

Dynamic Programming

- The Knapsack Problem
- Dynamic Programming Formulation
- **Implementation**
- Fractional Knapsack and Subset Sum Problem

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Knapsack Problem: Dynamic Programming

Input: A set \mathcal{U} of objects $\{a_1, \dots, a_n\}$ with

- integral weights $\{w_1, \dots, w_n\}$ and
- positive values $\{v_1, \dots, v_n\}$ and
- a positive integer C (capacity)

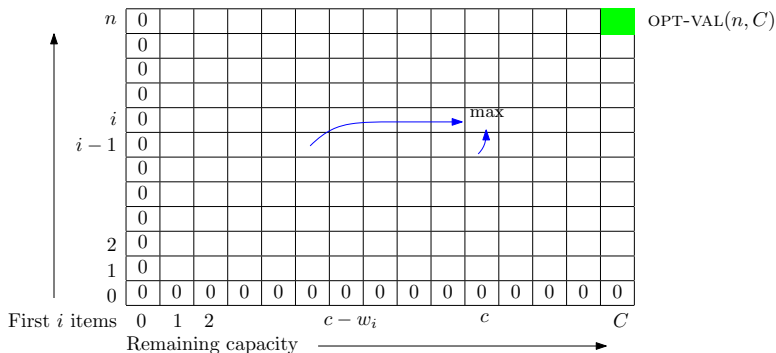
Output: A subset $S \subset \mathcal{U}$ with total weight $\leq C$ and maximum total value

- Fix an order on objects a_1, \dots, a_n
- $\text{OPT-SET}(k, c)$ is the max value feasible subset of $\mathcal{U}[1 \dots k]$ and c
- $\text{OPT-VAL}(k, c)$ is the total value of $\text{OPT-SET}(k, c)$
- **Out goal is to find $\text{OPT-SET}(n, C)$ (and $\text{OPT-VAL}(n, C)$)**

Knapsack Problem: Dynamic Programming

$$\text{OPT-VAL}(k, c) = \max \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } k = 0 \\ 0 & \text{if } c = 0 \\ \text{OPT-VAL}(k - 1, c - w_k) & \text{if } a_k \in \text{OPT-SET}(k, c) \\ \text{OPT-VAL}(k - 1, c) & \text{if } a_k \notin \text{OPT-SET}(k, c) \end{cases}$$

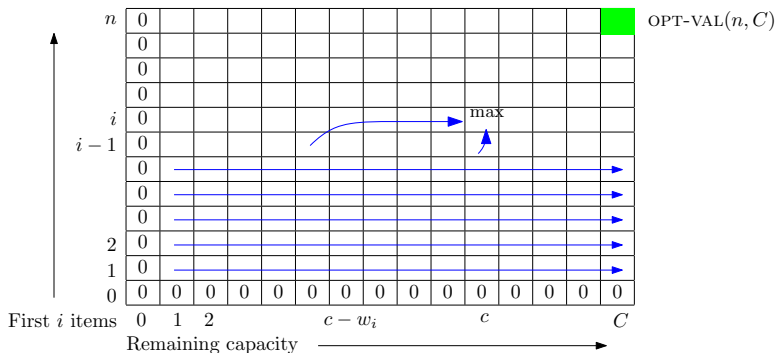
- This is a two variable recurrence. Need a 2-dimensional **memo**



Knapsack Problem: Dynamic Programming

$$\text{OPT-VAL}(k, c) = \max \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } k = 0 \\ 0 & \text{if } c = 0 \\ \text{OPT-VAL}(k - 1, c - w_k) & \text{if } a_k \in \text{OPT-SET}(k, c) \\ \text{OPT-VAL}(k - 1, c) & \text{if } a_k \notin \text{OPT-SET}(k, c) \end{cases}$$

- Fill in the **memo solutions table** bottom to top, left to right



Knapsack Problem: Dynamic Programming

Algorithm Knapsack with memoization, n, C

```
for  $i = 0$  to  $n$  do                                     ▷ Initially  $\text{OPT-SET}[i][c]$ 's are unknown
  for  $c = 0$  to  $C$  do
     $\text{OPT}[i][c] \leftarrow -\infty$ 

  for  $c = 0$  to  $C$  do
     $\text{OPT}[0][c] \leftarrow 0$                                ▷ when  $i = 0 \implies U = \emptyset$ , then  $\text{OPT}[0][\cdot] = 0$ 

  for  $i = 0$  to  $n$  do
     $\text{OPT}[i][0] \leftarrow 0$                                ▷ when  $c = 0 \implies$  no capacity, then  $\text{OPT}[\cdot][0] = 0$ 

  for  $i = 1$  to  $n$  do
    for  $c = 0$  to  $C$  do
      if  $\text{OPT}[i - 1][c - w_i] + v_i \geq \text{OPT}[i - 1][c]$  and  $c \geq w_i$  then
         $\text{OPT}[i][c] \leftarrow \text{OPT}[i - 1][c - w_i] + v_i$ 
      else
         $\text{OPT}[i][c] \leftarrow \text{OPT}[i - 1][c]$ 
    return  $\text{OPT}[n][C]$ 
```

Knapsack Problem: Dynamic Programming

$$\text{OPT-VAL}(k, c) = \max \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } k = 0 \\ 0 & \text{if } c = 0 \\ \text{OPT-VAL}(k - 1, c - w_k) & \text{if } a_k \in \text{OPT-SET}(k, c) \\ \text{OPT-VAL}(k - 1, c) & \text{if } a_k \notin \text{OPT-SET}(k, c) \end{cases}$$

- $a_i \in \text{OPT-SET}(i, c)$ iff
 $\text{OPT-VAL}[i - 1][c - w_i] + v_i \geq \text{OPT-VAL}[i - 1][c]$
- Backtrack from $\text{OPT-VAL}(n, C)$ to see whether or not a_i is included

```
function FIND-SET( $i, c$ )  
  if  $i = 0$  or  $c = 0$  then  
    return  $\emptyset$   
  else  
    if  $\text{OptVal}[i - 1][c - w_i] + v_i \geq \text{OptVal}[i - 1][c]$  then  
      return  $a_i \cup \text{FIND-SET}(i - 1, c - w_i)$   
    else  
      return  $\text{FIND-SET}(i - 1, c)$ 
```

Knapsack Problem: Dynamic Programming

```

function FIND-SET( $i, c$ )
  if  $i = 0$  or  $c = 0$  then
    return  $\emptyset$ 
  else
    if  $OptVal[i - 1][c - w_i] + v_i \geq OptVal[i - 1][c]$  then
      return  $a_i \cup \text{FIND-SET}(i - 1, c - w_i)$ 
    else
      return  $\text{FIND-SET}(i - 1, c)$ 
  
```

5	0	3	3	4	4	8	11	11	12	12	12	12	13	13	13	16	16
4	0	3	3	4	4	8	11	11	12	12	12	12	13	13	13	13	13
3	0	3	3	3	3	8	11	11	11	11	11	11	13	13	13	13	13
2	0	3	3	3	3	3	3	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
1	0	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	

ID	weight	value
a_1	1	3
a_2	6	2
a_3	5	8
a_4	2	1
a_5	8	5

$C = 15$

Knapsack Problem: Dynamic Programming

Runtime:

- Each entry is filled in $O(1)$ if the two required entries are already filled
- $\text{FIND-SET}(n, C)$ takes $O(n)$ time
- Total runtime is $O(nC)$
- **pseudo-polynomial** time
- C is the input, not size of input
- C can be expressed in $\log C$ bits
- So it is exponential in size of one input parameter
- Note we required C to be integer, as memo is indexed by it