Name:_____

Consider the coin-change problem: Given a set of coin types and an amount of change to be returned, determine the **fewest number** of coins for this amount of change.

Change Amount	Run-Time (seconds)	Number of Tree Nodes							
200	0.92	236,583							
300	33.23	8,617,265							
320	64.12	16,676,454							
340	116.8	30,370,729							

1) For coins of {1, 5, 10, 12, 25, 50}, typical timings:

a) Why the exponential growth in run-time?

2) As with Fibonacci, the coin-change problem can benefit from dynamic program since it was slow due to solving the same problems over-and-over again. Recall the general idea of dynamic programming:

- Solve smaller problems before larger ones
- store their answers
- look-up answers to smaller problems when solving larger subproblems

Advantage:

Eliminates redundant work since each smaller problem solved only once!

a) How do we solve the coin-change problem using dynamic programming?

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Dynamic Programming Coin-change Algorithm:

I. Fills an array fewestCoins from 0 to the amount of change. An element of fewestCoins stores the fewest number of coins necessary for the amount of change corresponding to its index value.

For 29-cents using the set of coin types $\{1, 5, 10, 12, 25, 50\}$, the dynamic programming algorithm would have previously calculated the fewestCoins for the change amounts of 0, 1, 2, ..., up to 28 cents.

II. If we record the best, first coin to return for each change amount (found in the "minimum" calculation) in an array bestFirstCoin, then we can easily recover the actual coin types to return.

```
fewestCoins[29] = minimum(fewestCoins[28], fewestCoins[24], fewestCoins[19],
                                        fewestCoins[17], fewestCoins[4]) + 1 = 2 + 1 = 3
                                                     a minimum for 29
                                                    given by 5-cent coin
                                                             28 29
                                      17
                                           19
                      4
                                      2
                                                     2
                      4
                                            4
fewestCoins:
                                                             4
                                                                3
                                                       5
                                              10
                                         12
                        25
               0
                                  12
                                                     24
bestFirstCoin:
                                  12
                                                     12
               0
                     12-12=0
                                        24-12=12
                                                        29-5=24
```

Extract the coins in the solution for 29-cents from bestFirstCoin[29], bestFirstCoin[24], and bestFirstCoin[12]

b) Extend the lists through 32-cents.

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
fewestCoins:	0	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	1	2	3	2	3	2	3	4	2	3	2	3	2	1	2	3	4	3			
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
bestFirstCoin:	0	1	1	1	1	5	1	1	1	1	10	1	12	1	1	5	1	5	1	1	10	1	10	1	12	25	1	1	1	5			

c) What coins are in the solution for 32-cents?