CSCI 355: Algorithm Design and Analysis
7. Dynamic Programming I

- *weighted interval scheduling*
- *segmented least squares*
- *knapsack problem*
- *RNA secondary structure*

Algorithmic paradigms

Greedy. Process the input in some order, myopically making irrevocable decisions.

Divide-and-conquer. Break up a problem into independent subproblems; solve each subproblem; combine solutions to subproblems to form the solution to the original problem.

Dynamic programming. Break up a problem into a series of overlapping subproblems; combine the solutions to smaller subproblems to form the solution to a large subproblem.

fancy name for
caching intermediate results
in a table for later reuse

Dynamic programming: history

Richard Bellman. Pioneered the systematic study of dynamic programming in the 1950s.

Etymology.

- Dynamic programming = planning over time.
- Secretary of Defense had a pathological fear of mathematical research.
- Bellman sought a "dynamic" adjective to avoid conflict.

THE THEORY OF DYNAMIC PROGRAMMING

RICHARD BELLMAN

1. Introduction. Before turning to a discussion of some representative problems which will permit us to exhibit various mathematical features of the theory, let us present a brief survey of the fundamental concepts, hopes, and aspirations of dynamic programming.

To begin with, the theory was created to treat the mathematical problems arising from the study of various multi-stage decision processes, which may roughly be described in the following way: We have a physical system whose state at any time t is determined by a set of quantities which we call state parameters, or state variables. At certain times, which may be prescribed in advance, or which may be determined by the process itself, we are called upon to make decisions which will affect the state of the system. These decisions are equivalent to transformations of the state variables, the choice of a decision being identical with the choice of a transformation. The outcome of the preceding decisions is to be used to guide the choice of future ones, with the purpose of the whole process that of maximizing some function of the parameters describing the final state.

Examples of processes fitting this loose description are furnished by virtually every phase of modern life, from the planning of industrial production lines to the scheduling of patients at a medical clinic; from the determination of long-term investment programs for universities to the determination of a replacement policy for machinery in factories; from the programming of training policies for skilled and unskilled labor to the choice of optimal purchasing and inventory policies for department stores and military establishments.

Dynamic programming: applications

Application areas.

- Computer science: AI, compilers, systems, graphics, theory, ...
- Operations research.
- Information theory.
- Control theory.
- Bioinformatics.

Some famous dynamic programming algorithms.

- Avidan–Shamir: seam carving.
- Unix diff: comparing two files.
- Viterbi: hidden Markov models.
- De Boor: evaluating spline curves.
- Bellman–Ford–Moore: shortest path.
- Knuth–Plass: word wrapping text in $\TeX$.
- Cocke–Kasami–Younger: parsing context-free grammars.
- Needleman–Wunsch/Smith–Waterman: sequence alignment.

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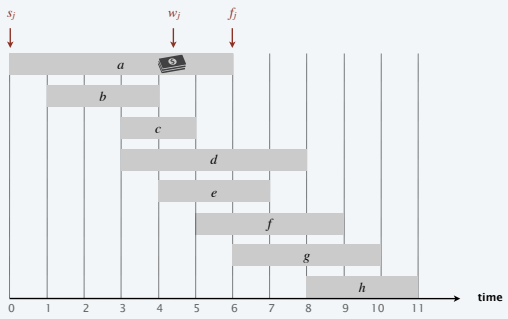
Weighted interval scheduling

- Job j starts at time s_j, finishes at time f_j, and has weight $w_j > 0$.
- Two jobs are compatible if they don't overlap.
- Goal: find a max-weight subset of mutually compatible jobs.



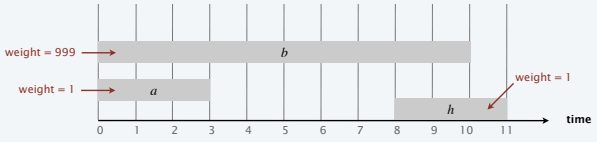
Weighted interval scheduling: earliest-finish-time first

Earliest-finish-time first.

- Consider jobs in ascending order of finish time.
- Add job to subset if it is compatible with previously chosen jobs.

Recall. Greedy algorithm is correct if all weights are 1.

Observation. Greedy algorithm fails spectacularly for weighted version.



