```
EXTENDED-BOTTOM-UP-CUT-ROD(p, n)
     let r[0..n] and s[0..n] be new arrays
     r[0] = 0
     for j = 1 to n
          q = -\infty
\mathbf{for} \ i = 1 \ \mathbf{to} \ j
                \mathbf{if} \ q < p[i] + r[j-i]
                      q = p[i] + r[j - i]
                      s[j] = i
           r[j] = q
     return r and s
  PRINT-CUT-ROD-SOLUTION (p, n)
    (r,s) = \text{EXTENDED-BOTTOM-UP-CUT-ROD}(p,n)
    while n > 0
          print s[n]
          n = n - s[n]
DP Algorithm for Fibonacci Sequence
Sequence defined by
    • a<sub>1</sub> = 1
    · a<sub>2</sub> = 1
                              1,\,1,\,2,\,3,\,5,\,8,\,13,\,21,\,34,\,\dots
    • a_n = a_{n-1} + a_{n-2}
Recursive algorithm
                                  Bottom Up Dynamic Programming
  return 1
                                    return 1
                                     If n = 1 or n = 2, then
  If n =1 or n=2, then
        a = Fib(n-1)
b = Fib(n-2)
return a+b
                                          f[1]=1; f[2]=1
                                          For i=3 to n
                                          f[i] \leftarrow f[i-1]+f[i-2]
return a+b
Running Time
                                           Running Time: \Theta(n)
\overline{T(n) = T(n-1) + T(n-2) + \Theta(1)} T(n) = \Omega(2^{n/2}) \text{ (exercise: prove using substitution method and }
the fact that T(n) \ge 2T(n-2) + 1)
```

1 2 3 4 5 5 6 7		
3 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 Time		
	4	