Greedy Algorithms: Main Ideas

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Algorithmic Toolbox Data Structures and Algorithms

Outline

- 1 Largest Number
- 2 Car Fueling
- 3 Implementation and Analysis
- 4 Main Ingredients

Learning objectives

Come up with a greedy algorithm yourself











3 5 9 1 7 9

Largest Number

Toy problem

What is the largest number that consists of digits 3, 9, 5, 9, 7, 1? Use all the digits.

Largest Number

Toy problem

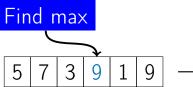
What is the largest number that consists of digits 3, 9, 5, 9, 7, 1? Use all the digits.

Examples

359179, 537991, 913579, . . .

Correct answer

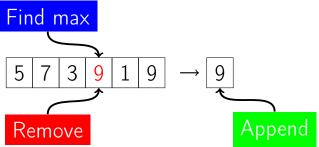
 $5|7|3|9|1|9| \rightarrow$



■ Find max digit

Find max

- Find max digit
- Append it to the number



- Find max digit
- Append it to the number
- Remove it from the list of digits

Find max

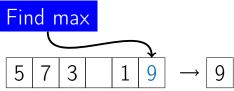
Remove

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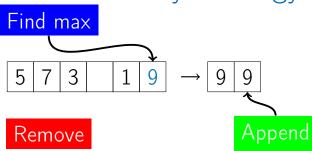
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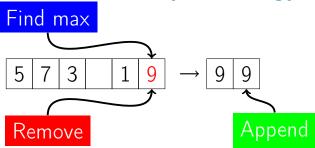


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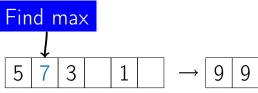


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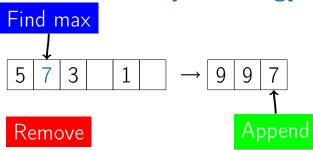
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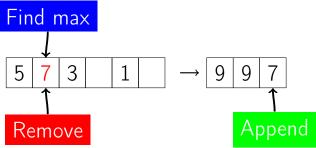


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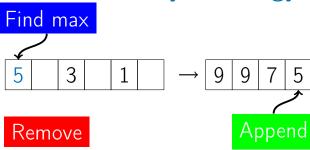
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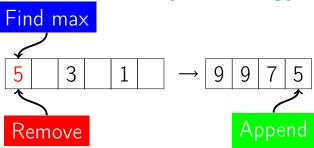
Find max 5 3 1 → 9 9 7

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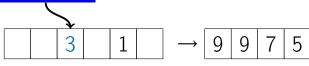
Find max



Remove

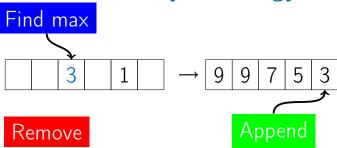
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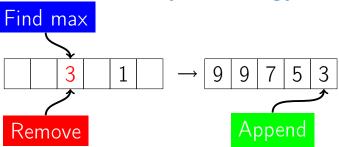


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Greedy Strategy

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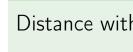
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Distance with full tank = 400km

Distance with full tank = 400km

950km



0km

Distance with full tank = 400km

0km 200km 375km 550km 750km 950km

Distance with full tank = 400km



Distance with full tank = 400km



Distance with full tank = 400km

Minimum number of refills = 2



A car which can travel at most L kilometers with full tank, a source point A, a destination point B and n gas stations at distances $x_1 < x_2 < x_3 < \cdots < x_n$ in kilometers from A along the path from A to B

Output: The minimum number of refills to get from A to B, besides refill at A.

Greedy Strategy

- Make some greedy choice
- Reduce to a smaller problem
- Iterate

Greedy Choice

- Refill at the the closest gas station
- Refill at the farthest reachable gas station
- Go until there is no fuel

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Start at A

- Start at A
- Refill at the farthest reachable gas station G

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- Refill at the farthest reachable gas station G
- Make *G* the new *A*

- Start at A
- Refill at the farthest reachable gas station G
- Make G the new A
- Get from new A to B with minimum number of refills

Definition

Subproblem is a similar problem of smaller size.

Examples

• LargestNumber(3, 9, 5, 9, 7, 1) =

Examples

■ LargestNumber(3, 9, 5, 9, 7, 1) = "9" +

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- LargestNumber(3, 9, 5, 9, 7, 1) = "9" + LargestNumber(3, 5, 9, 7, 1)
- Min number of refills from A to B = first refill at G +

Examples

- LargestNumber(3, 9, 5, 9, 7, 1) ="'9" + LargestNumber(3, 5, 9, 7, 1)
- Min number of refills from A to B = first refill at G + min number of refills from G to B

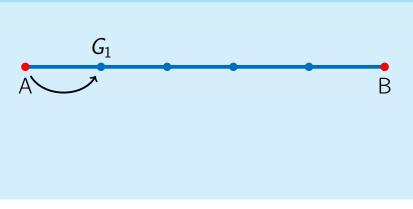
Safe Move

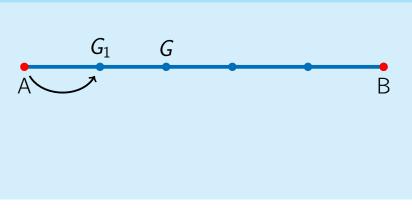
Definition

A greedy choice is called <u>safe move</u> if there is an optimal solution consistent with this first move.

