CS3000: Algorithms & Data
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Lecture 8:

- Path Counting
- Dynamic Programming
- Fibonacci Numbers
- Interval Scheduling

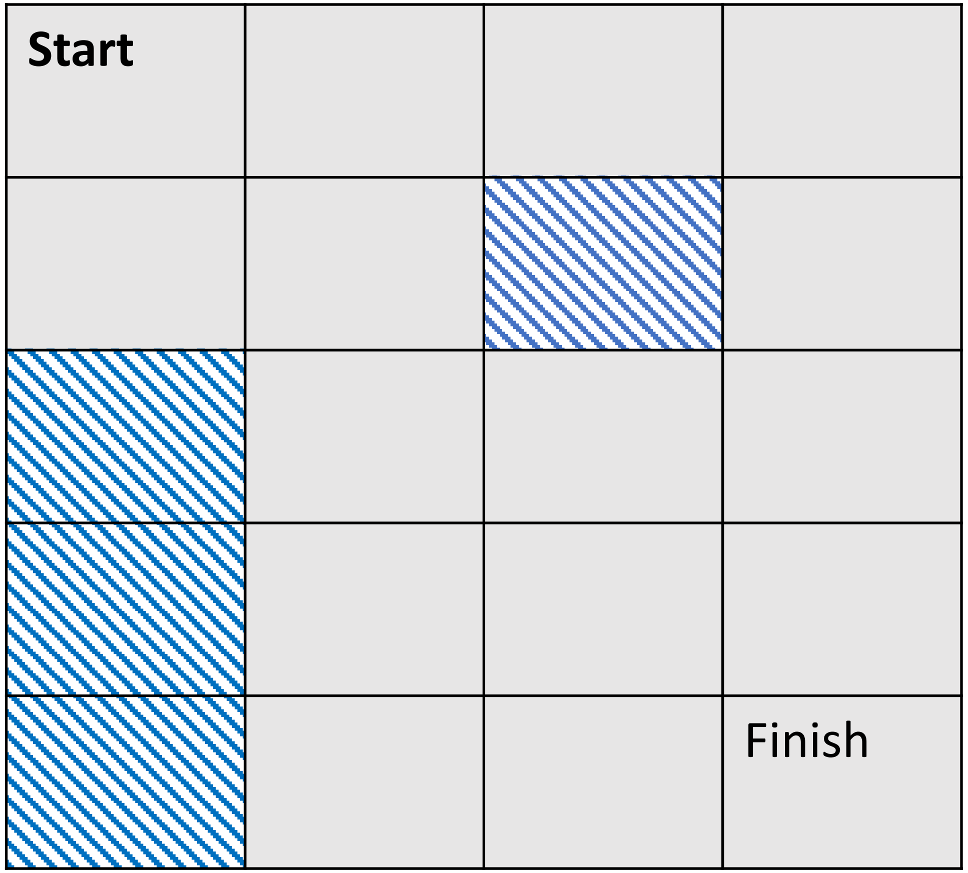
Feb 4, 2019

Warmup: Path Counting

Activity:

Agent can only move right or down.

How many ways can it get to the finish?



Activity:

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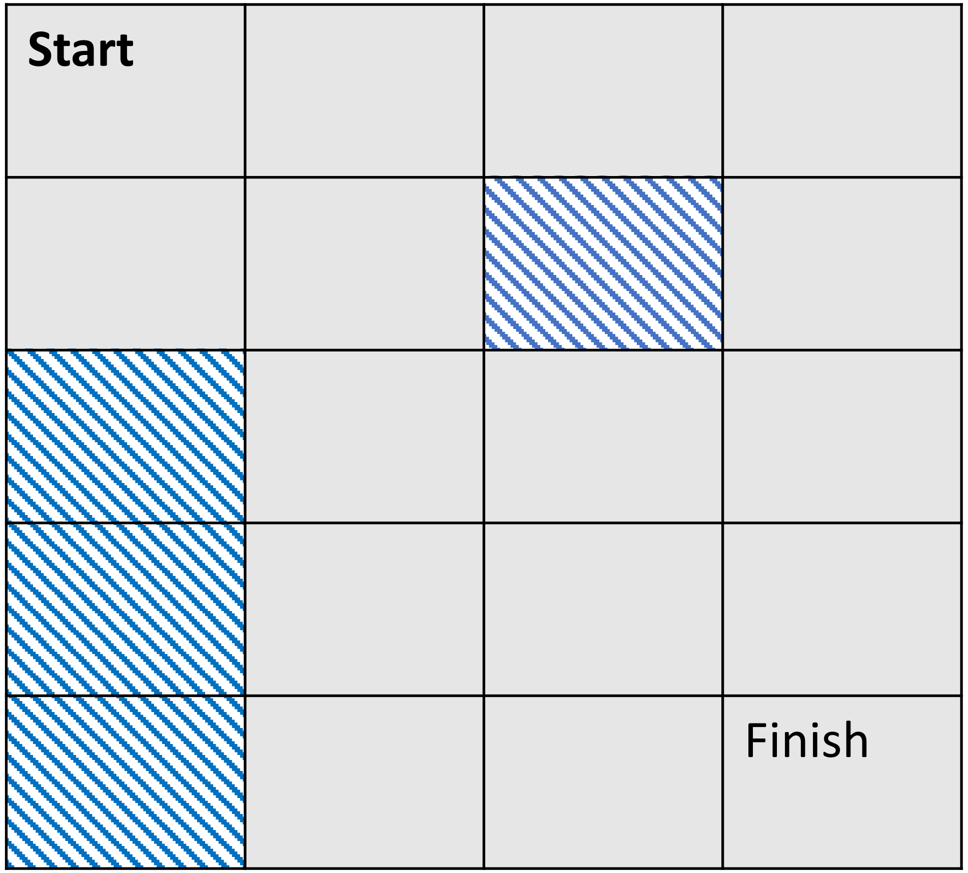

