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15

Greedy : 1

by <Instructor>

Analysis and Design of Algorithms

Greedy: The "What's the best I can do right now?" Algorithm



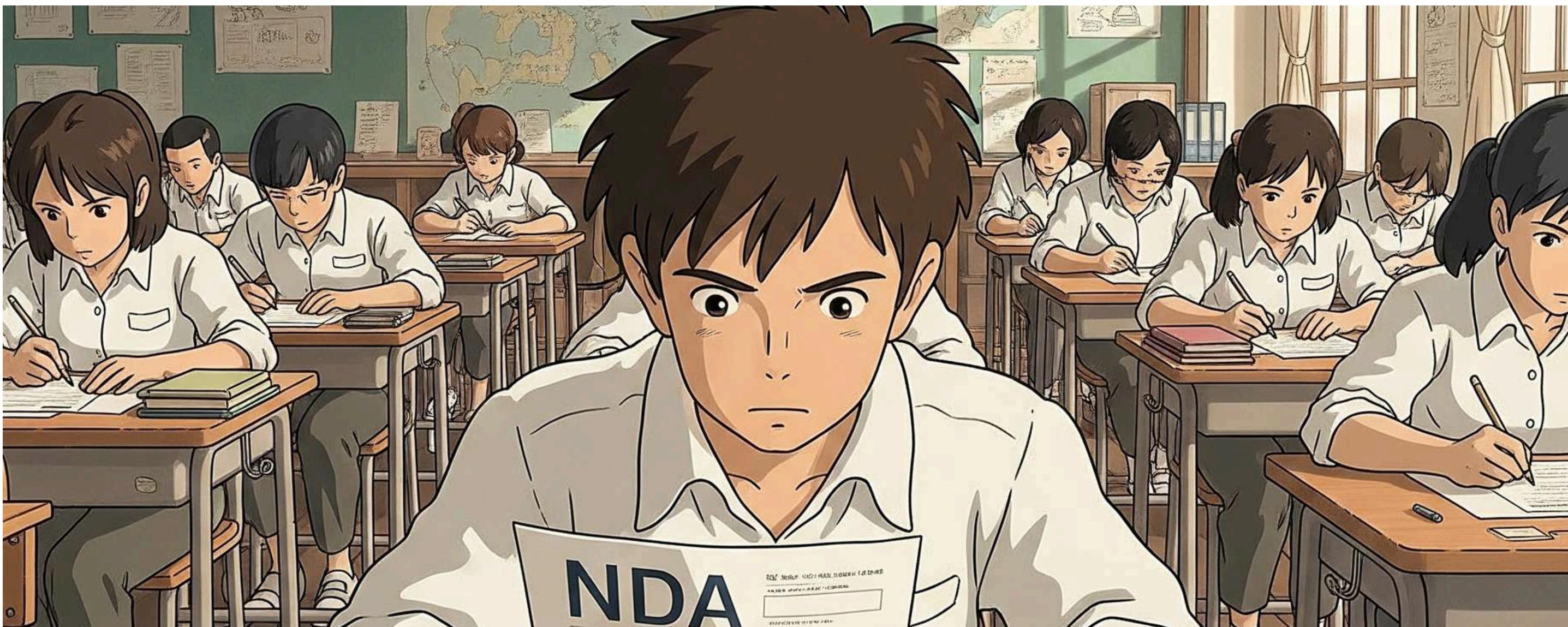
Greedy algorithms are like the NDA selection process :

At every stage, a locally **best decision** is made, with the aim of reaching the best overall outcome (the final merit list).



Step 1: Written Exam (Maximize Score)

You make the best decision at each question to maximize your score in the limited time.



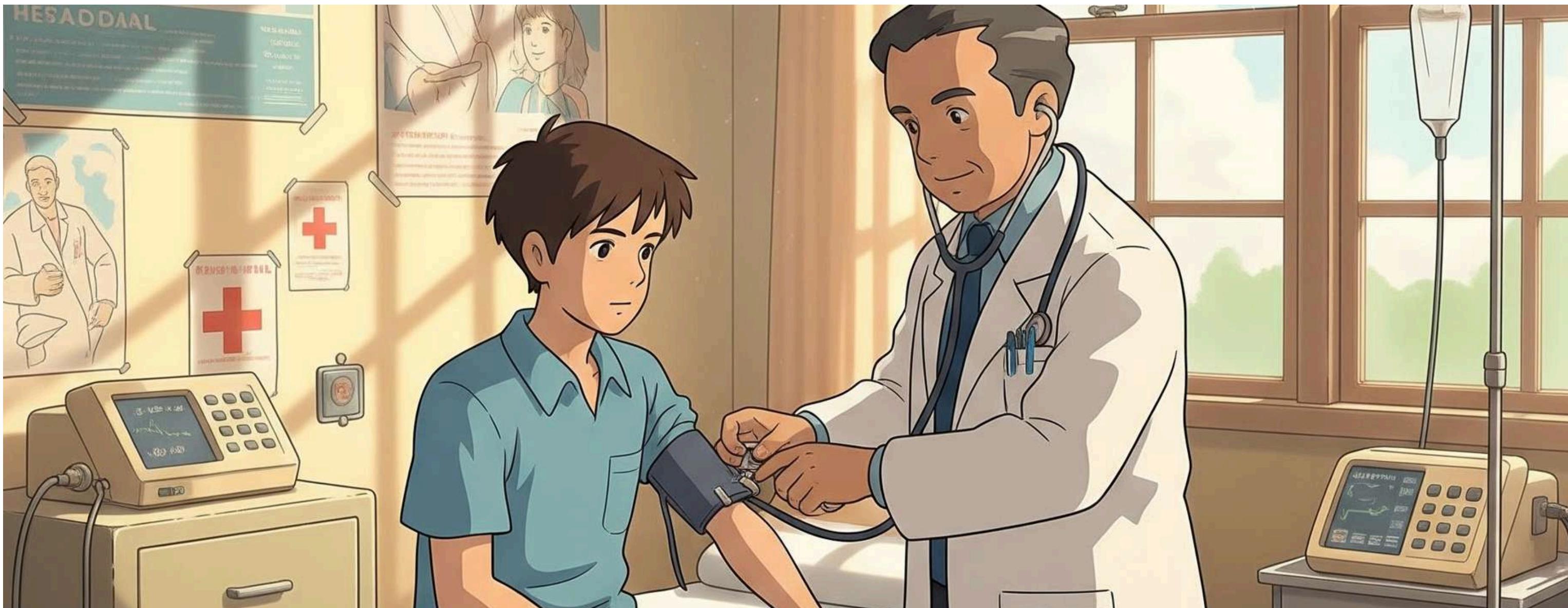
Step 2: SSB Interview (Stage-Wise Elimination):

Each stage is a new, local challenge. You must clear the screening and conference rounds to proceed.



Step 3: Medical Test (Pass/Fail):

The decision is based on your current physical state.
There is no going back to change a past condition.



Step 4: Final Merit List (Only Top Scorers):

The final outcome is the result of a series of locally optimal decisions.



Greedy Algorithm :

An algorithm that follows the problem solving approach of **making the locally optimal choice** at each stage with the hope of finding a **global optimum**.



Non Overlapping Intervals

You have a set of time slots for talks. You need to **remove the minimum** number of talks so that the remaining ones do not overlap.



Non Overlapping Intervals

The input for this problem is a **list of time intervals**, represented as a 2D array. Each item in the array is an interval with two numbers:

- The first number is the **start time** (start_i)
- The second number is the **end time** (end_i)

