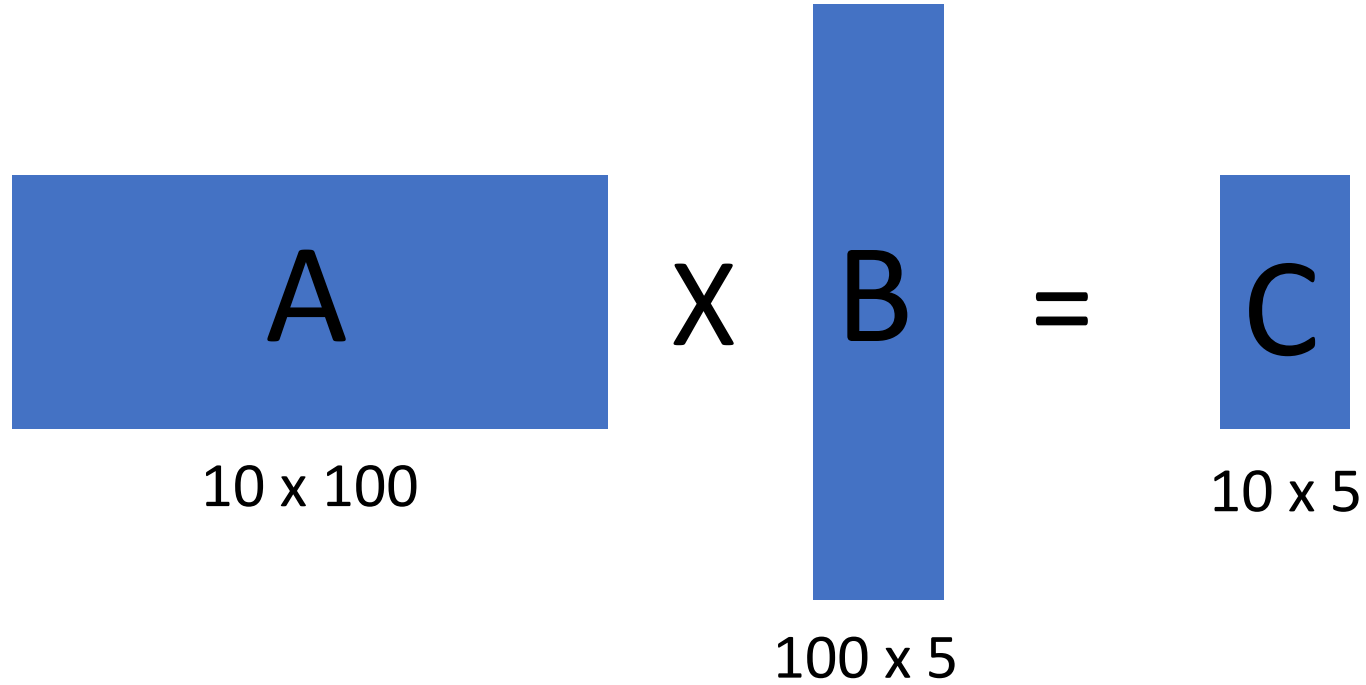


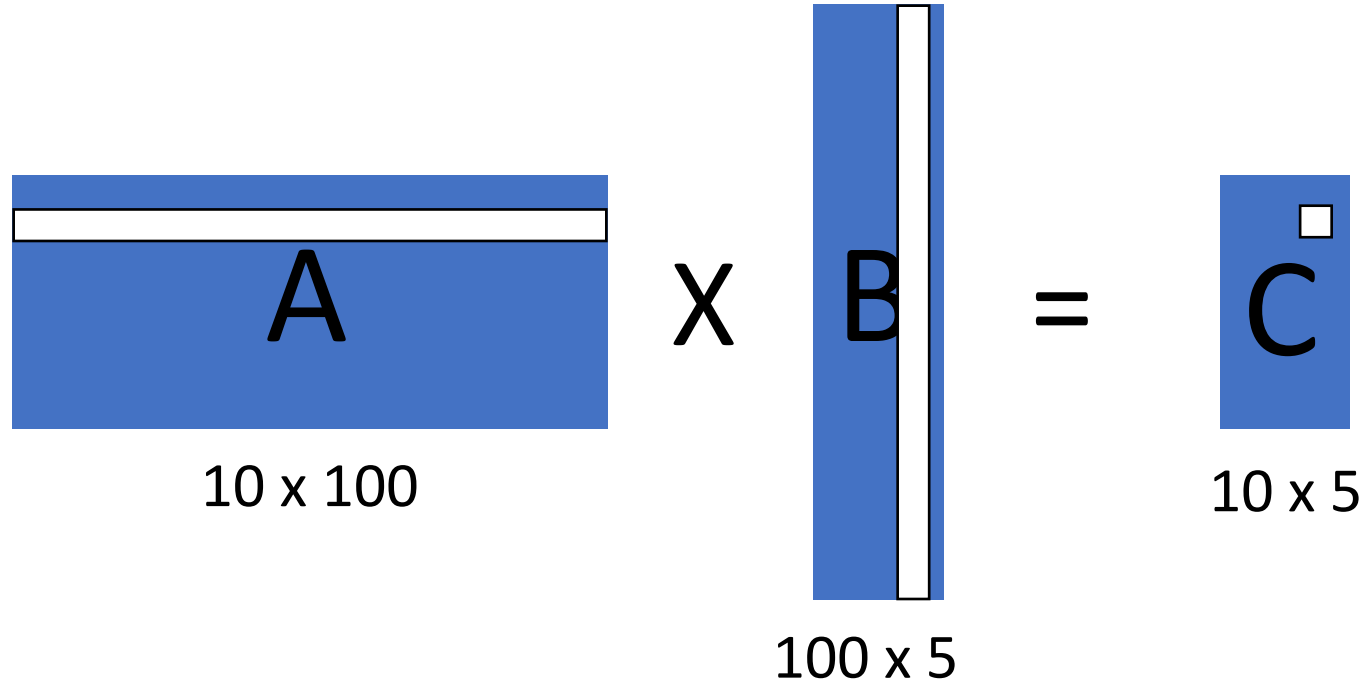
Dynamic Programming

CSCI 432

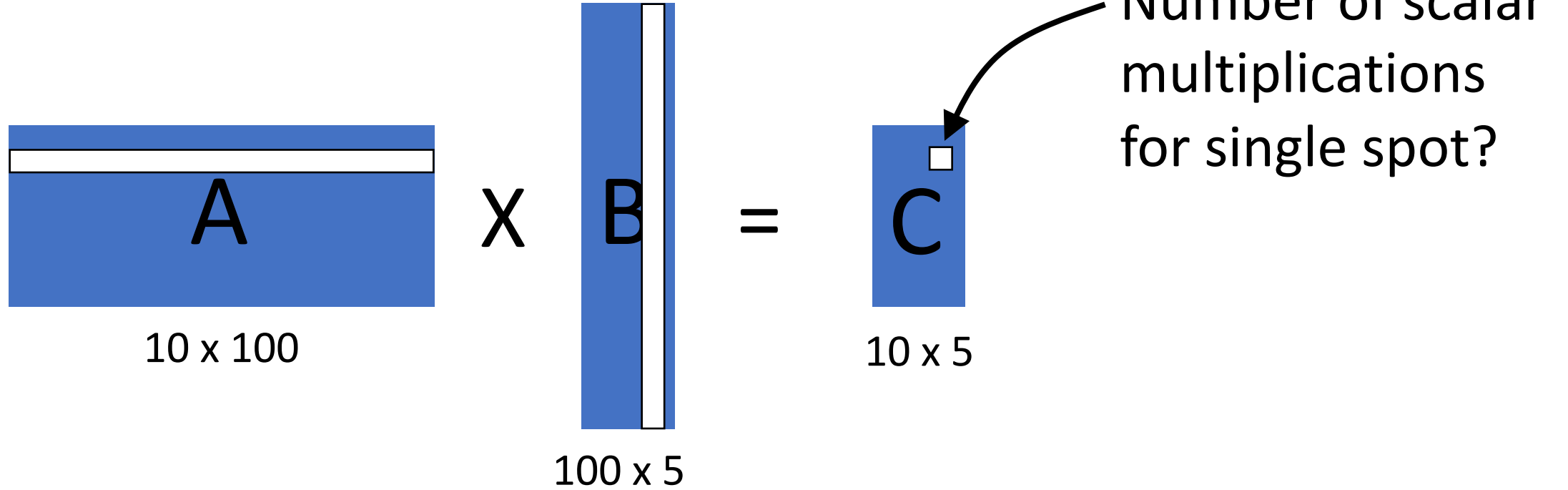
Matrix-Chain Multiplication



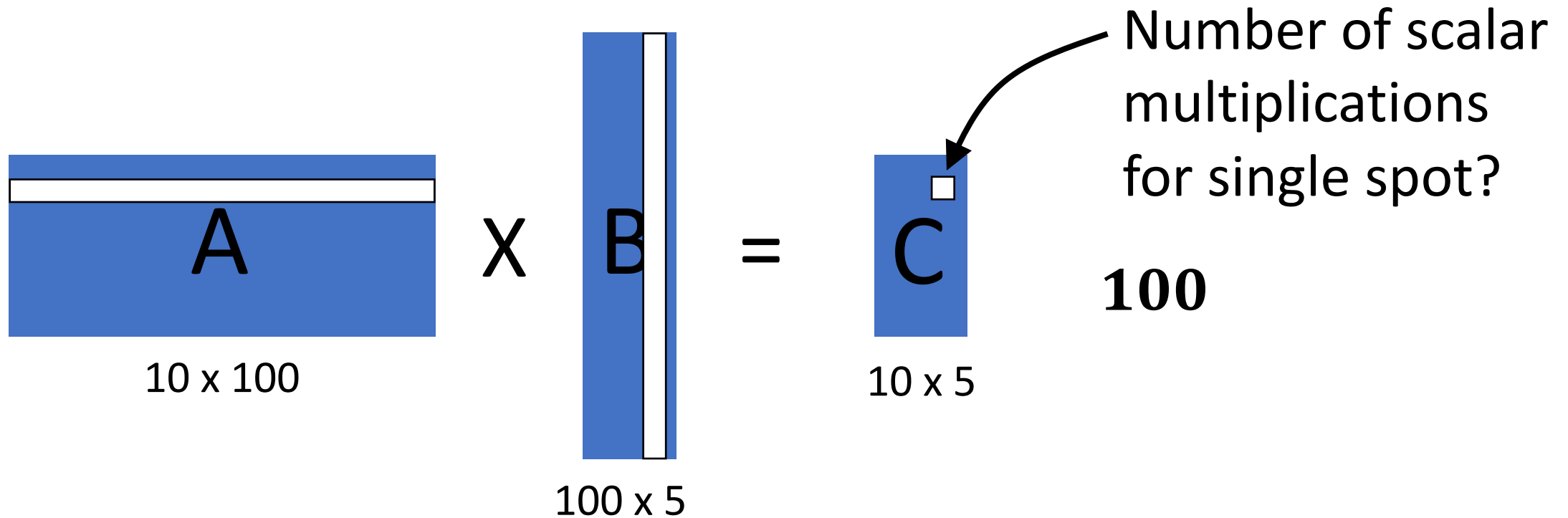
Matrix-Chain Multiplication



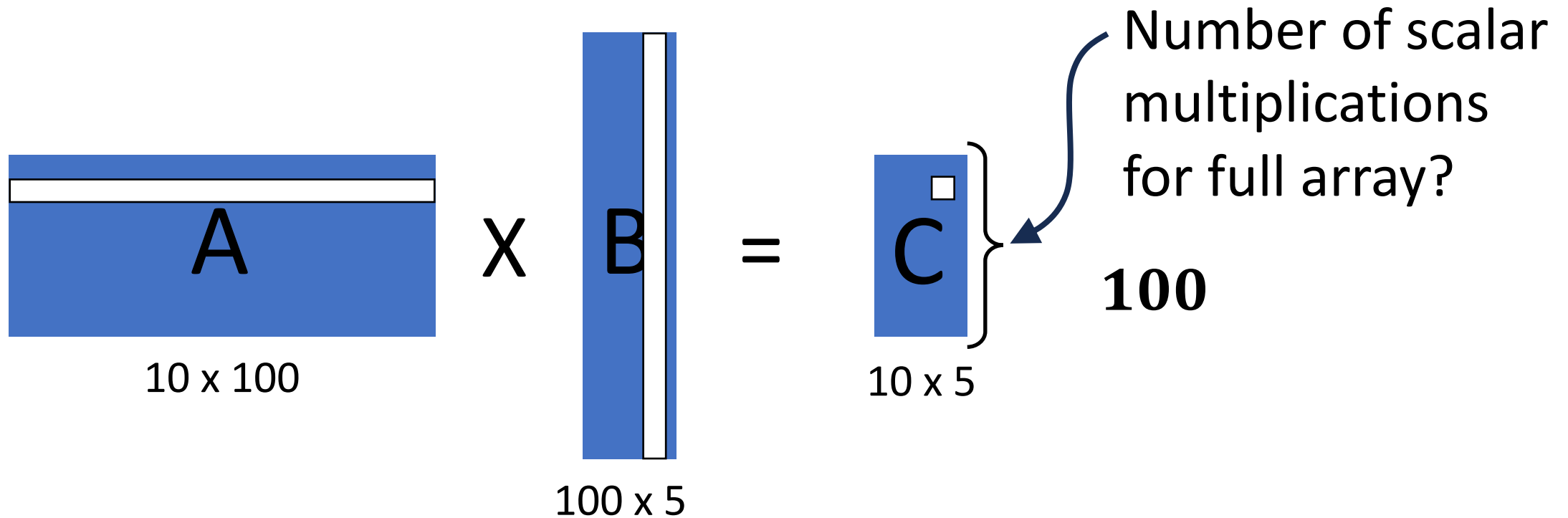
Matrix-Chain Multiplication



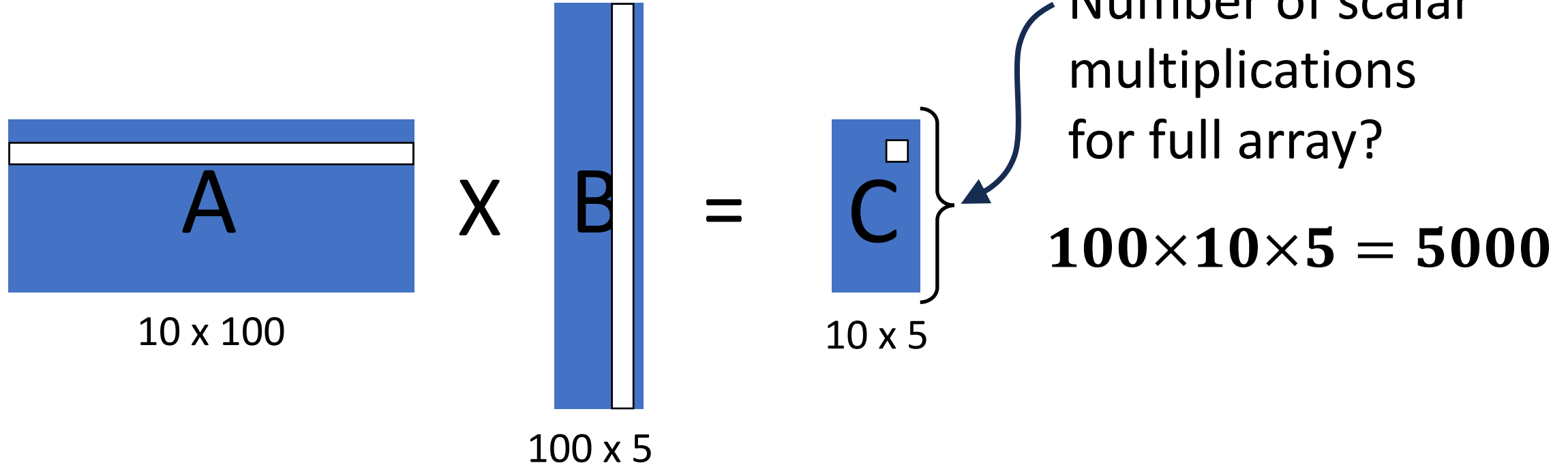
Matrix-Chain Multiplication



