

# Dynamic Programming

Algorithms

# Definition

- A quite generic strategy that reduces the solution of a problem to the solution of similar subproblems
  - Divide and conquer:
    - Division leads to a recursion subject to the Master Theorem
    - Generate two or more subproblems
  - General dynamic programming:
    - In general, no division but a reduction of problem size
    - Leads often to super-polynomial algorithms

# Definition

- Key technique:
  - **Memoization**
    - Previously obtained results are cached
  - **Tabulation**
    - Solve all previous problems and put them into a table

# Usage

- Dynamic programming is very generic
  - Often, does not lead to poly-time algorithms
  - Used often when problems need to be solved even though it is known that a good scalable algorithm is unavailable
  - I.e. an NP-complete problem

# Example 1

## Forming sums

- Determine the number of ways we can write a number  $n$  as a sum of ones and twos (not using commutativity)
  - Example:

$$4 = 1 + 1 + 1 + 1$$

$$4 = 2 + 1 + 1$$

$$4 = 1 + 2 + 1$$

$$4 = 1 + 1 + 2$$

$$4 = 2 + 2$$

- Five possibilities

# Example 1

## Forming sums

- Idea:
  - Sum ends with either a  $+1$  or a  $+2$
  - The part before sums to  $n-1$  or  $n-2$  respectively

# Example 1

## Forming sums

- Idea: The ways to write  $n$  are given by writing  $n-2$  and  $n-1$
- Number of ways for  $n$ :  $S_n$
- Recursion formula:

$$S_n = S_{n-1} + S_{n-2}$$

$$S_0 = 0$$

$$S_1 = 1$$

- Fibonacci numbers!

# Example 1

## Forming sums

- Extend to sums with 1, 2, 3:
  - Your turn



# Example 1

## Forming sums

- Solution

$$D_0 = 0$$

$$D_1 = 1$$

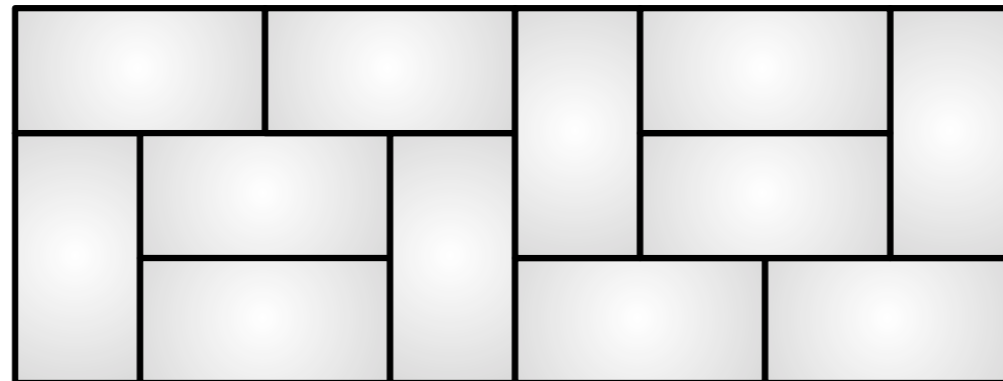
$$D_2 = 2$$

$$D_n = D_{n-1} + D_{n-2} + D_{n-3}$$

# Example 2

## Dominoes

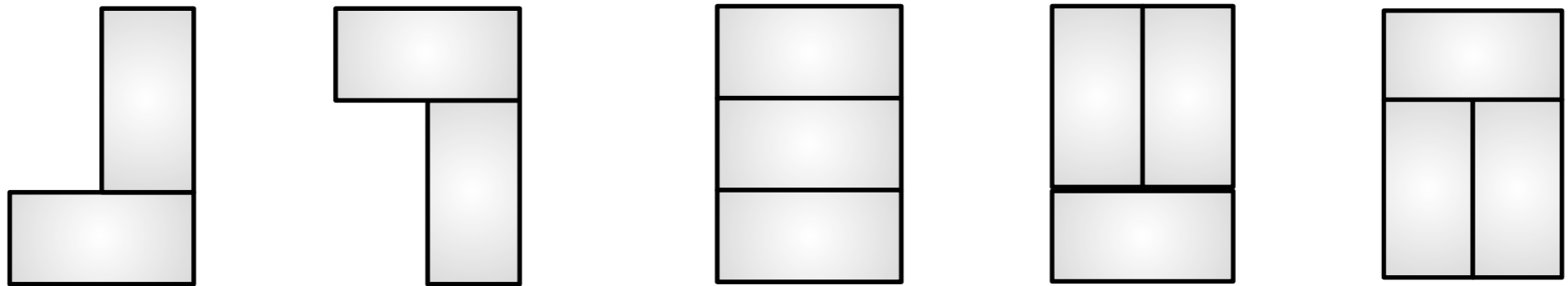
- Count the number of ways in which a  $3 \times n$  field can be filled with domino stones of size  $2 \times 1$



# Example 2

## Dominoes

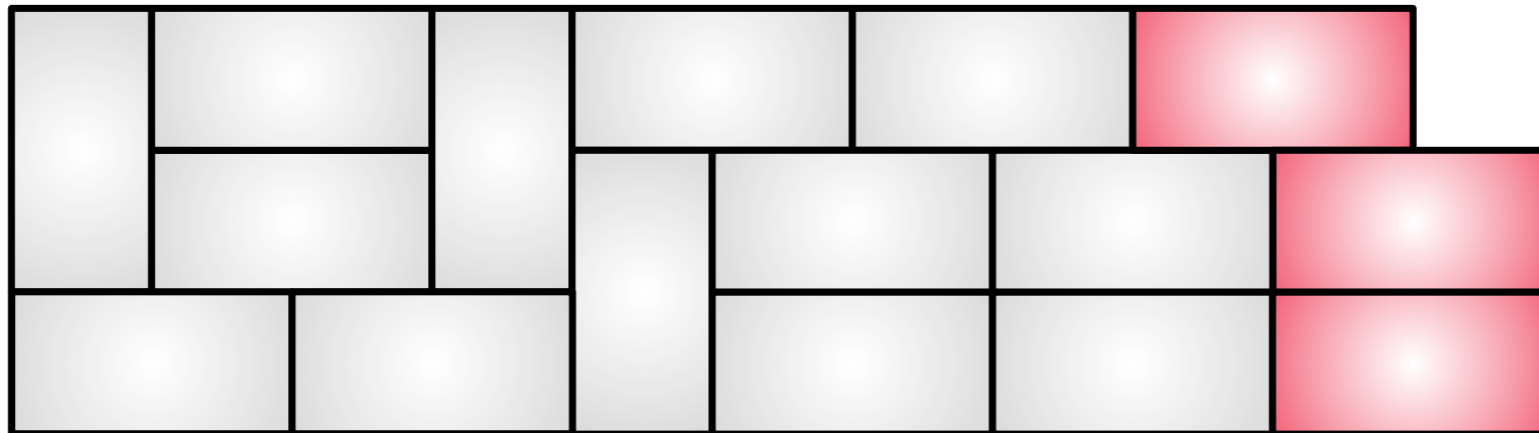
- Can we reduce the problem to simpler ones?
  - $T_n$  number of tessellations for an  $3 \times n$  area
  - There is a problem for the reduction
    - We can make progress with five different stacks



# Example 2

## Dominoes

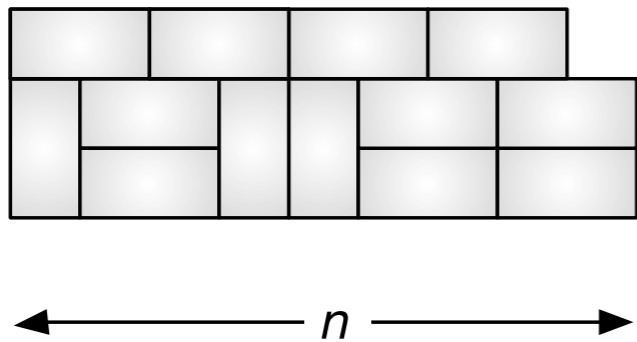
- Cannot just assume that we progress by two



# Example 2

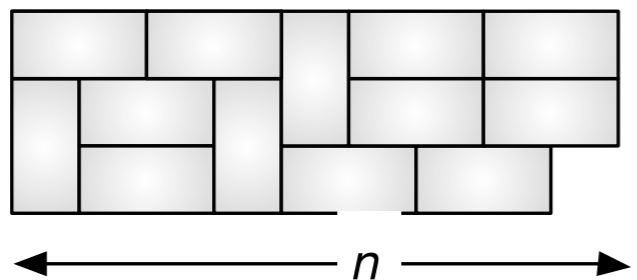
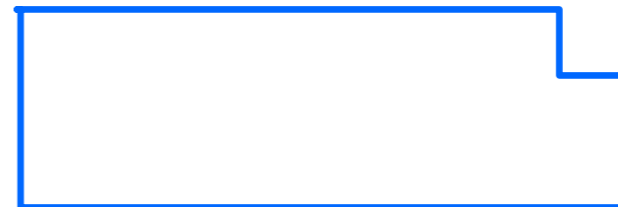
## Dominoes

- Need to introduce two more shapes



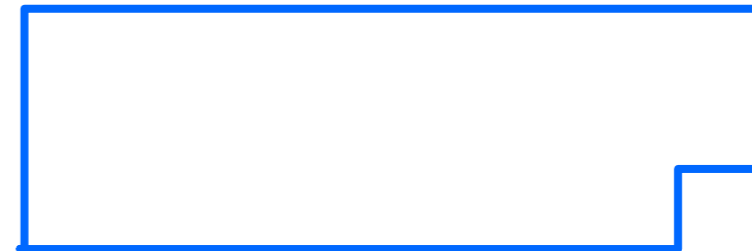
$A_n$

Number of tessellations  
of this type



$B_n$

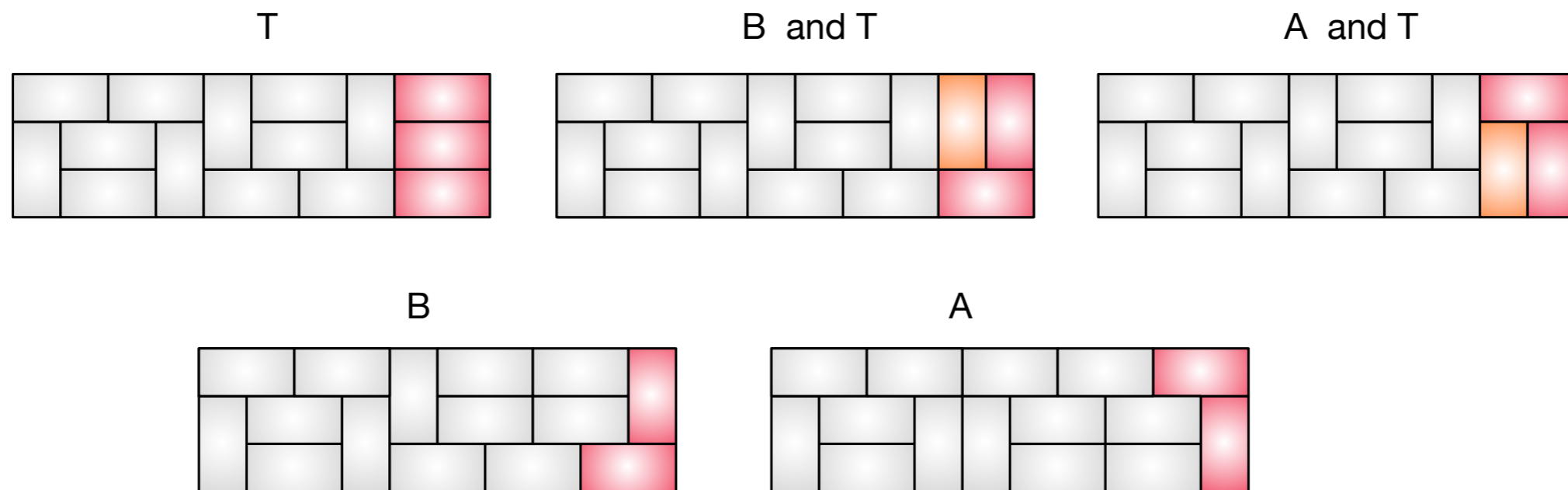
Number of tessellations  
of this type



# Example 2

## Dominoes

- Need recursions for all three
- T can be generated from a T, a B and an A

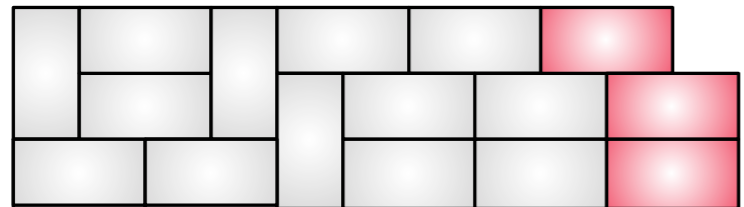
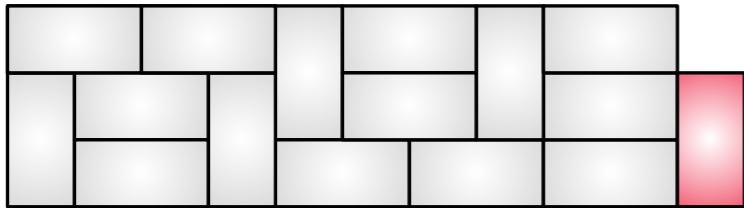


$$T_n = A_{n-1} + B_{n-1} + T_{n-2}$$

# Example 2

## Dominoes

- To generate a type A there are only two possibilities

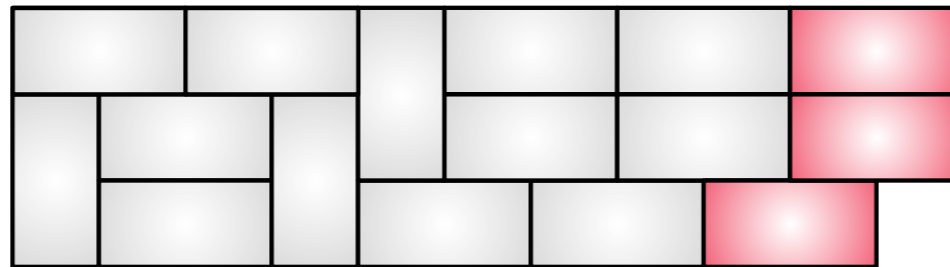
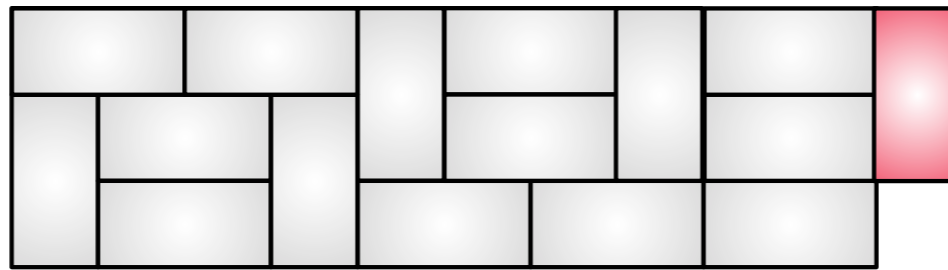


$$A_n = A_{n-2} + T_{n-1}$$

# Example 2

## Dominoes

- Similarly: Type B can be generated from a Type B and a Type T



$$B_n = B_{n-2} + T_{n-1}$$



# Example 2

## Dominoes

- Need to give base cases:
  - $T_2 = 3, T_1 = 0$
  - $A_1 = 1$
  - $B_1 = 1$

# Example 2

## Dominoes

- Now we can calculate:

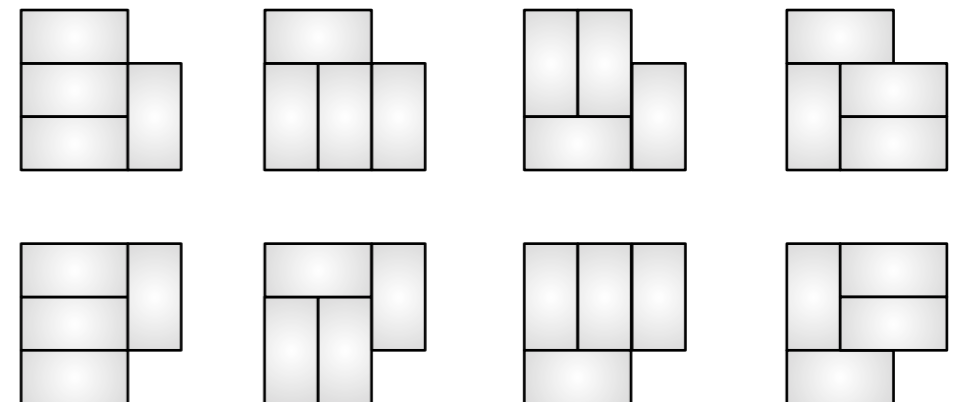
- $A_2 = A_0 + T_1 = 0 + 0 = 0$

- $B_2 = B_0 + T_1 = 0 + 0 = 0$

- $T_3 = T_1 + A_2 + B_2 = 0 + 0 + 0$

- $A_3 = A_1 + T_2 = 1 + 3 = 4$

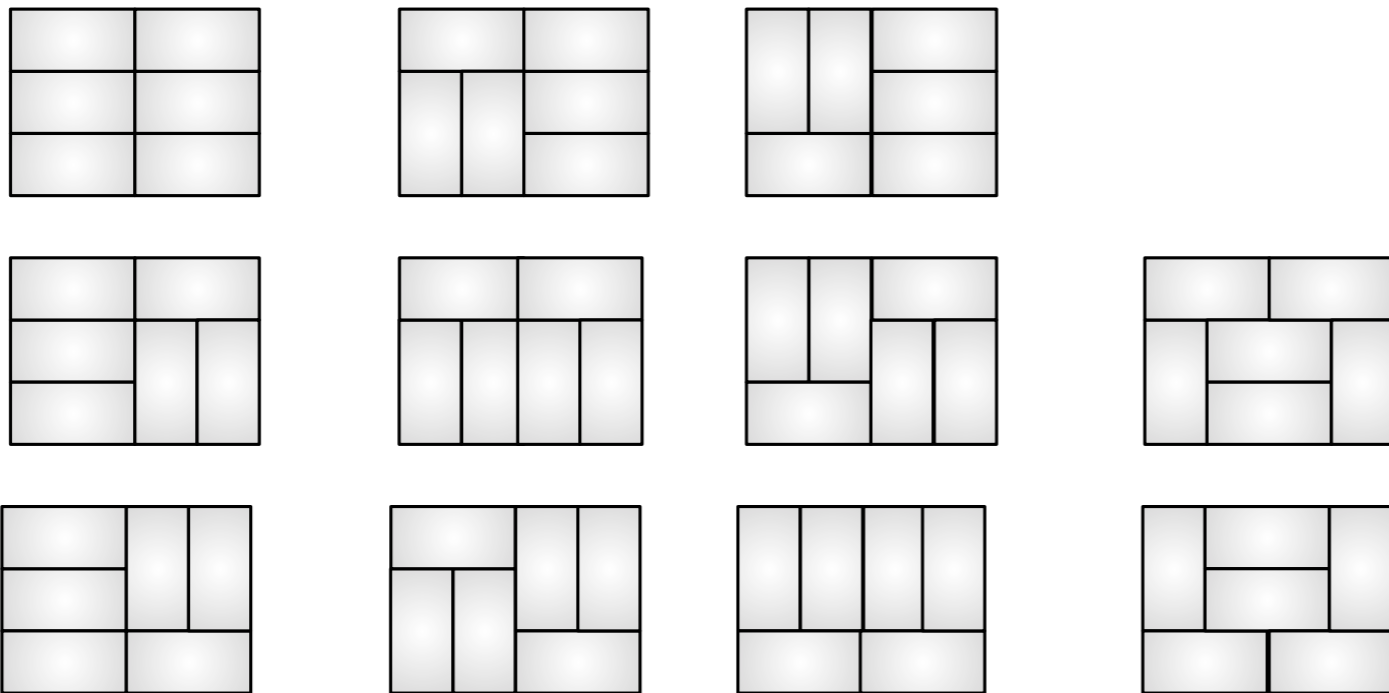
- $B_3 = B_1 + T_2 = 1 + 3 = 4$



# Example 2

## Dominoes

- $T_4 = T_2 + A_3 + B_3 = 3 + 4 + 4 = 11$



- $A_4 = T_3 + A_2 = 0 + 0 = 0$

- $B_4 = T_3 + B_2 = 0 + 0 = 0$

# Example 2

## Dominoes

- $T_5 = T_3 + A_4 + B_4 = 0 + 0 + 0 = 0$
- $A_5 = T_4 + A_3 = 11 + 4 = 15$
- $B_5 = T_4 + B_3 = 11 + 4 = 15$

# Example 2

## Dominos

- $T_6 = T_4 + A_5 + B_5 = 11 + 15 + 15 = 41$
- If you have a domino set (or two) try out to generate them all
- If we continue, we notice that if the number of columns is odd, there is **no** tiling.

# Implementing Dominos

- Method 1: Tabulation
  - Create three arrays for A, B, and T
  - Seed them with the initial values
  - Then calculate

n	T	A	B
0	0	0	0
1	0	1	1
2	3	0	0
3			
4			
5			
6			
7			
8			
9			

# Implementing Dominos

- Method 1: Tabulation
  - Create three arrays for A, B, and T
  - Seed them with the initial values
  - Then calculate
    - $T[3] = T[1] + A[2] + B[2]$
    - The needed values are already in the table

n	T	A	B
0	0	0	0
1	0	1	1
2	3	0	0
3			
4			
5			
6			
7			
8			
9			

# Implementing Dominos

- Method 1: Tabulation
  - Create three arrays for A, B, and T
  - Seed them with the initial values
  - Then calculate
    - $A[3] = A[1] + T[2]$
    - The needed values are already in the table

n	T	A	B
0	0	0	0
1	0	1	1
2	3	0	0
3	0	4	
4			
5			
6			
7			
8			
9			



# Implementing Dominos

- Method 1: Tabulation
  - Create three arrays for A, B, and T
  - Seed them with the initial values
  - Then calculate
    - $A[3] = A[1] + T[2]$
    - The needed values are already in the table

n	T	A	B
0	0	0	0
1	0	1	1
2	3	0	0
3	0	4	4
4	11	0	0
5	0	15	15
6	41	0	0
7	0	56	56
8	153	0	0
9	0	209	209

# Implementing Dominoes

- We can do this in Python as well
  - In order not to get confused with indexing, I generate arrays that are filled with zeroes but for the initial values

```
def dominoes(n):  
    A = [0, 1, 0]  
    B = [0, 1, 0]  
    T = [0, 0, 3]  
    for _ in range(n-2):  
        A.append(0)  
        B.append(0)  
        T.append(0)  
    for i in range(3, n+1):  
        T[i] = T[i-2]+A[i-1]+B[i-1]  
        A[i] = T[i-1]+A[i-2]  
        B[i] = T[i-1]+B[i-2]  
    return T, A, B
```

# Implementing Dominoes

- This can be improved.
  - Filling with zeroes is for zombies
  - A and B array of course have the same contents, so we only need one
- However, an exploding function like this one is deeply satisfying.
  - There are  
7424580412223196202895949384810803026794570617631909  
0761116688186653851995337727026406360492909388239325  
3033609205329571467793832497625768032973504282592233  
2254742656185337688282886926827702457299195194779497  
9833056759937457969374171147406013771281953652344229  
11247446963166340427777721 tessellations of a 1000 by 3 field

# Implementing Dominoes

- Method 2: Memoization (sic)
  - We really have a system of recurrences here
    - $T(n) = T(n - 2) + A(n - 1) + B(n - 1)$   
 $= T(n - 2) + 2A(n - 1)$ 
      - after getting rid of the A-copy B
    - $A(n) = A(n - 2) + T(n - 1)$
  - So, we could use recursion
    - This will actually work, because we never calculate the same value twice.

# Implementing Dominoes

```
def t(n):  
    if n < 2:  
        return 0  
    if n == 2:  
        return 3  
    else:  
        return t(n-2) + 2*a(n-1)
```

```
def a(n):  
    if n < 1:  
        return 0  
    if n == 1:  
        return 1  
    else:  
        return a(n-2) + t(n-1)
```

# Implementing Dominoes

- But remember recursive Fibonacci?
  - We could spend a lot of time recalculating values
- This is where memoization comes in.
  - Remember all of the previous values in a dictionary
  - In our case, we need one dictionary for T values and another for A values

# Implementing Dominoes

- Let's speed up Fibonacci number calculation

```
def recfib(n):  
    if n < 2:  
        return n  
    else:  
        return recfib(n-1)+recfib(n-2)
```

# Implementing Dominoes

- We want to remember the recursive results
- Create a dictionary with partially filled in values
- When we calculate recursively
  - See whether a requested value is already in the dictionary
  - Add any calculated value to the dictionary



# Implementing Dominoes

- Defining the dictionary
  - Step 1: Declare the dictionary
    - Dictionary needs to stay the same between different calls to recfib, so it cannot be a local variable
    - We can but do not need to use global
      - Because dictionaries are called by reference, we can change them from within a function

# Implementing Dominoes

```
fibdic={0:0, 1:1}
```

Dictionary is defined outside  
the function's body

```
def memfib(n):  
    global fibdic  
    if n in fibdic:  
        return fibdic[n]  
    else:  
        value = memfib(n-1)+memfib(n-2)  
        fibdic[n]=value  
        return value
```

# Implementing Dominoes

```
fibdic={0:0, 1:1}
```

The base case is now encoded  
in the dictionary

```
def memfib(n):  
    global fibdic  
    if n in fibdic:  
        return fibdic[n]  
    else:  
        value = memfib(n-1)+memfib(n-2)  
        fibdic[n]=value  
        return value
```

# Implementing Dominoes

```
fibdic={0:0, 1:1}
```

```
def memfib(n):  
    global fibdic  
    if n in fibdic:  
        return fibdic[n]  
    else:  
        value = memfib(n-1)+memfib(n-2)  
        fibdic[n]=value  
        return value
```

This is not really necessary  
Scope rules would find fibdic

# Implementing Dominoes

```
fibdic={0:0, 1:1}
```

```
def memfib(n):  
    global fibdic  
    if n in fibdic:  
        return fibdic[n]  
    else:  
        value = memfib(n-1)+memfib(n-2)  
        fibdic[n]=value  
        return value
```

First look for the value in the dictionary.

# Implementing Dominoes

```
fibdic={0:0, 1:1}

def memfib(n):
    global fibdic
    if n in fibdic:
        return fibdic[n]
    else:
        value = memfib(n-1)+memfib(n-2)
        fibdic[n]=value
        return value
```

When we do a calculation, we need to do two things:  
(1) Update the dictionary  
(2) Return the result

# Implementing Dominoes

```
fibdic={0:0, 1:1}
```

```
def memfib(n):  
    global fibdic  
    if n in fibdic:  
        return fibdic[n]  
    else:  
        value = memfib(n-1)+memfib(n-2)  
        fibdic[n]=value  
        return value
```

(1) Update the dictionary

# Implementing Dominoes

```
fibdic={0:0, 1:1}
```

```
def memfib(n):  
    global fibdic  
    if n in fibdic:  
        return fibdic[n]  
    else:  
        value = memfib(n-1)+memfib(n-2)  
        fibdic[n]=value  
        return value
```

(2) Return the result



# Implementing Dominoes

- This now runs much faster
  - And the dictionary persists between calls

```
>>> memfib(1000)
43466557686937456435688527675040625802564660517371780402481729089536555417949051
89040387984007925516929592259308032263477520968962323987332247116164299644090653
3187938298969649928516003704476137795166849228875
>>> fibdic
Squeezed text (1396 lines).
>>>
```

# Implementing Memoization

- In Python, define a decorator
  - A decorator applies a function on a function to be defined
  - When the function is called, the function of the function is instead called
  - Same function can apply to many different functions

# Implementing Memoization

```
def memoize_function(f):  
    memory = {}  
    def inner(num):  
        if num not in memory:  
            memory[num] = f(num)  
        return memory[num]  
    return inner
```



The outer function

# Implementing Memoization

```
def memoize_function(f):  
    memory = {}  
    def inner(num):  
        if num not in memory:  
            memory[num] = f(num)  
        return memory[num]  
    return inner
```

memory is available inside  
the full scope of  
memoize\_function

# Implementing Memoization

```
def memoize_function(f):  
    memory = {}  
    def inner(num):  
        if num not in memory:  
            memory[num] = f(num)  
        return memory[num]  
    return inner
```

inner is the function that we return

# Implementing Memoization

```
def memoize_function(f):  
    memory = {}  
    def inner(num):  
        if num not in memory:  
            memory[num] = f(num)  
        return memory[num]  
    return inner
```

inner is the function that we return

# Implementing Memoization

```
def memoize_function(f):  
    memory = {}  
    def inner(num):  
        if num not in memory:  
            memory[num] = f(num)  
        return memory[num]  
    return inner
```

inner is the function that we return

# Implementing Memoization

```
@memoize_function
```

```
def fib(n):
```

```
    if n < 0:
```

```
        return 0
```

```
    if n <= 1:
```

```
        return n
```

```
    else:
```

```
        return fib(n-1)+fib(n-2)
```

This is a decorator

Just write @ and the name of the function of a function



# Implementing Memoization

```
@memoize_function
def fib(n):
    if n < 0:
        return 0
    if n <= 1:
        return n
    else:
        return fib(n-1)+fib(n-2)
```

This is the normal recursive function

Without the decorator, it would run very slowly, but now it is very fast.

