

CSE 417

Algorithms and Complexity

Autumn 2024

Lecture 18

Divide and Conquer

Announcements

- No class on Monday

Divide and Conquer

- D&C Algorithms
 - MergeSort and QuickSort
 - $O(n^{2.80})$ Matrix Multiplication (Strassen)
 - Integer Multiplication
 - $O(n)$ Median Algorithm
- Today's Algorithms – combining solutions
 - Counting Inversions
 - Closest Pair (in 2D)

Recurrences

- $T(n) = 2 T(n/2) + n^2$

- $T(n) = 2 T(n/2) + n$

Inversion Problem

- Let a_1, \dots, a_n be a permutation of $1 \dots n$
- (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

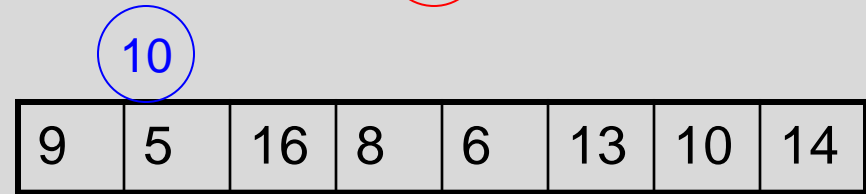
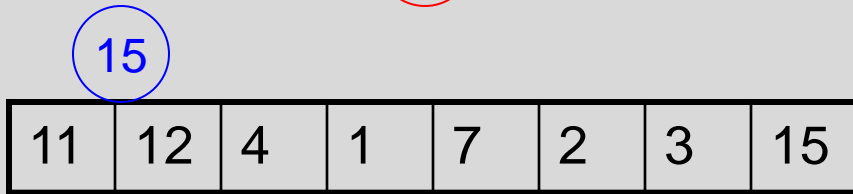
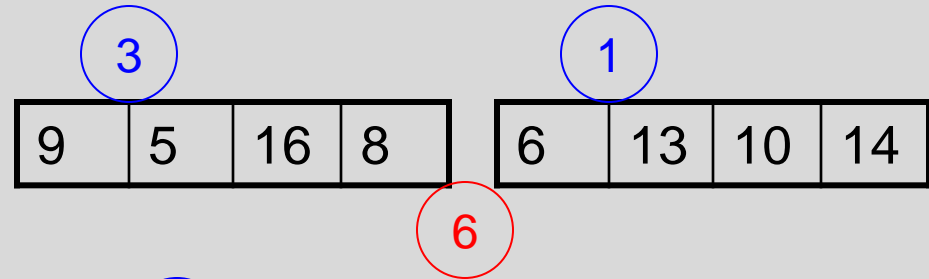
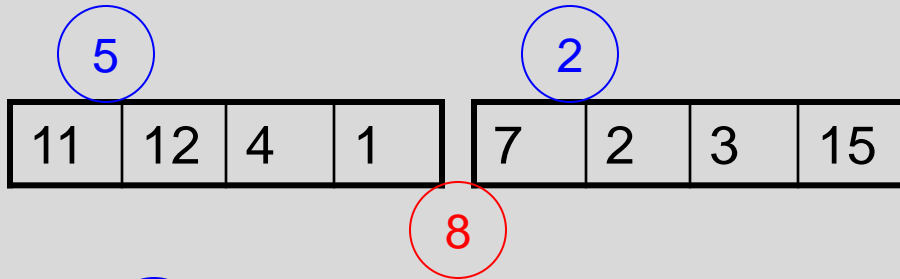
11	12	4	1	7	2	3	15	9	5	16	8	6	13	10	14
----	----	---	---	---	---	---	----	---	---	----	---	---	----	----	----

