

# Dynamic Programming: Change Problem

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Algorithmic Toolbox  
Data Structures and Algorithms

# Outline

- ① Greedy Change
- ② Recursive Change
- ③ Dynamic Programming

# Change problem

Find the minimum number of coins needed to make change.



# Formally

## Change problem

**Input:** An integer  $money$  and positive integers  $coin_1, \dots, coin_d$ .

**Output:** The minimum number of coins with denominations  $coin_1, \dots, coin_d$  that changes  $money$ .

# Greedy Way

GreedyChange(*money*)

```
Change ← empty collection of coins
while money > 0:
    coin ← largest denomination
        that does not exceed money
    add coin to Change
    money ← money – coin
return Change
```

# Changing Money

in the US

$$40 \text{ cents} = 25 + 10 + 5$$

Greedy



# Changing Money

in Tanzania

$$40 \text{ cents} = 25 + 10 + 5 = 20 + 20$$

Greedy is not Optimal



# Outline

- ① Greedy Change
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# Recursive Change

Given the denominations 6, 5, and 1, what is the minimum number of coins needed to change 9 cents?

$$\text{MinNumCoins}(9) = ?$$

*money*

1

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

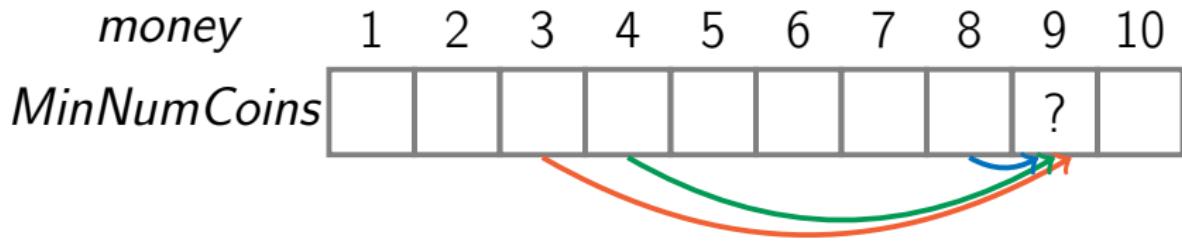
## *MinNumCoins*



# Recursive Change

Given the denominations 6, 5, and 1, what is the minimum number of coins needed to change 9 cents?

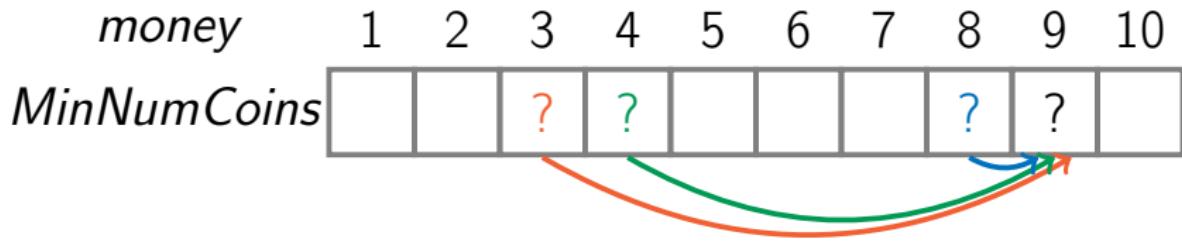
$$\text{MinNumCoins}(9) = \min \begin{cases} \text{MinNumCoins}(3) + 1 \\ \text{MinNumCoins}(4) + 1 \\ \text{MinNumCoins}(8) + 1 \end{cases}$$



# Recursive Change

Given the denominations 6, 5, and 1, what is the minimum number of coins needed to change 9 cents?

$$\text{MinNumCoins}(9) = \min \begin{cases} \text{MinNumCoins}(3) + 1 \\ \text{MinNumCoins}(4) + 1 \\ \text{MinNumCoins}(8) + 1 \end{cases}$$



# Recurrence for Change Problem

$$\text{MinNumCoins}(\text{money}) = \min \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{MinNumCoins}(\text{money} - \text{coin}_1) + 1 \\ \text{MinNumCoins}(\text{money} - \text{coin}_2) + 1 \\ \dots \\ \text{MinNumCoins}(\text{money} - \text{coin}_d) + 1 \end{array} \right.$$