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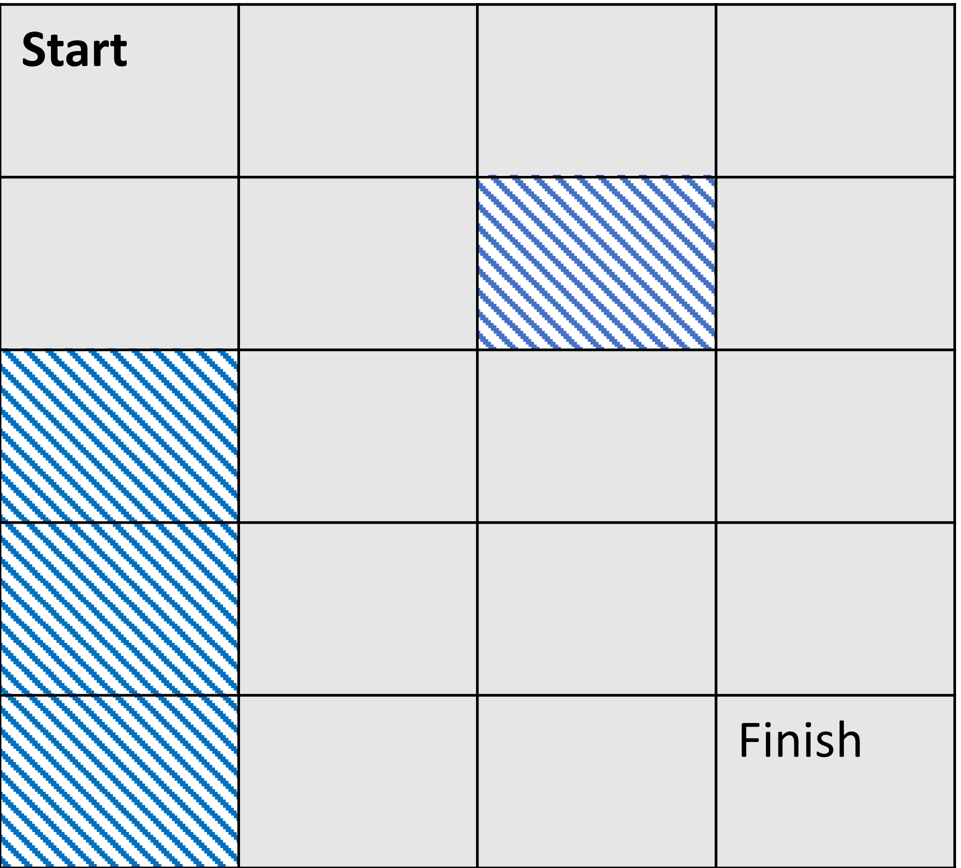
Write an algorithm.



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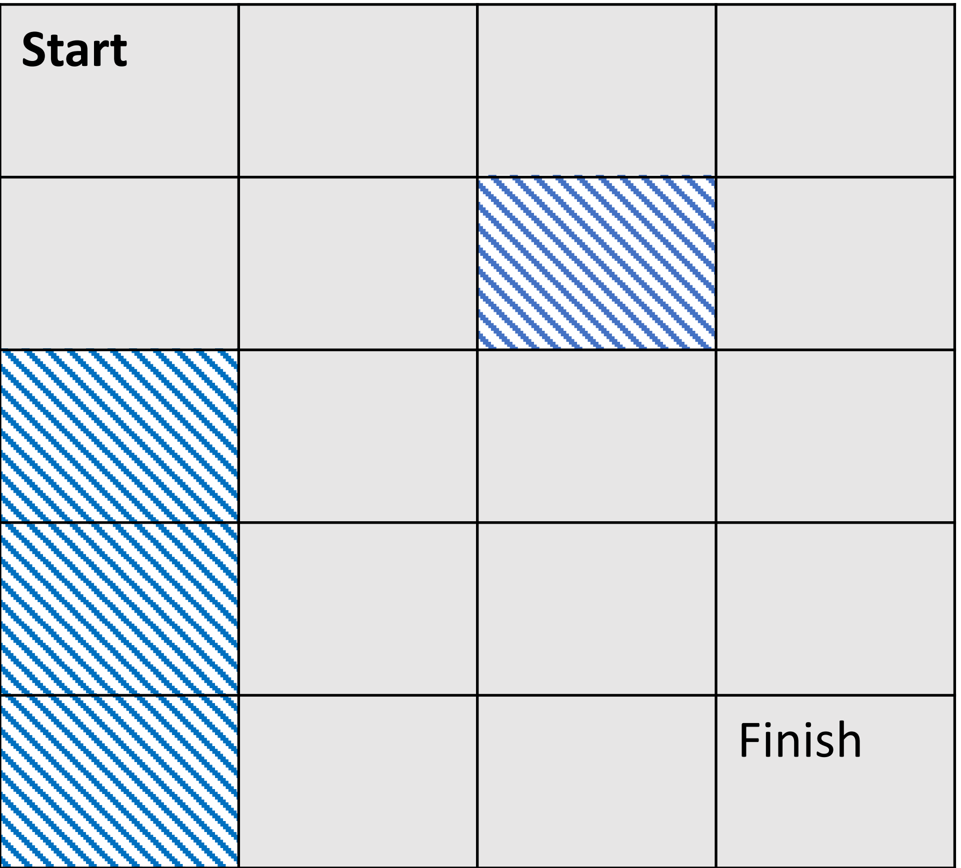


