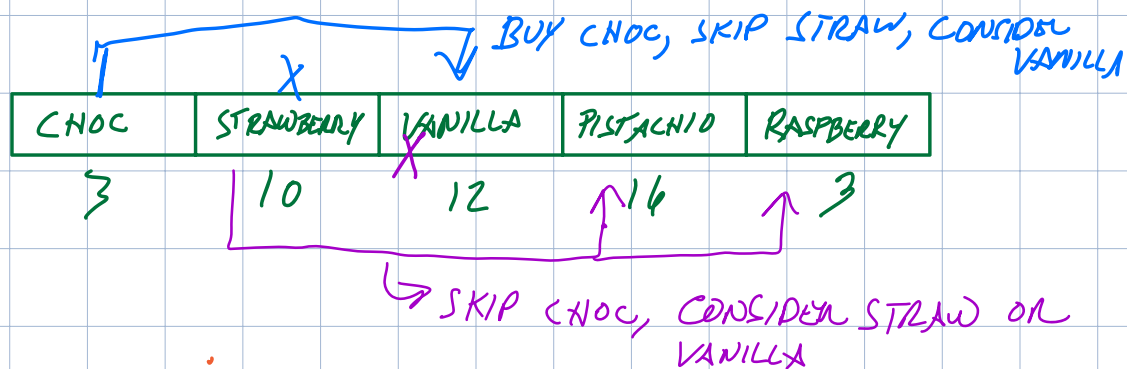


Goal: buy set of candies with the max total rating, but with a constraint:
 - you can't get two candies that are adjacent to each other

	CHOC	STRAWBERRY	VANILLA	PISTACHIO	RASPBERRY
RATING	3	10	12	16	3



How to FIND SET w/ MAX RATING?

OPTIONS...

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{CHOC} + \text{VANILLA} + \text{RASP} &\Rightarrow 3 + 12 + 3 = 18 \\
 \text{STRAW} + \text{PIST} &\Rightarrow 10 + 16 = 26 \\
 \text{CHOC} + \text{PIST} &\Rightarrow 3 + 16 = 19
 \end{aligned}$$