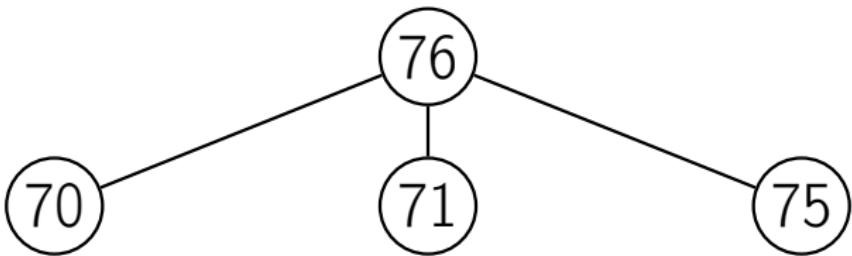
## RecursiveChange(*money*, *coins*)

```
if money = 0:  
    return 0  
MinNumCoins ← ∞  
for i from 1 to |coins|:  
    if money ≥ coini:  
        NumCoins ← RecursiveChange(money − coini, coins)  
        if NumCoins + 1 < MinNumCoins:  
            MinNumCoins ← NumCoins + 1  
return MinNumCoins
```

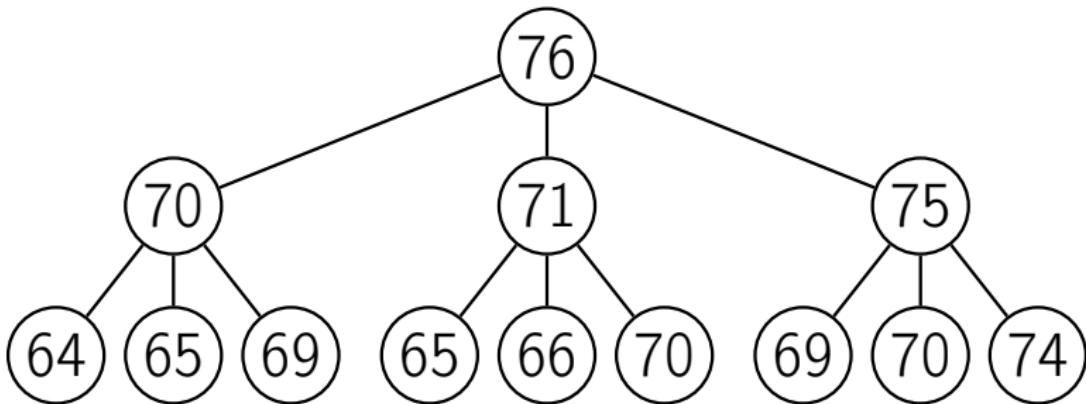
# How Fast is RecursiveChange?

