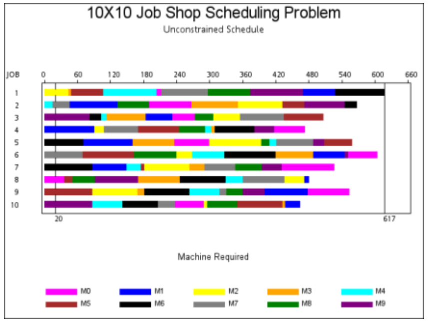
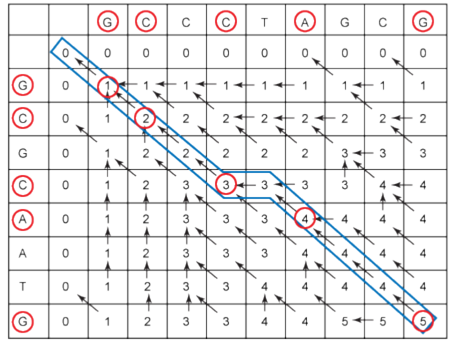
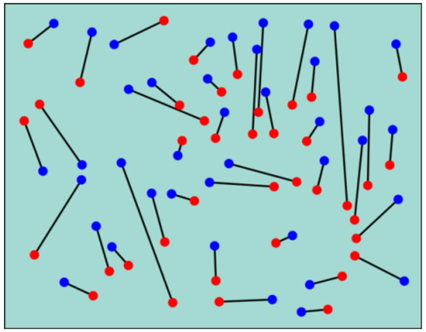
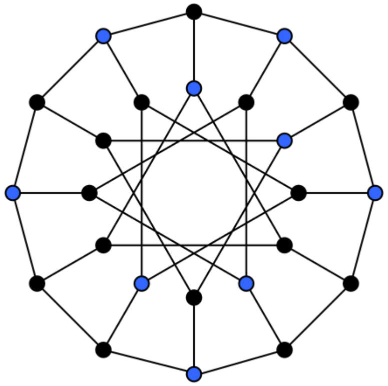
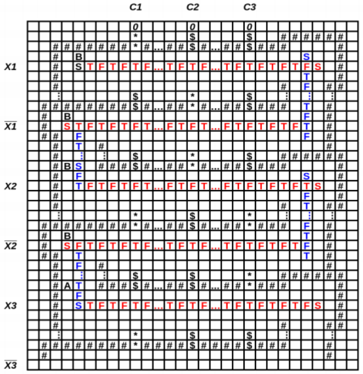




# Five Problems






## CSE 421

Richard Anderson

Autumn 2015, Lecture 3

# Announcements

- Office hours
  - Richard Anderson
    - M 2:30-3:30 (CSE 582), F 2:30-3:30 (CSE 582)
  - Yueqi Sheng
    - T 10:30-11:30 (CSE 021), Th 10:30-11:30 (CSE 218)
  - Erin Yoon
    - T 3:30-4:30 (CSE 021), Th 12:30-1:30 (CSE 218)
  - Kuai Yu
    - M 3:30-5:30 (CSE 021)

# Theory of Algorithms

- What is expertise?
- How do experts differ from novices?

# Introduction of five problems

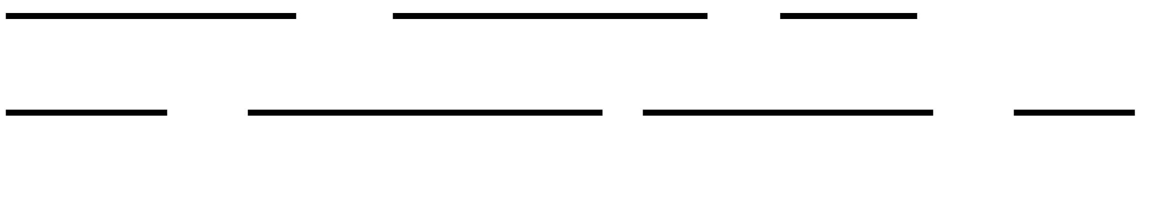
- Show the types of problems we will be considering in the class
- Examples of important types of problems
- Similar looking problems with very different characteristics
- Problems
  - Scheduling
  - Weighted Scheduling
  - Bipartite Matching
  - Maximum Independent Set
  - Competitive Facility Location

