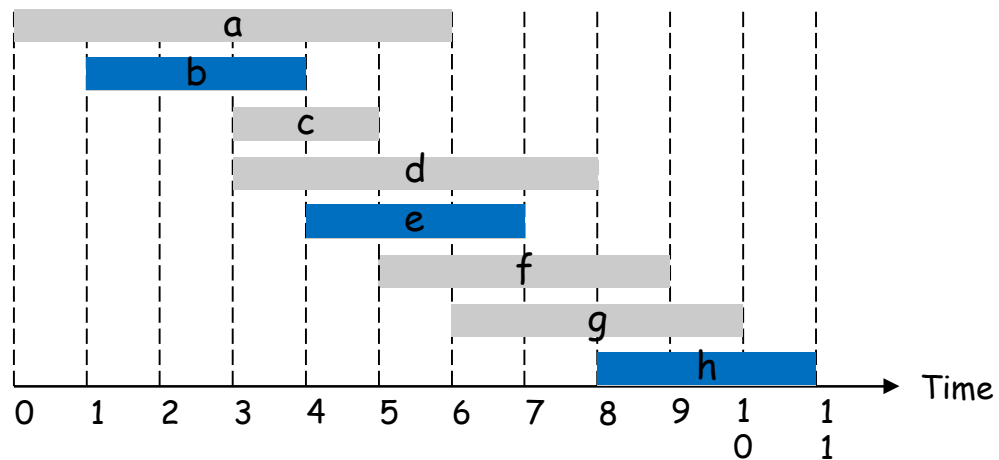


Introduction to Algorithms

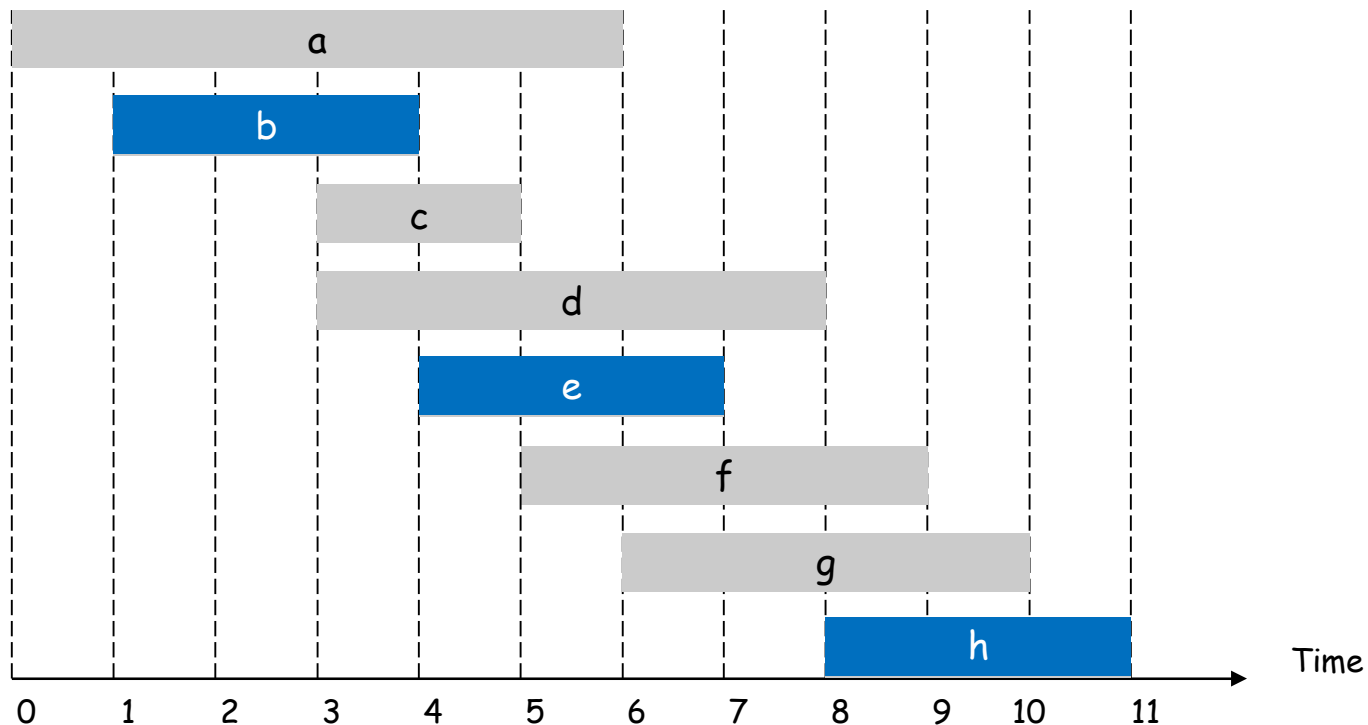
Greedy: Interval Scheduling / Partitioning