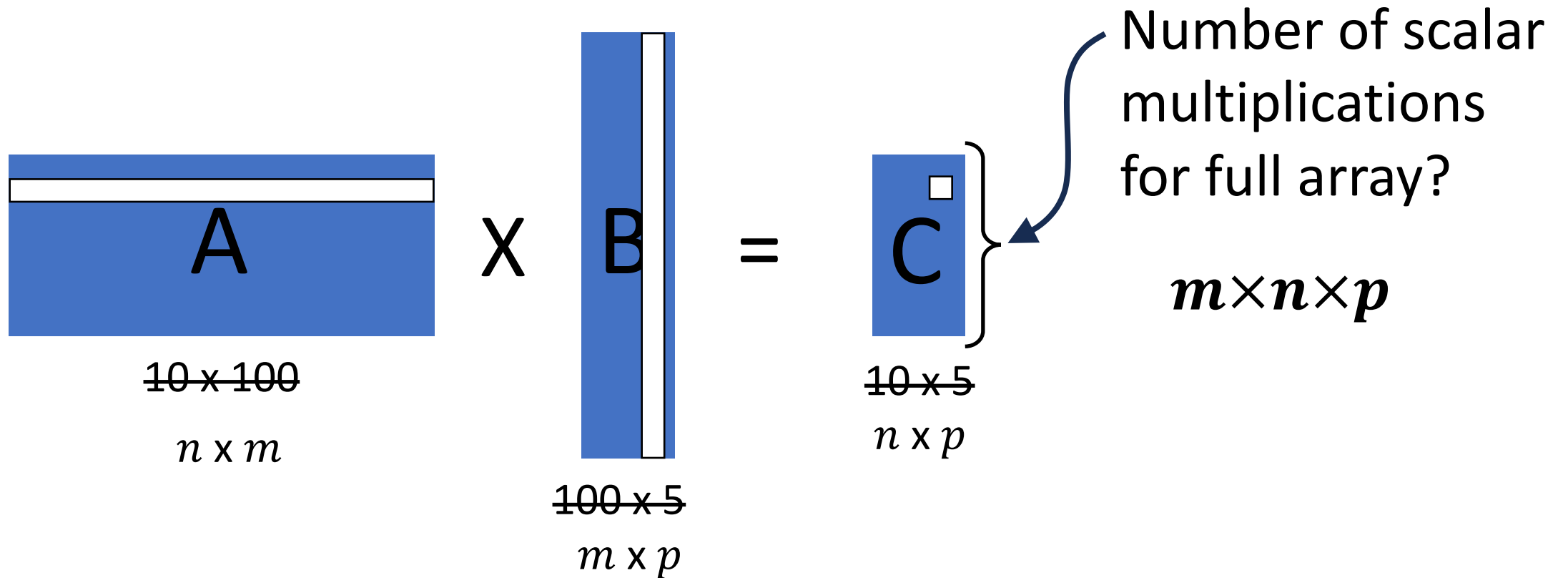
Matrix-Chain Multiplication



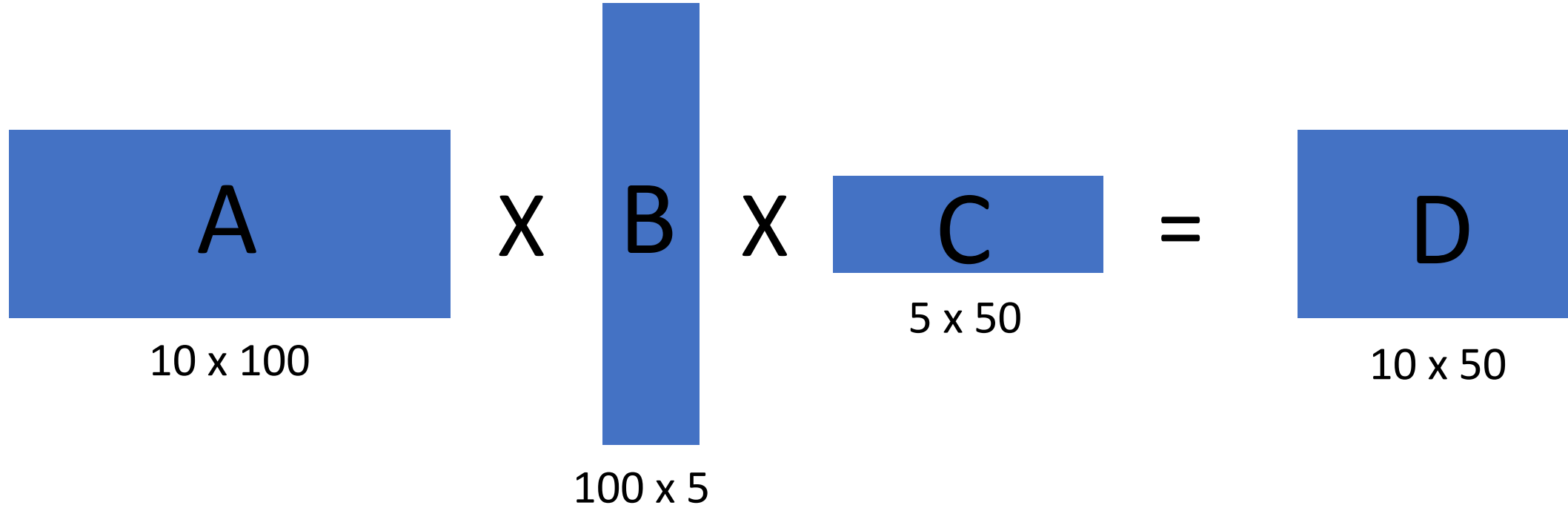
Matrix-Chain Multiplication



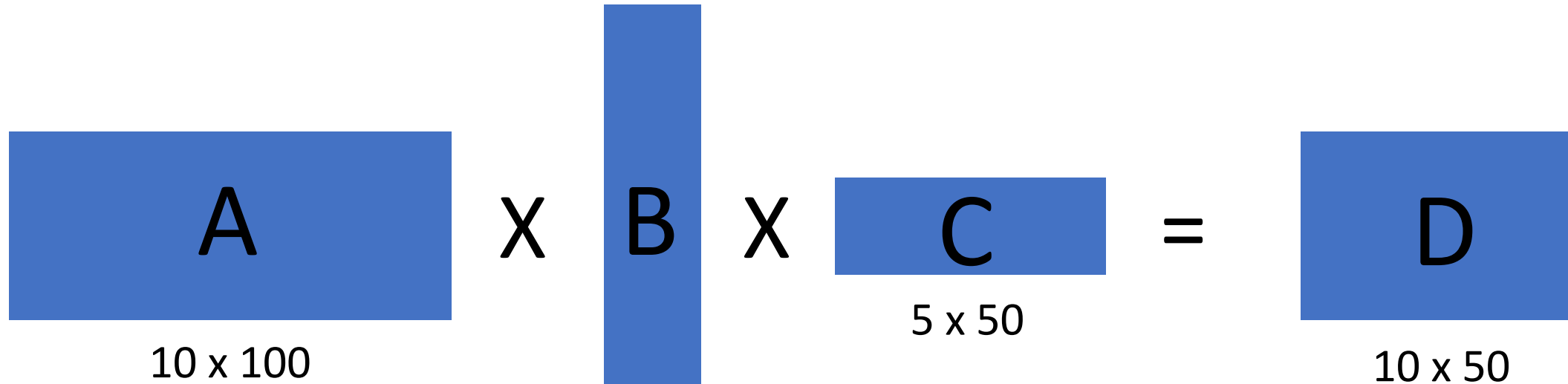
Matrix-Chain Multiplication



Matrix-Chain Multiplication

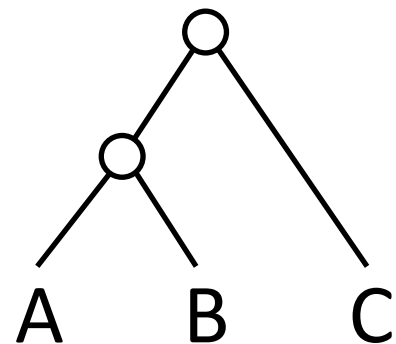


Matrix-Chain Multiplication

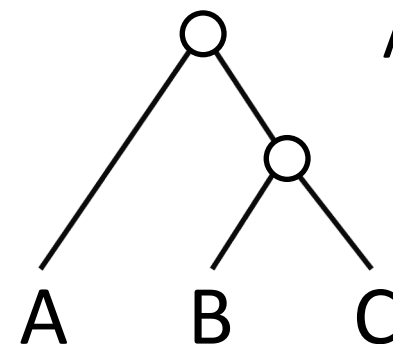


Both give same answer.

