



CS 252

W, 8 May 2024

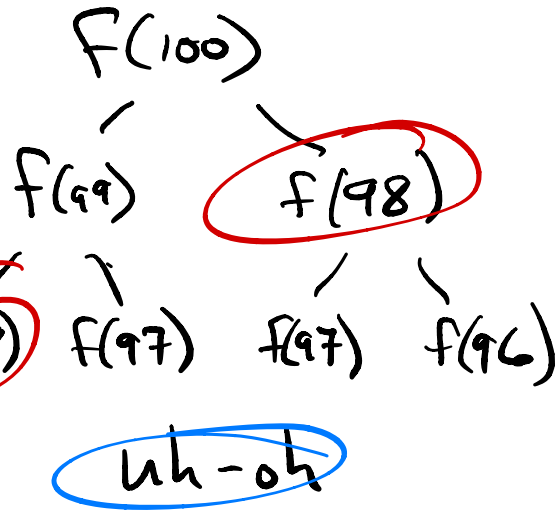
Fibonacci #s

$$f(0) = 1$$

$$f(1) = 1$$

recursive  $f(n) = f(n-1) + f(n-2)$   
for  $n > 1$

exponential growth



| n    | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6  | 7  | ... |
|------|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|----|-----|
| f(n) | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 8 | 13 | 21 | ... |

Solution: compute small values first  
→ gradually build up big ones

|   | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5  | 6  |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|----|
| P | 0 | 2 | 3 | 8 | 9 | 12 | 13 |

$M(5)$  = max revenue for  
a piece of wire  
of length 5

$$12 \left( \begin{array}{l} 3'' + 1'' + 1'' \\ 8 + 2 + 2 \$ \end{array} \right) \left( 5'' \rightarrow 12 \$ \right)$$

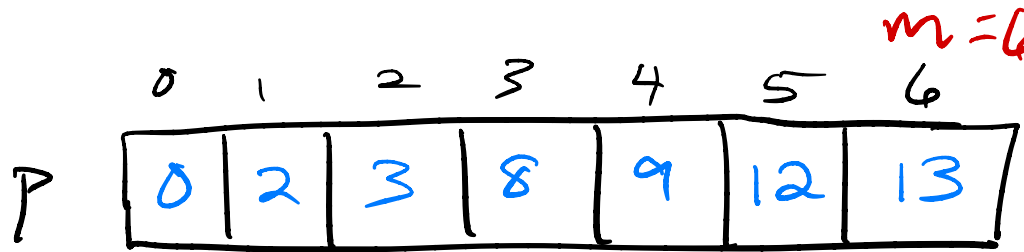
|   | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5  | 6  |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|----|
| P | 0 | 2 | 3 | 8 | 9 | 12 | 13 |

What are we optimizing?

Total revenue  
from length  $n$   
of wire

Allow integer cuts

$$\text{Maximize: } \sum_{i=1}^k P[\text{length of piece } i]$$



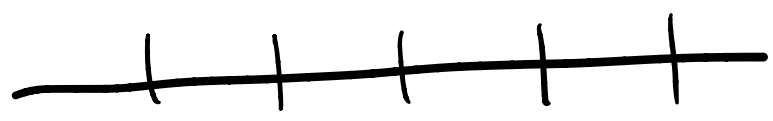
We're never dealing lengths  $\geq m$

Search space? Set of combinations of cuts.

$n=6$



← 1 element of the search space



$n-1$ , 5 places I could make cuts

# combinations of cuts?  $2^5 = 2^{n-1}$

Problem: maximize  $\$$

$$\sum_i P[\text{piece } i]$$

Search space

sets of cuts,  $2^{n-1}$  possibilities

|   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|----|
|   | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5  | 6  |
| P | 0 | 2 | 3 | 8 | 9 | 12 | 13 |

Let  $M(n)$  = the maximum money obtainable by cutting up a wire of length  $n$ .



|   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|----|
|   | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5  | 6  |
| P | 0 | 2 | 3 | 8 | 9 | 12 | 13 |

$$M(n) = \max_{i=1, \dots, n} (p[i] + M(n-i))$$

$$M(0) = 0$$

Best you can get from 1st cut  $i$ , then cut up the rest

|   | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5  | 6  |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|----|
| P | 0 | 2 | 3 | 8 | 9 | 12 | 13 |

$$M(n) = \max_{i=1, \dots, n} (p[i] + M(n-i))$$

$$M(0) = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 M(1) &= \\
 &= \max(p[1] + M(0)) \\
 &= \max(2 + 0)
 \end{aligned}$$

|   | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| M | 0 | 2 |   |   |   |   |   |

|   | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5  | 6  |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|----|
| P | 0 | 2 | 3 | 8 | 9 | 12 | 13 |

|   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|----|
|   | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5  | 6  |
| P | 0 | 2 | 3 | 8 | 9 | 12 | 13 |

$$M(n) = \max_{i=1, \dots, n} (p[i] + M(n-i))$$

$$M(0) = 0$$

$$M(2) = \max (p[1] + M(1), p[2] + M(0))$$

|   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
|   | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| M | 0 | 2 | 4 |   |   |   |   |

