

Dynamic Programming

- 2xn domino tiling
- log cutting
- matrix chaining
- longest common subsequence
- seam carving
- roller coaster (HWS)
- gerrymandering

Domino Tiling (2xn)

Tile(n) = number of way to tile a board of size 2xn

$$\text{Tile}(n) = \text{Tile}(n-1) + \text{Tile}(n-2)$$

anytime we compute Tile(i) we will store in memory



- Requires Optimal Substructure

- Solution to the larger problem contains ^{optimal} solutions to the smaller ~~subproblems~~ ^{versions} of this problem

- 3 steps:

1. identify recursive structure
"what is the last thing we did?"

2. Save solutions to any subproblems in memory (memoization)

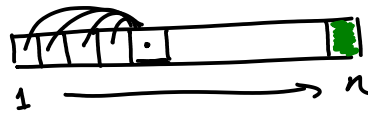
3. Is there a good order to solve our smaller subproblems?
- top-down
- bottom-up

Log Cutting

Cut(i) = ~~how~~ ^{the most} much money I can make by cutting a log of size i.

$$\text{cut}(i) = \max \begin{cases} \text{cut}(i-1) + P[1] \\ \text{cut}(i-2) + P[2] \\ \text{cut}(i-3) + P[3] \\ \vdots \\ \text{cut}(0) + P[i] \end{cases}$$

anytime we compute cut(i) we will store in memory

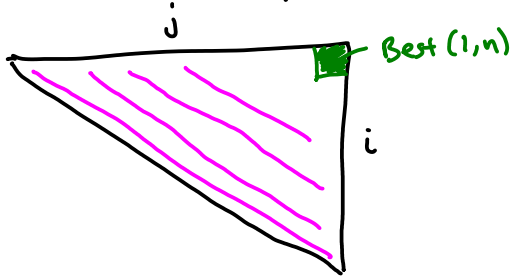


Matrix Chaining

$Best(i, j)$ = fewest (best) number of operations to multiply matrices $i \dots j$

$$= \min_{k=i}^{j-1} (Best(i, k) + Best(k+1, j) + r_i r_{k+1} c_j)$$

Anytime we compute $Best(i, j)$, store in memory.

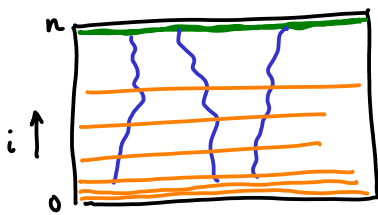


Seam Carving

$Seam(i, j)$ = weight of least weight seam starting at the bottom of the image and ended at pixel $[i, j]$

$$Seam(i, j) = energy(pixel[i, j]) + \min \begin{cases} Seam(i-1, j-1) \\ Seam(i-1, j) \\ Seam(i-1, j+1) \end{cases}$$

Anytime we compute $Seam(i, j)$, we should store in memory.



$$best\ seam\ overall = \min_k (Seam(n, k))$$

Roller coaster

longest decreasing path

- length of longest decreasing path

Longest Common Subsequence

given strings X, Y

$LCS(i, j)$ = length of the longest common subsequence among first i chars of X and j chars of Y .

$$LCS(i, j) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } i=j=0 \\ LCS(i-1, j-1) + 1 & \text{if } X[i]=Y[j] \\ \max \{ LCS(i, j-1), LCS(i-1, j) \} & \text{if } X[i] \neq Y[j] \end{cases}$$

Anytime we compute $LCS(i, j)$, store that in memory

