# lesson9 greedy algorithm

### 1.introduction

### optimization problem

根据一系列的constraints和一个optimization function,能够满足constraints的方法称作feasible solutions,feasible solutions中能使得optimization function得到最优值的称作optimal solution

### greedy method

make best desicion at each stage,under some criterion(标准),每一个decision都不会被改变,所以每一个decision都要保证feasibility

#### 适用:

local optimum=global optimum;

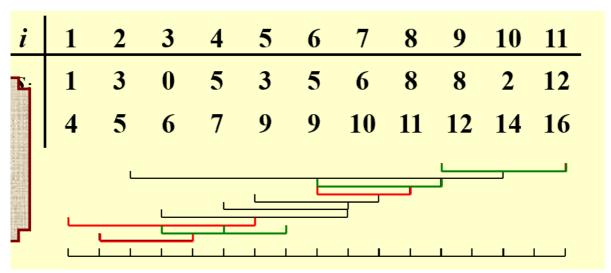
or

not guarantee optimal solutions, but close to the optimal

# 2.eg:activity selection problem

#### 1.简介

有{a1,a2...an}个活动,每个活动开始和结束时间为[si,fi),尽可能多的选择活动,活动之间要相互兼容(时间段不重叠)



## 2.how to be greedy?

method1: DP solution

定义: Sij

()不包括ai,aj, 1代表ak,

$$C_{ij} = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } S_{ij} = \Phi \\ \max_{a_k \in S_{ij}} \{c_{ik} + c_{kj} + 1\} & \text{if } S_{ij} \neq \Phi \end{cases}$$

$$O(N^2)$$

时间复杂度,因为要遍历1~n,k遍历i~j,所以是O(N^2)

method2:

k遍历i~j??? 浪费时间,为什么不能greedy?

贪心策略:

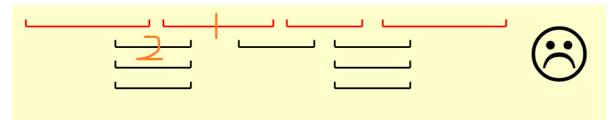
1) 找最先开始的?

2) 每次找最短的?



3) 每次找和剩余intervals conflicts最少的?

肯定选1不选2



正确:选择最早结束的!!!

### 3.正确性检查

- 1) 该算法不产生over-lapping intervals
- \2) 结果是最优的

证明

Sk是一个邓坚于集, an 是 Sk中结束时间最早的话动,那么am - 定属于 Sk中 size 最大的活动于集(活动相互兼容)

证明: 疑义AK为最佳解, ag是从中结束时间最早的话动,

(並行可位)

因为是tail recusion 所以可以用iteration 证明;

该方法的时间复杂度为O(NlogN)等同于finish time的排序时间 start latest? yes!!

Sk是一个邓坚于集, an 是 Sk中开始时间最晚的话动, 那么am - 近属于 Sk中 size 最大的活动于集(活动相互兼客)

证明: 远义AK为最佳解,am是AK中开级时间最晚的证功,

· Sm > Sef · Ak 超另一个最佳的 (益归可证)

### 4.再看DP Solution

$$c_{1,j} = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } j = 1 \\ \max\{c_{1,j-1}, c_{1,k(j)} + 1\} & \text{if } j > 1 \end{cases}$$

在 C i, j-1的基础上,增加了aj,

如果选择ai,前面选择和他兼容的最近的活动;

如果不选择,则保留C 1,j-1;

如果activity 有一个weight,要求得到最大weight,

$$c_{1,j} = \begin{cases} w_1 & \text{if } j = 1 \\ \max\{ c_{1,j-1}, c_{1,k(j)} + w_j \} & \text{if } j > 1 \end{cases}$$

DP 还是对的;

但是greedy不一定!!

### 5.elements of greedy strategy

- 1.将优化问题转换为一个选择和一个子问题
- 2.证明greedy choice总是对应一个最优解
- 3.证明**子问题的最优解**和**choice**的结合,可以得到**原始问题的最优解**

一个贪心策略, 总是对应一个笨拙的DP解

# 3.eg: huffman code

#### 1.introduction

for file compression

text:

length: 1000

characters: a,u,x,z

- 1) 如果用字节存储 1个字节, 8bit, 一共8000bit
- 2) 如果用2bit编码a,u,x,z, 需要2000+bit

所以需要 [logC] (向上取整) bit来编码一段text (C是不同的character数量)