Interval Scheduling



Interval Scheduling

- Job j starts at $s(j)$ and finishes at $f(j)$.
- Two jobs **compatible** if they don't overlap.
- Goal: find maximum subset of mutually compatible jobs.



Greedy Strategy

Sort the jobs in **some** order. Go over the jobs and take as much as possible provided it is compatible with the jobs already taken.

Main question:

- What order?
- Does it give the Optimum answer?
- Why?

Possible Approaches for Inter Sched

Sort the jobs in **some** order. Go over the jobs and take as much as possible provided it is compatible with the jobs already taken.

[Earliest start time] Consider jobs in ascending order of start time s_j .

[Earliest finish time] Consider jobs in ascending order of finish time f_j .

[Shortest interval] Consider jobs in ascending order of interval length $f_j - s_j$.

[Fewest conflicts] For each job, count the number of conflicting jobs c_j . Schedule in ascending order of conflicts c_j .

Greedy Alg: Earliest Finish Time

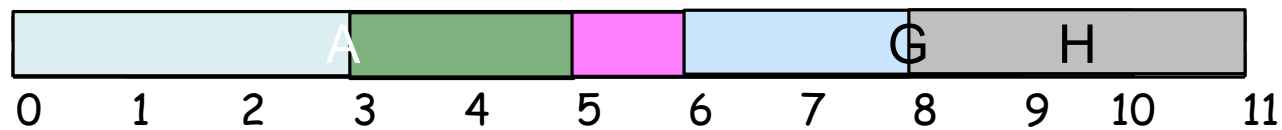
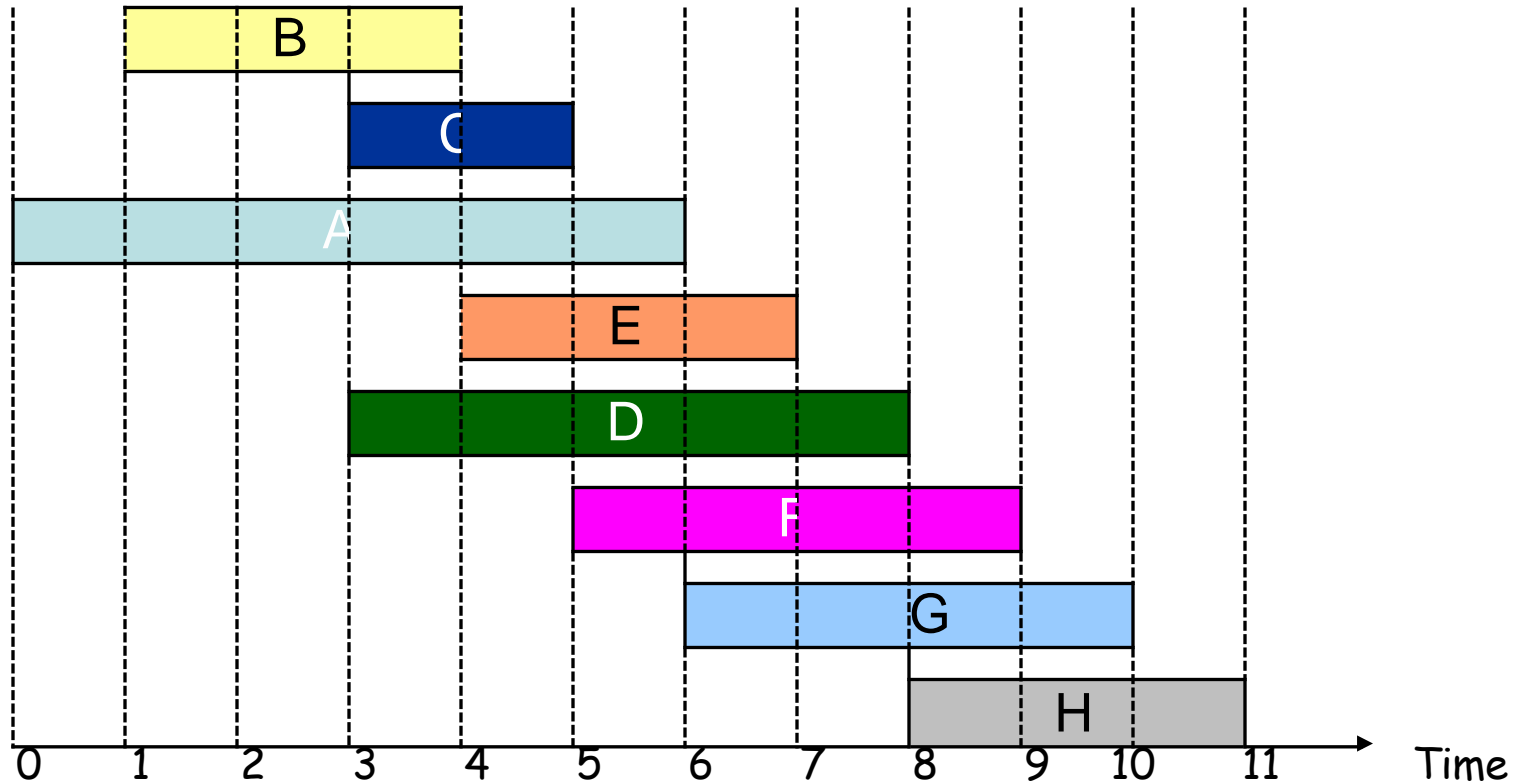
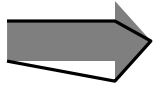