# Implementing Memoization

- In Python, we **do not need to implement** our own memoization decorator
  - Since Python3.9, can use `functools.cache`

```
from functools import cache

@cache
def fib(n):
    if n <= 1:
        return n
    else:
        return fib(n-1) + fib(n-2)
```

- Otherwise, use `functools.lru_cache`

# Examples

## (Programming Interview Questions)

- Counting making change with coins
  - Example:
    - $56 = 5 + 25 + 10 + 10 + 1 + 5$
    - $56 = 25 + 10 + 10 + 5 + 5 + 1$
    - $56 = 25 + 25 + 1 + 5$
    - $56 = 25 + 1 + 5 + 25$

# Examples

- Counting making change with coins
  - Recurrence:

$$C(n) = C(n - 25) + C(n - 10) + C(n - 5) + C(n - 1)$$

# Examples

- The base cases need to be thought out carefully

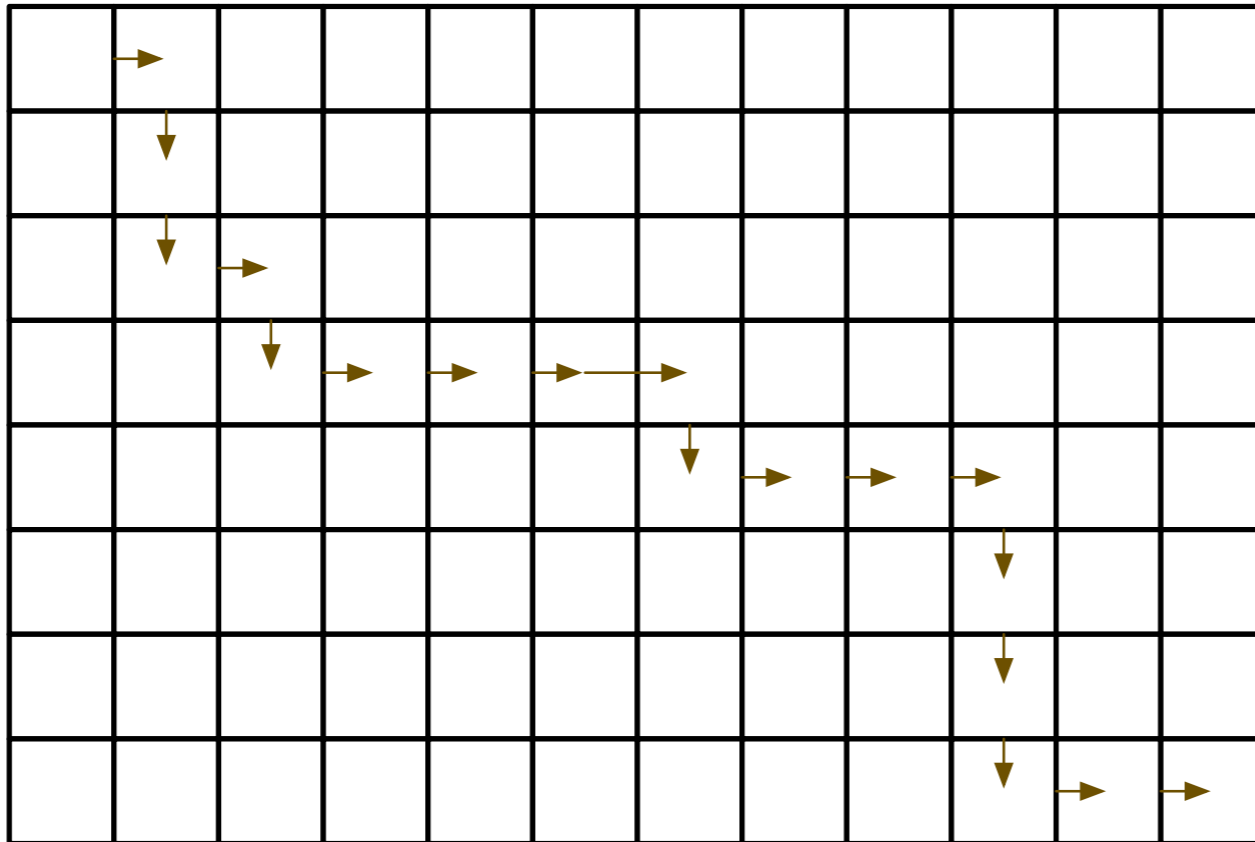
```
from functools import cache

@cache
def change(n):
    if n < 0:
        return 0
    if n == 0:
        return 1
    if n == 1:
        return 1
    return (change(n-25)+change(n-10)
            +change(n-5)+change(n-1))
```

# Examples

- Counting the numbers through an array:
  - Rules:
    - Can move right or down
    - Start at the NW corner
    - Move to the SE corner

# Examples



# Examples

- Number the squares in a non-traditional coordinate system

5,3	4,3	3,3	2,3	1,3	0,3
5,2	4,2	3,2	2,2	1,2	0,2
5,1	4,1	3,1	2,1	1,1	0,1
5,0	4,0	3,0	2,0	1,0	0,0



# Examples

5,3	4,3	3,3	2,3	1,3	0,3
5,2	4,2	3,2	2,2	1,2	0,2
5,1	4,1	3,1	2,1	1,1	0,1
5,0	4,0	3,0	2,0	1,0	0,0

- From Square  $(i,0)$ , there is one route
- From Square  $(0,j)$ , there is one route
- In Square  $(i,j)$ ,
  - we can go to  $(i - 1,j)$  and continue
  - we can get to  $(i,j - 1)$  and continue
  - and the resulting two sets of routes are disjoint

# Examples

```
from functools import cache

@cache
def routes(i, j):
    if i == 0:
        return 1
    if j == 0:
        return 1
    return routes(i-1, j) + routes(i, j-1)
```

**Caution:  $i$  and  $j$  are coordinates!**

**Use** `routes(n-1, m-1)` for an  $n \times m$  array

# Dynamic Programming

- Three steps:
  - Define sub-problems
  - Set-up a recursion
  - Determine base cases

# Knapsack Problem

- Continuous knapsack problem
  - Select items from set  $X = \{A_1, A_2, \dots, A_n\}$
  - Each item has a weight  $w_i$
  - Each item has a value  $v_i$
  - Maximize  $\sum_{i \in M} s_i v_i$  subject to  $\sum_{i \in M} s_i w_i \leq C$ 
    - with  $s_i \in [0, 1]$

# Continuous Knapsack Problem

- Story:
  - You have sent a mining robot to an asteroid.
  - Mining asteroids has been suspended by the world government and on April 1st, you need to abandon all activity
  - You have one last freight to send to earth with a capacity of 10 tons.
    - You mining operation has yielded:
      - 2 tons paladium (\$2600 per ounce)
      - 7 tons platinum (\$750 per ounce)
      - 3 tons gold (\$1700 per ounce)
      - 4 tons silver (\$15 per ounce)
  - What do you select for your final journey

# Continuous Knapsack Problem

- Solution:
  - You load the rocket with what you have in order of preciousness:
    - All the Paladium, all the gold, and what you can of the platinum

# Knapsack Problem

- Continuous knapsack problem
  - Greedy algorithm solves the continuous knapsack algorithm:
    - Order items by ratios of value over weight
      - Select items in order of this ratio
        - As long as remaining under capacity
    - Last item might be fractional

# Knapsack Problem

- Example

Item	Value	Weight	Ratio
A	9	5	1.80
B	7	4	1.75
C	6	4	1.5
D	3	2	1.5
E	2	2	1
F	1	1	1

- Total capacity is 6



# Knapsack Problem

- Example

Item	Value	Weight	Ratio
A	9	5	1.80
B	7	4	1.75
C	6	4	1.5
D	3	2	1.5
E	2	2	1
F	1	1	1

- $s_A = 1, s_B = 0.25, s_C = s_D = s_E = s_F = 0$
- Total capacity is 6, total value is 10.75

# Knapsack Problem

- 0-1 knapsack
  - Can select only an entire item, but not a fraction
- Greedy method is no longer best

# Knapsack Problem

- 0-1 knapsack
  - Story:
    - You are the director of the Louvre
    - You are told that there is an asteroid crashing into the museum in 5 hours
    - You estimate that you can move 10 tons of art to a safe place in the time you have left
    - Which pieces do you select?
  - If you start with the most conspicuous items, you select the Nike of Samothrace, Mona Lisa, and your Rubens collection
    - But if you give up on the multi-ton Nike of Samothrace, you can save almost all of the famous paintings you have

# Knapsack Problem

- Example

Item	Value	Weight	Ratio
A	9	5	1.80
B	7	4	1.75
C	6	4	1.5
D	3	2	1.5
E	2	2	1

- Total capacity is 6

# Knapsack Problem

- Example

Item	Value	Weight	Ratio
A	9	5	1.80
B	7	4	1.75
C	6	4	1.5
D	3	2	1.5
E	2	2	1

- Greedy solution:  $s_A = 1, s_B = s_C = s_D = s_E = s_F = 0$ 
  - Select only A
- Total weight is 5 and total gain is 9

# Knapsack Problem

- Example

Item	Value	Weight	Ratio
A	9	5	1.80
B	7	4	1.75
C	6	4	1.5
D	3	2	1.5
E	2	2	1
F	1	1	1

- Better solution:  $s_B = 1, s_D = 1, s_A = s_C = s_E = s_F = 0$ 
  - Include B and D
- Total weight is 6 and total value is 10

# Knapsack Problem

- One possibility:
  - Enumerate and evaluate all possible combinations of items
  - This means checking  $2^n$  combinations of items
    - One for each subset.
- Solving knapsack problems with dynamic programming
  - Sub-problems?
  - Recursion?
  - Base Case?

# Knapsack Problem

- Sub-problems
  - Optimal solution needs to be composed of solutions for subproblems
  - Use less items, use fewer capacities



# Knapsack Problem

- Order all items in any order
- Optimal solution:
  - Two alternatives:
    - Last item is included
    - Last item is not included

# Knapsack Problem

- Order all items in any order
  - Optimal solution:
    - Two alternatives:
      - Last item is included
        - Before inclusion of the last item
          - Solved knapsack for all but last item with total capacity minus weight of last item
      - Last item is not included
        - Before non-inclusion of the last item
          - Solved knapsack for all but last item with total capacity

# Knapsack Problem

- Recursion:

$$g(w, X_0, X_1, \dots, X_n) = \max(g(w, X_0, X_1, \dots, X_{n-1}), g(w - w(X_n), X_0, X_1, \dots, X_{n-1}))$$

# Knapsack Problem

- Generate Table
  - Columns: set of items is  
 $\{A_0\}, \{A_0, A_1\}, \{A_0, A_1, A_2\}, \{A_0, A_1, A_2, A_3\}, \dots$
  - Rows: Capacity below problem capacity

# Knapsack Problem

- Example

Item	Value	Weight	Ratio
A	9	5	1.80
B	7	4	1.75
C	6	4	1.5
D	3	2	1.5
E	2	2	1
F	1	1	1

- Total capacity is 6

# Knapsack Problem

- Example

Item	Value	Weight	Ratio
A	9	5	1.80
B	7	4	1.75
C	6	4	1.5
D	3	2	1.5
E	2	2	1
F	1	1	1

	{}	{A}	{A,B}	{A,B,C}	{A,B,C,D}	{A, ..., E}	{A, ..., F}
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

- Cell in column  $\{A, \dots, X\}$  and row  $r$  is the gain of selecting from  $\{A, \dots, X\}$  and maximum capacity  $r$

# Knapsack Problem

- Element in row  $r$  and columns  $X_i$

$$g_{r,X_i} = \begin{cases} g_{r,X_{i-1}} & \text{if } X_i \text{ is not selected} \\ g_{r-w_i,X_{i-1}} + v_i & \text{if } X_i \text{ is selected} \end{cases}$$

$$= \max \left( g_{r,X_{i-1}}, g_{r-w_i,X_{i-1}} + v_i \right)$$

# Knapsack Problem

- Base cases:
  - No items to select: gain is zero
  - Capacity is zero: gain is zero



# Knapsack Problem

- Work **forward** adding column after column
- Item A has weight 5 and value 9

	{}	{A}	{A,B}	{A,B,C}	{A,B,C,D}	{A, ..., E}	{A, ..., F}
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	0					
2	0	0					
3	0	0					
4	0	0					
5	0	9					
6	0	9					

# Knapsack Problem

- Item B has weight 4 and value 7

	{}	{A}	{A,B}	{A,B,C}	{A,B,C,D}	{A, ..., E}	{A, ..., F}
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	0				
2	0	0	0				
3	0	0	0				
4	0	0	7				
5	0	9	max(7,9)				
6	0	9	max(7,9)				