76

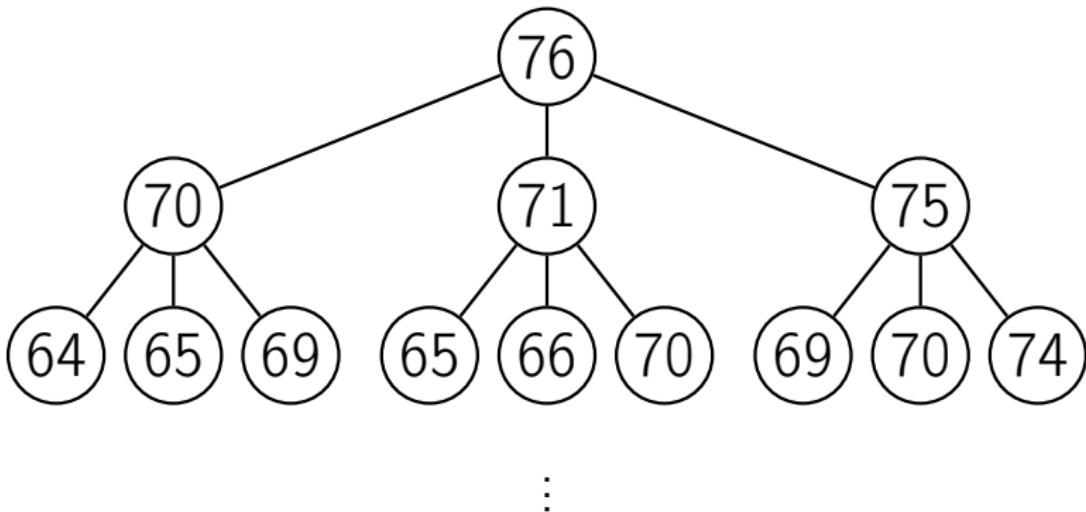
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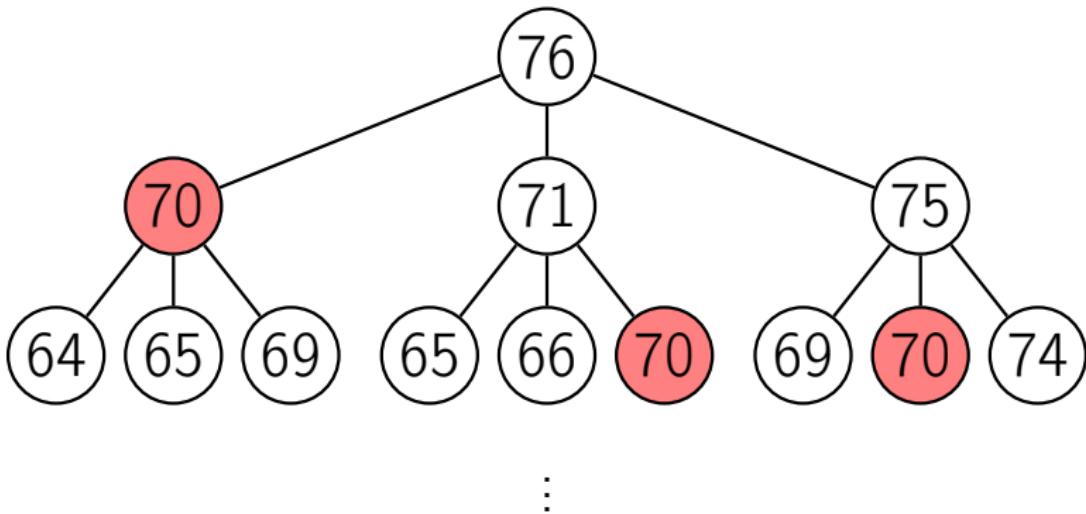
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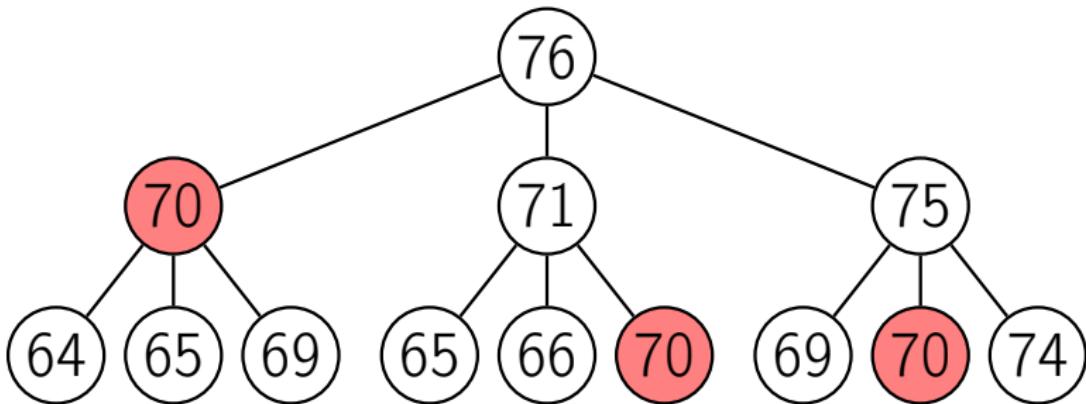
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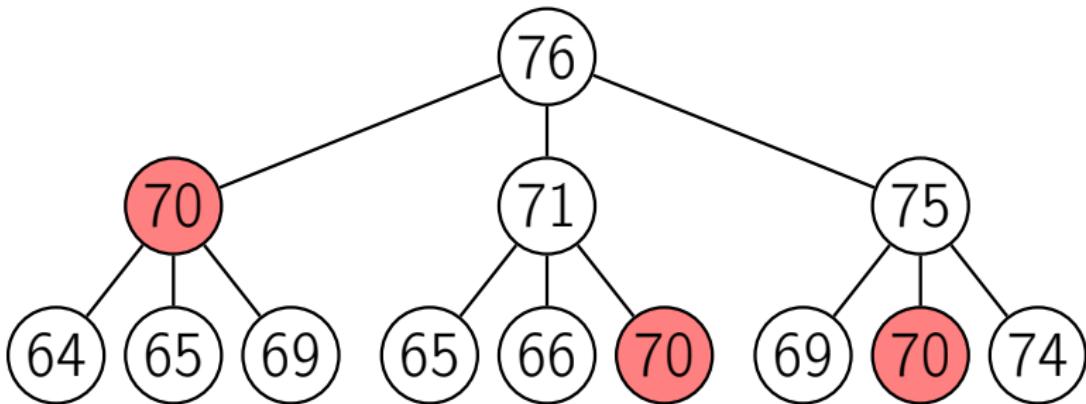