pos (INDEX)	0	1	2	3	4
	CHOC	STRAWBERRY	VANILLA	PISTACHIO	RASPBERRY
	3	10	12	14	3

How would we do this generally? Can recursively build up a solution starting from the end

```

max_sweets(sweets_rating, from_pos):
    if from_pos is end of list
        return rating(last) # Rating of last item in list

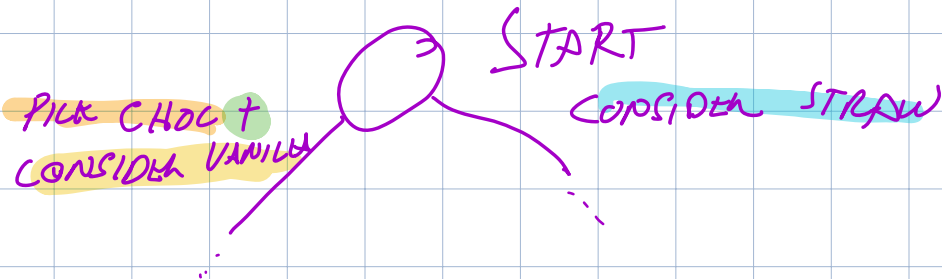
    else if from_pos is one before the end

        return max(rating(last), rating(last - 1))

    else
        PICK CHOC + CONSIDER VANILLA
        return max((rating(from_pos) + max_sweets(from_pos + 2)),
                   max_sweets(from_pos + 1) STRAWBERRY)

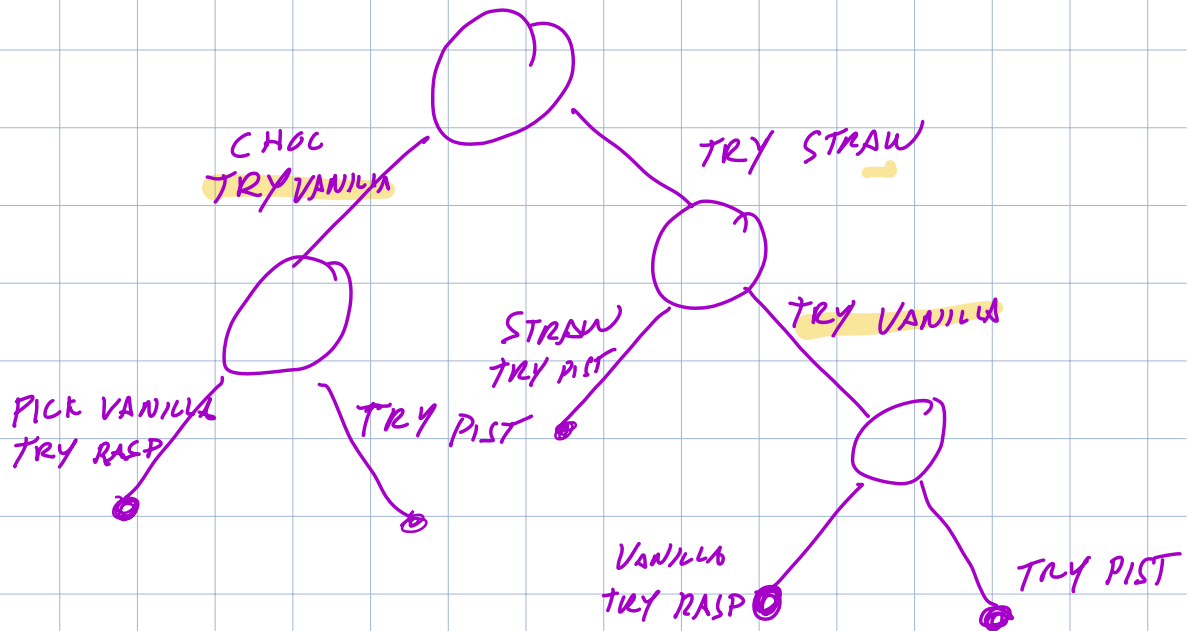
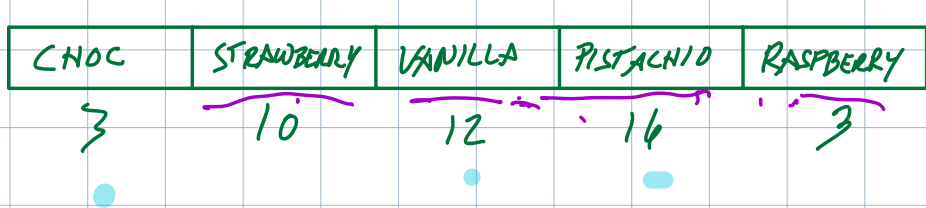
    // Compute both, keep the larger one

```



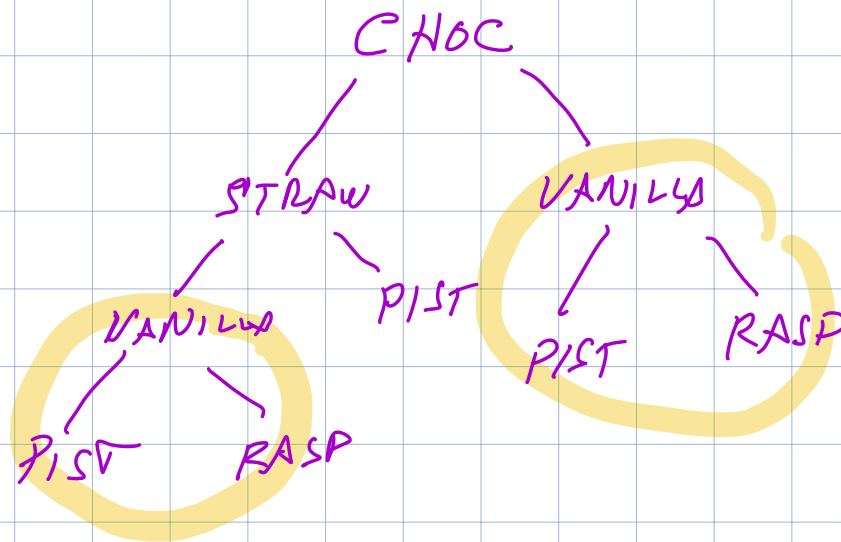
=> Can look at this like sort of a tree structure, where each edge is a call to the recursive function over a certain subset of the data

Here's what the full tree could look like for this example:



Try it: take a look at the edges. What do you notice?

CHOC	STRAWBERRY	VANILLA	PISTACHIO	RASPBERRY
3	10	12	16	3



We have some repeats! Multiple instances of the same tree structure => calling the recursive function multiple times with the same arguments!

=> We are doing the **same computation multiple times**, which is inefficient

=> on a big list, this could get expensive!

For this problem, the runtime actually turns out to be *exponential* ie, $O(2^n)$, which is much worse than other algorithms we've seen so far. For more details on this, see the typed notes.

