CSE 417
Algorithms and Complexity

Autumn 2023
Lecture 18
Divide and Conquer

Announcements

- No class on Friday

Divide and Conquer

- Monday's Algorithms
  - $O(n^{2.80})$ Matrix Multiplication (Strassen)
  - $O(n)$ Median Algorithm
    - Quicksort style algorithm
    - Complicated mechanism to make it deterministic
- Today's Algorithms
  - Counting Inversions
  - Integer Multiplication
  - Closest Pair (in 2D)

Inversion Problem

- Let $a_1, \ldots a_n$ be a permutation of 1 . . n
- (a_i, a_j) is an inversion if $i < j$ and $a_i > a_j$

4, 6, 1, 7, 3, 2, 5

- Problem: given a permutation, count the number of inversions
- This can be done easily in $O(n^2)$ time
  - Can we do better?

Application

- Counting inversions can be use to measure how close ranked preferences are
  – People rank 20 movies, based on their rankings you cluster people who like that same type of movie

Counting Inversions

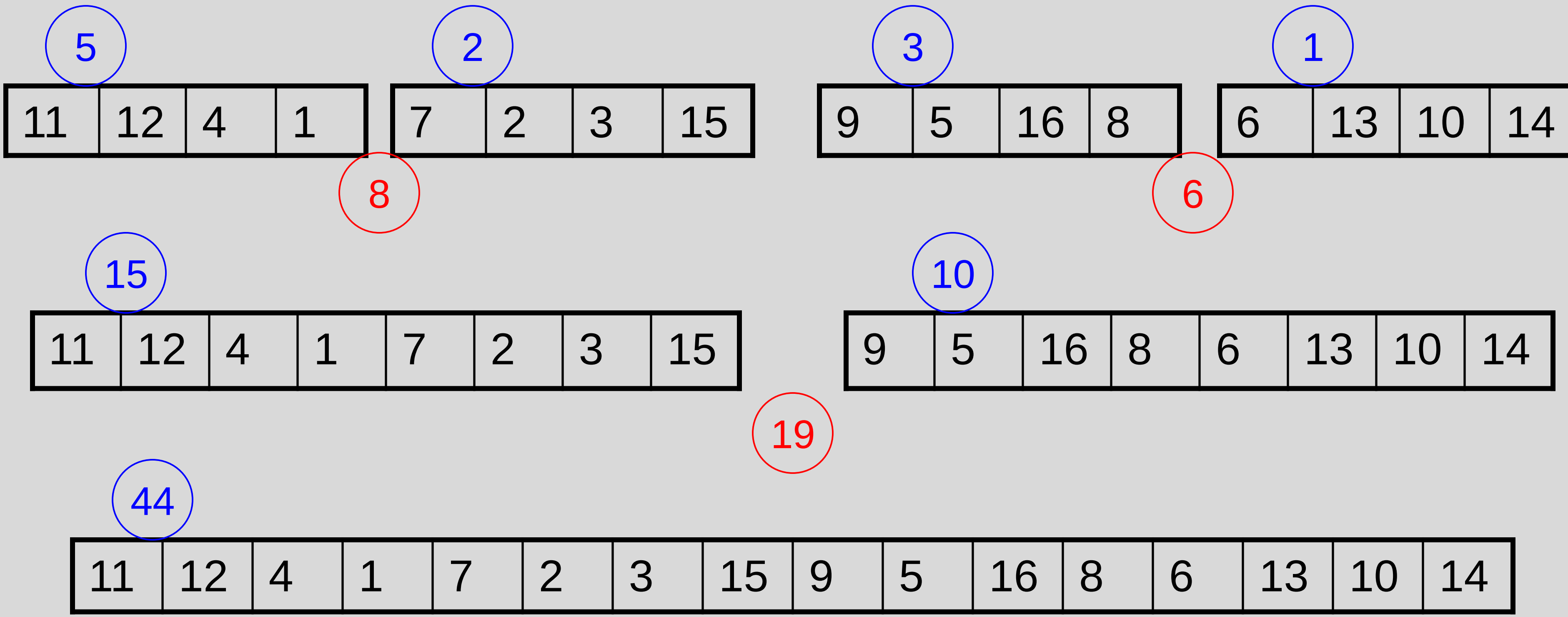
11	12	4	1	7	2	3	15	9	5	16	8	6	13	10	14

Count inversions on lower half

Count inversions on upper half

Count the inversions between the halves

Count the Inversions



Problem – how do we count inversions between sub problems in O(n) time?