# How Fast is RecursiveChange?



the optimal coin combination for 70 cents is computed at least **three** times!

# How Fast is RecursiveChange?



the optimal coin combination for 70 cents is computed at least **three** times!

the optimal coin combination for 30 cents is computed **trillions** of times!

## Hint

Wouldn't it be nice to know all the answers for changing *money* – *coin*; by the time we need to compute an optimal way of changing *money*?



## Hint

Wouldn't it be nice to know all the answers for changing  $money - coin_i$  by the time we need to compute an optimal way of changing  $money$ ?

Instead of the time-consuming calls to

`RecursiveChange( $money - coin_i$ , coins)`

we would simply look up these values!



# Outline

- ① Greedy Change
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- ③ Dynamic Programming

# Dynamic Programming

What is the minimum number of coins needed to change 0 cents for denominations 6, 5, and 1?

*money*

0

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

*MinNumCoins*

0

# Dynamic Programming

What is the minimum number of coins needed to change 1 cent for denominations 6, 5, and 1?

<i>money</i>	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<i>MinNumCoins</i>	0	1								



# Dynamic Programming

What is the minimum number of coins needed to change 2 cents for denominations 6, 5, and 1?

<i>money</i>	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<i>MinNumCoins</i>	0	1	2							



# Dynamic Programming

What is the minimum number of coins needed to change 3 cents for denominations 6, 5, and 1?

<i>money</i>	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<i>MinNumCoins</i>	0	1	2	3						

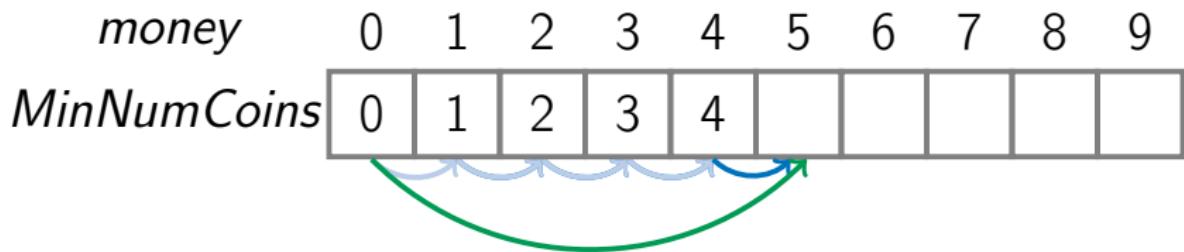
# Dynamic Programming

What is the minimum number of coins needed to change 4 cents for denominations 6, 5, and 1?

<i>money</i>	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<i>MinNumCoins</i>	0	1	2	3	4					

# Dynamic Programming

What is the minimum number of coins needed to change 5 cents for denominations 6, 5, and 1?



$$\min \begin{cases} \text{MinNumCoins}(0) + 1 \\ \text{MinNumCoins}(4) + 1 \end{cases}$$

# Dynamic Programming

What is the minimum number of coins needed to change 5 cents for denominations 6, 5, and 1?

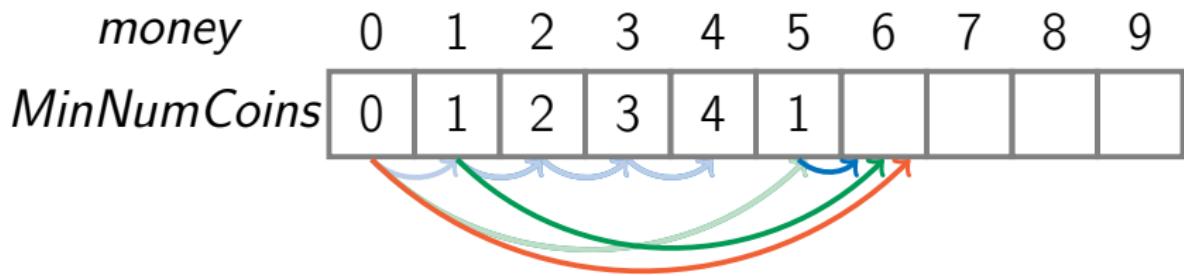
<i>money</i>	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<i>MinNumCoins</i>	0	1	2	3	4	1				



```
graph TD; A[0] --> B[1]; B --> C[2]; C --> D[3]; D --> E[4]; E --> F[1]; F --> G[ ]; G --> H[ ]; H --> I[ ]; I --> J[ ];
```

