

Dynamic programming

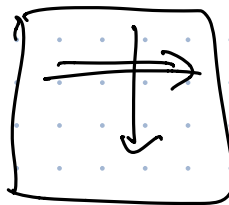
- English description

"Edit(i, j) is edit distance from A[1.. i] to B[1.. j]"

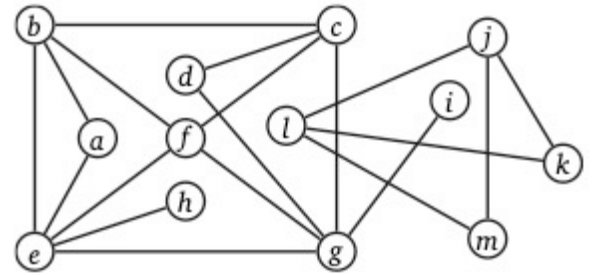
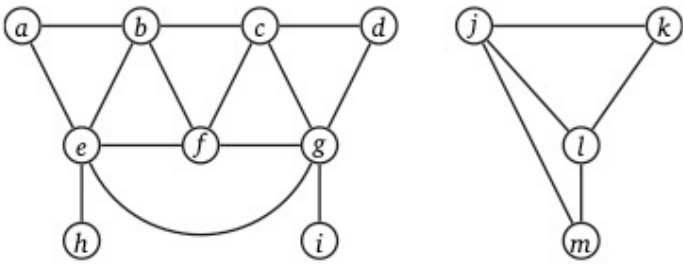
- Greedy optimization

$$\text{Edit}(i, j) = \begin{cases} \min \{ 1 + \text{Edit}(i-1, j) \\ 1 + \text{Edit}(i, j-1) \\ 1 + \text{Edit}(i-1, j-1) \} & \text{if } i \neq j \\ \min \{ \cancel{1 + \text{Edit}(i-1, j)} \\ \cancel{1 + \text{Edit}(i, j-1)} \\ \text{Edit}(i-1, j-1) \} & \text{if } i = j \end{cases}$$

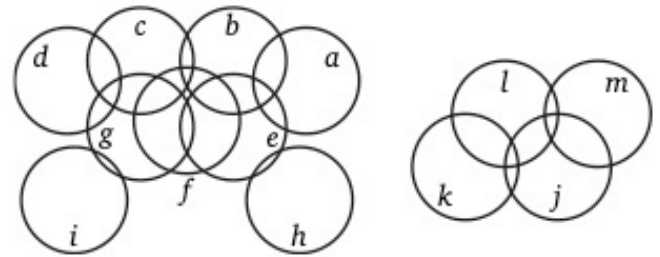
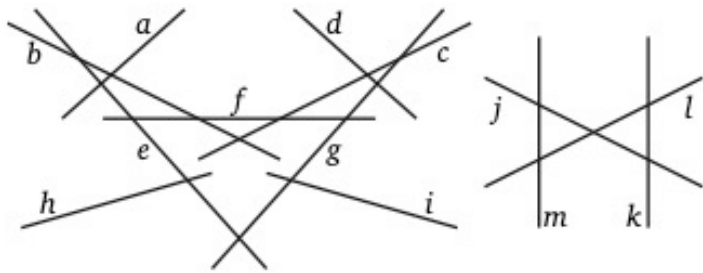
- Memo vs. iterative



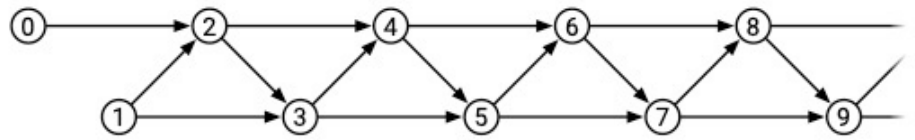
13 vertices $\{a, b, \dots, m\}$ # edges = $\{ab, ae, be, eh, \dots\}$



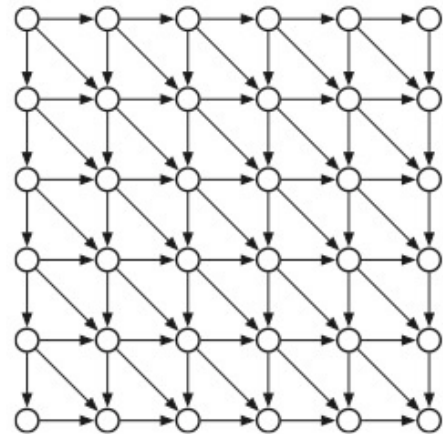
sing. ~~vertex~~ node
 pl. ~~vertices~~ nodes

