

Join the lecture online on your dashboard.



15

Greedy : 1

by <Instructor>

Analysis and Design of Algorithms

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



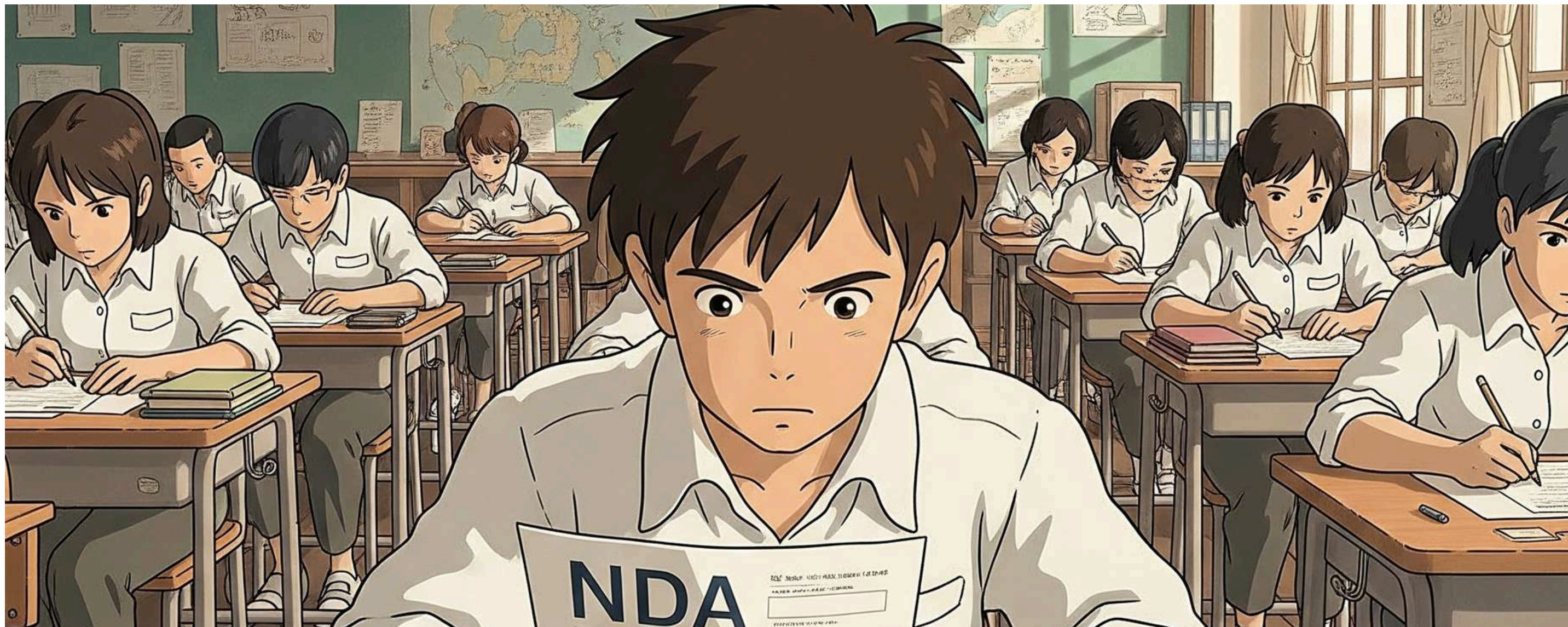
Greedy algorithms are like the NDA selection process :

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.



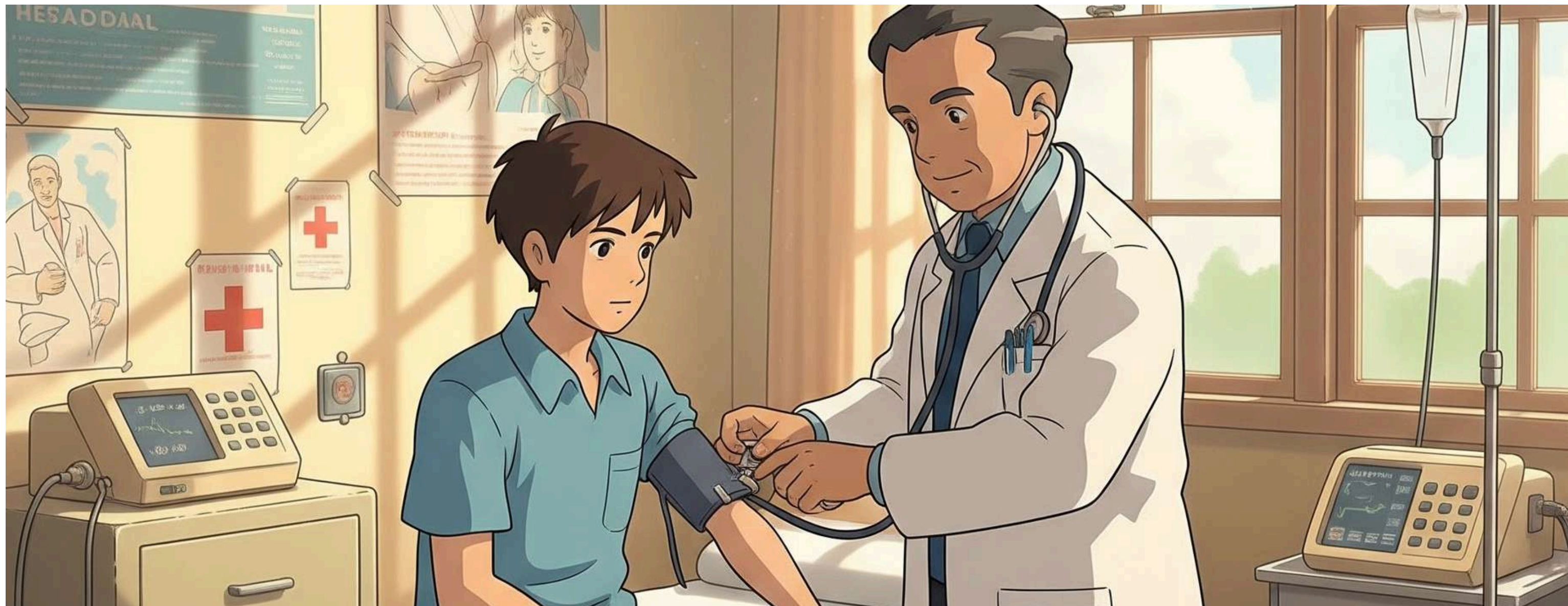
Step 2: SSB Interview (Stage-Wise Elimination):

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.