For e.g **[10, 20]** would be a talk that starts at 10:00 and ends at 20:00



Non Overlapping Intervals

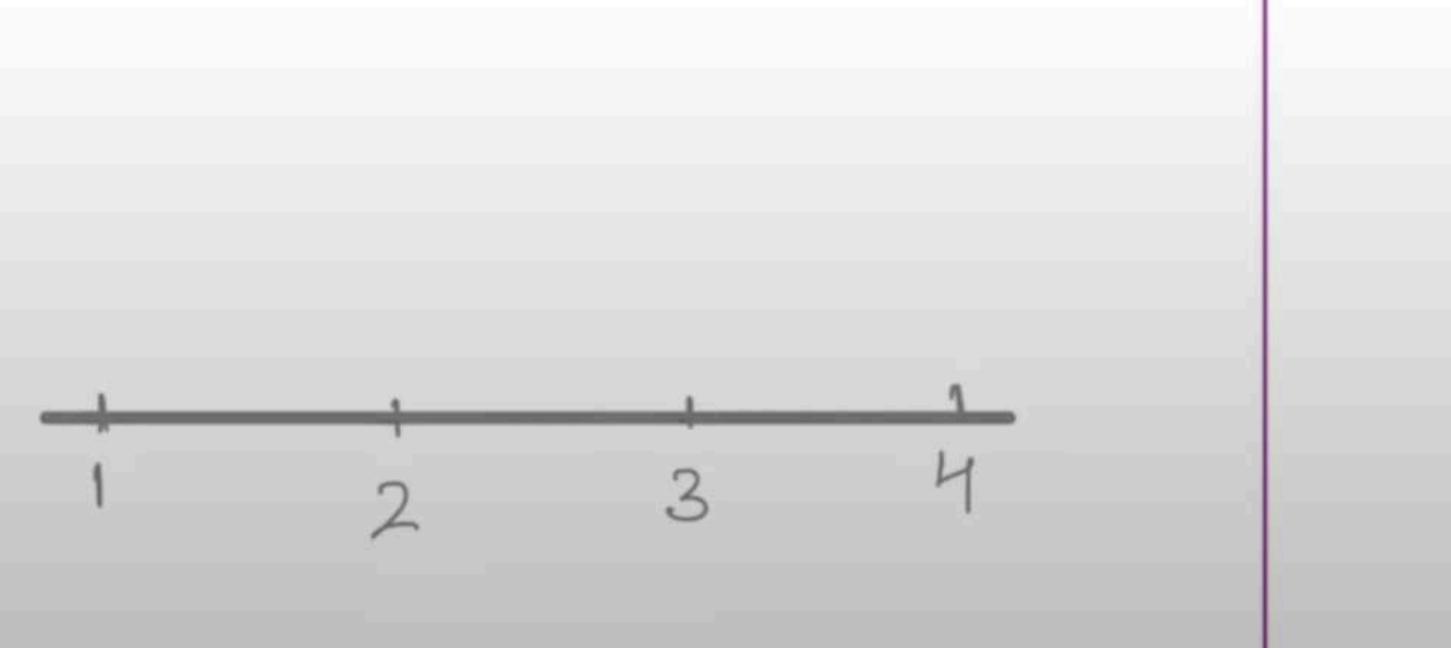
```
[[1, 2], [2, 3],  
[3, 4], [1, 3]]
```

```
[[1, 2], [1, 2],  
[1, 2]]
```

```
[[1, 2], [2, 3]]
```

Non Overlapping Intervals

```
[[ 1 , 2 ] , [ 2 , 3 ] ,  
[ 3 , 4 ] , [ 1 , 3 ] ]
```

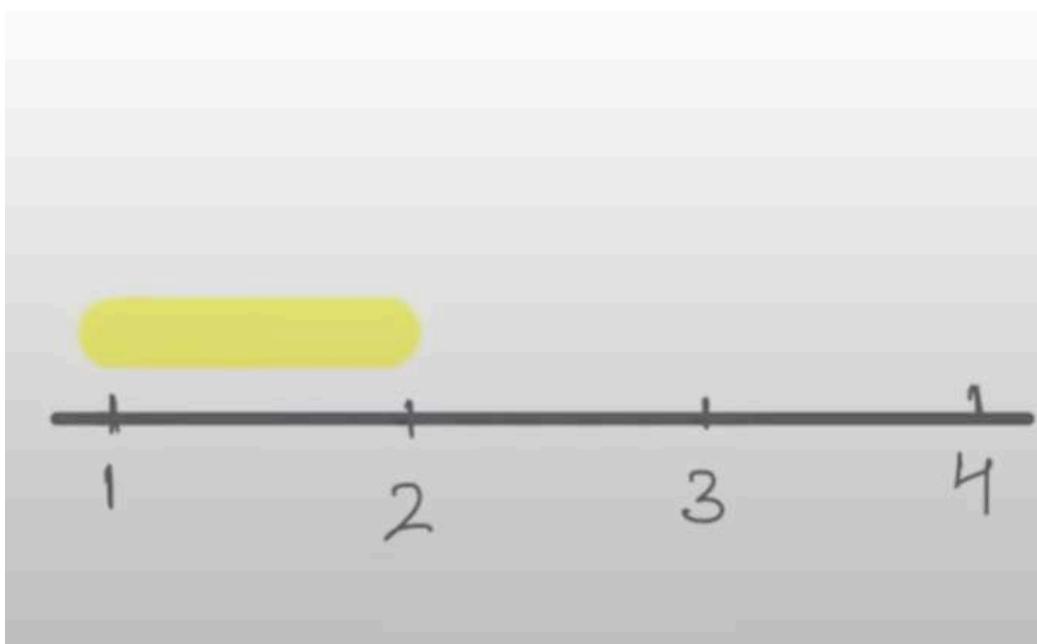


```
[[ 1 , 2 ] , [ 1 , 2 ] ,  
[ 1 , 2 ] ]
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[[ 1 , 2 ] , [ 2 , 3 ] ]
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Non Overlapping Intervals

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[[1, 2], [2, 3],  
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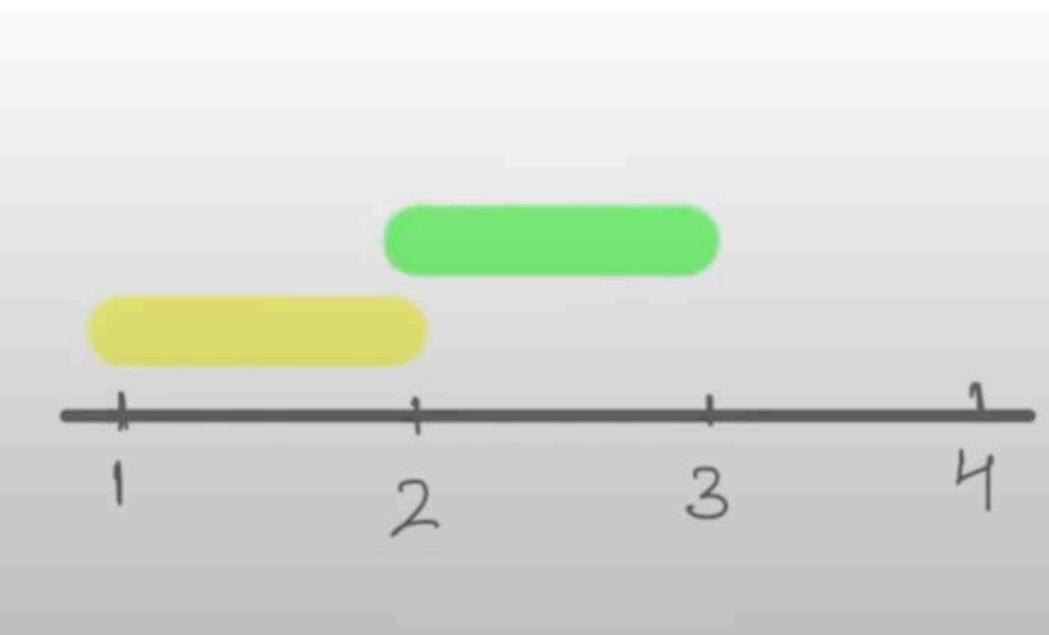


```
[[1, 2], [1, 2],  
[1, 2]]
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[[1, 2], [2, 3]]
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Non Overlapping Intervals

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[[1, 2], [2, 3],  
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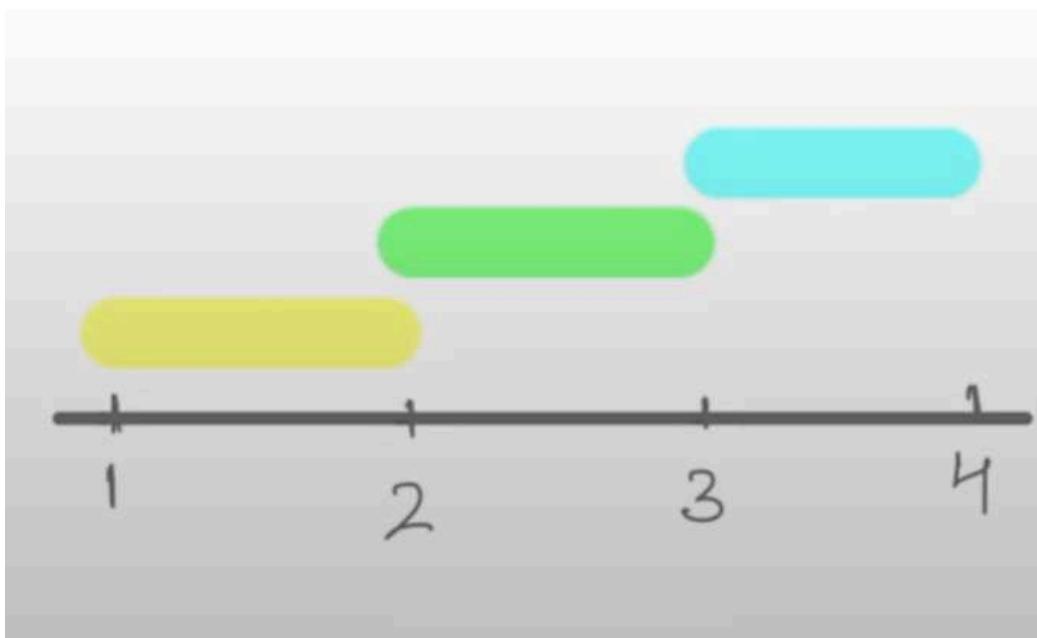


