

DYNAMIC PROGRAMMING

1) Longest path in a DAG

Input: DAG $G=(V,E)$

Goal: Find length L of longest path in G

Step 1 (Define Subproblems):

$L(v)$ = length of longest path ending in v

Step 2: (Recursion, determine dependencies)

$$L(v) = \begin{cases} \max_{(u,v) \in E} L(u) + 1 \\ 0 \quad \text{if no incom. edge} \end{cases}$$

$L(v)$ depends on all incoming edges $uv \in E$

Step 3: Pick order to compute

- topological sorted order of G

Pseudo Code:

- $L = 0$
- For all i , $L[i] = 0$
- Topologically sort G
- For $i=1, \dots, n$ (in top. search order)

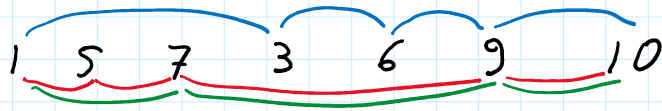
$$L[i] = \max_{j \in E} L[j]$$

IF $L[i] > L$: $L = L[i]$

$L[i] = 0$
For all $j \in E$
if $L[j] + 1 > L[i]$
 $L[i] = L[j] + 1$

Run Time: $O(|V| + |E|)$ (even if V is given in topological order)

2) Longest Increasing Subsequence



1 7 9 10 length 4

1 5 7 9 10 length 5

1 3 6 9 10 length 5

Reduce to previous problem:

sequence $a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n$

Make it into DAG

$i \rightarrow j \in E$ if $i < j$ and $a_i < a_j$

Running time $O(n^2)$

3) Edit Distance

Input: two strings $x[1:n]$, $y[1:m]$

Goal: Calculate the edit distance

$E[x, y] =$ minimum # of keystrokes to edit x into y

[insert a char, delete a char, substitute a char]

Example:

SUNNY $\rightarrow$ SNNY $\rightarrow$ SNOY $\rightarrow$ SNOWY

delete
U

subst.
N $\rightarrow$ O

insert
W

Dynamic Programming Steps

1) Define Subproblem

2) Write Recursion

3) Find Calculation order

1) Subproblems

Edit distance between prefixes

$$E(x[1:i], y[1:j]) \quad E(S, S), E(\text{SUNNY}, \text{SNOW}), \dots$$

2) Dependencies

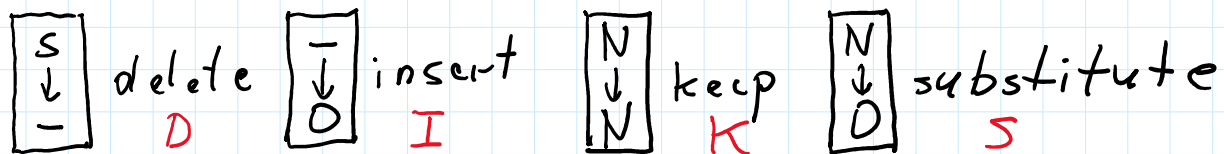
$$E(x[1:i], y[1:j]) =$$

$$= \min \begin{cases} E(x[1:i], y[1:j-1]) + 1 & \text{Insert} \\ E(x[1:i-1], y[1:j]) + 1 & \text{Delete} \\ E(x[1:i-1], y[1:j-1]) + \underbrace{\text{dist}(x_i, x_j)}_{\mathbb{1}_{x_i \neq x_j}} & \text{Keep Subst.} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{Ex: } E[\text{SUNNY}, \text{SNOWY}] =$$

$$= \min \begin{cases} E[\text{SUNNY}, \text{SNOW}] + 1 & \text{Insert: } \text{SNOW} \rightarrow \text{SNOWY} \\ E[\text{SUNN}, \text{SNOWY}] + 1 & \text{Delete: } \text{SUNNY} \rightarrow \text{SUNN} \\ E[\text{SUNN}, \text{SNOW}] & \text{Keep Y} \end{cases}$$

Proof using Tile Representation:



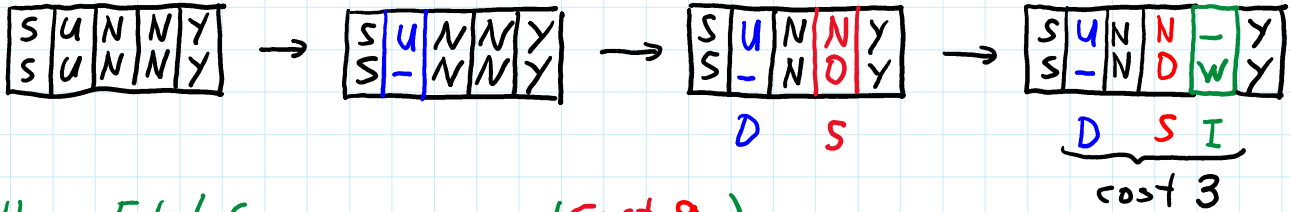
Example:

S U N N Y $\rightarrow$ S N N Y $\rightarrow$ S N O Y $\rightarrow$ S N O W Y

delete
u

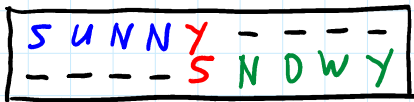
subst.
N $\rightarrow$ O

Insert
W

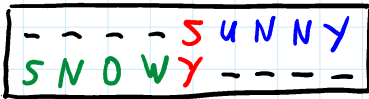


Other Edit Sequences (Cost 9)