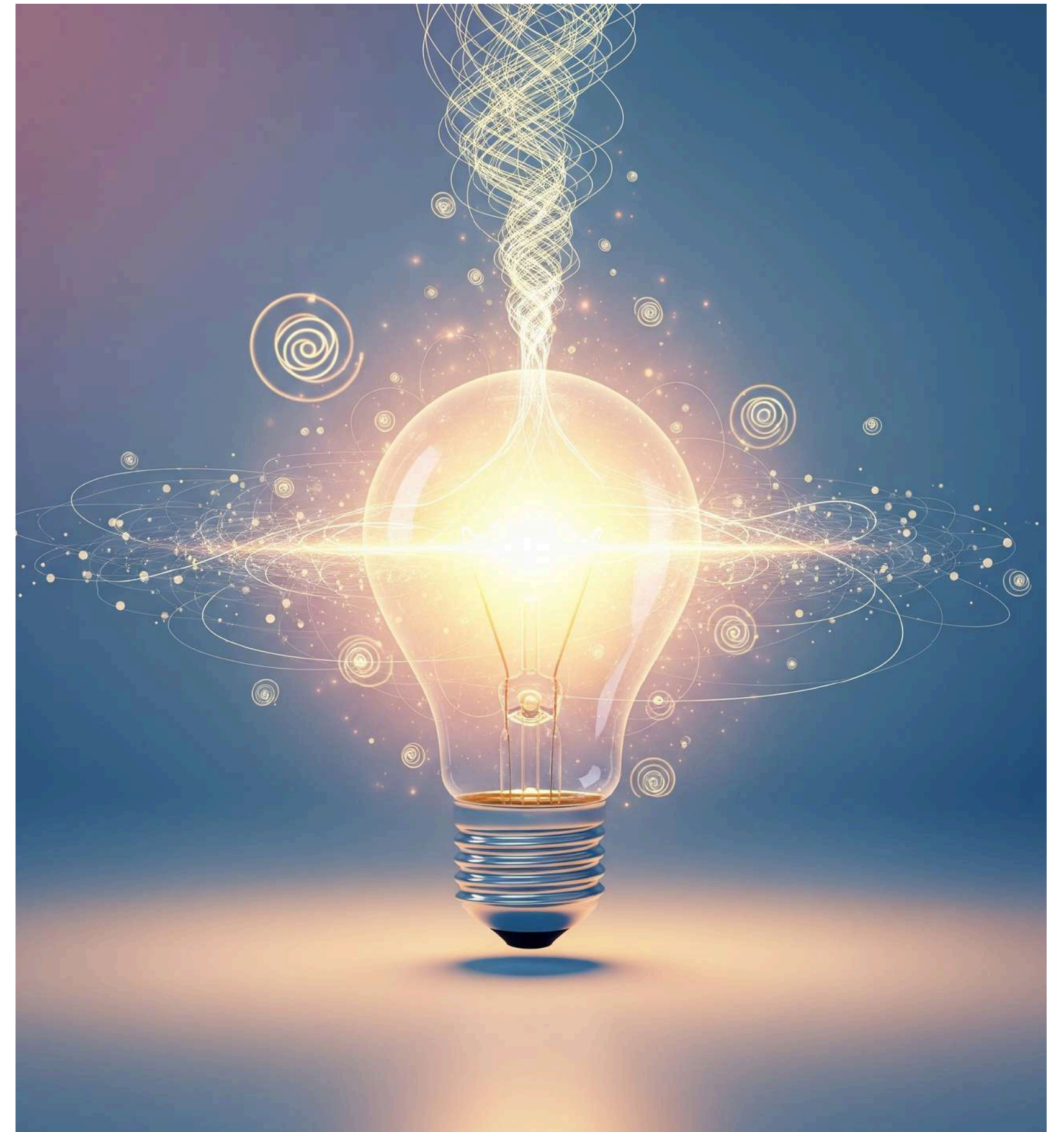
Step 4: Final Merit List (Only Top Scorers):

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** (starti)
- The second number is the **end time** (endi)

