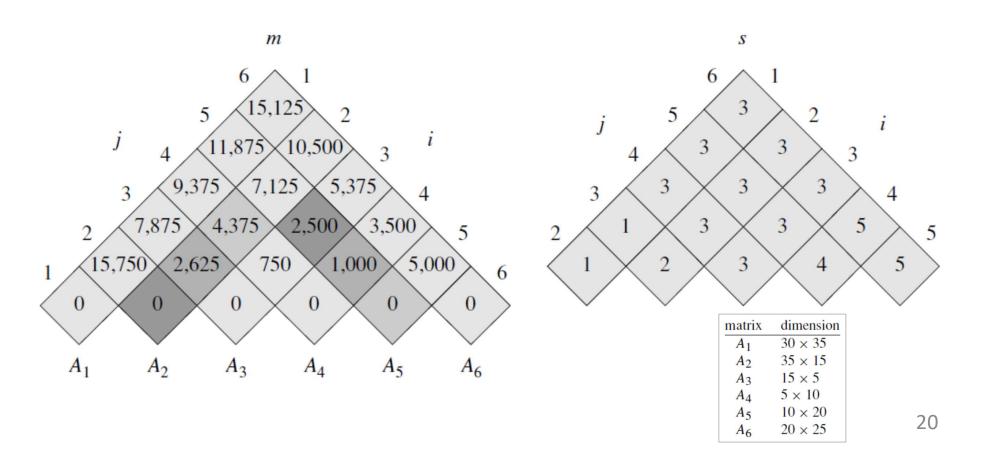
- $A_i \ A_{i+1} \cdots A_j$ رابطه بازگشتی برای محاسبه هزینه بهینه ضرب ماتریسی \bullet
 - در $m[i\,,j]$ تعداد ضرب های مورد نیاز برای ضرب ماتریس های i تا j را ذخیره می کنیم
 - است p_i ابعاد ماتریس $-\dot{l}$ م برابر با p_{i-1} و

$$(A_i...A_{k-1})(A_k...A_j)$$

$$m[i,j] = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } i = j \ , \\ \min_{i \le k < j} \{ m[i,k] + m[k+1,j] + p_{i-1} p_k p_j \} & \text{if } i < j \ . \end{cases}$$

ضرب زنجیره ماتریس Matrix-chain multiplication محاسبه مقدار بهینه

```
MATRIX-CHAIN-ORDER (p)
 1 n \leftarrow length[p] - 1
 2 for i \leftarrow 1 to n
            do m[i,i] \leftarrow 0
 4 for l \leftarrow 2 to n > l is the chain length.
            do for i \leftarrow 1 to n - l + 1
                     do i \leftarrow i + l - 1
 6
                         m[i, j] \leftarrow \infty
 8
                         for k \leftarrow i to i-1
                               do q \leftarrow m[i, k] + m[k + 1, j] + p_{i-1}p_kp_j
 9
10
                                   if q < m[i, j]
                                      then m[i, j] \leftarrow q
11
12
                                             s[i,j] \leftarrow k  مقدار i \leq k \leq j برای تقسیم زنجیره ماتریس های i \leq k \leq j تعیین مقدار
      return m and s
```



چاپ پرانتز گذاری ضرب ماتریس ها

```
PRINT-OPTIMAL-PARENS (s, i, j)

1 if i = j

2 then print "A"<sub>i</sub>

3 else print "("

4 PRINT-OPTIMAL-PARENS (s, i, s[i, j])

5 PRINT-OPTIMAL-PARENS (s, s[i, j] + 1, j)

6 print ")"
```

ضرب زنجیره ماتریس Matrix-chain multiplication محاسبه مقدار بهینه

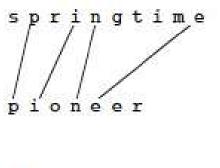
- تعداد ضرب ها را محاسبه می کنیم (نه اینکه مقدار ضرب را محاسبه کنیم)
 - است و فضای مورد نیاز $O(n^2)$ است و فضای مورد نیاز $O(n^3)$ است •