# Knapsack Problem

- Item C has value 6 and weight 4

	{}	{A}	{A,B}	{A,B,C}	{A,B,C,D}	{A, ..., E}	{A, ..., F}
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	0	0			
2	0	0	0	0			
3	0	0	0	0			
4	0	0	7	$\max(6,7)$			
5	0	9	9	$\max(6, 9)$			
6	0	9	9	$\max(6, 9)$			

# Knapsack Problem

- Item  $D$  has weight 2 and value 3

	{}	{A}	{A,B}	{A,B,C}	{A,B,C,D}	{A, ..., E}	{A, ..., F}
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	0	0	0		
2	0	0	0	0	3		
3	0	0	0	0	3		
4	0	0	7	7	$\max(7,3)$		
5	0	9	9	9	$\max(9,3)$		
6	0	9	9	9	$\max(9,10)$		

# Knapsack Problem

- Item  $E$  has weight 2 and value 2

	{}	{A}	{A,B}	{A,B,C}	{A,B,C,D}	{A, ..., E}	{A, ..., F}
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2	0	0	0	0	3	max(3,2)	
3	0	0	0	0	3	max(3,2)	
4	0	0	7	7	7	max(7,5)	
5	0	9	9	9	9	max(9,5)	
6	0	9	9	9	10	max(10,9)	

# Knapsack Problem

- Item F has weight 1 and value 1

	{}	{A}	{A,B}	{A,B,C}	{A,B,C,D}	{A, ..., E}	{A, ..., F}
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	$\max(1,0)$
2	0	0	0	0	3	3	$\max(3,1)$
3	0	0	0	0	3	3	$\max(3,4)$
4	0	0	7	7	7	7	$\max(7,4)$
5	0	9	9	9	9	9	$\max(9,8)$
6	0	9	9	9	10	10	$\max(10,10)$

# Knapsack Problem

- Final table tells us the realizable total value

	{}	{A}	{A,B}	{A,B,C}	{A,B,C,D}	{A, ..., E}	{A, ..., F}
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
2	0	0	0	0	3	3	3
3	0	0	0	0	3	3	4
4	0	0	7	7	7	7	7
5	0	9	9	9	9	9	9
6	0	9	9	9	10	10	10

- but not how to obtain it

# Knapsack Problem

- Can either annotate table entry with how we got them

	{}	{A}	{A,B}	{A,B,C}	{A,B,C,D}	{A, ..., E}	{A, ..., F}
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
2	0	0	0	0	3	3	3
3	0	0	0	0	3	3	4
4	0	0	7	7	7	7	7
5	0	9	9	9	9	9	9
6	0	9	9	9	10	10	10

- or can backtrack



# Knapsack Problem

- Backtracking

	{}	{A}	{A,B}	{A,B,C}	{A,B,C,D}	{A, ..., E}	{A, ..., F}
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
2	0	0	0	0	3	3	3
3	0	0	0	0	3	3	4
4	0	0	7	7	7	7	7
5	0	9	9	9	9	9	9
6	0	9	9	9	10	10	10=9+1

- Last entry is either with or without including F

# Knapsack Problem

- Backtracking

	{}	{A}	{A,B}	{A,B,C}	{A,B,C,D}	{A, ..., E}	{A, ..., F}
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
2	0	0	0	0	3	3	3
3	0	0	0	0	3	3	4
4	0	0	7	7	7	7	7
5	0	9	9	9	9	9	9
6	0	9	9	9	10	10	10=9+1

- Let's say we include it

# Knapsack Problem

- Backtracking
  - Then the 10 was realized as 9+1 with the previous column and row - weight of item F = 1

	{}	{A}	{A,B}	{A,B,C}	{A,B,C,D}	{A, ..., E}	{A, ..., F}
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
2	0	0	0	0	3	3	3
3	0	0	0	0	3	3	4
4	0	0	7	7	7	7	7
5	0	9	9	9	9	9	9
6	0	9	9	9	10	10	10=9+1

# Knapsack Problem

- Backtracking
  - No such choice with the other ones until we get to A

	{}	{A}	{A,B}	{A,B,C}	{A,B,C,D}	{A, ..., E}	{A, ..., F}
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
2	0	0	0	0	3	3	3
3	0	0	0	0	3	3	4
4	0	0	7	7	7	7	7
5	0	9	9	9	9	9	9
6	0	9	9	9	10	10	10=9+1

# Knapsack Problem

- Backtracking

	{}	{A}	{A,B}	{A,B,C}	{A,B,C,D}	{A, ..., E}	{A, ..., F}
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
2	0	0	0	0	3	3	3
3	0	0	0	0	3	3	4
4	0	0	7	7	7	7	7
5	0	9	9	9	9	9	9
6	0	9	9	9	10	10	10=9+1

- Included A and F for a total value of 10 and a total weight of 6

# Knapsack Problem

- Backtracking alternative in the first step:

	{}	{A}	{A,B}	{A,B,C}	{A,B,C,D}	{A, ..., E}	{A, ..., F}
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
2	0	0	0	0	3	3	3
3	0	0	0	0	3	3	4
4	0	0	7	7	7	7	7
5	0	9	9	9	9	9	9
6	0	9	9	9	10	10	10

- Don't include F, E

# Knapsack Problem

- Backtracking

	{}	{A}	{A,B}	{A,B,C}	{A,B,C,D}	{A, ..., E}	{A, ..., F}
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
2	0	0	0	0	3	3	3
3	0	0	0	0	3	3	4
4	0	0	7	7	7	7	7
5	0	9	9	9	9	9	9
6	0	9	9	9	10	10	10

- must have included item D

# Knapsack Problem

- Backtracking

	{}	{A}	{A,B}	{A,B,C}	{A,B,C,D}	{A, ..., E}	{A, ..., F}
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
2	0	0	0	0	3	3	3
3	0	0	0	0	3	3	4
4	0	0	7	7	7	7	7
5	0	9	9	9	9	9	9
6	0	9	9	9	10	10	10

- D has value 3 and weight 2



# Knapsack Problem

- Backtracking

	{}	{A}	{A,B}	{A,B,C}	{A,B,C,D}	{A, ..., E}	{A, ..., F}
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
2	0	0	0	0	3	3	3
3	0	0	0	0	3	3	4
4	0	0	7	7	7	7	7
5	0	9	9	9	9	9	9
6	0	9	9	9	10	10	10

- Do not include C

# Knapsack Problem

- Backtracking

	{}	{A}	{A,B}	{A,B,C}	{A,B,C,D}	{A, ..., E}	{A, ..., F}
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
2	0	0	0	0	3	3	3
3	0	0	0	0	3	3	4
4	0	0	7	7	7	7	7
5	0	9	9	9	9	9	9
6	0	9	9	9	10	10	10

- But include B

# Knapsack Problem

- Backtracking

	{}	{A}	{A,B}	{A,B,C}	{A,B,C,D}	{A, ..., E}	{A, ..., F}
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
2	0	0	0	0	3	3	3
3	0	0	0	0	3	3	4
4	0	0	7	7	7	7	7
5	0	9	9	9	9	9	9
6	0	9	9	9	10	10	10

- and therefore not A
- Alternative solution: Select B and D for the same total value and capacity

# Knapsack Problem

- Your turn: Extend to total capacity 10

Item	Value	Weight	Cap	A	B	C	D	E	F
A	9	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
B	7	4	2	0	0	0	3	3	3
C	6	4	3	0	0	0	3	3	4
D	3	2	4	0	7	7	7	7	7
E	2	2	5	9	9	9	9	9	9
F	1	1	6	9	9	9	10	10	10
			7	9	9	9	12	12	12
			8	9	9	13	13	13	13
			9	9	16	16	16	16	16
			10	9	16	16	16	16	17

# Knapsack Problem

Cap	A	B	C	D	E	F	
1	0	0	0	0	0	1	
2	0	0	0	3	3	3	
3	0	0	0	3	3	4	
4	0	7	7	7	7	7	
5	9	9	9	9	9	9	
6	9	9	9	10	10	10	
7	9	9	9	12	12	12	
8	9	9	13	13	13	13	
9	9	16	16	16	16	16	
10	9	16	16	16	16	17	Include F

# Knapsack Problem

Cap	A	B	C	D	E	F
1	0	0	0	0	0	1
2	0	0	0	3	3	3
3	0	0	0	3	3	4
4	0	7	7	7	7	7
5	9	9	9	9	9	9
6	9	9	9	10	10	10
7	9	9	9	12	12	12
8	9	9	13	13	13	13
9	9	16	16	16	16	16
10	9	16	16	16	16	17

Include F  
Do not  
include E

# Knapsack Problem

Cap	A	B	C	D	E	F	
1	0	0	0	0	0	1	
2	0	0	0	3	3	3	
3	0	0	0	3	3	4	
4	0	7	7	7	7	7	
5	9	9	9	9	9	9	
6	9	9	9	10	10	10	
7	9	9	9	12	12	12	Include F
8	9	9	13	13	13	13	Do not include E
9	9	16	16	16	16	16	Do not
10	9	16	16	16	16	17	include D

# Knapsack Problem

Cap	A	B	C	D	E	F	
1	0	0	0	0	0	1	
2	0	0	0	3	3	3	
3	0	0	0	3	3	4	
4	0	7	7	7	7	7	
5	9	9	9	9	9	9	
6	9	9	9	10	10	10	Include F
7	9	9	9	12	12	12	Do not include E
8	9	9	13	13	13	13	Do not include D
9	9	16	16	16	16	16	Do not include C
10	9	16	16	16	16	17	



# Knapsack Problem

Cap	A	B	C	D	E	F	
1	0	0	0	0	0	1	
2	0	0	0	3	3	3	
3	0	0	0	3	3	4	
4	0	7	7	7	7	7	
5	9	9	9	9	9	9	
6	9	9	9	10	10	10	Include F
7	9	9	9	12	12	12	Do not include E
8	9	9	13	13	13	13	Do not include D
9	9	16	16	16	16	16	Do not include C
10	9	16	16	16	16	17	Include B

# Knapsack Problem

Cap	A	B	C	D	E	F	
1	0	0	0	0	0	1	
2	0	0	0	3	3	3	
3	0	0	0	3	3	4	
4	0	7	7	7	7	7	
5	9	9	9	9	9	9	Include F
6	9	9	9	10	10	10	Do not
7	9	9	9	12	12	12	include E
8	9	9	13	13	13	13	Do not
9	9	16	16	16	16	16	include D
10	9	16	16	16	16	17	Do not include C Include B Include A

# 0-1 Knapsack Example

- An alternative to backtracking is to store the information in the table

Item	Value	Weight
A	10	5
B	9	4
C	8	4
D	7	4
E	7	3
F	4	2
G	3	2
H	1	2

Total Capacity 10

# 0-1 Knapsack Example

- Create the table and initialize it

Item	Value	Weight
A	10	5
B	9	4
C	8	4
D	7	4
E	7	3
F	4	2
G	3	2
H	1	2

Total Capacity 10

	/	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
0	0							
1	0							
2	0							
3	0							
4	0							
5	0							
6	0							
7	0							
8	0							
9	0							
10	0							

# 0-1 Knapsack Example

- The column for A is simple.
- Red means: item included

Item	Value	Weight
A	10	5
B	9	4
C	8	4
D	7	4
E	7	3
F	4	2
G	3	2
H	1	2

Total Capacity 10

	/	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
0	0	0						
1	0	0						
2	0	0						
3	0	0						
4	0	0						
5	0	10						
6	0	10						
7	0	10						
8	0	10						
9	0	10						
10	0	10						

# 0-1 Knapsack Example

- The column for A is simple.
- Red means: item included

Item	Value	Weight
A	10	5
B	9	4
C	8	4
D	7	4
E	7	3
F	4	2
G	3	2
H	1	2

Total Capacity 10

	/	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
0	0	0	0					
1	0	0	0					
2	0	0	0					
3	0	0	0					
4	0	0	9					
5	0	10	10	max(10,9)				
6	0	10	10					
7	0	10	10					
8	0	10	10					
9	0	10	19					
10	0	10	19					

# 0-1 Knapsack Example

Item	Value	Weight
A	10	5
B	9	4
C	8	4
D	7	4
E	7	3
F	4	2
G	3	2
H	1	2

Total Capacity 10

	/	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
0	0	0	0	0				
1	0	0	0	0				
2	0	0	0	0				
3	0	0	0	0				
4	0	0	9	9				
5	0	10	10	10				
6	0	10	10					
7	0	10	10					
8	0	10	10					
9	0	10	19					
10	0	10	19					

10 = max(10, 0+8)

# 0-1 Knapsack Example

Item	Value	Weight
A	10	5
B	9	4
C	8	4
D	7	4
E	7	3
F	4	2
G	3	2
H	1	2

Total Capacity 10

	/	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
0	0	0	0	0				
1	0	0	0	0				
2	0	0	0	0				
3	0	0	0	0				
4	0	0	9	9				
5	0	10	10	10				
6	0	10	10	10				
7	0	10	10	10				
8	0	10	10	17				
9	0	10	19	19				
10	0	10	19	19				

$17 = \max(10, 9 + 8)$



# 0-1 Knapsack Example

Item	Value	Weight
A	10	5
B	9	4
C	8	4
D	7	4
E	7	3
F	4	2
G	3	2
H	1	2

Total Capacity 10

	/	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
0	0	0	0	0	0			
1	0	0	0	0	0			
2	0	0	0	0	0			
3	0	0	0	0	0			
4	0	0	9	9	9			
5	0	10	10	10	10			
6	0	10	10	10	10			
7	0	10	10	10	10			
8	0	10	10	17	17			
9	0	10	19	17	17	17 = max(17, 9 + 7)		
10	0	10	19	19				