Any reason to pick one?

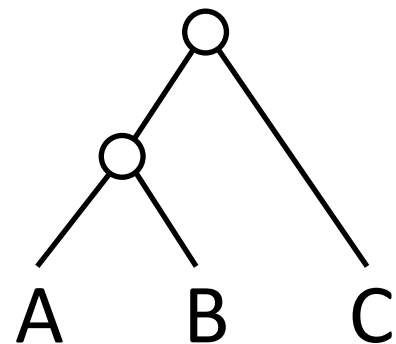
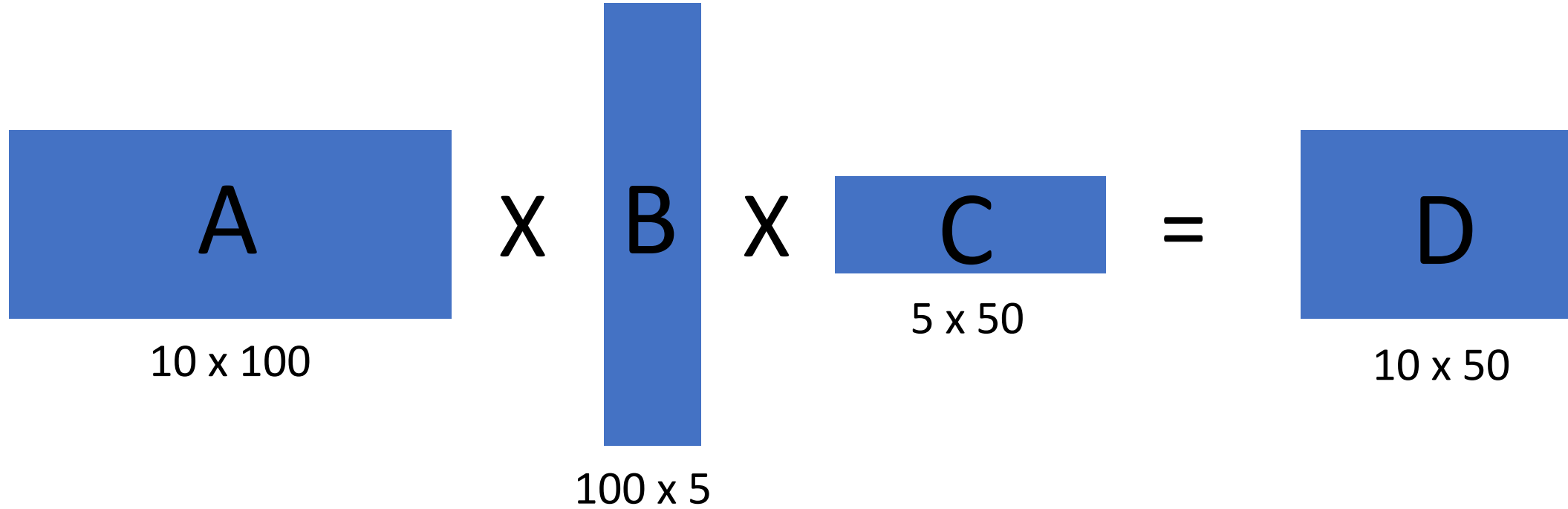


$(A \times B) \times C$:

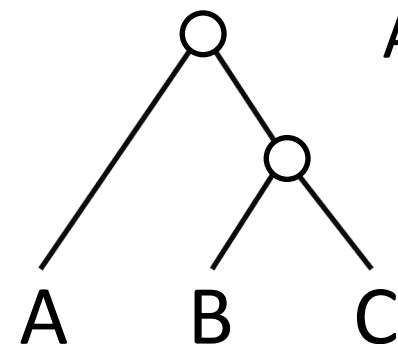


$A \times (B \times C)$:

Matrix-Chain Multiplication

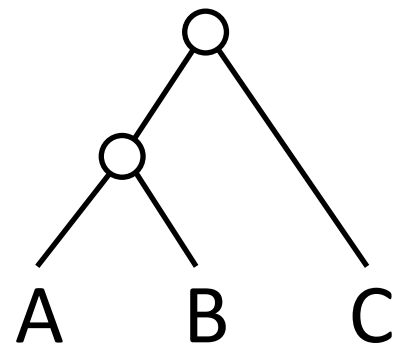
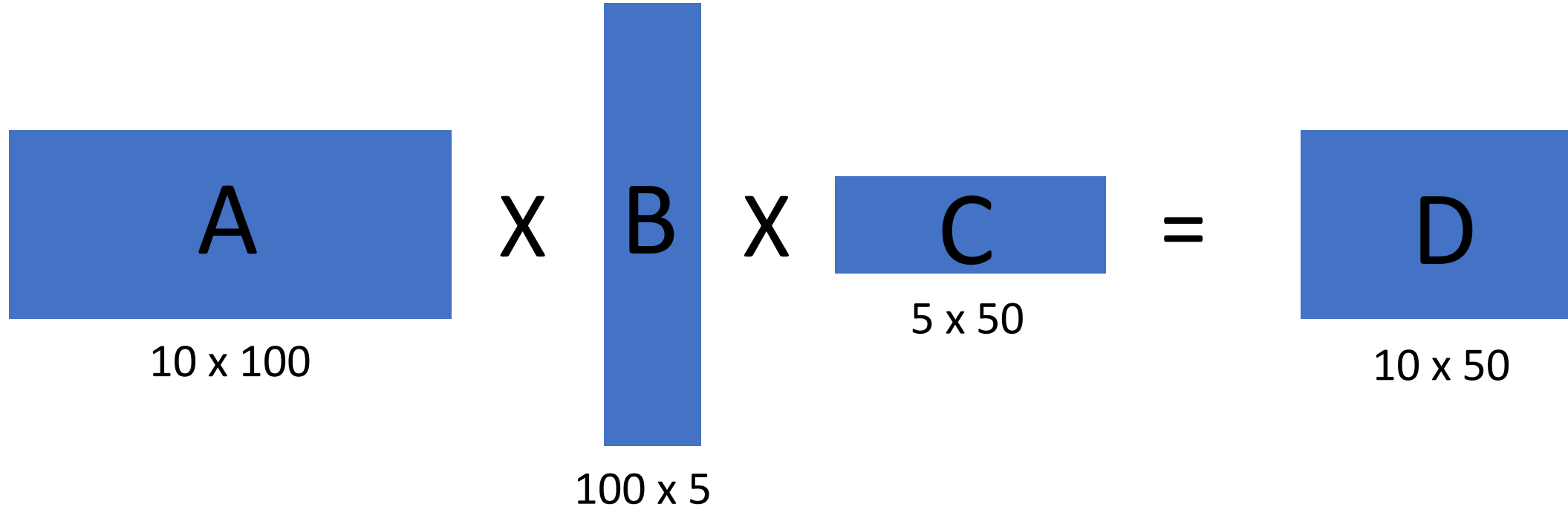


$(A \times B) \times C :$
 $100 \times 10 \times 5$

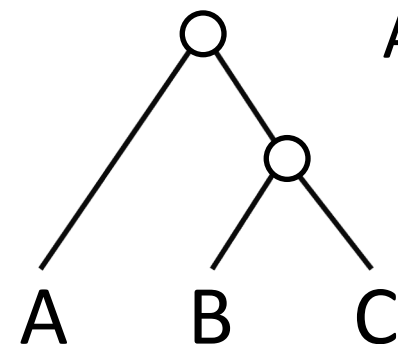


$A \times (B \times C) :$

Matrix-Chain Multiplication

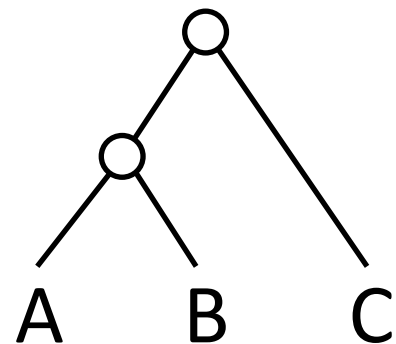
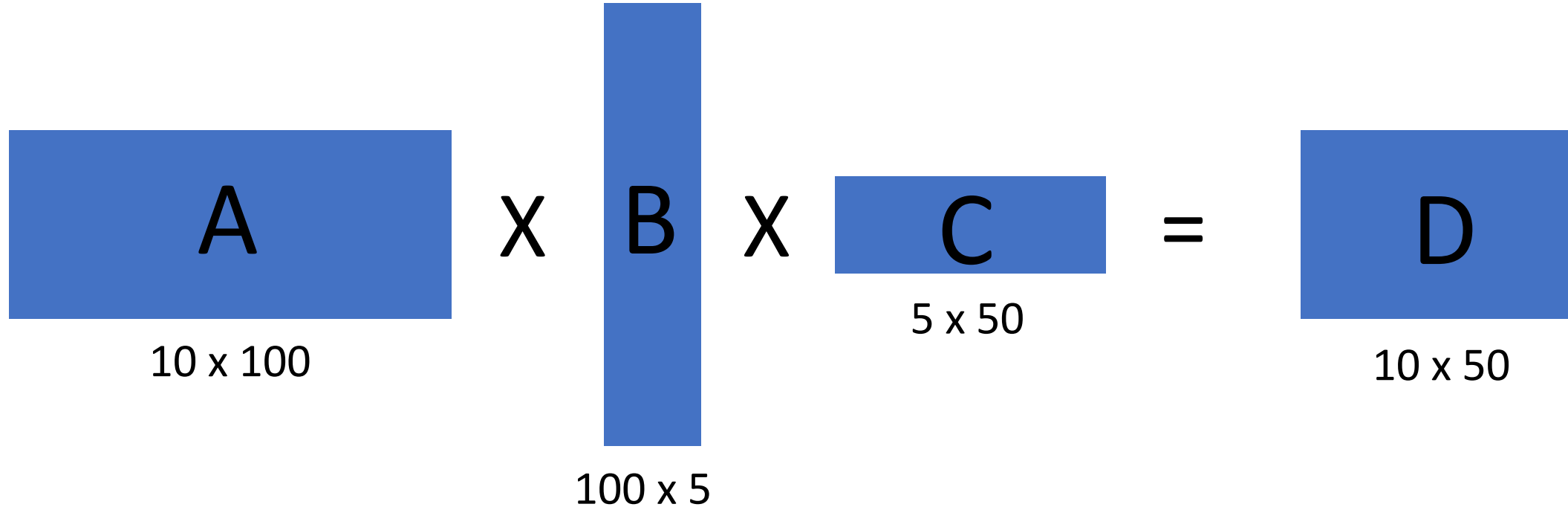