# What is a problem?

- Instance
- Solution
- Constraints on solution
- Measure of value

# Problem: Scheduling

- Suppose that you own a banquet hall
- You have a series of requests for use of the hall: $(s_1, f_1), (s_2, f_2), \ldots$



- Find a set of requests as large as possible with no overlap

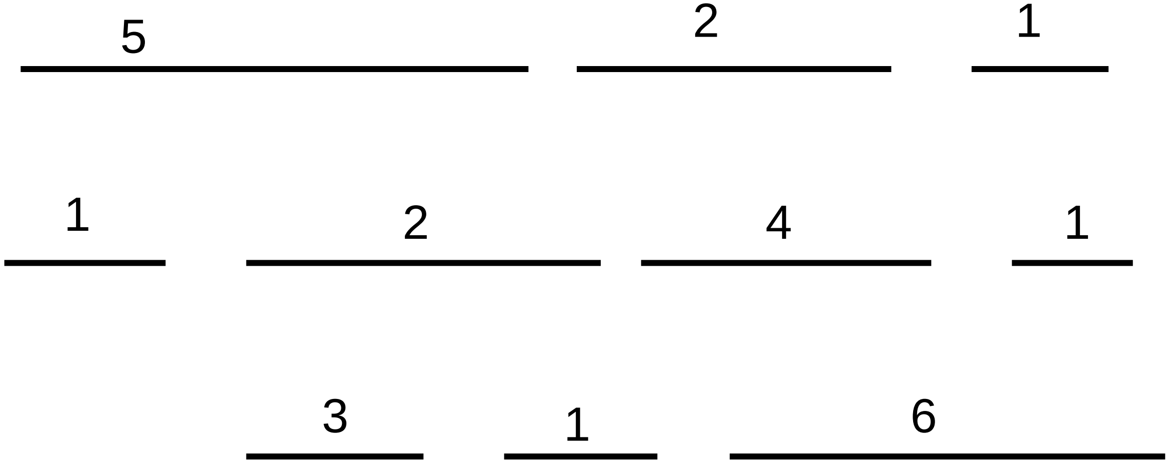
# What is the largest solution?

# Greedy Algorithm

- Test elements one at a time if they can be members of the solution
- If an element is not ruled out by earlier choices, add it to the solution
- Many possible choices for ordering (length, start time, end time)
- For this problem, considering the jobs by increasing end time works

# Suppose we add values?

- $(s_i, f_i, v_i)$, start time, finish time, payment
- Maximize value of elements in the solution



# Greedy Algorithms

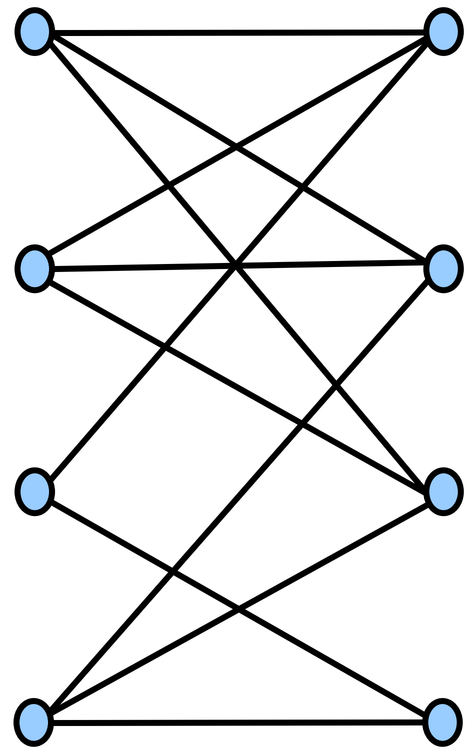
- Earliest finish time
- Maximum value
- Give counter examples to show these algorithms don’t find the maximum value solution