- Solution – Count inversions while merging

1	2	3	4	7	11	12	15

5	6	8	9	10	13	14	16

Standard merge algorithm – add to inversion count when an element is moved from the upper array to the solution

Use the merge algorithm to count inversions

1	4	11	12

2	3	7	15

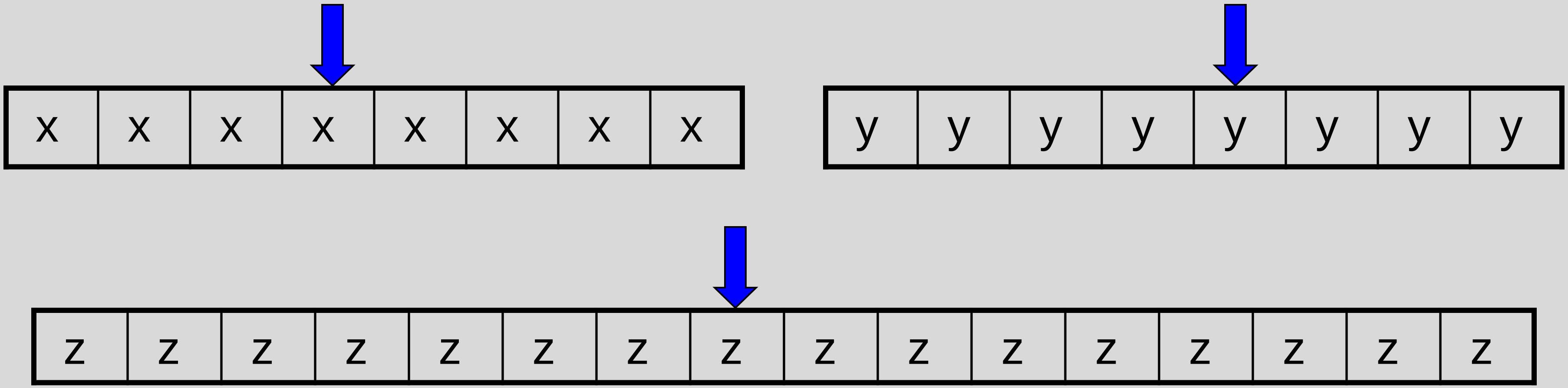
5	8	9	16

6	10	13	14

Indicate the number of inversions for each element detected when merging

Inversions

- Counting inversions between two sorted lists
  - O(1) per element to count inversions



- Algorithm summary
  - Satisfies the “Standard recurrence”
  - $T(n) = 2\, T(n/2) + cn$

Integer Arithmetic

```
   9715480283945084383094856701043643845790217965702956767
+  1242431098234099057329075097179898430928779579277597977
```

Runtime for standard algorithm to add two n digit numbers:

```
   2095067093034680994318596846868779409766717133476767930
X  5920175091777634709677679342929097012308956679993010921
```

Runtime for standard algorithm to multiply two n digit numbers:

Recursive Multiplication Algorithm (First attempt)

$x = x_1 2^{n/2} + x_0$

$y = y_1 2^{n/2} + y_0$

$xy = (x_1 2^{n/2} + x_0)(y_1 2^{n/2} + y_0)$

$= x_1 y_1 2^n + (x_1 y_0 + x_0 y_1) 2^{n/2} + x_0 y_0$

Recurrence:

Run time:

Simple algebra

$x = x_1 2^{n/2} + x_0$

$y = y_1 2^{n/2} + y_0$

$xy = x_1y_1 2^n + (x_1y_0 + x_0y_1) 2^{n/2} + x_0y_0$

$p = (x_1 + x_0)(y_1 + y_0) = x_1y_1 + x_1y_0 + x_0y_1 + x_0y_0$

Karatsuba's Algorithm

Multiply n-digit integers x and y

Let $x = x_1 2^{n/2} + x_0$ and $y = y_1 2^{n/2} + y_0$

Recursively compute

$a = x_1 y_1$

$b = x_0 y_0$

$p = (x_1 + x_0)(y_1 + y_0)$

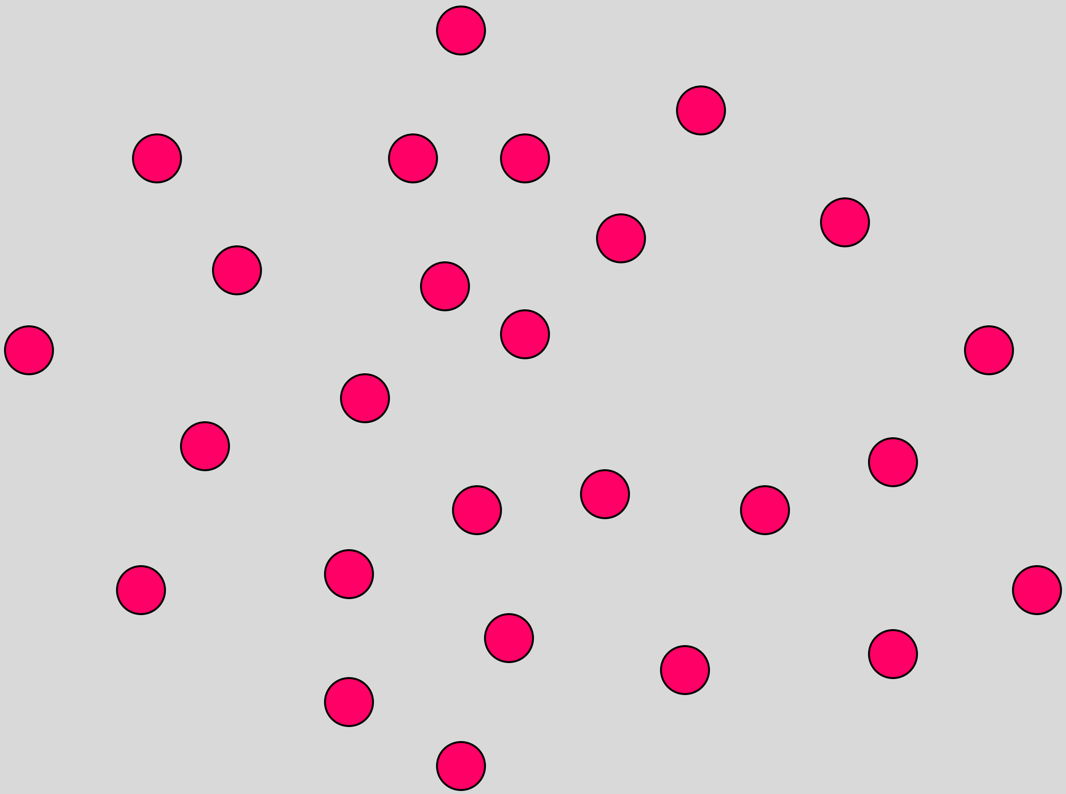
Return $a2^n + (p – a – b)2^{n/2} + b$

Recurrence: $T(n) = 3T(n/2) + cn$

$\log_2 3 = 1.58496250073\ldots$

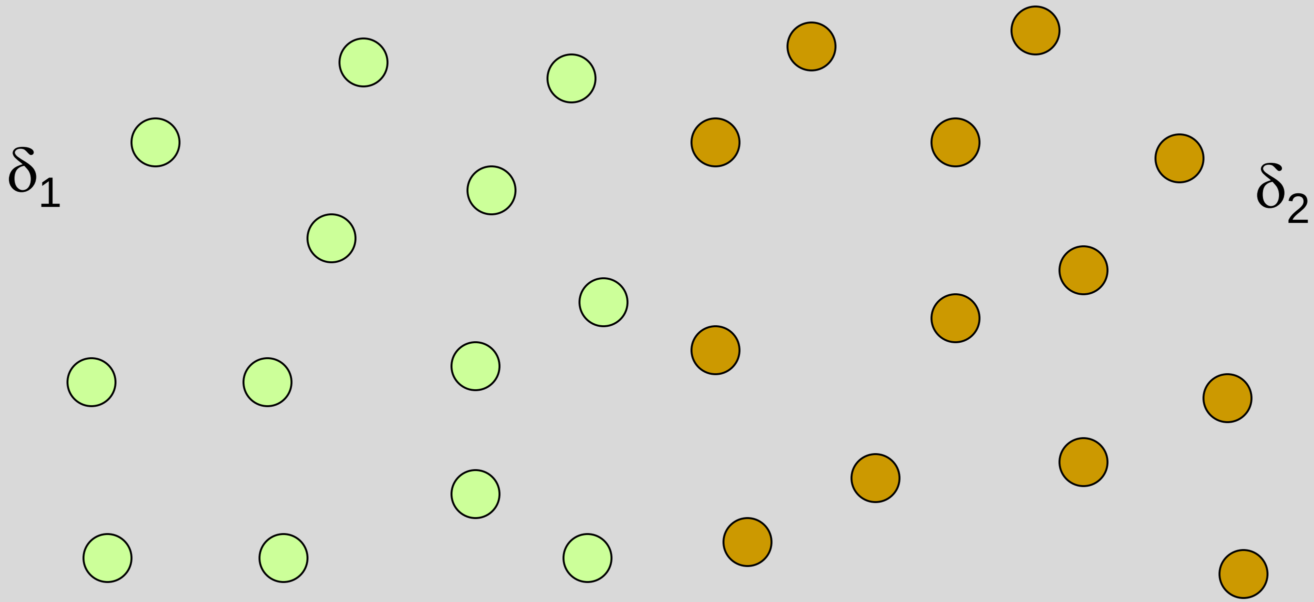
Closest Pair Problem (2D)

