CSE 421
Algorithms

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Lecture 17, Autumn 2019

Dynamic Programming

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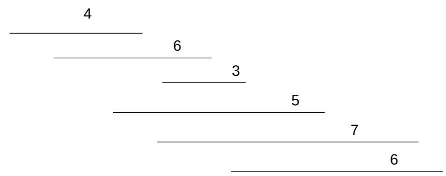
Intervals sorted by end time

Dynamic Programming

- Weighted Interval Scheduling
- Given a collection of intervals $I_1,\ldots,I_n$ with weights $w_1,\ldots,w_n$, choose a maximum weight set of non-overlapping intervals



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Intervals sorted by end time

Optimality Condition

- Opt[j] is the maximum weight independent set of intervals $I_1, I_2, \ldots, I_j$
- Opt[j] = max(Opt[j – 1], w_j + Opt[p[j]])
  - Where p[j] is the index of the last interval which finishes before I_j starts

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Algorithm

```
MaxValue(j) =
  if j = 0 return 0
  else
     return max( MaxValue(j-1),
                 wj + MaxValue(p[ j ]))
```

Worst case run time: 2^n

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A better algorithm

M[j] initialized to -1 before the first recursive call for all j

```
MaxValue(j) =
  if j = 0 return 0;
  else if M[ j ] != -1 return M[ j ];
  else
     M[ j ] = max(MaxValue(j-1), wj + MaxValue(p[ j ]));
     return M[ j ];
```

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Iterative Algorithm

Express the MaxValue algorithm as an iterative algorithm

```
MaxValue {



}
```

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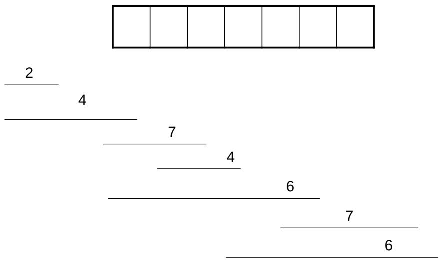
Fill in the array with the Opt values

Opt[j] = max (Opt[j – 1], w_j + Opt[p[j]])



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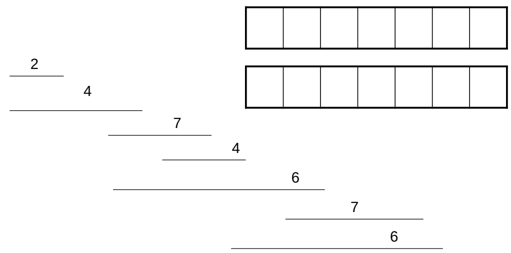
Computing the solution

Opt[j] = max (Opt[j – 1], w_j + Opt[p[j]])

Record which case is used in Opt computation



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Dynamic Programming

- The most important algorithmic technique covered in CSE 421
- Key ideas
  - Express solution in terms of a polynomial number of sub problems
  - Order sub problems to avoid recomputation

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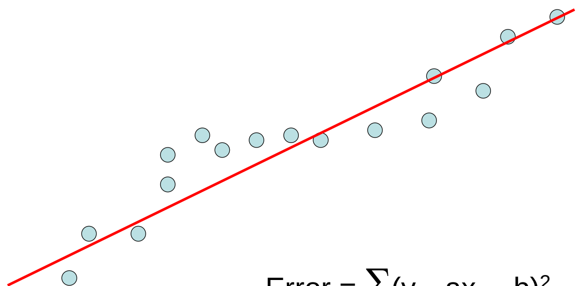
Optimal linear interpolation



Error = $\Sigma(y_i - ax_i - b)^2$

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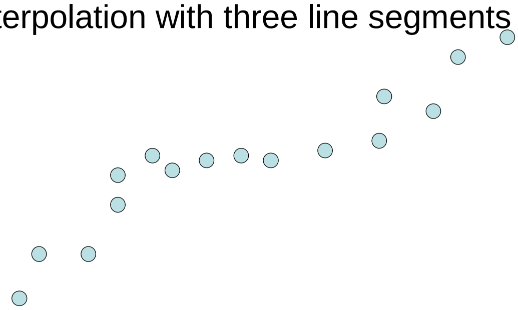
What is the optimal linear interpolation with three line segments



