

# Dynamic Programming

## (Algorithmic Problems)

# Dynamic Programming Paradigm

- **dynamic programming** is both an optimization technique and a computer programming method
- it was introduced by **Richard Bellman** in **1953**
- the main idea is that **we can break down complicated problems into smaller subproblems** in a recursive manner
- then we find the solutions for these subproblems and finally we combine the subresults to find the final solution

# Dynamic Programming Paradigm

- **dynamic programming** is a method for solving a complex problem by breaking it down into a collection of simpler subproblems
- it is applicable to problems exhibiting the properties of overlapping subproblems
- dynamic programming takes far less time than other methods that don't take advantage of the subproblem overlap
- we need to solve different parts of the problem (subproblems) + combine the solutions of the subproblems to reach an overall solution
- we solve each subproblems only once - we reduce the number of computations
- subproblems can be stored in memory - **memoization** and **tabulation**

# Dynamic Programming Paradigm

## OPTIMAL SUBSTRUCTURE

In computer science, a problem is said to have **optimal substructure** if an **optimal** solution can be constructed from **optimal** solutions of its subproblems

## BELLMAN-EQUATION

Of course there is a relationship between the subresults and the final result – this is what the **Bellman-equation** defines

# Dynamic Programming Paradigm

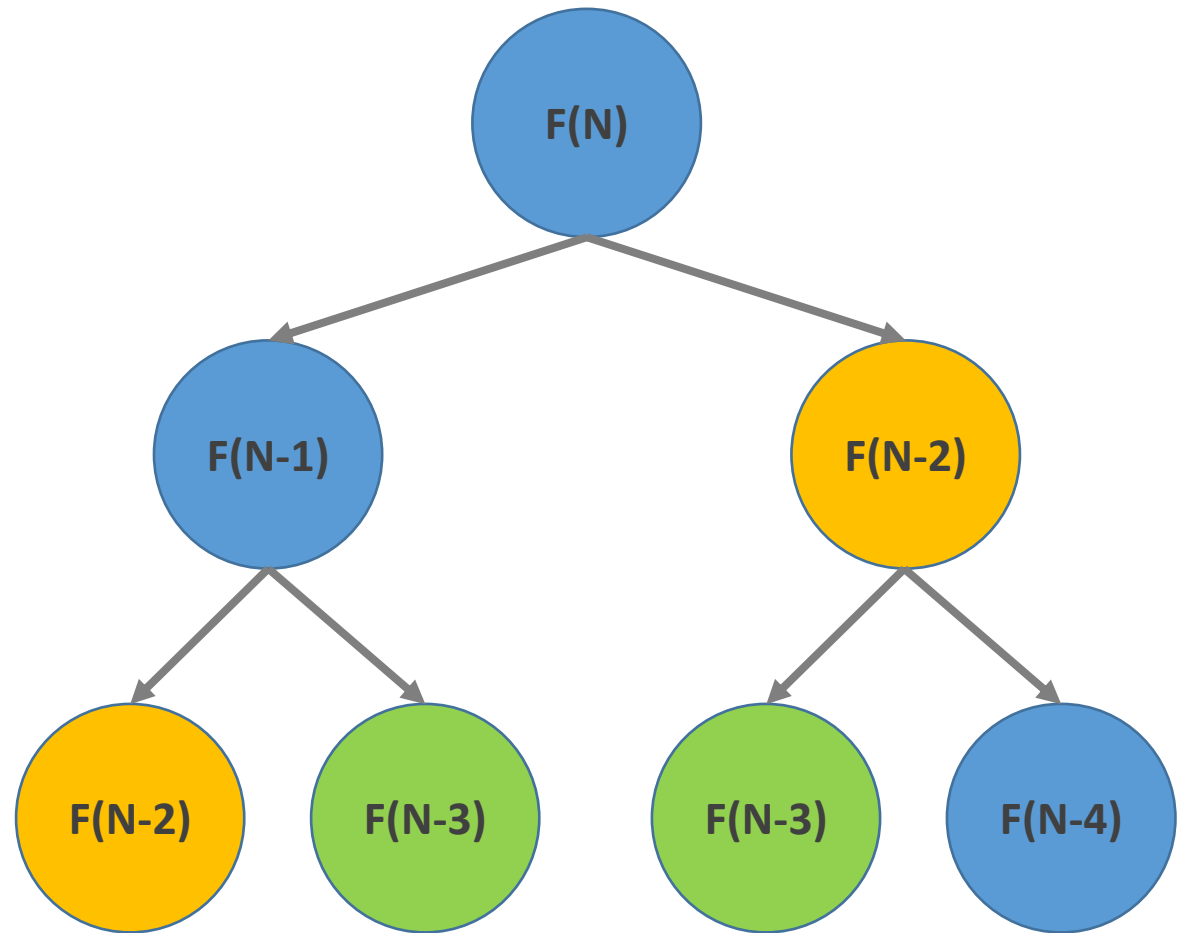
*„If a given problem has optimal substructure and overlapping subproblems  
then we can use dynamic programming approach”*

# Dynamic Programming Paradigm

$$F(N) = F(N-1) + F(N-2)$$

*the formula for calculating the **N-th Fibonacci-number** with recursion  
(note that there are several overlapping subproblems we have to solve several times)*

*dynamic programming use  
**memoization** or **tabulation** →  
to store these values  
(so there is no need for recalculating them)*



# Memoization and Tabulation

The problem of recursion is that we may solve the same subproblems multiple times. This can be eliminated by:

## **1.) TOP-DOWN APPROACH „MEMOIZATION”**

We can store the solutions of the subproblems in a table (priority queue for example)

Whenever we try to solve a new subproblem we first check whether it is present in the table (so we have already solved that problem)

# Memoization and Tabulation

The problem of recursion is that we may solve the same subproblems multiple times. This can be eliminated by:

## **2.) BOTTOM-UP APPROACH „TABULATION“**

We reformulate the original problem in a bottom-up fashion. We iteratively generate the subresults for larger and larger subproblems



# Memoization and Tabulation

*„Dynamic programming approach sacrifices extra memory  
in exchange for faster running time – common technique in computer science”*

# Dynamic Programming and Divide and Conquer Approaches

- several problems can be solved by combining optimal solutions to *non-overlapping* subproblems
- this strategy is called **divide and conquer** method
- this is why merge sort (or quicksort) are not classified as dynamic programming problems
- overlapping subproblems - dynamic programming
- non-overlapping subproblems - divide and conquer method

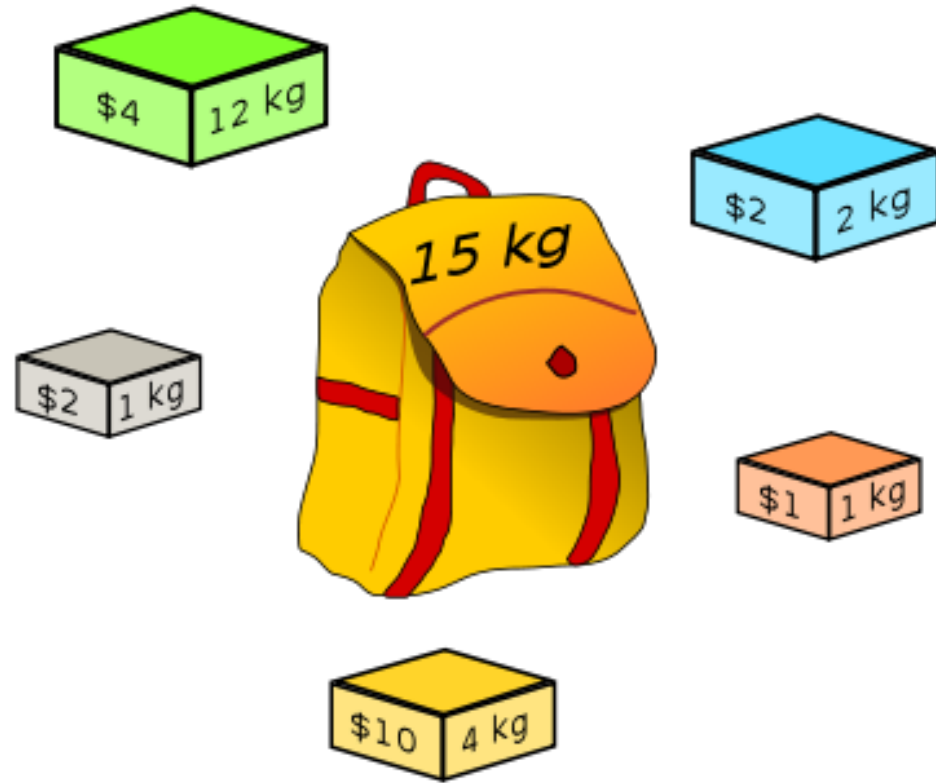
# Knapsack Problem

## (Algorithmic Problems)

# Knapsack Problem

- it is a **combinatorial optimization** related problem
- given a set of **n** items – usually numbered from **1** to **n**
- each of these item has a mass  **$w_i$**  and a value  **$v_i$**
- determine the number of each item to include in a collection so that the total weight  **$M$**  is less than or equal to a given limit and the total value is as large as possible
- the problem often arises in resource allocation where there are financial constraints

# Knapsack Problem



# Knapsack Problem

- knapsack problem has several **applications** of course
- finding the least wasteful way to cut raw materials
- selection of investments and portfolios
- selection of assets for asset-backed securitization
- construction and scoring of tests in which the test-takers have a choice as to which questions they answer

# Knapsack Problem

## ***DIVISIBLE KNAPSACK PROBLEM***

*(we can take fractions of the given items – fast algorithm)*



## ***0-1 KNAPSACK PROBLEM***

*(either we take a given item or do not take – complex solution)*

# Divisible Knapsack Problem

- if we can take fractions of the given items then the greedy approach can be used
- sort the items according to their values - can be done in  **$O(N \log N)$**
- start with the item that is the most valuable and take as much as possible – starting with highest  $v_i$  item
- then try with the next item from our sorted list – we make a linear search in  **$O(N)$**  time complexity
- overall running time is  **$O(N \log N) + O(N) = O(N \log N)$**
- so we can solve the divisible knapsack problem quite fast