# 0-1 Knapsack Example

Item	Value	Weight
A	10	5
B	9	4
C	8	4
D	7	4
E	7	3
F	4	2
G	3	2
H	1	2

Total Capacity 10

	/	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
1	0	0	0	0	0	0		
2	0	0	0	0	0	0		
3	0	0	0	0	0	7		
4	0	0	9	9	9			
5	0	10	10	10	10			
6	0	10	10	10	10			
7	0	10	10	10	10			
8	0	10	10	17	17			
9	0	10	19	19	19			
10	0	10	19	19	19			

$$7 = \max(0, 7)$$

# 0-1 Knapsack Example

Item	Value	Weight
A	10	5
B	9	4
C	8	4
D	7	4
E	7	3
F	4	2
G	3	2
H	1	2

Total Capacity 10

	/	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
1	0	0	0	0	0	0		
2	0	0	0	0	0	0		
3	0	0	0	0	0	7		
4	0	0	9	9	9	9		
5	0	10	10	10	9 = max(9, 7)			
6	0	10	10	10	10			
7	0	10	10	10	10			
8	0	10	10	17	17			
9	0	10	19	19	19			
10	0	10	19	19	19			

# 0-1 Knapsack Example

Item	Value	Weight
A	10	5
B	9	4
C	8	4
D	7	4
E	7	3
F	4	2
G	3	2
H	1	2

Total Capacity 10

	/	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
1	0	0	0	0	0	0		
2	0	0	0	0	0	0		
3	0	0	0	0	0	7		
4	0	0	9	9	9	9		
5	0	10	10	10	10	10		
6	0	10	10	10	10	10		
7	0	10	10	10	10	16		
8	0	10	10	17	17	17		
9	0	10	19	19	19			
10	0							

This is a tie!  
Break it as you wish

# 0-1 Knapsack Example

Item	Value	Weight
A	10	5
B	9	4
C	8	4
D	7	4
E	7	3
F	4	2
G	3	2
H	1	2

Total Capacity 10

	/	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
1	0	0	0	0	0	0		
2	0	0	0	0	0	0		
3	0	0	0	0	0	7		
4	0	0	9	9	9	9		
5	0	10	10	10	10	10		
6	0	10	10	10	10	10		
7	0	10	10	10	10	16		
8	0	10	10	17	17	17		
9	0	10	19	19	19	19		
10	0	10	19	19	19	19		

# 0-1 Knapsack Example

Item	Value	Weight
A	10	5
B	9	4
C	8	4
D	7	4
E	7	3
F	4	2
G	3	2
H	1	2

Total Capacity 10

	/	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	
3	0	0	0	0	0	7	7	
4	0	0	9	9	9	9	9	
5	0	10	10	10	10	max(9, 0+4)		
6	0	10	10	10	10	10		
7	0	10	10	10	10	16		
8	0	10	10	17	17	17		
9	0	10	19	19	19	19		
10	0	10	19	19	19	19		

# 0-1 Knapsack Example

Item	Value	Weight
A	10	5
B	9	4
C	8	4
D	7	4
E	7	3
F	4	2
G	3	2
H	1	2

Total Capacity 10

	/	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	
3	0	0	0	0	0	7	7	
4	0	0	9	9	9	9	9	
5	0	10	10	10	10	10	11	
6	0	10	10	10	10	max(10, 7+4)		
7	0	10	10	10	10	16		
8	0	10	10	17	17	17		
9	0	10	19	19	19	19		
10	0	10	19	19	19	19		

# 0-1 Knapsack Example

Item	Value	Weight
A	10	5
B	9	4
C	8	4
D	7	4
E	7	3
F	4	2
G	3	2
H	1	2

Total Capacity 10

	/	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	
3	0	0	0	0	0	7	7	
4	0	0	9	9	9	9	9	
5	0	10	10	10	10	10	11	
6	0	10	10	10	10	10	13	
7	0	10	10	10	1	max(10, 9+4)		
8	0	10	10	17	17	17		
9	0	10	19	19	19	19		
10	0	10	19	19	19	19		



# 0-1 Knapsack Example

Item	Value	Weight
A	10	5
B	9	4
C	8	4
D	7	4
E	7	3
F	4	2
G	3	2
H	1	2

Total Capacity 10

	/	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	
3	0	0	0	0	0	7	7	
4	0	0	9	9	9	9	9	
5	0	10	10	10	10	10	11	
6	0	10	10	10	10	10	13	
7	0	10	10	10	10	16	16	
8	0	10	10	17				$\max(16, 10+4)$
9	0	10	19	19	19	19		
10	0	10	19	19	19	19		

# 0-1 Knapsack Example

Item	Value	Weight
A	10	5
B	9	4
C	8	4
D	7	4
E	7	3
F	4	2
G	3	2
H	1	2

Total Capacity 10

	/	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	
3	0	0	0	0	0	7	7	
4	0	0	9	9	9	9	9	
5	0	10	10	10	10	10	11	
6	0	10	10	10	10	10	13	
7	0	10	10	10	10	16	16	
8	0	10	10	17	17	17	17	
9	0	10	19	19	1	max(17, 10+4)		
10	0	10	19	19	19	19		

# 0-1 Knapsack Example

Item	Value	Weight
A	10	5
B	9	4
C	8	4
D	7	4
E	7	3
F	4	2
G	3	2
H	1	2

Total Capacity 10

	/	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	
3	0	0	0	0	0	7	7	
4	0	0	9	9	9	9	9	
5	0	10	10	10	10	10	11	
6	0	10	10	10	10	10	13	
7	0	10	10	10	10	16	16	
8	0	10	10	17	17	17	17	
9	0	10	19	19	19	19	20	
10	0	10	19	1	max(19, 16+4)			

# 0-1 Knapsack Example

Item	Value	Weight
A	10	5
B	9	4
C	8	4
D	7	4
E	7	3
F	4	2
G	3	2
H	1	2

Total Capacity 10

	/	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	
3	0	0	0	0	0	7	7	
4	0	0	9	9	9	9	9	
5	0	10	10	10	10	10	11	
6	0	10	10	10	10	10	13	
7	0	10	10	10	10	16	16	
8	0	10	10	17	17	17	17	
9	0	10	19	19	19	19	20	
10	0	10	19	19	19	19	21	

$\max(19, 17+4)$

# 0-1 Knapsack Example

Item	Value	Weight
A	10	5
B	9	4
C	8	4
D	7	4
E	7	3
F	4	2
G	3	2
H	1	2

Total Capacity 10

	/	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	4
3	0	0	0	0	0	7	7	7	7
4	0	0	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
5	0	10	10	10	10	10	11	11	11
6	0	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
7	0	10	10	10	10	16	16	16	16
8	0	10	10	17	17	17	17	17	17
9	0	10	19	19	19	19	20	20	20
10	0	10	19	19	19	19	21	21	21

$\max(9, 4+3)$

# 0-1 Knapsack Example

Item	Value	Weight
A	10	5
B	9	4
C	8	4
D	7	4
E	7	3
F	4	2
G	3	2
H	1	2

Total Capacity 10

	/	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	4
3	0	0	0	0	0	7	7	7	7
4	0	0	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
5	0	10	10	10	10	10	11	11	11
6	0	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
7	0	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
8	0	10	10	17	17	17	17	17	17
9	0	10	19	19	19	19	20	20	20
10	0	10	19	19	19	19	21	21	21

$\max(11, 7+3)$

# 0-1 Knapsack Example

Item	Value	Weight
A	10	5
B	9	4
C	8	4
D	7	4
E	7	3
F	4	2
G	3	2
H	1	2

Total Capacity 10

	/	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	4
3	0	0	0	0	0	7	7	7	7
4	0	0	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
5	0	10	10	10	10	10	11	11	11
6	0	10	10	10	10	10	13	13	13
7	0	10	10	10	10	16	16	16	16
8	0	10	10	17	max(13, 9+3)	17	17	17	17
9	0	10	19	19	19	19	20	20	20
10	0	10	19	19	19	19	21	21	21

# 0-1 Knapsack Example

Item	Value	Weight
A	10	5
B	9	4
C	8	4
D	7	4
E	7	3
F	4	2
G	3	2
H	1	2

Total Capacity 10

	/	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	4
3	0	0	0	0	0	7	7	7	7
4	0	0	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
5	0	10	10	10	10	10	11	11	11
6	0	10	10	10	10	10	13	13	13
7	0	10	10	10	10	16	16	16	16
8	0	10	10	17	17	17	17	17	17
9	0	10	19	19	19	19	19	19	19
10	0	10	19	19	19	19	21	21	21

$\max(16, 11+3)$



# 0-1 Knapsack Example

Item	Value	Weight
A	10	5
B	9	4
C	8	4
D	7	4
E	7	3
F	4	2
G	3	2
H	1	2

Total Capacity 10

	/	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	4
3	0	0	0	0	0	7	7	7	7
4	0	0	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
5	0	10	10	10	10	10	11	11	11
6	0	10	10	10	10	10	13	13	13
7	0	10	10	10	10	16	16	16	16
8	0	10	10	17	17	17	17	17	17
9	0	10	19	19	19	19	19	19	19
10	0	10	19	19	19	19	21	21	21

$\max(17, 13+3)$

# 0-1 Knapsack Example

Item	Value	Weight
A	10	5
B	9	4
C	8	4
D	7	4
E	7	3
F	4	2
G	3	2
H	1	2

Total Capacity 10

	/	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	4
3	0	0	0	0	0	7	7	7	7
4	0	0	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
5	0	10	10	10	10	10	11	11	11
6	0	10	10	10	10	10	13	13	13
7	0	10	10	10	10	16	16	16	16
8	0	10	10	17	17	17	17	17	17
9	0	10	19	19	19	19	20	20	20
10	0	10	19	max(20, 16+3)					

# 0-1 Knapsack Example

Item	Value	Weight
A	10	5
B	9	4
C	8	4
D	7	4
E	7	3
F	4	2
G	3	2
H	1	2

Total Capacity 10

	/	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	4
3	0	0	0	0	0	7	7	7	7
4	0	0	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
5	0	10	10	10	10	10	11	11	11
6	0	10	10	10	10	10	13	13	13
7	0	10	10	10	10	16	16	16	16
8	0	10	10	17	17	17	17	17	17
9	0	10	19	19	19	19	20	20	20
10	0	10	19	19	19	19	21	21	21

$\max(21, 17+3)$

# 0-1 Knapsack Example

Item	Value	Weight
A	10	5
B	9	4
C	8	4
D	7	4
E	7	3
F	4	2
G	3	2
H	1	2

Total Capacity 10

	/	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	4
3	0	0	0	0	0	7	7	7	7
4	0	0	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
5	0	10	10	10	10	10	11	11	11
6	0	10	10	10	10	10	13	13	13
7	0	10	10	10	10	16	16	16	16
8	0	10	10	17	17	17	17	17	17
9	0	10	19	19	19	19	20	20	20
10	0	10	19	19	19	19	21	21	21

$\max(21, 17+1)$

# 0-1 Knapsack Example

- Backtracking is now easier

Item	Value	Weight
A	10	5
B	9	4
C	8	4
D	7	4
E	7	3
F	4	2
G	3	2
H	1	2

Total Capacity 10

	/	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	4
3	0	0	0	0	0	7	7	7	7
4	0	0	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
5	0	10	10	10	10	10	11	11	11
6	0	10	10	10	10	10	13	13	13
7	0	10	10	10	10	16	16	16	16
8	0	10	10	17	17	17	17	17	17
9	0	10	19	19	19	19	20	20	20
10	0	10	19	19	19	19	21	21	21

# 0-1 Knapsack Example

- Do not include H

Item	Value	Weight
A	10	5
B	9	4
C	8	4
D	7	4
E	7	3
F	4	2
G	3	2
H	1	2

Total Capacity 10

	/	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	4
3	0	0	0	0	0	7	7	7	7
4	0	0	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
5	0	10	10	10	10	10	11	11	11
6	0	10	10	10	10	10	13	13	13
7	0	10	10	10	10	16	16	16	16
8	0	10	10	17	17	17	17	17	17
9	0	10	19	19	19	19	20	20	20
10	0	10	19	19	19	19	21	21	21

# 0-1 Knapsack Example

- Do not include G

Item	Value	Weight
A	10	5
B	9	4
C	8	4
D	7	4
E	7	3
F	4	2
G	3	2
H	1	2

Total Capacity 10

	/	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	4
3	0	0	0	0	0	7	7	7	7
4	0	0	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
5	0	10	10	10	10	10	11	11	11
6	0	10	10	10	10	10	13	13	13
7	0	10	10	10	10	16	16	16	16
8	0	10	10	17	17	17	17	17	17
9	0	10	19	19	19	19	20	20	20
10	0	10	19	19	19	19	21	21	21

# 0-1 Knapsack Example

- Do include F

Item	Value	Weight
A	10	5
B	9	4
C	8	4
D	7	4
E	7	3
F	4	2
G	3	2
H	1	2

Total Capacity 10

	/	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	4
3	0	0	0	0	0	7	7	7	7
4	0	0	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
5	0	10	10	10	10	10	11	11	11
6	0	10	10	10	10	10	13	13	13
7	0	10	10	10	10	16	16	16	16
8	0	10	10	17	17	17	17	17	17
9	0	10	19	19	19	19	20	20	20
10	0	10	19	19	19	19	21	21	21



# 0-1 Knapsack Example

- Do include F
  - F has weight 2

Item	Value	Weight
A	10	5
B	9	4
C	8	4
D	7	4
E	7	3
F	4	2
G	3	2
H	1	2

Total Capacity 10

	/	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	4
3	0	0	0	0	0	7	7	7	7
4	0	0	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
5	0	10	10	10	10	10	11	11	11
6	0	10	10	10	10	10	13	13	13
7	0	10	10	10	10	16	16	16	16
8	0	10	10	17	17	17	17	17	17
9	0	10	19	19	19	19	20	20	20
10	0	10	19	19	19	19	21	21	21

# 0-1 Knapsack Example

- Do include F
  - F has weight 2

Item	Value	Weight
A	10	5
B	9	4
C	8	4
D	7	4
E	7	3
F	4	2
G	3	2
H	1	2

Total Capacity 10

	/	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	4
3	0	0	0	0	0	7	7	7	7
4	0	0	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
5	0	10	10	10	10	10	11	11	11
6	0	10	10	10	10	10	13	13	13
7	0	10	10	10	10	16	16	16	16
8	0	10	10	17	17	17	17	17	17
9	0	10	19	19	19	19	20	20	20
10	0	10	19	19	19	19	21	21	21

