

Brute Force & Exhaustive Search

- Brute Force : ក្រោមពីរិន្ត "លាយក្នុងវត្ថុ" នឹងបញ្ចប់រាយនៃបញ្ហា

Ex. • Sorting

↳ Bubble Sort : នូវបញ្ជីលទ្ធផលសំណើពេលវេលា ; time $\rightarrow O(n^2)$

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Algorithm BubbleSort (A [0..n-1]) → សម្រេចក្នុងវត្ថុ 0 ដល់ n-1
// Sorts a given array by bubble sort
Input: An array A[0..n-1] of orderable elements
Output: Array A[0..n-1] sorted in nondecreasing order

1 for i ← 0 to n-2 do
2   for j ← 0 to n-2-i do
3     if A[j+1] < A[j] then
4       swap A[j] and A[j+1]
```

Complexity

$$C(n) = \sum_{i=0}^{n-2} \sum_{j=0}^{n-2-i} 1 = \sum_{i=0}^{n-2} [(n-2-i) - 0 + 1]$$

$$= \sum_{i=0}^{n-2} (n-1-i) = \frac{(n-1)n}{2} \in O(n^2)$$

↳ Selection Sort : ត្រូវជួយក្នុងវត្ថុវិញ្ញានខ្ពស់ ; time $\rightarrow O(n^2)$

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Algorithm SelectionSort (A [0..n-1])
// Sorts a given array by selection sort
Input: An array A[0..n-1] of orderable elements
Output: Array A[0..n-1] sorted in nondecreasing order

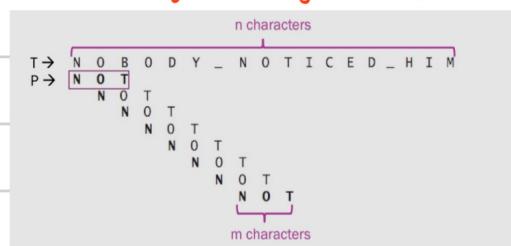
1. for i ← 0 to n-2 do
2.   min ← i
3.   for j ← i+1 to n-1 do
4.     if A[j] < A[min] then
5.       min ← j
6.   swap A[i] and A[min]
```

Complexity

$$C(n) = \sum_{i=0}^{n-2} \sum_{j=i+1}^{n-1} 1 = \sum_{i=0}^{n-2} [(n-1) - (i+1) + 1]$$

$$= \sum_{i=0}^{n-2} (n-1-i) = \frac{(n-1)n}{2} \in O(n^2)$$

- String Matching : ត្រូវ pattern ឱ្យចូលរួម text រាយនូវរាយ ; time $\rightarrow O(nm)$



Algorithm BruteForceStringMatching

```
1: Input: Pattern  $P = p_1p_2p_3 \dots p_m$  and Text  $T = t_1t_2t_3 \dots t_n$ ,  $n \geq m$ 
2: Output: Index of the 1st character in the text that starts a matching
3:           substring, and -1 for the unsuccessful search
4:
5: for  $i := 1$  to  $n-m+1$  do  $n-(i-1)$   $i =$  ឱ្យចូលរួម text
6:    $j \leftarrow 1$   $\xrightarrow{\text{pattern}}$ 
7:   while  $j \leq m$  and  $p_j == t_{i+j-1}$  do ឱ្យចូលរួមរាយក្នុង pattern នៃ text
8:      $j \leftarrow j + 1$   $\xrightarrow{\text{pattern}}$ 
9:   if  $j == m + 1$  return  $i$  នៃ  $j$  ដើម្បី  $m \rightarrow$  pattern ✓
10: return -1  $\xrightarrow{\text{pattern}}$ 
```

def brute_stringmatch (P,T):

#Return the lowest index of T at which substring P begins or -1 for not found.

```
n,m = len(T),len(P)
for i in range(n-m+1) ; ឱ្យចូលរួម n-m នៃ pattern M នៃ
    j = 0
    while j < m and P[j] == T[i+j]: ; ឱ្យចូលរួមរាយក្នុង
        j += 1
    if j == m:
        return i
return -1
```

Notes:
 ឱ្យចូលរួម Text
 ឱ្យចូលរួម Pattern
 $P[j] \rightarrow$ ឱ្យចូលរួមរាយក្នុង pattern
 $T[i+j] \rightarrow$ ឱ្យចូល text នៃរាយ i

- Closest-Pair Problem : ឱ្យចូលរួមពីរក្នុងគ្មាន ដែលមានផែនក្នុងគ្មាន

ALGORITHM BruteForceClosestPair(P)