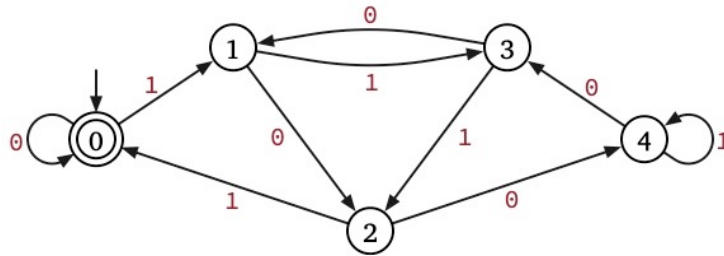
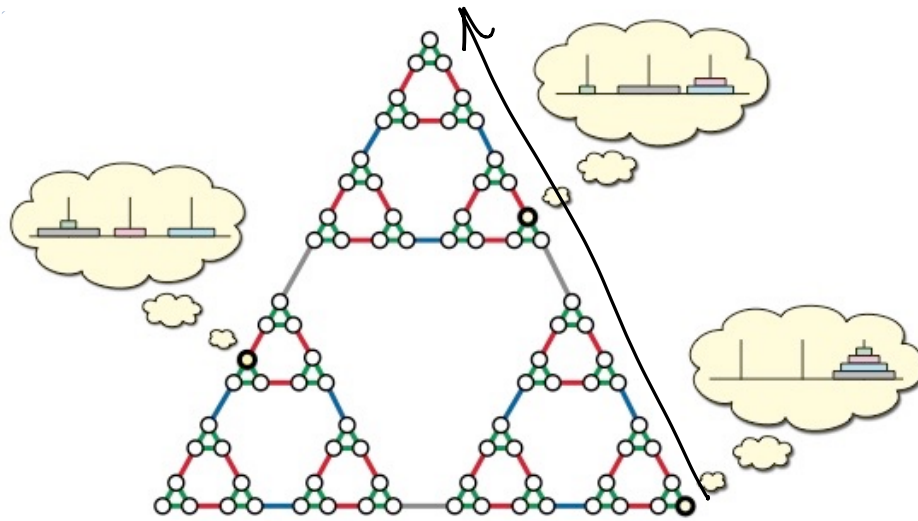


$$F_n = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } n = 0, \\ 1 & \text{if } n = 1, \\ F_{n-1} + F_{n-2} & \text{otherwise,} \end{cases}$$



$$Edit(i, j) = \begin{cases} i & \text{if } j = 0 \\ j & \text{if } i = 0 \\ \min \begin{cases} Edit(i-1, j) + 1 \\ Edit(i, j-1) + 1 \\ Edit(i-1, j-1) + [A[i] \neq B[j]] \end{cases} & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$





product construction

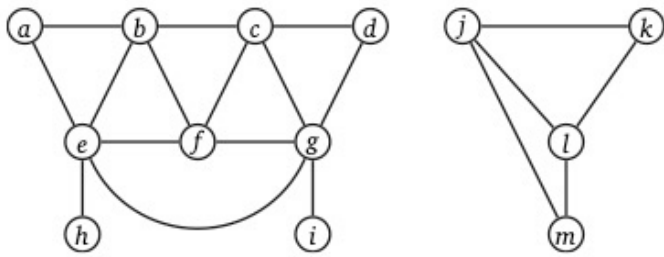
subset construction

Graph is a pair of sets (V, E)

$V =$ vertices (any nonempty finite set)

$E =$ edges $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{ordered} \\ \text{unordered} \end{array} \right\}$ pairs of vertices