- Given a set of points find the pair of points p, q that minimizes dist(p, q)



Divide and conquer

- If we solve the problem on two subsets, does it help? (Separate by median x coordinate)



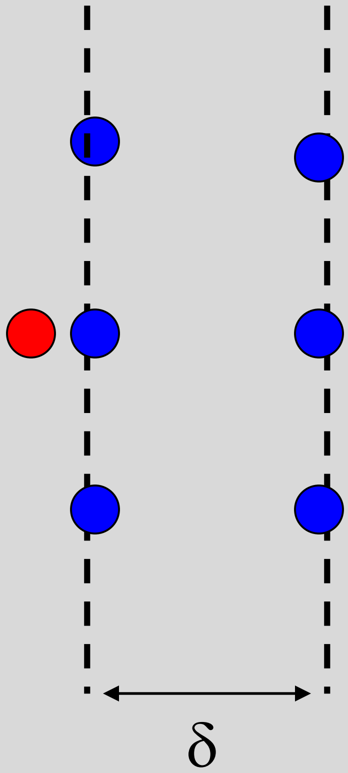
Packing Lemma

Suppose that the minimum distance between points is at least δ, what is the maximum number of points that can be packed in a ball of radius δ?

Combining Solutions

- Suppose the minimum separation from the sub problems is δ
- In looking for cross set closest pairs, we only need to consider points with δ of the boundary
- How many cross border interactions do we need to test?

