

WAP to multiply a chain of matrices optimally using iterative version of Dynamic Programming approach. Check your program for the sequence of 4 matrices <M1,M2,M3,M4> whose sequence of dimension is <10,20,50,1,100>.

## <u> Algorithm</u> –

```
Procedure: printOptimalParent(int s[][n], int i, int j)
Inputs: s[][n] – array (or matrix) of size n.
         i - value = 1.
         j – value = n – 1.
Output: It will return the optimal parent.
1. if i == j do
2.
          print ("M %d", i).
3. else
          print (" ( ").
4.
5.
          call printOptimalParent(s, i, s[i][j]).
6.
          call printOptimalParent(s, s[i][j] + 1, j).
7.
          print (")").
8. end if.
Procedure: matrixChainOrder(int a[], int n, int m[][n])
Inputs: s[][n] – array (or matrix) of size n.
         a[n] – given array.
         n – size of given array.
Output: It will return the minimum number of multiplications.
1. for i \leftarrow 1 to n do
          m[i][n] \leftarrow 0.
3. end for.
4. for I \leftarrow 2 to n do
          for i \leftarrow 1 to n - l + 1 do
5.
                    j \leftarrow l + i - 1.
6.
7.
                    m[i][j] = INT MAX;
                    for k \leftarrow i to j - 1 do
8.
9.
                              cost \leftarrow m[i][k] + m[k+1][j] + a[i-1] * a[j] * a[k];
                              if cost < m[i][j] do
10.
11.
                                         m[i][j] \leftarrow cost.
12.
                                         s[i][j] \leftarrow k.
13.
                              end if.
14.
                    end for.
15.
          end for.
16. end for.
17. return m[1][n-1].
```

## Program -

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <limits.h>
void printOptimalParent(int s[][5], int i, int j)
    if (i == j)
        printf("M%d ", i);
    else
    {
        printf(" ( ");
        printOptimalParent(s, i, s[i][j]);
        printOptimalParent(s, s[i][j] + 1, j);
        printf(" ) ");
    }
}
int matrixChainOrder(int a[], int n, int s[][5])
    int i, j, k, l, cost;
    int m[n][n];
    for (i = 1; i < n; i++)
        m[i][i] = 0;
    for (1 = 2; 1 < n; 1++)
        for (i = 1; i < n - l + 1; i++)
            j = 1 + i - 1;
            m[i][j] = INT_MAX;
            for (k = i; k \le j - 1; k++)
                cost = m[i][k] + m[k + 1][j] + a[i - 1] * a[j] * a[k];
                if (cost < m[i][j])</pre>
                    m[i][j] = cost;
                    s[i][j] = k;
                }
            }
        }
    }
    return m[1][n - 1];
}
int main()
{
    int arr[] = {10, 20, 50, 1, 100};
    int i, n = 5;
    int s[5][5];
    printf("Chain values are: ");
    for (i = 0; i < 5; i++)
        printf("%d ", arr[i]);
    printf("\nMinimum number of multiplications is %d\n",
matrixChainOrder(arr, n, s));
    printOptimalParent(s, 1, n - 1);
    printf("\n");
    return 0;
}
```

## Design and Analysis of Algorithm Lab PCC-CS494(4574)

4th Semester

## Output -

```
TERMINAL PROBLEMS OUTPUT DEBUG CONSOLE

Windows PowerShell
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Try the new cross-platform PowerShell https://aka.ms/pscore6

Loading personal and system profiles took 3005ms.
Falguni Sarkar@MELOPHILE 6:\Semester~4\Design & Analysis of Algorithm\Lab\Assignment 5\) ; if ($?) { gcc exercise.c -0 exercise } ; if ($?) { .\exercise }

Chain values are: 10 20 50 1 100

Minimum number of multiplications is 2200

((M1 (M2 M3)) M4)
```