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[[1, 2], [1, 2],  
[1, 2]]
```

```
[[1, 2], [2, 3]]
```

Non Overlapping Intervals

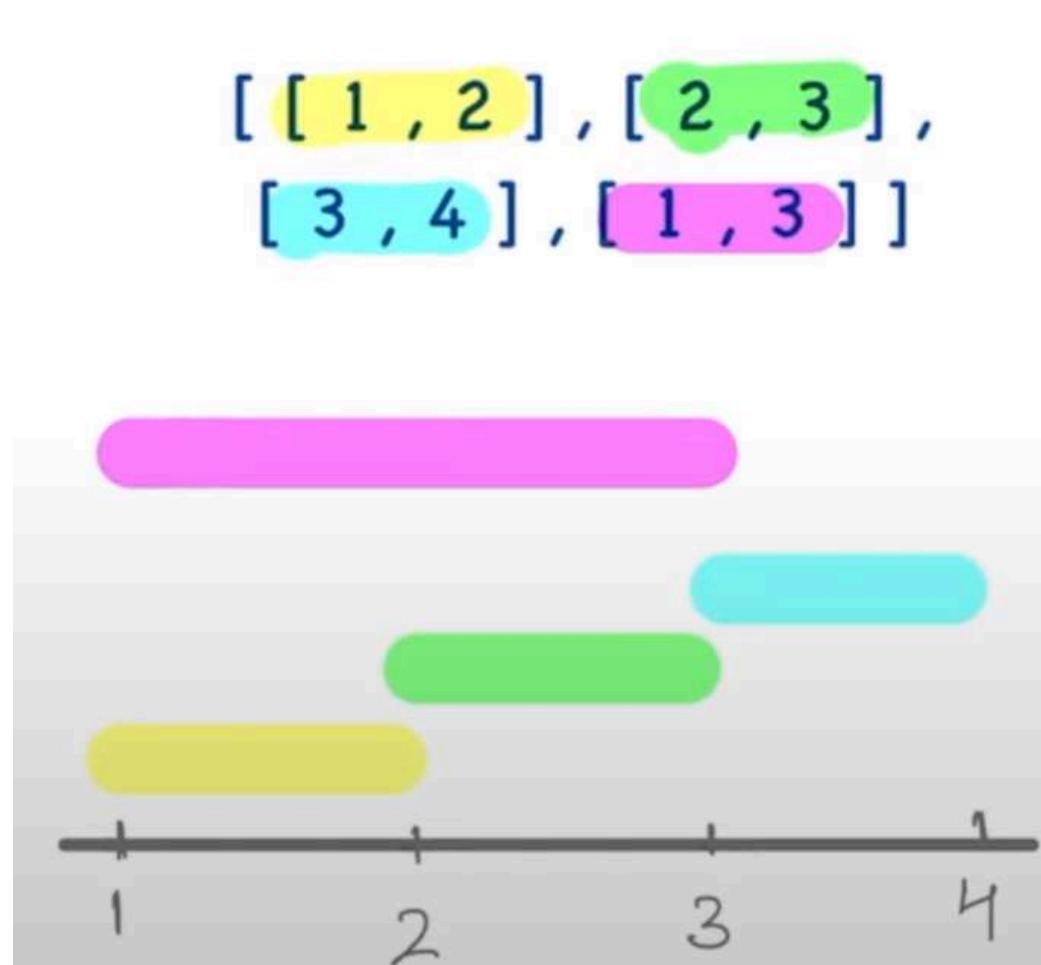
$\left[\left[1, 2 \right], \left[2, 3 \right], \left[3, 4 \right], \left[1, 3 \right] \right]$



$\left[\left[1, 2 \right], \left[1, 2 \right], \left[1, 2 \right] \right]$

$\left[\left[1, 2 \right], \left[2, 3 \right] \right]$

Non Overlapping Intervals

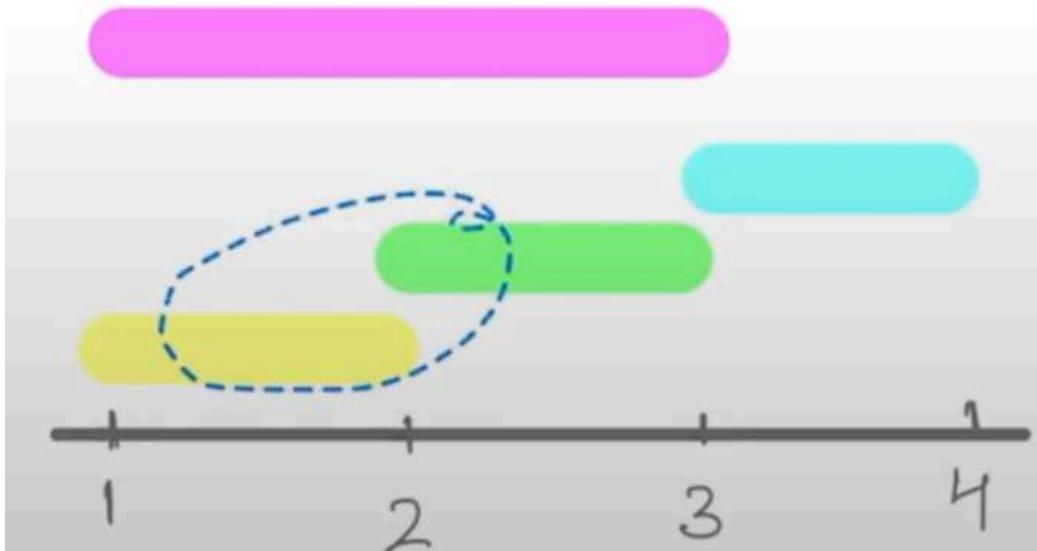


$\left[\left[1, 2 \right], \left[1, 2 \right], \left[1, 2 \right] \right]$

$\left[\left[1, 2 \right], \left[2, 3 \right] \right]$

Non Overlapping Intervals

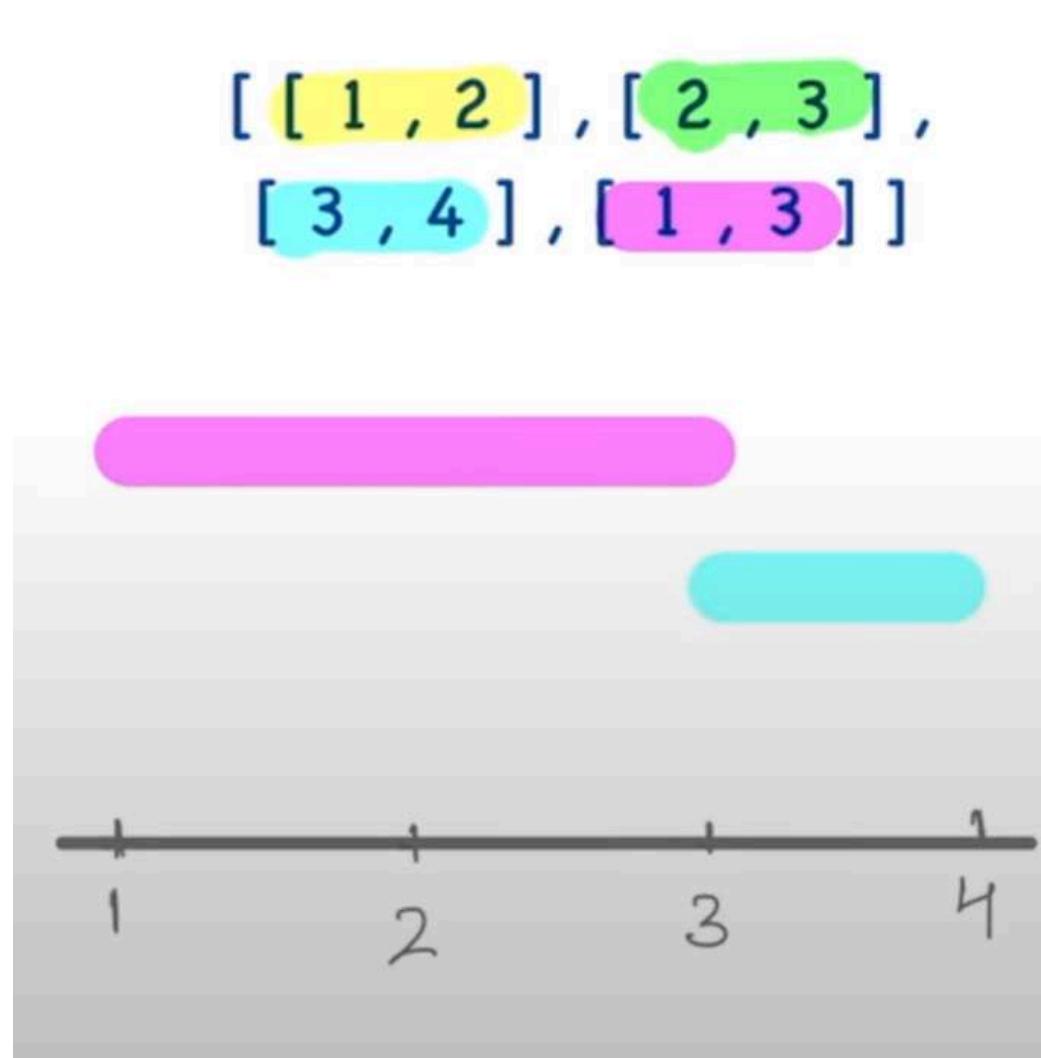
$\left[\left[1, 2 \right], \left[2, 3 \right], \left[3, 4 \right], \left[1, 3 \right] \right]$



