

EE360C Algorithms

Dr. David Soloveichik

Who and Where Am I?



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KEEP
CALM
AND
STUDY
ALGORITHMS

An algorithm is
any well-defined
computational
procedure



We use algorithms for...

- To find the shortest or the best path to travel from one location to another
- To do the weather forecasting
- For finding structural patterns and cure diseases
- For making games like chess that can defeat the best human in it
- For building smart robots (like drones)
- To route messages over the internet
- ...

Challenge

- Hard to design algorithms that are
 - correct
 - efficient
- Often don't have to reinvent the wheel!

Correctness

- How do you know an algorithm is correct?
 - produces the correct output on every input
- Since there are infinitely many inputs, it is not trivial
- Saying "it's obvious" can be dangerous
 - often one's intuition is tricked by one particular kind of input

Tour Finding Problem

- Given a set of n points in the plane, what is the **shortest** tour that visits each point and returns to the beginning?
 - application: robot arm that solders contact points on a circuit board; want to minimize movements of the robot arm
- How can you find it?

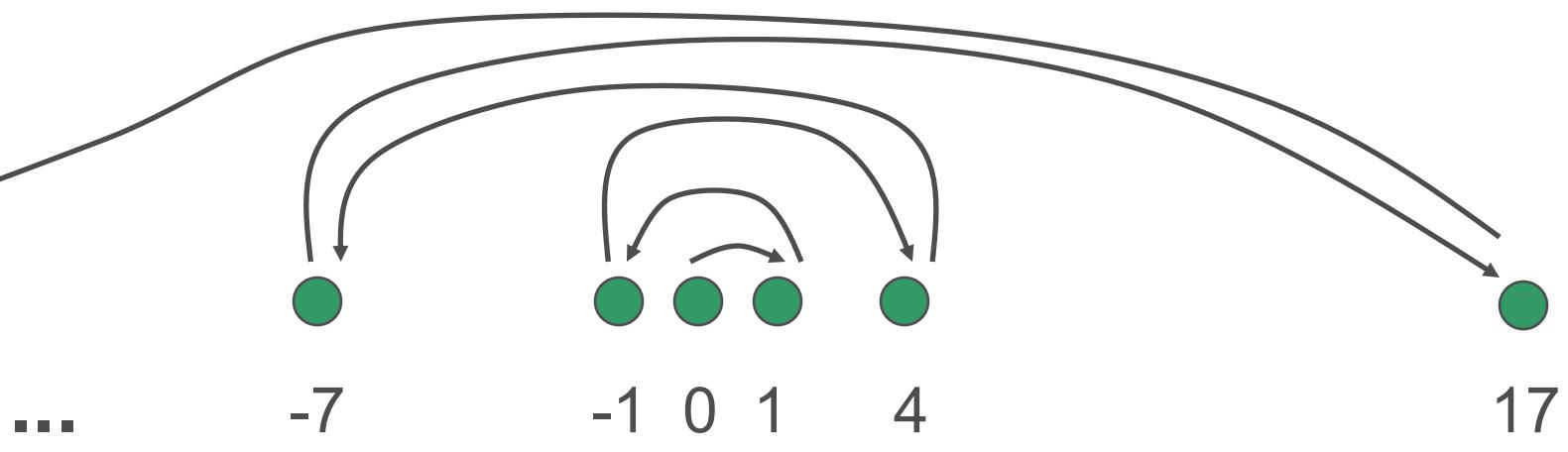


Finding a Tour: Nearest Neighbor

- start by visiting given start point
- while not all points are visited
 - choose unvisited point closest to last visited point and visit it
- return to start point



Nearest Neighbor Counter-example

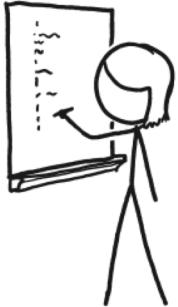


works poorly here

How can we prove correctness?

... LET'S ASSUME THERE EXISTS
SOME FUNCTION $F(a,b,c\dots)$ WHICH
PRODUCES THE CORRECT ANSWER-

HANG ON.



THIS IS GOING TO BE
ONE OF THOSE WEIRD,
DARK-MAGIC PROOFS,
ISN'T IT? I CAN TELL.

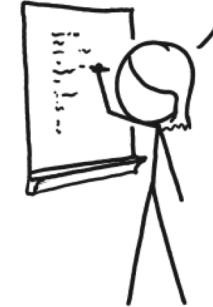


WHAT? NO, NO, IT'S A
PERFECTLY SENSIBLE
CHAIN OF REASONING.



ALL RIGHT...

NOW, LET'S ASSUME THE CORRECT
ANSWER WILL EVENTUALLY BE
WRITTEN ON THIS BOARD AT THE
COORDINATES (x, y) . IF WE-



I KNEW IT!

Don't be scared of *proofs*.

Just think: “*convincing argument*”

My research interests:

Natural computing: computation inspired by nature From our brains to the regulatory networks of bacteria, nature provides fascinating examples of information processing, which is quite different from electronic computers.

Distributed computing: Formal models of distributed computing help us to discover the potential and limits of chemical information processing.

Molecular programming: engineering smart molecules We use chemistry as a "programming language".

I have a disability: stuttering



Office hours

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**This week: Thu 6:30-7:30pm or after class
(later TBD)**