//Finds distance between two closest points in the plane by brute force

//Input: A list P of n ($n \geq 2$) points $p_1(x_1, y_1), \dots, p_n(x_n, y_n)$

//Output: The distance between the closest pair of points

$d \leftarrow \infty$ ឱ្យចូលរួម ∞

for $i \leftarrow 1$ to $n-1$ do ឱ្យចូលរួម $(n-1)$

for $j \leftarrow i+1$ to n do ឱ្យចូលរួម

$d \leftarrow \min(d, \sqrt{(x_i - x_j)^2 + (y_i - y_j)^2})$ //sqrt is square root

return d

Complexity

$$C(n) = \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} \sum_{j=i+1}^n 2 = 2 \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} (n-i)$$

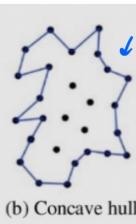
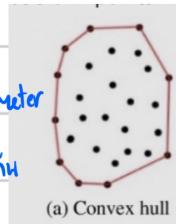
$$= 2[(n-1) + (n-2) + \dots + 1] = (n-1)n \in \Theta(n^2).$$

- Convex - Hull Problem : សង្គមបណ្តុះក្នុងក្បាលទូទៅ

លក្ខណៈ : យុម្ភីរុញព័ត៌មាន

យុម្ភីរុញការពារ

រៀនដែនអនុវត្តការ



មានការពារ

រូបរាងលើបច្ចេកវា

ការពារ parameter

វគ្គ : ការងារខ្សោយ , ស្រាវជ្រាវ , រាយការណ៍ដំឡេ

វគ្គកក : មិនមែន Error

: សេរីរូបនៃពីត់តែការ

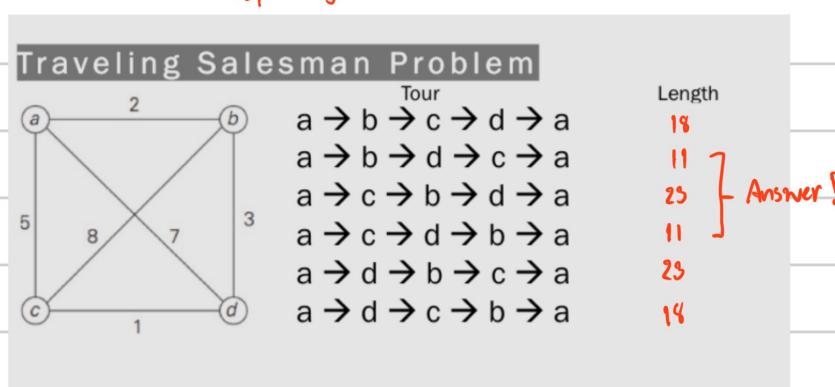
: ចំណែក , រាយការពេកពាល់

ឱ្យបាន

- Exhaustive Search : ទាញវាទេរកការពារដែលមានប័ណ្ណបឹង → ចំណែក → តែងតាំងអាជ្ញាក់ស្អែក

Ex. • Traveling Salesman Problem : សង្គមការពារដែលមានប័ណ្ណ → តែងតាំងកំសោក

? មិនមែន minimum spanning tree? ឬនិមួយនឹងមាន Hamiltonian circuit ទេបានមិនមែនទេ?



- Knapsack Problem : សង្គមការពារដែលមានប័ណ្ណ → តែងតាំង នន. វិវាទ + អរគុណ ↑

	Subset	Total weight	Total value
	∅	0	0
	{1}	7	42
	{2}	3	12
	{3}	4	40
	{4}	5	25
	{1, 2}	10	54
	{1, 3}	11	-
	{1, 4}	12	-
	{2, 3}	7	52
	{2, 4}	8	37
	{3, 4}	9	65
	{1, 2, 3}	14	-
	{1, 2, 4}	15	-
	{1, 3, 4}	16	-
	{2, 3, 4}	12	-
	{1, 2, 3, 4}	19	-

knapsack Problem

- Assignment Problem : សង្គមការពារដែលមានប័ណ្ណ → តែងតាំងការពារការពារក្នុងក្បាលទូទៅ

person	Design algorithm	Write/debug code	Analyze complexity	Do report & presentation
KANOKWAN	9	2	7	8
JANASPORN	6	4	3	7
NAPAT	5	8	1	8
THANAPORN	7	6	9	4

find the minimum of hour spent by each group member on each task

Amount to explore all permutations of (1,2,3,4)
 $<1,2,3,4> = 9+4+1+4 = 18$
 $<1,2,4,3> = 9+4+8+9 = 30$
 $<1,3,2,4> = 9+3+8+4 = 24$
 $<1,3,4,2> = 9+3+8+6 = 26$
 $\vdots \vdots \vdots$
 $\vdots \vdots \vdots$

វគ្គ : ឯកសារបញ្ជីការពារ

រៀន baseline

វគ្គកក : កី នៅថ្មីការពារ