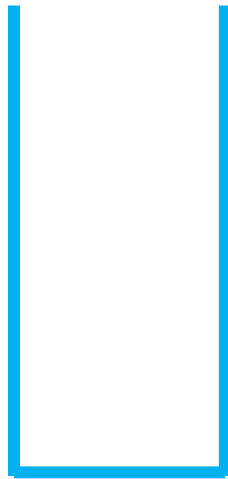
# 0-1 Knapsack Problem

- in this case we are not able to take fractions - we have to decide whether to take an item ( $x=1$ ) or not ( $x=0$ )
- the greedy algorithm will not provide the optimal result
- another approach would be to sort by cost per unit weight and include from highest on down until knapsack is full but again not a good solution
- how many possible solutions are there with **N** items? The **brute-force approach** has  **$O(2^N)$**  exponential running time
- we should use **dynamic programming** instead

# 0-1 Knapsack Problem

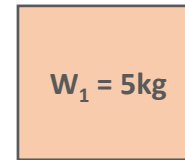
- solves larger problem by relating it to overlapping subproblems and then solves the subproblems
- it works through the exponential set of solutions, but does not examine them all explicitly
- stores intermediate results so that they are not recomputed – this is called **memoization**
- solution to original problem is easily computed from the solutions to the subproblems

# 0-1 Knapsack Problem



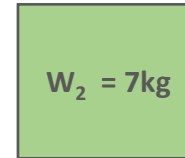
**KNAPSACK**

**$M = 10 \text{ kg}$**



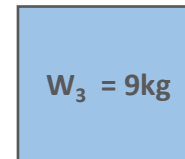
**$x_1$**

**$v_1 = \$10$**



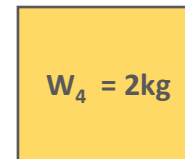
**$x_2$**

**$v_2 = \$13$**



**$x_3$**

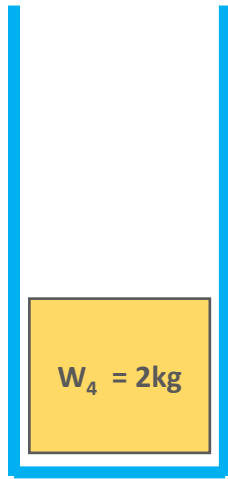
**$v_3 = \$19$**



**$x_4$**

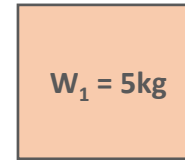
**$v_4 = \$4$**

# 0-1 Knapsack Problem



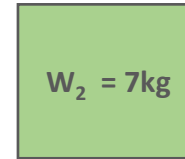
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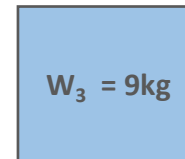
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$x_2$

$v_2 = \$13$



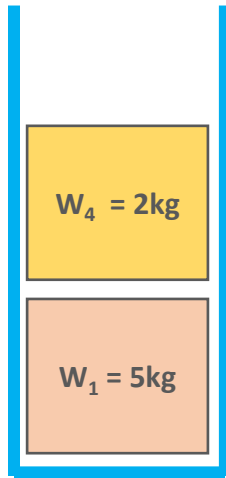
$x_3$

$v_3 = \$19$

$x_4$

$v_4 = \$4$

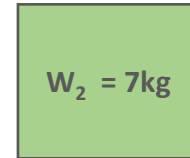
# 0-1 Knapsack Problem



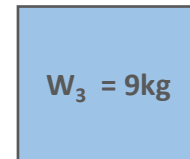
**KNAPSACK**

$M = 10\text{ kg}$

$x_1$        $v_1 = \$10$



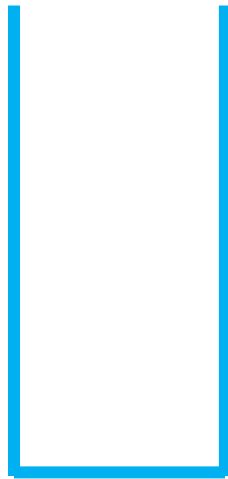
$x_2$        $v_2 = \$13$



$x_3$        $v_3 = \$19$

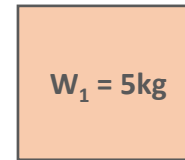
$x_4$        $v_4 = \$4$

# 0-1 Knapsack Problem



**KNAPSACK**

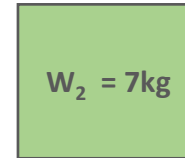
**$M = 10 \text{ kg}$**



$w_1 = 5\text{kg}$

$x_1$

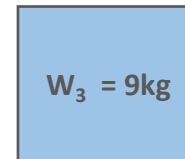
$v_1 = \$10$



$w_2 = 7\text{kg}$

$x_2$

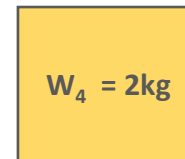
$v_2 = \$13$



$w_3 = 9\text{kg}$

$x_3$

$v_3 = \$19$

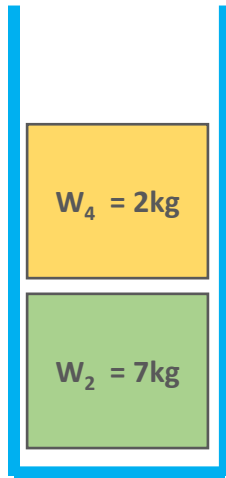


$w_4 = 2\text{kg}$

$x_4$

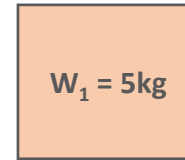
$v_4 = \$4$

# 0-1 Knapsack Problem



**KNAPSACK**

$M = 10\text{ kg}$



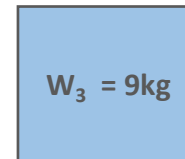
$W_1 = 5\text{kg}$

$x_1$

$v_1 = \$10$

$x_2$

$v_2 = \$13$



$W_3 = 9\text{kg}$

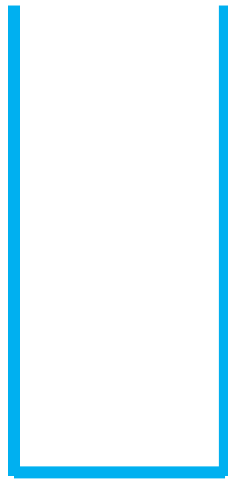
$x_3$

$v_3 = \$19$

$x_4$

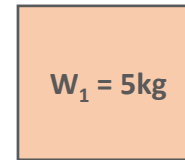
$v_4 = \$4$

# 0-1 Knapsack Problem



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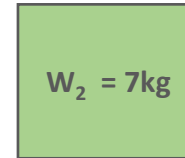
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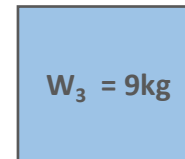
$v_1 = \$10$



$w_2 = 7\text{kg}$

$x_2$

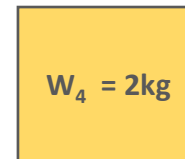
$v_2 = \$13$



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$x_3$

$v_3 = \$19$



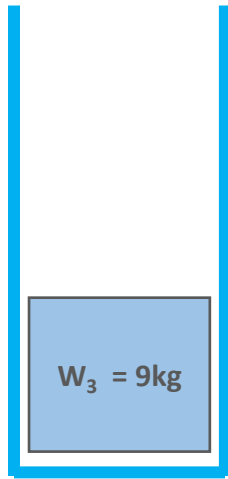
$w_4 = 2\text{kg}$

$x_4$

$v_4 = \$4$

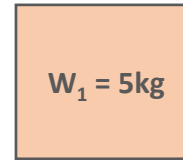


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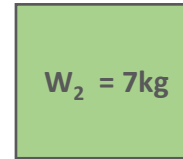
**KNAPSACK**

**M = 10 kg**



$x_1$

$v_1 = \$10$

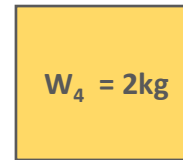


$x_2$

$v_2 = \$13$

$x_3$

$v_3 = \$19$



$x_4$

$v_4 = \$4$

# 0-1 Knapsack Problem

$x_i$  whether we take item  $i$  or not (**1** or **0** accordingly)

$v_i$  value of the  $i$ -th item

$w_i$  weight of the  $i$ -th item

$M$  maximum capacity of knapsack

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$$\text{maximize } \sum_{i=1}^N v_i * x_i \quad \text{subject to } \sum_{i=1}^N w_i * x_i \leq M$$

# 0-1 Knapsack Problem

- we have to define subproblems: we have **N** items so we have to make **N** decisions whether to take the item with given index or not
- subproblems: the solution considering every possible combination of remaining items and remaining weight
- **S[i][w]** the solution to the subproblem corresponding to the first **i** items and available weight **w**
- **S[i][w]** is the maximum cost of items that fit inside a knapsack of size (weight) **w**, choosing from the first **i** items
- we have to decide whether to take the item or not

# 0-1 Knapsack Problem

If we consider all subsets of the items – there may be **2** cases:

- 1.) the given item is **included** in the solution (optimal subset)
- 2.) the given item is **not included**

So the maximum value (solution) can be reduced to smaller and smaller subproblems – and these subproblems overlap

- 1.) the  $i$ -th item is not included which means that the max value is obtained by the previous  **$N-1$**  items (and  $M$  total weights)
- 2.) the  $i$ -th item is included – max value is  $v_i$  plus the values obtained by the previous  **$N-1$**  items (and  **$M-w_i$**  total weights)

# 0-1 Knapsack Problem

$$S[i][w] = \text{Math.max}( S[i-1][w] ; v_i + S[i-1][w-w_i] )$$

the maximum profit that fit inside  
a knapsack of weight  $w$ ,  
choosing from the first  $i$  items

*do not take  
 $i$ -th item*

*we take  
 $i$ -th item*

- we have to use this  $S[][]$  two-dimensional array (list)
- we are only considering  $S[i-1][w-w_i]$  if it can fit  $w > w_i$
- if there is not room for it: the answer is just  $S[i-1][w]$  !!!

