# *Dynamic programming example: subset sum*

*CSCI 382, Algorithms*

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As in the activity from class, given a set $X = \{x_1, x_2, \ldots, x_n\}$ and a target value $S$, we wish to determine whether there is a subset of $X$ with sum exactly equal to $S$.

## *Step 1: A Recurrence*

**Consider different ways of splitting up or restricting the overall problem into subproblems or subcases, and come up with a recurrence.**

The key to solving this problem is to generalize it along *two* dimensions: we consider both summing to any $s \leq S$, and we also consider trying to use only the $x_i$ up to $x_k$, that is, $\{x_1, \ldots, x_k\}$, instead of the full set $X$. That is, $\mathit{canAddTo}(k, s)$ will be **True** if there is a subset of $\{x_1, \ldots, x_k\}$ which adds to exactly $s$. We have the following recurrence:

$$
\begin{aligned}
\mathit{canAddTo}(k, 0) &= \textbf{True} \\
\mathit{canAddTo}(0, s) &= \textbf{False} \qquad (\text{when } s > 0) \\
\mathit{canAddTo}(k, s) &= \begin{cases} \mathit{canAddTo}(k-1, s) & \text{if } x_k > s \\ \mathit{canAddTo}(k-1, s) \lor \mathit{canAddTo}(k-1, s - x_k) & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}
\end{aligned}
$$

That is,

- We can always add to the sum 0 by picking the empty subset.
- We can never add up to a nonzero sum if we aren't allowed to use any of the $x_i$.
- If $x_k > s$, then it can't be used in a subset that sums to $s$, so whether we can make the sum $s$ using a subset of $x_1 \ldots x_k$ has the same answer as whether we can make $s$ using a subset of $x_1 \ldots x_{k-1}$.
- Otherwise, we can try both omitting $x_k$ (in which case we have to make $s$ using elements up to $x_{k-1}$, as before), or using it (in which case we have to make the remaining $s - x_k$ using the elements up to $x_{k-1}$).

## *Step 2: Induction*

We have actually already essentially given an inductive proof of correctness, in the above explanation of the recurrence relation. We explained why the base cases are correct, and then explained why the recursive cases will compute the right thing, given the assumption that the recursive calls will return the correct answer when given smaller inputs.

## *Step 3: Memoize*

**If there are overlapping subproblems, memoize.**

This most definitely has overlapping subproblems. One simple approach is to use a **2D array** $c$ of size $(n+1) \times (S+1)$, so $c[k][s]$ will store the output of *canAddTo*$(k, s)$. Each entry depends only on entries either above it (*i.e.* $k$ is smaller), or above it and to the left (*i.e.* $k$ and $s$ are both smaller), so we can fill it in row order or column order. In pseudocode:

Some of you thought of using a dictionary with $(k, s)$ pairs as keys; in this case since $0 \leq k \leq n$ and $0 \leq s \leq S$, using a 2D array is simpler and accomplishes exactly the same thing. An array can be thought of as a special-purpose dictionary where the keys are consecutive integers starting from 0.

```
for k from 0 to n do
    for s from 0 to S do
        if s = 0 then
            c[k][s] = True
        else if k = 0 then
            c[k][s] = False
        else if x_k > s then
            c[k][s] = c[k-1][s]
        else
            c[k][s] = c[k-1][s] || c[k-1][s-x_k]
```

Figure 1: SubsetSum

Alternatively, we could use the technique of having a recursive function which checks first to see whether the required output is already in the array.

## *Step 4: Remember Your Choices!*

**To compute the actual optimal solution instead of just the optimal value, save the choices made at each step.**

What information does *canAddTo* discard? It is precisely the choice of whether to use $x_k$ or not. The Boolean "or" operation will be **True** if either one of its inputs is; it does not care which. Therefore we will make another $(n+1) \times (S+1)$ array of booleans called *use*, where *use*$[k][s]$ is **True** if and only if we should use $x_k$ in a subset to make $s$ (Figure **??**). Assume *use* gets initialized with all **False** values.

```
for k from 0 to n do
    for s from 0 to S do
        if s = 0 then
            c[k][s] = True
        else if k = 0 then
            c[k][s] = False
        else if x_k > s then
            c[k][s] = c[k − 1][s]
        else
            without ← c[k − 1][s]
            with ← c[k − 1][s − x_k]
            if with then
                use[k][s] = True
            c[k][s] = with || without
```

Figure 2: SubsetSum

If $c[n][S]$ is **True**, then there is some subset of $X$ which adds to $S$. To reconstruct such an actual subset we can work our way backwards as follows:

```
k ← n
s ← S
T ← ∅
while k > 0 and s > 0 do
    if use[k][s] then
        Add x_k to T
        s ← s − x_k
    k ← k − 1
```