

# Homework 4

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## Greedy Problems

### Problem 12:

This greedy algorithm can be shown to be correct by an exchange argument.

Let  $Alg$  be the process by which the greedy algorithm operates. Assume that there is some input  $I$  such that  $Alg(I)$  is incorrect. Let  $Opt(I)$  be an optimal solution that agrees with the most number of steps with  $Alg(I)$ .

$Opt(I)$  and  $Alg(I)$  must have a first point of disagreement which must occur at some row, since  $Alg(I)$  works row by row. Label the row in which the disagreement occurs  $r_i$ .

A general case of this disagreement can be demonstrated by the following two matrices.

$$Alg(I)_{n,n} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{1,1} & \cdots & a_{1,u} & \cdots & a_{1,v} & \cdots & a_{1,n} \\ a_{2,1} & \cdots & a_{2,u} & \cdots & a_{2,v} & \cdots & a_{2,n} \\ \vdots & \ddots & a_{i,u} & \ddots & a_{i,v} & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n,1} & \cdots & a_{n,u} & \cdots & a_{n,v} & \cdots & a_{n,n} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$Opt(I)_{n,n} = \begin{pmatrix} o_{1,1} & \cdots & o_{1,u} & \cdots & o_{1,v} & \cdots & o_{1,n} \\ o_{2,1} & \cdots & o_{2,u} & \cdots & o_{2,v} & \cdots & o_{2,n} \\ \vdots & \ddots & o_{i,u} & \ddots & o_{i,v} & \ddots & \vdots \\ o_{n,1} & \cdots & o_{n,u} & \cdots & o_{n,v} & \cdots & o_{n,n} \end{pmatrix}$$

Without loss of generality, allow the disagreement to be between columns  $u$  and  $v$ . In the matrices above, this could mean  $a_{i,u} = 1$  and  $a_{i,v} = 0$  whereas  $o_{i,v} = 0$  and  $o_{i,u} = 1$ .

Naively defining  $Opt'I$  as  $OptI$  except  $o_{i,v} = 1$  and  $o_{i,u} = 0$  does make  $Opt'I$  agree with  $AlgI$  for an additional step and maintains the necessary sum of row  $r_i$ , labeled  $|r_i|$ .

However, this swap invalidates the column sums for  $c_u$  and  $c_v$ , respectively  $|c_u|$  and  $|c_v|$ , since they previously agreed in  $Opt$ , but the swap altered the values to  $|c_u|' = |c_u| + 1$  and  $|c_v|' = |c_v| - 1$ , where  $|c_u|'$  and  $|c_v|'$  are the analogous column values in  $Opt'(I)$ .

The column sums in  $Opt'(I)$  can be rectified, while still maintaining the row sums and the additional step agreement with  $Opt(I)$  if there exists a row,  $r_j$ , such that  $i < j$ , where  $o_{j,v} = 1$  and  $o_{j,u} = 1$ .

Since  $Alg$  operates row-by-row placing 1s in those columns which have the greatest need,  $c_i$  required more 1s than  $c_j$  at  $r_i$ . Since  $Opt(I)$  deprived  $c_i$  a 1 at  $r_i$ , it must give a 1 to  $c_i$  at some  $r_k$  such that  $i < k$ . Additionally, by giving  $c_j$  a 1 at  $r_i$ ,  $Opt(I)$  is guaranteed to satisfy value  $|c_j|$  with fewer 1s than needed to satisfy  $|c_i|$ . This ensures the existence of a row with the above mentioned property.

Therefore redefine  $Opt'(I)$  such that  $Opt(I)$  except  $o_{i,v} = 1$ ,  $o_{i,u} = 0$  and  $o_{j,v} = 0, o_{j,u} = 1$  where  $j$  is the row where in  $Opt(I)$ ,  $o_{j,v} = 1$  and  $o_{j,u} = 1$ . This gives an optimal solution that agrees with at least 1 more step than  $Opt(I)$  does with  $Alg(I)$ , which contradicts the original assumption that there exists an  $I$  such that  $Alg$  is incorrect. Therefore  $Alg$  is correct.

