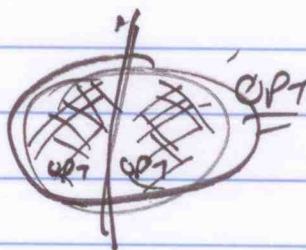


# Dynamic Programming

1) Principle of D.P.



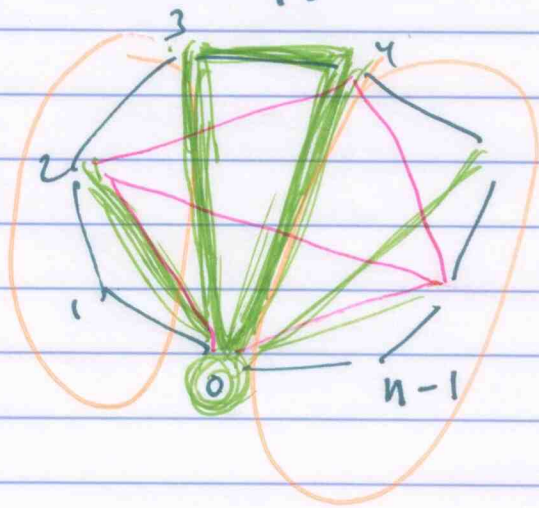
2) Memoization

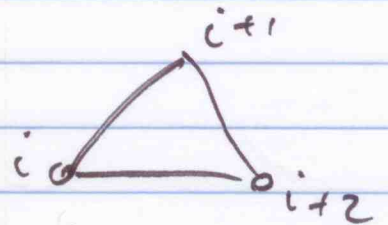
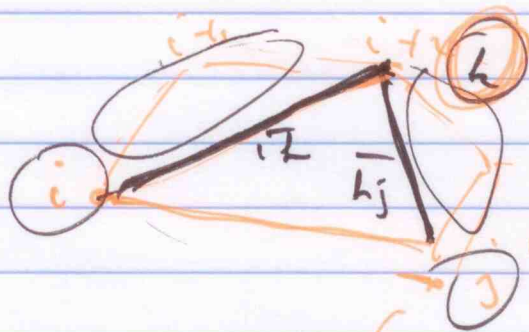
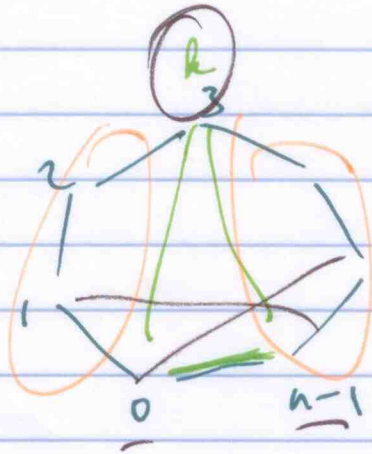
3) Recursive  $\rightarrow$  Iterative

4) Recovery of opt solution

1) Matrix chain product  $\leftarrow$

2) Triangulating convex polygons (comp. geometry)





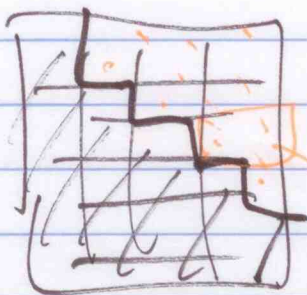
$$c(i, j) = \min_{i < h < j} (c(i, h) + c(h, j) + \overline{ih} + \overline{hj})$$

*remember h*

$$\underline{c(i, i+2 \bmod n)} = 0$$

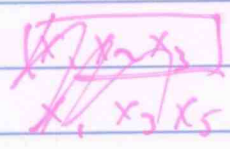
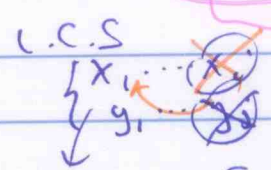
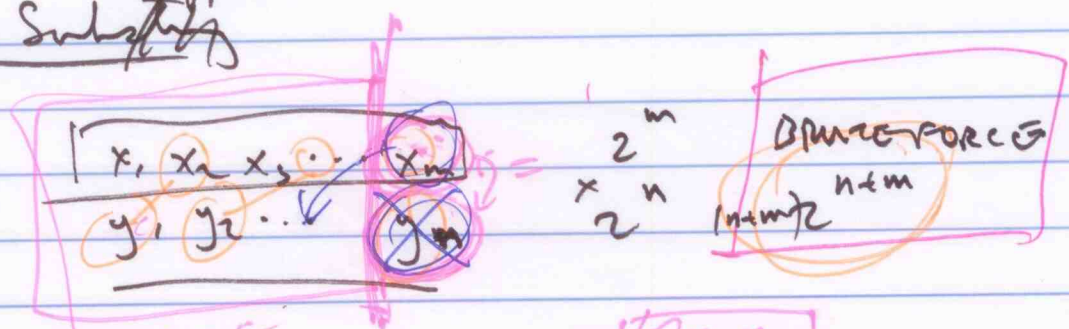
$c[i, j]$

