

Exercise 31: Walking the grid

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Dynamic Programming

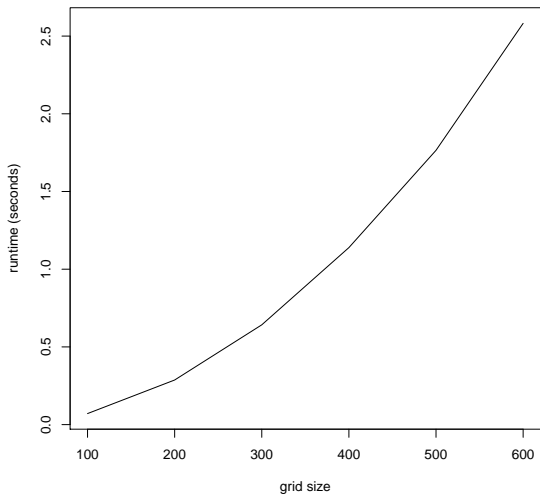
in R code

```
number_of_grid_routes_dynamic <- function(n)
{
  m <- matrix(0, n+1, n+1)
  m[n+1,] <- 1
  m[,n+1] <- 1
  for(x in n:1)
    for(y in n:1)
      m[x,y] <- m[x+1,y] + m[x,y+1]
  return(m[1,1])
}
```

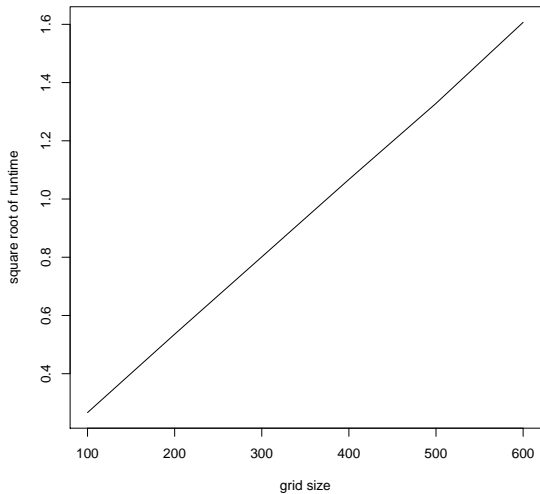
Expected runtime

Note the **two nested for loops** (with **n iterations** each) \Rightarrow the runtime will be $O(n^2)$

runtimes of dynamic function



runtimes of dynamic function (sqrt)



grid size	100	200	300	400	500	600
runtime	0.071	0.287	0.642	1.139	1.765	2.582
$\sqrt{\text{runtime}}$	0.266	0.536	0.801	1.067	1.329	1.607
$\frac{\sqrt{\text{runtime}}}{\text{grid size}}$	0.00266	0.00268	0.00267	0.00267	0.00266	0.00268

mean of $\frac{\sqrt{\text{runtime}}}{\text{grid size}}$: 0.00267

estimated runtime: $(0.00267 \cdot n)^2$

How long would it take to find the number of routes through an 80×80 grid?

$$(0.00267 \cdot 80)^2 = 0.0456 \text{ (seconds)}$$

Recursion

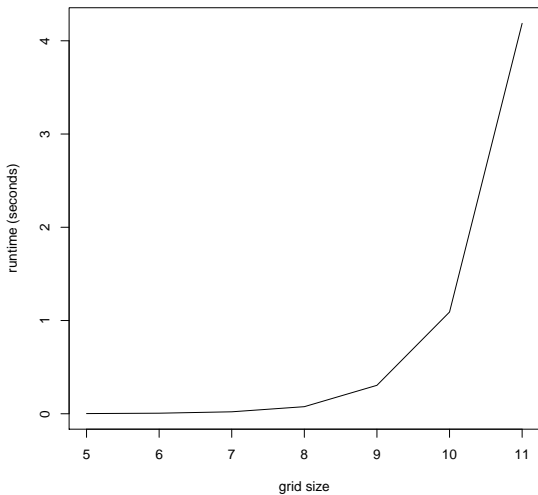
in R code

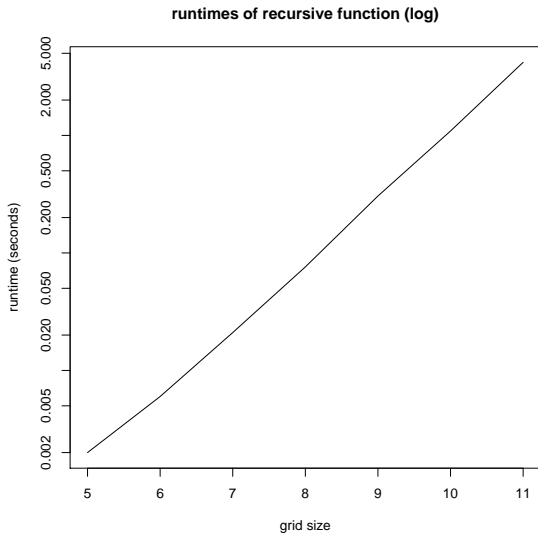
```
number_of_grid_routes_recursive <- function(x, y=x)
{
  if(!x*y) return(1)
  return(number_of_grid_routes_recursive(x-1,y) +
         number_of_grid_routes_recursive(x,y-1))
}
```

Expected runtime

Note that due to the **recursion** the count of function calls **risers exponentially** \Rightarrow the runtime will be $O(2^n)$

runtimes of recursive function





grid size	5	6	7	8	9	10
runtime	0.002	0.006	0.021	0.076	0.305	1.091
$\log_2(\text{runtime})$	-8.97	-7.38	-5.57	-3.72	-1.71	0.13
$\text{diff}(\log_2(\text{runtime}))$	1.59	1.81	1.85	2.01	1.84	1.94

mean of $\text{diff}(\log_2(\text{runtime}))$: 1.84 (= slope)

intercept: $-8.97 - 5 \cdot 1.84 = -18.17$

estimated runtime: $2^{1.84 \cdot n - 18.17}$

How long would it take to find the number of routes through an 80×80 grid?

$2^{1.84 \cdot 80 - 18.17} \text{ s} \approx 2^{129} \text{ s} \approx 2.25 \cdot 10^{31} \text{ years} \approx 1.6 \cdot 10^{21} \text{ universe age}$