# 0-1 Knapsack Problem

- running time of Knapsack:  $O(nM)$
- but it is not polynomial – it is so-called **pseudo-polynomial**
- numeric algorithm runs in **pseudo-polynomial time** if its running time is polynomial in the *numeric value* of the input - but is exponential in the *length* of the input (so the number of bits required to represent it )

# Knapsack Problem Example

## (Algorithmic Problems)

# 0-1 Knapsack Problem

**N = 3** items

**M = 5kg** capacity of knapsack

item #1

$w_1 = 4\text{kg}$

$v_1 = \$10$

item #2

$w_2 = 2\text{kg}$

$v_2 = \$4$

item #3

$w_3 = 3\text{kg}$

$v_3 = \$7$

		0	1	2	3	4	5	weights [kg]
<i>no items</i>	<b>0</b>							
<i>[item #1]</i>	<b>1</b>							
<i>[item #1, item #2]</i>	<b>2</b>							
<i>all items</i>	<b>3</b>							

$$S[i][w] = \text{Math.max}(S[i-1][w] ; v_i + S[i-1][w-w_i])$$



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<i>all items</i>	3	0						

$$S[i][w] = \text{Math.max}(S[i-1][w] ; v_i + S[i-1][w-w_i])$$

$$S[2][1] = \text{Math.max}(S[1][1] ; \$4 + S[1][1-2]) = \text{max}(0,0)$$



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**M = 5kg** capacity of knapsack

item #1

$w_1 = 4\text{kg}$

$v_1 = \$10$

item #2

$w_2 = 2\text{kg}$

$v_2 = \$4$

item #3

$w_3 = 3\text{kg}$

$v_3 = \$7$

		0	1	2	3	4	5	weights [kg]
<i>no items</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
<i>[item #1]</i>	1	0	0	0	0	10	10	
<i>[item #1, item #2]</i>	2	0	0	4				
<i>all items</i>	3	0						

$$S[i][w] = \text{Math.max}(S[i-1][w] ; v_i + S[i-1][w-w_i])$$

$$S[2][2] = \text{Math.max}(S[1][2] ; \$4 + S[1][2-2]) = \text{max}(0,4)$$

# 0-1 Knapsack Problem

**N = 3** items

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		0	1	2	3	4	5	weights [kg]
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<i>[item #1]</i>	1	0	0	0	0	10	10	
<i>[item #1, item #2]</i>	2	0	0	4	4			
<i>all items</i>	3	0						

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**M = 5kg** capacity of knapsack

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<i>no items</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
<i>[item #1]</i>	1	0	0	0	0	10	10	
<i>[item #1, item #2]</i>	2	0	0	4	4	10		
<i>all items</i>	3	0						

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**M = 5kg** capacity of knapsack

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item #3

$w_3 = 3\text{kg}$

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		0	1	2	3	4	5	weights [kg]
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<i>[item #1]</i>	1	0	0	0	0	10	10	
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<i>all items</i>	3	0						

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<i>all items</i>	3	0	0					

$$S[i][w] = \text{Math.max}(S[i-1][w] ; v_i + S[i-1][w-w_i])$$

$$S[3][1] = \text{Math.max}(S[2][1] ; \$7 + S[2][1-3]) = \text{max}(0,0)$$

# 0-1 Knapsack Problem

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**M = 5kg** capacity of knapsack

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<i>[item #1]</i>	1	0	0	0	0	10	10	
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**M = 5kg** capacity of knapsack

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		0	1	2	3	4	5	weights [kg]
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<i>[item #1]</i>	1	0	0	0	0	10	10	
<i>[item #1, item #2]</i>	2	0	0	4	4	10	10	
<i>all items</i>	3	0	0	4	7			

$$S[i][w] = \text{Math.max}(S[i-1][w] ; v_i + S[i-1][w-w_i])$$

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**M = 5kg** capacity of knapsack

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<i>[item #1]</i>	1	0	0	0	0	10	10	
<i>[item #1, item #2]</i>	2	0	0	4	4	10	10	
<i>all items</i>	3	0	0	4	7	10		

$$S[i][w] = \text{Math.max}(S[i-1][w] ; v_i + S[i-1][w-w_i])$$

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**N = 3** items

**M = 5kg** capacity of knapsack

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		0	1	2	3	4	5	weights [kg]
<i>no items</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
<i>[item #1]</i>	1	0	0	0	0	10	10	
<i>[item #1, item #2]</i>	2	0	0	4	4	10	10	
<i>all items</i>	3	0	0	4	7	10	11	

$$S[i][w] = \text{Math.max}(S[i-1][w] ; v_i + S[i-1][w-w_i])$$

$$S[3][5] = \text{Math.max}(S[2][5] ; \$7 + S[2][5-3]) = \text{max}(10,7)$$

# 0-1 Knapsack Problem

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**M = 5kg** capacity of knapsack

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item #3

$w_3 = 3\text{kg}$

$v_3 = \$7$

		0	1	2	3	4	5	weights [kg]
no items	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
[item #1]	1	0	0	0	0	10	10	
[item #1, item #2]	2	0	0	4	4	10	10	
all items	3	0	0	4	7	10	\$11	

*we know that the maximum profit is **\$11** but how  
we achieve this result – what items to include?  
we have to start with the result and has to check the rows above  
with the decremented weights accordingly*

# 0-1 Knapsack Problem

**N = 3** items

**M = 5kg** capacity of knapsack

item #1

$w_1 = 4\text{kg}$

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<i>[item #1]</i>	1	0	0	0	0	10	10	
<i>[item #1, item #2]</i>	2	0	0	4	4	10	10	
<i>all items</i>	3	0	0	4	7	10	\$11	

# 0-1 Knapsack Problem

- what items to include?
- we start with the last item (last row and last column) and we keep comparing the items right above (below) each other
- if the **2** values are the same: it means we have not included the given item in the knapsack (so we take **1** step upwards in the **S** table)
- otherwise we take **1** step upwards and take as many steps to the left as the **w** weight of that item

# 0-1 Knapsack Problem

**N = 3** items

**M = 5kg** capacity of knapsack

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$w_1 = 4\text{kg}$

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<i>no items</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
<i>[item #1]</i>	1	0	0	0	0	10	10	
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<i>no items</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
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		0	1	2	3	4	5	weights [kg]
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# 0-1 Knapsack Problem

**N = 3** items

**M = 5kg** capacity of knapsack

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$w_1 = 4\text{kg}$

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# Rod Cutting Problem

## (Algorithmic Problems)

# Rod Cutting Problem

- given a rod with certain length **N**
- given the  $p_i$  prices for rods of length  $i$  where  $1 \leq i \leq N$
- each cut is integer length
- what is the optimal way of cutting the rod into smaller parts in order to **maximize profit**?

# Rod Cutting Problem

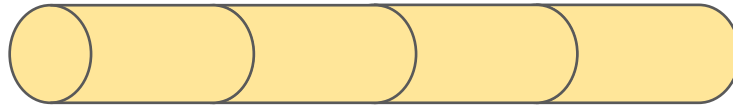
Given a rod with length **N = 4**

1m	2m	3m	4m
\$2	\$5	\$7	\$3

# Rod Cutting Problem

Given a rod with length **N = 4**

1m	2m	3m	4m
\$2	\$5	\$7	\$3



# Rod Cutting Problem

Given a rod with length **N = 4**

1m	2m	3m	4m
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# Rod Cutting Problem

Given a rod with length **N = 4**

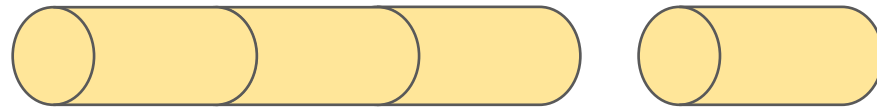
1m	2m	3m	4m
\$2	\$5	\$7	\$3



# Rod Cutting Problem

Given a rod with length **N = 4**

1m	2m	3m	4m
\$2	\$5	\$7	\$3

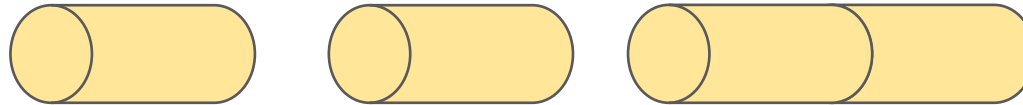




# Rod Cutting Problem

Given a rod with length **N = 4**

1m	2m	3m	4m
\$2	\$5	\$7	\$3



# Rod Cutting Problem

Given a rod with length **N = 4**

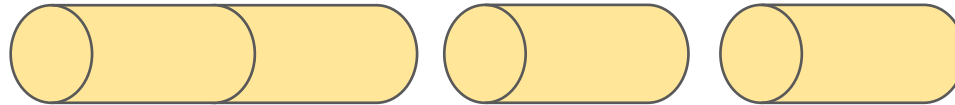
1m	2m	3m	4m
\$2	\$5	\$7	\$3



# Rod Cutting Problem

Given a rod with length **N = 4**

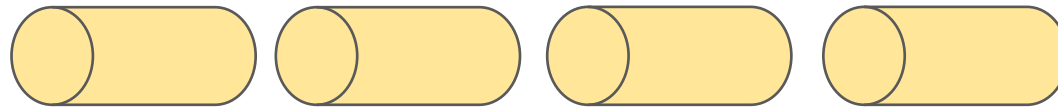
1m	2m	3m	4m
\$2	\$5	\$7	\$3



# Rod Cutting Problem

Given a rod with length **N = 4**

1m	2m	3m	4m
\$2	\$5	\$7	\$3



# Rod Cutting Problem

- the naive approach (brute-force method) is to use a simple recursion
- **N-1** cuts can be made in the rod of length **N**
- which means there are  $2^{N-1}$  ways to cut the rod
- the problem that there are a huge number of overlapping subproblems (as usual with recursion)
- it has  $O(2^N)$  exponential time complexity - where **N** is the length of the rod in units
- for every length we have **2** options whether to cut or not

# Rod Cutting Problem

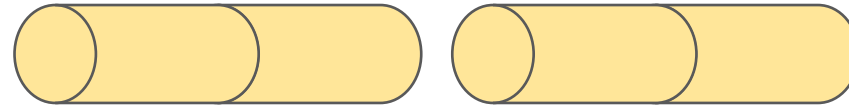
- the problem is that we do not know in advance where to cut
- let  $r_i$  be the max (optimal) revenue for rod size  $i$



*if we cut the rod when  $i=1$   
then the total revenue is  $p[1] + r_{n-1}$*

# Rod Cutting Problem

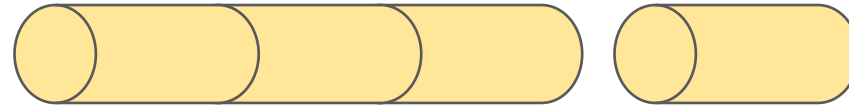
- the problem is that we do not know in advance where to cut
- let  $r_i$  be the max (optimal) revenue for rod size  $i$