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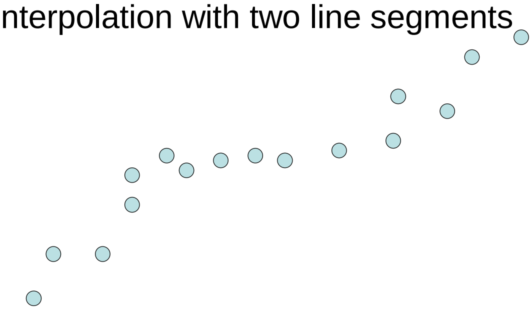
What is the optimal linear interpolation with two line segments



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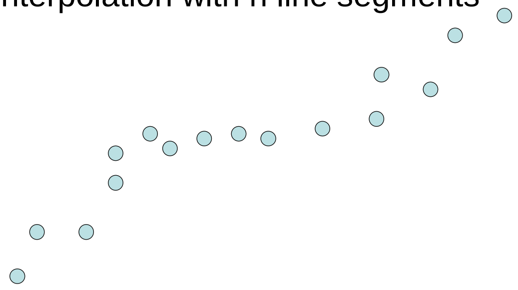
What is the optimal linear interpolation with n line segments



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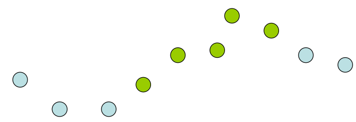
Notation

- Points $p_1, p_2, \ldots, p_n$ ordered by x-coordinate ($p_i = (x_i, y_i)$)
- $E_{i,j}$ is the least squares error for the optimal line interpolating $p_i, \ldots p_j$



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Optimal interpolation with two segments

- Give an equation for the optimal interpolation of $p_1,\ldots,p_n$ with two line segments
- $E_{i,j}$ is the least squares error for the optimal line interpolating $p_i, \ldots p_j$

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Optimal interpolation with k segments

- Optimal segmentation with three segments
  - $\text{Min}_{i,j}\{E_{1,i} + E_{i,j} + E_{j,n}\}$
  - $O(n^2)$ combinations considered
- Generalization to k segments leads to considering $O(n^{k-1})$ combinations

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$Opt_k[\,j\,]$: Minimum error approximating $p_1\ldots p_j$ with k segments

How do you express $Opt_k[\,j\,]$ in terms of $Opt_{k-1}[1],\ldots,Opt_{k-1}[\,j\,]$?

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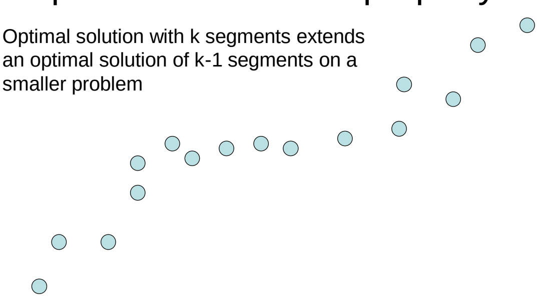
Optimal sub-solution property

Optimal solution with k segments extends an optimal solution of k-1 segments on a smaller problem



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Optimal multi-segment interpolation

Compute Opt[k, j] for $0 < k < j < n$

for j := 1 to n
    Opt[1, j] = $E_{1,j}$;
for k := 2 to n-1
    for j := 2 to n
        t := $E_{1,j}$
        for i := 1 to j -1
            t = min (t, Opt[k-1, i] + $E_{i,j}$)
        Opt[k, j] = t

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Determining the solution

- When Opt[k,j] is computed, record the value of i that minimized the sum
- Store this value in a auxiliary array
- Use to reconstruct solution

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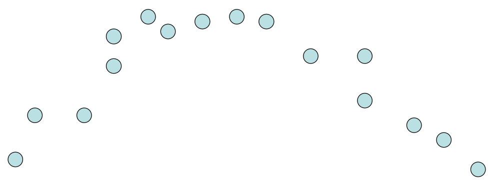
Variable number of segments

- Segments not specified in advance
- Penalty function associated with segments
- Cost = Interpolation error + C x #Segments



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Penalty cost measure

- Opt[j] = min($E_{1,j}$, $\min_i$(Opt[i] + $E_{i,j}$ + P))

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