$\left[\left[1, 2 \right], \left[1, 2 \right], \left[1, 2 \right] \right]$

$\left[\left[1, 2 \right], \left[2, 3 \right] \right]$

Non Overlapping Intervals

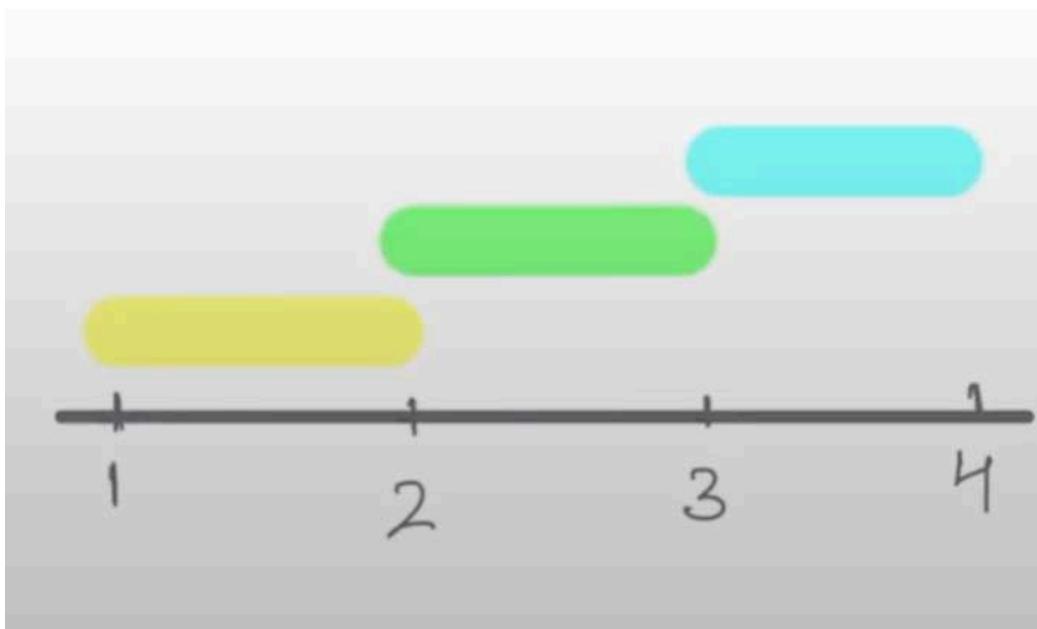


$\left[\left[1, 2 \right], \left[1, 2 \right], \left[1, 2 \right] \right]$

$\left[\left[1, 2 \right], \left[2, 3 \right] \right]$

Non Overlapping Intervals

`[[1 , 2] , [2 , 3] ,
[3 , 4] , [1 , 3]]`

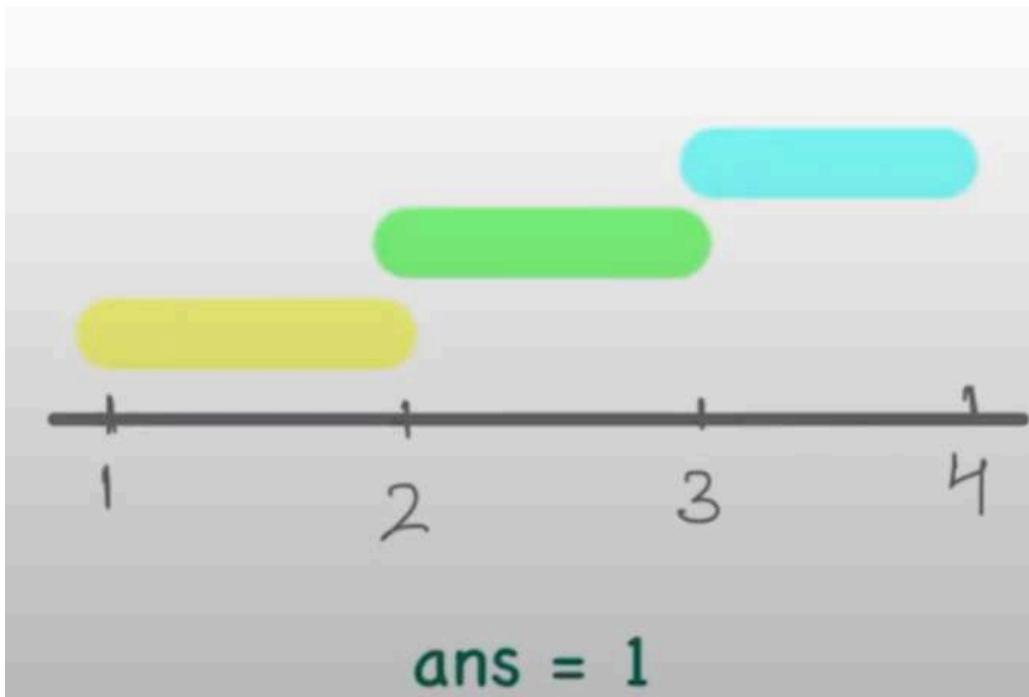


`[[1 , 2] , [1 , 2] ,
[1 , 2]]`

`[[1 , 2] , [2 , 3]]`

Non Overlapping Intervals

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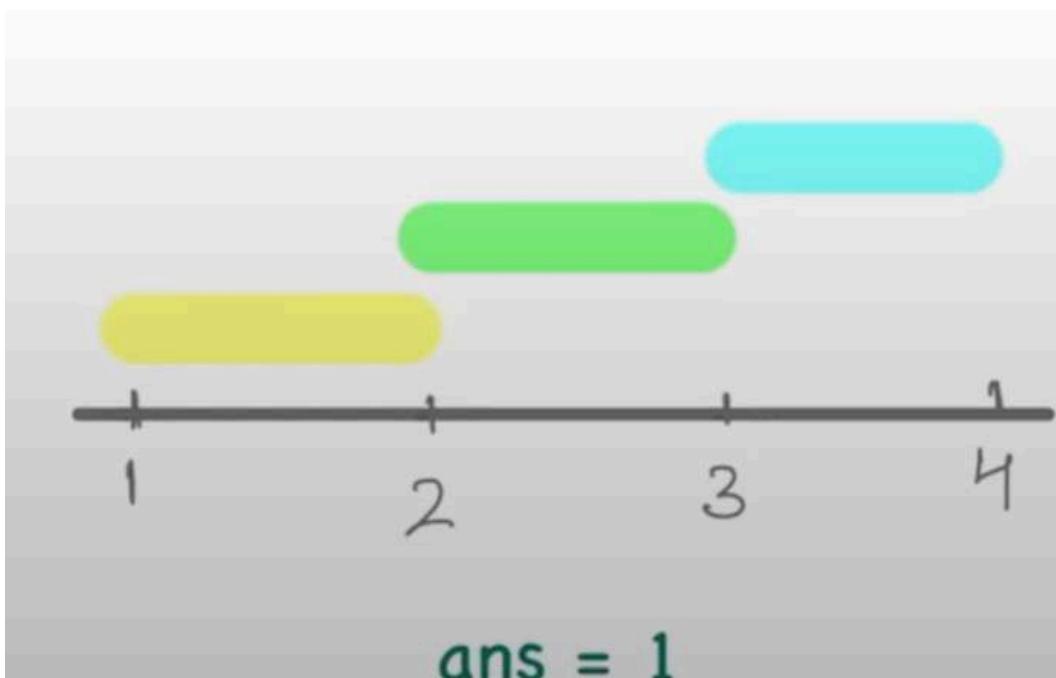


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[[1, 2], [1, 2],  
[1, 2]]
```

