

CSE 417 Algorithms

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Autumn 2024
Lecture 4

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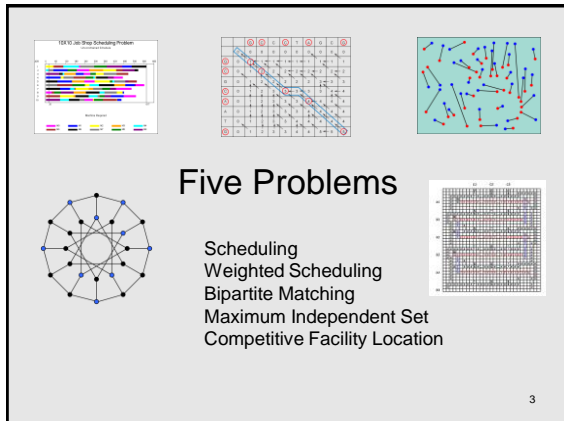
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Announcements

- Reading
 - Chapter 2.1, 2.2
 - Chapter 3 (Mostly review)
 - Start on Chapter 4
- Homework Guidelines
 - Submit homework with Gradescope
 - Describing an algorithm
 - Clarity is most important
 - Pseudocode generally preferable to just English
 - But sometimes both methods combined work best
 - Prove that your algorithm works
 - A proof is a “convincing argument”
 - Give the run time for your algorithm
 - Justify that the algorithm satisfies the runtime bound
 - You may lose points for style
 - Homework assignments will (probably) be worth the same amount

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The slide titled "Five Problems" features several visual elements: a Gantt chart for a scheduling problem, a grid with red and blue circles representing a bipartite graph, a network of nodes and edges, a grid with colored cells representing a maximum independent set, and a grid with colored cells representing a facility location problem. The text lists the five problems: Scheduling, Weighted Scheduling, Bipartite Matching, Maximum Independent Set, and Competitive Facility Location.

Five Problems

- Scheduling
- Weighted Scheduling
- Bipartite Matching
- Maximum Independent Set
- Competitive Facility Location

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Summary – Five Problems

- Scheduling
- Weighted Scheduling
- Combinatorial Optimization
- Maximum Independent Set
- Competitive Scheduling

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What does it mean for an algorithm
to be efficient?

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Definitions of efficiency

- Fast in practice
- Qualitatively better worst case performance than a brute force algorithm

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Polynomial time efficiency

- An algorithm is efficient if it has a polynomial run time
- Run time as a function of problem size
 - Run time: count number of instructions executed on an underlying model of computation
 - $T(n)$: maximum run time for all problems of size at most n

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Polynomial Time

- Algorithms with polynomial run time have the property that increasing the problem size by a constant factor increases the run time by at most a constant factor (depending on the algorithm)

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Why Polynomial Time?

- Generally, polynomial time seems to capture the algorithms which are efficient in practice
- The class of polynomial time algorithms has many good, mathematical properties

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Polynomial vs. Exponential Complexity

- Suppose you have an algorithm which takes $n!$ steps on a problem of size n
- If the algorithm takes one second for a problem of size 10, estimate the run time for the following problems sizes:

12 14 16 18 20

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Ignoring constant factors

- Express run time as $O(f(n))$
- Emphasize algorithms with slower growth rates
- Fundamental idea in the study of algorithms
- Basis of Tarjan/Hopcroft Turing Award

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Why ignore constant factors?

- Constant factors are arbitrary
 - Depend on the implementation
 - Depend on the details of the model
- Determining the constant factors is tedious and provides little insight

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Why emphasize growth rates?

- The algorithm with the lower growth rate will be faster for all but a finite number of cases
- Performance is most important for larger problem size
- As memory prices continue to fall, bigger problem sizes become feasible
- Improving growth rate often requires new techniques

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Formalizing growth rates

- $T(n)$ is $O(f(n))$ $[T : \mathbb{Z}^+ \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^+]$
 - If n is sufficiently large, $T(n)$ is bounded by a constant multiple of $f(n)$
 - Exist c, n_0 , such that for $n > n_0$, $T(n) < c f(n)$
- $T(n)$ is $O(f(n))$ will be written as:
 $T(n) = O(f(n))$
 - Be careful with this notation

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Prove $3n^2 + 5n + 20$ is $O(n^2)$

Let $c =$

Let $n_0 =$

$T(n)$ is $O(f(n))$ if there exist c, n_0 , such that for $n > n_0$,
 $T(n) < c f(n)$

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Order the following functions in increasing order by their growth rate

- $n \log^4 n$
- $2n^2 + 10n$
- $2^{n/100}$
- $1000n + \log^8 n$
- n^{100}
- 3^n
- $1000 \log^{10} n$
- $n^{1/2}$

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Lower bounds

- $T(n)$ is $\Omega(f(n))$
 - $T(n)$ is at least a constant multiple of $f(n)$
 - There exists an n_0 , and $\varepsilon > 0$ such that $T(n) > \varepsilon f(n)$ for all $n > n_0$
- Warning: definitions of Ω vary
- $T(n)$ is $\Theta(f(n))$ if $T(n)$ is $O(f(n))$ and $T(n)$ is $\Omega(f(n))$

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Useful Theorems

- If $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(n)}{g(n)} = c$ for $c > 0$ then $f(n) = \Theta(g(n))$
- If $f(n)$ is $O(g(n))$ and $g(n)$ is $O(h(n))$ then $f(n)$ is $O(h(n))$
- If $f(n)$ is $O(h(n))$ and $g(n)$ is $O(h(n))$ then $f(n) + g(n)$ is $O(h(n))$

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Ordering growth rates

- For $b > 1$ and $x > 0$
 - $\log^b n$ is $O(n^x)$
- For $r > 1$ and $d > 0$
 - n^d is $O(r^n)$

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