

Requirements for Literature Readings

1. Where are the hard knapsack problems[1]?
 - 1) Problem description
 - 2) The features of all current algorithms for KP problems.
 - 3) Experiment setups
 - 4) Features of difficult instances
 - 5) Conclusion
2. Exact algorithms for NP hard problems: a survey [2]
 - 1) Introductions: problems description and key points of the paper
 - 2) Technical preliminaries: symbol representation conventions and two classes of optimization problems
 - 3) Dynamic programming across the subsets
 - a) TSP problem (solutions , complexities and open problems)
 - b) Graph coloring(solutions , complexities and open problems)
 - 4) Pruning the search tree
 - a) Satisfiability problem (Solutions , complexities and open problems)
 - 5) Preprocessing the data
 - a) Two toy problems
 - b) Subset problem
 - c) Knapsack problem
 - 6) Local search
 - a) 3-Satisfiability problems
 - 7) Conclusion
3. On the All-Pairs-Shortest-Path [3]
 - 1) Problem descriptions
 - 2) Proofs of claim 1-4
 - 3) The principle and procedures of the algorithm
 - 4) Complexity analysis of the algorithm
 - 5) Implementation (including a data set and c++ codes, preferred in using gnu c++ compiler)
4. A New Efficient Algorithm for Computing the Longest Common Subsequence[4]
 - 1) Problem description and key points of the paper
 - 2) The principle of the new algorithm
 - 3) Complexity analysis of the algorithm
 - 4) Implementation (including a data set and c++ codes, preferred in using gnu c++ compiler)
5. A Hybrid Algorithm for the Unbounded Knapsack Problem [5]
 - 1) Problem description
 - 2) Definitions of Dominances and bounds
 - 3) Solutions of DP and B&B
 - 4) Algorithm descriptions and implementations of new hybrid algorithm

- 5) Algorithm tests on two data sets: SS-UKP and SC-UKP
6. Weighted A* search – unifying view and application [6]
 - 1) Introductions: problem description and key points of the paper
 - 2) Backgrounds:
 - a) A* search
 - b) Weighted A* search
 - i. Constant inflation
 - ii. Dynamic weighting
 - iii. Search effort estimate
 - 3) Implementation (c++ source code) of the algorithm
 - 4) Experiments(one dataset with comparison to A* algorithm)
7. All-Pairs Shortest Paths in $O(n^2)$ Time with High Probability[7]
 - 1) Problem description and related works
 - 2) The principle of proposed algorithm
 - 3) The analysis of algorithm complexity
 - 4) Implementation (c++ source code) of the algorithm
8. Polylogarithmic approximation for edit distance and the asymmetric query complexity[8]
 - 1) Problem description and related works
 - 2) The principle of proposed algorithm
 - 3) The analysis of algorithm complexity
 - 4) Implementation (c++ source code) of the algorithm

References:

- [1] D. Pisinger, “Where are the hard knapsack problems?,” *Computers & Operations Research*, vol. 2003, no. February, May 2004.
- [2] G. Woeginger, *Exact algorithms for NP-hard problems: A survey*. Springer-Verlag, 2003.
- [3] R. Seidel, “On the all-pairs-shortest-path problem in unweighted undirected graphs,” *Journal of Computer and System Sciences*, vol. 51, no. 3, pp. 400–403, Dec. 1995.
- [4] C. S. Iliopoulos and M. S. Rahman, “A New Efficient Algorithm for Computing the Longest Common Subsequence,” *Theory of Computing Systems*, vol. 45, no. 2, pp. 355–371, Jan. 2008.
- [5] V. Poirriez, N. Yanev, and R. Andonov, “A hybrid algorithm for the unbounded knapsack problem,” *Discrete Optimization*, vol. 6, no. 1, pp. 110–124, Feb. 2009.

- [6] R. Ebendt and R. Drechsler, “Weighted A* search - unifying view and application,” *Artificial Intelligence*, vol. 173, no. 14, pp. 1310–1342, Sep. 2009.
- [7] Y. Peres, D. Sotnikov, B. Sudakov, and U. Zwick, “All-Pairs Shortest Paths in $O(n^2)$ Time with High Probability,” in *2010 IEEE 51st Annual Symposium on Foundations of Computer Science*, 2010, pp. 663–672.
- [8] A. Andoni, R. Krauthgamer, and K. Onak, “Polylogarithmic approximation for edit distance and the asymmetric query complexity,” in *2010 IEEE 51st Annual Symposium on Foundations of Computer Science*, 2010, pp. 244–252.