## CSE 417: Algorithms and Computational Complexity

Autumn 2002 Instructor: Paul Beame

## CSE 417 Catalog Description: Design and analysis of algorithms and data structures. Efficient algorithms for manipulating graphs and strings. Fast Fourier Transform. Models of computation, including Turing machines. Time and space complexity. NP-complete problems and undecidable problems.





### **On hardness**

- Cryptography (e.g. RSA, SSL in browsers)
  - Secret: p,q prime, say 512 bits each
  - Public: **n** which equals **p**×**q**, 1024 bits
- In principle
  - there is an algorithm that given n will find p and q by trying all 2<sup>512</sup> possible p's.
- In practice
  - security of RSA depends on the fact that no efficient algorithm is known for this

## What the course is about

- Complexity and NP-completeness
  - simply being able to solve problems in principle is not enough
    - algorithms must be efficient, too
  - NP
    - wide class of useful problems whose solutions can be easily checked (but not necessarily found) efficiently
  - NP-completeness
    - useful for understanding when problems are hard to solve



- e.g. solving sparse linear equations over past few decades
- 10 orders of magnitude improvement in speed
  - 4 orders of magnitude improvement in hardware
  - 6 orders of magnitude improvement in algorithms





### Textbook

- The ALGORITHM design manual by Steven Skiena,
  - published by Springer-Verlag.
  - In addition, I will borrow a small amount of material from Introduction to the Theory of Computation by Michael Sipser
     PWS Publishing, 1997.
- Copies should be on reserve in the Engineering Library.

# What you'll have to do Written homework assignments (about 4) English exposition and pseudo-code Analysis and argument as well as design 1-2 programming assignments Documentation and analysis as well as working code Midterm Friday, November 8 in class Final Exam December 18, 8:30-10:20

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### **Reading Assignment**

- Imagine you lived in the early 1900's in the days before any machine we would call a computer existed...
- ...when 'computers' were people who did actuarial calculations for insurance and trajectory calculations for naval gunnery and then...
- read the handouts with the excerpts of the papers of Turing and Post on what an ideal computer would be.

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