*if we cut the rod when  $i=2$   
then the total revenue is  $p[2] + r_{n-2}$*

# Rod Cutting Problem

- the problem is that we do not know in advance where to cut
- let  $r_i$  be the max (optimal) revenue for rod size  $i$

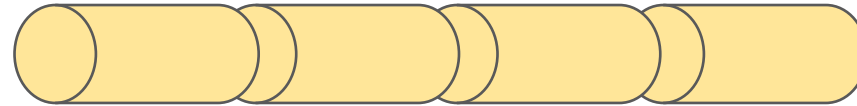


*if we cut the rod when  $i=3$   
then the total revenue is  $p[3] + r_{n-3}$*



# Rod Cutting Problem

- the problem is that we do not know in advance where to cut
- let  $r_i$  be the max (optimal) revenue for rod size  $i$



$$\text{MAX} \{ p[n], p[1] + r_{n-1} \dots p[n-1] + r_1 \}$$

# Rod Cutting Problem

- we keep spitting the original problem into overlapping subproblems and finally we combine the subresults
- what is the maximum profit if we have just a single piece of the rod?
- what is the maximum profit if we have two pieces of the rod?
- we keep considering more and more complex subproblems

# Rod Cutting Problem

$$S[i][j] = \begin{cases} \text{if } j = 0 \text{ then } 0 \\ \text{if } i = 0 \text{ then } 0 \\ \max\{ S[i-1][j] ; p[i] + S[i][j-i] \} & \text{if } i \leq j \\ S[i-1][j] & \text{if } i > j \end{cases}$$

*the total value when  
we have the first  $i$  pieces  
and the total length is  $j$*

*we have to calculate what is the better:  
not to make the cut or make the cut*

*if the piece is greater than the length  
of the rod of course we skip it  
(we do not make the cut- so we try to get the  
max revenue with  $i-1$  cuts and the  $j$  length is unchanged)*

# Rod Cutting Problem Example

## (Algorithmic Problems)

# Rod Cutting Problem

**N = 5m**

piece #1	$l_1 = 1\text{m}$	$p_1 = \$2$
piece #2	$l_2 = 2\text{m}$	$p_2 = \$5$
piece #3	$l_3 = 3\text{m}$	$p_3 = \$7$
piece #4	$l_4 = 4\text{m}$	$p_4 = \$3$
Piece #5	$l_5 = 5\text{m}$	$p_5 = \$9$

		0	1	2	3	4	5	length [m]
<i>no pieces</i>	0							
<i>[piece #1]</i>	1							
<i>[piece #1 and #2]</i>	2							
<i>[piece #1, #2, #3]</i>	3							
<i>[piece #1, #2, #3, #4]</i>	4							
<i>all pieces</i>	5							

# Rod Cutting Problem

**N = 5m**

piece #1	$l_1 = 1\text{m}$	$p_1 = \$2$
piece #2	$l_2 = 2\text{m}$	$p_2 = \$5$
piece #3	$l_3 = 3\text{m}$	$p_3 = \$7$
piece #4	$l_4 = 4\text{m}$	$p_4 = \$3$
Piece #5	$l_5 = 5\text{m}$	$p_5 = \$9$

		0	1	2	3	4	5	length [m]
<i>no pieces</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
<i>[piece #1]</i>	1							
<i>[piece #1 and #2]</i>	2							
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<i>[piece #1, #2, #3, #4]</i>	4							
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piece #1	$l_1 = 1\text{m}$	$p_1 = \$2$
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		0	1	2	3	4	5	length [m]
<i>no pieces</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
<i>[piece #1]</i>	1	0						
<i>[piece #1 and #2]</i>	2	0						
<i>[piece #1, #2, #3]</i>	3	0						
<i>[piece #1, #2, #3, #4]</i>	4	0						
<i>all pieces</i>	5	0						

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**N = 5m**

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		0	1	2	3	4	5	length [m]
<i>no pieces</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
<i>[piece #1]</i>	1	0	2					
<i>[piece #1 and #2]</i>	2	0						
<i>[piece #1, #2, #3]</i>	3	0						
<i>[piece #1, #2, #3, #4]</i>	4	0						
<i>all pieces</i>	5	0						



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		0	1	2	3	4	5	length [m]
<i>no pieces</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
<i>[piece #1]</i>	1	0	2	4				
<i>[piece #1 and #2]</i>	2	0						
<i>[piece #1, #2, #3]</i>	3	0						
<i>[piece #1, #2, #3, #4]</i>	4	0						
<i>all pieces</i>	5	0						

# Rod Cutting Problem

**N = 5m**

piece #1	$l_1 = 1\text{m}$	$p_1 = \$2$
piece #2	$l_2 = 2\text{m}$	$p_2 = \$5$
piece #3	$l_3 = 3\text{m}$	$p_3 = \$7$
piece #4	$l_4 = 4\text{m}$	$p_4 = \$3$
Piece #5	$l_5 = 5\text{m}$	$p_5 = \$9$

		0	1	2	3	4	5	length [m]
<i>no pieces</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
<i>[piece #1]</i>	1	0	2	4	6			
<i>[piece #1 and #2]</i>	2	0						
<i>[piece #1, #2, #3]</i>	3	0						
<i>[piece #1, #2, #3, #4]</i>	4	0						
<i>all pieces</i>	5	0						

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piece #3	$l_3 = 3\text{m}$	$p_3 = \$7$
piece #4	$l_4 = 4\text{m}$	$p_4 = \$3$
Piece #5	$l_5 = 5\text{m}$	$p_5 = \$9$

		0	1	2	3	4	5	length [m]
<i>no pieces</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
<i>[piece #1]</i>	1	0	2	4	6	8		
<i>[piece #1 and #2]</i>	2	0						
<i>[piece #1, #2, #3]</i>	3	0						
<i>[piece #1, #2, #3, #4]</i>	4	0						
<i>all pieces</i>	5	0						

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piece #4	$l_4 = 4\text{m}$	$p_4 = \$3$
Piece #5	$l_5 = 5\text{m}$	$p_5 = \$9$

		0	1	2	3	4	5	length [m]
<i>no pieces</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
<i>[piece #1]</i>	1	0	2	4	6	8	10	
<i>[piece #1 and #2]</i>	2	0						
<i>[piece #1, #2, #3]</i>	3	0						
<i>[piece #1, #2, #3, #4]</i>	4	0						
<i>all pieces</i>	5	0						

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piece #3	$l_3 = 3\text{m}$	$p_3 = \$7$
piece #4	$l_4 = 4\text{m}$	$p_4 = \$3$
Piece #5	$l_5 = 5\text{m}$	$p_5 = \$9$

$$S[i][j] = \max(S[i-1][j] ; p_i + S[i][j-i])$$

$$S[2][1] = \max(S[1][1] ; \$5 + S[2][-1]) = \max(2,0)$$

		0	1	2	3	4	5	length [m]
<i>no pieces</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
<i>[piece #1]</i>	1	0	2	4	6	8	10	
<i>[piece #1 and #2]</i>	2	0	2					
<i>[piece #1, #2, #3]</i>	3	0						
<i>[piece #1, #2, #3, #4]</i>	4	0						
<i>all pieces</i>	5	0						

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piece #4	$l_4 = 4\text{m}$	$p_4 = \$3$
Piece #5	$l_5 = 5\text{m}$	$p_5 = \$9$

$$S[i][j] = \max(S[i-1][j] ; p_i + S[i][j-i])$$

$$S[2][2] = \max(S[1][2] ; \$5 + S[2][0]) = \max(4, 5)$$

		0	1	2	3	4	5	length [m]
no pieces	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
[piece #1]	1	0	2	4	6	8	10	
[piece #1 and #2]	2	0	2	5				
[piece #1, #2, #3]	3	0						
[piece #1, #2, #3, #4]	4	0						
all pieces	5	0						

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piece #1	$l_1 = 1\text{m}$	$p_1 = \$2$
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piece #3	$l_3 = 3\text{m}$	$p_3 = \$7$
piece #4	$l_4 = 4\text{m}$	$p_4 = \$3$
Piece #5	$l_5 = 5\text{m}$	$p_5 = \$9$

$$S[i][j] = \max(S[i-1][j] ; p_i + S[i][j-i])$$

$$S[2][3] = \max(S[1][3] ; \$5 + S[2][1]) = \max(6,7)$$

		0	1	2	3	4	5	length [m]
no pieces	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
[piece #1]	1	0	2	4	6	8	10	
[piece #1 and #2]	2	0	2	5	7			
[piece #1, #2, #3]	3	0						
[piece #1, #2, #3, #4]	4	0						
all pieces	5	0						

# Rod Cutting Problem

N = 5m

piece #1	$l_1 = 1\text{m}$	$p_1 = \$2$
piece #2	$l_2 = 2\text{m}$	$p_2 = \$5$
piece #3	$l_3 = 3\text{m}$	$p_3 = \$7$
piece #4	$l_4 = 4\text{m}$	$p_4 = \$3$
Piece #5	$l_5 = 5\text{m}$	$p_5 = \$9$

$$S[i][j] = \max(S[i-1][j] ; p_i + S[i][j-i])$$

$$S[2][4] = \max(S[1][4] ; \$5 + S[2][2]) = \max(8,10)$$

		0	1	2	3	4	5	length [m]
no pieces	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
[piece #1]	1	0	2	4	6	8	10	
[piece #1 and #2]	2	0	2	5	7	10		
[piece #1, #2, #3]	3	0						
[piece #1, #2, #3, #4]	4	0						
all pieces	5	0						



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piece #1	$l_1 = 1\text{m}$	$p_1 = \$2$
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piece #3	$l_3 = 3\text{m}$	$p_3 = \$7$
piece #4	$l_4 = 4\text{m}$	$p_4 = \$3$
Piece #5	$l_5 = 5\text{m}$	$p_5 = \$9$

$$S[i][j] = \max(S[i-1][j] ; p_i + S[i][j-i])$$

$$S[2][5] = \max(S[1][5] ; \$5 + S[2][3]) = \max(10,12)$$

		0	1	2	3	4	5	length [m]
<i>no pieces</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
<i>[piece #1]</i>	1	0	2	4	6	8	10	
<i>[piece #1 and #2]</i>	2	0	2	5	7	10	12	
<i>[piece #1, #2, #3]</i>	3	0						
<i>[piece #1, #2, #3, #4]</i>	4	0						
<i>all pieces</i>	5	0						