# Dynamic Programming

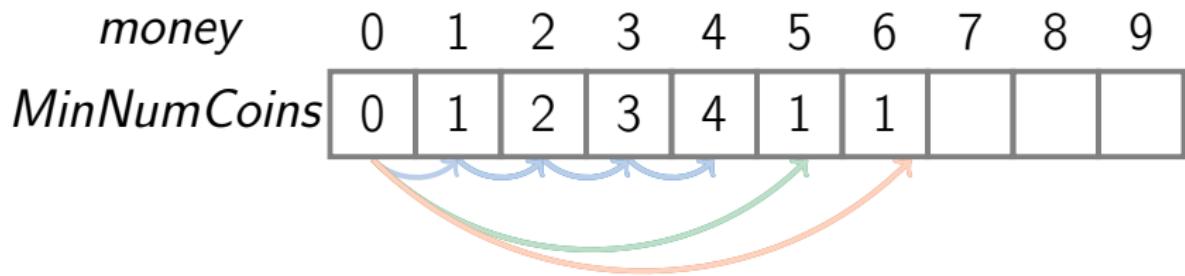
What is the minimum number of coins needed to change 6 cents for denominations 6, 5, and 1?



$$\min \begin{cases} \text{MinNumCoins}(0) + 1 \\ \text{MinNumCoins}(1) + 1 \\ \text{MinNumCoins}(5) + 1 \end{cases}$$

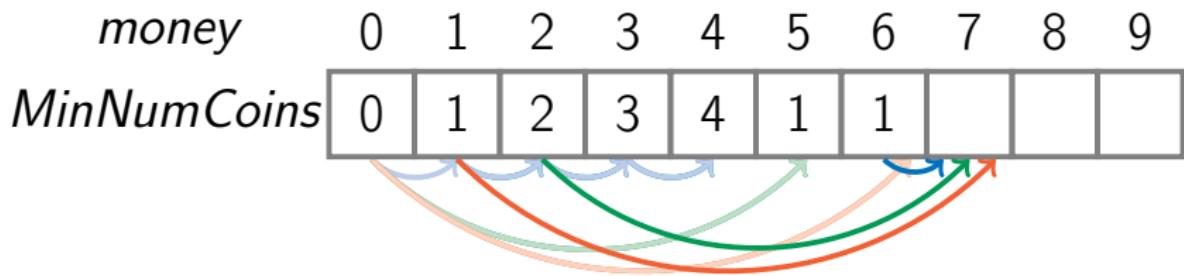
# Dynamic Programming

What is the minimum number of coins needed to change 6 cents for denominations 6, 5, and 1?



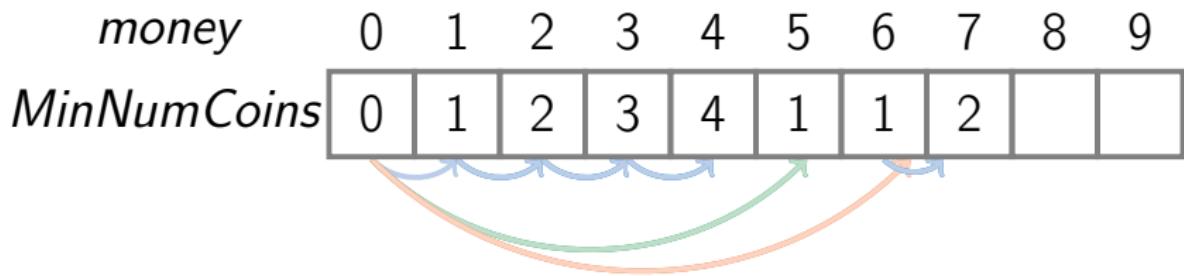
# Dynamic Programming

What is the minimum number of coins needed to change 7 cents for denominations 6, 5, and 1?