# 0-1 Knapsack Example

- Do not include E

Item	Value	Weight
A	10	5
B	9	4
C	8	4
D	7	4
E	7	3
F	4	2
G	3	2
H	1	2

Total Capacity 10

	/	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	
3	0	0	0	0	0	7	7	7	
4	0	0	9	9	9	9	9	9	
5	0	10	10	10	10	10	11	11	
6	0	10	10	10	10	10	13	13	
7	0	10	10	10	10	16	16	16	
8	0	10	10	17	17	17	17	17	
9	0	10	19	19	19	19	20	20	
10	0	10	19	19	19	19	21	21	21

# 0-1 Knapsack Example

- Do not include D

Item	Value	Weight
A	10	5
B	9	4
C	8	4
D	7	4
E	7	3
F	4	2
G	3	2
H	1	2

Total Capacity 10

	/	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	4
3	0	0	0	0	0	7	7	7	7
4	0	0	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
5	0	10	10	10	10	10	11	11	11
6	0	10	10	10	10	10	13	13	13
7	0	10	10	10	10	16	16	16	16
8	0	10	10	17	17	17	17	17	17
9	0	10	19	19	19	19	20	20	20
10	0	10	19	19	19	19	21	21	21

# 0-1 Knapsack Example

- Do include C

Item	Value	Weight
A	10	5
B	9	4
C	8	4
D	7	4
E	7	3
F	4	2
G	3	2
H	1	2

Total Capacity 10

	/	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	4
3	0	0	0	0	0	7	7	7	7
4	0	0	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
5	0	10	10	10	10	10	11	11	11
6	0	10	10	10	10	10	13	13	13
7	0	10	10	10	10	16	16	16	16
8	0	10	10	17	17	17	17	17	17
9	0	10	19	19	19	19	20	20	20
10	0	10	19	19	19	19	21	21	21

# 0-1 Knapsack Example

- Do include C
  - C has weight 4

Item	Value	Weight
A	10	5
B	9	4
C	8	4
D	7	4
E	7	3
F	4	2
G	3	2
H	1	2

Total Capacity 10

	/	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	4
3	0	0	0	0	0	7	7	7	7
4	0	0	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
5	0	10	10	10	10	10	11	11	11
6	0	10	10	10	10	10	13	13	13
7	0	10	10	10	10	16	16	16	16
8	0	10	10	17	17	17	17	17	17
9	0	10	19	19	19	19	20	20	20
10	0	10	19	19	19	19	21	21	21

# 0-1 Knapsack Example

- Do include B

Item	Value	Weight
A	10	5
B	9	4
C	8	4
D	7	4
E	7	3
F	4	2
G	3	2
H	1	2

Total Capacity 10

	/	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	4
3	0	0	0	0	0	7	7	7	7
4	0	0	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
5	0	10	10	10	10	10	11	11	11
6	0	10	10	10	10	10	13	13	13
7	0	10	10	10	10	16	16	16	16
8	0	10	10	17	17	17	17	17	17
9	0	10	19	19	19	19	20	20	20
10	0	10	19	19	19	19	21	21	21

# 0-1 Knapsack Example

- Do include B
  - B has weight 4

Item	Value	Weight
A	10	5
B	9	4
C	8	4
D	7	4
E	7	3
F	4	2
G	3	2
H	1	2

Total Capacity 10

	/	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	4
3	0	0	0	0	0	7	7	7	7
4	0	0	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
5	0	10	10	10	10	10	11	11	11
6	0	10	10	10	10	10	13	13	13
7	0	10	10	10	10	16	16	16	16
8	0	10	10	17	17	17	17	17	17
9	0	10	19	19	19	19	20	20	20
10	0	10	19	19	19	19	21	21	21



# 0-1 Knapsack Example

- We have reached the upper row

Item	Value	Weight
A	10	5
B	9	4
C	8	4
D	7	4
E	7	3
F	4	2
G	3	2
H	1	2

Total Capacity 10

	/	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	4
3	0	0	0	0	0	7	7	7	7
4	0	0	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
5	0	10	10	10	10	10	11	11	11
6	0	10	10	10	10	10	13	13	13
7	0	10	10	10	10	16	16	16	16
8	0	10	10	17	17	17	17	17	17
9	0	10	19	19	19	19	20	20	20
10	0	10	19	19	19	19	21	21	21

# Knapsack Problem

- Multiple Item Selection

- When considering item  $j$ , need to look at including  $\nu$  items

$$\nu \in \{0, 1, \dots, \lfloor \frac{i}{w_j} \rfloor\}$$

- Formula changes

- $g_{i,j} = \max(\{g_{i-\nu w_j} + \nu v_j \mid \nu \in \{0, 1, \dots, \lfloor \frac{i}{w_j} \rfloor\}\})$

# Knapsack Problem

- Example: Items with value-weight of (26,5), (20,4), (14,3), (9,2), (4,1)

# Knapsack Problem

$(26, 5), (20, 4), (14, 3), (9, 2), (4, 1)$

TW	A	B	C	D	E
0	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	0	0	4
2	0	0	0	9	9
3	0	0	14	14	14
4	0	20	20	20	20
5	26	26	26	26	26
6	26	26	28	29	30
7	26	26	34	35	35
8	26	40	40	40	40
9	26	46	46	46	46
10	52	52	52	52	52
11	52	52	54	55	56
12	52	60	60	61	61
13	52	66	66	66	66
14	52	72	72	72	72
15	78	78	78	78	78
16	78	80	80	81	82

# Knapsack Problem

$(26, 5)$ ,  $(20, 4)$ ,  $(14, 3)$ ,  $(9, 2)$ ,  $(4, 1)$

TW	A	B	C	D	E
0	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	0	0	4
2	0	0	0	9	9
3	0	0	14	14	14
4	0	20	20	20	20
5	26	26	26	26	26
6	26	26	28	29	30
7	26	26	34	35	35
8	26	40	40	40	40
9	26	46	46	46	46
10	52	52	52	52	52
11	52	52	54	55	56
12	52	60	60	61	61
13	52	66	66	66	66
14	52	72	72	72	72
15	78	78	78	78	78
16	78	80	80	81	82

Backtrack to find optimal selection

# Knapsack Problem

$(26, 5)$ ,  $(20, 4)$ ,  $(14, 3)$ ,  $(9, 2)$ ,  $(4, 1)$

TW	A	B	C	D	E
0	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	0	0	4
2	0	0	0	9	9
3	0	0	14	14	14
4	0	20	20	20	20
5	26	26	26	26	26
6	26	26	28	29	30
7	26	26	34	35	35
8	26	40	40	40	40
9	26	46	46	46	46
10	52	52	52	52	52
11	52	52	54	55	56
12	52	60	60	61	61
13	52	66	66	66	66
14	52	72	72	72	72
15	78	78	78	78	78
16	78	80	80	81	82

Optimal solution:

3 items of type A  
1 item of type E

# Matrix Chain Multiplication

# Matrix Chain Multiplication

- Given  $n$  integer matrices of various dimensions

$$A_1, A_2, A_3, \dots, A_n$$

- Task is: multiply the matrices with the least number of multiplications of coefficients

$$A_1 \times A_2 \times A_3 \times \dots \times A_n$$

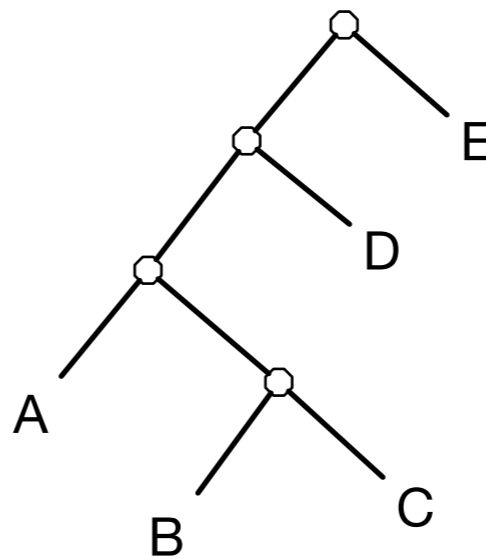
- We can change the order in which we execute the multiplications



# Matrix Chain Multiplication

- Different parenthesization have different costs
  - Parenthesization corresponds to different evaluation trees

$((A(BC))D)E$



# Matrix Chain Multiplication

- Dynamic programming approach
  - A product of  $n$  matrices is made up of one of the following
    - Product of 1 with product of  $n-1$  matrices
    - Product of 2 with product of  $n-2$  matrices
    - ...
    - Product of  $n-2$  with product of 2 matrices
    - Product of  $n-1$  with product of 1 matrix

# Matrix Chain Multiplication

- Example:
  - A  $5 \times 7$
  - B  $7 \times 2$
  - C  $2 \times 10$
  - D  $10 \times 4$
  - E  $4 \times 5$

# Matrix Chain Multiplication

- Start with product of two matrices in order

- $AB \quad 5 \times 7 \times 2 = 70$   
 $BC \quad 7 \times 2 \times 10 = 140$   
 $CD \quad 2 \times 10 \times 4 = 80$   
 $DE \quad 10 \times 4 \times 5 = 200$

$$A : 5 \times 7; \quad B : 7 \times 2; \quad C : 2 \times 10; \quad D : 10 \times 4; \quad E : 4 \times 5$$

# Matrix Chain Multiplication

- Then products of three

$$A(BC) \quad 5 \times 7 \times 10 + 140 = 490 \quad (AB)C \quad 5 \times 2 \times 10 + 70 = 170$$

$$B(CD) \quad 7 \times 2 \times 4 + 80 = 136 \quad (BC)D \quad 7 \times 10 \times 4 + 140 = 420$$

$$C(DE) \quad 2 \times 10 \times 5 + 200 = 300 \quad (CD)E \quad 80 + 2 \times 4 \times 5 = 120$$

$$A : 5 \times 7; \quad B : 7 \times 2; \quad C : 2 \times 10; \quad D : 10 \times 4; \quad E : 4 \times 5$$

# Matrix Chain Multiplication

- And products of four  $ABCD$

$$(AB)(CD) \quad 5 \times 2 \times 4 + 70 + 80 = 190$$

$$A(BCD) \quad 5 \times 7 \times 4 + 136 = 276$$

$$(ABC)D \quad 170 + 5 \times 10 \times 4 = 370$$

- $BCDE$

$$(BC)(DE) \quad 7 \times 10 \times 5 + 140 + 200 = 690$$

$$B(CDE) \quad 7 \times 2 \times 5 + 120 = 190$$

$$(BCD)E \quad 7 \times 4 \times 5 + 136 = 276$$

$$A : 5 \times 7; \quad B : 7 \times 2; \quad C : 2 \times 10; \quad D : 10 \times 4; \quad E : 4 \times 5$$

# Matrix Chain Multiplication

- And finally the complete product

$$A(BCDE) : 5 \times 7 \times 5 + 190 = 175 + 190 = 285$$

$$(AB)(CDE) : 5 \times 2 \times 5 + 70 + 120 = 50 + 190 = 240$$

$$(ABC)(DE) : 5 \times 10 \times 5 + 170 + 200 = 250 + 370 = 620$$

$$(ABCD)E : 5 \times 4 \times 5 + 190 = 100 + 190 = 290$$

$$A : 5 \times 7; \quad B : 7 \times 2; \quad C : 2 \times 10; \quad D : 10 \times 4; \quad E : 4 \times 5$$

# Matrix Chain Multiplication

- How to best organize the calculation?

A	B	C	D	E
0	0	0	0	0

AB	BC	CD	DE
70	140	80	200

ABC	BCD	CDE
170	136	120

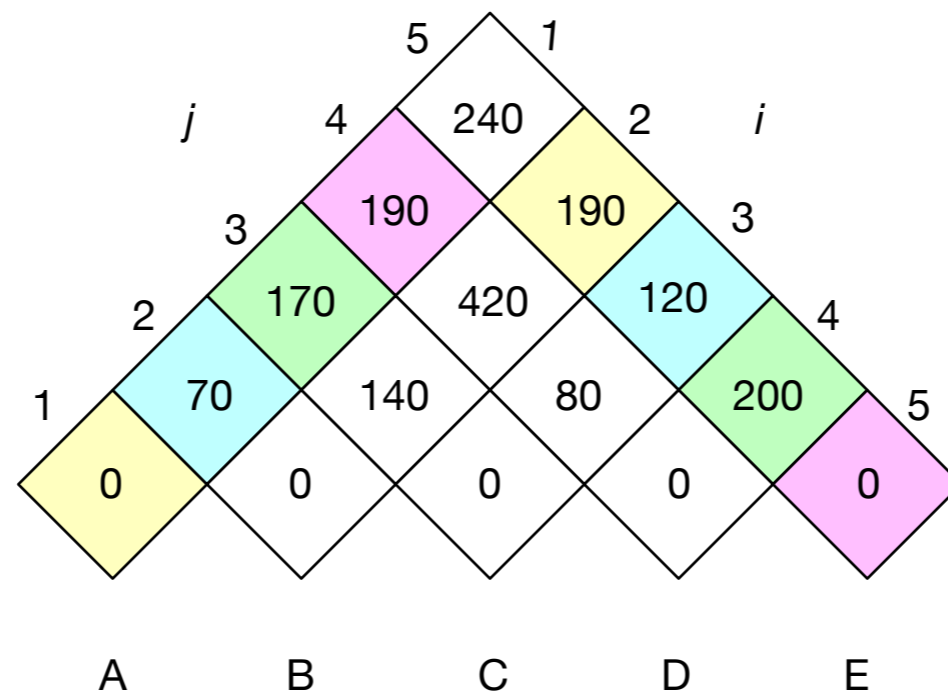
ABCD	BCDE
190	190

ABCDE
240



# Matrix Chain Multiplication

- Another way to look at it:



$$240 = \min(190 + \mathbf{costs}(A, BCDE), 120 + 70 + \mathbf{costs}(AB, CDE), 200 + 170 + \mathbf{costs}(ABC, DE), 0 + 190 + \mathbf{costs}(ABCD, E))$$