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N = 5m

piece #1	$l_1 = 1\text{m}$	$p_1 = \$2$
piece #2	$l_2 = 2\text{m}$	$p_2 = \$5$
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piece #4	$l_4 = 4\text{m}$	$p_4 = \$3$
Piece #5	$l_5 = 5\text{m}$	$p_5 = \$9$

$$S[i][j] = \max(S[i-1][j] ; p_i + S[i][j-i])$$

$$S[3][1] = \max(S[2][1] ; \$7 + S[3][-2]) = \max(2,0)$$

		0	1	2	3	4	5	length [m]
no pieces	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
[piece #1]	1	0	2	4	6	8	10	
[piece #1 and #2]	2	0	2	5	7	10	12	
[piece #1, #2, #3]	3	0	2					
[piece #1, #2, #3, #4]	4	0						
all pieces	5	0						

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N = 5m

piece #1	$l_1 = 1\text{m}$	$p_1 = \$2$
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piece #4	$l_4 = 4\text{m}$	$p_4 = \$3$
Piece #5	$l_5 = 5\text{m}$	$p_5 = \$9$

$$S[i][j] = \max(S[i-1][j] ; p_i + S[i][j-i])$$

$$S[3][2] = \max(S[2][2] ; \$7 + S[3][-1]) = \max(5,0)$$

		0	1	2	3	4	5	length [m]
no pieces	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
[piece #1]	1	0	2	4	6	8	10	
[piece #1 and #2]	2	0	2	5	7	10	12	
[piece #1, #2, #3]	3	0	2	5				
[piece #1, #2, #3, #4]	4	0						
all pieces	5	0						

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piece #4	$l_4 = 4\text{m}$	$p_4 = \$3$
Piece #5	$l_5 = 5\text{m}$	$p_5 = \$9$

$$S[i][j] = \max(S[i-1][j] ; p_i + S[i][j-i])$$

$$S[3][3] = \max(S[2][3] ; \$7 + S[3][0]) = \max(7,7)$$

		0	1	2	3	4	5	length [m]
no pieces	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
[piece #1]	1	0	2	4	6	8	10	
[piece #1 and #2]	2	0	2	5	7	10	12	
[piece #1, #2, #3]	3	0	2	5	7			
[piece #1, #2, #3, #4]	4	0						
all pieces	5	0						

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piece #4	$l_4 = 4\text{m}$	$p_4 = \$3$
Piece #5	$l_5 = 5\text{m}$	$p_5 = \$9$

$$S[i][j] = \max(S[i-1][j] ; p_i + S[i][j-i])$$

$$S[3][4] = \max(S[2][4] ; \$7 + S[3][1]) = \max(10,9)$$

		0	1	2	3	4	5	length [m]
no pieces	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
[piece #1]	1	0	2	4	6	8	10	
[piece #1 and #2]	2	0	2	5	7	10	12	
[piece #1, #2, #3]	3	0	2	5	7	10		
[piece #1, #2, #3, #4]	4	0						
all pieces	5	0						

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piece #4	$l_4 = 4\text{m}$	$p_4 = \$3$
Piece #5	$l_5 = 5\text{m}$	$p_5 = \$9$

$$S[i][j] = \max(S[i-1][j] ; p_i + S[i][j-i])$$

$$S[3][5] = \max(S[2][5] ; \$7 + S[3][2]) = \max(12, 12)$$

		0	1	2	3	4	5	length [m]
no pieces	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
[piece #1]	1	0	2	4	6	8	10	
[piece #1 and #2]	2	0	2	5	7	10	12	
[piece #1, #2, #3]	3	0	2	5	7	10	12	
[piece #1, #2, #3, #4]	4	0						
all pieces	5	0						

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piece #3	$l_3 = 3\text{m}$	$p_3 = \$7$
piece #4	$l_4 = 4\text{m}$	$p_4 = \$3$
Piece #5	$l_5 = 5\text{m}$	$p_5 = \$9$

$$S[i][j] = \max(S[i-1][j] ; p_i + S[i][j-i])$$

$$S[4][1] = \max(S[3][1] ; \$3 + S[4][-3]) = \max(2,0)$$

		0	1	2	3	4	5	length [m]
no pieces	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
[piece #1]	1	0	2	4	6	8	10	
[piece #1 and #2]	2	0	2	5	7	10	12	
[piece #1, #2, #3]	3	0	2	5	7	10	12	
[piece #1, #2, #3, #4]	4	0	2					
all pieces	5	0						

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piece #1	$l_1 = 1\text{m}$	$p_1 = \$2$
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piece #3	$l_3 = 3\text{m}$	$p_3 = \$7$
piece #4	$l_4 = 4\text{m}$	$p_4 = \$3$
Piece #5	$l_5 = 5\text{m}$	$p_5 = \$9$

$$S[i][j] = \max(S[i-1][j] ; p_i + S[i][j-i])$$

$$S[4][2] = \max(S[3][2] ; \$3 + S[4][-2]) = \max(5,0)$$

		0	1	2	3	4	5	length [m]
no pieces	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
[piece #1]	1	0	2	4	6	8	10	
[piece #1 and #2]	2	0	2	5	7	10	12	
[piece #1, #2, #3]	3	0	2	5	7	10	12	
[piece #1, #2, #3, #4]	4	0	2	5				
all pieces	5	0						



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piece #2	$l_2 = 2\text{m}$	$p_2 = \$5$
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piece #4	$l_4 = 4\text{m}$	$p_4 = \$3$
Piece #5	$l_5 = 5\text{m}$	$p_5 = \$9$

$$S[i][j] = \max(S[i-1][j] ; p_i + S[i][j-i])$$

$$S[4][3] = \max(S[3][3] ; \$3 + S[4][-1]) = \max(7,0)$$

		0	1	2	3	4	5	length [m]
no pieces	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
[piece #1]	1	0	2	4	6	8	10	
[piece #1 and #2]	2	0	2	5	7	10	12	
[piece #1, #2, #3]	3	0	2	5	7	10	12	
[piece #1, #2, #3, #4]	4	0	2	5	7			
all pieces	5	0						

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piece #1	$l_1 = 1\text{m}$	$p_1 = \$2$
piece #2	$l_2 = 2\text{m}$	$p_2 = \$5$
piece #3	$l_3 = 3\text{m}$	$p_3 = \$7$
piece #4	$l_4 = 4\text{m}$	$p_4 = \$3$
Piece #5	$l_5 = 5\text{m}$	$p_5 = \$9$

$$S[i][j] = \max(S[i-1][j] ; p_i + S[i][j-i])$$

$$S[4][4] = \max(S[3][4] ; \$3 + S[4][0]) = \max(10,3)$$

		0	1	2	3	4	5	length [m]
no pieces	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
[piece #1]	1	0	2	4	6	8	10	
[piece #1 and #2]	2	0	2	5	7	10	12	
[piece #1, #2, #3]	3	0	2	5	7	10	12	
[piece #1, #2, #3, #4]	4	0	2	5	7	10		
all pieces	5	0						

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piece #2	$l_2 = 2\text{m}$	$p_2 = \$5$
piece #3	$l_3 = 3\text{m}$	$p_3 = \$7$
piece #4	$l_4 = 4\text{m}$	$p_4 = \$3$
Piece #5	$l_5 = 5\text{m}$	$p_5 = \$9$

$$S[i][j] = \max(S[i-1][j] ; p_i + S[i][j-i])$$

$$S[4][5] = \max(S[3][5] ; \$3 + S[4][1]) = \max(12, 5)$$

		0	1	2	3	4	5	length [m]
no pieces	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
[piece #1]	1	0	2	4	6	8	10	
[piece #1 and #2]	2	0	2	5	7	10	12	
[piece #1, #2, #3]	3	0	2	5	7	10	12	
[piece #1, #2, #3, #4]	4	0	2	5	7	10	12	
all pieces	5	0						

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piece #2	$l_2 = 2\text{m}$	$p_2 = \$5$
piece #3	$l_3 = 3\text{m}$	$p_3 = \$7$
piece #4	$l_4 = 4\text{m}$	$p_4 = \$3$
Piece #5	$l_5 = 5\text{m}$	$p_5 = \$9$

$$S[i][j] = \max(S[i-1][j] ; p_i + S[i][j-i])$$

$$S[5][1] = \max(S[4][1] ; \$9 + S[5][-4]) = \max(2,0)$$

		0	1	2	3	4	5	length [m]
no pieces	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
[piece #1]	1	0	2	4	6	8	10	
[piece #1 and #2]	2	0	2	5	7	10	12	
[piece #1, #2, #3]	3	0	2	5	7	10	12	
[piece #1, #2, #3, #4]	4	0	2	5	7	10	12	
all pieces	5	0	2					

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piece #4	$l_4 = 4\text{m}$	$p_4 = \$3$
Piece #5	$l_5 = 5\text{m}$	$p_5 = \$9$

$$S[i][j] = \max(S[i-1][j] ; p_i + S[i][j-i])$$

$$S[5][2] = \max(S[4][2] ; \$9 + S[5][-3]) = \max(5,0)$$

		0	1	2	3	4	5	length [m]
no pieces	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
[piece #1]	1	0	2	4	6	8	10	
[piece #1 and #2]	2	0	2	5	7	10	12	
[piece #1, #2, #3]	3	0	2	5	7	10	12	
[piece #1, #2, #3, #4]	4	0	2	5	7	10	12	
all pieces	5	0	2	5				

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piece #1	$l_1 = 1\text{m}$	$p_1 = \$2$
piece #2	$l_2 = 2\text{m}$	$p_2 = \$5$
piece #3	$l_3 = 3\text{m}$	$p_3 = \$7$
piece #4	$l_4 = 4\text{m}$	$p_4 = \$3$
Piece #5	$l_5 = 5\text{m}$	$p_5 = \$9$

$$S[i][j] = \max(S[i-1][j] ; p_i + S[i][j-i])$$

$$S[5][3] = \max(S[4][3] ; \$9 + S[5][-2]) = \max(7,0)$$

		0	1	2	3	4	5	length [m]
no pieces	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
[piece #1]	1	0	2	4	6	8	10	
[piece #1 and #2]	2	0	2	5	7	10	12	
[piece #1, #2, #3]	3	0	2	5	7	10	12	
[piece #1, #2, #3, #4]	4	0	2	5	7	10	12	
all pieces	5	0	2	5	7			