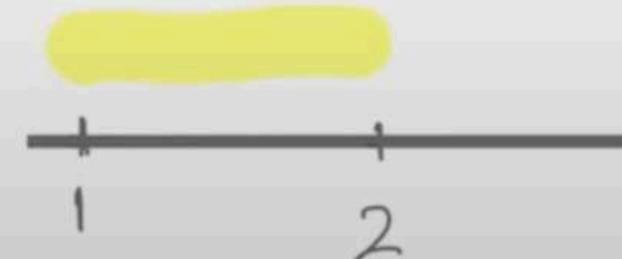
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[[1, 2], [2, 3]]
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Non Overlapping Intervals

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[ [ 1 , 2 ] , [ 2 , 3 ] ,  
[ 3 , 4 ] , [ 1 , 3 ] ]
```



```
[ [ 1 , 2 ] , [ 1 , 2 ] ,  
[ 1 , 2 ] ]
```

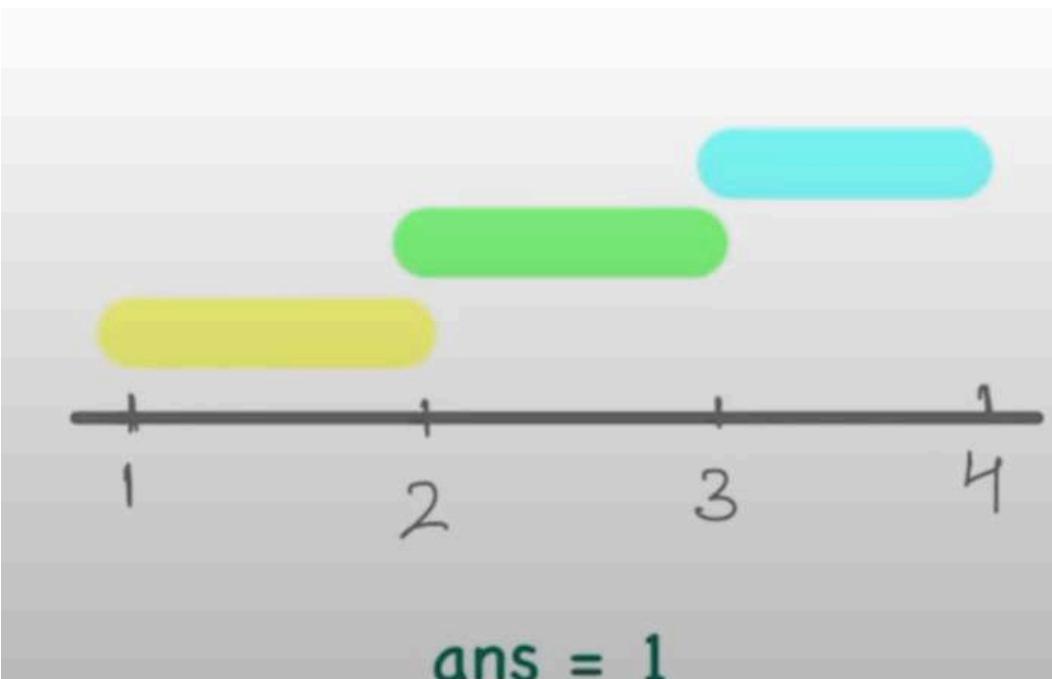


```
[ [ 1 , 2 ] , [ 2 , 3 ] ]
```

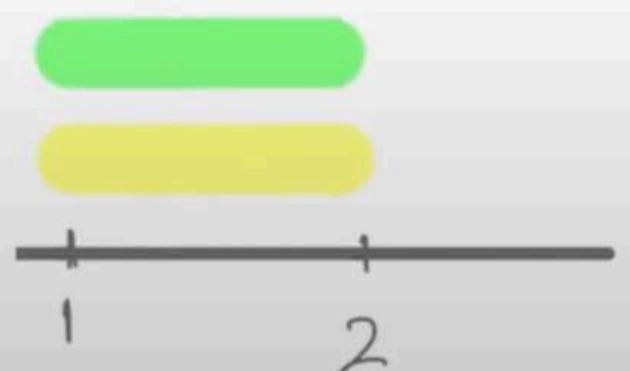


Non Overlapping Intervals

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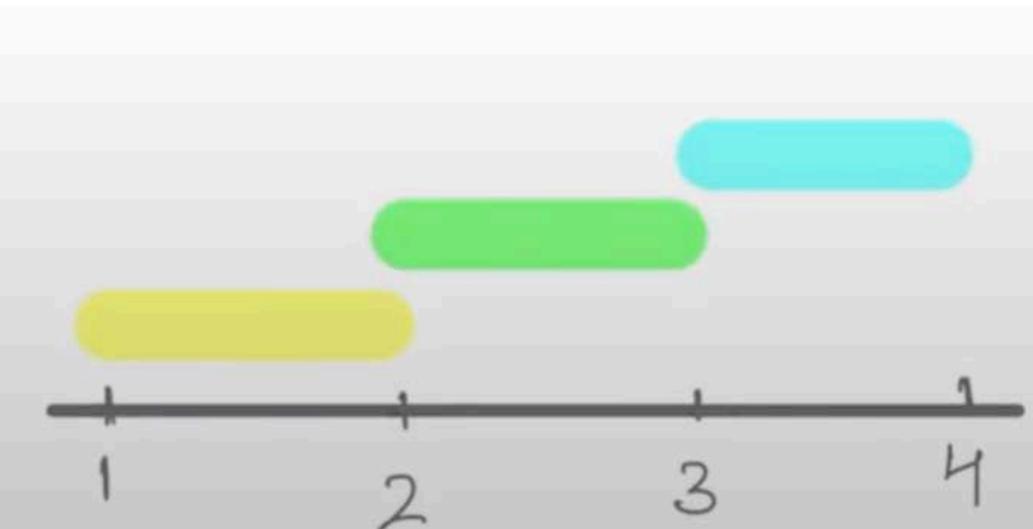
`[[1 , 2] , [1 , 2] ,
[1 , 2]]`



`[[1 , 2] , [2 , 3]]`

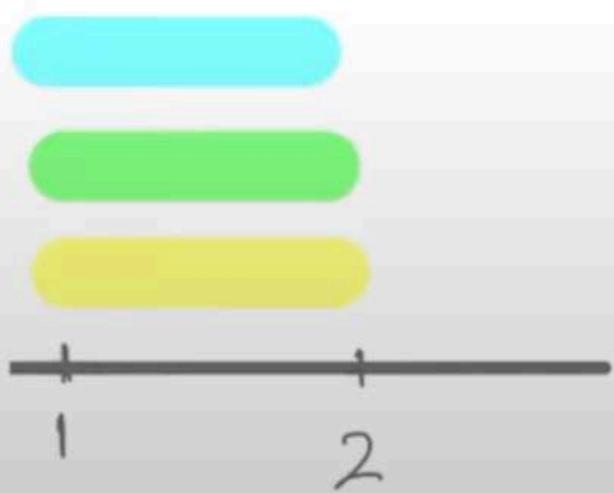
Non Overlapping Intervals

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[ [ 1 , 2 ] , [ 2 , 3 ] ,  
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```



ans = 1

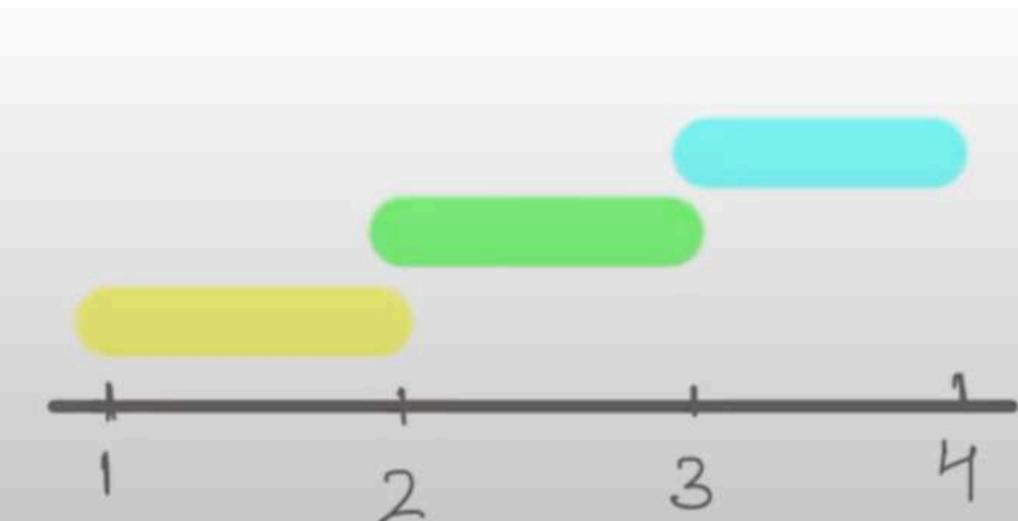
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[ [ 1 , 2 ] , [ 1 , 2 ] ,  
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```
[ [ 1 , 2 ] , [ 2 , 3 ] ]
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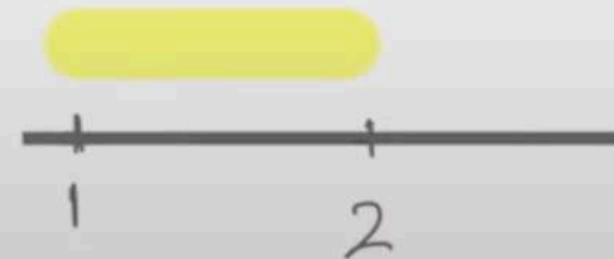
Non Overlapping Intervals

`[[1 , 2] , [2 , 3] ,
[3 , 4] , [1 , 3]]`



`ans = 1`

`[[1 , 2] , [1 , 2] ,
[1 , 2]]`

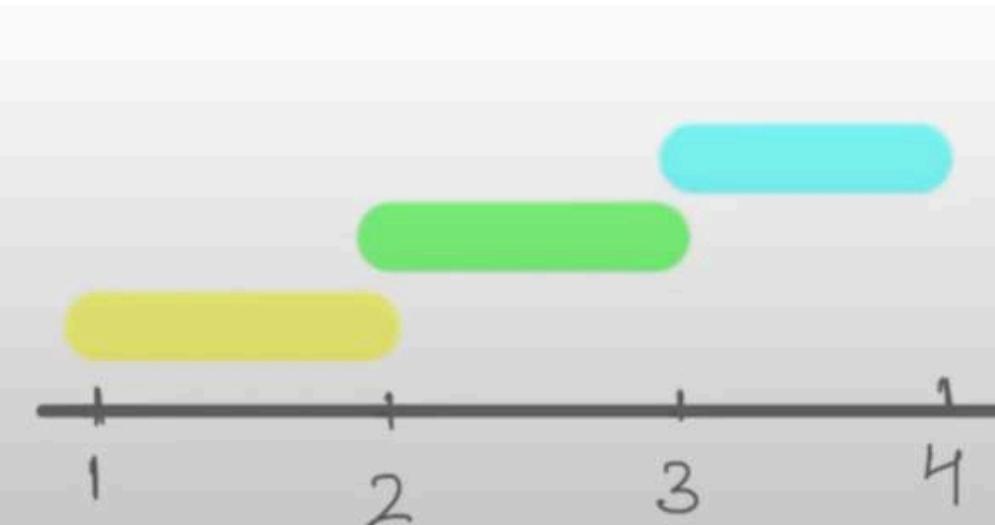


`ans = 2`

`[[1 , 2] , [2 , 3]]`

Non Overlapping Intervals