Dynamic Programming

Dynamic Programming

Dynamic programming is careful recursion

- Break the problem up into small pieces
- Recursively solve the smaller pieces
- Store outcomes of smaller pieces that get called multiple times
- **Key Challenge:** identifying the pieces

Warmup: Fibonacci Numbers

Fibonacci Numbers

- $0, 1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13, 21, 34, 55, \ldots$
- $F(n) = F(n-1) + F(n-2)$

- $F(n) \to \phi^n \approx 1.62^n$
- $\phi = \left(\frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2}\right)$ is the golden ratio

Fibonacci Numbers: Take I

```
FibI(n):
  If (n = 0): return 0
  ElseIf (n = 1): return 1
  Else: return FibI(n-1) + FibI(n-2)
```

- How many recursive calls does **`FibI(n)`** make?

Fibonacci Numbers: Take II

```
M ← empty array, M[0]←0, M[1]←1
FibII(n):
  If (M[n] is not empty): return M[n]
  ElseIf (M[n] is empty):
    M[n] ← FibII(n-1) + FibII(n-2)
    return M[n]
```

- How many recursive calls does **`FibII(n)`** make?

Fibonacci Numbers: Take III

```
FibIII(n):
  M[0] ← 0, M[1] ← 1
  For i = 2,…,n:
    M[i] ← M[i-1] + M[i-2]
  return M[n]
```

- What is the running time of **`FibIII(n)`**?

Fibonacci Numbers

- $0, 1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13, 21, 34, 55, \ldots$
- $F(n) = F(n-1) + F(n-2)$

- Solving the recurrence recursively takes $\approx 1.62^n$ time
  - Problem: Recompute the same values $F(i)$ many times
- Two ways to improve the running time
  - Remember values you've already computed ("top down")
  - Iterate over all values $F(i)$ ("bottom up")

- **Fact:** Can solve even faster using Karatsuba's algorithm!

What is the tradeoff?
“When you gain something, you usually lose something too”

```
FibI(n):
  If (n = 0): return 0
  ElseIf (n = 1): return 1
  Else: return FibI(n-1) + FibI(n-2)
```

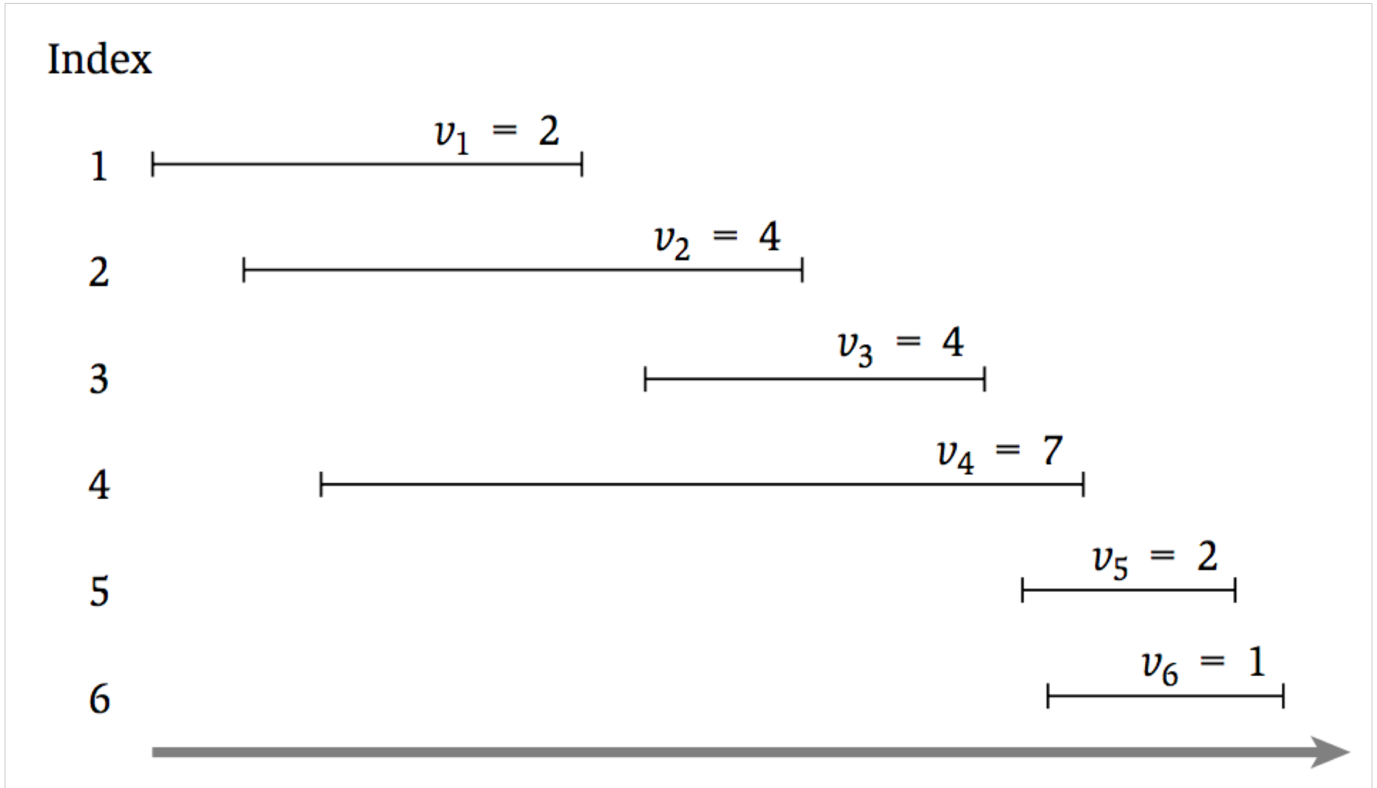
```
FibIII(n):
  M[0] ← 0, M[1] ← 1
  For i = 2,…,n:
    M[i] ← M[i-1] + M[i-2]
  return M[n]
```