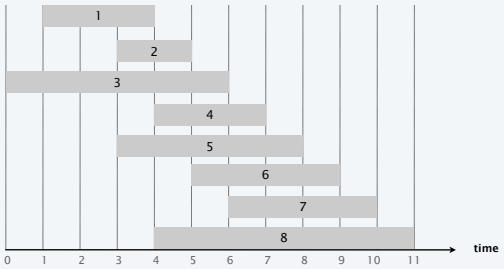
Weighted interval scheduling

Convention. Jobs are in ascending order of finish time: $f_1 \le f_2 \le \ldots \le f_n$.

Def. $p(j)$ = largest index $i < j$ such that job i is compatible with job j.

Ex. $p(8) = 1, p(7) = 3, p(2) = 0$.

i is leftmost interval that ends before j begins



Dynamic programming: binary choice

Def. $OPT(j)$ = max weight of any subset of mutually compatible jobs for subproblem consisting only of jobs $1, 2, \ldots, j$.

Goal. $OPT(n)$ = max weight of any subset of mutually compatible jobs.

Case 1. $OPT(j)$ does not select job j.

- Must be an optimal solution to problem consisting of remaining jobs $1, 2, \ldots, j-1$.

optimal substructure property (proof via exchange argument)

Case 2. $OPT(j)$ selects job j.

- Collect profit w_j.
- Can't use incompatible jobs $\{ p(j)+1, p(j)+2, \ldots, j-1 \}$.
- Must include optimal solution to problem consisting of remaining compatible jobs $1, 2, \ldots, p(j)$.

Bellman equation. $$OPT(j) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } j = 0 \\ \max \{ OPT(j-1),\ w_j + OPT(p(j)) \} & \text{if } j > 0 \end{cases}$$

Weighted interval scheduling: brute force

BRUTE-FORCE $(n, s_1, \ldots, s_n, f_1, \ldots, f_n, w_1, \ldots, w_n)$

Sort jobs by finish time and renumber so that $f_1 \le f_2 \le \ldots \le f_n$.
Compute $p[1], p[2], \ldots, p[n]$ via binary search.
RETURN COMPUTE-OPT(n).

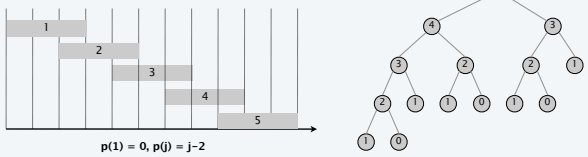
COMPUTE-OPT(j)

IF ($j = 0$)
  RETURN 0.
ELSE
  RETURN max {COMPUTE-OPT($j-1$), w_j + COMPUTE-OPT($p[j]$) }.

Weighted interval scheduling: brute force

Observation. Recursive algorithm is spectacularly slow because of overlapping subproblems ⇒ exponential-time algorithm.

Ex. Number of recursive calls for a family of "layered" instances grows like the Fibonacci sequence.



Weighted interval scheduling: top-down dynamic programming

Top-down dynamic programming. Memoization.

- Cache the result of subproblem j in $M[j]$.
- Use $M[j]$ to avoid solving subproblem j more than once.

TOP-DOWN$(n, s_1, \ldots, s_n, f_1, \ldots, f_n, w_1, \ldots, w_n)$

Sort jobs by finish time and renumber so that $f_1 \le f_2 \le \ldots \le f_n$.
Compute $p[1], p[2], \ldots, p[n]$ via binary search.
$M[0] \leftarrow 0$. ⟵ global array
RETURN M-COMPUTE-OPT(n).

M-COMPUTE-OPT(j)

IF ($M[j]$ is uninitialized)
  $M[j] \leftarrow$ max { M-COMPUTE-OPT ($j-1$), w_j + M-COMPUTE-OPT($p[j]$) }.
RETURN $M[j]$.

Weighted interval scheduling: running time

Claim. The top-down (memoized) version of our algorithm takes $O(n \log n)$ time.

Pf.

- Sort by finish time: $O(n \log n)$ via mergesort.
- Compute $p[j]$ for each j: $O(n \log n)$ via binary search.

