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# Operation Research

## Studies On Dianamic Programming

The Term Dianamic Programming was originally used in the 1940s by Reachard Bellman to describe the process of solving problems where one needs to find the best decisions one after another.

By 1953 he refined this to the modern meaning referring specifically to nesting smaller decision problems inside larger decisions.

### An Overview :-

Dianamic Programming is Both a mathematical optimization method and Computer programming method. In Both Contexts it refers to simplifying a complicated problem by breaking it down into simpler sub problems in a recursive manner.

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## Deterministic Dynamic Programming

### Dynamic Programming Simply (DP)

Determines the Optimum sol<sup>n</sup> to an a variable problem by decomposing it in to  $n$  stages with each stage constituting a single - variable sub problem.

### Recursive Nature Of Computations in [DP].

Computation in DP are done Recursively in the sense that the optimum sol<sup>n</sup> of one sub problem is used as an input to the next sub problem.

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- Dynamic programming is a technique which permits us to dissect difficult problems into a sequence of sub problems which are evaluated by stages.

Linear Programming is a method which gives single stage that is one time sol<sup>n</sup>. Dynamic programming has the power to determine the optimal sol<sup>n</sup> over say a one year time horizon by breaking it into twelve smaller one month time horizon problems and to solve each of these optimally.

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This is done by determining optimal policies from stage to the end of the problem

- Obtain the optimal solution to the original problem by solving all stages sequentially.

## Difference Between Dynamic Programming & Linear Programming.

- Dynamic Programming is different from Linear Programming on two counts:

There does not exist a standard mathematical formulation of dynamic programming problem there is no algorithm like simplex method etc.

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$v_i$  at the new state of function system if this decision is made since  $v_i$  has already been calculated for the needed states the above operation yields  $v_{i-1}$  for those states. Finally  $v_1$  at the initial state of the system is the value of the optimal solution the optimal value of the decision variables can be recovered one by one by tracking back the calculations already performed.

## Four Steps For Solving Problems With Dynamic Programming.

- Divide the original problem into sub-problems called stages.
- Solve the last stage of the problem for all possible condition or states.
- Moving backward from the last stage solve each intermediate stage successively. This is

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This is done by defining a sequence of value functions  $v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n$  with an argument  $y$  representing the state of system at a time  $i$  from 1 to  $n$  mean,

$i$  can have the different values depending upon the number of states and each time we have a sol<sup>n</sup> and the sol<sup>n</sup> is in the form of value which we have stated from  $v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n$  and  $1, 2, \dots, n$  are states

The Definition of  $v_n(y)$  is the value obtain in state  $y$  at the last time  $n$ . The values  $v_i$  at earlier times  $i = n-1, n-2, \dots, 2, 1$  can be found by working Backwards using a recursive Relationship called the Bellman Equation. For  $i = 2, n, v_{j-1}$  at any state  $y$  is calculated from  $v_i$  by maximizing a simple function (usually the sum) of the gain from a decision at time  $i-1$  and the fu<sup>n</sup>

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## Bellman Equation

If sub Problems can be nested recursively inside larger problems, so that dynamic programming methods are applicable then there is a relation bet<sup>n</sup> the value of the larger problem and the value of the sub problems in the optimization literature. This relationship is called the Bellman Equation.

## Dynamic Programming in mathematical Optimization.

In terms of mathematical optimization dynamic programming is usually refer for simplifying a decision by breaking down in to a sequence of decision steps over time.

It means

we can change our decision to segment to segment on a problem and we can change our combine result so it is dynamic in nature.

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