```
[ [ 1 , 2 ] , [ 2 , 3 ] ,  
[ 3 , 4 ] , [ 1 , 3 ] ]
```



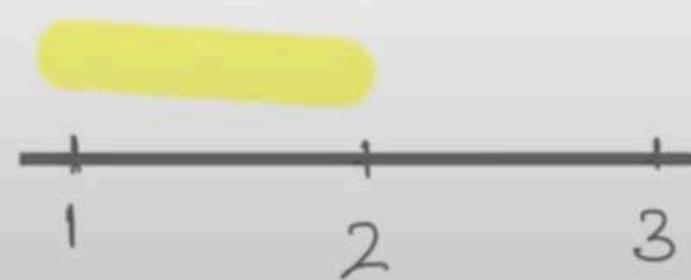
ans = 1

```
[ [ 1 , 2 ] , [ 1 , 2 ] ,  
[ 1 , 2 ] ]
```



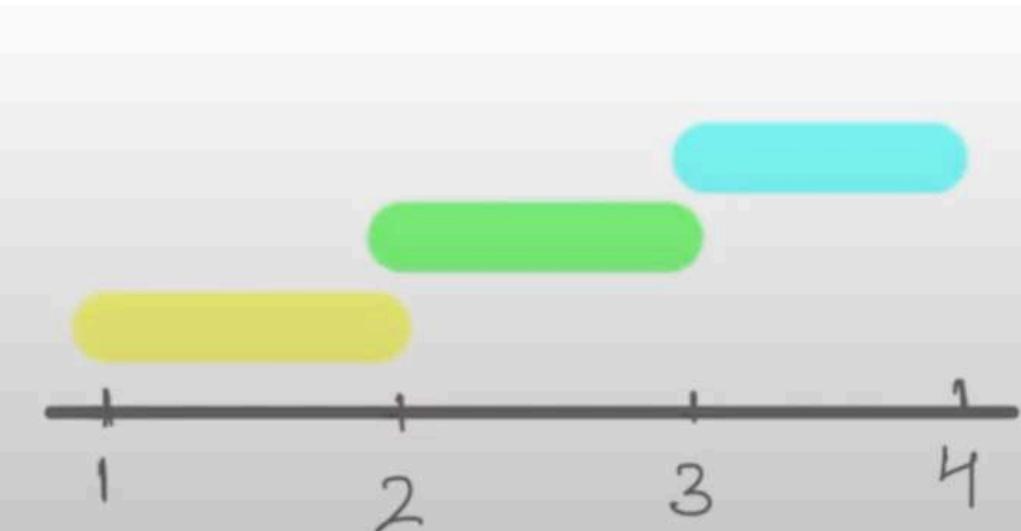
ans = 2

```
[ [ 1 , 2 ] , [ 2 , 3 ] ]
```



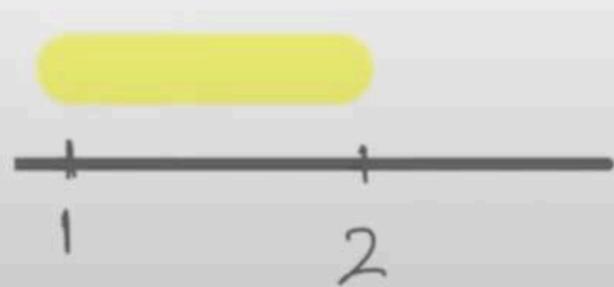
Non Overlapping Intervals

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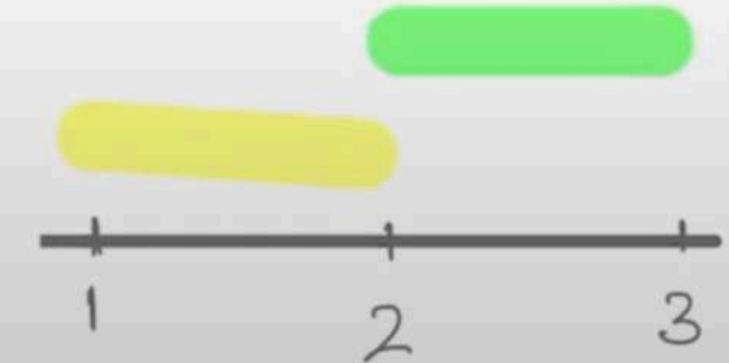
ans = 1

```
[ [ 1 , 2 ] , [ 1 , 2 ] ,  
[ 1 , 2 ] ]
```



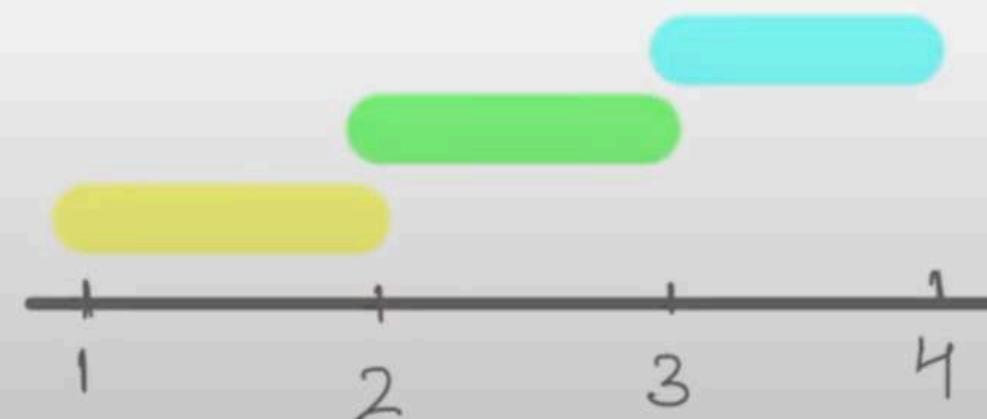
ans = 2

