

$$D(i,j) = \begin{cases} \max_{i \leq k \leq j} (D(i,k) + D(k,j)) & \text{if } \ell \text{ even} \\ \max_{i \leq k \leq j} (D^{(2-1)}(i,k) + d(k,j)) & \text{if } \ell \text{ odd} \end{cases}$$

only need  $O(\log L)$  values of  $\ell$ .

$$\Rightarrow O(n^3 \log L) \text{ time}$$

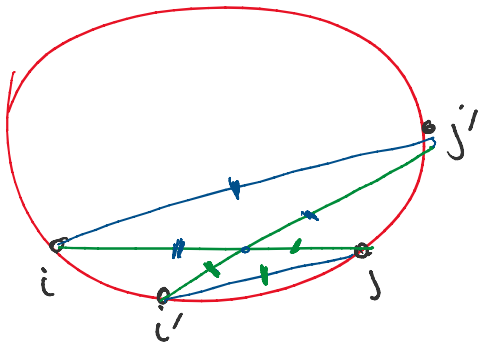
(repeated squaring)

### Improved DP Method 2:

Def Function  $d$  satisfies convex Monge property

if  $\forall i \leq i' \leq j \leq j'$ ,

$$d(i,j) + d(i',j') \geq d(i,j') + d(i',j)$$



for our problem,  
it follows by  
triangle ineq.

### Lemma (F. Yao '82)

Let  $D(i,j) = \max_{i \leq k \leq j} (d(i,k) + d(k,j))$

$\rightarrow K(i,j) = k$  that attains this max

If  $d$  is convex Monge,

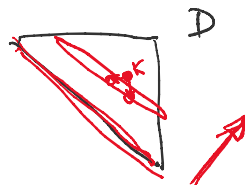
then

- $K$  is monotone increas. in each row & in each column

$D$  is also convex Monge.

Cor If  $d$  is convex Monge,  
compute  $D$  in  $O(n^2)$  time.

Pf: Fix diagonal  $j = i + \Delta$ .  
Given  $D(i, i + \Delta)$  for all  $i$ .  
 $K(i, i + \Delta)$  ... ..



Given  $D(i, i+\Delta)$  for all  $i$ .  
 $K(i, i+\Delta)$

Want to compute  $D(i, i+\Delta+1)$  for all  $i$   
 $K(i, i+\Delta+1)$

Observe that  $K(i, i+\Delta) \leq K(i, i+\Delta+1) \leq K(i+1, i+\Delta+1)$   
by monotonicity (Lemma (a))

$$D(i, i+\Delta+1) = \max_{K(i, i+\Delta) \leq k \leq K(i+1, i+\Delta+1)} (d(i, k) + d(k, j))$$

In total time  $O\left(\sum_i (K(i+1, i+\Delta+1) - K(i, i+\Delta) + 1)\right)$

$$\left( \cancel{K(2, 2+\Delta)} - K(1, 1+\Delta) \right) + \left( \cancel{K(3, 3+\Delta)} - \cancel{K(2, 2+\Delta)} \right)$$

+ ... telescoping sum

$$= O(n)$$

$\Rightarrow$  grand total over all  $\Delta$  is  $O(n^2)$ .  $D$

$\Rightarrow$   $O(n^2 \log L)$  time

Rmk - Schieber '98  $O\left(n^c \sqrt{\log L \log \log n}\right) \leq O(n^{1+\epsilon})$  for any const  $\epsilon > 0$

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## Optimal Binary Search Tree

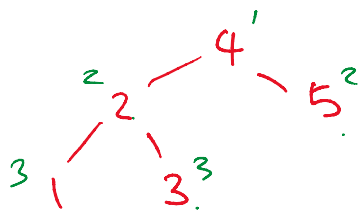
Given  $n$  values  $a_1, \dots, a_n$ ,

Given  $n$  values  $a_1, \dots, a_n$ ,  
 & their frequencies  $f_1, \dots, f_n$ ,

build a binary search tree  $T$  for  $a_1, \dots, a_n$   
 that minimizes total search cost

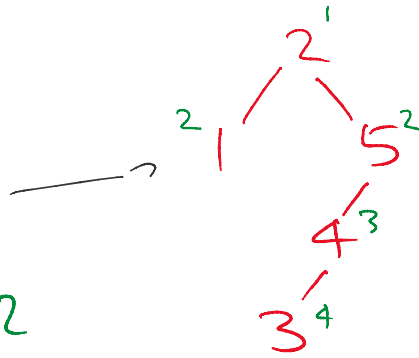
$$\sum_{i=1}^n f_i \cdot \text{depth}_T(a_i)$$

eg.  $a: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5$   
 $f: 4, 10, 1, 2, 8$



$$\begin{aligned} \text{Cost} &= 2 \cdot 1 + 10 \cdot 2 + 8 \cdot 2 \\ &\quad + 4 \cdot 3 + 1 \cdot 3 \\ &= 53 \end{aligned}$$

20  
 (10+10)



$$\begin{aligned} \text{Cost} &= 10 \cdot 1 + 4 \cdot 2 + 8 \cdot 2 \\ &\quad + 2 \cdot 3 + 1 \cdot 4 \\ &= 44 \end{aligned}$$

18  
 16  
 10

Sort  $a_1 < \dots < a_n$ .