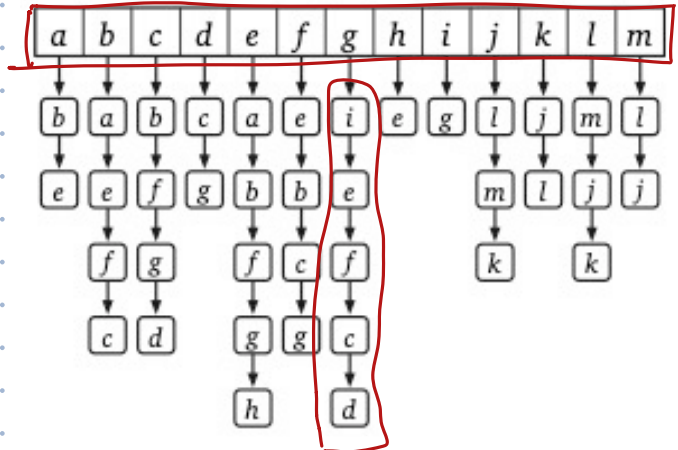
Data Structures



Space: $O(V+E)$

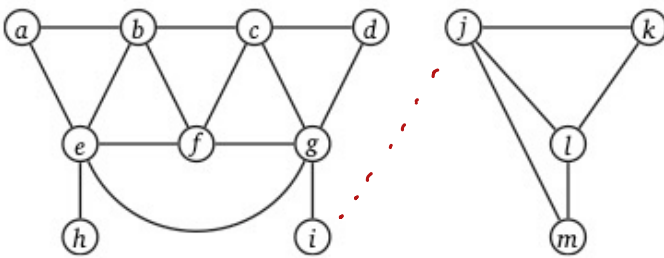
Adjacency List

indexed by nodes
↓



incident edges
adjacent vertices

Adjacency matrix



Space: $\Theta(V^2)$

	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m
a	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
b	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
c	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
d	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
e	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
f	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
g	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
h	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
i	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
j	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
k	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
l	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1
m	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0

2d array Adj [1..V, 1..V]

```

RECURSIVEDFS(v):
  if v is unmarked
    mark v
    for each edge vw
      RECURSIVEDFS(w)
  
```

```

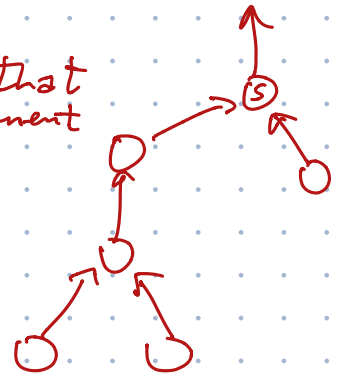
ITERATEDFS(s):
  PUSH(s)
  while the stack is not empty
    v ← POP
    if v is unmarked
      mark v
      for each edge vw
        PUSH(w)
  
```

```

WHATEVERFIRSTSEARCH(s):
  put s into the bag
  while the bag is not empty
    take v from the bag
    if v is unmarked
      mark v
      for each edge vw
        put w into the bag
  
```

① Every vertex connected to s is marked and nothing else

② parent edges define a spanning tree of that component



```

WHATEVERFIRSTSEARCH(s):
  put  $(\emptyset, s)$  in bag
  while the bag is not empty
    take  $(p, v)$  from the bag (*)
    if v is unmarked
      mark v
      parent(v) ← p
      for each edge vw (†)
        put  $(v, w)$  into the bag (**)
  
```

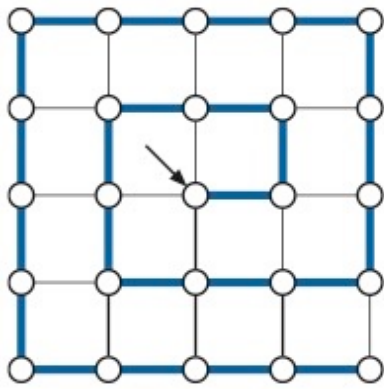
$O(V)$ → mark v

$O(E)$ → take (p, v) from the bag

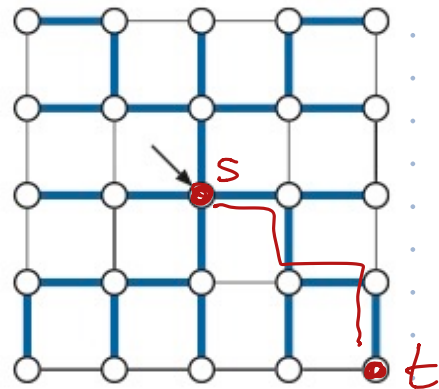
$O(E)$ → put (v, w) into the bag

$O(V+E)$ time

depth (stack)



breadth (queue)



shortest paths

WFSALL(G):

for all vertices v
unmark v

for all vertices v
if v is unmarked

WHATEVERFIRSTSEARCH(v)

COUNTCOMPONENTS(G):

count $\leftarrow 0$

for all vertices v
unmark v

for all vertices v
if v is unmarked

count \leftarrow *count* + 1

WHATEVERFIRSTSEARCH(v)

return count

COUNTANDLABEL(G):

count $\leftarrow 0$

for all vertices v
unmark v

for all vertices v
if v is unmarked

count \leftarrow *count* + 1

LABELONE($v, count$)

return count

<<Label one component>>

LABELONE($v, count$):

while the bag is not empty

take v from the bag

if v is unmarked

mark v

comp(v) \leftarrow *count*

for each edge vw

put w into the bag