Dynamic Programming: Interval Scheduling

Interval Scheduling

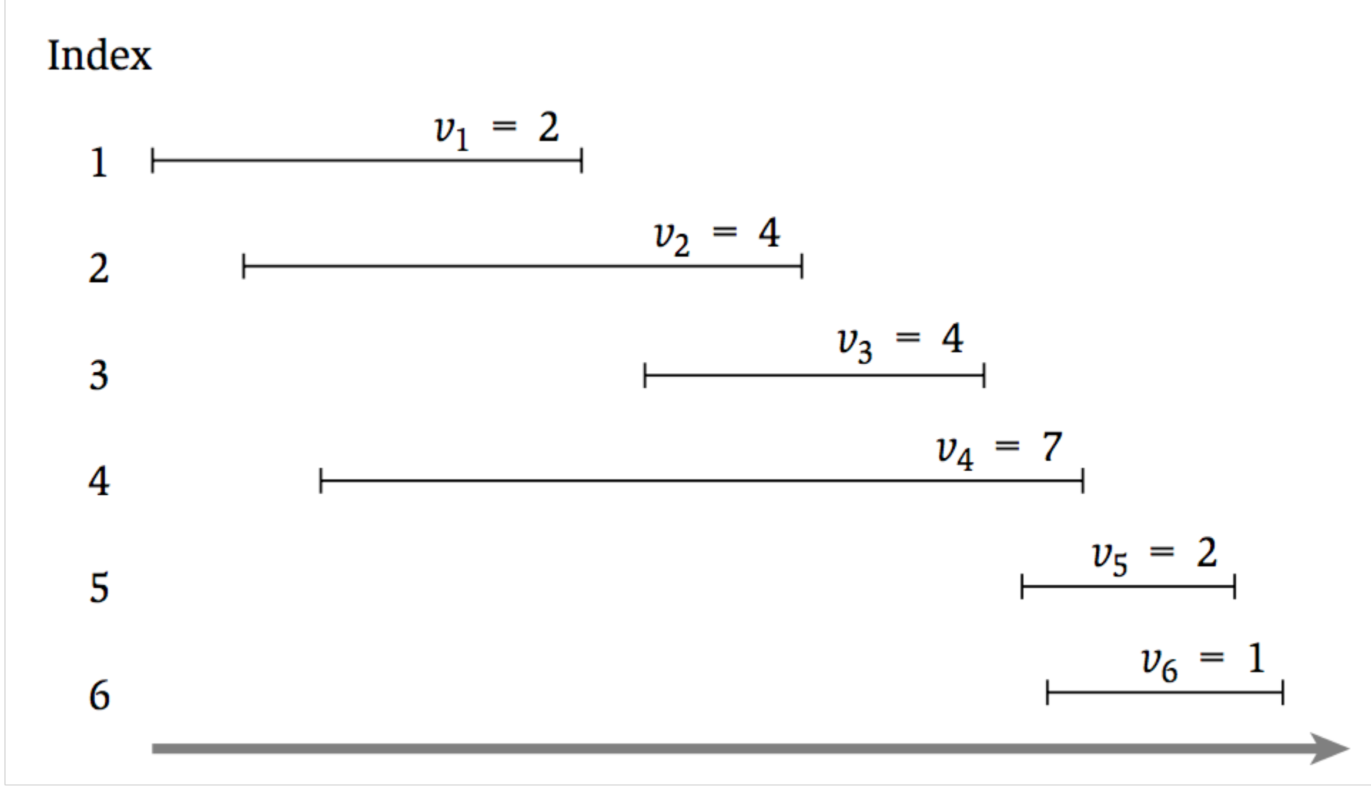
- How can we optimally schedule a resource?
  - This classroom, a computing cluster, …
- **Input:** n intervals (s_i, f_i) each with value v_i
  - Assume intervals are sorted so $f_1 < f_2 < \cdots < f_n$
- **Output:** a compatible schedule S maximizing the total value of all intervals
  - A **schedule** is a subset of intervals $S \subseteq \{1, \dots, n\}$
  - A schedule S is **compatible** if no $i, j \in S$ overlap
  - The **total value** of S is $\sum_{i \in S} v_i$