Define subproblems:

for each  $1 \leq i \leq j \leq n$ ,

let  $D(i,j) = \text{min total search cost for } a_i, a_{i+1}, \dots, a_j$

Want  $D(1, n)$ .

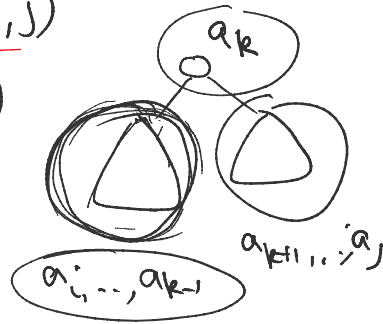
Recursive formula:

$$L_{i-1, i} + T(k+1, i)$$

Recursive formula:

$$D(i, j) = \min_{i \leq k \leq j} (D(i, k-1) + D(k, j) + (f_i + \dots + f_j))$$

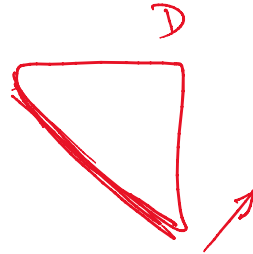
$d(i, j)$



Base case:

$$D(i, i-1) = 0.$$

Evaluation order: increasing  $j-i$ .



Analysis:

# table entries  $O(n^2)$   
each entry in  $O(n)$  time  
 $\Rightarrow$  total time  $O(n^3)$

Improvement: (Knuth '71 / F. Yao '82)

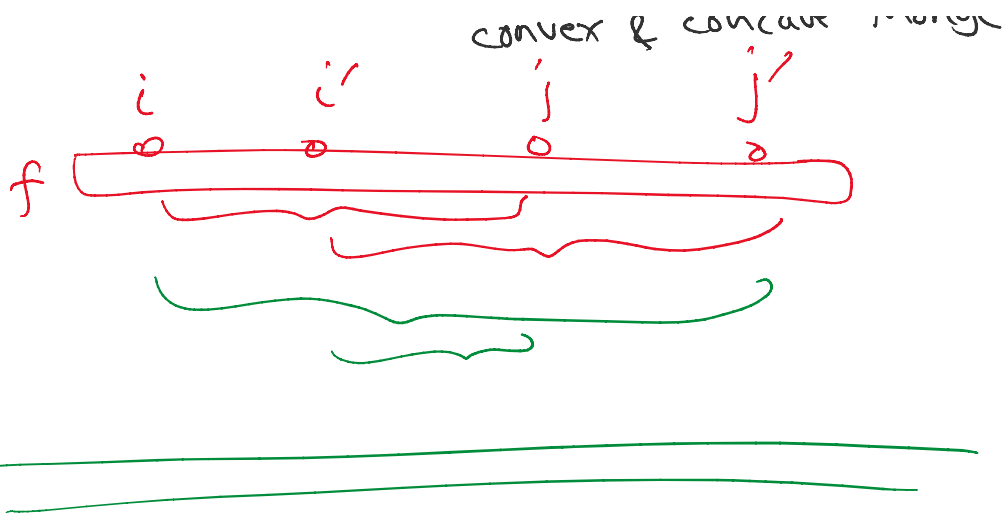
Lemma Let  $K(i, j) = k$  that attains min  
If  $d$  is concave Monge,  
then  $K$  is monotone per row / column

Same trick  $\Rightarrow O(n^2)$  time  
as in Cor

Remark:  $d(i, j) = f_i + \dots + f_j$   
Monge?

$$i \leq i' \leq j \leq j':$$
$$\underline{d(i, j)} + \underline{d(i', j')} = \underline{d(i, j')} + \underline{d(i', j)}$$

convex & concave Monge



## Knapsack

Given  $n$  items where item  $i$  has weight  $w_i$  & value  $v_i$  ← assume integers

and number  $W$  (capacity),

find  $I \subseteq \{1, \dots, n\}$  s.t.  $\sum_{i \in I} w_i \leq W$

maximizing  $\sum_{i \in I} v_i$ .

**0/1 Version:** each item used at most once ( $I$  is a set)

**Unbounded version:** each item may be used more than once ( $I$  is a multiset)

(weak)  
both NP-complete!

but if  $W$  is not too big, can use DP.

Define subproblems:

for each  $i = 0, \dots, n$ ,  $j = 0, \dots, W$ ,

let  $C(i, j) = \max_{I \subseteq \{1, \dots, i\}} \sum_{i \in I} v_i$   
s.t.  $\sum_{i \in I} w_i \leq j$ ,  $I \subseteq \{1, \dots, i\}$

Want  $C(n, W)$ .

Recursive formula: (0/1 Version)

$$C(i, j) = \max \left\{ \underset{\text{not use } i}{C(i-1, j)}, \underset{\text{use } i}{C(i-1, j-w_i) + v_i} \right\}$$

$$C(0, j) = 0.$$

→ increases  $i$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{O(nW)} \text{ time}$$

Unbdd version:  $C(i, j) = \max \{ C(i-1, j), C(i-1, j-w_i) + v_i \}$

$$\Rightarrow O(nW) \text{ time}$$

Alternate DP for unbdd:

$$\text{let } C(j) = C(n, j)$$

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

$$\Rightarrow O(nW) \text{ time}$$