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



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


Non Overlapping Intervals

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

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

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

Non Overlapping Intervals

$[[1, 2], [2, 3],$
 $[3, 4], [1, 3]]$

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

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



Non Overlapping Intervals

$[[1, 2], [2, 3],$
 $[3, 4], [1, 3]]$

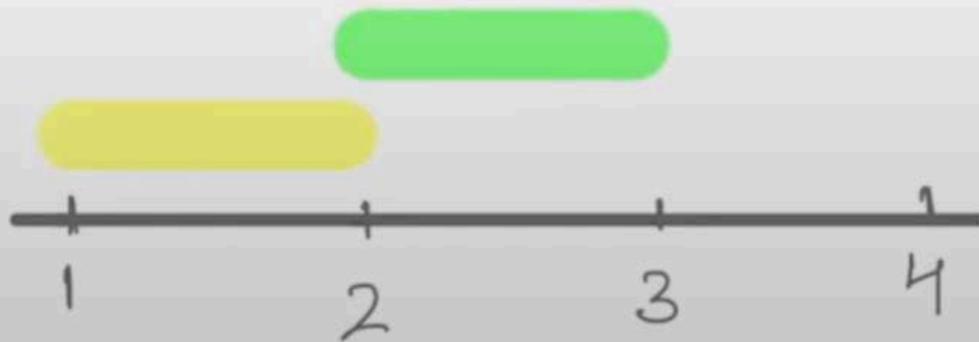


$[[1, 2], [1, 2],$
 $[1, 2]]$

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

Non Overlapping Intervals

$[[1 , 2] , [2 , 3] ,$
 $[3 , 4] , [1 , 3]]$

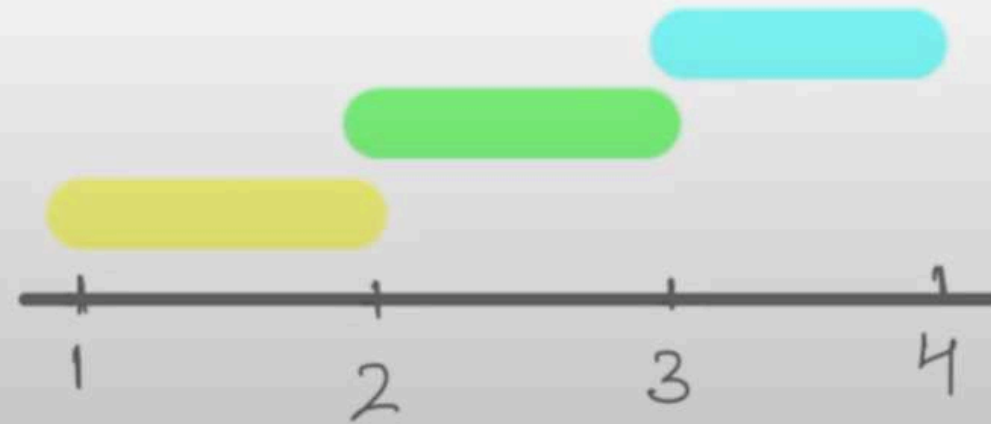


$[[1 , 2] , [1 , 2] ,$
 $[1 , 2]]$

