

A Worked Example Model for Teaching Dynamic Programming

ABSTRACT

How should dynamic programming be taught?

In this work we propose a “worked example” model for teaching dynamic programming that centers around a midterm exam in which the solutions are provided to the students weeks in advance. 35 students were surveyed about their experiences learning dynamic programming with and without this model.

INTRODUCTION

- Dynamic programming is an advanced programming technique that can achieve substantial efficiency gains for certain problems.
- Dynamic programming is sophisticated and the apt problems are very complex.
- Worked examples are commonly used in lower-level content (introductory CS sequence, math, etc.), but have not been explored thoroughly for upper-level advanced topics.
- Worked examples have synergy with many other well known pedagogical concepts such as self-testing, self-paced learning, meta-cognition, and Bloom’s Taxonomy
- We believe worked examples can serve as a powerful framework for learning extremely complex and detailed topics such as dynamic programming.

Survey Details

- N = 35 undergraduate students studying computer science at a small, private liberal arts college.
- Students were recruited from undergraduate courses (CPS-222 Intro CS3, and CPS-261 Algorithms).
- Fall 2019 – present.
- Participation was incentive with \$50 VISA gift cards.
- 77 were invited of which 35 chose to complete survey.

Name	Number
Control Group	21
Experimental Group	14
Total	35

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DP Solution Process

1. Understand the problem
Be able to find a solution by hand (intuitively / brute force) for a simple example instance.
2. Identify problem is apt for DP solution
Demonstrate the greedy algorithm sometimes fails
3. Design recursive solution
 - 3a. Implement recursive solution in code
 - 3b. Analyze time complexity of recursive solution
 - 3c. Recognize repeated work in recursive solution
4. Design dynamic programming solution
 - 4a. Implement dp solution in code
 - 4b. Analyze time complexity of dp solution
 - 4c. Recognize that dp solution avoids repeated work

“Worked Example” Fragment

$[X_0, X_1, X_2, X_3, X_4, X_5, \dots]$



Suppose newline is inserted here, the resulting solution may look like this:

```
[X0]          cost = (w-X0)^2
[X1, X2, X3] cost = (w-X1-X2-X3-1-1)^2
[?]
...
```

We call $[x_0]$ “left”
We call $[x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4, x_5, \dots]$ “right”