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piece #1	$l_1 = 1\text{m}$	$p_1 = \$2$
piece #2	$l_2 = 2\text{m}$	$p_2 = \$5$
piece #3	$l_3 = 3\text{m}$	$p_3 = \$7$
piece #4	$l_4 = 4\text{m}$	$p_4 = \$3$
Piece #5	$l_5 = 5\text{m}$	$p_5 = \$9$

$$S[i][j] = \max(S[i-1][j] ; p_i + S[i][j-i])$$

$$S[5][4] = \max(S[4][4] ; \$9 + S[5][-1]) = \max(10,0)$$

		0	1	2	3	4	5	length [m]
no pieces	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
[piece #1]	1	0	2	4	6	8	10	
[piece #1 and #2]	2	0	2	5	7	10	12	
[piece #1, #2, #3]	3	0	2	5	7	10	12	
[piece #1, #2, #3, #4]	4	0	2	5	7	10	12	
all pieces	5	0	2	5	7	10		

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N = 5m

piece #1	$l_1 = 1\text{m}$	$p_1 = \$2$
piece #2	$l_2 = 2\text{m}$	$p_2 = \$5$
piece #3	$l_3 = 3\text{m}$	$p_3 = \$7$
piece #4	$l_4 = 4\text{m}$	$p_4 = \$3$
Piece #5	$l_5 = 5\text{m}$	$p_5 = \$9$

$$S[i][j] = \max(S[i-1][j] ; p_i + S[i][j-i])$$

$$S[5][5] = \max(S[4][5] ; \$9 + S[5][0]) = \max(12,9)$$

		0	1	2	3	4	5	length [m]
no pieces	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
[piece #1]	1	0	2	4	6	8	10	
[piece #1 and #2]	2	0	2	5	7	10	12	
[piece #1, #2, #3]	3	0	2	5	7	10	12	
[piece #1, #2, #3, #4]	4	0	2	5	7	10	12	
all pieces	5	0	2	5	7	10	12	



# Rod Cutting Problem

**N = 5m**

piece #1	$l_1 = 1\text{m}$	$p_1 = \$2$
piece #2	$l_2 = 2\text{m}$	$p_2 = \$5$
piece #3	$l_3 = 3\text{m}$	$p_3 = \$7$
piece #4	$l_4 = 4\text{m}$	$p_4 = \$3$
Piece #5	$l_5 = 5\text{m}$	$p_5 = \$9$

		0	1	2	3	4	5	length [m]
<i>no pieces</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
<i>[piece #1]</i>	1	0	2	4	6	8	10	
<i>[piece #1 and #2]</i>	2	0	2	5	7	10	12	
<i>[piece #1, #2, #3]</i>	3	0	2	5	7	10	12	
<i>[piece #1, #2, #3, #4]</i>	4	0	2	5	7	10	12	
<i>all pieces</i>	5	0	2	5	7	10	12	

# Rod Cutting Problem

**N = 5m**

piece #1	$l_1 = 1\text{m}$	$p_1 = \$2$
piece #2	$l_2 = 2\text{m}$	$p_2 = \$5$
piece #3	$l_3 = 3\text{m}$	$p_3 = \$7$
piece #4	$l_4 = 4\text{m}$	$p_4 = \$3$
Piece #5	$l_5 = 5\text{m}$	$p_5 = \$9$

		0	1	2	3	4	5	length [m]
<i>no pieces</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
<i>[piece #1]</i>	1	0	2	4	6	8	10	
<i>[piece #1 and #2]</i>	2	0	2	5	7	10	12	
<i>[piece #1, #2, #3]</i>	3	0	2	5	7	10	12	
<i>[piece #1, #2, #3, #4]</i>	4	0	2	5	7	10	12	
<i>all pieces</i>	5	0	2	5	7	10	12	

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piece #3	$l_3 = 3\text{m}$	$p_3 = \$7$
piece #4	$l_4 = 4\text{m}$	$p_4 = \$3$
Piece #5	$l_5 = 5\text{m}$	$p_5 = \$9$

		0	1	2	3	4	5	length [m]
<i>no pieces</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
<i>[piece #1]</i>	1	0	2	4	6	8	10	
<i>[piece #1 and #2]</i>	2	0	2	5	7	10	12	
<i>[piece #1, #2, #3]</i>	3	0	2	5	7	10	12	
<i>[piece #1, #2, #3, #4]</i>	4	0	2	5	7	10	12	
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# Rod Cutting Problem

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piece #4	$l_4 = 4\text{m}$	$p_4 = \$3$
Piece #5	$l_5 = 5\text{m}$	$p_5 = \$9$

		0	1	2	3	4	5	length [m]
<i>no pieces</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
<i>[piece #1]</i>	1	0	2	4	6	8	10	
<i>[piece #1 and #2]</i>	2	0	2	5	7	10	12	
<i>[piece #1, #2, #3]</i>	3	0	2	5	7	10	12	
<i>[piece #1, #2, #3, #4]</i>	4	0	2	5	7	10	12	
<i>all pieces</i>	5	0	2	5	7	10	12	

# Rod Cutting Problem

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piece #4	$l_4 = 4\text{m}$	$p_4 = \$3$
Piece #5	$l_5 = 5\text{m}$	$p_5 = \$9$

		0	1	2	3	4	5	length [m]
<i>no pieces</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
<i>[piece #1]</i>	1	0	2	4	6	8	10	
<i>[piece #1 and #2]</i>	2	0	2	5	7	10	12	
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piece #4	$l_4 = 4\text{m}$	$p_4 = \$3$
Piece #5	$l_5 = 5\text{m}$	$p_5 = \$9$

		0	1	2	3	4	5	length [m]
<i>no pieces</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
<i>[piece #1]</i>	1	0	2	4	6	8	10	
<i>[piece #1 and #2]</i>	2	0	2	5	7	10	12	
<i>[piece #1, #2, #3]</i>	3	0	2	5	7	10	12	
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**N = 5m**

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piece #4	$l_4 = 4\text{m}$	$p_4 = \$3$
Piece #5	$l_5 = 5\text{m}$	$p_5 = \$9$

		0	1	2	3	4	5	length [m]
<i>no pieces</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
<i>[piece #1]</i>	1	0	2	4	6	8	10	
<i>[piece #1 and #2]</i>	2	0	2	5	7	10	12	
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piece #2	$l_2 = 2\text{m}$	$p_2 = \$5$
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piece #4	$l_4 = 4\text{m}$	$p_4 = \$3$
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		0	1	2	3	4	5	length [m]
<i>no pieces</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
<i>[piece #1]</i>	1	0	2	4	6	8	10	
<i>[piece #1 and #2]</i>	2	0	2	5	7	10	12	
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piece #4	$l_4 = 4\text{m}$	$p_4 = \$3$
Piece #5	$l_5 = 5\text{m}$	$p_5 = \$9$

		0	1	2	3	4	5	length [m]
<i>no pieces</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
<i>[piece #1]</i>	1	0	2	4	6	8	10	
<i>[piece #1 and #2]</i>	2	0	2	5	7	10	12	
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piece #4	$l_4 = 4\text{m}$	$p_4 = \$3$
Piece #5	$l_5 = 5\text{m}$	$p_5 = \$9$

		0	1	2	3	4	5	length [m]
<i>no pieces</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
<i>[piece #1]</i>	1	0	2	4	6	8	10	
<i>[piece #1 and #2]</i>	2	0	2	5	7	10	12	
<i>[piece #1, #2, #3]</i>	3	0	2	5	7	10	12	
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piece #4	$l_4 = 4\text{m}$	$p_4 = \$3$
Piece #5	$l_5 = 5\text{m}$	$p_5 = \$9$

		0	1	2	3	4	5	length [m]
<i>no pieces</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
<i>[piece #1]</i>	1	0	2	4	6	8	10	
<i>[piece #1 and #2]</i>	2	0	2	5	7	10	12	
<i>[piece #1, #2, #3]</i>	3	0	2	5	7	10	12	
<i>[piece #1, #2, #3, #4]</i>	4	0	2	5	7	10	12	
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piece #4	$l_4 = 4\text{m}$	$p_4 = \$3$
Piece #5	$l_5 = 5\text{m}$	$p_5 = \$9$

		0	1	2	3	4	5	length [m]
<i>no pieces</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
<i>[piece #1]</i>	1	0	2	4	6	8	10	
<i>[piece #1 and #2]</i>	2	0	2	5	7	10	12	
<i>[piece #1, #2, #3]</i>	3	0	2	5	7	10	12	
<i>[piece #1, #2, #3, #4]</i>	4	0	2	5	7	10	12	
<i>all pieces</i>	5	0	2	5	7	10	12	

# Subset Sum Problem

## (Algorithmic Problems)

# Subset Sum Problem

- one of the most important problems in complexity theory
- the problem is that given an **A** set of integers  $a_1, a_2 \dots a_N$
- is there a non-empty subset such that the sum of the subset is a given **M** integer?
- for example: given the set **[5, 2, 1, 3]** and **s=9** the answer is **YES** because the subset **[5, 3, 1]** sums to 9
- this is an **NP-complete** problem again
- by the way it is the special case of **knapsack problem**

# Subset Sum Problem



# Subset Sum Problem





# Subset Sum Problem



# Subset Sum Problem

- the naive approach (brute-force search) generates all the possible subsets of the original array – there are  $2^N$  possible states
- then considers all these subsets in  $O(N)$  linear running time and checks whether the sum of the items is  $M$  or not
- the **dynamic programming** approach has **pseudo-polynomial** running time again

# Subset Sum Problem



Again as usual with dynamic programming approaches we have **2** options for every single item – we may include that  $a_i$  item or exclude  $a_i$

***$solve(A, M, i)$***

*we try to solve the problem when we have the **A** array  
with the **M** sum and using the first **i** items*

# Subset Sum Problem



Let's consider the last  $a_N$  item (value 1). We can include that item in the final solution or exclude that value (we do not know in advance)