# Dynamic Programming

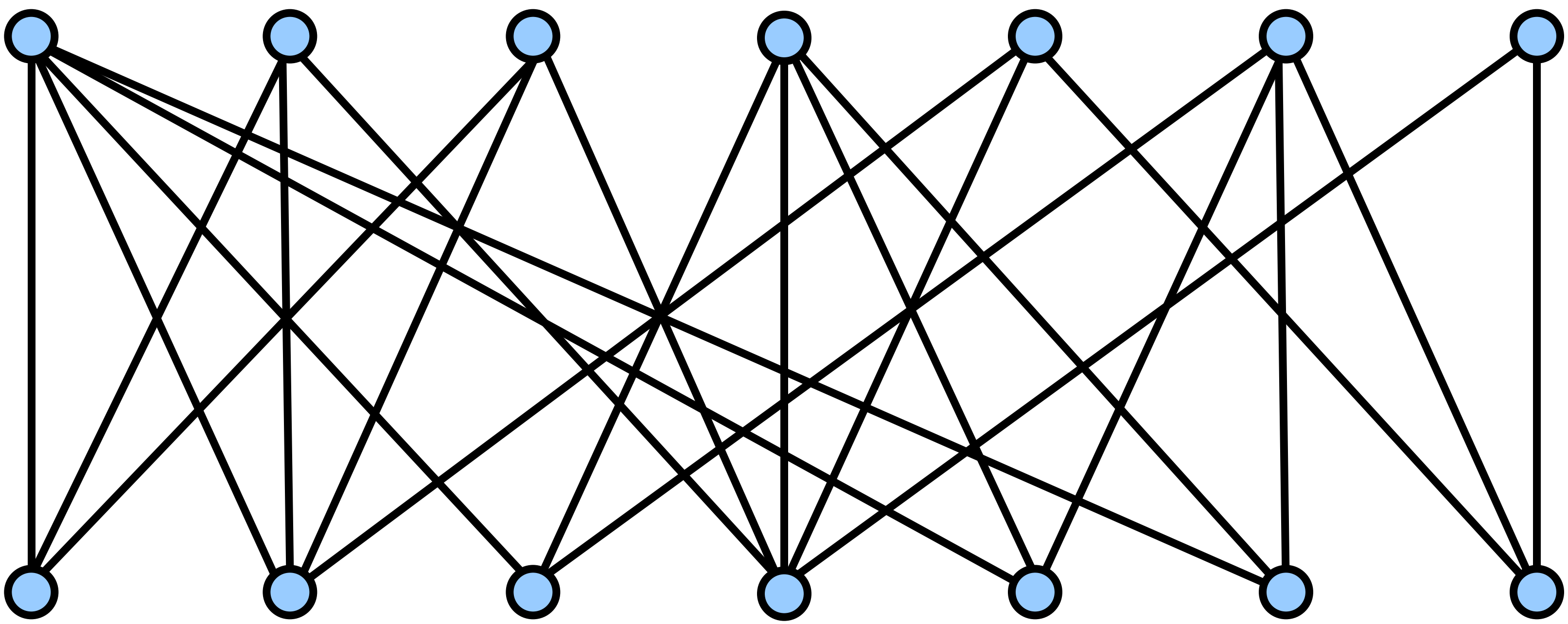
- Requests $R_1, R_2, R_3, \ldots$
- Assume requests are in increasing order of finish time ($f_1 < f_2 < f_3 \ldots$)
- $Opt_i$ is the maximum value solution of $\{R_1, R_2, \ldots, R_i\}$ containing $R_i$
- $Opt_i = \text{Max}\{ j \mid f_j < s_i \}[Opt_j + v_i]$