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

Non Overlapping Intervals

$[[1, 2], [2, 3],$
 $[3, 4], [1, 3]]$

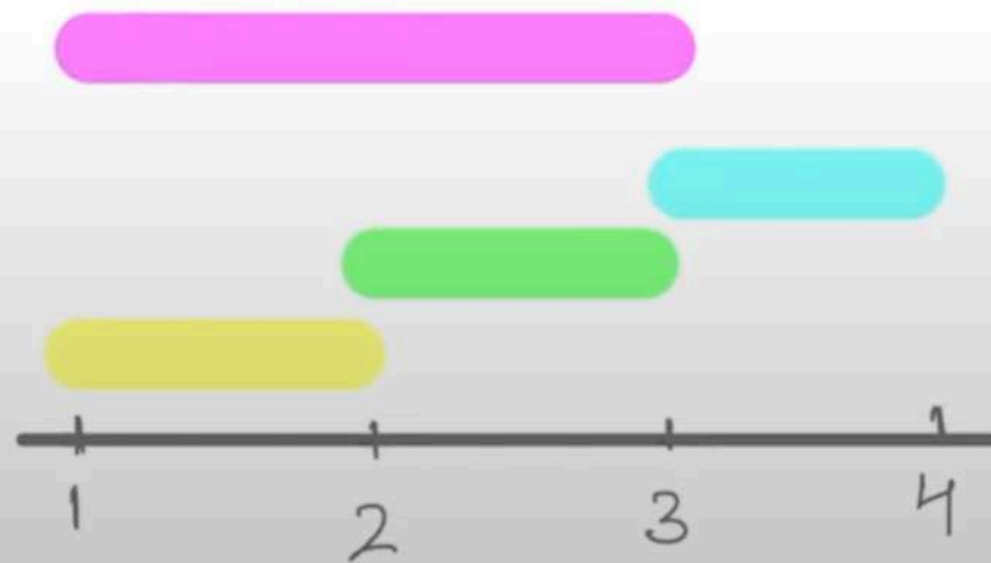


$[[1, 2], [1, 2],$
 $[1, 2]]$

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

Non Overlapping Intervals

$[[1, 2], [2, 3],$
 $[3, 4], [1, 3]]$

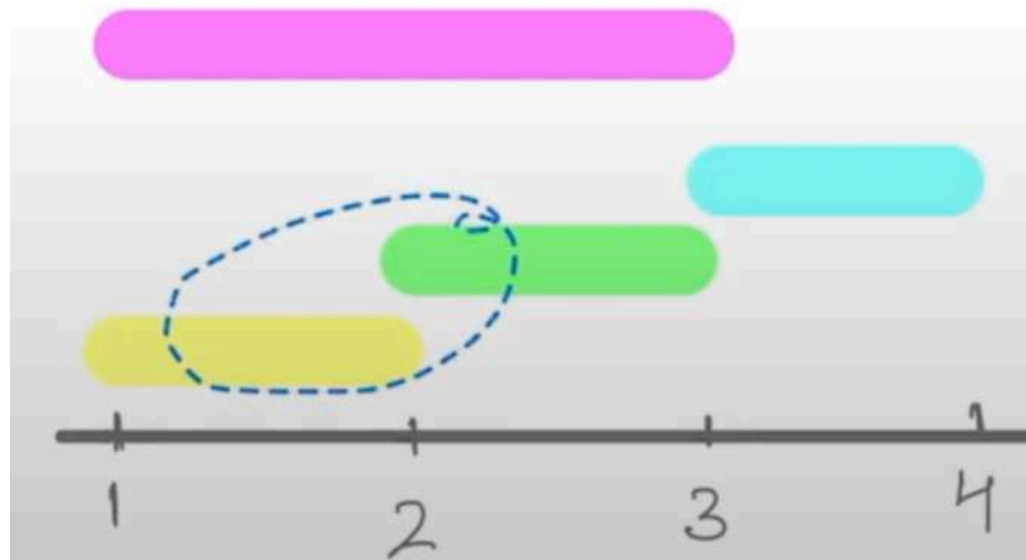


$[[1, 2], [1, 2],$
 $[1, 2]]$

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

Non Overlapping Intervals

$[[1, 2], [2, 3],$
 $[3, 4], [1, 3]]$



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

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

Non Overlapping Intervals

$[[1, 2], [2, 3],$
 $[3, 4], [1, 3]]$

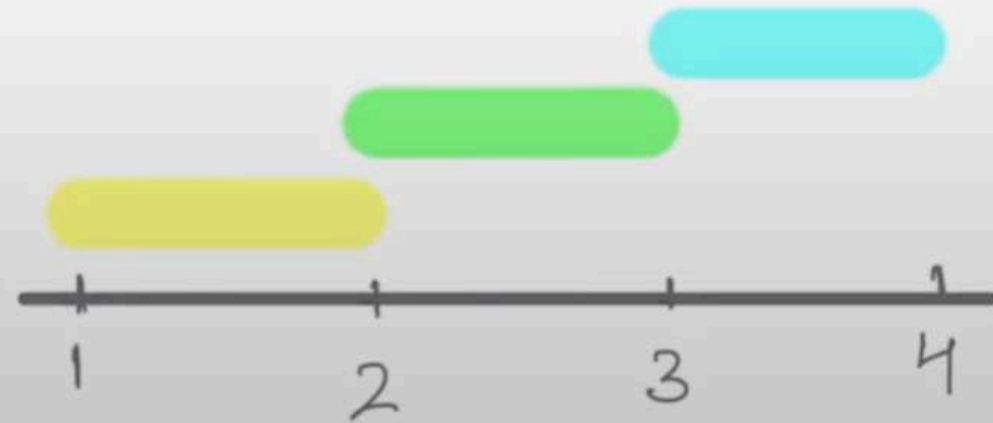
$[[1, 2], [1, 2],$
 $[1, 2]]$

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



Non Overlapping Intervals