*IF WE INCLUDE THE LAST  $a_N$  ITEM*

*$solve(A, M - a_N, i - 1)$*

# Subset Sum Problem

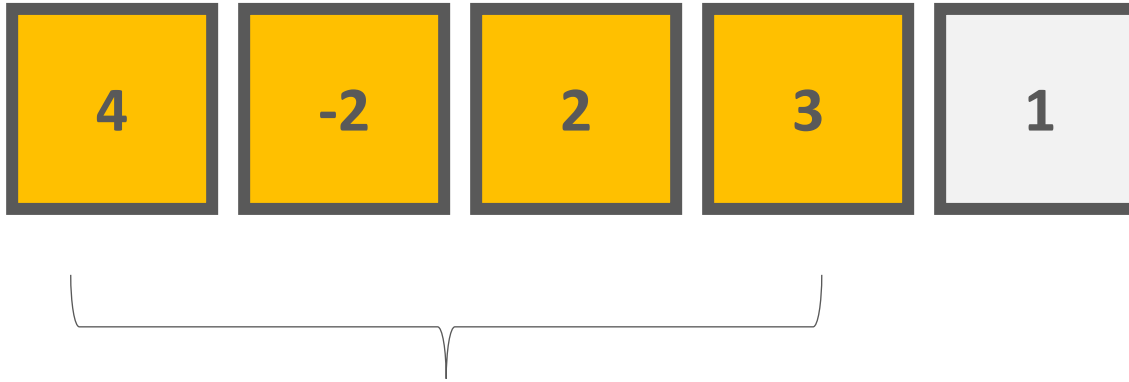


Let's consider the last  $a_N$  item (value 1). We can include that item in the final solution or exclude that value (we do not know in advance)

*IF WE INCLUDE THE LAST  $a_N$  ITEM*

*$solve(A, M, i-1)$*

# Subset Sum Problem



*and of course we can use the exact  
same approach for the previous ***i-1*** items*

# Subset Sum Problem

*there is a non-empty subset of  
the first  $i$  integers that sums to  $j$*

$$s[i][j] = \begin{cases} \text{if } j = 0 \text{ then true} \\ \text{if } i = 0 \text{ then false} \\ S[i][j] = S[i-1][j] \text{ if } S[i-1][j] \text{ is true} \\ S[i][j] = S[i-1][j - A[i-1]] \text{ else} \end{cases}$$

# Subset Sum Problem

*we can always make the empty subset  
to end up with sum 0*

*there is a non-empty subset of  
the first  $i$  integers that sums to  $j$*

$$S[i][j] = \begin{cases} \text{if } j = 0 \text{ then true} \\ \text{if } i = 0 \text{ then false} \\ S[i][j] = S[i-1][j] \text{ if } S[i-1][j] \text{ is true} \\ S[i][j] = S[i-1][j - A[i-1]] \text{ else} \end{cases}$$



# Subset Sum Problem

*of course if  $j$  can be constructed  
with  $i-1$  integers then there must be  
a valid subset with  $i$  included as well  
(EXCLUDE  $i$  ITEM)*

*there is a non-empty subset of  
the first  $i$  integers that sums to  $j$*

$$S[i][j] = \begin{cases} \text{if } j = 0 \text{ then true} \\ \text{if } i = 0 \text{ then false} \\ S[i][j] = S[i-1][j] \text{ if } S[i-1][j] \text{ is true} \\ S[i][j] = S[i-1][j - A[i-1]] \text{ else} \end{cases}$$

# Subset Sum Problem

*if we can solve the problem with  $S: [1,2,3]$  and  $M = 5$   
and there is a solution  $[2, 3]$   
then we can solve the problem with other vales  
as well such as  $[1, 2, 3, 4]$*

*there is a non-empty subset of  
the first  $i$  integers that sums to  $j$*

$$S[i][j] = \begin{cases} \text{if } j = 0 \text{ then true} \\ \text{if } i = 0 \text{ then false} \\ S[i][j] = S[i-1][j] \text{ if } S[i-1][j] \text{ is true} \\ S[i][j] = S[i-1][j - A[i-1]] \text{ else} \end{cases}$$

# Subset Sum Problem

*of course if  $j$  can be constructed with  $i-1$  integers then there must be a valid subset with  $i$  included as well  
(EXCLUDE  $i$  ITEM)*

$$S[i][j] = \begin{cases} \text{if } j = 0 \text{ then true} \\ \text{if } i = 0 \text{ then false} \\ S[i][j] = S[i-1][j] \text{ if } S[i-1][j] \text{ is true} \\ S[i][j] = S[i-1][j - A[i-1]] \text{ else} \end{cases}$$

*there is a non-empty subset of the first  $i$  integers that sums to  $j$*

*the previous  $i-1$  items does not sum up to  $j$   
so we try to solve the problem by including item  $i$   
(INCLUDE  $i$  ITEM)*

# Subset Sum Problem

A set of integers: [5, 2, 1, 3]

**M = 9**

[illegible]

# Subset Sum Problem

A set of integers: [5, 2, 1, 3]

**M = 9**

[illegible]

# Subset Sum Problem

A set of integers: [5, 2, 1, 3]

**M = 9**

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# Subset Sum Problem

A set of integers: [5, 2, 1, 3]

**M = 9**

[illegible]

# Subset Sum Problem

A set of integers: [5, 2, 1, 3]

**M = 9**

[illegible]

# Subset Sum Problem

A set of integers: [5, 2, 1, 3]

**M = 9**

[illegible]

# Subset Sum Problem

A set of integers: [5, 2, 1, 3]

**M = 9**

[illegible]

# Subset Sum Problem

A set of integers: [5, 2, 1, 3]

**M = 9**

[illegible]

# Subset Sum Problem

A set of integers: [5, 2, 1, 3]

**M = 9**

[illegible]

# Subset Sum Problem

A set of integers: [5, 2, 1, 3]

**M = 9**

[illegible]



# Subset Sum Problem

A set of integers: [5, 2, 1, 3]

M = 9

		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	<i>j index [0-9]</i>
<i>[]</i>	0	T	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	
<i>[5]</i>	1	T	F	F	F	F	T	F	F	F	F	
<i>[5, 2]</i>	2	T	F									
<i>[5, 2, 1]</i>	3	T										
<i>[5, 2, 1, 3]</i>	4	T										

$\text{dpTable}[2][1] = \text{dpTable}[1][1-2] = \text{dpTable}[1][-1] = \text{F}$

# Subset Sum Problem

A set of integers: [5, 2, 1, 3]

M = 9

		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	<i>j index [0-9]</i>
<i>[]</i>	0	T	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	
<i>[5]</i>	1	T	F	F	F	F	T	F	F	F	F	
<i>[5, 2]</i>	2	T	F	T								
<i>[5, 2, 1]</i>	3	T										
<i>[5, 2, 1, 3]</i>	4	T										

$\text{dpTable}[2][2] = \text{dpTable}[1][2-2] = \text{dpTable}[1][0] = \text{T}$

# Subset Sum Problem

A set of integers: [5, 2, 1, 3]

M = 9

		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	<i>j index [0-9]</i>
<i>[]</i>	0	T	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	
<i>[5]</i>	1	T	F	F	F	F	T	F	F	F	F	
<i>[5, 2]</i>	2	T	F	T	F							
<i>[5, 2, 1]</i>	3	T										
<i>[5, 2, 1, 3]</i>	4	T										

$\text{dpTable}[2][3] = \text{dpTable}[1][3-2] = \text{dpTable}[1][1] = \text{F}$

# Subset Sum Problem

A set of integers: [5, 2, 1, 3]

M = 9

		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	<i>j index [0-9]</i>
<i>[]</i>	0	T	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	
<i>[5]</i>	1	T	F	F	F	F	T	F	F	F	F	
<i>[5, 2]</i>	2	T	F	T	F	F						
<i>[5, 2, 1]</i>	3	T										
<i>[5, 2, 1, 3]</i>	4	T										

$\text{dpTable}[2][4] = \text{dpTable}[1][4-2] = \text{dpTable}[1][2] = \text{F}$

# Subset Sum Problem

A set of integers: [5, 2, 1, 3]

M = 9

		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	<i>j index [0-9]</i>
<i>[]</i>	0	T	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	
<i>[5]</i>	1	T	F	F	F	F	T	F	F	F	F	
<i>[5, 2]</i>	2	T	F	T	F	F	T					
<i>[5, 2, 1]</i>	3	T										
<i>[5, 2, 1, 3]</i>	4	T										

`dpTable[2][5] = dpTable[1][5] = T`

# Subset Sum Problem

A set of integers: [5, 2, 1, 3]

M = 9

		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	<i>j index [0-9]</i>
<i>[]</i>	0	T	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	
<i>[5]</i>	1	T	F	F	F	F	T	F	F	F	F	
<i>[5, 2]</i>	2	T	F	T	F	F	T	F				
<i>[5, 2, 1]</i>	3	T										
<i>[5, 2, 1, 3]</i>	4	T										

$\text{dpTable}[2][6] = \text{dpTable}[1][6-2] = \text{dpTable}[1][4] = \text{F}$

# Subset Sum Problem

A set of integers: [5, 2, 1, 3]

M = 9

		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	<i>j index [0-9]</i>
<i>[]</i>	0	T	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	
<i>[5]</i>	1	T	F	F	F	F	T	F	F	F	F	
<i>[5, 2]</i>	2	T	F	T	F	F	T	F	T			
<i>[5, 2, 1]</i>	3	T										
<i>[5, 2, 1, 3]</i>	4	T										

$\text{dpTable}[2][7] = \text{dpTable}[1][7-2] = \text{dpTable}[1][5] = \text{T}$

# Subset Sum Problem

A set of integers: [5, 2, 1, 3]

M = 9

		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	<i>j index [0-9]</i>
<i>[]</i>	0	T	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	
<i>[5]</i>	1	T	F	F	F	F	T	F	F	F	F	
<i>[5, 2]</i>	2	T	F	T	F	F	T	F	T	F		
<i>[5, 2, 1]</i>	3	T										
<i>[5, 2, 1, 3]</i>	4	T										

$\text{dpTable}[2][8] = \text{dpTable}[1][8-2] = \text{dpTable}[1][6] = \text{F}$



# Subset Sum Problem

A set of integers: [5, 2, 1, 3]

M = 9

		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	<i>j index [0-9]</i>
<i>[]</i>	0	T	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	
<i>[5]</i>	1	T	F	F	F	F	T	F	F	F	F	
<i>[5, 2]</i>	2	T	F	T	F	F	T	F	T	F	F	
<i>[5, 2, 1]</i>	3	T										
<i>[5, 2, 1, 3]</i>	4	T										