# Matching

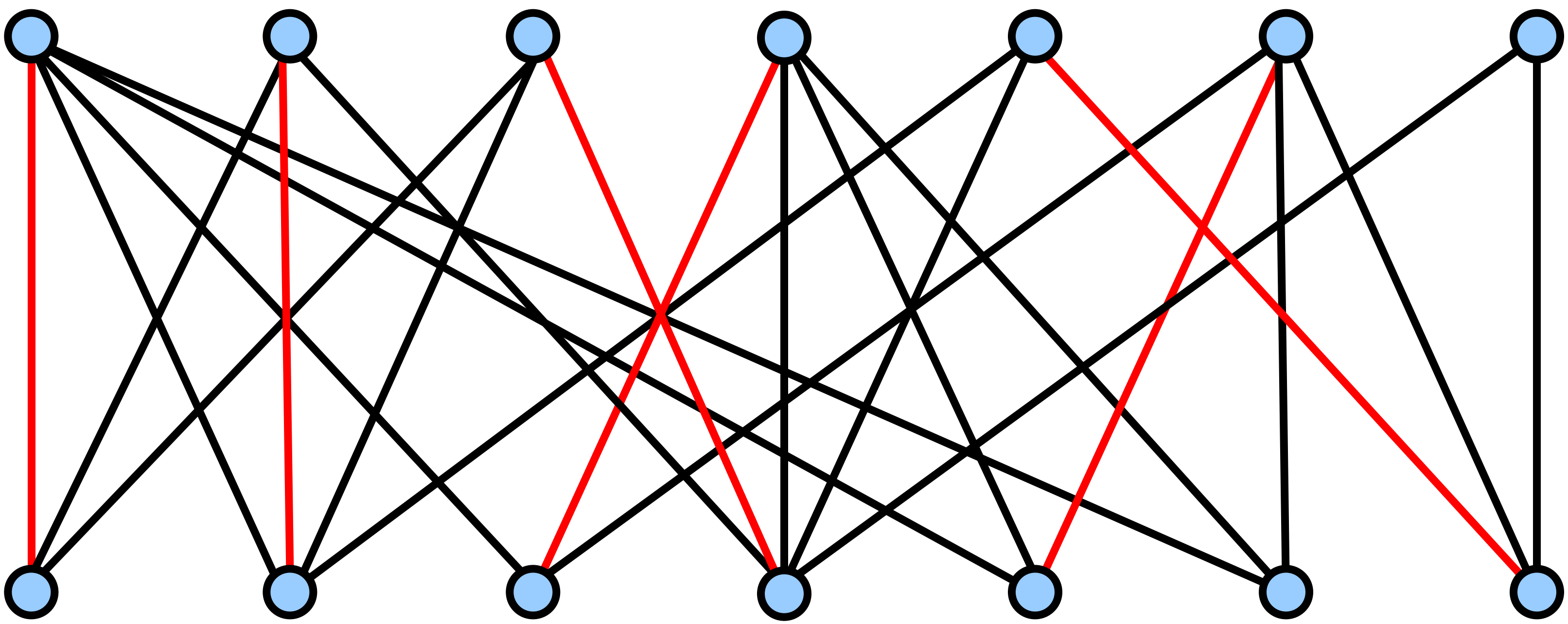
- Given a bipartite graph G=(U,V,E), find a subset of the edges M of maximum size with no common endpoints.
- Application:
  - U: Professors
  - V: Courses
  - (u,v) in E if Prof. u can teach course v