# Matrix Chain Multiplication

- Arrange the sizes of the matrices in an array `sizes`
- Matrix  $A_i$  has size `sizes[i-1] x sizes[i]`
- Recursively, define
  - `m[i][j] = 0` if `i==j`
  - `m[i][j] = min([ m[i][k]+m[k+1][j] + sizes[i-1]sizes[k]sizes[j] for k in range(i,j) ])`
- To remember our choice for  $k$ , we mark it in an array
  - `best[i][j] = k`

# Matrix Chain Multiplication

- Implementation:
  - We can either fill in the two arrays (m and best)
  - Or we can use memoization with the recursion

# Levenshtein Distance

# Levenshtein Distance

- Given two strings, find the shortest way of converting one to the other using
  - Insertion of a Character
  - Deletion of a Character
  - Substitution of a Character
- If all these processes cost 1, then this is the Levenshtein distance
- Important for approximate string matching, e.g. bio-informatics

# Levenshtein Distance

- Example
  - university  $\rightarrow$  aniversity  $\rightarrow$  anniversary  $\rightarrow$  anniversaty  $\rightarrow$  anniversary

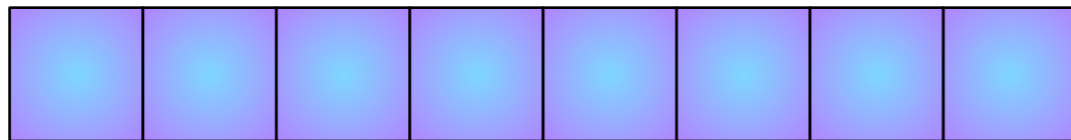
# Levenshtein Distance

- Dynamic Programming approach
  - Define sub-problems:
    - Smaller strings:

String 1



String 2



# Levenshtein Distance

- Dynamic Programming Approach
  - Case 1a: Add the same letter
    - Distance does not change

String 1



String 2





# Levenshtein Distance

- Dynamic Programming
  - Case 1B: Add a different letter
    - Distance increases by one

String 1



String 2



# Levenshtein Distance

- Dynamic Programming Approach
  - Case 2: Add a letter to string 1
    - Increments distance

String 1



String 2



# Levenshtein Distance

- Dynamic Programming Approach
  - Case 3:
    - Add a letter to String 2

String 1



String 2



# Levenshtein Distance

- Dynamic Programming Approach
  - Strings are character arrays  $A, B$ 
    - Look at sub-strings  $\text{delta}(A[0::i], B[0::j])$
    - Use an indicator function

$$I(A[i] \neq B[j]) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } A[i] \neq B[j] \\ 0 & \text{if } A[i] = B[j] \end{cases}$$

# Levenshtein Distance

$$\delta(A[0 :: i], B[0 :: j])$$

$$= \min \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \delta(A[0 :: i - 1], B[0 :: j]) + 1 \\ \delta(A[0 :: i], B[0 :: j - 1]) \\ \delta(A[0 :: i - 1], B[0 :: j - 1]) + I(A[i] \neq B[j]) \end{array} \right\}$$

# Levenshtein Distance

- Dynamic Programming Approach
  - Base case
  - If one string is empty, then the distance is the length of the other string

# Levenshtein Distance

- Dynamic Programming Approach
  - Bottom-up / Tabulation approach
    - Create a two dimensional table
      - Fill in first row and first column with length of other string
    - In order to find the edits without backtracking, mark where the value is coming from
      - ← ↑ ↖

# Levenshtein Distance

- Example
  - Edit distance between OSLO and SNOW
  - Fill in the first row / column

	O	S	L	O	
	0	1	2	3	4
S	1				
N	2				
O	3				
W	4				



# Levenshtein Distance

- Example
  - Edit distance between OSLO and SNOW
  - Fill in the first row / column

How to get from 'O' to 'S?'

$$\delta(A[0 :: 2], B[0 :: 2]) = ?$$

	O	S	L	O	
	0	1	2	3	4
S	1	?			
N	2				
O	3				
W	4				

# Levenshtein Distance

- Example
  - Edit distance between OSLO and SNOW
  - How to go from 'O' to 'S'?

$$\delta(A[0 :: 2], B[0 :: 2]) = ?$$

First choice: Go from "" to "S"; Add 'S' to the empty string:

$$\delta(A[0 :: 1], B[0 :: 2]) + 1 = 2$$

	A:	O	S	L	O
B:	0	1	2	3	4
S	1	↑ ?			
N	2				
O	3				
W	4				

# Levenshtein Distance

- Example
  - Edit distance between OSLO and SNOW
  - How to go from 'O' to 'S'

$$\delta(A[0 :: 2], B[0 :: 2]) = ?$$

Go from "" to "S"

Add 'S'

$$\delta(A[0 :: 2], B[0 :: 1]) + 1 = 2$$

	A:	O	S	L	O
B:	0	1	2	3	4
S	1	← ?			
N	2				
O	3				
W	4				

# Levenshtein Distance

- Example
  - Edit distance between OSLO and SNOW
  - How to go from 'O' to 'S'?

$$\delta(A[0 :: 2], B[0 :: 2]) = ?$$

Went from "" to ""

Now "O" to "S")

$$\delta(A[0 :: 1], B[0 :: 1]) + 1 = 1$$

	A:	O	S	L	O
B:	0	1	2	3	4
S	1	?			
N	2				
O	3				
W	4				

# Levenshtein Distance

- Example
  - Edit distance between OSLO and SNOW
  - How to go from 'O' to 'S'?
  - Starting with ' ' to ' '

$$\delta(A[0 :: 2], B[0 :: 2]) = ?$$

(Switch "O" to "S")

$$\delta(A[0 :: 1], B[0 :: 1]) + 1 = 1$$

	A:	O	S	L	O
B:	0	1	2	3	4
S	1	1			
N	2				
O	3				
W	4				

# Levenshtein Distance

- Example
  - Edit distance between OSLO and SNOW

$$\delta(A[0 :: 3], B[0 :: 2]) = ?$$

- Reduce from:
  - 'OS' to 'S'
  - 'O' to ''
  - 'O' to 'S'

	A:	O	S	L	O
B:	0	1	2	3	4
S	1	1	?		
N	2				
O	3				
W	4				

# Levenshtein Distance

- Example
  - Edit distance between OSLO and SNOW

$$\delta(A[0 :: 3], B[0 :: 2]) = ?$$

- Minimum of
  - 2+1
    - from above

	A:	O	S	L	O
B:	0	1	2	3	4
S	1	1	?		
N	2				
O	3				
W	4				

# Levenshtein Distance

- Example
  - Edit distance between OSLO and SNOW

$$\delta(A[0 :: 3], B[0 :: 2]) = ?$$

- Minimum of
  - 1+1
    - from left

	A:	O	S	L	O
B:	0	1	2	3	4
S	1	1	?		
N	2				
O	3				
W	4				



# Levenshtein Distance

- Example
  - Edit distance between OSLO and SNOW

$$\delta(A[0 :: 3], B[0 :: 2]) = ?$$

- Minimum of
  - 1+0
    - from upper left
    - 0 because the letters are the same

	A:	O	S	L	O
B:	0	1	2	3	4
S	1	1	?		
N	2				
O	3				
W	4				

# Levenshtein Distance

- Example
  - Edit distance between OSLO and SNOW

$$\delta(A[0 :: 3], B[0 :: 2]) = 1$$

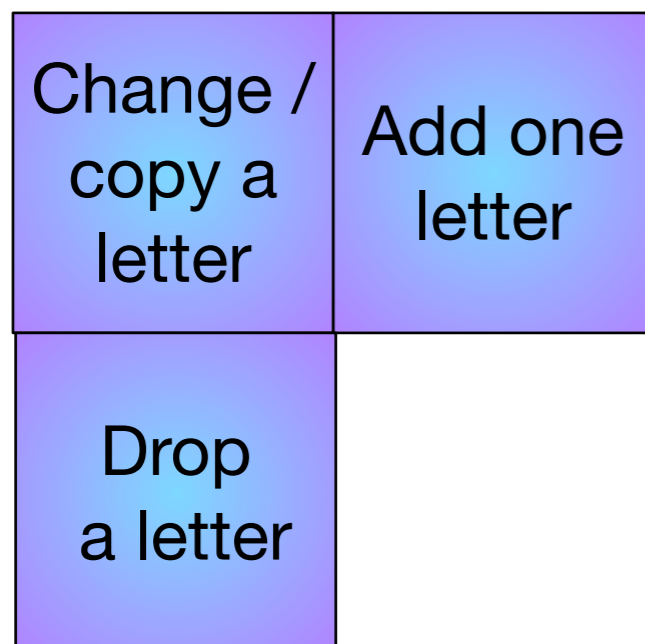
	A:	O	S	L	O
B:	0	1	2	3	4
S	1	1	1		
N	2				
O	3				
W	4				

# Levenshtein Distance

- Example
  - Edit distance between OSLO and SNOW

$$\delta(A[0 :: 4], B[0 :: 2]) = ?$$

- Minimum of



	A:	O	S	L	O
B:	0	1	2	3	4
S	1	1	1	?	
N	2				
O	3				
W	4				

# Levenshtein Distance

- Example
  - Edit distance between OSLO and SNOW

$$\delta(A[0 :: 4], B[0 :: 2]) = ?$$

- Minimum of
  - 3+1
  - 2+1
  - 1+1

	A:	O	S	L	O
B:	0	1	2	3	4
S	1	1	1	2	3
N	2	2	2	3	4
O	3	3	3	4	4
W	4	4	4	5	5

Diagram illustrating the Levenshtein distance calculation between OSLO and SNOW. The table shows the edit distance between characters of OSLO (columns) and SNOW (rows). The values are: OSLO (0, 1, 2, 3, 4), SN (1, 1, 1, 2, 3), N (2, 2, 2, 3, 4), O (3, 3, 3, 4, 4), W (4, 4, 4, 5, 5). Red circles highlight the values 2, 3, 1, and 2. Arrows point from the circled '1' in the SN row to the circled '2' and '3' in the OSLO row, and from the circled '2' in the SN row to the circled '1' in the OSLO row.

# Levenshtein Distance

- Example
  - Edit distance between OSLO and SNOW

$$\delta(A[0 :: 4], B[0 :: 2]) = ?$$

- Minimum of
  - 3+1
  - 2+1
  - 1+1

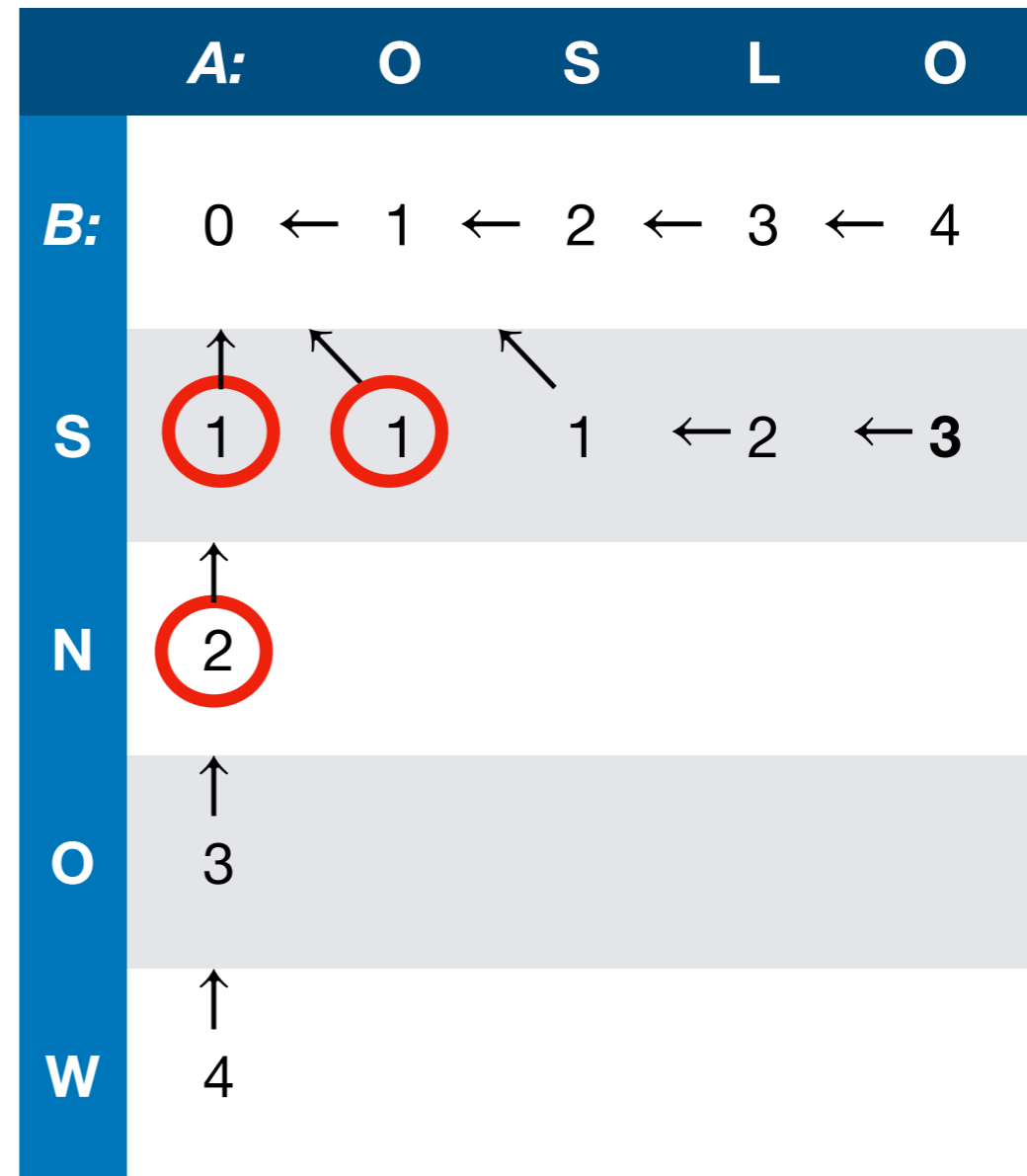
	A:	O	S	L	O
B:	0	← 1	← 2	← 3	← 4
S	↑	↖ 1	↖ 1	← 2	← 3
N	↑				
O	↑				
W	↑				

