

Greedy Approach

Basically trying to be Greedy Ex #1 is best way to look at it.

Ex 1) per 1 got infinite # of \$20, \$10, \$5 bills

per 2 ask for \$35, in least amount of bills

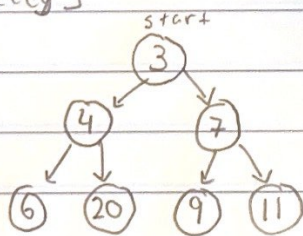
↳ to solve this greedy we would do by picking out the biggest bills by doing a \$20 bill, \$10 bill, and a \$5 bill.

pros to greedy → Simple, and easy to implement

cons → Very often doesn't provide globally optimal solution

ex #2: (find the largest root to leaf sum)

[greedy]



So using greedy we would do $3 \rightarrow 7$ first since it's the biggest then, $7 \rightarrow 11$ for a total of $3 + 7 + 11 = 10 + 11 = 21$.

So this NOT globally optimal solution. Since if we go from $3 \rightarrow 4$, then $4 \rightarrow 20$ we get $3 + 4 + 20 = 27$, which is greater than 21.

Use greedy properly

- 1) Make locally optimal choices at each step
- 2) They may involve backtracking to reach optimal solutions
- 3) They are easy to implement, but harder to prove correct for a given problem.