- M-COMPUTE-OPT(j): each invocation takes $O(1)$ time and either
  - (1) returns an initialized value $M[j]$
  - (2) initializes $M[j]$ and makes two recursive calls

- Progress measure Φ = number of initialized entries among $M[1..n]$.
  - initially $\Phi = 0$; throughout $\Phi \leq n$.
  - (2) increases Φ by 1 $\Rightarrow$ $\leq 2n$ recursive calls.

- Overall running time of M-COMPUTE-OPT(n) is $O(n)$. ▪

Weighted interval scheduling: finding a solution

Q. Our DP algorithm computes an optimal *value*. How do we find the optimal *solution*?

A. Make a second pass by calling FIND-SOLUTION(n).

```
FIND-SOLUTION(j)

IF (j = 0)
   RETURN ∅.
ELSE IF (w_j + M[p[j]] > M[j−1])
   RETURN { j } ∪ FIND-SOLUTION(p[j]).
ELSE
   RETURN FIND-SOLUTION(j−1).
```

$$M[j] = \max \{ M[j-1],\ w_j + M[p[j]] \}.$$

Analysis. # of recursive calls $\leq n$ $\Rightarrow$ $O(n)$.

Weighted interval scheduling: bottom-up dynamic programming

Bottom-up dynamic programming. Tabulation.

```
BOTTOM-UP(n, s_1, …, s_n, f_1, …, f_n, w_1, …, w_n)

Sort jobs by finish time and renumber so that f_1 ≤ f_2 ≤ … ≤ f_n.
Compute p[1], p[2], …, p[n].
M[0] ← 0.                    previously computed values
FOR j = 1 TO n                  ↙   ↘
   M[j] ← max { M[j−1], w_j + M[p[j]] }.
```

Running time. The bottom-up version takes $O(n \log n)$ time.

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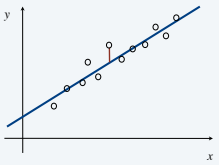
Least squares

Least squares. Foundational problem in statistics.

- Given n points in the plane: $(x_1, y_1), (x_2, y_2), \ldots, (x_n, y_n)$.
- Find a line $y = ax + b$ that minimizes the sum of the squared error:

$$SSE = \sum_{i=1}^{n} (y_i - ax_i - b)^2$$



Solution. Calculus $\Rightarrow$ minimum error is achieved when

$$a = \frac{n \sum_i x_i y_i - (\sum_i x_i)(\sum_i y_i)}{n \sum_i x_i^2 - (\sum_i x_i)^2}, \quad b = \frac{\sum_i y_i - a \sum_i x_i}{n}$$

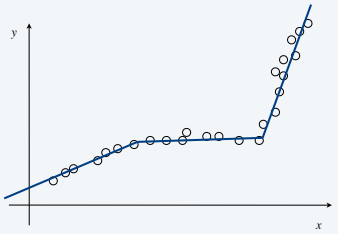
Segmented least squares

Segmented least squares.

- Points lie roughly on a sequence of several line segments.
- Given n points in the plane: $(x_1, y_1), (x_2, y_2), \ldots, (x_n, y_n)$ with $x_1 < x_2 < \ldots < x_n$, find a sequence of lines that minimizes $f(x)$.

Goal. Minimize $f(x) = E + c\,L$ for some constant $c > 0$, where

- E = sum of the sums of the squared errors in each segment.
- L = number of lines.



Dynamic programming: multiway choice

Notation.

- $OPT(j)$ = minimum cost for the points $p_1, p_2, \ldots, p_j$.
- e_{ij} = SSE for the points $p_i, p_{i+1}, \ldots, p_j$.

To compute $OPT(j)$:

- Last segment uses points $p_i, p_{i+1}, \ldots, p_j$ for some $i \le j$.
- Cost = $e_{ij} + c + OPT(i-1)$. ← optimal substructure property (proof via exchange argument)

Bellman equation.

$$OPT(j) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } j = 0 \\ \min\limits_{1 \le i \le j} \{ e_{ij} + c + OPT(i-1) \} & \text{if } j > 0 \end{cases}$$

Segmented least squares: algorithm

SEGMENTED-LEAST-SQUARES$(n, p_1, \ldots, p_n, c)$

FOR j = 1 TO n

  FOR i = 1 TO j

    Compute the SSE e_{ij} for the points $p_i, p_{i+1}, \ldots, p_j$.