Count inversions on lower half

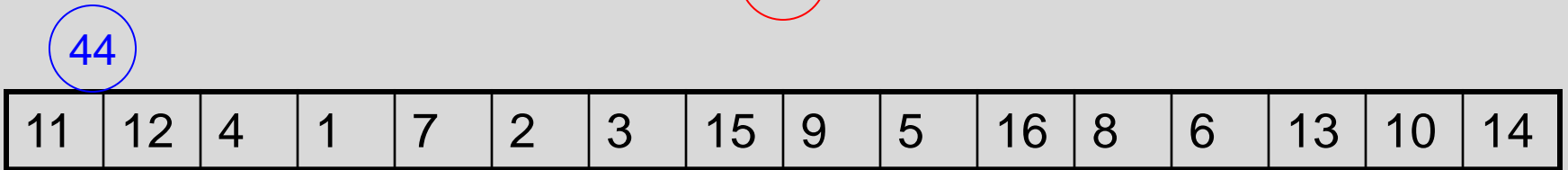
Count inversions on upper half

Count the inversions between the halves

Count the Inversions



19



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
---	---	---	----

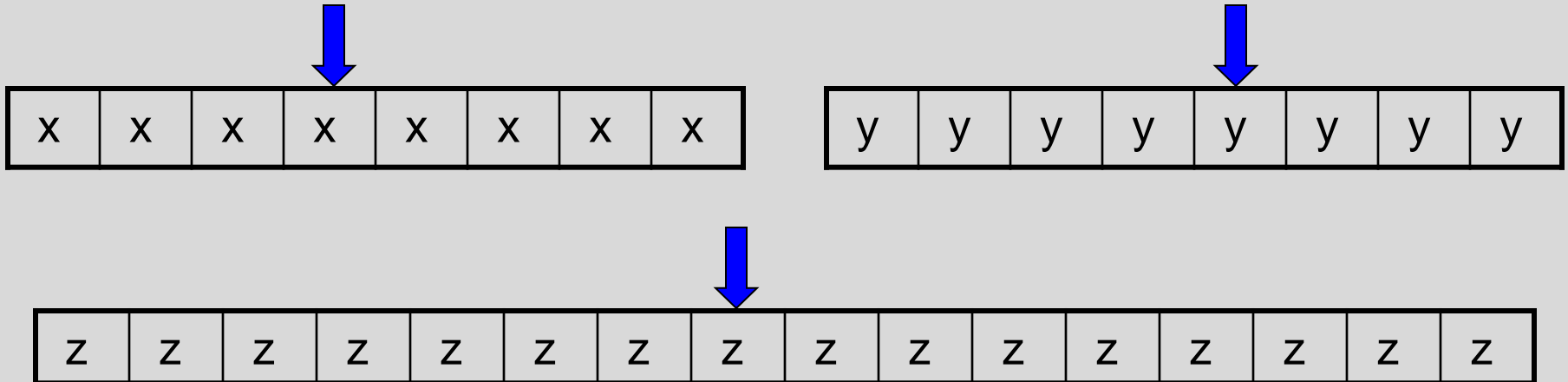
6	10	13	14
---	----	----	----

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Indicate the number of inversions for each element detected when merging

Inversions

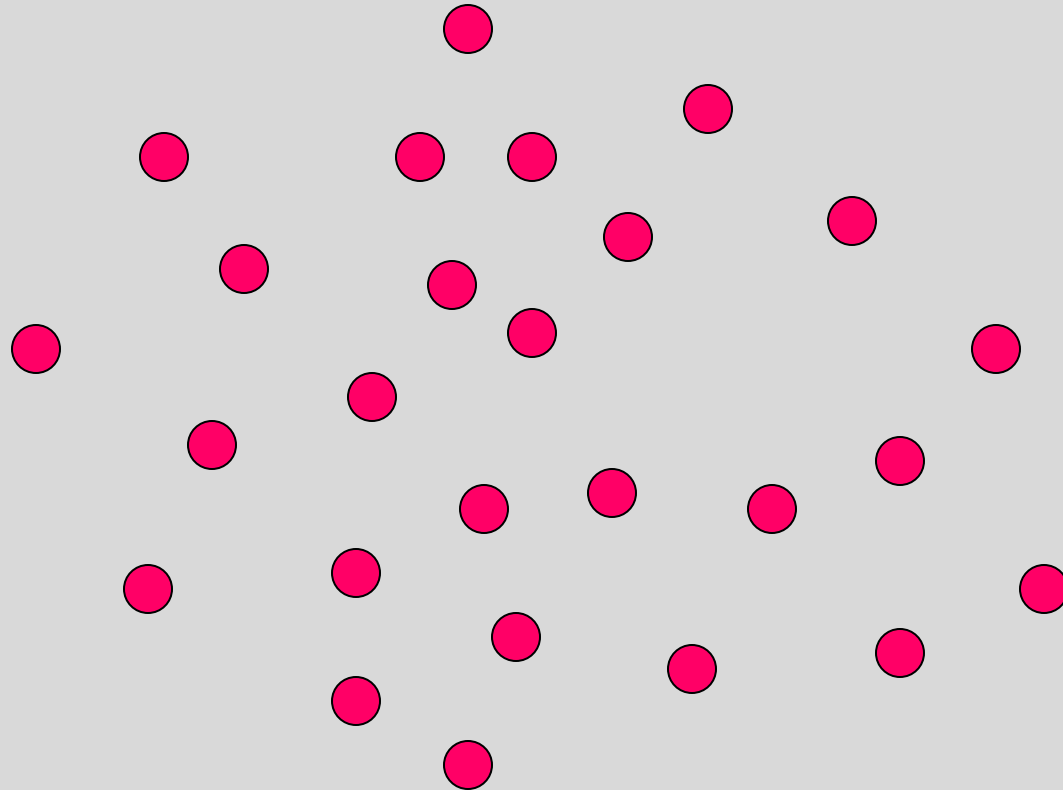
- Counting inversions between two sorted lists
 - $O(1)$ per element to count inversions