**Problem 18:****A:**

The following counter example shows that this algorithm does not work.

Let the jobs be

$$J_1 = (1, 5, 5)$$

$$J_2 = (4, 2, 100)$$

This algorithm will do the following scheduling:

Time	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Job	$J_1$	$J_1$	$J_1$	$J_1$	$J_2$	$J_2$	$J_1$

Since  $J_1$  was scheduled needed to finish after its deadline, the algorithm outputs 0. However, there is a feasible schedule for these two jobs.

Time	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Job	$J_1$	$J_1$	$J_1$	$J_1$	$J_1$	$J_2$	$J_2$

**B:**

The following counter example show that this algorithm does not work.

Let the jobs be

$$J_1 = (1, 2, 2)$$

$$J_2 = (1, 1, 100)$$

This algorithm will do the following scheduling:

Time	1	2	3	4
Job	$J_2$	$J_1$	$J_1$	$J_2$

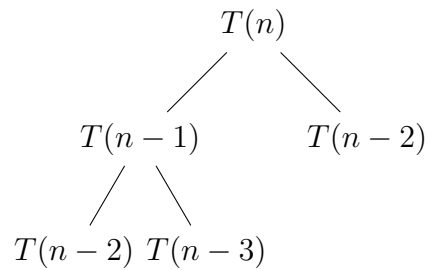
C:

## Dynamic Programming

### Problem 1:

A:

A direct implementation of this recurrence relation leads to an exponential runtime because every  $T(i)$  requires  $2^i$  recursive calls. This can be seen using a tree diagram.



This tree will have a depth of  $i$  and at every point branches by into two at every node. Hence the  $O(2^i)$  calculations.

B:

To show that only  $O(n^2)$  operations are needed if every duplicate  $T(i)$  is calculated only once, begin by expanding the sum in the recurrence.

$$T(n) = \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} T(i)T(i-1)$$

$$T(n) = T(1)T(0) + T(2)T(1) + T(3)T(2) \cdots + T(n-2)T(n-3) + T(n-1)T(n-2)$$

Since every  $T(i)$  will only be calculated once, following sequence can be observed by counting the number of operations needed to determine each  $T(i)$ .

T (i)	T (2)	T (3)	T (4)	T (5)	T (6)
Ops	1	3	5	7	9

It can be shown that the  $T(i + 1)$  element of the sum requires two additional operations to calculate: *a multiplication and an addition*. Hence, this sequence will continue. It can be proven inductively that a closed form expression for the sum of operations required is  $n^2$ . Therefore, in this case  $O(n^2)$  operations are required.

**C:**

A  $O(n)$  algorithm can be derived from the original recurrence relationship by first eliminating the summation by calculating  $T(n + 1)$  in the following manner.

$$T(n + 1) = \sum_{i=1}^n T(i)T(i - 1)$$

$$T(n) = \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} T(i)T(i - 1)$$

$$T(n + 1) - T(n) = \sum_{i=1}^n T(i)T(i - 1) - \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} T(i)T(i - 1)$$

$T(n+1)$  and  $T(n)$  overlap for all values  $i : 1 \leq i \leq n-1$ , therefore subtracting the two sums leaves only the final in the sum for  $T(n + 1)$ .

$$T(n + 1) - T(n) = T(n)T(n - 1)$$

The values for  $n$  can be shifted by setting  $n = m - 1$ .

$$T(m) - T(m - 1) = T(m - 1)T(m - 2)$$

However, the label  $m$  is without meaning, so label  $m = n$ .

$$T(n) - T(n - 1) = T(n - 1)T(n - 2)$$

Equivalently,

$$T(n) = T(n - 1)[1 + T(n - 2)]$$

This expression is easily expressed as a single  $O(n)$  loop.

```
Array :  $T$   
 $T[0] = 2$   
 $T[1] = 2$   
for  $i \leftarrow 2$  to  $n$  do  
  |  $T[i] = T[i - 1] * (1 + T[i - 2])$   
end  
Output :  $T[n]$ 
```