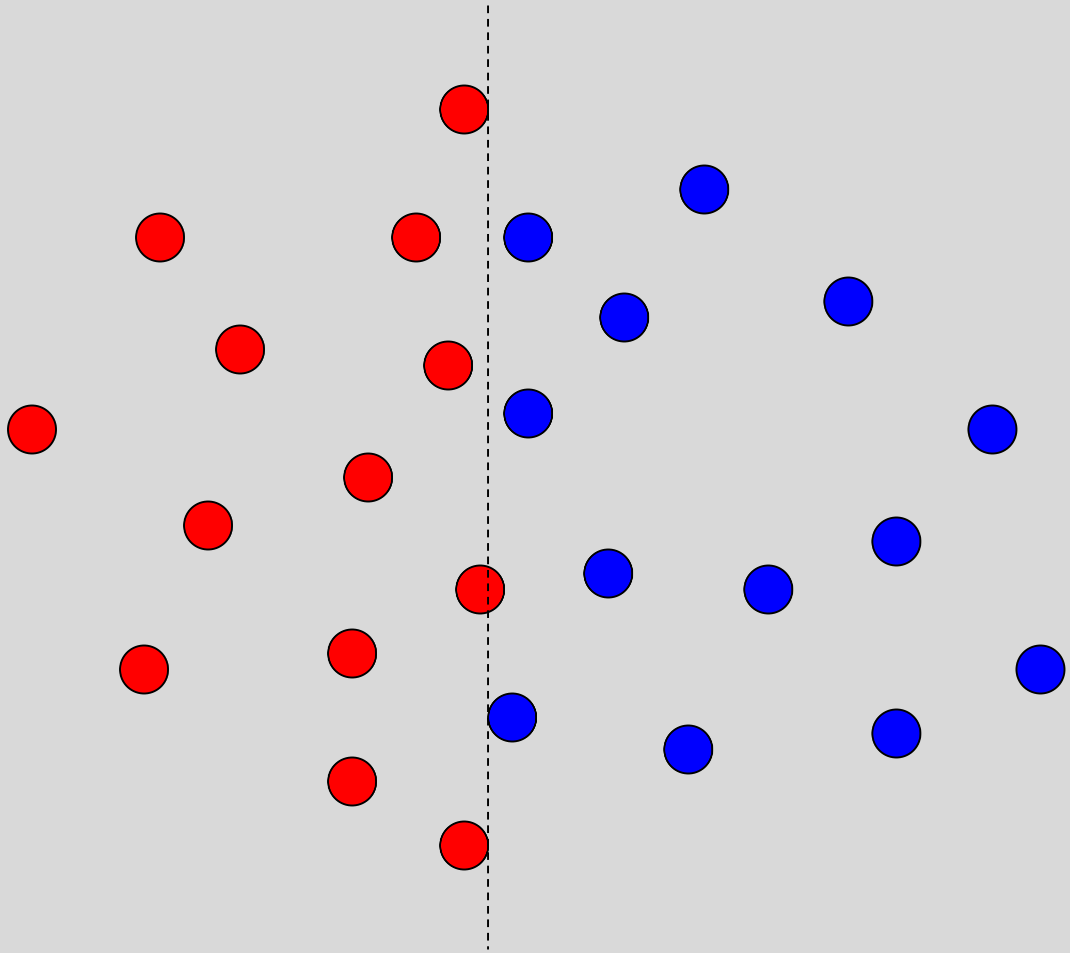
A packing lemma bounds the number of distances to check



Details

- Preprocessing: sort points by y
- Merge step
  - Select points in boundary zone
  - For each point in the boundary
    - Find highest point on the other side that is at most δ above
    - Find lowest point on the other side that is at most δ below
    - Compare with the points in this interval (there are at most 6)

Identify the pairs of points that are compared in the merge step following the recursive calls



Algorithm run time

- After preprocessing:
  - $T(n) = cn + 2\,T(n/2)$