

Thm: Greedy is OPT.

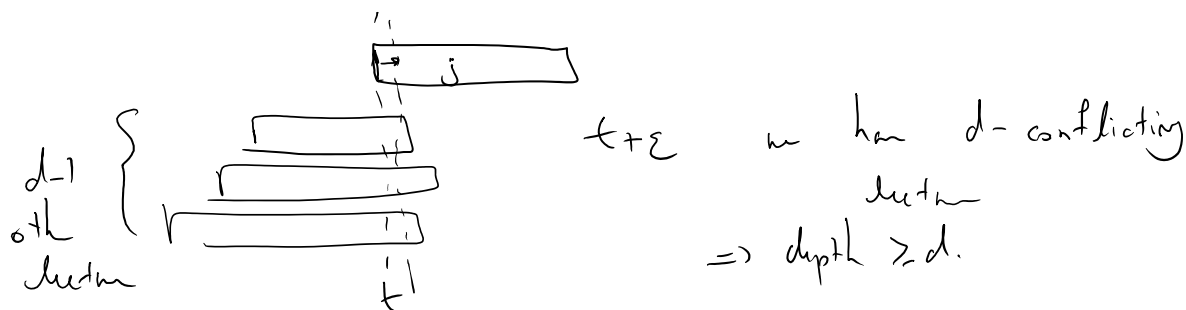
Pf: Suppr Greedy allocate d classroom.

Goal: Show $\text{depth} \geq d$.

$$\text{OPT} \geq \text{depth} \geq d = \text{Greedy}$$

by Observation

Say at time t greedy allocate d -th classroom for lectur j .



Cut Property:

Claim: Let e be the smallest edge in a cut $(S, V-S)$.

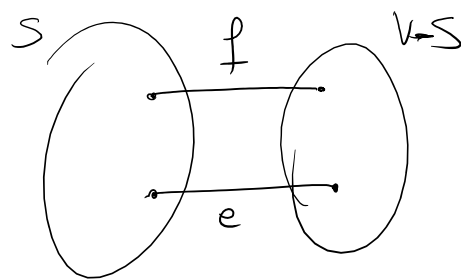
T^* be the MST. Then $e \in T^*$.

Pf. (By contradiction).

Suppose $e \notin T^*$.

$\exists f \in T^*$ s.t. $f \in (S, V-S)$.

$c_e < c_f$ by def of e .



Substn e with f . I get a smaller tree. A contradiction

$$T' = T^* - \{f\} \cup \{e\}$$

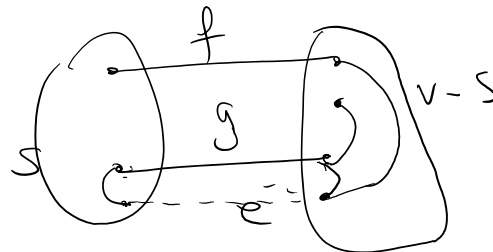
Incorrect

Add e to T^* .
get a cycle C_1 .

C crosses $(S, V-S)$ even \neq times

One of which is e .

But then must be another edge $g \in C$



s.t. $g \in (S, V-S)$.

$c_e < c_g$

$T = T^* - \{g\} \cup \{e\}$ exchange

I claim T is a tree.

T has $n-1$ edges.

T is connected, BC endpoints of g are connected by the rest of cycle C .

$c(T) < c(T^*)$ BC $c_e < c_g$
contradiction!

Tree is conn-

Tree no cycle

Tree has $n-1$ edges



Cycle Property: Let f be the longest edge in cycle C .

Then $f \notin T^*$.

Pf. (By contradiction)

Suppose $f \in T^*$.

Rem f from T^* . That gives a cut $(S, V-S)$

$S, V-S$ are connected comp of T^* when

I remove f .

$\exists e \in C$ s.t. $e \in (S, V-S)$.

$c_e < c_f$.

$T = T^* - \{f\} \cup \{e\}$ exchange

claim T is a tree.

$n-1$ edges \checkmark

T is connected \checkmark

$c(T) < c(T^*)$ contradiction