$[[1, 2], [2, 3],$
 $[3, 4], [1, 3]]$

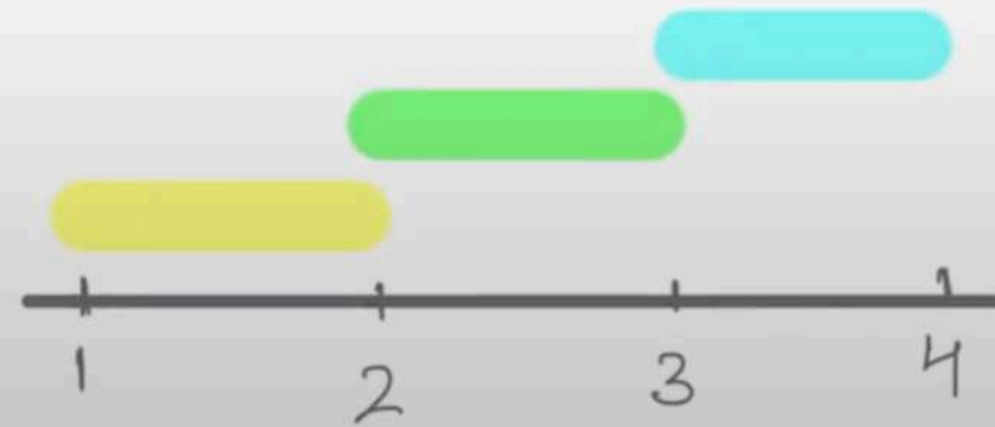


$[[1, 2], [1, 2],$
 $[1, 2]]$

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

Non Overlapping Intervals

$[[1, 2], [2, 3],$
 $[3, 4], [1, 3]]$



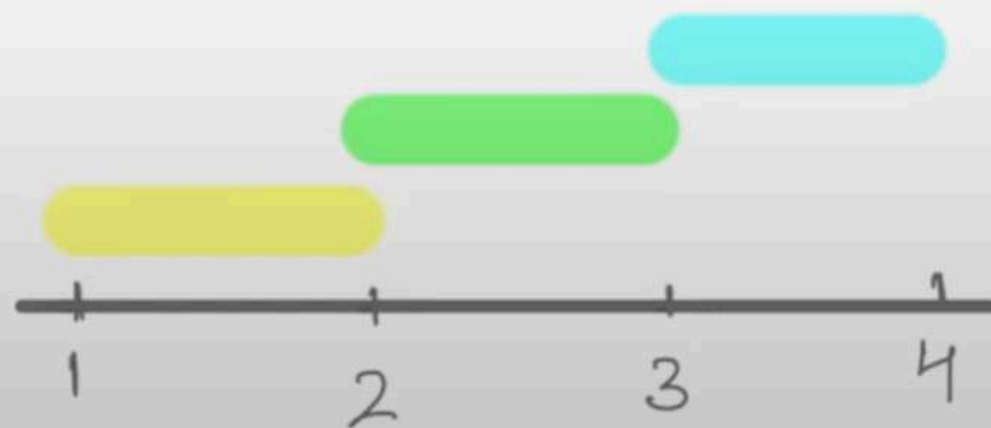
ans = 1

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

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

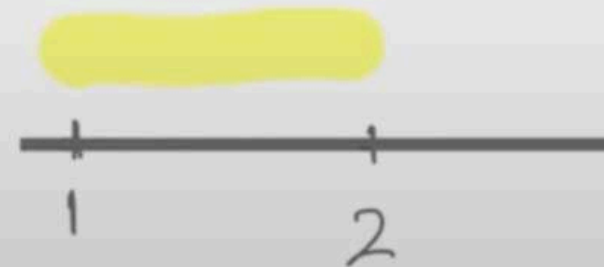
Non Overlapping Intervals

$[[1, 2], [2, 3],$
 $[3, 4], [1, 3]]$



ans = 1

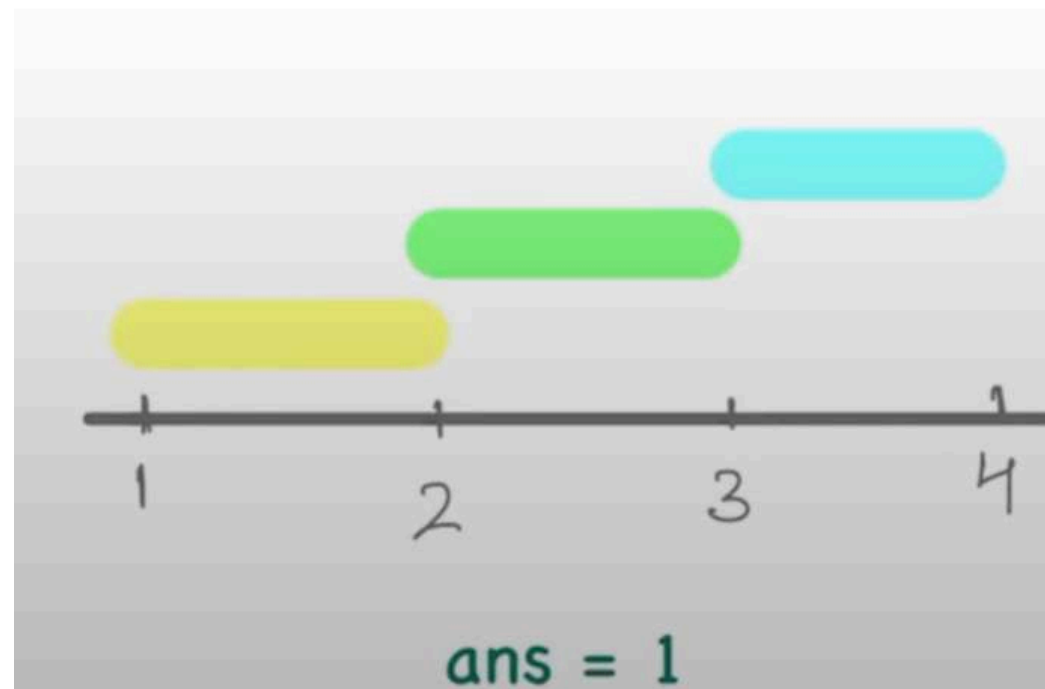
$[[1, 2], [1, 2],$
 $[1, 2]]$



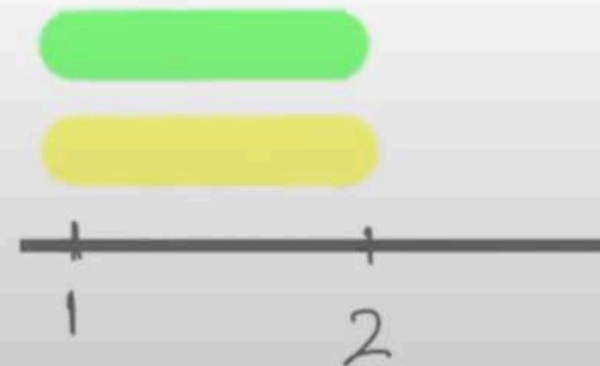
$[[1, 2], [2, 3]]$

Non Overlapping Intervals

$[[1, 2], [2, 3],$
 $[3, 4], [1, 3]]$



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

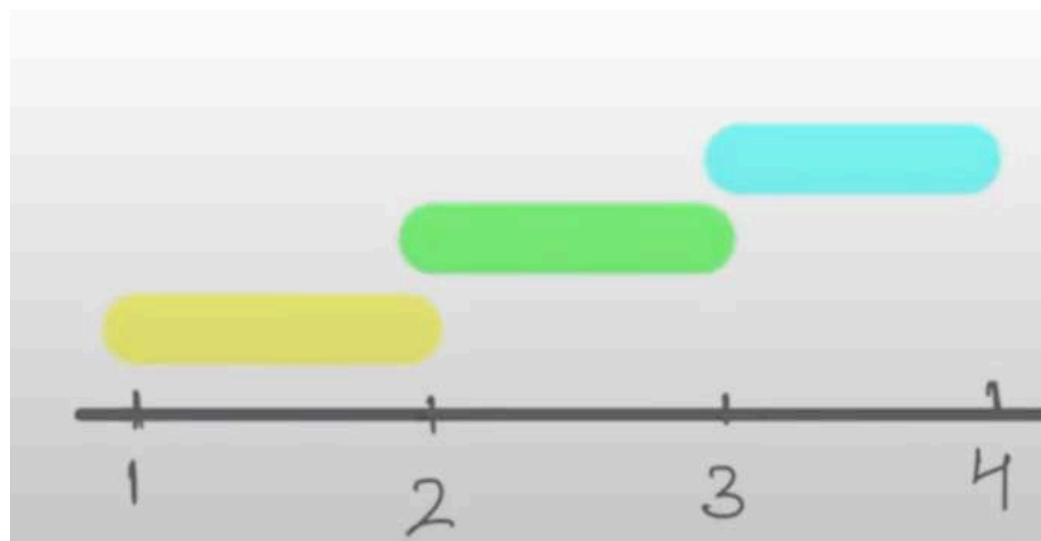