Interval Scheduling



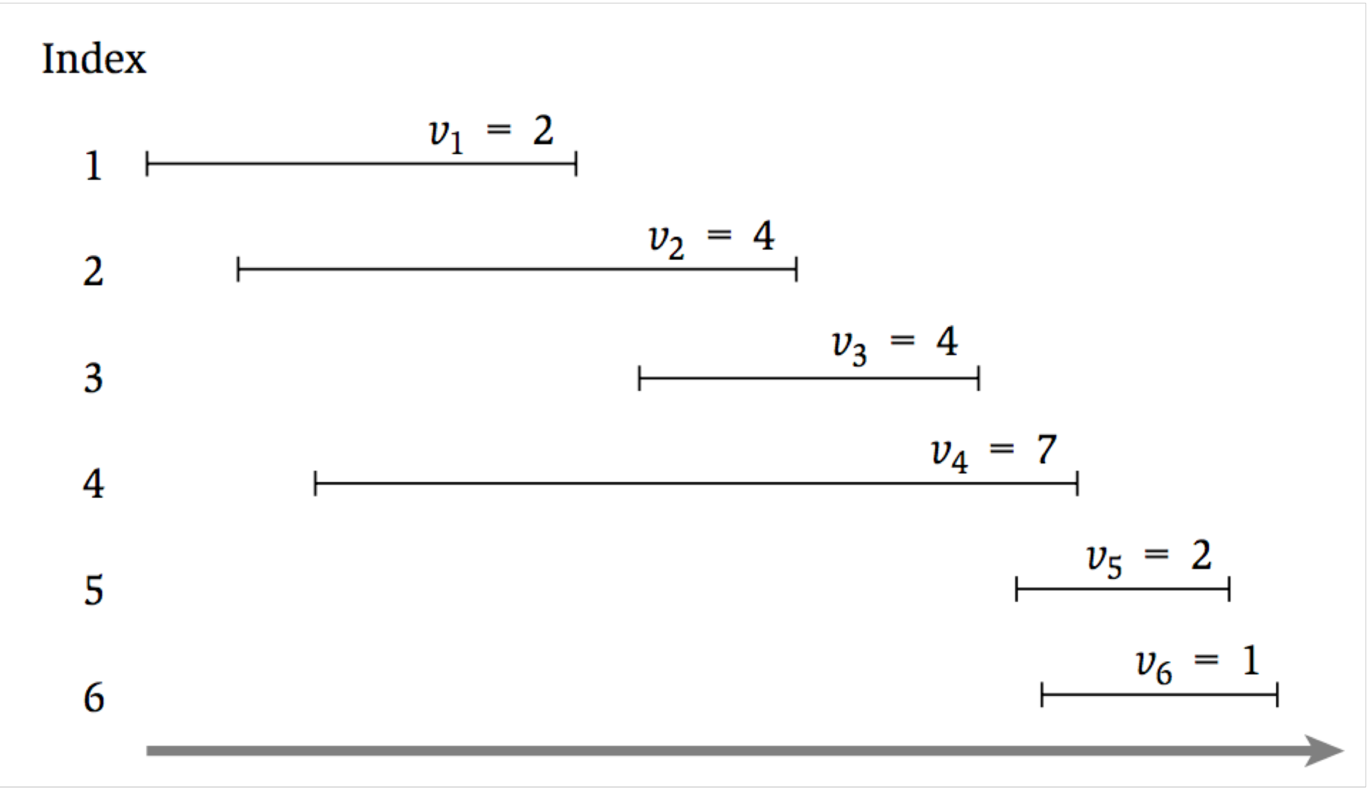
Possible Algorithms

- Choose intervals in decreasing order of v_i



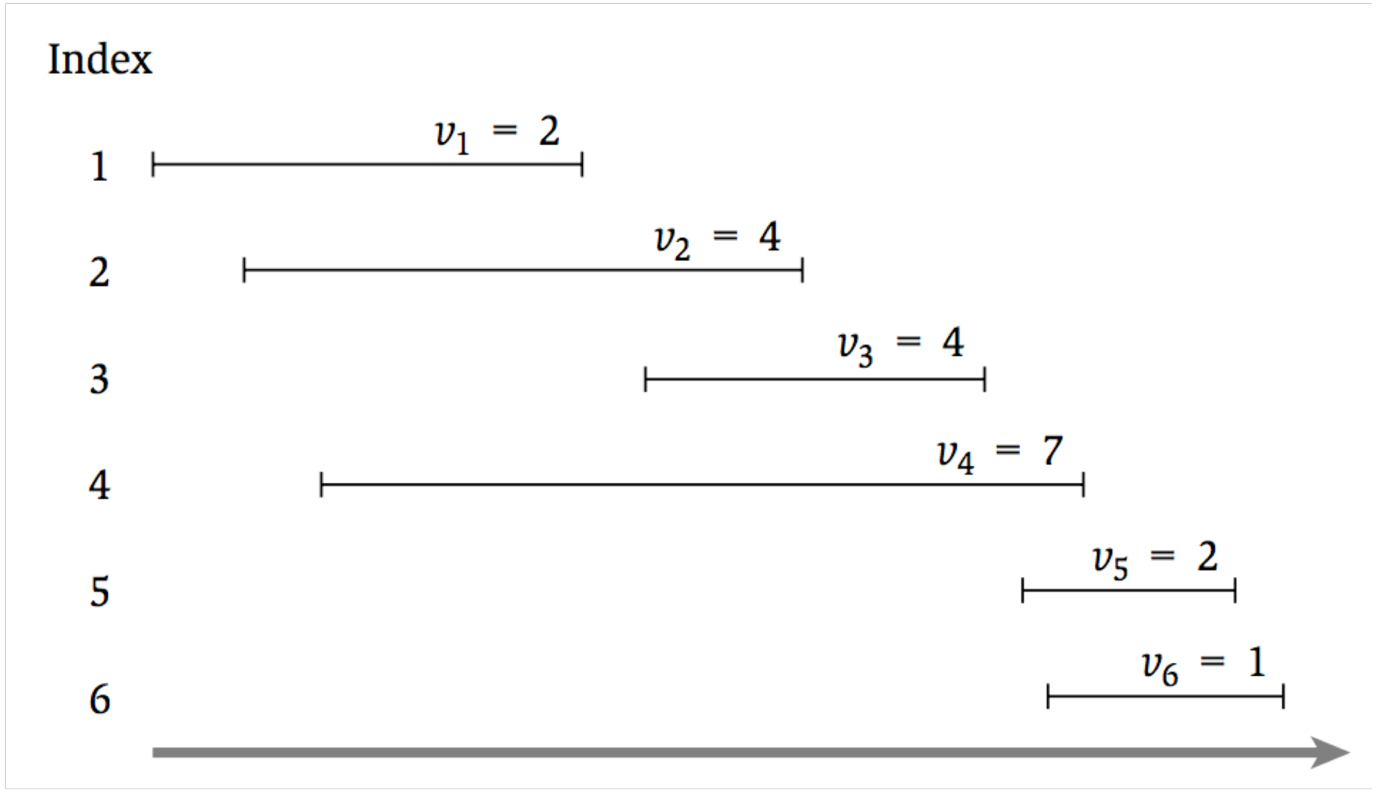
Possible Algorithms

- Choose intervals in increasing order of s_i



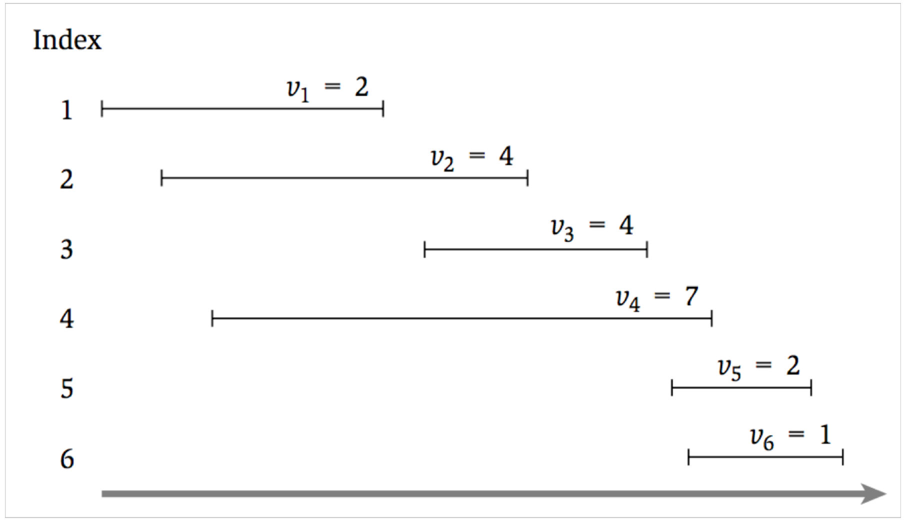
Possible Algorithms

- Choose intervals in increasing order of $f_i - s_i$



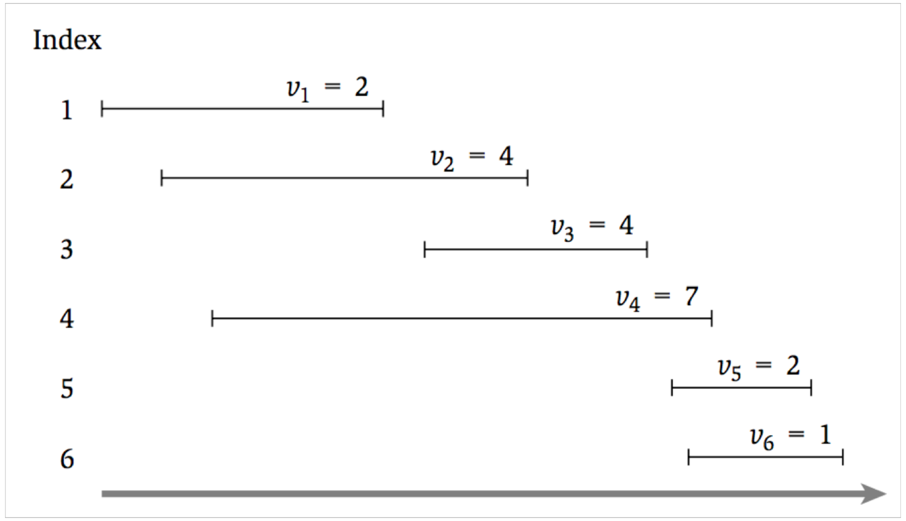
A Recursive Formulation

- Let O be the **optimal** schedule
- **Case 1:** Final interval is not in O (i.e. $6 \notin O$)
    - Then O must be the optimal solution for $\{1, \ldots, 5\}$



A Recursive Formulation

- Let O be the **optimal** schedule
- **Case 2:** Final interval is in O (i.e. $6 \in O$)
  - Then O must be 6 + the optimal solution for $\{1, \ldots, 3\}$