$\text{dpTable}[2][9] = \text{dpTable}[1][9-2] = \text{dpTable}[1][7] = \text{F}$

# Subset Sum Problem

A set of integers: [5, 2, 1, 3]

M = 9

		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	<i>j index [0-9]</i>
<i>[]</i>	0	T	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	
<i>[5]</i>	1	T	F	F	F	F	T	F	F	F	F	
<i>[5, 2]</i>	2	T	F	T	F	F	T	F	T	F	F	
<i>[5, 2, 1]</i>	3	T	T									
<i>[5, 2, 1, 3]</i>	4	T										

$\text{dpTable}[3][1] = \text{dpTable}[2][1-1] = \text{dpTable}[2][0] = \text{T}$

# Subset Sum Problem

A set of integers: [5, 2, 1, 3]

M = 9

		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	<i>j index [0-9]</i>
<i>[]</i>	0	T	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	
<i>[5]</i>	1	T	F	F	F	F	T	F	F	F	F	
<i>[5, 2]</i>	2	T	F	T	F	F	T	F	T	F	F	
<i>[5, 2, 1]</i>	3	T	T	T								
<i>[5, 2, 1, 3]</i>	4	T										

dpTable[3][2] = dpTable[2][2] = T

# Subset Sum Problem

A set of integers: [5, 2, 1, 3]

M = 9

		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	<i>j index [0-9]</i>
<i>[]</i>	0	T	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	
<i>[5]</i>	1	T	F	F	F	F	T	F	F	F	F	
<i>[5, 2]</i>	2	T	F	T	F	F	T	F	T	F	F	
<i>[5, 2, 1]</i>	3	T	T	T	T							
<i>[5, 2, 1, 3]</i>	4	T										

$\text{dpTable}[3][3] = \text{dpTable}[2][3-1] = \text{dpTable}[2][2] = \text{T}$

# Subset Sum Problem

A set of integers: [5, 2, 1, 3]

M = 9

		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	<i>j index [0-9]</i>
<i>[]</i>	0	T	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	
<i>[5]</i>	1	T	F	F	F	F	T	F	F	F	F	
<i>[5, 2]</i>	2	T	F	T	F	F	T	F	T	F	F	
<i>[5, 2, 1]</i>	3	T	T	T	T	F						
<i>[5, 2, 1, 3]</i>	4	T										

$\text{dpTable}[3][4] = \text{dpTable}[2][4-1] = \text{dpTable}[2][3] = \text{F}$

# Subset Sum Problem

A set of integers: [5, 2, 1, 3]

M = 9

		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	<i>j index [0-9]</i>
<i>[]</i>	0	T	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	
<i>[5]</i>	1	T	F	F	F	F	T	F	F	F	F	
<i>[5, 2]</i>	2	T	F	T	F	F	T	F	T	F	F	
<i>[5, 2, 1]</i>	3	T	T	T	T	F	T					
<i>[5, 2, 1, 3]</i>	4	T										

`dpTable[3][5] = dpTable[2][5]`

# Subset Sum Problem

A set of integers: [5, 2, 1, 3]

M = 9

		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	<i>j index [0-9]</i>
<i>[]</i>	0	T	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	
<i>[5]</i>	1	T	F	F	F	F	T	F	F	F	F	
<i>[5, 2]</i>	2	T	F	T	F	F	T	F	T	F	F	
<i>[5, 2, 1]</i>	3	T	T	T	T	F	T	T				
<i>[5, 2, 1, 3]</i>	4	T										

`dpTable[3][6] = dpTable[2][6-1] = dpTable[2][5] = T`

# Subset Sum Problem

A set of integers: [5, 2, 1, 3]

M = 9

		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	<i>j index [0-9]</i>
<i>[]</i>	0	T	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	
<i>[5]</i>	1	T	F	F	F	F	T	F	F	F	F	
<i>[5, 2]</i>	2	T	F	T	F	F	T	F	T	F	F	
<i>[5, 2, 1]</i>	3	T	T	T	T	F	T	T	T			
<i>[5, 2, 1, 3]</i>	4	T										

$$\text{dpTable}[3][7] = \text{dpTable}[2][7]$$



# Subset Sum Problem

A set of integers: [5, 2, 1, 3]

M = 9

		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	<i>j index [0-9]</i>
<i>[]</i>	0	T	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	
<i>[5]</i>	1	T	F	F	F	F	T	F	F	F	F	
<i>[5, 2]</i>	2	T	F	T	F	F	T	F	T	F	F	
<i>[5, 2, 1]</i>	3	T	T	T	T	F	T	T	T	T		
<i>[5, 2, 1, 3]</i>	4	T										

$\text{dpTable}[3][8] = \text{dpTable}[2][8-1] = \text{dpTable}[2][7] = \text{T}$

# Subset Sum Problem

A set of integers: [5, 2, 1, 3]

M = 9

		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	<i>j index [0-9]</i>
<i>[]</i>	0	T	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	
<i>[5]</i>	1	T	F	F	F	F	T	F	F	F	F	
<i>[5, 2]</i>	2	T	F	T	F	F	T	F	T	F	F	
<i>[5, 2, 1]</i>	3	T	T	T	T	F	T	T	T	T	F	
<i>[5, 2, 1, 3]</i>	4	T										

`dpTable[3][9] = dpTable[2][9-1] = dpTable[2][8] = F`



# Subset Sum Problem

A set of integers: [5, 2, 1, 3]

M = 9

		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	<i>j index [0-9]</i>
<i>[]</i>	0	T	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	
<i>[5]</i>	1	T	F	F	F	F	T	F	F	F	F	
<i>[5, 2]</i>	2	T	F	T	F	F	T	F	T	F	F	
<i>[5, 2, 1]</i>	3	T	T	T	T	F	T	T	T	T	F	
<i>[5, 2, 1, 3]</i>	4	T	T	T								

# Subset Sum Problem

A set of integers: [5, 2, 1, 3]

M = 9

		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	<i>j index [0-9]</i>
<i>[]</i>	0	T	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	
<i>[5]</i>	1	T	F	F	F	F	T	F	F	F	F	
<i>[5, 2]</i>	2	T	F	T	F	F	T	F	T	F	F	
<i>[5, 2, 1]</i>	3	T	T	T	T	F	T	T	T	T	F	
<i>[5, 2, 1, 3]</i>	4	T	T	T	T							

# Subset Sum Problem

A set of integers: [5, 2, 1, 3]

M = 9

		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	<i>j index [0-9]</i>
<i>[]</i>	0	T	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	
<i>[5]</i>	1	T	F	F	F	F	T	F	F	F	F	
<i>[5, 2]</i>	2	T	F	T	F	F	T	F	T	F	F	
<i>[5, 2, 1]</i>	3	T	T	T	T	F	T	T	T	T	F	
<i>[5, 2, 1, 3]</i>	4	T	T	T	T	T						

# Subset Sum Problem

A set of integers: [5, 2, 1, 3]

M = 9

		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	<i>j index [0-9]</i>
<i>[]</i>	0	T	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	
<i>[5]</i>	1	T	F	F	F	F	T	F	F	F	F	
<i>[5, 2]</i>	2	T	F	T	F	F	T	F	T	F	F	
<i>[5, 2, 1]</i>	3	T	T	T	T	F	T	T	T	T	F	
<i>[5, 2, 1, 3]</i>	4	T	T	T	T	T	T					

# Subset Sum Problem

A set of integers: [5, 2, 1, 3]

M = 9

		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	<i>j index [0-9]</i>
<i>[]</i>	0	T	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	
<i>[5]</i>	1	T	F	F	F	F	T	F	F	F	F	
<i>[5, 2]</i>	2	T	F	T	F	F	T	F	T	F	F	
<i>[5, 2, 1]</i>	3	T	T	T	T	F	T	T	T	T	F	
<i>[5, 2, 1, 3]</i>	4	T	T	T	T	T	T	T				



# Subset Sum Problem

A set of integers: [5, 2, 1, 3]

**M = 9**

[illegible]

# Subset Sum Problem

A set of integers: [5, 2, 1, 3]

**M = 9**

[illegible]

# Subset Sum Problem

A set of integers: [5, 2, 1, 3]

**M = 9**

[illegible]

# Subset Sum Problem

A set of integers: [5, 2, 1, 3]

**M = 9**

[illegible]

# Subset Sum Problem

A set of integers: [5, 2, 1, 3]

**M = 9**

[illegible]

# Subset Sum Problem

A set of integers: [5, 2, 1, 3]

**M = 9**

		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	j index [0-9]
[ ]	0	T	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	
[5]	1	T	F	F	F	F	T	F	F	F	F	
[5, 2]	2	T	F	T	F	F	T	F	T	F	F	
[5, 2, 1]	3	T	T	T	T	F	T	T	T	T	F	
[5, 2, 1, 3]	4	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	

# Subset Sum Problem

A set of integers: [5, 2, 1, 3]

**M = 9**

[illegible]

# Subset Sum Problem

A set of integers: [5, 2, 1, 3]

**M = 9**

[illegible]



# Subset Sum Problem

A set of integers: [5, 2, 1, 3]

**M = 9**

[illegible]

# Subset Sum Problem

A set of integers: [5, 2, 1, 3]

**M = 9**

		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	j index [0-9]
[ ]	0	T	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	
[5]	1	T	F	F	F	F	T	F	F	F	F	
[5, 2]	2	T	F	T	F	F	T	F	T	F	F	
[5, 2, 1]	3	T	T	T	T	F	T	T	T	T	F	
[5, 2, 1, 3]	4	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	

# Subset Sum Problem

A set of integers: [5, 2, 1, 3]

**M = 9**

[illegible]

# Subset Sum Problem

A set of integers: [5, 2, 1, 3]

**M = 9**

		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	j index [0-9]
[ ]	0	T	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	
[5]	1	T	F	F	F	F	T	F	F	F	F	
[5, 2]	2	T	F	T	F	F	T	F	T	F	F	
[5, 2, 1]	3	T	T	T	T	F	T	T	T	T	F	
[5, 2, 1, 3]	4	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	

# Subset Sum Problem

A set of integers: [5, 2, 1, 3]

**M = 9**

[illegible]

# Subset Sum Problem

A set of integers: [5, 2, 1, 3]

**M = 9**

[illegible]