$[[1, 2], [2, 3]]$



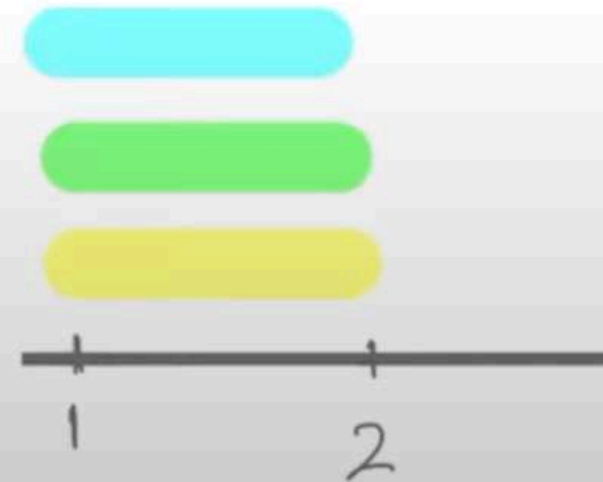
Non Overlapping Intervals

$[[1, 2], [2, 3],$
 $[3, 4], [1, 3]]$



ans = 1

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

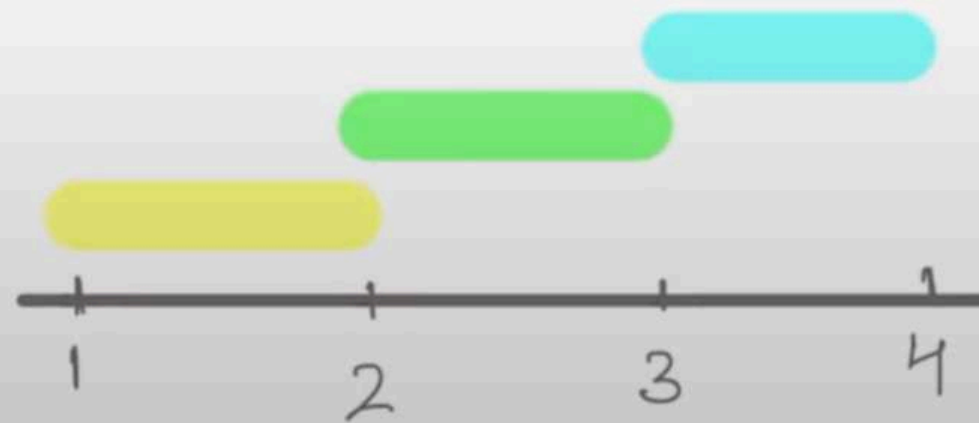


$[[1, 2], [2, 3]]$



Non Overlapping Intervals

$[[1, 2], [2, 3],$
 $[3, 4], [1, 3]]$



ans = 1

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

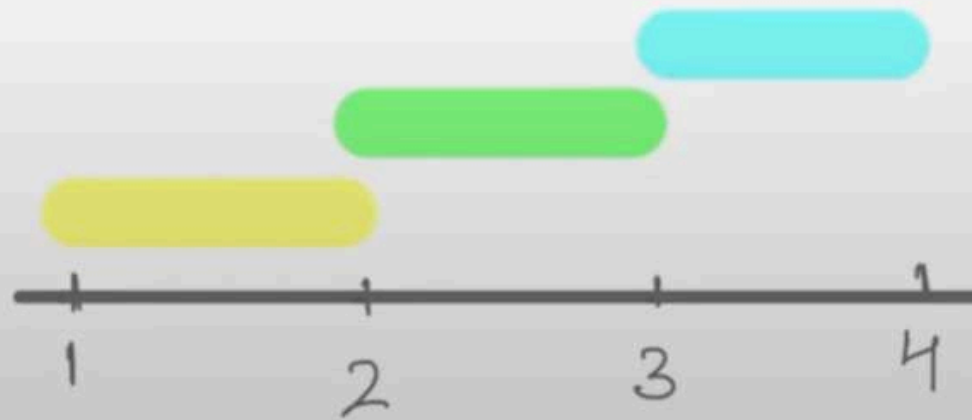


ans = 2

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

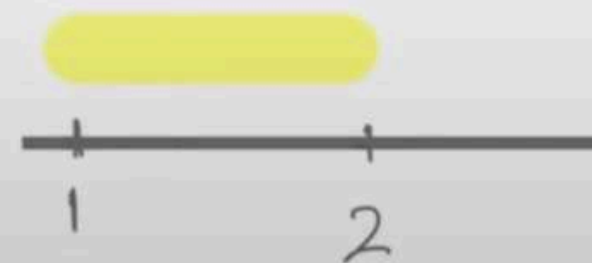
Non Overlapping Intervals

$[[1, 2], [2, 3],$
 $[3, 4], [1, 3]]$



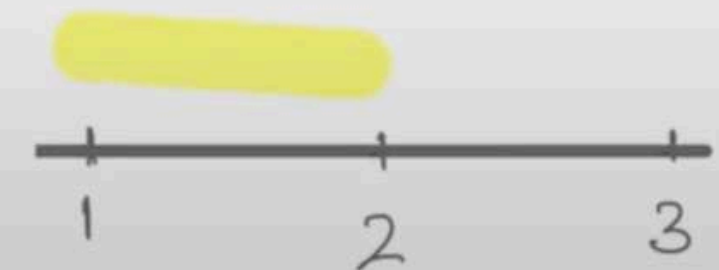
ans = 1

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



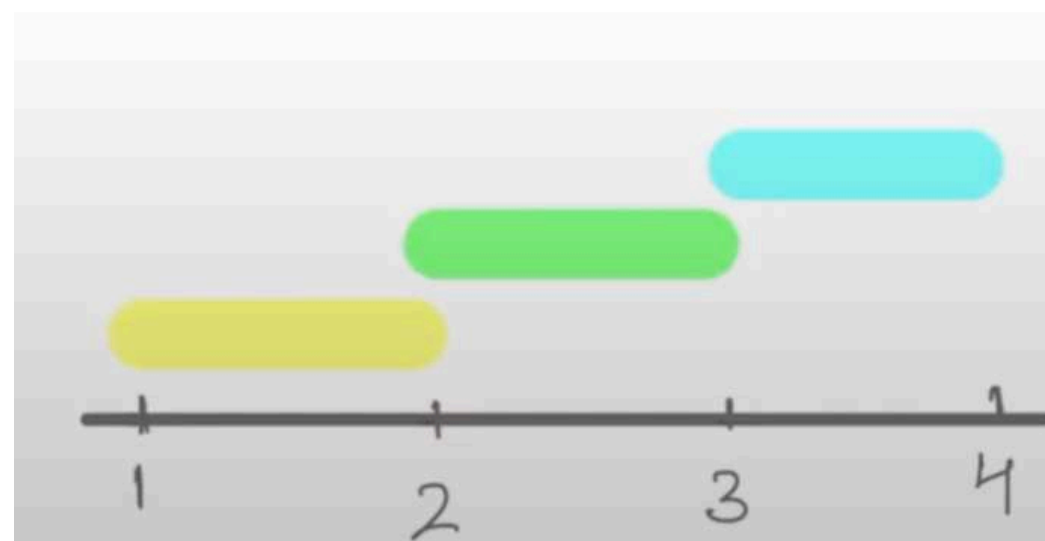
ans = 2

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



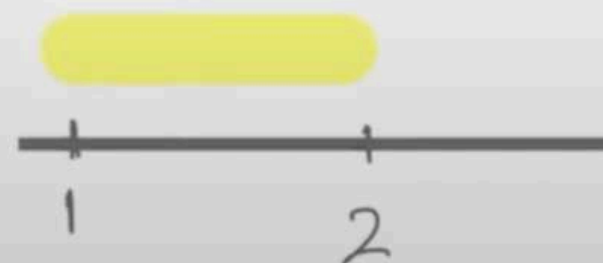