if  $c(i, j)$  exists return it



$\begin{matrix} h \\ c(i, j) \\ j \end{matrix}$

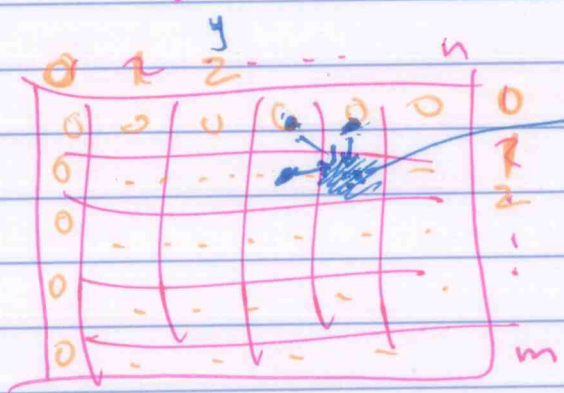
# Longest Common Subsequence



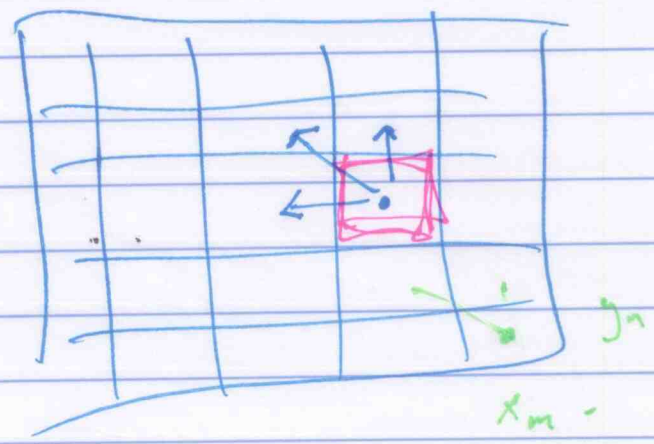
$$L[i,j] = \begin{cases} 0 & i=0 \text{ or } j=0 \\ L[i,j-1] + 1 & x_i = y_j \\ \max(L[i,j-1], L[i-1,j]) & \text{o.w.} \end{cases}$$

$L[i,j]$

$0 \leq i \leq m$   
 $0 \leq j \leq n$

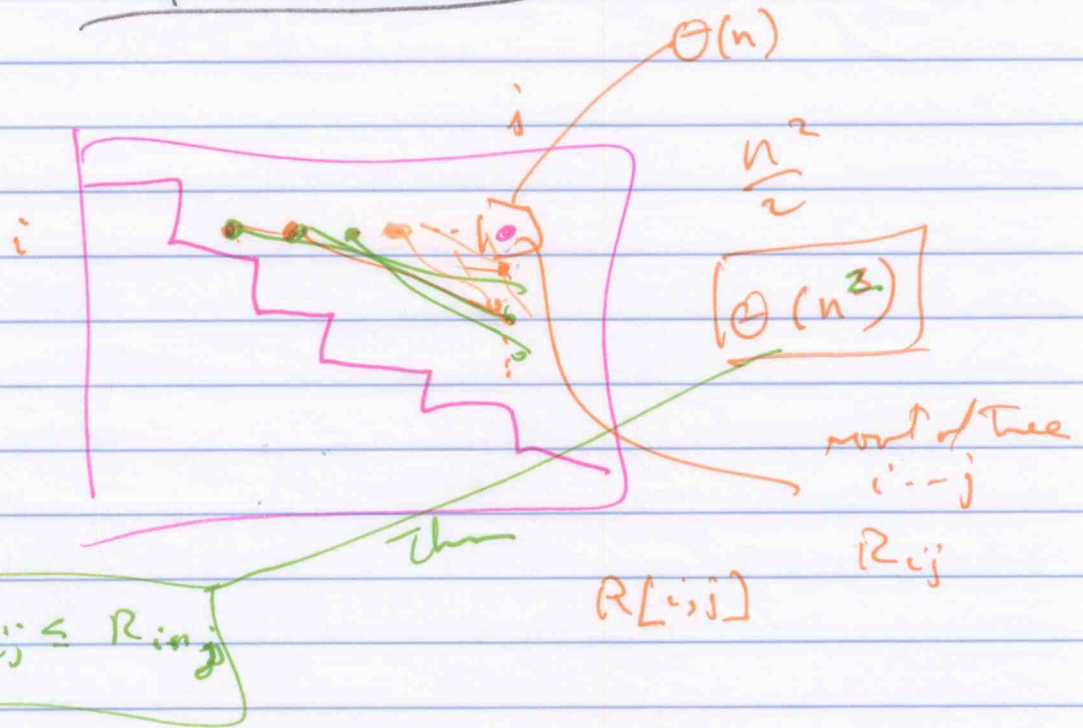
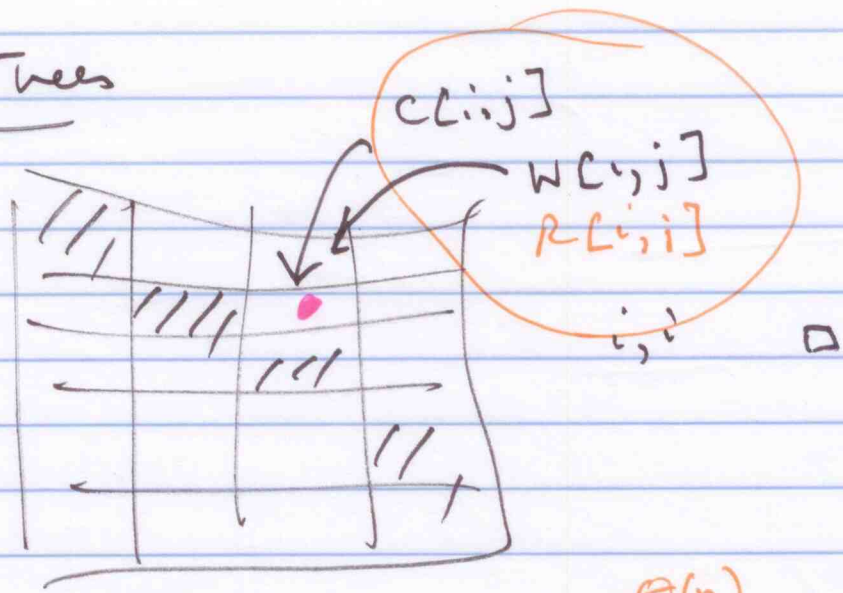