A Recursive Formulation

- Let O_i be the **optimal schedule** using only the intervals $\{1, \dots, i\}$
- **Case 1:** Final interval is not in O ($i \notin O$)
  - Then O must be the optimal solution for $\{1, \dots, i-1\}$
- **Case 2:** Final interval is in O ($i \in O$)
  - Assume intervals are sorted so that $f_1 < f_2 < \cdots < f_n$
  - Let $p(i)$ be the largest j such that $f_j < s_i$
  - Then O must be i + the optimal solution for $\{1, \dots, p(i)\}$

A Recursive Formulation

- Let $OPT(i)$ be the **value of the optimal schedule** using only the intervals $\{1, \ldots, i\}$
- **Case 1:** Final interval is not in O ($i \notin O$)
  - Then O must be the optimal solution for $\{1, \ldots, i-1\}$
- **Case 2:** Final interval is in O ($i \in O$)
  - Assume intervals are sorted so that $f_1 < f_2 < \cdots < f_n$
  - Let $p(i)$ be the largest *j* such that $f_j < s_i$
  - Then O must be i + the optimal solution for $\{1, \ldots, p(i)\}$

- $OPT(i) = \max\{OPT(i-1), v_n + OPT\big(p(i)\big)\}$
- $OPT(0) = 0, OPT(1) = v_1$

Interval Scheduling: Take I

```
// All inputs are global vars
FindOPT(n):
  if (n = 0): return 0
  elseif (n = 1): return v_1
  else:
    return max{FindOPT(n-1), v_n + FindOPT(p(n))}
```

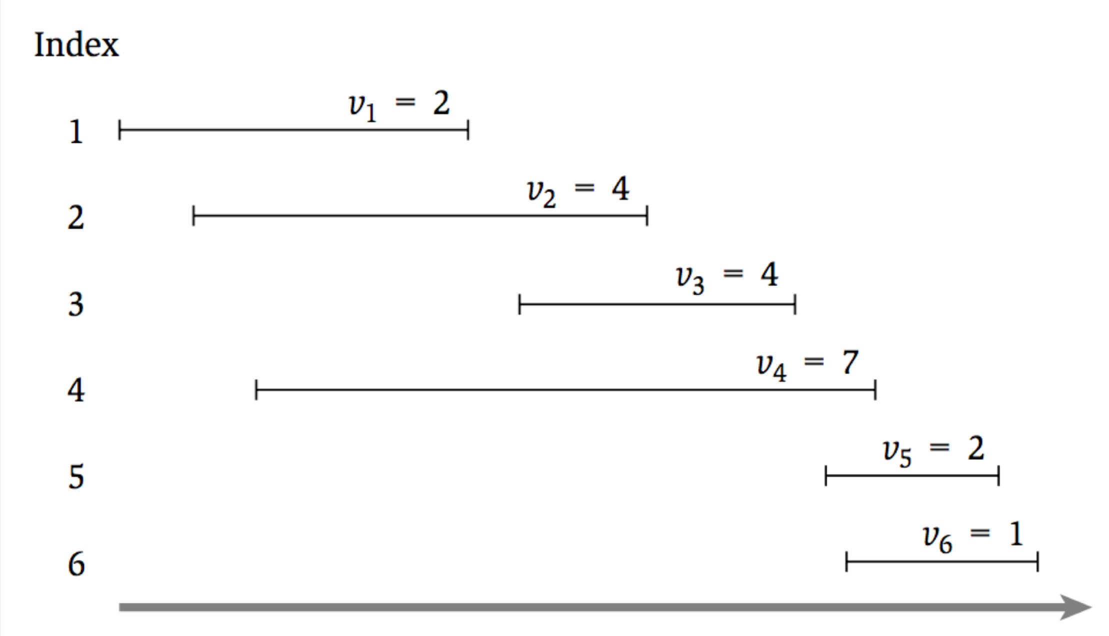
- What is the running time of **`FindOPT(n)`**?

Interval Scheduling: Take II

```
// All inputs are global vars
M ← empty array, M[0]←0, M[1]←1
FindOPT(n):
  if (M[n] is not empty): return M[n]
  else:
    M[n] ← max{FindOPT(n-1), vn + FindOPT(p(n))}
    return M[n]
```

- What is the running time of **`FindOPT(n)`**?

Interval Scheduling: Take II



M[0]	M[1]	M[2]	M[3]	M[4]	M[5]	M[6]

Interval Scheduling: Take III

```
// All inputs are global vars
FindOPT(n):
  M[0] ← 0, M[1] ← 1
  for (i = 2,…,n):
    M[i] ← max{FindOPT(n-1), vn + FindOPT(p(n))}
  return M[n]
```