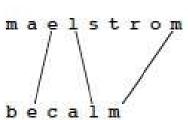
Longest common subsequence

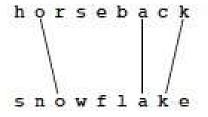
- S1 = ACCGGTCGAGTGCGCGGAAGCCGGCCGAA
- S2 = GTCGTTCGGAATGCCGTTGCTCTGTAAA

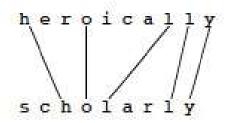
GTCGTCGGAAGCCGGCCGAA

ACCGGTCGAGTGCGCGGAAGCCGGCCGAA GTCGTTCGGAATGCCGTTGCTCTGTAAA









Longest common subsequence

Characterizing a longest common subsequence

Theorem 15.1 (Optimal substructure of an LCS)

Let $X = \langle x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m \rangle$ and $Y = \langle y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n \rangle$ be sequences, and let $Z = \langle z_1, z_2, \dots, z_k \rangle$ be any LCS of X and Y.

- 1. If $x_m = y_n$, then $z_k = x_m = y_n$ and Z_{k-1} is an LCS of X_{m-1} and Y_{n-1} .
- 2. If $x_m \neq y_n$, then $z_k \neq x_m$ implies that Z is an LCS of X_{m-1} and Y.
- 3. If $x_m \neq y_n$, then $z_k \neq y_n$ implies that Z is an LCS of X and Y_{n-1} .

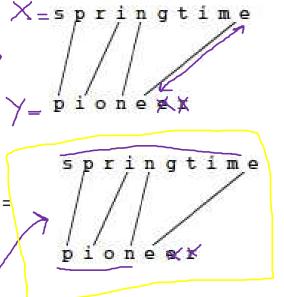
Longest common subsequence

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- 3. If $x_m \neq y_n$, then $z_k \neq y_n$ implies that Z is an LCS of X and Y_{n-1} .





Longest common subsequence A recursive solution

$$c[i, j] = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } i = 0 \text{ or } j = 0, \\ c[i-1, j-1] + 1 & \text{if } i, j > 0 \text{ and } x_i = y_j, \\ \max(c[i, j-1], c[i-1, j]) & \text{if } i, j > 0 \text{ and } x_i \neq y_j. \end{cases}$$

Longest common subsequence Computing the length of an LCS

```
LCS-LENGTH(X, Y)
     m \leftarrow length[X]
     n \leftarrow length[Y]
     for i \leftarrow 1 to m
           do c[i, 0] \leftarrow 0
     for j \leftarrow 0 to n
           do c[0, j] \leftarrow 0
     for i \leftarrow 1 to m
           do for j \leftarrow 1 to n
                     do if x_i = y_i
10
                           then c[i, j] \leftarrow c[i-1, j-1] + 1
11
12
                            else if c[i-1, j] \ge c[i, j-1]
13
                                     then c[i, j] \leftarrow c[i-1, j]
14
15
16
                                            b[i, j] \leftarrow
     return c and b
```