```
[ [ 1 , 2 ] , [ 2 , 3 ] ]
```



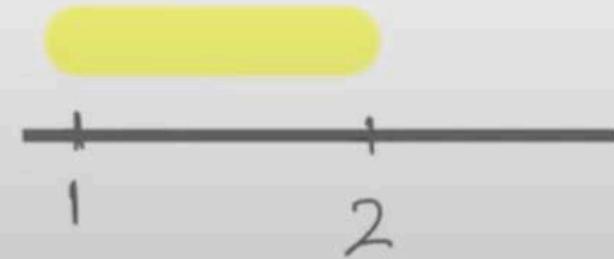
Non Overlapping Intervals

[[1 , 2] , [2 , 3] ,
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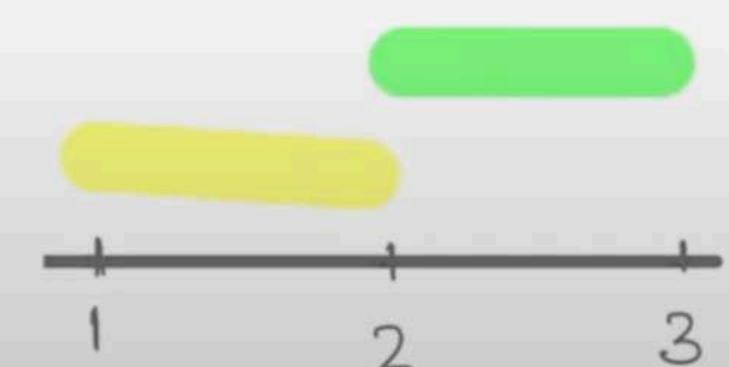
ans = 1

[[1 , 2] , [1 , 2] ,
[1 , 2]]



ans = 2

[[1 , 2] , [2 , 3]]



ans = 0

```
class Solution:
    def eraseOverlapIntervals(self, intervals: List[List[int]]) ->
int:        res = 0

    intervals.sort(key=lambda x: x[1])
    prev_end = intervals[0][1]

    for i in range(1, len(intervals)):
        if prev_end > intervals[i][0]:
            res += 1
        else:
            prev_end = intervals[i][1]