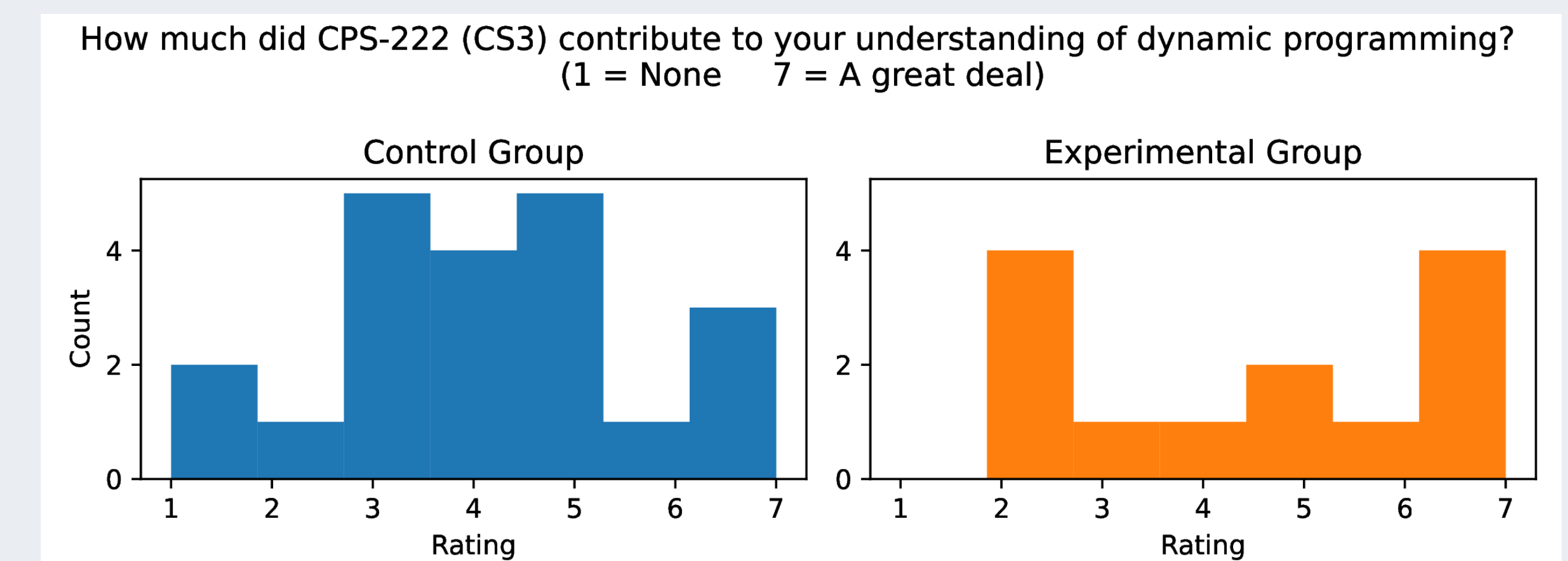
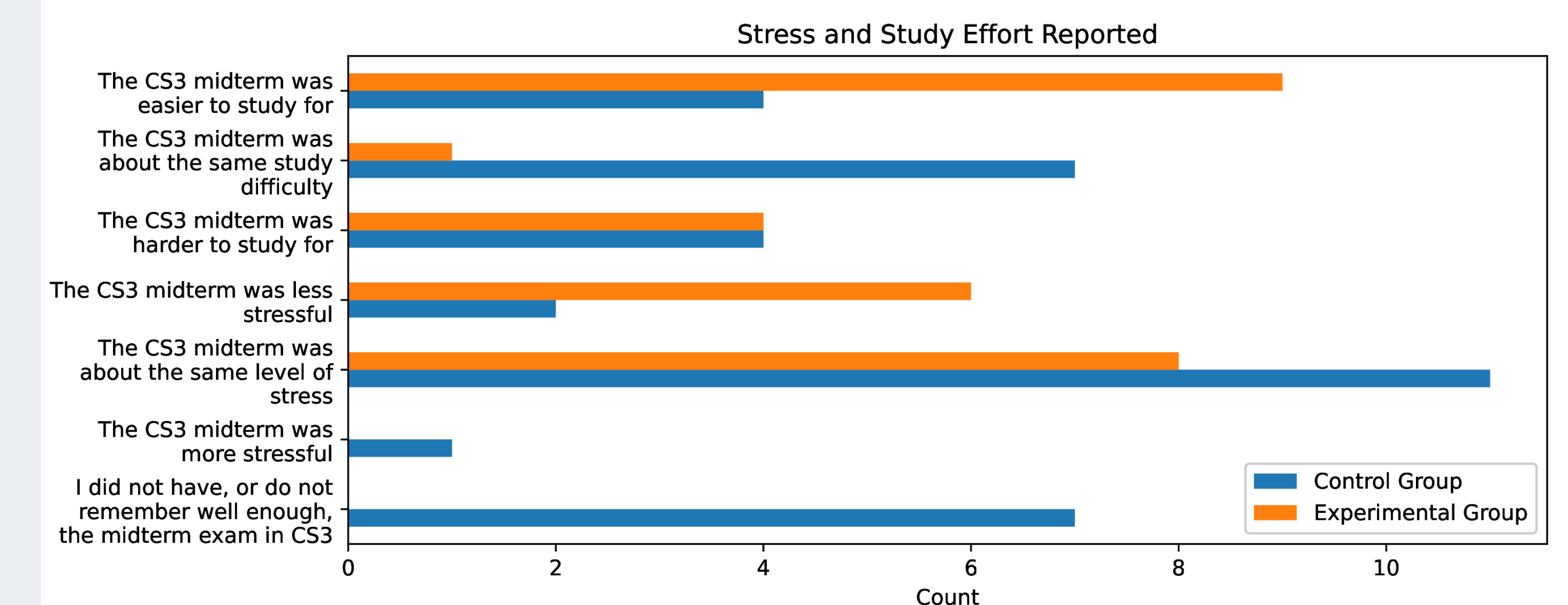
We must try all different possible “newline” insertion points and use recursion to find the optimal solution. In general...

$$f(w, vec) = cost(left) + f(w, right)$$

Specifically...
 $Ans1 = cost([X_0]) + f(w, right)$
 $Ans2 = cost([X_0, X_1]) + f(w, right)$
 $Ans3 = cost([X_0, X_1, X_2]) + f(w, right)$
 ...

Note: The value of “right” is different in each of these calls

Results



“I used dynamic programming a little when practicing for job interviews and during job interviews, but it wasn’t as important as I thought it would be [...]”
– Anonymous

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