$M[0] \leftarrow 0$.

FOR $j = 1$ TO n (previously computed value)

  $M[j] \leftarrow \min_{1 \le i \le j} \{ e_{ij} + c + M[i-1] \}$.

RETURN $M[n]$.

Segmented least squares: analysis

Theorem. [Bellman 1961] DP algorithm solves the segmented least squares problem in $O(n^3)$ time and $O(n^2)$ space.

Pf Sketch.

- Bottleneck = computing SSE e_{ij} for each i and j.

$$a_{ij} = \frac{n \sum_k x_k y_k - (\sum_k x_k)(\sum_k y_k)}{n \sum_k x_k^2 - (\sum_k x_k)^2}, \quad b_{ij} = \frac{\sum_k y_k - a_{ij} \sum_k x_k}{n}$$

- $O(n)$ to compute e_{ij}. ▪

Remark. Can be improved to $O(n^2)$ time.

- For each i: precompute cumulative sums $\sum_{k=1}^{i} x_k$, $\sum_{k=1}^{i} y_k$, $\sum_{k=1}^{i} x_k^2$, $\sum_{k=1}^{i} x_k y_k$.
- Using cumulative sums, we can compute e_{ij} in $O(1)$ time.

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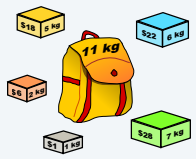
Knapsack problem

Goal. Pack a knapsack so as to maximize the total value of items packed.

- There are n items: item i provides value $v_i > 0$ and weighs $w_i > 0$.
- Value of a subset of items = sum of values of individual items.
- Knapsack has weight limit of W.

Ex. The subset $\{ 1, 2, 5 \}$ has value \$35 (and weight 10).
Ex. The subset $\{ 3, 4 \}$ has value \$40 (and weight 11).

Assumption. All values and weights are integral.



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i	v_i	w_i
1	US\$1	1 kg
2	US\$6	2 kg
3	US\$18	5 kg
4	US\$22	6 kg
5	US\$28	7 kg

weights and values can be arbitrary positive integers

knapsack instance (weight limit W = 11)

Dynamic programming: two variables

Def. $OPT(i, w)$ = optimal value of knapsack problem with items $1, \ldots, i$, subject to weight limit w.
Goal. $OPT(n, W)$.

Case 1. $OPT(i, w)$ does not select item i. (possibly because $w_i > w$)

- $OPT(i, w)$ selects best of $\{ 1, 2, \ldots, i-1 \}$ subject to weight limit w.

Case 2. $OPT(i, w)$ selects item i. (optimal substructure property (proof via exchange argument))

- Account for value v_i.
- New weight limit $= w - w_i$.
- $OPT(i, w)$ selects best of $\{ 1, 2, \ldots, i-1 \}$ subject to new weight limit.

Bellman equation.

$$OPT(i, w) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } i = 0 \\ OPT(i-1, w) & \text{if } w_i > w \\ \max \{ OPT(i-1, w),\ v_i + OPT(i-1, w - w_i) \} & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

Knapsack problem: bottom-up dynamic programming

KNAPSACK$(n, W, w_1, \ldots, w_n, v_1, \ldots, v_n)$

FOR $w = 0$ TO W
  $M[0, w] \leftarrow 0$.

FOR $i = 1$ TO n
  FOR $w = 0$ TO W
    IF $(w_i > w)$ $M[i, w] \leftarrow M[i-1, w]$.
    ELSE $M[i, w] \leftarrow \max \{ M[i-1, w],\ v_i + M[i-1, w - w_i] \}$.

previously computed values

RETURN $M[n, W]$.

$$OPT(i, w) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } i = 0 \\ OPT(i-1, w) & \text{if } w_i > w \\ \max \{ OPT(i-1, w),\ v_i + OPT(i-1, w - w_i) \} & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