$(A \times B) \times C :$
 $100 \times 10 \times 5$
 $+ 5 \times 10 \times 50$

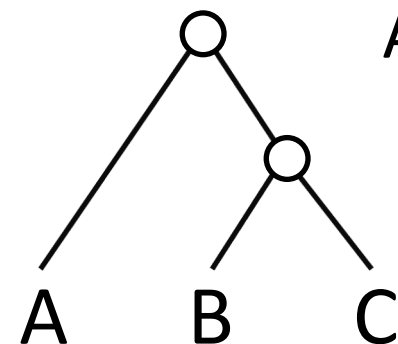


$A \times (B \times C) :$

Matrix-Chain Multiplication

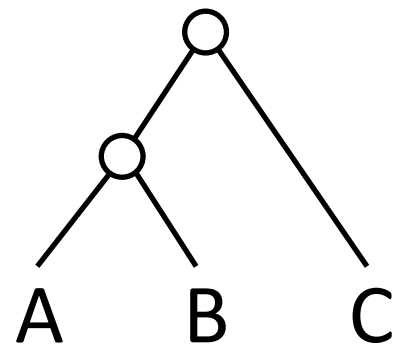
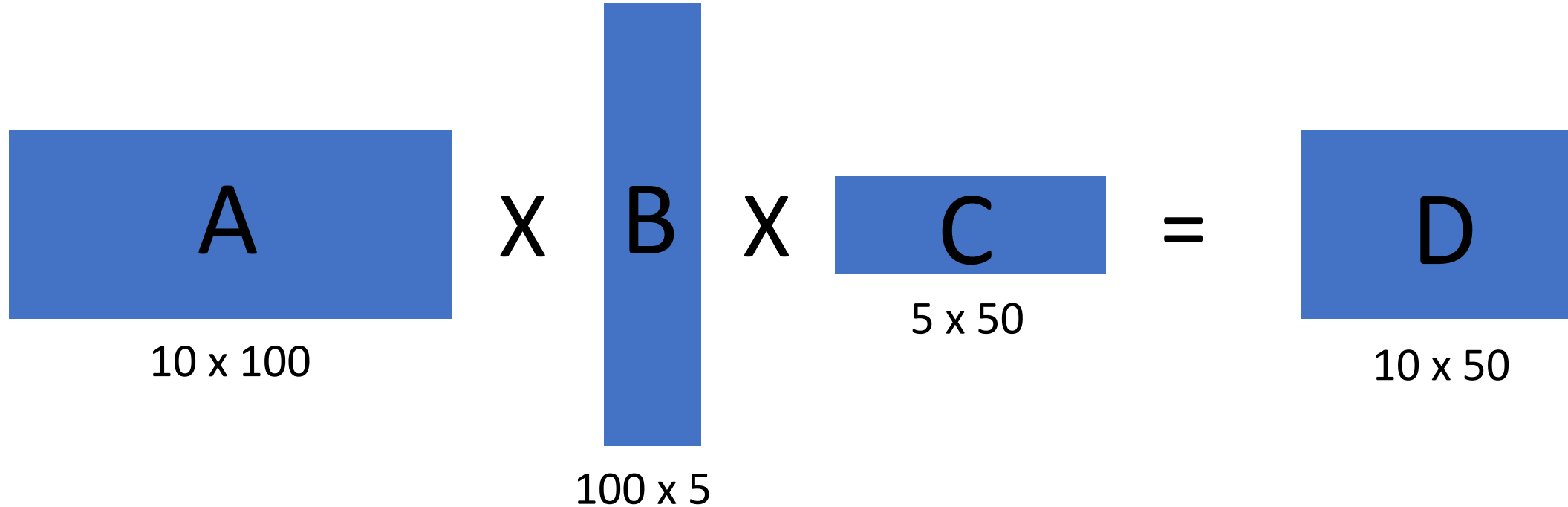


$$\begin{aligned} (A \times B) \times C : \\ 100 \times 10 \times 5 \\ + 5 \times 10 \times 50 \\ = 7500 \end{aligned}$$

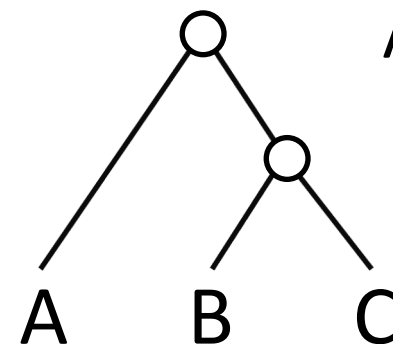


$$A \times (B \times C) :$$

Matrix-Chain Multiplication

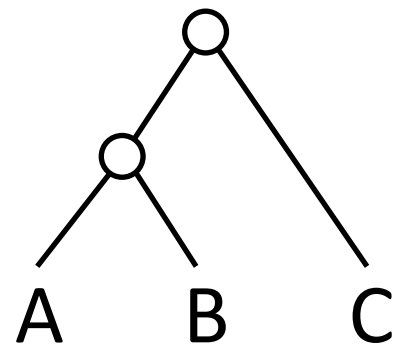
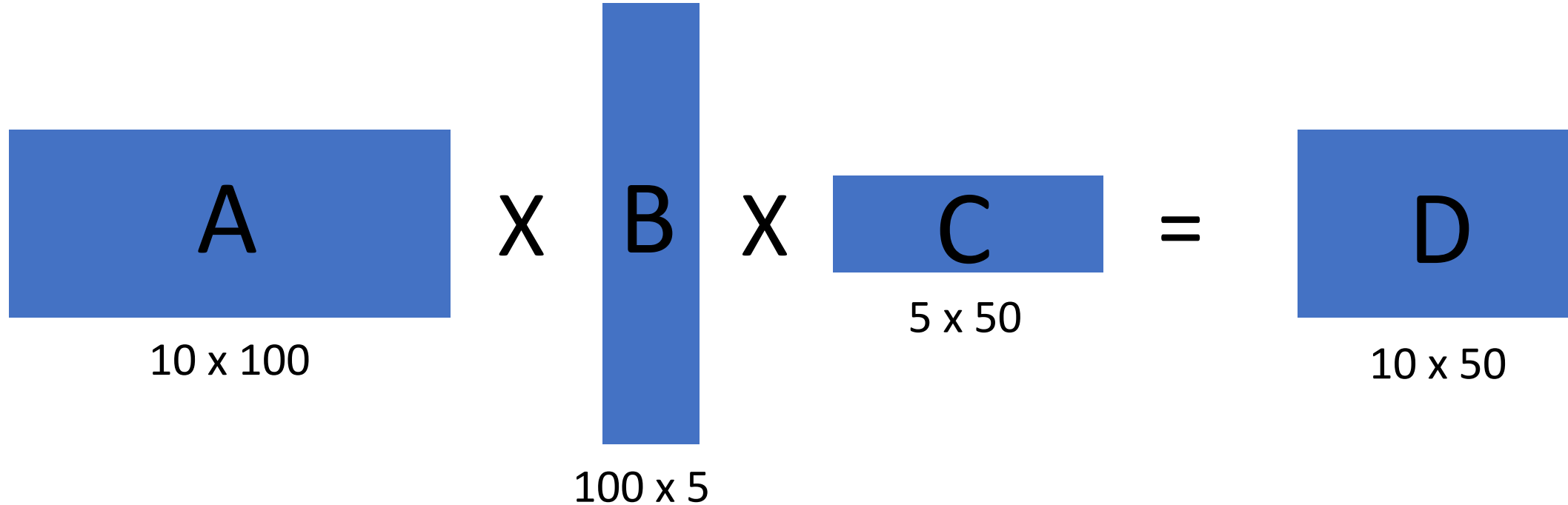


$$\begin{aligned} (A \times B) \times C : \\ 100 \times 10 \times 5 \\ + 5 \times 10 \times 50 \\ = 7500 \end{aligned}$$

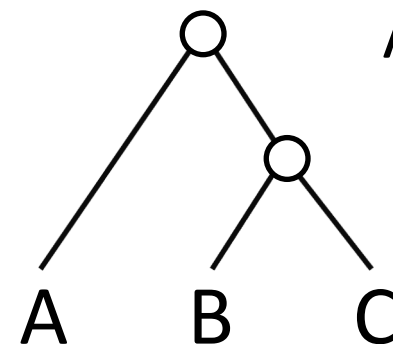


$$\begin{aligned} A \times (B \times C) : \\ 5 \times 100 \times 50 \\ + 100 \times 10 \times 50 \end{aligned}$$

Matrix-Chain Multiplication

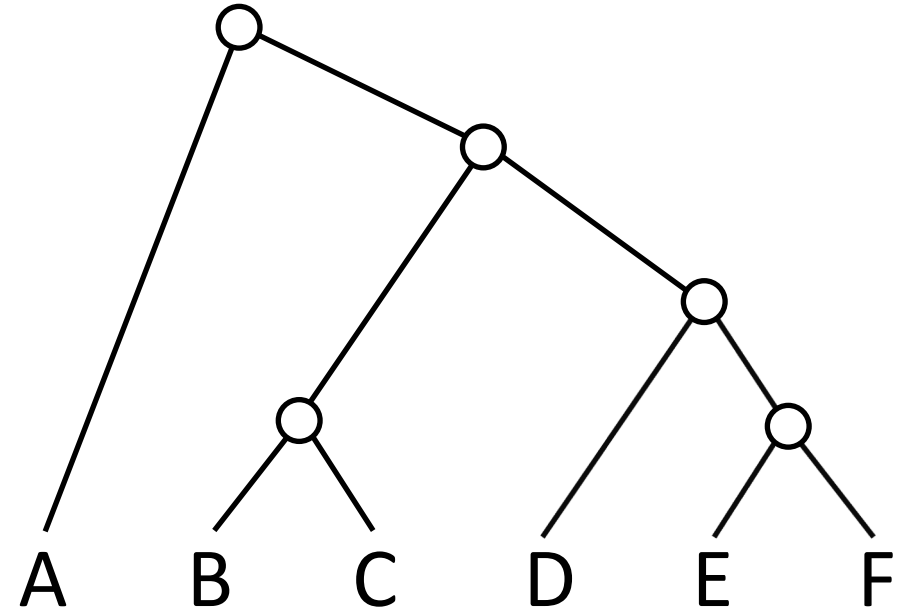
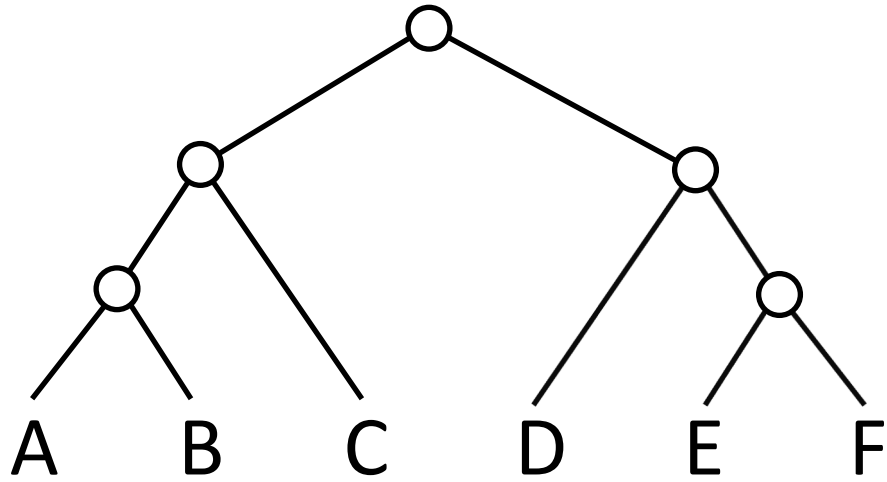


$$\begin{aligned} (A \times B) \times C : \\ 100 \times 10 \times 5 \\ + 5 \times 10 \times 50 \\ = 7500 \end{aligned}$$