Non Overlapping Intervals

$[[1, 2], [2, 3], [3, 4], [1, 3]]$



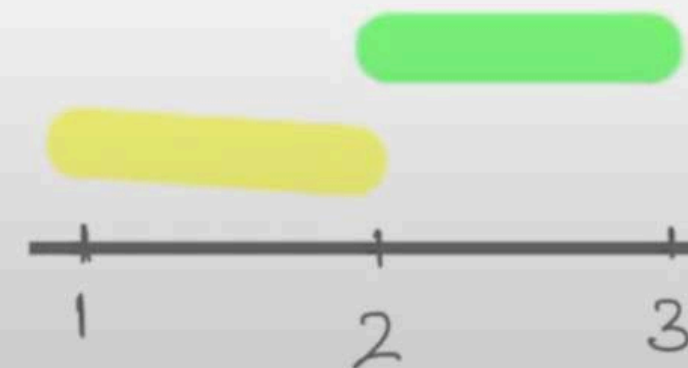
ans = 1

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



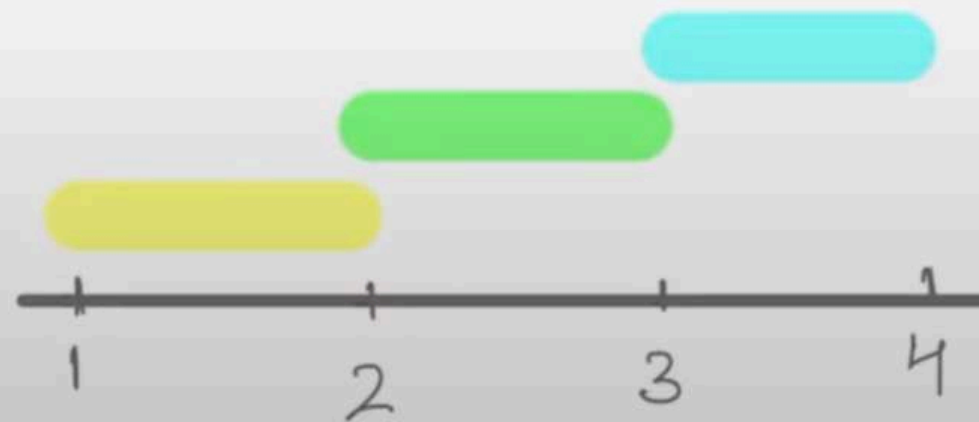
ans = 2

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



Non Overlapping Intervals

$[[1, 2], [2, 3],$
 $[3, 4], [1, 3]]$



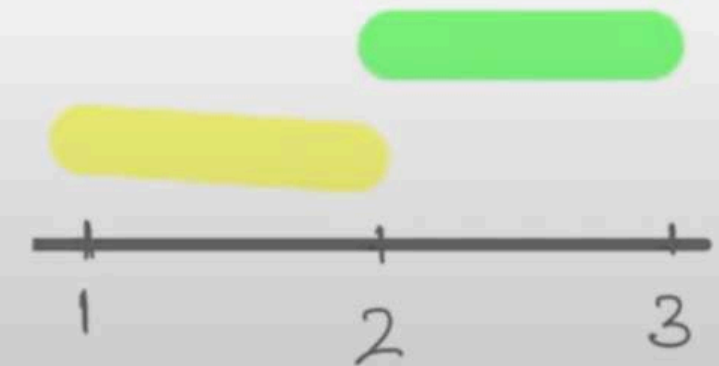
ans = 1

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



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

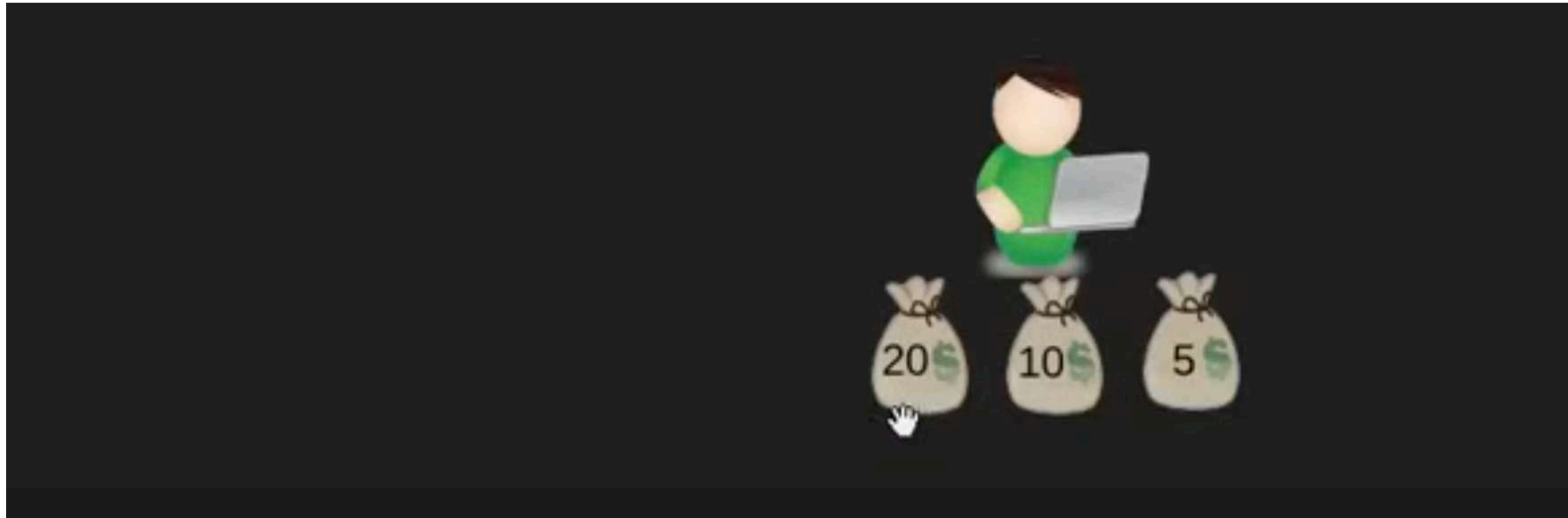
Suppose you're a Bank with infinite supply of **20,10 & 5 dollar coin**.

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

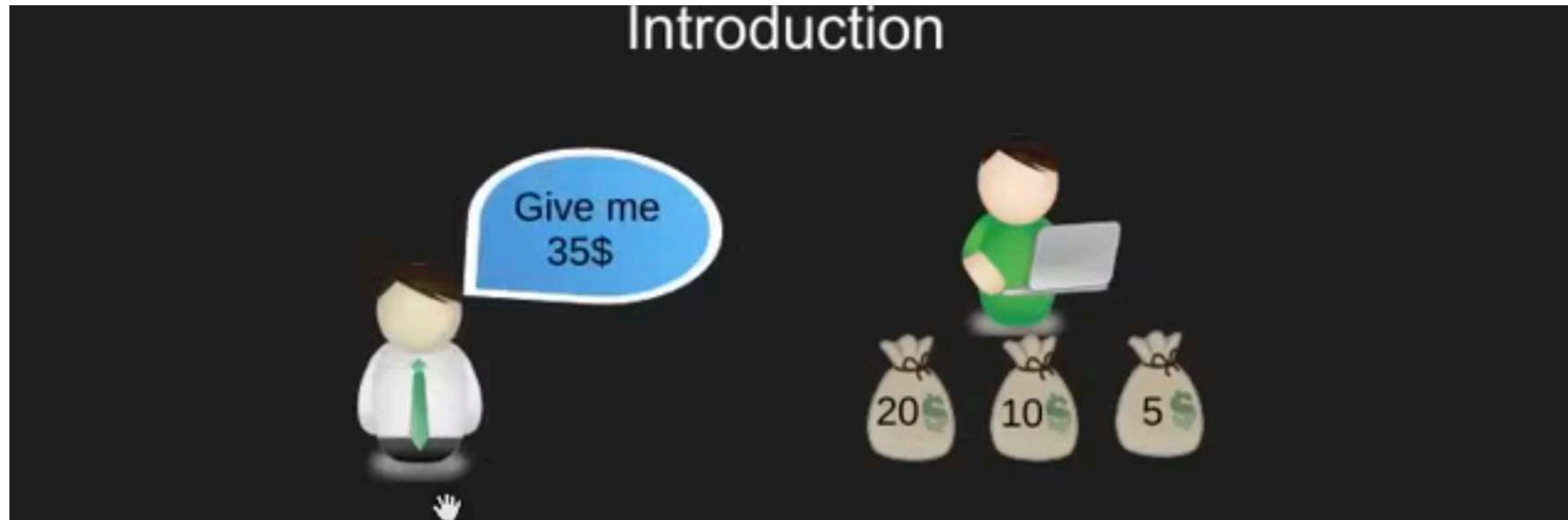
You're ready to lend money but you want to do it in a **way with minimum number of coins!**