Lemma

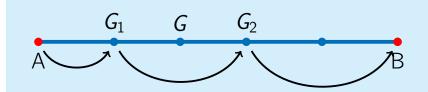
To refill at the farthest reachable gas station is a safe move.



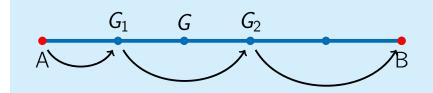




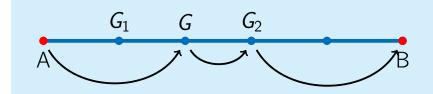
First case: G is closer than G_2



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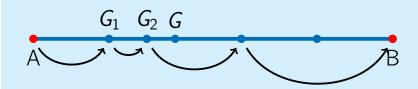
First case: G is closer than G_2 Refill at G instead of G_1



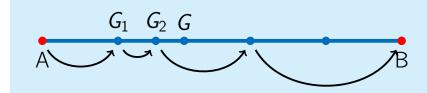
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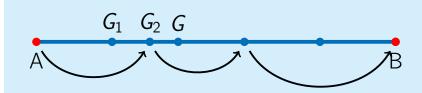
Second case: G_2 is closer than G



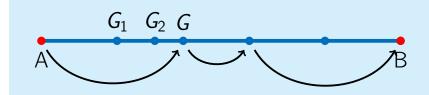
Second case: G_2 is closer than G



Second case: G_2 is closer than GAvoid refill at G_1



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Second case: G_2 is closer than GAvoid refill at G_1

Route R with the minimum number of refills

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- $lue{G}_1$ position of first refill in R

- Route R with the minimum number of refills
- G_1 position of first refill in R
- G_2 next stop in R (refill or B)

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- $lue{G}_1$ position of first refill in R
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- If G is closer than G_2 , refill at G instead of G_1

- Route R with the minimum number of refills
- G_1 position of first refill in R
- G_2 next stop in R (refill or B)
- lacksquare G farthest refill reachable from A
- If G is closer than G_2 , refill at G instead of G_1
- Otherwise, avoid refill at G_1

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$$A = x_0 \le x_1 \le x_2 \le \cdots \le x_n \le x_{n+1} = B$$

MinRefills(x, n, L)

 $numRefills \leftarrow 0$, $currentRefill \leftarrow 0$ while *currentRefill* < n: $lastRefill \leftarrow currentRefill$

while (currentRefill $\leq n$ and

if currentRefill == lastRefill: return IMPOSSIBLE

 $numRefills \leftarrow numRefills + 1$

if *currentRefill* < *n*:

return numRefills

 $x[currentRefill + 1] - x[lastRefill] \leq L$: $currentRefill \leftarrow currentRefill + 1$

The running time of MinRefills(x, n, L) is O(n).

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Proof

• currentRefill changes from 0 to n + 1, one-by-one

The running time of MinRefills(x, n, L) is O(n).

- currentRefill changes from 0 to n + 1, one-by-one
- **numRefills** changes from 0 to at most n, one-by-one

The running time of MinRefills(x, n, L) is O(n).

- currentRefill changes from 0 to n + 1, one-by-one
- numRefills changes from 0 to at most n, one-by-one
- Thus, O(n) iterations

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Reduction to Subproblem

- Make a first move
- Then solve a problem of the same kind
- Smaller: fewer digits, fewer fuel stations
- This is called a "subproblem"

Safe move

A move is called safe if there is an optimal solution consistent with this first move

Safe move

- A move is called safe if there is an optimal solution consistent with this first move
- Not all first moves are safe

Safe move

- A move is called safe if there is an optimal solution consistent with this first move
- Not all first moves are safe
- Often greedy moves are not safe

Problem

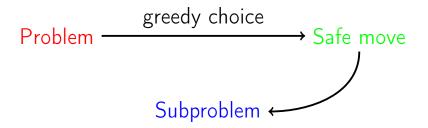
Problem greedy choice

Make a greedy choice

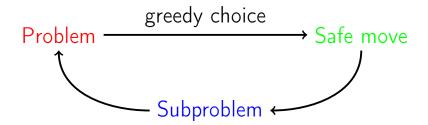
Problem greedy choice

Safe move

- Make a greedy choice
- Prove that it is a safe move



- Make a greedy choice
- Prove that it is a safe move
- Reduce to a subproblem



- Make a greedy choice
- Prove that it is a safe move
- Reduce to a subproblem
- Solve the subproblem