Longest common subsequence Computing the length of an LCS

```
PRINT-LCS (b, X, i, j)

1 if i = 0 or j = 0

2 then return

3 if b[i, j] = \text{``\cdot'}

4 then PRINT-LCS (b, X, i - 1, j - 1)

5 print x_i

6 elseif b[i, j] = \text{``\cdot'}

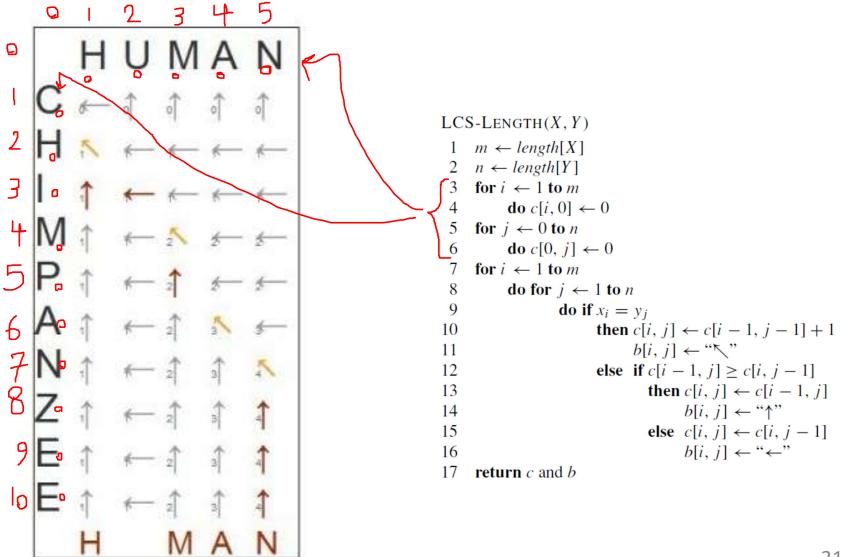
7 then PRINT-LCS (b, X, i - 1, j)

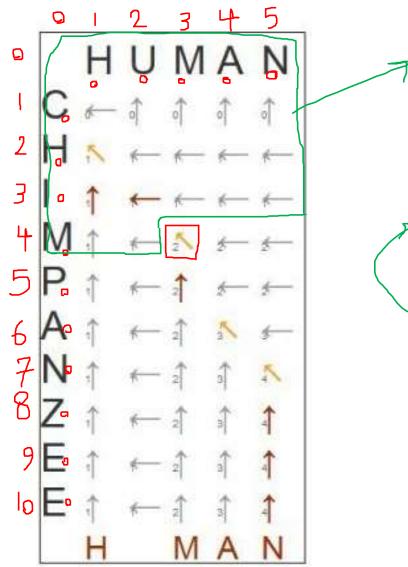
8 else PRINT-LCS (b, X, i, j - 1)
```

جدول b و c را بکشید.

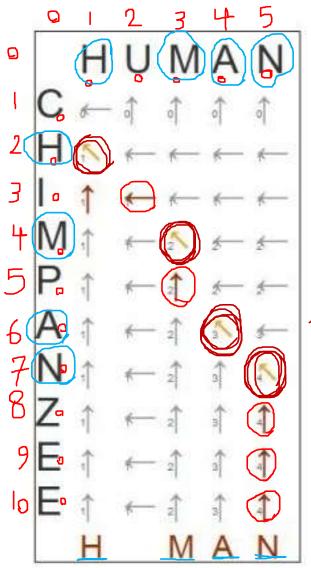
 Use Dynamic programming to find the LCS of two following strings:

- Str1 = "humans";
- Str2 "chimpanzees"





LCS-LENGTH(X, Y) $m \leftarrow length[X]$ $n \leftarrow length[Y]$ for $i \leftarrow 1$ to m $\mathbf{d} \mathbf{g}[c[i,0] \leftarrow 0$ $\mathbf{do}\ c[0,j] \leftarrow 0$ for $i \leftarrow 1$ to mdo for $j \leftarrow 1$ to ndo if $x_i = y_j$ 10 **then** $c[i, j] \leftarrow c[i - 1, j - 1] + 1$ 11 **else if** $c[i - 1, j] \ge c[i, j - 1]$ 12 13 then $c[i, j] \leftarrow c[i-1, j]$ $b[i,j] \leftarrow "\uparrow"$ 14 else $c[i, j] \leftarrow c[i, j-1]$ 15 $b[i, j] \leftarrow "\leftarrow"$ 16 **return** c and b



این قسمت حساب شده است

```
PRINT-LCS(b, X, i, j)

1 if i = 0 or j = 0

2 then return

3 if b[i, j] = \text{``\cdot'}

then PRINT-LCS(b, X, i - 1, j - 1)

5 print x_i

6 elseif b[i, j] = \text{``\cdot'}

7 then PRINT-LCS(b, X, i - 1, j)

8 else PRINT-LCS(b, X, i, j - 1)
```

longest common subsequence problem for multiple string

 For the general case of an arbitrary number of input sequences, the problem is NP-hard