|   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|----|
|   | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5  | 6  |
| P | 0 | 2 | 3 | 8 | 9 | 12 | 13 |

$$= \max (2+2, 3+0)$$

$$= 4$$

$$M(k) = \max_{i=l, \dots, k} (p[i] + M(k-i))$$

|   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|----|
|   | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5  | 6  |
| P | 0 | 2 | 3 | 8 | 9 | 12 | 13 |

$$M(n) = \max_{i=1, \dots, n} (p[i] + M(n-i))$$

$$M(0) = 0$$

$$M(3) = \max \left( \begin{array}{l} p[1] + M(2), \\ p[2] + M(1), \\ p[3] + M(0) \end{array} \right)$$

$$= \max \left( \begin{array}{l} 2 + 4, \\ 3 + 2, \\ 8 + 0 \end{array} \right)$$

|   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|----|
|   | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5  | 6  |
| M | 0 | 2 | 4 | 8 |   |    |    |
| P | 0 | 2 | 3 | 8 | 9 | 12 | 13 |

|   | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5  | 6  |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|----|
| P | 0 | 2 | 3 | 8 | 9 | 12 | 13 |

$$M(n) = \max_{i=1, \dots, n} (p[i] + M(n-i))$$

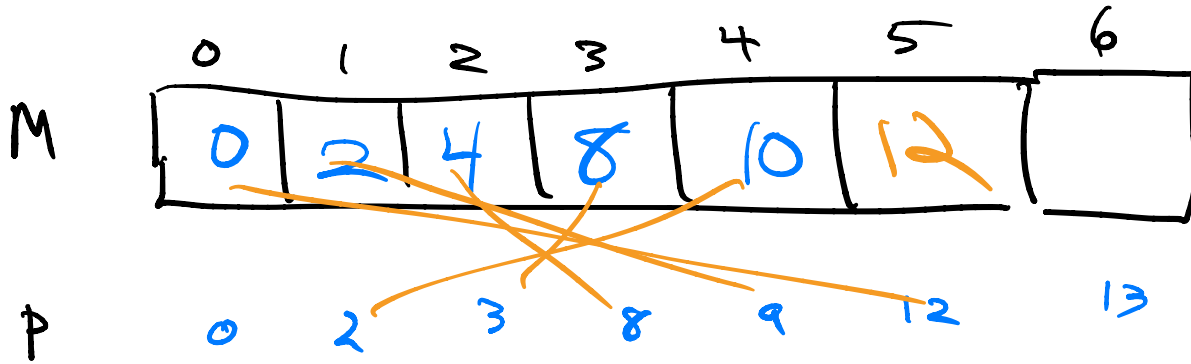
$$M(0) = 0$$

|   | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4  | 5  | 6  |
|---|---|---|---|---|----|----|----|
| M | 0 | 2 | 4 | 8 | 10 |    |    |
| P | 0 | 2 | 3 | 8 | 9  | 12 | 13 |

|   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|----|
|   | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5  | 6  |
| P | 0 | 2 | 3 | 8 | 9 | 12 | 13 |

$$M(n) = \max_{i=1, \dots, n} (p[i] + M(n-i))$$

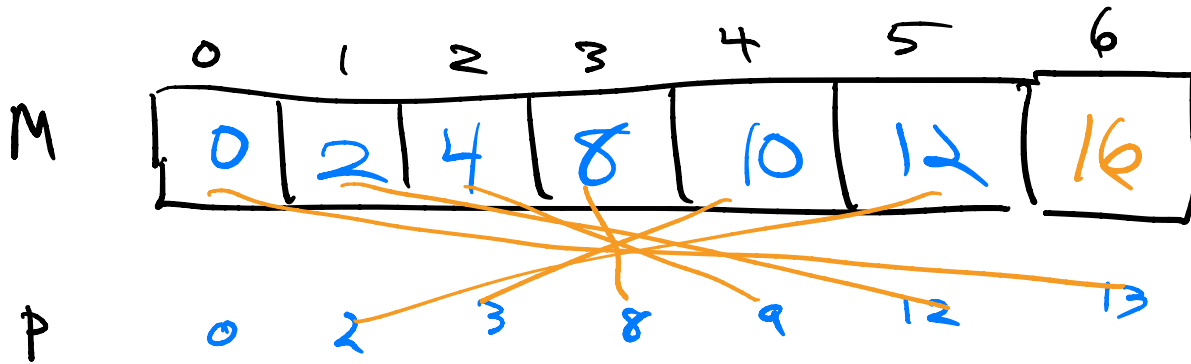
$$M(0) = 0$$



|   | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5  | 6  |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|----|
| P | 0 | 2 | 3 | 8 | 9 | 12 | 13 |

$$M(n) = \max_{i=1, \dots, n} (p[i] + M(n-i))$$

$$M(0) = 0$$





$$M(n) = O(n^2)$$

$$M(1) \sim 1 \text{ const time}$$

$$M(2) \sim 2 \quad \text{"} \quad \text{"}$$

$$M(3) \sim 3 \quad \text{---}$$

⋮

⋮

⋮

$$M(n) \approx 1 + 2 + 3$$

$$+ \dots + n$$

$$\frac{n(n+1)}{2}$$

$$2$$

$$= O(n^2)$$