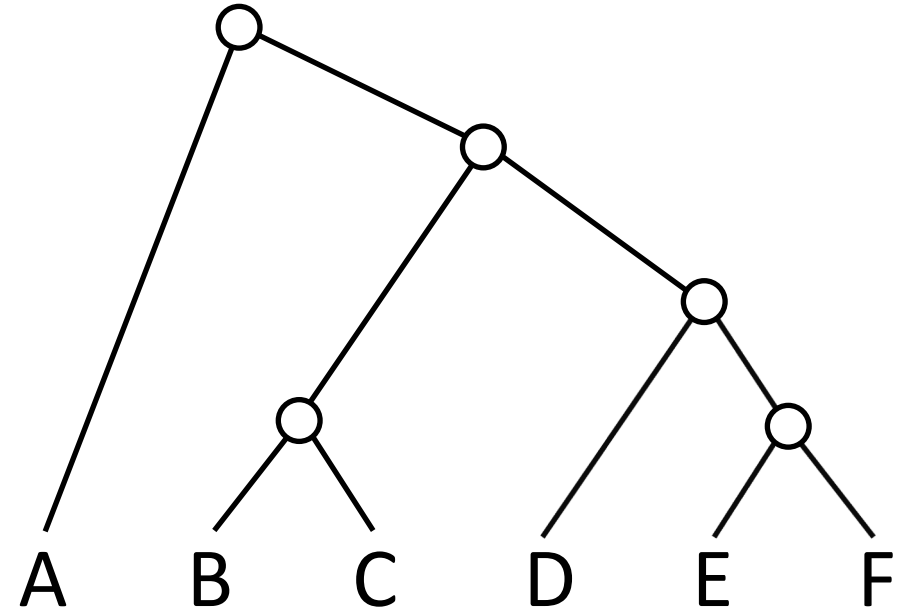
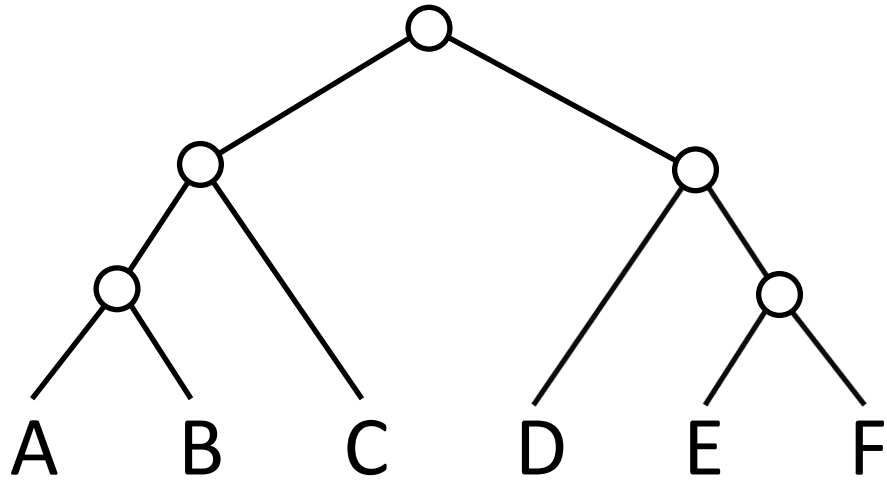
$$\begin{aligned} A \times (B \times C) : \\ 5 \times 100 \times 50 \\ + 100 \times 10 \times 50 \\ = 75000 \end{aligned}$$

Matrix-Chain Multiplication



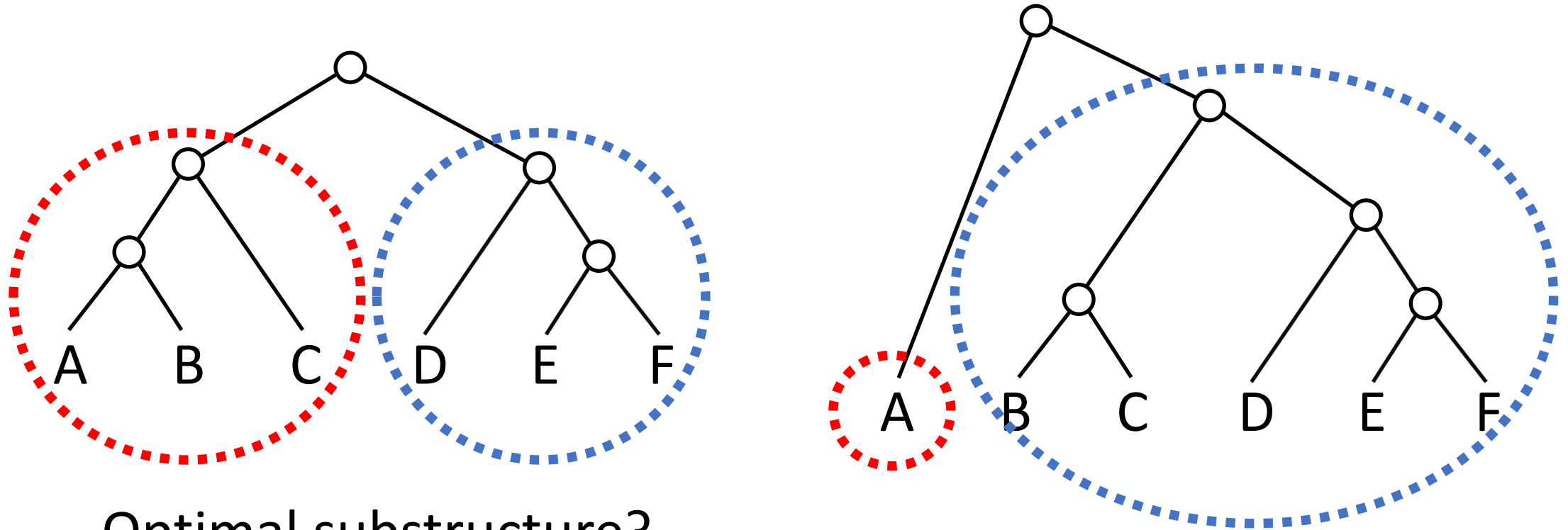
Can we use dynamic programming?

Matrix-Chain Multiplication



Optimal substructure?

Matrix-Chain Multiplication

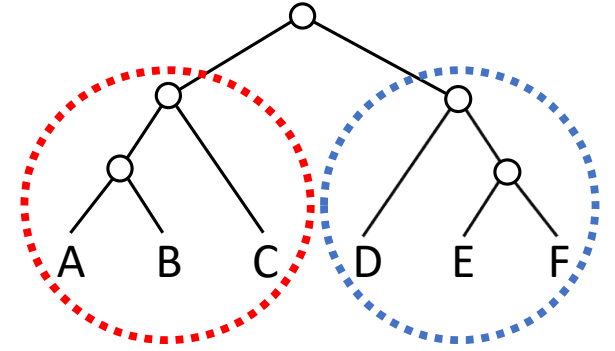


Optimal substructure?

An optimal parenthesization must end with multiplying two matrices. The parenthesizations that led to those two matrices must also be optimal.

Matrix-Chain Multiplication

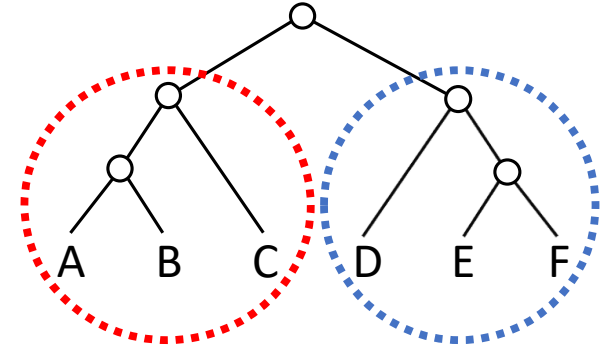
Input: n matrices $M_1, M_2, \dots, M_n$ with dimensions of:
 $m_0 \times m_1, m_1 \times m_2, \dots, m_{n-1} \times m_n$



Matrix-Chain Multiplication

Input: n matrices $M_1, M_2, \dots, M_n$ with dimensions of:
 $m_0 \times m_1, m_1 \times m_2, \dots, m_{n-1} \times m_n$

Output: Minimum number of scalar multiplications needed to
calculate $M_1 \times M_2 \times \dots \times M_n$.

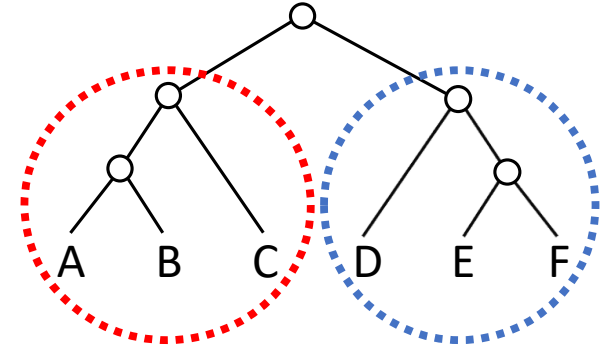


Matrix-Chain Multiplication

Input: n matrices $M_1, M_2, \dots, M_n$ with dimensions of:
 $m_0 \times m_1, m_1 \times m_2, \dots, m_{n-1} \times m_n$

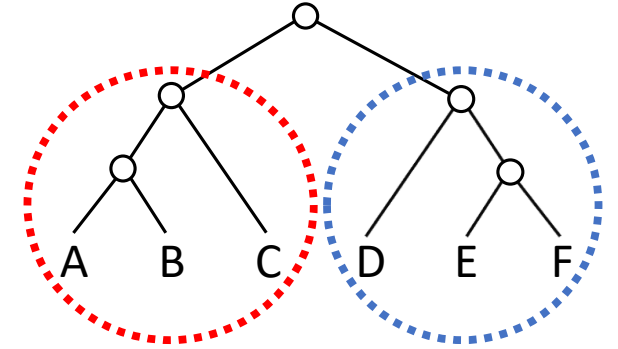
Output: Minimum number of scalar multiplications needed to
calculate $M_1 \times M_2 \times \dots \times M_n$.

Let $C[1, n]$ = Minimum number
of scalar multiplications needed
for multiplying $M_1 \times M_2 \times \dots \times M_n$



Matrix-Chain Multiplication

Input: n matrices $M_1, M_2, \dots, M_n$ with dimensions of:
 $m_0 \times m_1, m_1 \times m_2, \dots, m_{n-1} \times m_n$



Output: Minimum number of scalar multiplications needed to
calculate $M_1 \times M_2 \times \dots \times M_n$.

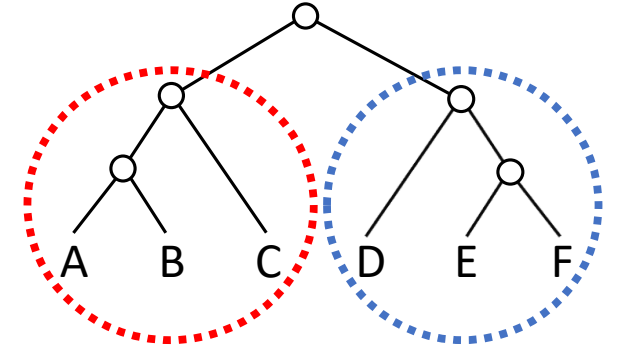
Let $C[1, n]$ = Minimum number
of scalar multiplications needed
for multiplying $M_1 \times M_2 \times \dots \times M_n$

Suppose the final multiplication in the
optimal solution occurs at k :
 $(M_1 \times M_2 \times \dots \times M_k)(M_{k+1} \times M_{k+2} \times \dots \times M_n)$

Matrix-Chain Multiplication

Input: n matrices $M_1, M_2, \dots, M_n$ with dimensions of:
 $m_0 \times m_1, m_1 \times m_2, \dots, m_{n-1} \times m_n$

Output: Minimum number of scalar multiplications needed to
calculate $M_1 \times M_2 \times \dots \times M_n$.