SUNNY $\rightarrow$ Y $\rightarrow$ S $\rightarrow$ SNOWY

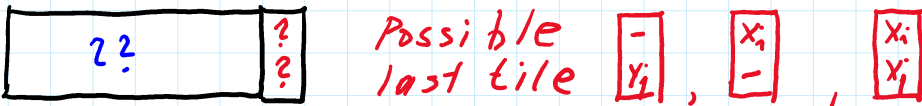


SUNNY → SNOWSUNNY → SNOWYUNNY → SNOWY



Derivation of Recurrence:

Optimal edit $x[1:i] \rightarrow y[1:j]$



What tiles are compatible for ???



$$E(x[1:i], y[1:j]) =$$

$$= \min \begin{cases} E(x[l:\lambda], y[l:j-1]) + 1 \\ E(x[l:\lambda-1], y[l:j]) + 1 \\ E(x[l:\lambda-1], y[l:j-1]) + 1_{x_j \neq y_j} \end{cases}$$

Step 3: Pick an order to calculate

Matrix of cost $E[i, j] = E(X[1:i], Y[1:j])$

	$\emptyset$	S	N	O	W	Y
$\emptyset$	0	1	2	3	4	5
S	1					
U	2					
N	3					
N	4					
Y	5					

Dependencies



$E[i, j]$ depends on

$E[i, j-1], E[i-1, j], E[i-1, j-1]$

Base Case: $E[0:i] = E[i:0] = i$

Algorithm:

Init: For $i=1, \dots, n$ $E[i, 0] = i$
For $j=1, \dots, m$ $E[0, j] = j$

For $i=1, \dots, n$

For $j=1, \dots, m$

$$E[i, j] = \min \begin{cases} E[i, j-1] + 1 \\ E[i-1, j] + 1 \\ E[i-1, j-1] + \text{Diff}(x_i, y_j) \end{cases}$$

return $E[n, m]$

Running Time

$O(nm)$

Space $O(nm)$

To find sequence: store which edit

$$S[i, j] \in \{ \swarrow^k, \searrow^s, \downarrow^D, \rightarrow^I \}$$

	$\emptyset$	S	N	O	W	Y
$\emptyset$	0	1	2	3	4	5
S	1	0	1	2	3	4
U	2	1	1	2	3	4
N	3	2	1	2	3	4
N	4	3	2	2	3	4
Y	5	4	3	3	4	3

S U N N Y

S N O W Y

S U N N - Y

S - N O W Y

S U N - N Y

S - N O W Y

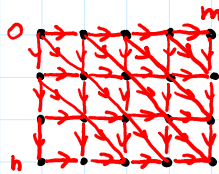
Remarks:

- For any dynamic program, there is an (implicit) DAG. What is it?

The dependency graph on the set of subproblems.

Where is the DAG for the EDIT distance?

$$V = \{(i, j) : 0 \leq i \leq n, 0 \leq j \leq m\}$$



- Strategies for finding subproblems:

Input	Subproblem
sequence $a[1:n]$	$\text{Cost}(a[1:i])$ $\text{Cost}(a[i:j])$
weighted graph $G=(V, E, w)$	$\text{Cost}(v) \quad v \in V$
two sequences $a[1:n], b[1:m]$	$\text{Cost}(a[1:i], b[1:j])$
Tree	$\text{Cost}(\text{Subtree})$

3) Knapsack

Input: Total Weight W

List of n items with weights $w_1, \dots, w_n$ (integers)
values $v_1, \dots, v_n$ (")

Goal: Find set of item with

max total value, with total weight $\leq W$

2 Variants: with repetition / without repetition

Example:

$W=10$

Item	Weight	Value
1	6	\$ 30
2	3	\$ 14
3	4	\$ 16
4	2	\$ 9

Without replac. Items 1, 3 $\rightarrow \$36$

With replac. Items 1, 4, 4 $\rightarrow \$38$

Knapsack with Replacement

1) Subproblem

Look at optimum

Items $i_1, \dots, i_n$

Value: $\underbrace{v_{i_1} + \dots + v_{i_n}}_{\text{optimum}} = \underbrace{(v_{i_1} + \dots + v_{i_{n-1}})}_{\text{optimum}} + v_{i_n}$

Constraint: total weight $\leq W - v_{i_n}$

Subproblems:

$K(C) = \max$ total value with total weight $\leq C$

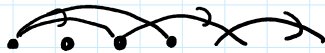
$C = 0, 1, \dots, W$

2) Recurrence:

$$K(C) = \max_{i: v_i \leq C} (v_i + K(C - w_i))$$

3) Order

$$C=0 : K(0)=0$$



$$C = 0 \quad 1 \quad 2 \quad \dots$$

Algorithm:

Input: $W, v[1:n], w[1:n]$

$$K(0) = 0$$

For $C = 1$ to W

$$K(C) = \max_{i: w_i \leq C} v_i + K(C - w_i)$$

Output: $K(W)$

Run-time

$$O(nW)$$

exponential in
 $\log W$