the dynamic programming approach gives a solution in

$$O(N \prod_{i=1}^{N} n_i)$$

Rod cutting

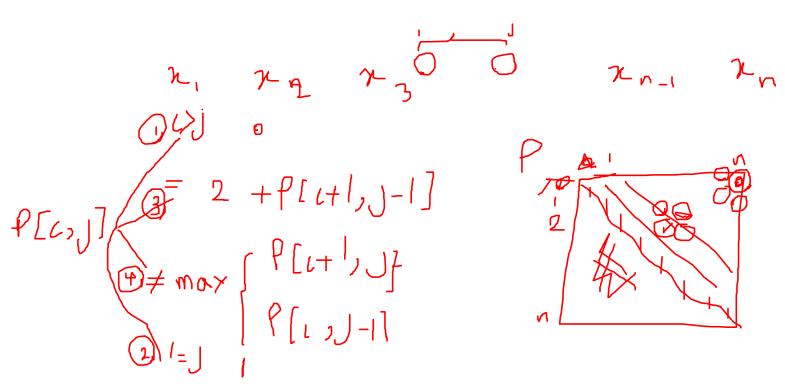
- بخش ۱۵.۱ كتاب CLRS را مطالعه كنيد
- از مسایل ساده و ابتدایی مبحث برنامه نویسی پویا است.
 - هدف تمرین خودخوانی یک مبحث است.
 - در صورت نیاز این مبحث رفع اشکال می شود.

Think together ©

• پیدا کردن طولانی ترین زیر ترتیب از دو سر یکی (palindrome) ؟

Think together ©

• پیدا کردن بزرگ ترین زیر رشته از دو سر یکی (palindrome) ؟



Look-up time Optimal Binary Search Trees

- designing a program to translate text from English to French
 - For each occurrence of each English word in the text, we need to look up its French equivalent
- total time spent searching to be as low as possible
 - ensure an O(lg n) search time per occurrence by using a red-black tree

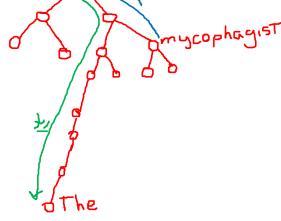
Why not a a red-black tree?

 case that a frequently used word such as "the" appears far from the root while a rarely used word such as "mycophagist" appears near the root

slow down the translation

-> the number of nodes visited when searching for a key in a binary search tree equals

one plus the depth of the node containing the key



Want words that occur frequently in the text to be placed nearer the root

- What we have?
 - Words with different frequently
 - some words in the text might have no French translation,
- How do we organize a binary search tree so as to minimize the number of nodes visited in all searches, given that we know how often each word occurs?
 - optimal binary search tree

formal problem definition

given a sequence
$$K = \langle k_1, k_2, \ldots, k_n \rangle$$
 of n distinct keys in sorted order $k_1 < k_2 < \cdots < k_n$
$$d_0, d_1, d_2, \ldots, d_n \text{ representing values not in } K$$

$$d_i \text{ represents all values between } k_i \text{ and } k_{i+1}.$$

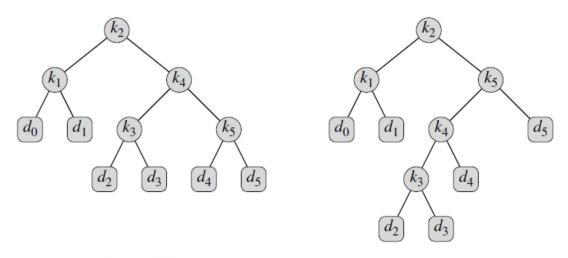
$$\sum_{i=1}^n p_i + \sum_{i=0}^n q_i = 1$$

$$\text{E}\left[\text{search cost in } T\right] = \sum_{i=1}^n (\text{depth}_T(k_i) + 1) \cdot p_i + \sum_{i=0}^n (\text{depth}_T(d_i) + 1) \cdot q_i$$

$$= 1 + \sum_{i=1}^n \text{depth}_T(k_i) \cdot p_i + \sum_{i=0}^n \text{depth}_T(d_i) \cdot q_i ,$$

formal problem definition

given a sequence
$$K = \langle k_1, k_2, \dots, k_n \rangle$$
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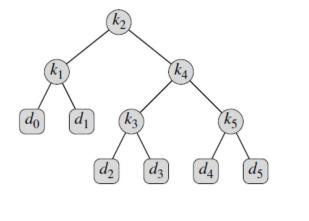


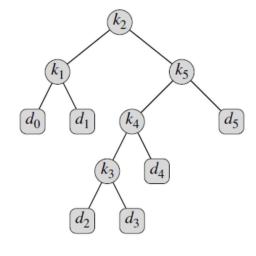
expected search cost 2.80.

expected search cost 2.75.

