

our greedy solution:  $i_1, \dots, i_k$  (earliest finish time first)

any other solution:  $j_1, \dots, j_m$  } any set of mutually compatible jobs.

want to prove that  $m \leq k$ .

First, we prove that greedy "stays ahead".

Claim: For all indices  $r \leq k$ , we have  $f(i_r) \leq f(j_r)$

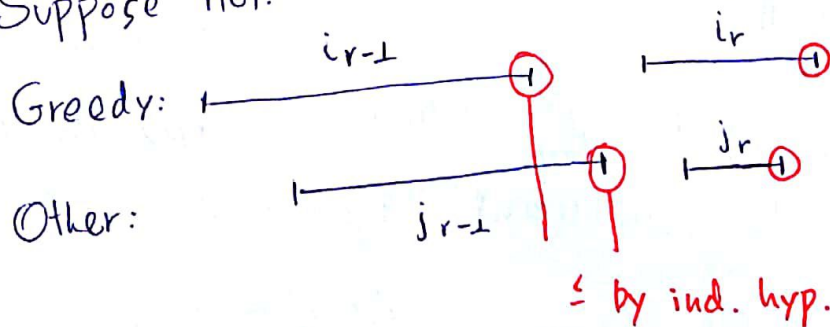
pf: By induction on  $r$ .

Base:  $r=1$ , clearly  $i_1 \leq j_1$  by greedy criterion. ✓

Ind. Hyp: assume true for  $r-1$

Want to prove true for  $r$ .

Suppose not.



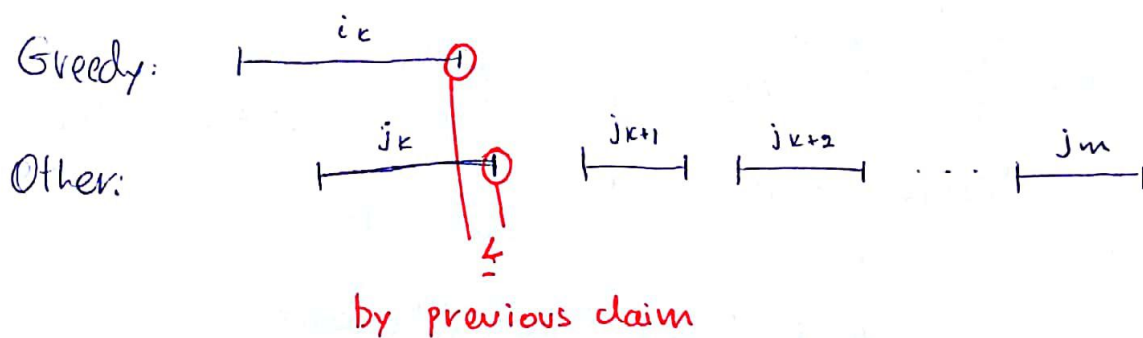
Not possible because  $f(i_{r-1}) \leq f(j_{r-1}) \leq s(j_r)$

So  $j_r$  is compatible with  $i_{r-1}$  and greedy would have chosen it.

$f(k)$ : finish time of job  $k$   
 $s(k)$ : start time of job  $k$

Claim:  $m \leq k$

Pf: Suppose not:  $m > k$ .



Not possible since  $j_{k+1} \dots j_m$  are compatible with each other and with  $i_k$  and greedy would have added it.

Greedy Alg.: Dijkstra's Algorithm

### Shortest Paths

- Weighted graph: each edge  $(u,v)$  has a <sup>(aka length)</sup> weight  $w(u,v)$

Here  $w(u,v) \in \mathbb{R}^+$

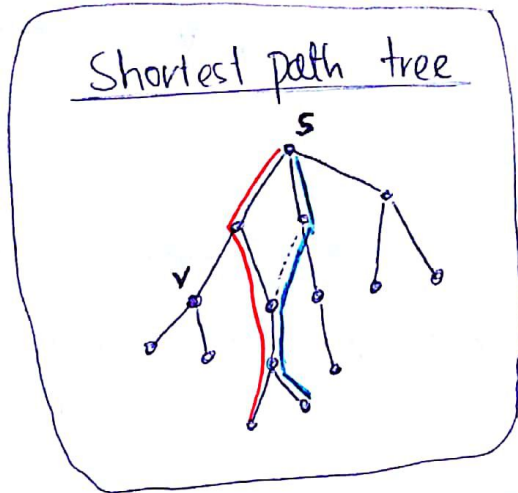
- The weight of a path  $p$  written as  $w(p)$  is the sum of the weight of its constituent edges.
- Shortest path weight from  $s$  to  $v$ :

$$\delta(s,v) = \begin{cases} \min \{ w(p) \} & , \text{ if } v \text{ is reachable from } s \\ \infty & , \text{ otherwise} \end{cases}$$

paths  $p$  from  $s$  to  $v$

Problem: Given start node  $s$ , compute shortest paths to all other nodes in the graph.

Output: for every node  $v$ :  $v.d$  = length of shortest path weight from  $s$  to  $v$ .



$v.\pi$  = parent of node  $v$  in shortest path tree.

### Dijkstra's Algorithm

1. Initialize  $(G, s)$
2.  $Q :=$  all vertices
3. While  $Q \neq \emptyset$
4.  $v := \text{Extract\_min}(Q)$  // find smallest  $v.d$  and remove the node  $v$  from  $Q$
5. for each edge  $(v, u)$
6. RELAX  $(v, u)$

### Initialize $(G, s)$

for each vertex  $v$ :

$$v.d := \infty$$

$$v.\pi := \text{nil}$$

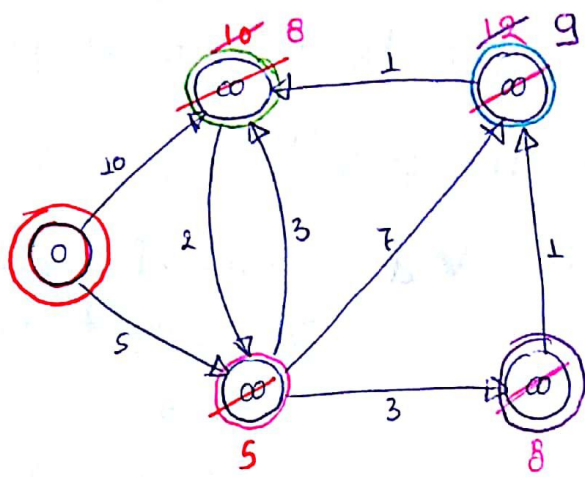
$$s.d := 0.$$

### RELAX $(v, u)$

if  $u.d > v.d + w(v, u)$ :

$$u.d := v.d + w(v, u)$$

$$u.\pi := v$$



First Loop

Second Loop

Third Loop

Fourth Loop

Fifth Loop

Q is empty!