Knapsack problem: bottom-up dynamic programming

i	v_i	w_i
1	US$1	1 kg
2	US$6	2 kg
3	US$18	5 kg
4	US$22	6 kg
5	US$28	7 kg

$$OPT(i, w) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } i = 0 \\ OPT(i-1, w) & \text{if } w_i > w \\ \max \{ OPT(i-1, w),\ v_i + OPT(i-1, w - w_i) \} & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

weight limit w

subset of items 1, ..., i	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
{ }	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
{ 1 }	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
{ 1, 2 }	0	1	6	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
{ 1, 2, 3 }	0	1	6	7	7	18	19	24	25	25	25	25
{ 1, 2, 3, 4 }	0	1	6	7	7	18	22	24	28	29	29	40
{ 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 }	0	1	6	7	7	18	22	28	29	34	35	40

OPT(i, w) = optimal value of knapsack problem with items 1, ..., i, subject to weight limit w

Knapsack problem: running time

Theorem. The DP algorithm solves the knapsack problem with n items and maximum weight W in $\Theta(n\,W)$ time and $\Theta(n\,W)$ space.

weights are integers between 1 and W

Pf.

- Takes $O(1)$ time per table entry.
- There are $\Theta(n\,W)$ table entries.
- After computing optimal values, can trace back to find solution: $OPT(i, w)$ takes item i iff $M[i, w] > M[i-1, w]$. ▪

Remarks.

- Algorithm depends critically on assumption that weights are integral.
- Assumption that values are integral was not used.

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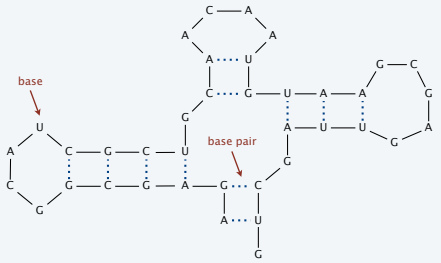
RNA secondary structure

RNA. String $B = b_1 b_2 \ldots b_n$ over alphabet $\{ \mathrm{A}, \mathrm{C}, \mathrm{G}, \mathrm{U} \}$.

RNA is single-stranded so it tends to loop back and form base pairs with itself. This structure is essential for understanding the behaviour of a molecule.

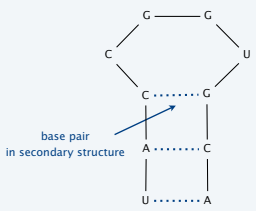


RNA secondary structure for GUCGAUUGAGCGAAUGUAACAACGUGGCUACGGCGAGA

RNA secondary structure

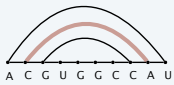
Secondary structure. A set of pairs $S = \{ (b_i, b_j) \}$ that satisfy the following:

- [Watson–Crick] S is a matching and each pair in S is a Watson–Crick complement: A–U, U–A, C–G, or G–C.



$B = \mathrm{ACGUGGCCCAU}$

$S = \{ (b_1, b_{10}),\ (b_2, b_9),\ (b_3, b_8) \}$

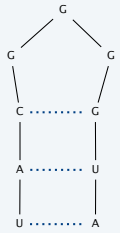


S is not a secondary structure
(C–A is not a valid Watson–Crick pair)

RNA secondary structure

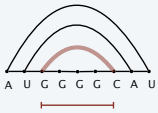
Secondary structure. A set of pairs $S = \{ (b_i, b_j) \}$ that satisfy the following:

- [Watson–Crick] S is a matching and each pair in S is a Watson–Crick complement: A–U, U–A, C–G, or G–C.
- [No sharp turns] The ends of each pair are separated by at least 4 intervening bases. If $(b_i, b_j) \in S$, then $i < j - 4$.



$B = \text{AUGGGGCAU}$

$S = \{ (b_1, b_9), (b_2, b_8), (b_3, b_7) \}$

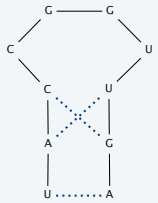


S is not a secondary structure
(≤4 intervening bases between G and C)

RNA secondary structure

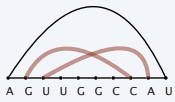
Secondary structure. A set of pairs $S = \{ (b_i, b_j) \}$ that satisfy the following:

- [Watson–Crick] S is a matching and each pair in S is a Watson–Crick complement: A–U, U–A, C–G, or G–C.
- [No sharp turns] The ends of each pair are separated by at least 4 intervening bases. If $(b_i, b_j) \in S$, then $i < j - 4$.
- [Non-crossing] If (b_i, b_j) and (b_k, b_ℓ) are two pairs in S, then we cannot have $i < k < j < \ell$.