	0					
p_i	0.05	0.15	0.10	0.05	0.10	0.20
q_i	0.05	0.10	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.10

node	depth	probability	contribution
k_1	1	0.15	0.30
k_2	0	0.10	0.10
k_3	2	0.05	0.15
k_4	1	0.10	0.20
k_5	2	0.20	0.60
d_{0}	2	0.05	0.15
d_1	2	0.10	0.30
d_2	3	0.05	0.20
d_3	3	0.05	0.20
d_4	3	0.05	0.20
d_5	3	0.10	0.40
Total			2.80



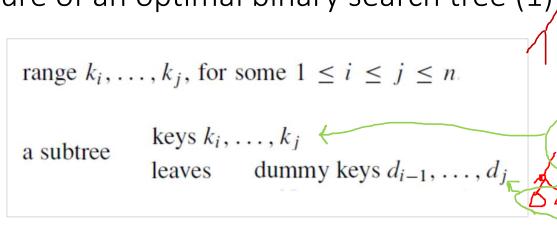


expected search cost 2.80.

expected search cost 2.75.

	0	1	2	3	4	5
p_i		0.15 0.10	0.10	0.05	0.10	0.20
q_i	0.05	0.10	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.10

The structure of an optimal binary search tree (1)



- if an optimal BS tree T has a subtree T' containing keys i to j
 - then this subtree T' must be optimal as well
 - cut-and-paste argument applies

The structure of an optimal binary search tree (2)

 k_i, \ldots, k_j , one of these keys, say k_r $(i \le r \le j)$, will be the root of an optimal subtree

left subtree

right subtree k_i, \ldots, k_{r-1} (and dummy keys d_{i-1}, \ldots, d_{r-1}) keys k_{r+1}, \ldots, k_j (and dummy keys d_r, \ldots, d_j)

 k_i 's left subtree contains the keys k_i, \ldots, k_{i-1}

keys k_i, \ldots, k_{i-1} has no actual keys but does contain the single dummy key d_{i-1}

Optimal Binary Search Trees A recursive solution (1)

- e[i , j]
- e[1, n]
- easy case occurs when j = i 1.

A recursive solution (2)

$$w(i,j) = \sum_{l=i}^{j} p_l + \sum_{l=i-1}^{j} q_l \qquad w(i,j) = w(i,r-1) + p_r + w(r+1,j)$$

$$e[i, j] = p_r + (e[i, r - 1] + w(i, r - 1)) + (e[r + 1, j] + w(r + 1, j))$$

$$e[i, j] = e[i, r - 1] + e[r + 1, j] + w(i, j).$$

$$e[i, j] = \begin{cases} q_{i-1} & \text{if } j = i - 1, \\ \min_{i \le r \le j} \{e[i, r - 1] + e[r + 1, j] + w(i, j)\} & \text{if } i \le j. \end{cases}$$

Computing the expected search cost of an optimal binary search tree

```
OPTIMAL-BST(p, q, n)
      for i \leftarrow 1 to n+1
            do e[i, i-1] \leftarrow q_{i-1}
                w[i, i-1] \leftarrow q_{i-1}
     for l \leftarrow 1 to n
            do for i \leftarrow 1 to n - l + 1
 5
                     do j \leftarrow i + l - 1
 6
                          e[i, j] \leftarrow \infty
                          w[i, j] \leftarrow w[i, j-1] + p_i + q_i
 9
                          for r \leftarrow i to j
                               do t \leftarrow e[i, r-1] + e[r+1, j] + w[i, j]
10
11
                                   if t < e[i, j]
                                      then e[i, j] \leftarrow t
12
13
                                             root[i, j] \leftarrow r
14
      return e and root
```