# Levenshtein Distance

- Example
  - Edit distance between OSLO and SNOW

$$\delta(A[0 :: 2], B[0 :: 3]) = ?$$

- Minimum of
  - 1+1
  - 2+1
  - 1+1
- which is 2



# Levenshtein Distance

- Example
  - Edit distance between OSLO and SNOW

$$\delta(A[0 :: 2], B[0 :: 3]) = ?$$

- Minimum of
  - 1+1
  - 2+1
  - 1+1
- which is 2

break the tie arbitrarily

	A:	O	S	L	O
B:	0	← 1	← 2	← 3	← 4
S	1	1	1	← 2	← 3
N	2	2			
O	3				
W	4				

# Levenshtein Distance

- Example
  - Edit distance between OSLO and SNOW

	A:	O	S	L	O
B:	0	← 1	← 2	← 3	← 4
S	↑ 1	↖ 1	↖ 1	← 2	← 3
N	↑ 2	↑ 2	↖ 2		
O	↑ 3				
W	↑ 4				



# Levenshtein Distance

- Example
  - Edit distance between OSLO and SNOW

	A:	O	S	L	O
B:	0	← 1	← 2	← 3	← 4
S	↑ 1	↖ 1	↖ 1	← 2	← 3
N	↑ 2	↑ 2	↖ 2	↖ 2	
O	↑ 3				
W	↑ 4				

# Levenshtein Distance

- Example
  - Edit distance between OSLO and SNOW

	A:	O	S	L	O
B:	0	← 1	← 2	← 3	← 4
S	↑ 1	↖ 1	↖ 1	← 2	← 3
N	↑ 2	↑ 2	↖ 2	↖ 2	↖ 3
O	↑ 3				
W	↑ 4				

# Levenshtein Distance

- Example
  - Edit distance between OSLO and SNOW
  - Because the letters are equal, changing a letter does not cost anything

	A:	O	S	L	O
B:	0	← 1	← 2	← 3	← 4
S	↑ 1	↖ 1	↖ 1	← 2	← 3
N	↑ 2	↑ 2	↖ 2	↖ 2	↖ 3
O	↑ 3	↖ 2			
W	↑ 4				

# Levenshtein Distance

- Example
  - Edit distance between OSLO and SNOW
  - Because the letters are equal, changing a letter does not cost anything

	A:	O	S	L	O
B:	0	← 1	← 2	← 3	← 4
S	↑ 1	↖ 1	↖ 1	← 2	← 3
N	↑ 2	↖ 2	↖ 2	↖ 2	↖ 3
O	↑ 3	↖ 2	↖ 3		
W	↑ 4				

# Levenshtein Distance

- Example
  - Edit distance between OSLO and SNOW

	A:	O	S	L	O
B:	0	← 1	← 2	← 3	← 4
S	↑ 1	↖ 1	↖ 1	← 2	← 3
N	↑ 2	↑ 2	↖ 2	↖ 2	↖ 3
O	↑ 3	↖ 2	↖ 3	↖ 3	
W	↑ 4				

# Levenshtein Distance

- Example
  - Edit distance between OSLO and SNOW

	A:	O	S	L	O
B:	0	← 1	← 2	← 3	← 4
S	↑ 1	↖ 1	↖ 1	← 2	← 3
N	↑ 2	↑ 2	↖ 2	↖ 2	↖ 3
O	↑ 3	↖ 2	↖ 3	↖ 3	↖ 2
W	↑ 4				

# Levenshtein Distance

- Example
  - Edit distance between OSLO and SNOW

	A:	O	S	L	O
B:	0	← 1	← 2	← 3	← 4
S	↑ 1	↖ 1	↖ 1	← 2	← 3
N	↑ 2	↑ 2	↖ 2	↖ 2	↖ 3
O	↑ 3	↖ 2	↖ 3	↖ 3	↖ 2
W	↑ 4	↑ 3			

# Levenshtein Distance

- Example
  - Edit distance between OSLO and SNOW

	A:	O	S	L	O
B:	0	← 1	← 2	← 3	← 4
S	↑ 1	↖ 1	↖ 1	← 2	← 3
N	↑ 2	↑ 2	↖ 2	↖ 2	↖ 3
O	↑ 3	↖ 2	↖ 3	↖ 3	↖ 2
W	↑ 4	↖ 3	↖ 3		



# Levenshtein Distance

- Example
  - Edit distance between OSLO and SNOW

	A:	O	S	L	O
B:	0	← 1	← 2	← 3	← 4
S	↑ 1	↖ 1	↖ 1	← 2	← 3
N	↑ 2	↑ 2	↖ 2	↖ 2	↖ 3
O	↑ 3	↖ 2	↖ 3	↖ 3	↖ 2
W	↑ 4	↑ 3	↖ 3	↖ 4	

# Levenshtein Distance

- Example
  - Edit distance between OSLO and SNOW

	A:	O	S	L	O
B:	0	← 1	← 2	← 3	← 4
S	↑ 1	↖ 1	↖ 1	← 2	← 3
N	↑ 2	↑ 2	↖ 2	↖ 2	↖ 3
O	↑ 3	↖ 2	↖ 3	↖ 3	↖ 2
W	↑ 4	↑ 3	↖ 3	↖ 4	↑ 3

# Levenshtein Distance

- Interpreting the solution
  - Last step: add 'W'

	A:	O	S	L	O
B:	0	← 1	← 2	← 3	← 4
S	↑ 1	↖ 1	↖ 1	← 2	← 3
N	↑ 2	↑ 2	↖ 2	↖ 2	↖ 3
O	↑ 3	↖ 2	↖ 3	↖ 3	↖ 2
W	↑ 4	↑ 3	↖ 3	↖ 4	↖ 3

# Levenshtein Distance

- Interpreting the solution
  - Last step:
    - add 'W'
  - Second last step:
    - Copy 'O'

	A:	O	S	L	O
B:	0	← 1	← 2	← 3	← 4
S	↑	↖ 1	↖ 1	← 2	← 3
N	↑	↑ 2	↖ 2	↖ 2	↖ 3
O	↑	↖ 2	↖ 3	↖ 3	↖ 2
W	↑	↑ 3	↖ 3	↖ 4	↑ 3

The table shows the Levenshtein distance between the string "ASLO" (columns) and "BSONW" (rows). The bottom row (W) and the rightmost column (O) are highlighted in red. The cell containing '3' at the intersection of row 'O' and column 'L' is circled in red. The cell containing '2' at the intersection of row 'O' and column 'O' is circled in red. A red square highlights the cell containing '2' at the intersection of row 'O' and column 'O', with an arrow pointing to the cell containing '3' at the intersection of row 'O' and column 'L'.

# Levenshtein Distance

- Interpreting the solution
  - Last step:
    - add 'W'
  - Second last step:
    - Copy 'O'
  - Before
    - Change 'L' to 'N'

	A:	O	S	L	O
B:	0	← 1	← 2	← 3	← 4
S	↑	↖ 1	↖ 1	← 2	← 3
N	↑	↑ 2	↖ 2	↘ 2	↖ 3
O	↑	↖ 2	↖ 3	↖ 3	↘ 2
W	↑	↑ 3	↖ 3	↖ 4	↑ 3

# Levenshtein Distance

- Interpreting the solution
  - Last step:
    - add 'W'
  - Second last step:
    - Copy 'O'
  - Before
    - Change 'L' to 'N'
  - Before
    - Copy 'S'

	A:	O	S	L	O
B:	0	← 1	← 2	← 3	← 4
S	↑	↖	↘	← 2	← 3
N	↑	↑	↖	↘	↖
O	↑	↖	↖	↖	↖
W	↑	↑	↖	↖	↑

The table shows the Levenshtein distance between the string "ASLO" (columns) and "BSNOW" (rows). The distance values are:
 

- Row B: [0, 1, 2, 3, 4]
- Row S: [1, 1, 1, 2, 3]
- Row N: [2, 2, 2, 2, 3]
- Row O: [3, 2, 3, 3, 2]
- Row W: [4, 3, 3, 4, 3]

 Red annotations highlight the path from the bottom-right cell (4, 4) to the top-left cell (0, 0):
 

- Red squares: (4, 4), (3, 3), (2, 2), (1, 1)
- Red circles: (4, 3), (3, 2), (2, 1)
- Red arrows: (4, 4) to (4, 3), (4, 3) to (3, 3), (3, 3) to (3, 2), (3, 2) to (2, 2), (2, 2) to (2, 1), (2, 1) to (1, 1), (1, 1) to (0, 1), (0, 1) to (0, 0)

# Levenshtein Distance

- Interpreting the solution
  - Last step:
    - add 'W'
  - Second last step:
    - Copy 'O'
  - Before
    - Change 'L' to 'N'
  - Before
    - Copy 'S'
  - Before
  - Drop 'O'

	A:	O	S	L	O
B:	0	1	2	3	4
S	1	1	1	2	3
N	2	2	2	2	3
O	3	2	3	3	2
W	4	3	3	4	3

The table illustrates the Levenshtein distance between the strings "ASLO" and "BSONW". The grid shows the distance values for each sub-problem. Red annotations highlight the path of the optimal solution:
 

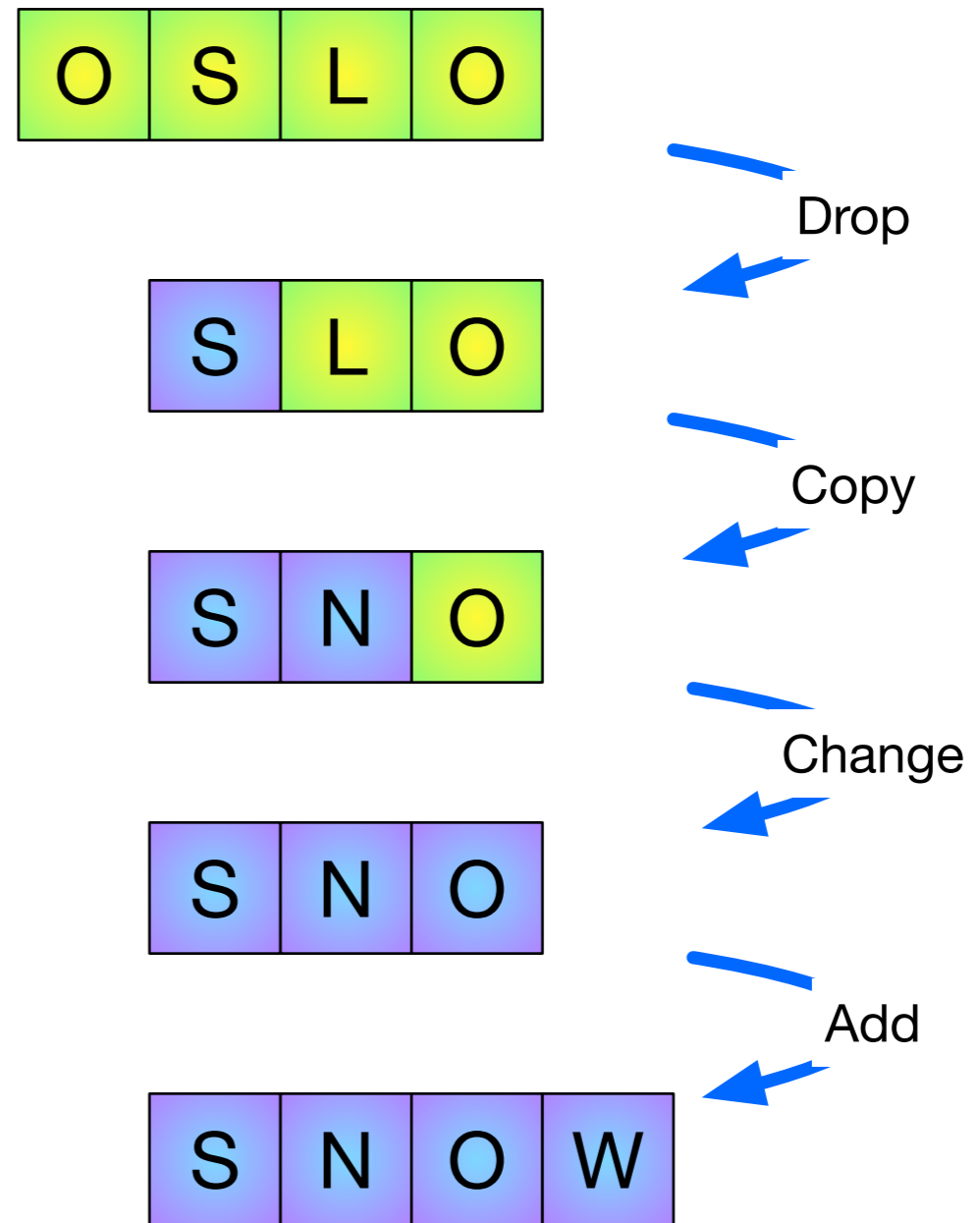
- A red box highlights the value 1 at (B, O).
- A red box highlights the value 1 at (S, S).
- A red box highlights the value 2 at (N, L).
- A red box highlights the value 3 at (O, S).
- A red box highlights the value 2 at (O, O).
- A red box highlights the value 4 at (W, L).
- A red box highlights the value 3 at (W, O).

 Arrows indicate the backpointers for the optimal solution:
 

- From (W, O) to (O, O)
- From (O, O) to (O, S)
- From (O, S) to (N, L)
- From (N, L) to (S, S)
- From (S, S) to (B, O)
- From (B, O) to (W, L)
- From (W, L) to (W, O)

# Levenshtein Distance

- Interpreting the solution
  - Last step:
    - add 'W'
  - Second last step:
    - Copy 'O'
  - Before
    - Change 'L' to 'N'
  - Before
    - Copy 'S'
  - Before
  - Drop 'O'





# Levenshtein Distance

- A Levenshtein Tableau has size  $(n + 1) \times (m + 1)$ 
  - for string sizes  $n$  and  $m$
- Filling in a tableau costs constant work
- Reconstructing the solution takes work  $\leq n + m + 2$

# Levenshtein Distance

- We can simply change the formula to adjust to different edit models
  - For example: We can charge 2 for adding or dropping and 3 for changing a letter