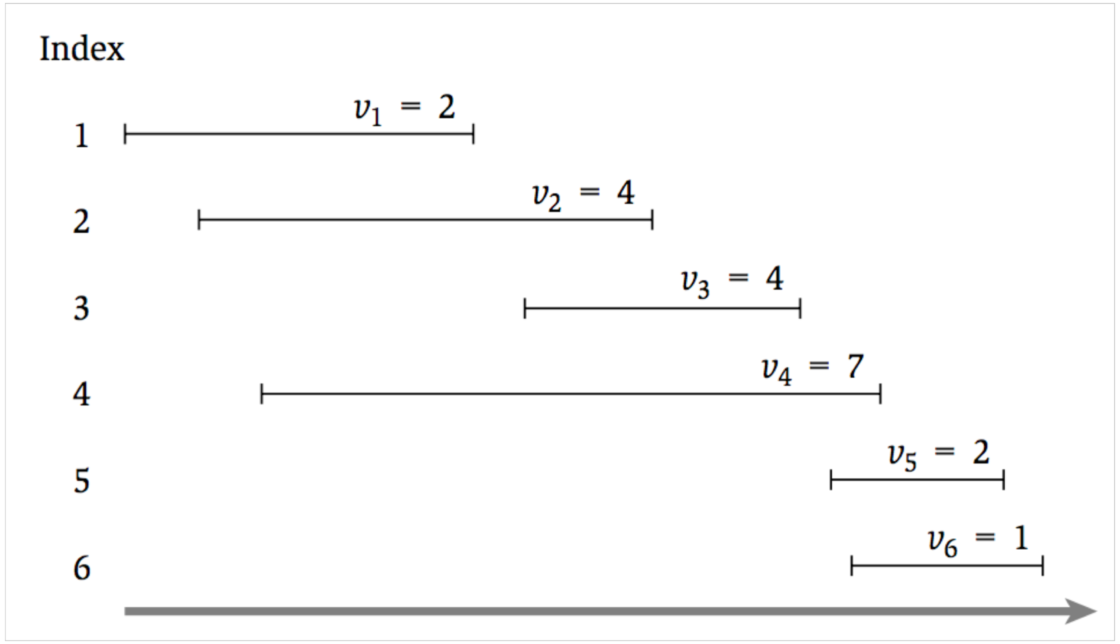
- What is the running time of **`FindOPT(n)`**?

Finding the Optimal Solution

- Let $OPT(i)$ be the **value of the optimal schedule** using only the intervals $\{1, \ldots, i\}$
- **Case 1:** Final interval is not in O ($i \notin O$)
- **Case 2:** Final interval is in O ($i \in O$)

- $OPT(i) = \max\{OPT(i-1), v_n + OPT\big(p(i)\big)\}$

Interval Scheduling: Take II



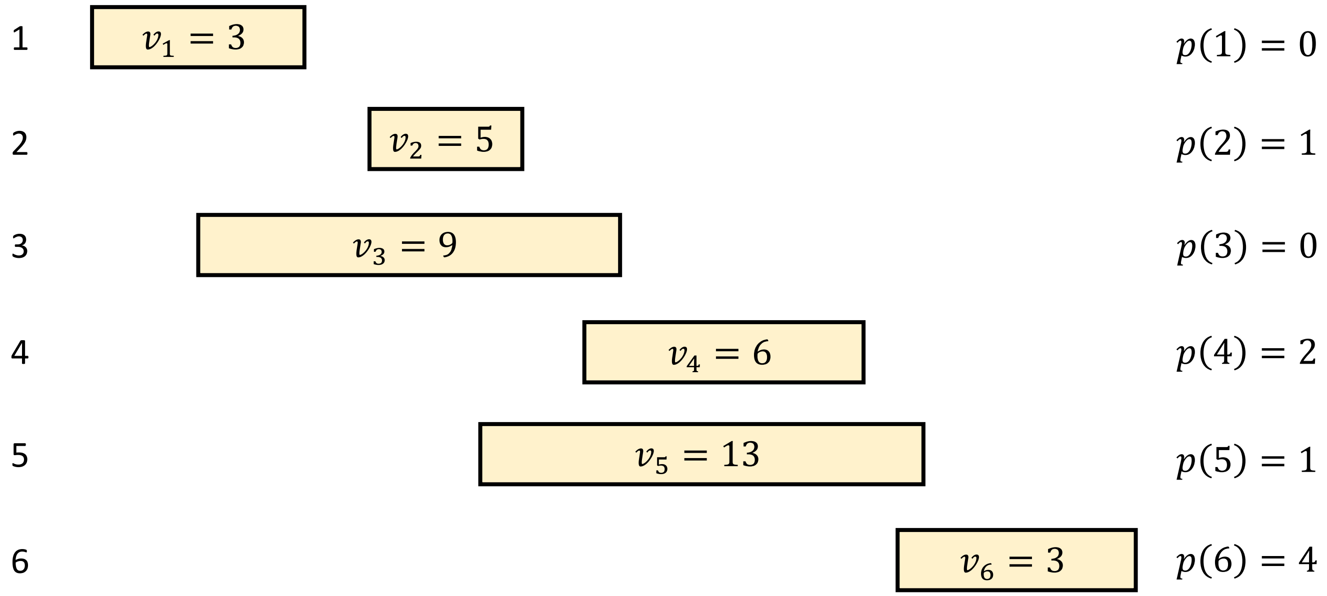
M[0]	M[1]	M[2]	M[3]	M[4]	M[5]	M[6]

Interval Scheduling: Take III

```
// All inputs are global vars
FindSched(M,n):
  if (n = 0): return ∅
  elseif (n = 1): return {1}
  elseif (v_n + M[p(n)] > M[n-1]):
    return {n} + FindSched(M,p(n))
  else:
    return FindSched(M,n-1)
```

- What is the running time of **`FindSched(n)`**?

Now You Try



M[0]	M[1]	M[2]	M[3]	M[4]	M[5]	M[6]

Dynamic Programming Recap

- Express the optimal solution as a **recurrence**
  - Identify a small number of subproblems
  - Relate the optimal solution on subproblems
- Efficiently solve for the **value** of the optimum
  - Simple implementation is exponential time
  - Top-Down: store solution to subproblems
  - Bottom-Up: iterate through subproblems in order
- Find the **solution** using the table of **values**