Let $C[1, n]$ = Minimum number
of scalar multiplications needed
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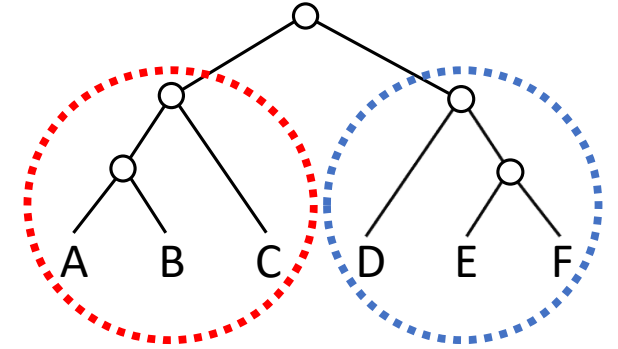
Suppose the final multiplication in the
optimal solution occurs at k :
 $(M_1 \times M_2 \times \dots \times M_k)(M_{k+1} \times M_{k+2} \times \dots \times M_n)$

$$C[1, n] = \text{???}$$

Matrix-Chain Multiplication

Input: n matrices $M_1, M_2, \dots, M_n$ with dimensions of:
 $m_0 \times m_1, m_1 \times m_2, \dots, m_{n-1} \times m_n$

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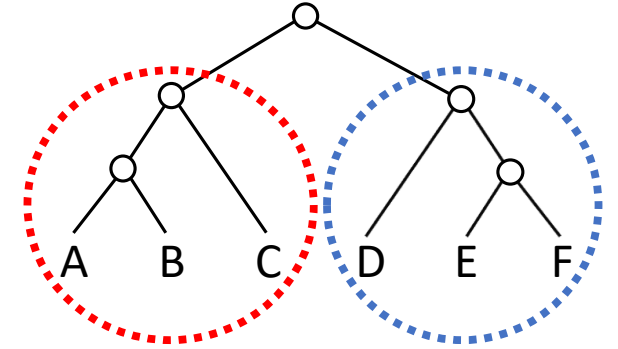
Optimal # mults
for left side

$$C[1, n] = \overbrace{C[1, k]}$$

Matrix-Chain Multiplication

Input: n matrices $M_1, M_2, \dots, M_n$ with dimensions of:
 $m_0 \times m_1, m_1 \times m_2, \dots, m_{n-1} \times m_n$

Output: Minimum number of scalar multiplications needed to
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Suppose the final multiplication in the
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 $(M_1 \times M_2 \times \dots \times M_k)(M_{k+1} \times M_{k+2} \times \dots \times M_n)$

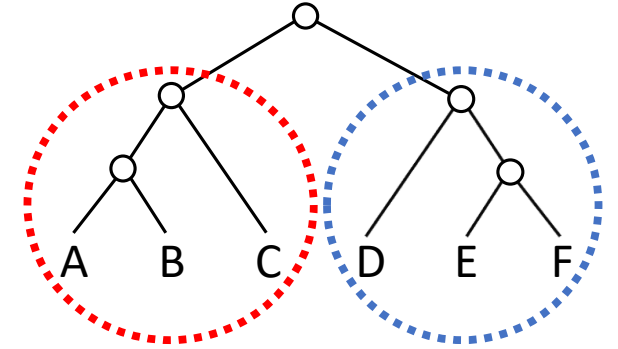
Optimal # mults
for left side

Optimal # mults
for right side

$$C[1, n] = \overbrace{C[1, k]} + \overbrace{C[k + 1, n]}$$

Matrix-Chain Multiplication

Input: n matrices $M_1, M_2, \dots, M_n$ with dimensions of:
 $m_0 \times m_1, m_1 \times m_2, \dots, m_{n-1} \times m_n$



Output: Minimum number of scalar multiplications needed to
calculate $M_1 \times M_2 \times \dots \times M_n$.

Let $C[1, n]$ = Minimum number
of scalar multiplications needed
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Suppose the final multiplication in the
optimal solution occurs at k :
 $(M_1 \times M_2 \times \dots \times M_k)(M_{k+1} \times M_{k+2} \times \dots \times M_n)$

Optimal # mults
for left side

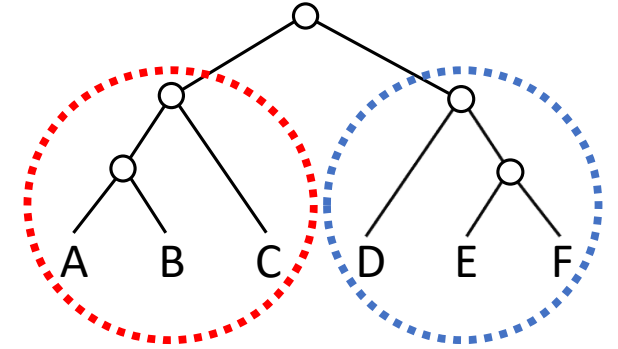
Optimal # mults
for right side

mults to
combine

$$C[1, n] = \overbrace{C[1, k]} + \overbrace{C[k + 1, n]} + \overbrace{m_k \times m_0 \times m_n}$$

Matrix-Chain Multiplication

Input: n matrices $M_1, M_2, \dots, M_n$ with dimensions of:
 $m_0 \times m_1, m_1 \times m_2, \dots, m_{n-1} \times m_n$



Output: Minimum number of scalar multiplications needed to
calculate $M_1 \times M_2 \times \dots \times M_n$.

Let $C[i, j]$ = Minimum number
of scalar multiplications needed
for multiplying $M_i \times M_{i+1} \times \dots \times M_j$

Suppose the final multiplication in the
optimal solution occurs at k :

$$(M_i \times \dots \times M_k)(M_{k+1} \times \dots \times M_j)$$

Optimal # mults
for left side

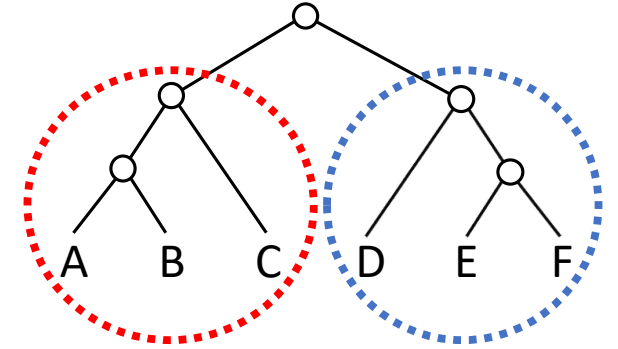
Optimal # mults
for right side

mults to
combine

$$C[i, j] = \overbrace{C[i, k]} + \overbrace{C[k + 1, j]} + \overbrace{m_k \times m_{i-1} \times m_j}$$

Matrix-Chain Multiplication

Input: n matrices $M_1, M_2, \dots, M_n$ with dimensions of:
 $m_0 \times m_1, m_1 \times m_2, \dots, m_{n-1} \times m_n$



Output: Minimum number of scalar multiplications needed to
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Suppose the final multiplication in the
optimal solution occurs at k :

$$(M_i \times \dots \times M_k)(M_{k+1} \times \dots \times M_j)$$

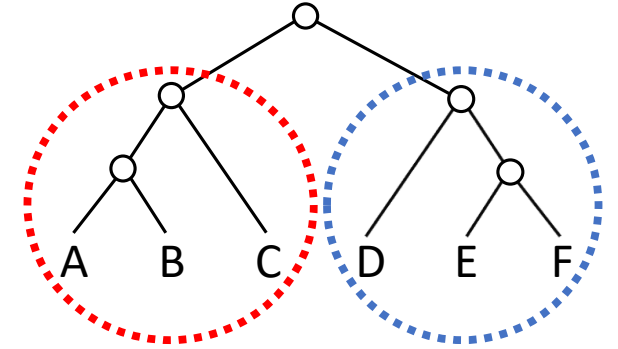


$$C[i, j] = \text{???}$$

Matrix-Chain Multiplication

Input: n matrices $M_1, M_2, \dots, M_n$ with dimensions of:
 $m_0 \times m_1, m_1 \times m_2, \dots, m_{n-1} \times m_n$

Output: Minimum number of scalar multiplications needed to
calculate $M_1 \times M_2 \times \dots \times M_n$.



Let $C[i, j]$ = Minimum number
of scalar multiplications needed
for multiplying $M_i \times M_{i+1} \times \dots \times M_j$

Suppose the final multiplication in the
optimal solution occurs at k :

$$(M_i \times \dots \times M_k)(M_{k+1} \times \dots \times M_j)$$

$$C[i, j] = \min_{i \leq k < j} (C[i, k] + C[k + 1, j] + m_k \times m_{i-1} \times m_j)$$

Matrix-Chain Multiplication

$$C[i, j] = \min_{i \leq k < j} (C[i, k] + C[k + 1, j] + m_k \times m_{i-1} \times m_j)$$

Matrix-Chain Multiplication

$$C[i, j] = \min_{i \leq k < j} (C[i, k] + C[k + 1, j] + m_k \times m_{i-1} \times m_j)$$

		i					
		1	2	3	4	5	6
j	1						
	2						
	3						
	4						
	5						
	6						

Matrix-Chain Multiplication

$$C[i, j] = \min_{i \leq k < j} (C[i, k] + C[k + 1, j] + m_k \times m_{i-1} \times m_j)$$

		i					
		1	2	3	4	5	6
j	1						
	2						
	3						
	4						
	5						
	6						

Matrix-Chain Multiplication

$$C[i, j] = \min_{i \leq k < j} (C[i, k] + C[k + 1, j] + m_k \times m_{i-1} \times m_j)$$

		i					
		1	2	3	4	5	6
j	1		-	-	-	-	-
	2			-	-	-	-
	3				-	-	-
	4					-	-
	5						-
	6						

Matrix-Chain Multiplication

$$C[i, j] = \min_{i \leq k < j} (C[i, k] + C[k + 1, j] + m_k \times m_{i-1} \times m_j)$$

		i					
		1	2	3	4	5	6
j	1		-	-	-	-	-
	2			-	-	-	-
	3				-	-	-
	4					-	-
	5						-
	6						

What can we say about $C[i, i]$?

Let $C[i, j]$ = Minimum number of scalar multiplications needed for multiplying $M_i \times M_{i+1} \times \cdots \times M_j$

Matrix-Chain Multiplication

$$C[i, j] = \min_{i \leq k < j} (C[i, k] + C[k + 1, j] + m_k \times m_{i-1} \times m_j)$$

		i					
		1	2	3	4	5	6
j	1	0	-	-	-	-	-
	2		0	-	-	-	-
	3			0	-	-	-
	4				0	-	-
	5					0	-
	6						0

What can we say about $C[i, i]$?

$$C[i, i] = 0$$

Let $C[i, j]$ = Minimum number of scalar multiplications needed for multiplying $M_i \times M_{i+1} \times \cdots \times M_j$

Matrix-Chain Multiplication

$$C[i, j] = \min_{i \leq k < j} (C[i, k] + C[k + 1, j] + m_k \times m_{i-1} \times m_j)$$

		<i>i</i>					
		1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>j</i>	1	0	-	-	-	-	-
	2		0	-	-	-	-
	3			0	-	-	-
	4				0	-	-
	5					0	-
	6						0

Which element of $C[]$ do we want in the end?

Matrix-Chain Multiplication

$$C[i, j] = \min_{i \leq k < j} (C[i, k] + C[k + 1, j] + m_k \times m_{i-1} \times m_j)$$

		i					
		1	2	3	4	5	6
j	1	0	-	-	-	-	-
	2		0	-	-	-	-
	3			0	-	-	-
	4				0	-	-
	5					0	-
	6						0

Which element of $C[]$ do we want in the end?

$C[1, n]$

Matrix-Chain Multiplication

$$C[i, j] = \min_{i \leq k < j} (C[i, k] + C[k + 1, j] + m_k \times m_{i-1} \times m_j)$$

		i					
		1	2	3	4	5	6
j	1	0	-	-	-	-	-
	2		0	-	-	-	-
	3			0	-	-	-
	4				0	-	-
	5					0	-
	6						0

What elements of $C[]$ need to be filled out to compute $C[1,6]$?