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

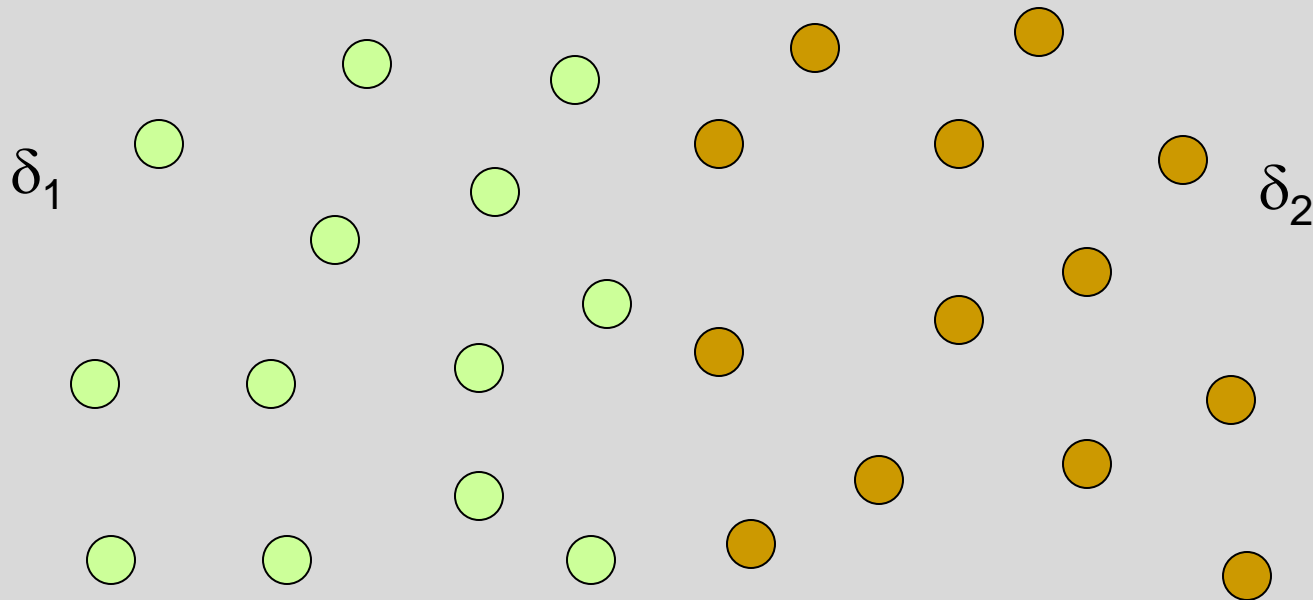
Closest Pair Problem (2D)

- Given a set of points find the pair of points p , q that minimizes $\text{dist}(p, q)$



