

**School of Computing and Information Systems**  
**COMP90038 Algorithms and Complexity Tutorial Week 12**

- Recall the definition of the knapsack problem. Given a set of items  $S = \{i_1, i_2, \dots, i_n\}$  with
  - weights:  $w(i_1), w(i_2), \dots, w(i_n)$
  - values:  $v(i_1), v(i_2), \dots, v(i_n)$

and a knapsack of capacity  $W$ , find the most valuable selection of items that will fit in the knapsack. That is, find a set  $I \subseteq S$  such that  $\sum_{i \in I} w(i) \leq W$  and so that  $\sum_{i \in I} v(i)$  is maximised.

Define the *benefit* of an item  $i$  to be the rational number  $v(i)/w(i)$ . Consider the following greedy approach to the problem:

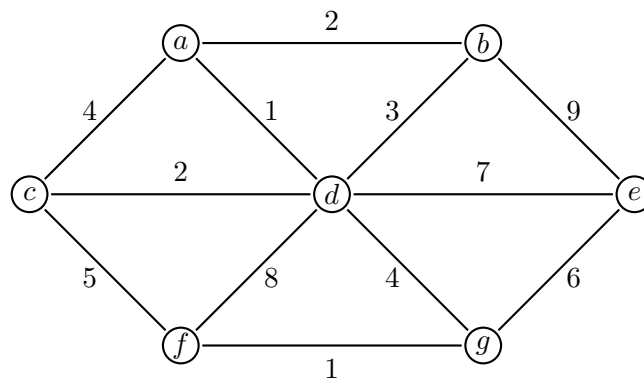
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Let  $A[1] \dots A[n]$  hold the items from  $S$ , in decreasing order of benefit
 $val \leftarrow 0$ 
 $weight \leftarrow 0$ 
 $k \leftarrow 1$ 
while  $k \leq n \wedge weight + w(A[k]) \leq W$  do
  select  $A[k]$ 
   $val \leftarrow val + v(A[k])$ 
   $weight \leftarrow weight + w(A[k])$ 
   $k \leftarrow k + 1$ 

```

That is, at each step, from the remaining items we simply pick the one that has the greatest benefit. Give a simple example to show that this greedy algorithm does not solve the knapsack problem.

- Work through Prim's algorithm for the graph below. Assume the algorithm starts by selecting node  $a$ . Which edges are selected for the minimum spanning tree, and in which order?



- Use Dijkstra's algorithm to find the shortest paths for node  $e$  in the previous question's graph. That is, run the algorithm to determine the length of the shortest path from  $e$  to  $v$ , for all seven nodes  $v$ . Is the shortest path from  $e$  to  $b$  part of the graph's minimum spanning tree?
- Lemuel Gulliver wishes to compress the string "all\_big\_endians\_and\_all\_small\_endians". Help him by building a Huffman tree for the string (there may be several valid trees) and assign a binary code accordingly, to each of the eleven characters involved (we have used `_` to make each space character visible). The frequencies are:

a	b	d	e	g	i	l	m	n	s	_
6	1	3	2	1	3	6	1	5	3	6

How many bits are required for the encoded string?