# Find a maximum matching

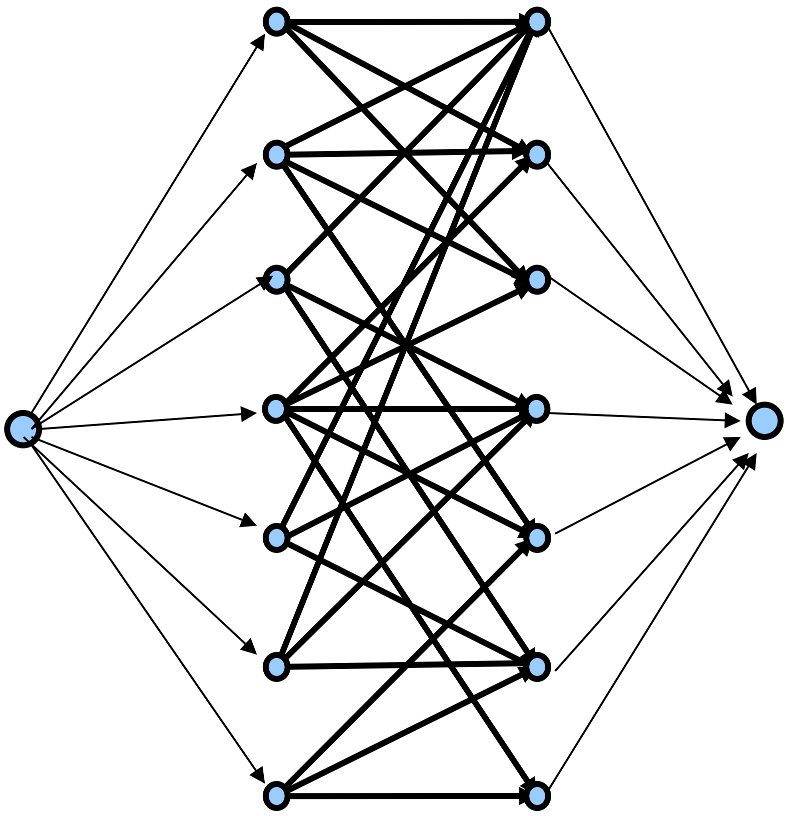


# Augmenting Path Algorithm



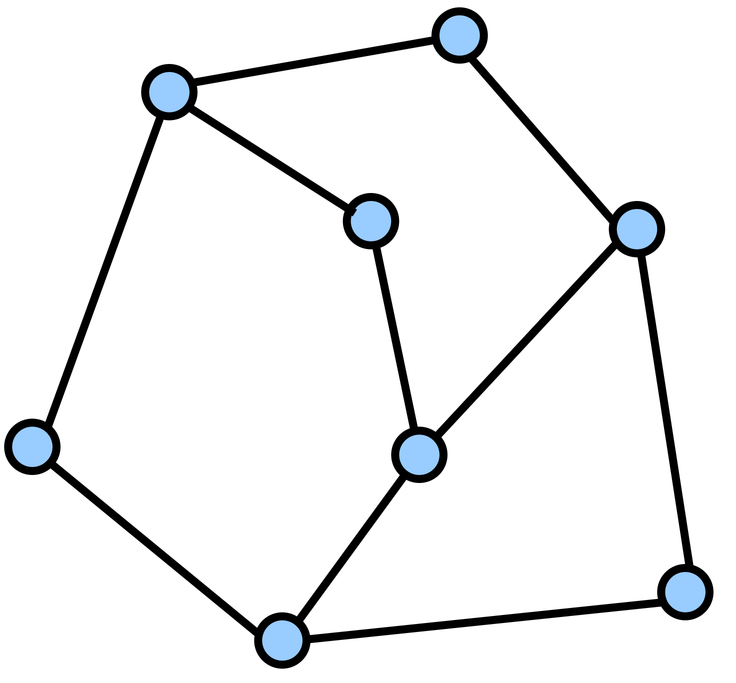
# Reduction to network flow

- More general problem
- Send flow from source to sink
- Flow subject to capacities at edges
- Flow conserved at vertices
- Can solve matching as a flow problem