$B = \text{ACUUGGCCAU}$

$S = \{ (b_1, b_{10}), (b_2, b_8), (b_3, b_9) \}$



S is not a secondary structure
(G–C and U–A cross)

RNA secondary structure

Secondary structure. A set of pairs $S = \{ (b_i, b_j) \}$ that satisfy the following:

- [Watson–Crick] S is a matching and each pair in S is a Watson–Crick complement: A–U, U–A, C–G, or G–C.
- [No sharp turns] The ends of each pair are separated by at least 4 intervening bases. If $(b_i, b_j) \in S$, then $i < j - 4$.
- [Non-crossing] If (b_i, b_j) and (b_k, b_ℓ) are two pairs in S, then we cannot have $i < k < j < \ell$.

Free-energy hypothesis. An RNA molecule will form the secondary structure with the minimum total free energy.

approximate by number of base pairs
(more base pairs → lower free energy)

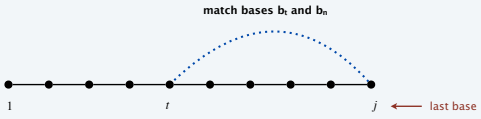
Goal. Given an RNA molecule $B = b_1 b_2 \ldots b_n$, find a secondary structure S that maximizes the number of base pairs.

RNA secondary structure: subproblems

First attempt. $OPT(j)$ = maximum number of base pairs in a secondary structure of the substring $b_1 b_2 \ldots b_j$.

Goal. $OPT(n)$.

Choice. Match bases b_t and b_j.



Difficulty. Results in two subproblems (but one of wrong form).

- Find secondary structure in $b_1 b_2 \ldots b_{t-1}$. ← $OPT(t-1)$
- Find secondary structure in $b_{t+1} b_{t+2} \ldots b_{j-1}$. ← need more subproblems (first base no longer b_1)

Dynamic programming over intervals

Def. $OPT(i, j)$ = maximum number of base pairs in a secondary structure of the substring $b_i b_{i+1} \ldots b_j$.

Case 1. If $i \geq j - 4$.

- $OPT(i, j) = 0$ by no-sharp-turns condition.

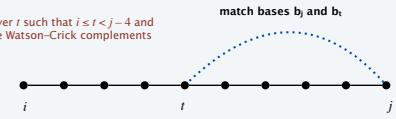
Case 2. Base b_j is not involved in a pair.

- $OPT(i, j) = \mathrm{OPT}(i, j-1)$.

Case 3. Base b_j pairs with b_t for some $i \leq t < j - 4$.

- Non-crossing condition decouples resulting two subproblems.
- $OPT(i, j) = 1 + \max_t \{ OPT(i, t-1) + OPT(t+1, j-1) \}$.

take max over t such that $i \leq t < j - 4$ and b_t and b_j are Watson–Crick complements



Bottom-up dynamic programming over intervals

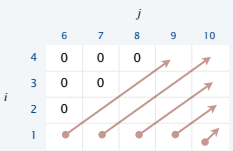
Q. In which order do we solve the subproblems?

A. Do shortest intervals first: increasing order of $|j - i|$.

RNA-SECONDARY-STRUCTURE$(n, b_1, \ldots, b_n)$

FOR $k = 5$ TO $n - 1$
  FOR $i = 1$ TO $n - k$
    $j \leftarrow i + k$.
    Compute $M[i, j]$ using formula.
RETURN $M[1, n]$.

all needed values are already computed



order in which to solve subproblems

Theorem. The DP algorithm solves the RNA secondary structure problem in $O(n^3)$ time and $O(n^2)$ space.

Dynamic programming: summary

Outline.

typically, only a polynomial number of subproblems

- Define a collection of subproblems.
- Solution to the original problem can be computed from subproblems.
- There is a natural ordering of subproblems from "smallest" to "largest" that enables determining a solution to a subproblem from the solutions to smaller subproblems.

Techniques.

- Binary choice: weighted interval scheduling.
- Multiway choice: segmented least squares.
- Adding a new variable: knapsack problem.
- Intervals: RNA secondary structure.

Top-down vs. bottom-up dynamic programming. Opinions differ.