

# Algorithms and Data Structures

## Exercise Session 12



<https://n.ethz.ch/~ahmala/and>

# Quiz

# DP TASK

Given a list of  $n$  distinct positive integers, return the size of the largest subset such that for every pair of elements  $a$  and  $b$  in the subset, either  $a \% b == 0$  or  $b \% a == 0$ .

Required Time Complexity:  $O(n^2)$

Example: [4, 7, 8, 16, 28]

Answer: 3

$dp[i]$ : size of the maximum subset that ends with  $i$ -th number.

```
1 class Solution {
2     public Integer largestDivisibleSubset(int[] nums) {
3         int n = nums.length;
4         Arrays.sort(nums);
5         int[] dp = new int[n];
6         for(int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
7             dp[i] = 1;
8         }
9         for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
10             for (int j = 0; j < i; j++) {
11                 if (nums[i] % nums[j] == 0) {
12                     dp[i] = Math.max(dp[i], dp[j] + 1);
13                 }
14             }
15         }
16         int ans = 0;
17         for(int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
18             ans = Math.max(ans, dp[i]);
19         }
20         return ans;
21     }
22 }
```

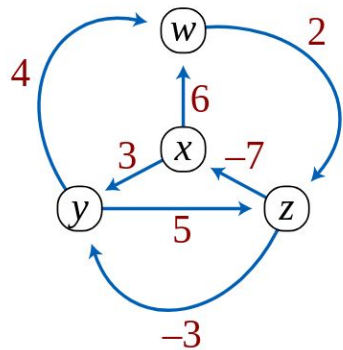
# What if we wanna return the Elements?

```
3 public List<Integer> largestDivisibleSubset(int[] nums) {
4     int n = nums.length;
5     Arrays.sort(nums);
6     int[] dp = new int[n];
7     int[] prev = new int[n];
8     Arrays.fill(dp, 1);
9     Arrays.fill(prev, -1);
10    int maxIndex = 0;
11    for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
12        for (int j = 0; j < i; j++) {
13            if (nums[i] % nums[j] == 0) {
14                if (dp[i] < dp[j] + 1) {
15                    dp[i] = dp[j] + 1;
16                    prev[i] = j;
17                }
18            }
19        }
20        if (dp[i] > dp[maxIndex]) {
21            maxIndex = i;
22        }
23    }
24    List<Integer> result = new ArrayList<>();
25    int index = maxIndex;
26    while(index != -1) {
27        result.add(nums[index]);
28        index = prev[index];
29    }
30    return result;
31 }
```

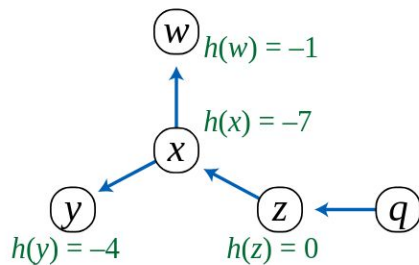
# All Pairs Shortest Path Problem

- Johnson's Algorithm
- Floyd-Warshall

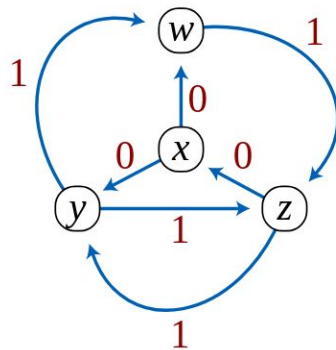
# Johnson's Algorithm



original graph  
with negative edges



shortest path tree  
found by Bellman-Ford



reweighted graph with  
no negative edges



# Floyd-Warshall Algorithm

# Peer Grading

## Exercise 11.1