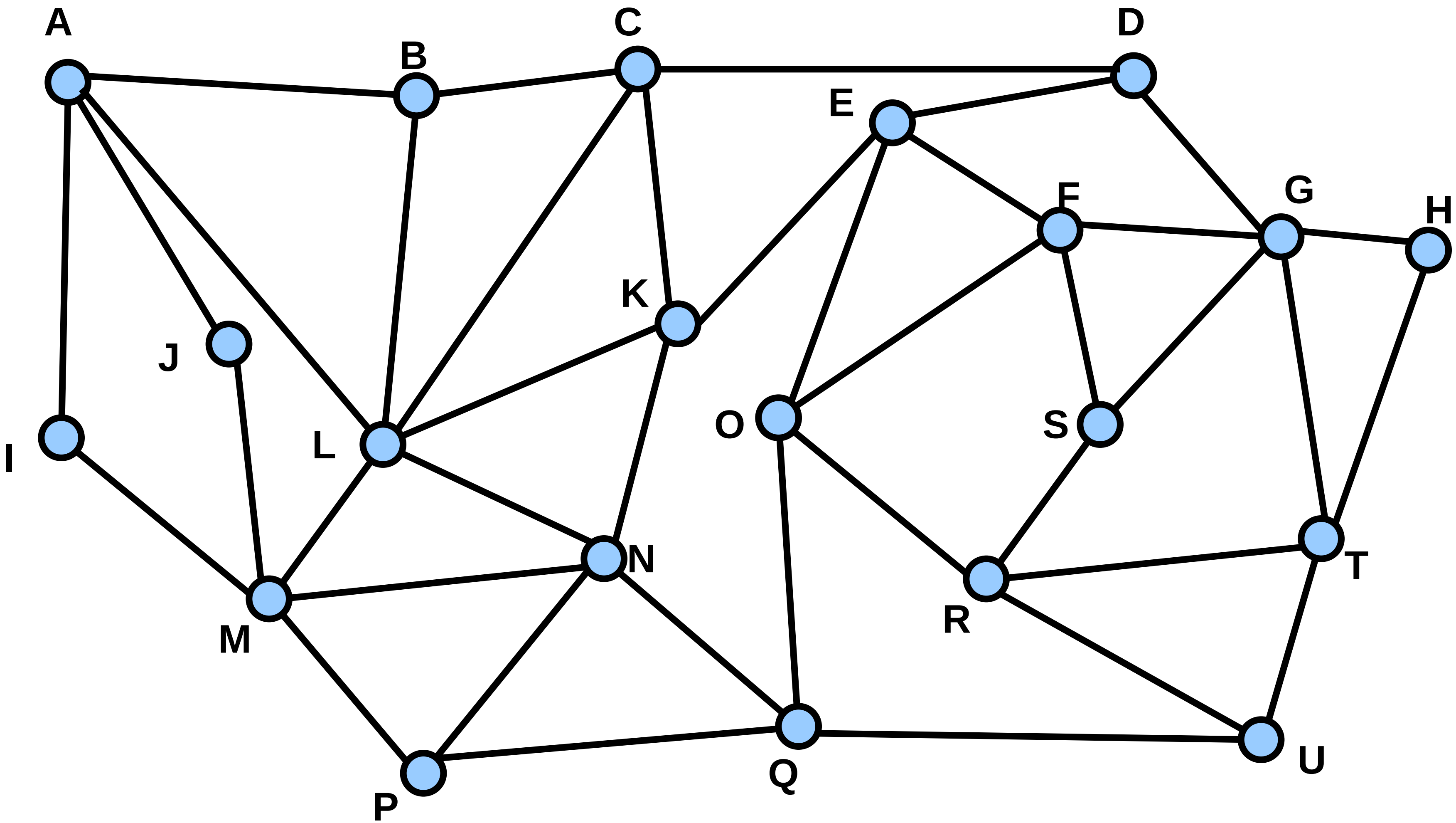


# Maximum Independent Set

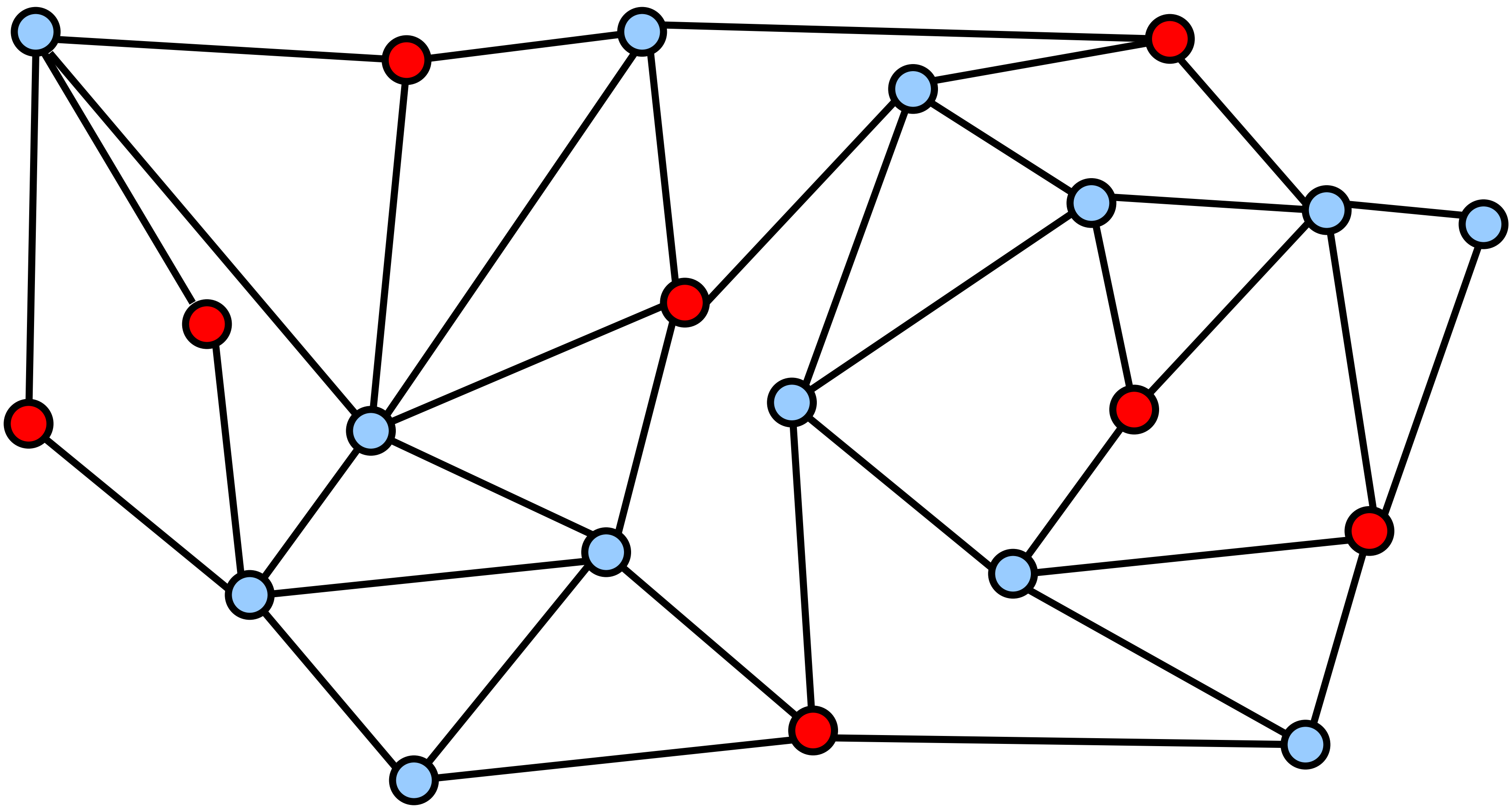
- Given an undirected graph G=(V,E), find a set I of vertices such that there are no edges between vertices of I
- Find a set I as large as possible



