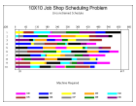
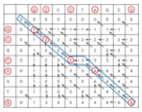
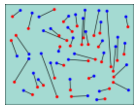
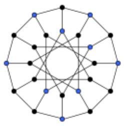
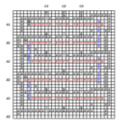






Five Problems



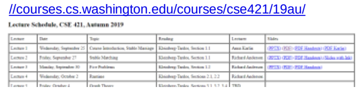


CSE 421
Richard Anderson
Autumn 2019, Lecture 3

1

Announcements

- Course website: //courses.cs.washington.edu/courses/cse421/19au/



Lecture Schedule, CSE 421, Autumn 2019

Lecture	Date	Topic	Reading	Lecturer	Slides
Lecture 1	Wednesday, September 25	Course Introduction, Stable Marriage	Kleinberg-Tardos, Section 1.1	Anna Karlin	(PPTX) (PDF) (PDF Handouts) (PDF Karlin)
Lecture 2	Friday, September 27	Stable Matching	Kleinberg-Tardos, Section 1.1	Richard Anderson	(PPTX) (PDF) (PDF Handouts) (Slides with Ink)
Lecture 3	Monday, September 30	Five Problems	Kleinberg-Tardos, Section 1.2	Richard Anderson	(PPTX) (PDF) (PDF Handouts)
Lecture 4	Wednesday, October 2	Runtime	Kleinberg-Tardos, Sections 2.1, 2.2	Richard Anderson	
Lecture 5	Friday, October 4	Graph Theory	Kleinberg-Tardos, Sections 3.1, 3.2, 3.4	TBD	

- Office hours
  - Richard Anderson
    - Monday, 2:40 pm - 3:30 pm, CSE 582
    - Wednesday, 2:40 pm - 3:30 pm, CSE 582

2

Theory of Algorithms

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

3

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

4

What is a problem?

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

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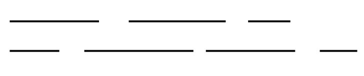
Problem: Scheduling

- 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

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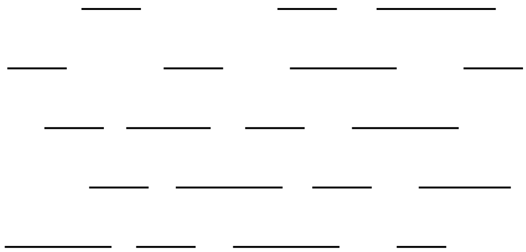
What is the largest solution?



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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

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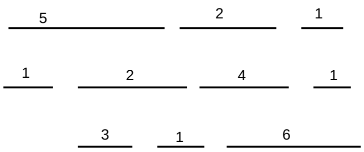
Suppose we add values?

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



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Greedy Algorithms

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

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Dynamic Programming

- Requests R_1, R_2, R_3, . . .
- 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
- $Opt_i = \text{Max}\{ j \mid f_j < s_i \}[Opt_j + v_i]$

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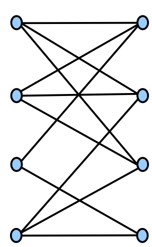
Matching

- 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



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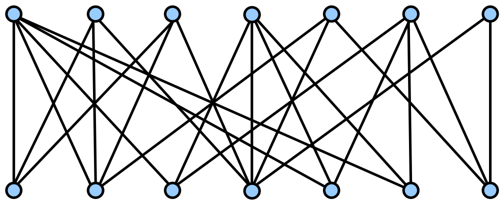
Find a maximum matching



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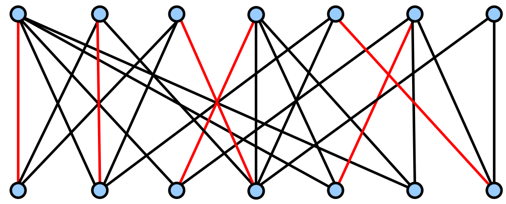
Augmenting Path Algorithm



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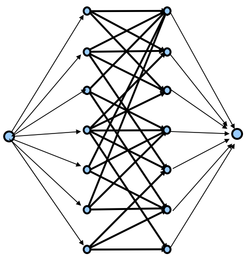
Reduction to network flow

- 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



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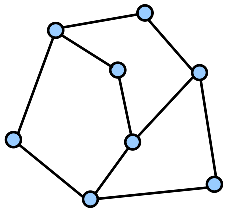
Maximum Independent Set

- 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



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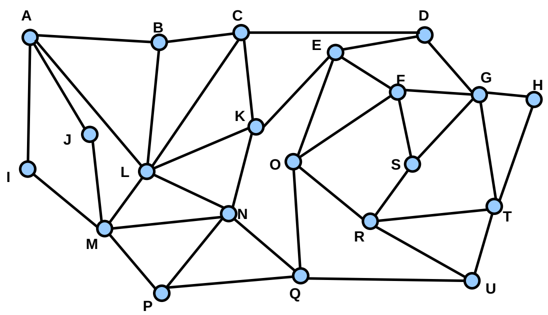
Find a Maximum Independent Set



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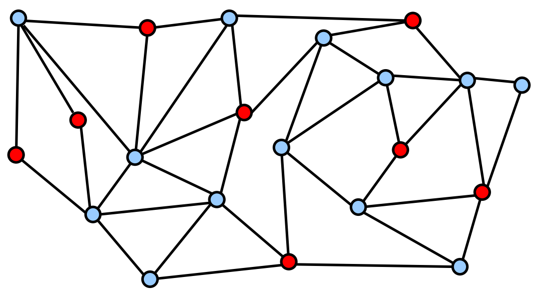
Verification: Prove the graph has an independent set of size 8



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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

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NP-Completeness

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

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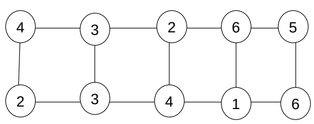
Are there even harder problems?

- 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



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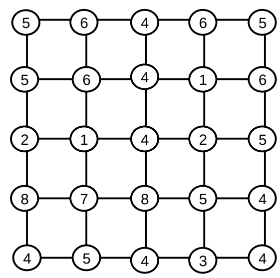

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Competitive Facility Location

- 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

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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

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Summary

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

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