Matrix-Chain Multiplication

$$C[i, j] = \min_{i \leq k < j} (C[i, k] + C[k + 1, j] + m_k \times m_{i-1} \times m_j)$$

		i					
		1	2	3	4	5	6
j	1	0	-	-	-	-	-
	2		0	-	-	-	-
	3			0	-	-	-
	4				0	-	-
	5					0	-
	6						0

$$C[i, j] = C[1, 6]$$

Matrix-Chain Multiplication

$$C[i, j] = \min_{i \leq k < j} (C[i, k] + C[k + 1, j] + m_k \times m_{i-1} \times m_j)$$

		<i>i</i>					
		1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>j</i>	1	0	-	-	-	-	-
	2		0	-	-	-	-
	3			0	-	-	-
	4				0	-	-
	5					0	-
	6						0

$$\begin{aligned}
 C[i, j] &= C[1, 6] \\
 &= \min_{1 \leq k < 6} (C[1, k] + C[k + 1, 6] + ??)
 \end{aligned}$$

Matrix-Chain Multiplication

$$C[i, j] = \min_{i \leq k < j} (C[i, k] + C[k + 1, j] + m_k \times m_{i-1} \times m_j)$$

		i					
		1	2	3	4	5	6
j	1	0	-	-	-	-	-
	2		0	-	-	-	-
	3			0	-	-	-
	4				0	-	-
	5					0	-
	6						0

$$C[i, j]$$

$$= C[1, 6]$$

$$= \min_{1 \leq k < 6} (C[1, k] + C[k + 1, 6] + ??)$$

$$= \min \begin{cases} C[1, 1] + C[2, 6] + ?? \\ C[1, 2] + C[3, 6] + ?? \\ C[1, 3] + C[4, 6] + ?? \\ C[1, 4] + C[5, 6] + ?? \\ C[1, 5] + C[6, 6] + ?? \end{cases}$$

Matrix-Chain Multiplication

$$C[i, j] = \min_{i \leq k < j} (C[i, k] + C[k + 1, j] + m_k \times m_{i-1} \times m_j)$$

		i					
		1	2	3	4	5	6
j	1	0	-	-	-	-	-
	2		0	-	-	-	-
	3			0	-	-	-
	4				0	-	-
	5					0	-
	6						0

$$\begin{aligned}
 C[i, j] &= C[3, 5] \\
 &= \min_{3 \leq k < 5} (C[3, k] + C[k + 1, 5] + ??) \\
 &= \min \begin{cases} C[3, 3] + C[4, 5] + ?? \\ C[3, 4] + C[5, 5] + ?? \end{cases}
 \end{aligned}$$

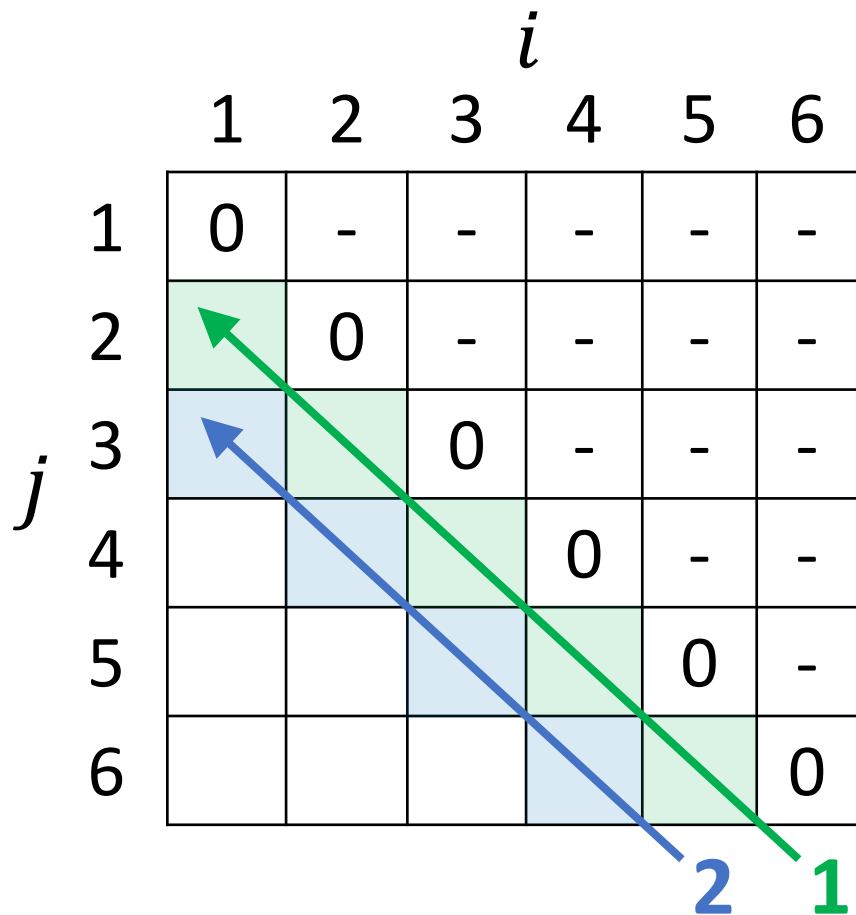
Matrix-Chain Multiplication

$$C[i, j] = \min_{i \leq k < j} (C[i, k] + C[k + 1, j] + m_k \times m_{i-1} \times m_j)$$

	<i>i</i>					
	1	2	3	4	5	6
1	0	-	-	-	-	-
2	0	-	-	-	-	-
3		0	-	-	-	-
4			0	-	-	-
5				0	-	-
6					0	-

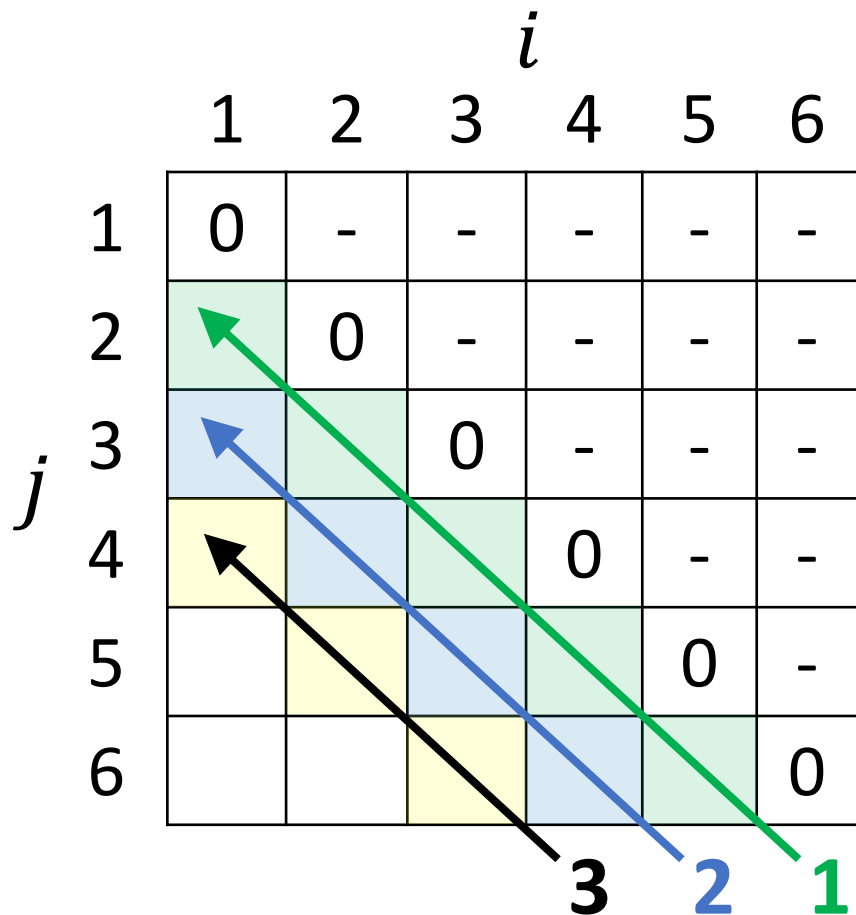
Matrix-Chain Multiplication

$$C[i, j] = \min_{i \leq k < j} (C[i, k] + C[k + 1, j] + m_k \times m_{i-1} \times m_j)$$



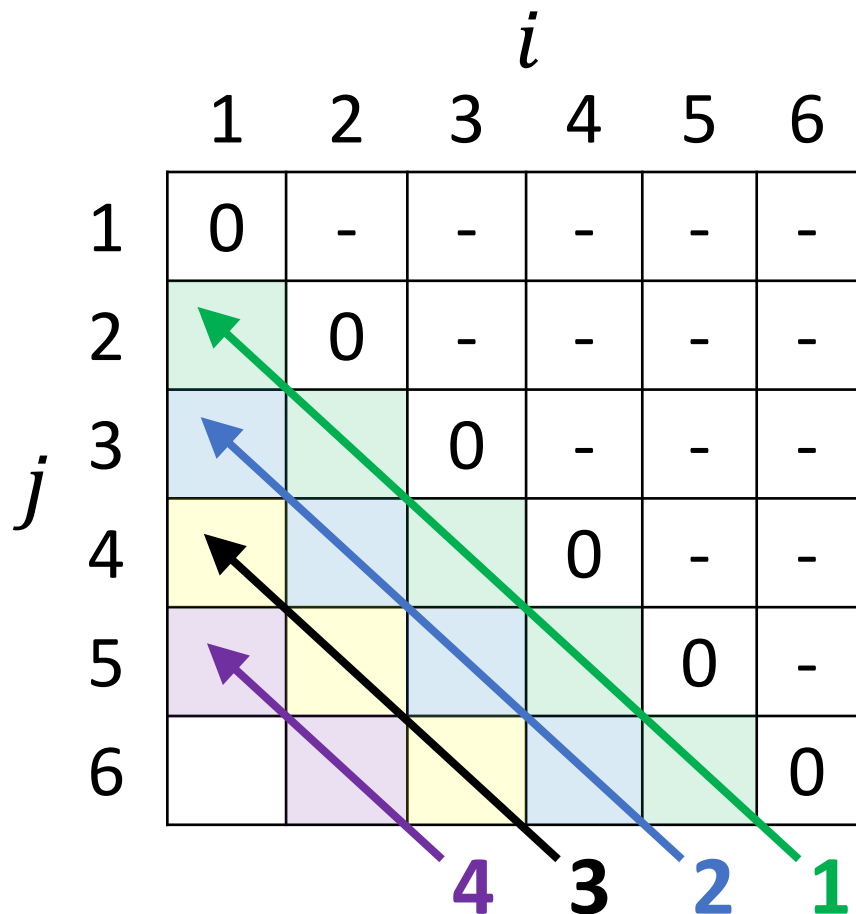
Matrix-Chain Multiplication

$$C[i, j] = \min_{i \leq k < j} (C[i, k] + C[k + 1, j] + m_k \times m_{i-1} \times m_j)$$