# Find a Maximum Independent Set



# Verification: Prove the graph has an independent set of size 8



# Key characteristic

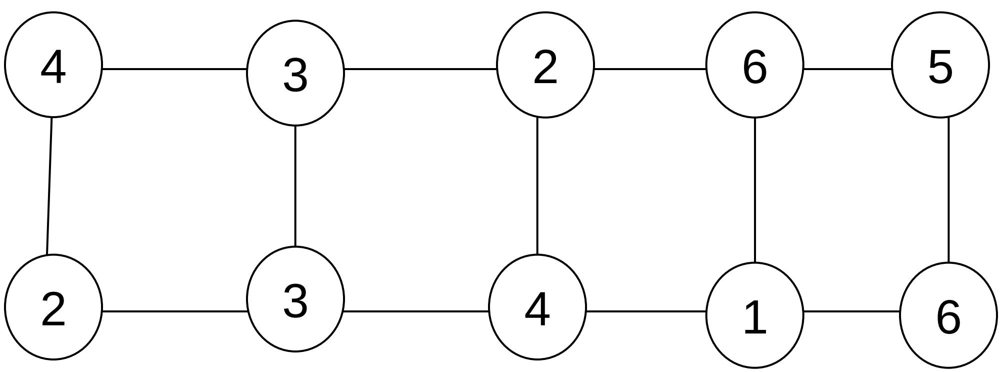
- Hard to find a solution
- Easy to verify a solution once you have one
- Other problems like this
  - Hamiltonian circuit
  - Clique
  - Subset sum
  - Graph coloring