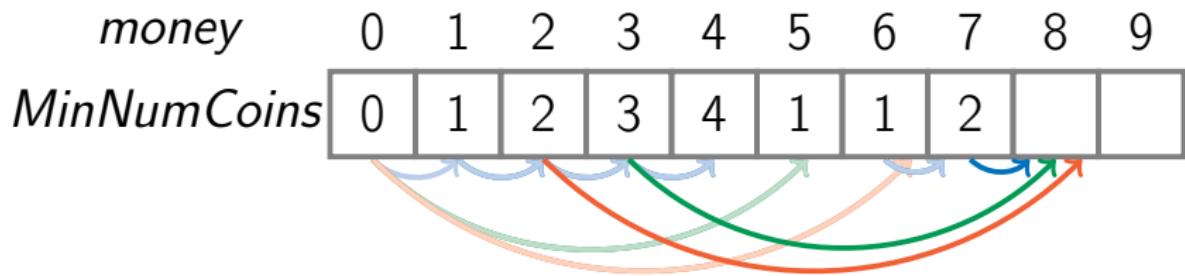
# Dynamic Programming

What is the minimum number of coins needed to change 7 cents for denominations 6, 5, and 1?



# Dynamic Programming

What is the minimum number of coins needed to change 8 cents for denominations 6, 5, and 1?



# Dynamic Programming

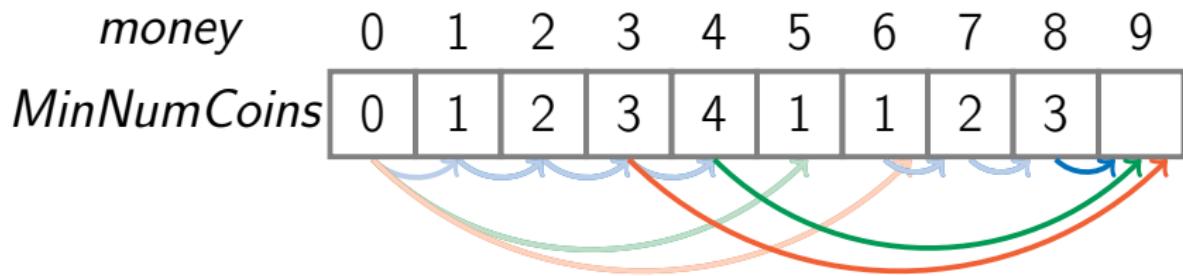
What is the minimum number of coins needed to change 8 cents for denominations 6, 5, and 1?

<i>money</i>	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<i>MinNumCoins</i>	0	1	2	3	4	1	1	2	3	



# Dynamic Programming

What is the minimum number of coins needed to change 9 cents for denominations 6, 5, and 1?



# Dynamic Programming

What is the minimum number of coins needed to change 9 cents for denominations 6, 5, and 1?

<i>money</i>	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<i>MinNumCoins</i>	0	1	2	3	4	1	1	2	3	4

The diagram illustrates the results of a dynamic programming algorithm for changing 9 cents. The array *MinNumCoins* contains the minimum number of coins required for each amount from 0 to 9. The value at index 5 (1) is highlighted with a green arrow, indicating the solution to the problem of changing 5 cents. Blue arrows point to the values at indices 6, 7, 8, and 9, which are also highlighted with green arrows, showing the path of dependencies from the bottom row to the top row.

## DPChange(*money*, *coins*)

```
MinNumCoins(0) ← 0
for m from 1 to money:
    MinNumCoins(m) ← ∞
    for i from 1 to |coins|:
        if m ≥ coini:
            NumCoins ← MinNumCoins(m − coini) + 1
            if NumCoins < MinNumCoins(m):
                MinNumCoins(m) ← NumCoins
return MinNumCoins(money)
```

# “Programming” in “Dynamic Programming” Has Nothing to Do with Programming!

Richard Bellman developed this idea in 1950s working on an Air Force project.

At that time, his approach seemed completely impractical.

He wanted to hide that he is really doing math from the Secretary of Defense.



Richard  
Bellman

...What name could I choose? I was interested in planning but planning, is not a good word for various reasons. I decided therefore to use the word, “programming” and I wanted to get across the idea that this was dynamic. **It was something not even a Congressman could object to.** So I used it as an umbrella for my activities.