

# Dynamic Programming

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(Corrected) notes from tutorial 14/9-2023

## Problem 1

Given a (non-empty) list of integers  $L = [a_0, \dots, a_n]$ , find the smallest sum consecutive sublist  $L' = [a_j \dots a_{j+k}]$  w.r.t the sum  $a_j + \dots + a_{j+k}$ .

## Solution

### Step 1: Characterise solution

Suppose we are given a solution,  $L' = [a_j \dots a_{j+k}]$ . We consider two cases

- Case 1 : The length of  $L'$  is 1. In this case,  $L' = [a_{j+k}]$
- Case 2 : The length of  $L'$  is greater than one. In this case, the minimal sum is given by  $a_{j+k} + \underbrace{(a_{j+k-1} + \dots + a_j)}_{\text{Smallest solution ending at } a_{j+k-1}}$

### Step 2: Recursively define solution

Let  $\delta_i$  denote the minimal sum of a sublist with the restriction that it ends with  $a_i$ . Using the above, we can recursively define it

$$\delta_i = \begin{cases} a_0 & \text{if } i = 0 \\ \min(a_i, a_i + \delta_{i-1}) & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

*The idea is that when all  $\delta_i$ 's are computed, we end up with a list  $D = [\delta_0, \dots, \delta_n]$  such that  $D[i]$  contains the smallest sum of a sublist ending at  $a_i$ . Any smallest sublist has to end somewhere, so by picking  $\min_i D[i]$ , we have solved our problem.*

### Step 3: Write program

**ALG(L)**

$D = [0, \dots, 0]$       #New List of length  $n$

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     $D[0] = L[0]$           #'Base case'
  for  $i \in (1, \dots, n)$  do
|    $D[i] = \min(L[i], L[i] + D[i - 1])$   # This is  $\delta_i$  from step 2!
    end

```

**return**  $D$

The minimal sum is computed by computing  $\min(\text{ALG}(L))$ .

**Step 4: Use the algorithm in step 3 to find the smallest sublist**

*Exercise*

*The other problems I mentioned (for next time?):*

## **Problem 2**

Given a sequence of integers  $a_0, \dots, a_n$ , find the longest increasing subsequence  $a_{i_1} < \dots < a_{i_m}$

## **Problem 3**

Given a set of boxes  $B_i = (W_i, L_i, H_i)$  (where  $W_i$  = width,  $L_i$  = length,  $H_i$  = height), find the tallest possible stack of boxes s.t. if  $B_i$  is on top of  $B_j$ , then  $W_i < W_j$  and  $L_i < L_j$ . Let us also disallow rotating the boxes, to make things easier.

## **Problem 4**

Same thing again, but with rotations allowed this time.