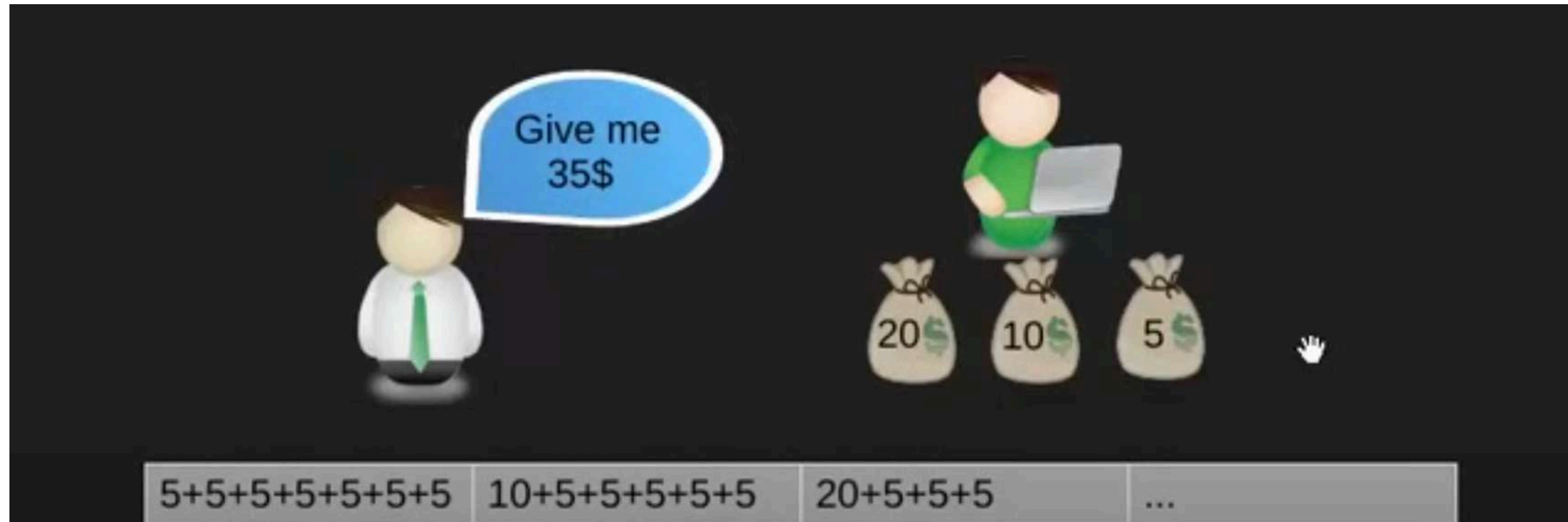
Coin Change problem




Coin Change problem



Coin Change problem



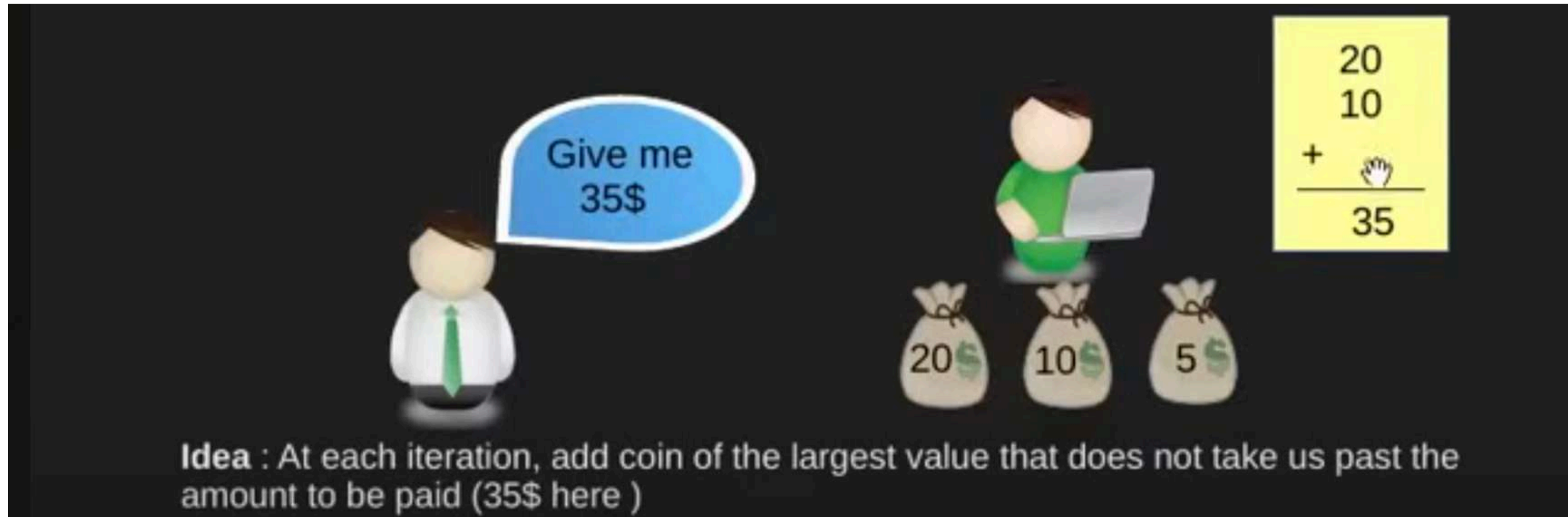
Coin Change problem



The diagram illustrates the Coin Change problem. On the left, a customer in a white shirt and green tie asks for 35\$. In the center, a cashier in a green shirt is using a laptop. Below the cashier are three money bags labeled 20, 10, and 5. To the right, a yellow box shows a running total of 20, with a plus sign and a hand icon indicating the next coin to be added. Below the box, the total 35 is shown.

Idea : At each iteration, add coin of the largest value that does not take us past the amount to be paid (35\$ here)

Coin Change problem



Give me 35\$

20
10
+
—
35

20\$ 10\$ 5\$

Idea : At each iteration, add coin of the largest value that does not take us past the amount to be paid (35\$ here)

Coin Change problem

Give me 35\$

20
10
+ 5
—
35

20 10 5

Idea : At each iteration, add coin of the largest value that does not take us past the amount to be paid (35\$ here)

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.