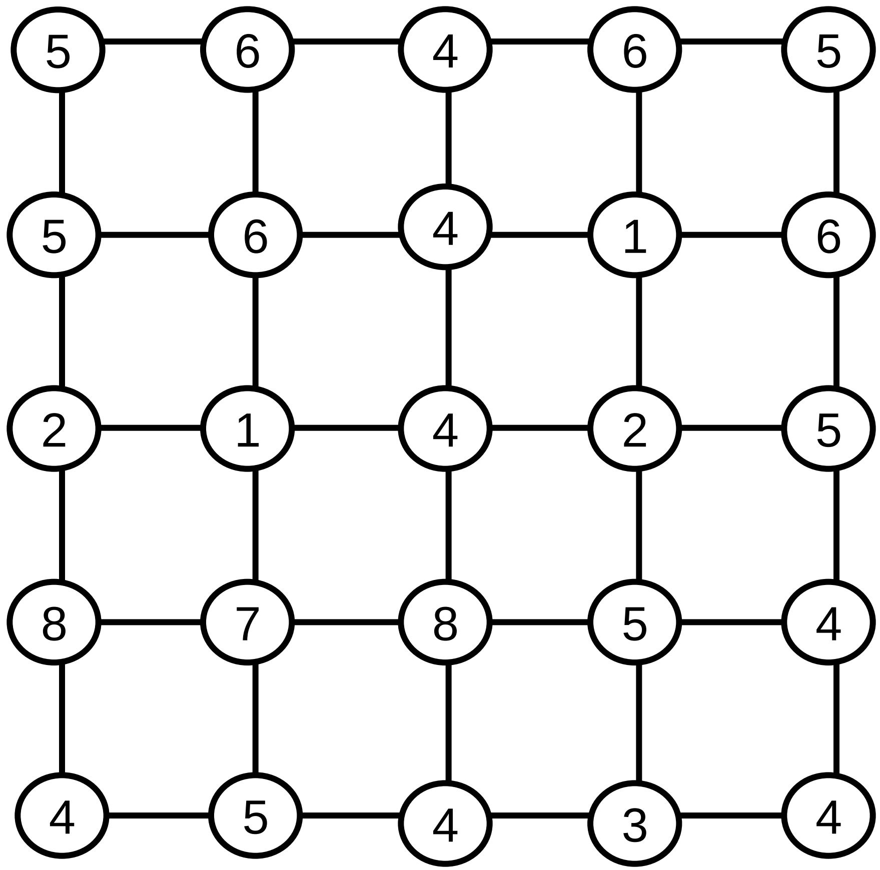
# NP-Completeness

- Theory of Hard Problems
- A large number of problems are known to be equivalent
- Very elegant theory

# Are there even harder problems?

- Simple game:
  - Players alternating selecting nodes in a graph
    - Score points associated with node
    - Remove nodes neighbors
  - When neither can move, player with most points wins




5 6 4 6 5
5 6 4 1 6
2 1 4 2 5
8 7 8 5 4
4 5 4 3 4

# Competitive Facility Location

- Choose location for a facility
  - Value associated with placement
  - Restriction on placing facilities too close together
- Competitive
  - Different companies place facilities
    - E.g., KFC and McDonald’s

# Complexity theory

- These problems are P-Space complete instead of NP-Complete
  - Appear to be much harder
  - No obvious certificate
    - G has a Maximum Independent Set of size 10
    - Player 1 wins by at least 10 points

# Summary

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