$O(1)$   $\Theta(nm)$   
 $nm$





# Opt Binary Search Trees



P.S.

then

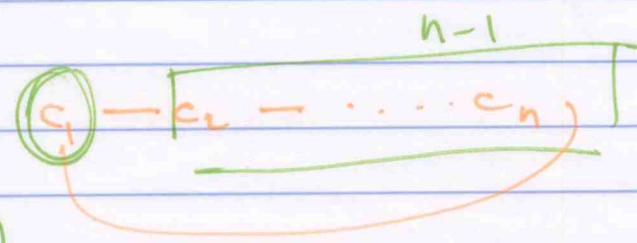
$$R_{i,j-1} \leq R_{i,j} \leq R_{i+1,j}$$

D.P. in CLRS  $\rightarrow$  ~~polynomial time~~  
exponential

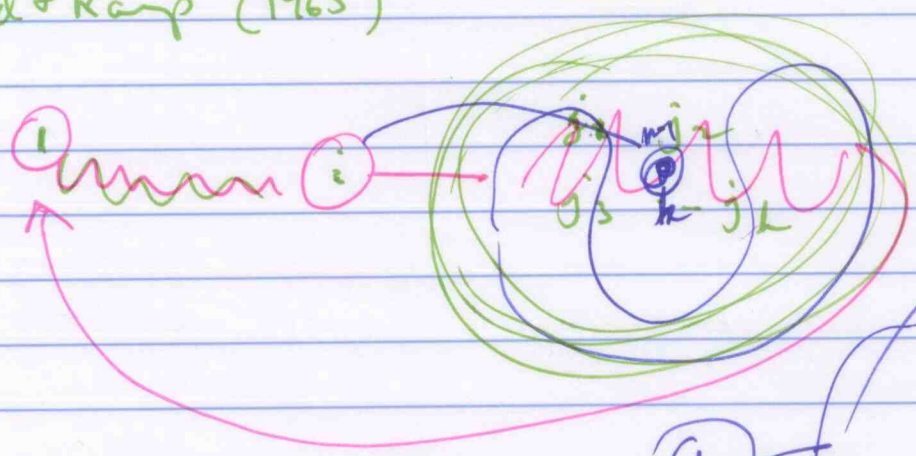
TSP - min route

3 4  
2  
5  
n

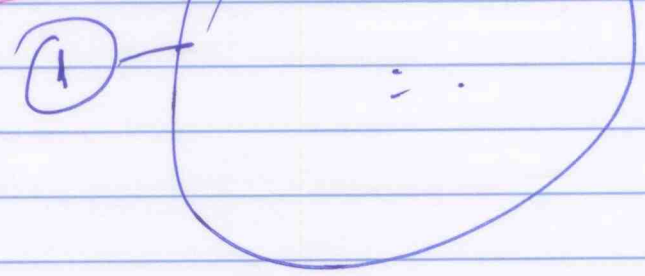
$(n-1)!$



Held + Karp (1965)



$T(i, j_1, j_2, \dots, j_k)$



$\Theta(n2^n)$