高阶: frequency: = number of occurrences of a symbol

用可变长codes来进行编码,高频的character编码长度短

#### 2.structure of huffman tree

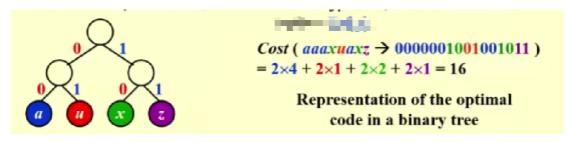
自底向上构建树

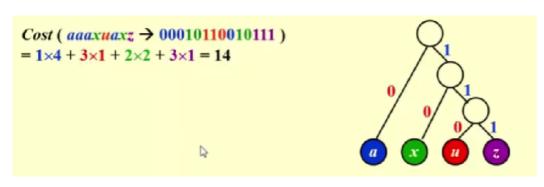
di:depth

fi: frequency

cost of the code =  $\Sigma di * fi$ 

树的结构不一样,cost也不一样





解码:

Now, with a = 0, u = 110, x = 10, z = 111 and the string 00010110010111, can you decode it?

得到: aaaxuaxz

编码规则: 没有一个码是另一个码的prefix, 也就是说所有的character必须是full tree (要么有两个孩子, 要么是叶子结点) 的叶子结点

full tree: 如果存在一个度为1的结点,那么根据最小cost可以删掉这个节点,所以不用存在这样的code 叫做prefix code;

### how to obtain a full binary tree of min total cost?

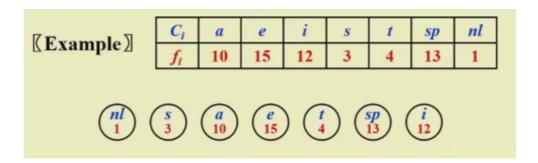
greedy!!

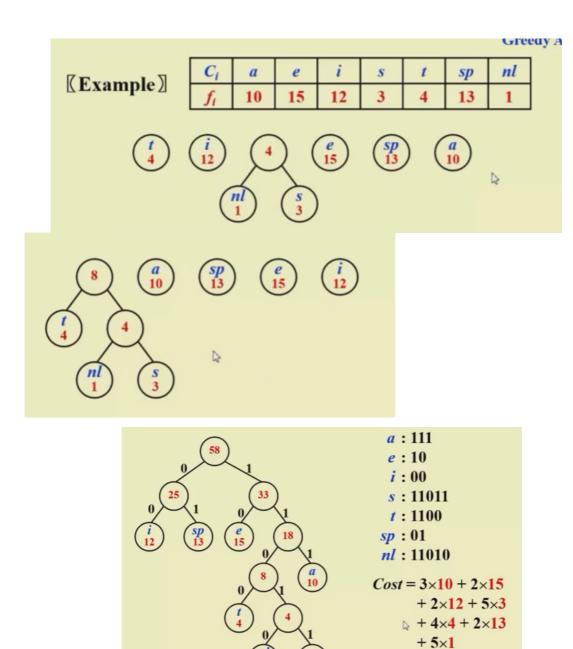
```
void Huffman ( PriorityQueue heap[], int C )
{
   consider the C characters as C single node binary trees,
   and initialize them into a min heap;

   for ( i = 1; i < C; i++ ) {
      create a new node;
      /* be greedy here */
      delete root from min heap and attach it to left_child of node;
      delete root from min heap and attach it to right_child of node;
      /*pop两次, 返回一个新的结点*/
      weight of node = sum of weights of its children;
      /* weight of a tree = sum of the frequencies of its leaves */
      insert node into min heap;
}
</pre>
```

#### 时间复杂度O(ClogC)

外层遍历C次,内层delete root两次,插入一次,每个操作的时间复杂度都是O(logN) 栗子:





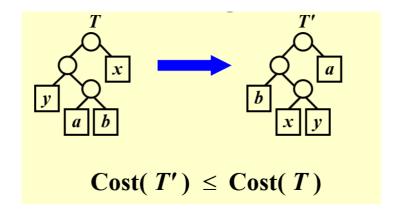
#### **Proof**

#### 1.lemma1

Let C be an alphabet in which each character  $c \in C$  has frequency c.freq. Let x and y be two characters in C having the lowest frequencies. Then there exists an optimal prefix code for C in which the codewords for x and y have the same length and differ only in the last bit.

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也就是说x,y是C中frequency最低的,一定存在一颗哈夫曼树T', x,y为相邻结点,且cost(T') <=cost(T)



#### 2.lemma2

如果T'是C'的最优解集,那么T'中一个元素z用x,y替换后的T,是C的最优解集;局部最优解是整体最优解的一个部分