    return res
```

Coin Change problem

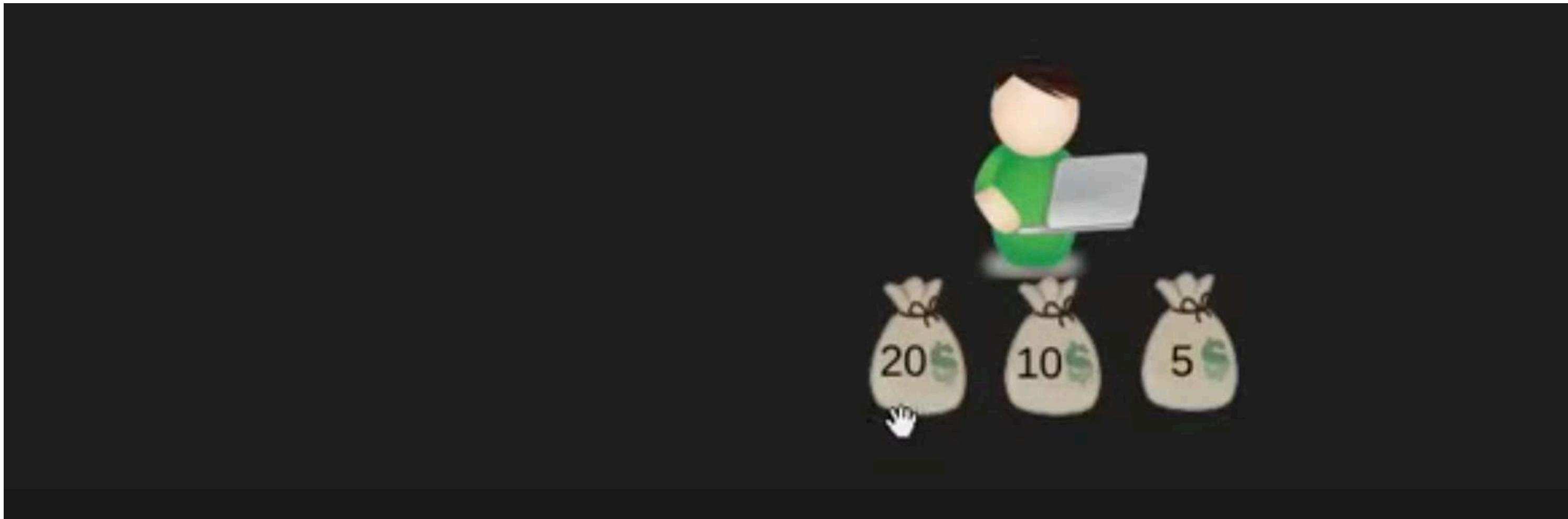
Suppose you're a Bank with infinite supply of **20,10 & 5 dollar coin.**

Now, some other bank in need comes to you ask for money!

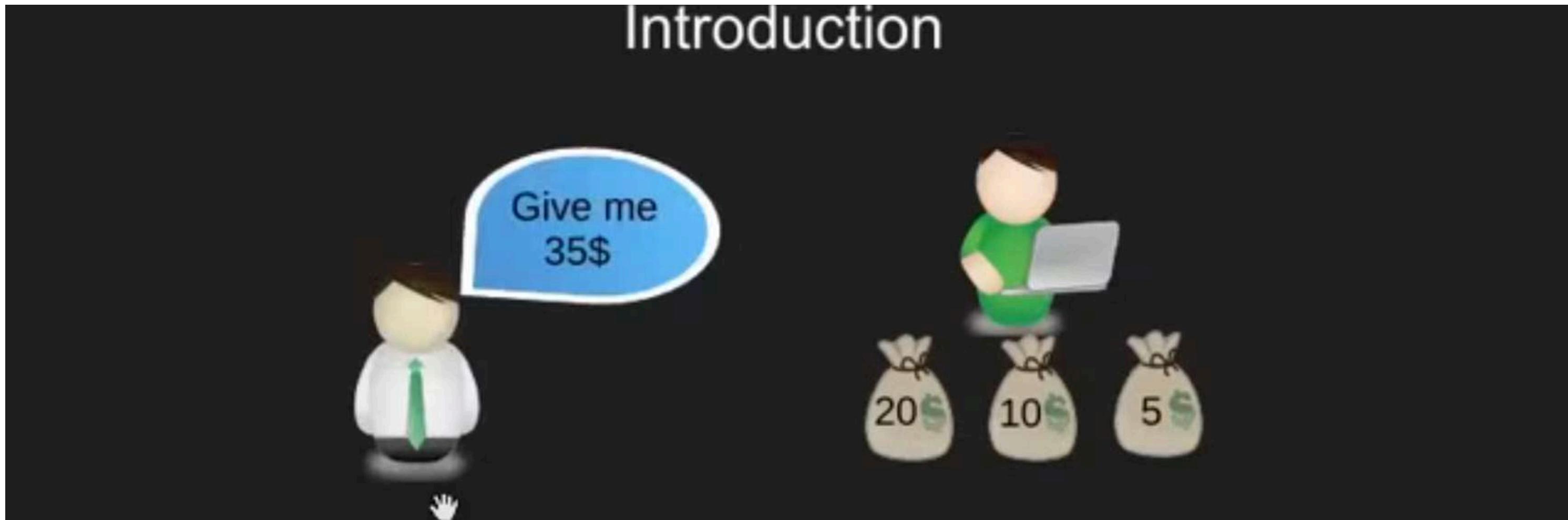
You're ready to lend money but you want to do it in a **way with minimum number of coins!**



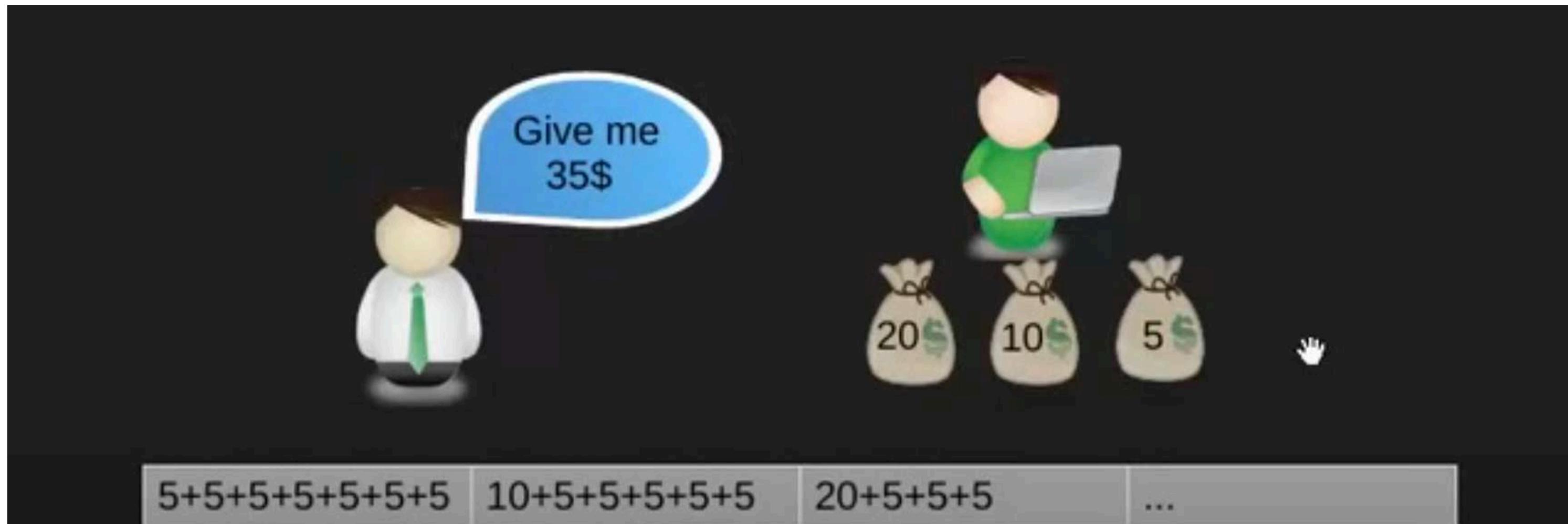
Coin Change problem



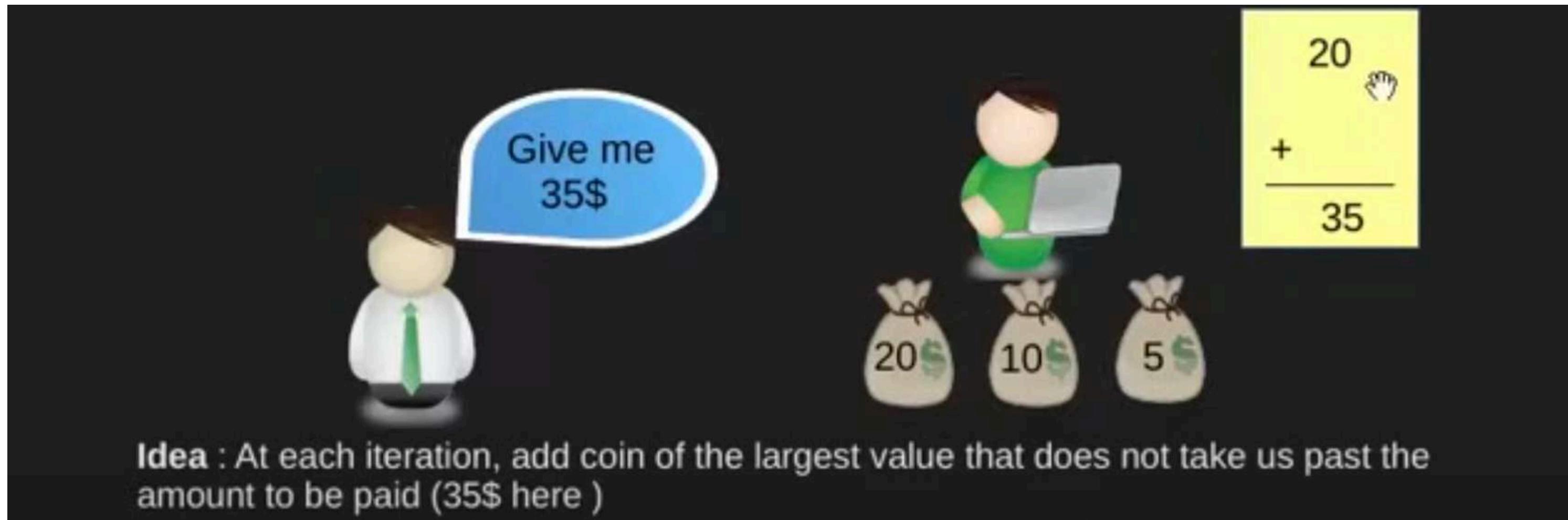
Coin Change problem



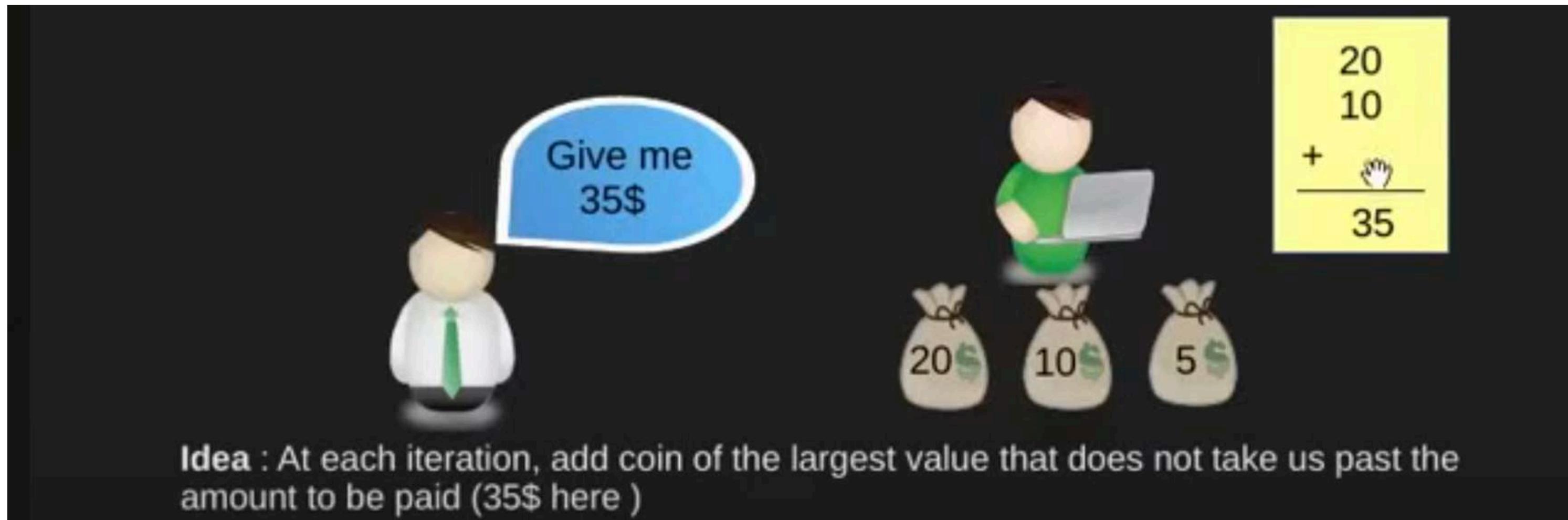
Coin Change problem



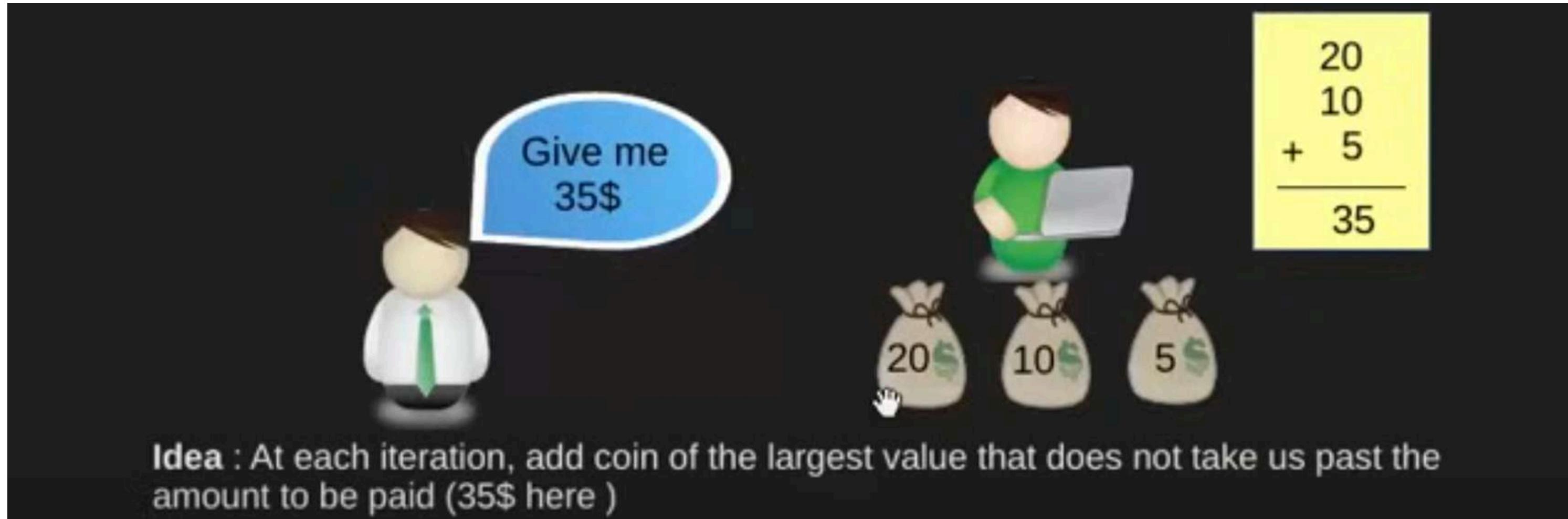
Coin Change problem



Coin Change problem



Coin Change problem



What if we need to introduce a central bank to cater the needs of diff countries?

Now, we'll be standing with coins of diff denominations and sequential order is not there! What will happen now?

Think!



**“Greedy is greedy – it grabs the biggest coin first.
But sometimes, thinking ahead saves more.”**

Please fill the feedback form.