Divide and conquer

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



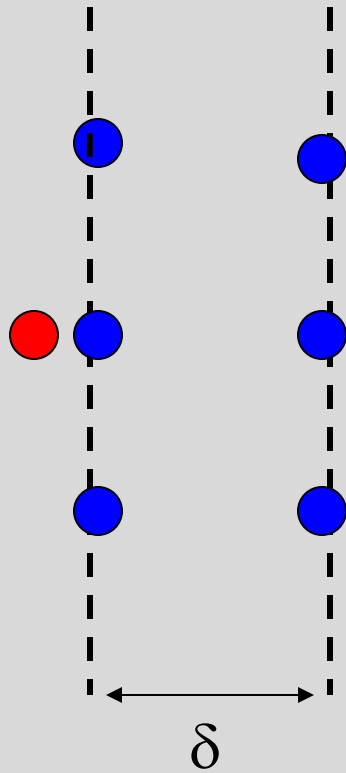
Packing Lemma

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?

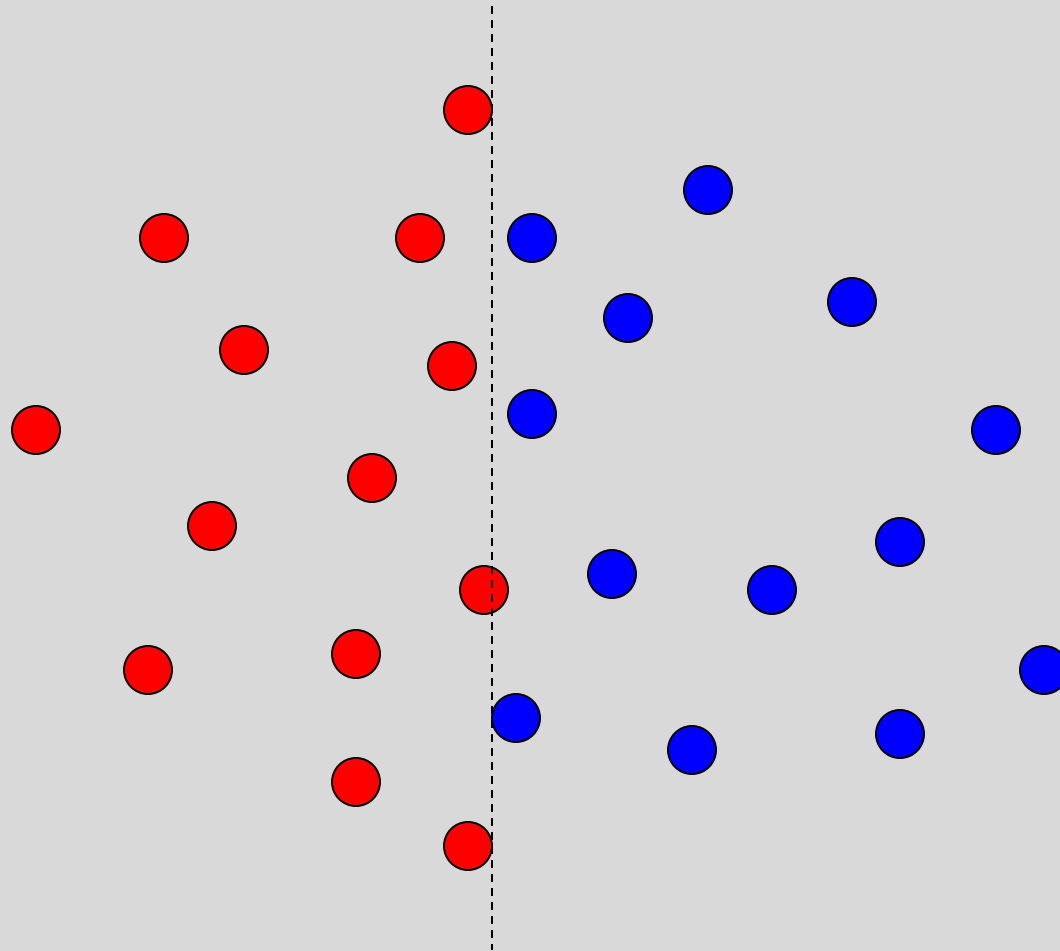
A packing lemma bounds the number of distances to check



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:
 - $T(n) = cn + 2 T(n/2)$

Divide and Conquer Summary

- Performance of Divide and Conquer
 - Reduce the number or size of subproblems
 - Reduce the amount of work in combining solutions