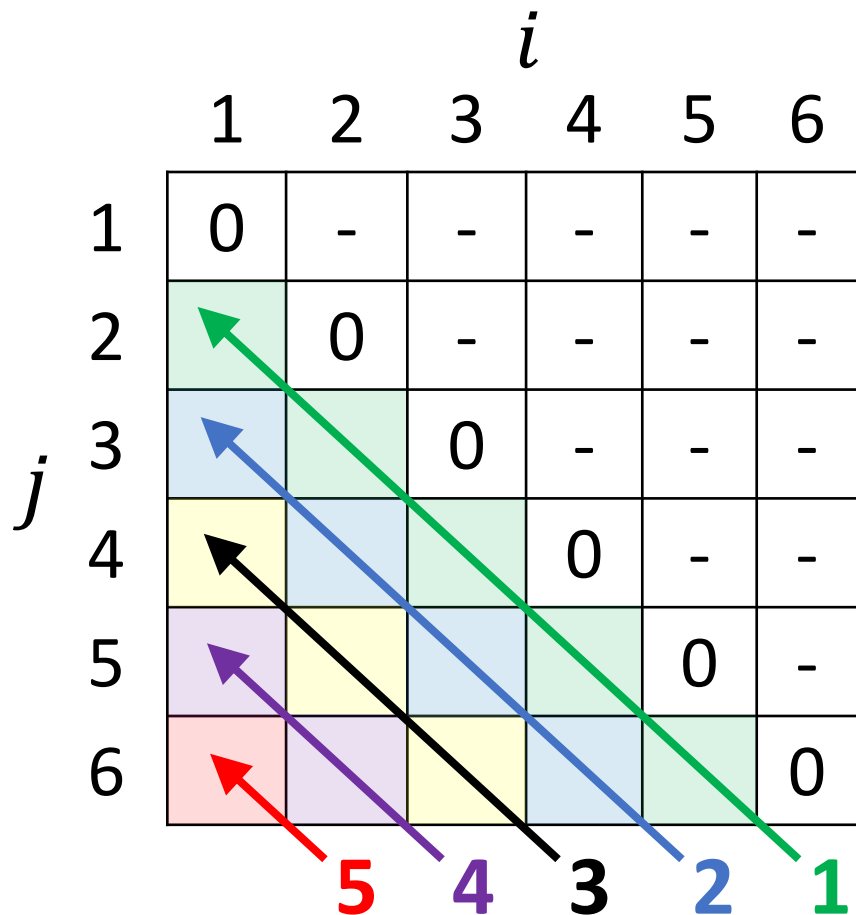
Matrix-Chain Multiplication

$$C[i, j] = \min_{i \leq k < j} (C[i, k] + C[k + 1, j] + m_k \times m_{i-1} \times m_j)$$



Matrix-Chain Multiplication

$$C[i, j] = \min_{i \leq k < j} (C[i, k] + C[k + 1, j] + m_k \times m_{i-1} \times m_j)$$



Matrix-Chain Multiplication

$$C[i, j] = \min_{i \leq k < j} (C[i, k] + C[k + 1, j] + m_k \times m_{i-1} \times m_j)$$

		<i>i</i>					
		1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>j</i>	1	0	-	-	-	-	-
	2	0	0	-	-	-	-
	3			0	-	-	-
	4				0	-	-
	5					0	-
	6						0

i = 1

j = 2

Matrix-Chain Multiplication

$$C[i, j] = \min_{i \leq k < j} (C[i, k] + C[k + 1, j] + m_k \times m_{i-1} \times m_j)$$

		<i>i</i>					
		1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>j</i>	1	0	-	-	-	-	-
	2		0	-	-	-	-
	3			0	-	-	-
	4				0	-	-
	5					0	-
	6						0

i = 1, 2

j = 2, 3

Matrix-Chain Multiplication

$$C[i, j] = \min_{i \leq k < j} (C[i, k] + C[k + 1, j] + m_k \times m_{i-1} \times m_j)$$

		<i>i</i>					
		1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>j</i>	1	0	-	-	-	-	-
	2		0	-	-	-	-
	3			0	-	-	-
	4				0	-	-
	5					0	-
	6						0

i = 1, 2, 3

i =

j = 2, 3, 4

j =

Matrix-Chain Multiplication

$$C[i, j] = \min_{i \leq k < j} (C[i, k] + C[k + 1, j] + m_k \times m_{i-1} \times m_j)$$

		<i>i</i>					
		1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>j</i>	1	0	-	-	-	-	-
	2		0	-	-	-	-
	3			0	-	-	-
	4				0	-	-
	5					0	-
	6						0

i = 1, 2, 3, 4

j = 2, 3, 4, 5

Matrix-Chain Multiplication

$$C[i, j] = \min_{i \leq k < j} (C[i, k] + C[k + 1, j] + m_k \times m_{i-1} \times m_j)$$

		<i>i</i>					
		1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>j</i>	1	0	-	-	-	-	-
	2		0	-	-	-	-
	3			0	-	-	-
	4				0	-	-
	5					0	-
	6						0

i = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5

j = 2, 3, 4, 5, 6

Matrix-Chain Multiplication

$$C[i, j] = \min_{i \leq k < j} (C[i, k] + C[k + 1, j] + m_k \times m_{i-1} \times m_j)$$

		<i>i</i>					
		1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>j</i>	1	0	-	-	-	-	-
	2		0	-	-	-	-
	3			0	-	-	-
	4				0	-	-
	5					0	-
	6						0

i = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5
1

2, 3, 4, 5, 6
3
j =

Matrix-Chain Multiplication

$$C[i, j] = \min_{i \leq k < j} (C[i, k] + C[k + 1, j] + m_k \times m_{i-1} \times m_j)$$

		<i>i</i>					
		1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>j</i>	1	0	-	-	-	-	-
	2		0	-	-	-	-
	3			0	-	-	-
	4				0	-	-
	5					0	-
	6						0

i = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5
 1, 2, 3, 4
 1, 2, 3
 1, 2
 1

j = 2, 3, 4, 5, 6
 3, 4, 5, 6
 4, 5, 6
 5, 6
 6

Matrix-Chain Multiplication

$$C[i, j] = \min_{i \leq k < j} (C[i, k] + C[k + 1, j] + m_k \times m_{i-1} \times m_j)$$

		<i>i</i>					
		1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>j</i>	1	0	-	-	-	-	-
	2		0	-	-	-	-
	3			0	-	-	-
	4				0	-	-
	5					0	-
	6						0

$i =$

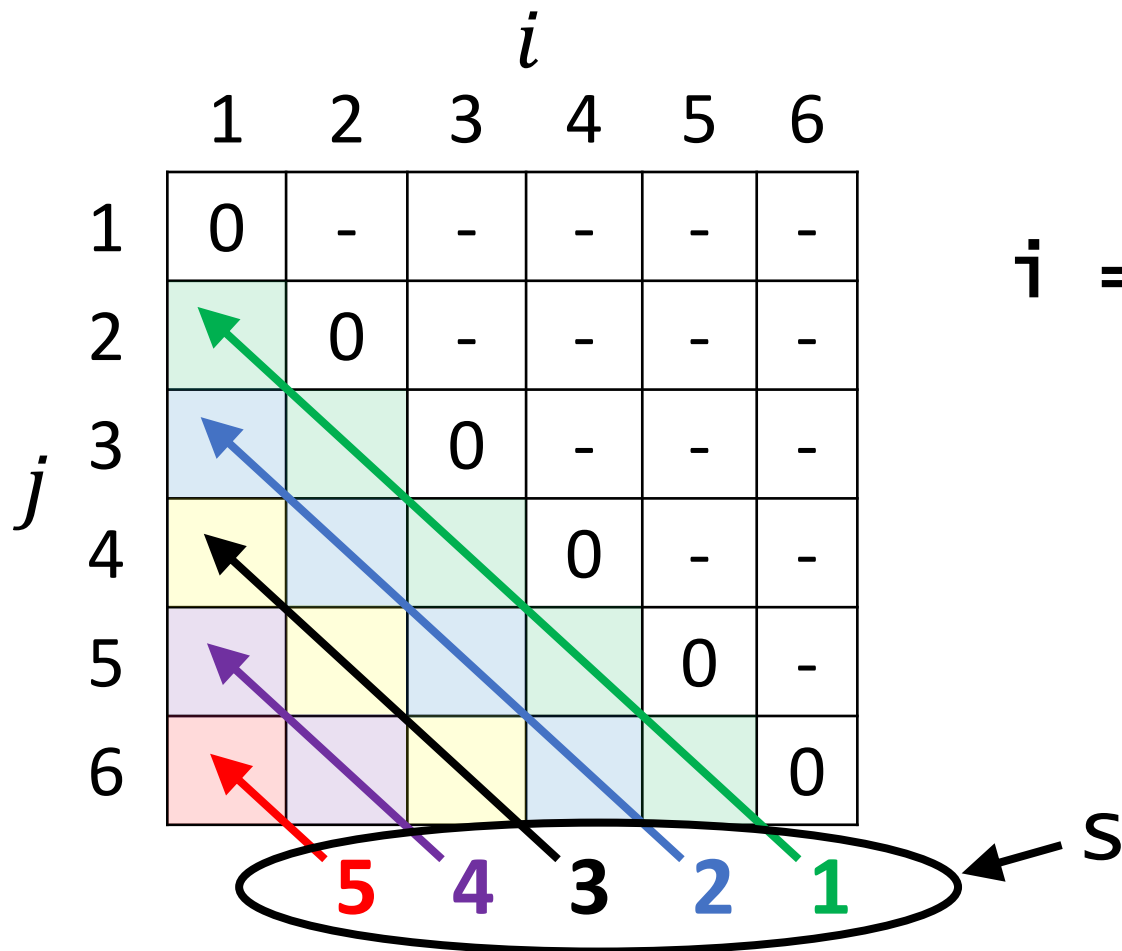
1, 2, 3, 4, 5	2, 3, 4, 5, 6
1, 2, 3, 4	3, 4, 5, 6
1, 2, 3	4, 5, 6
1, 2	5, 6
1	6

 $j =$

For loop(s) that will give us these i/j paired values?

Matrix-Chain Multiplication

$$C[i, j] = \min_{i \leq k < j} (C[i, k] + C[k + 1, j] + m_k \times m_{i-1} \times m_j)$$



$i = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5$
 $j = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6$

```

for s = 1, ..., n - 1
  for i = 1, ..., n - s
    j = i + s
  
```


Matrix-Chain Multiplication

$$C[i, j] = \min_{i \leq k < j} (C[i, k] + C[k + 1, j] + m_k \times m_{i-1} \times m_j)$$

		<i>i</i>					
		1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>j</i>	1	0	-	-	-	-	-
	2		0	-	-	-	-
	3			0	-	-	-
	4				0	-	-
	5					0	-
	6						0

```
for s = 1, ..., n - 1
  for i = 1, ..., n - s
    j = i + s
```

???

Matrix-Chain Multiplication

$$C[i, j] = \min_{i \leq k < j} (C[i, k] + C[k + 1, j] + m_k \times m_{i-1} \times m_j)$$

		<i>i</i>					
		1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>j</i>	1	0	-	-	-	-	-
	2		0	-	-	-	-
	3			0	-	-	-
	4				0	-	-
	5					0	-
	6						0

```
for s = 1, ..., n - 1
  for i = 1, ..., n - s
    j = i + s
    min = ∞
    for k = i, ..., j - 1
      a = C[i, k] + C[k + 1, j] + mk × mi-1 × mj
      if a < min
        min = a
    C[i, j] = min
return C[1, n]
```

Matrix-Chain Multiplication

$$C[i, j] = \min_{i \leq k < j} (C[i, k] + C[k + 1, j] + m_k \times m_{i-1} \times m_j)$$

		<i>i</i>					
		1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>j</i>	1	0	-	-	-	-	-
	2		0	-	-	-	-
	3			0	-	-	-
	4				0	-	-
	5					0	-
	6						0

```

for s = 1, ..., n - 1
  for i = 1, ..., n - s
    j = i + s
    min = ∞
    for k = i, ..., j - 1
      a = C[i, k] + C[k + 1, j] + mk × mi-1 × mj
      if a < min
        min = a
    C[i, j] = min
return C[1, n]
    
```

Running Time?

Matrix-Chain Multiplication

$$C[i, j] = \min_{i \leq k < j} (C[i, k] + C[k + 1, j] + m_k \times m_{i-1} \times m_j)$$

		<i>i</i>					
		1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>j</i>	1	0	-	-	-	-	-
	2		0	-	-	-	-
	3			0	-	-	-
	4				0	-	-
	5					0	-
	6						0

```

for s = 1, ..., n - 1
  for i = 1, ..., n - s
    j = i + s
    min = ∞
    for k = i, ..., j - 1
      a = C[i, k] + C[k + 1, j] + mk × mi-1 × mj
      if a < min
        min = a
    C[i, j] = min
return C[1, n]
  
```

Running Time?
 $O(n^3)$