Consider jobs in increasing order of finish time. Take each job provided it's compatible with the ones already taken.

```
Sort jobs by finish times so that  $f(1) \leq f(2) \leq \dots \leq f(n)$ .  
 $A \leftarrow \emptyset$   
for  $j = 1$  to  $n$  {  
    if (job  $j$  compatible with  $A$ )  
         $A \leftarrow A \cup \{j\}$   
}  
return  $A$ 
```

Implementation. $O(n \log n)$.

- Remember job j^* that was added last to A .
- Job j is compatible with A if $s(j) \geq f(j^*)$.

Greedy Alg: Example



Correctness

Theorem: Greedy algorithm is optimal.

Pf: (technique: “Greedy stays ahead”)

Let i_1, i_2, \dots, i_k be jobs picked by greedy, j_1, j_2, \dots, j_m those in some optimal solution in order.

We show $f(i_r) \leq f(j_r)$ for all r , by induction on r .

Base Case: i_1 chosen to have min finish time, so $f(i_1) \leq f(j_1)$.

IH: $f(i_r) \leq f(j_r)$ for some r

IS: Since $f(i_r) \leq f(j_r) \leq s(j_{r+1})$, j_{r+1} is among the candidates considered by greedy when it picked i_{r+1} , & it picks min finish, so $f(i_{r+1}) \leq f(j_{r+1})$

Observe that we must have $k \geq m$, else j_{k+1} is among (nonempty) set of candidates for i_{k+1}

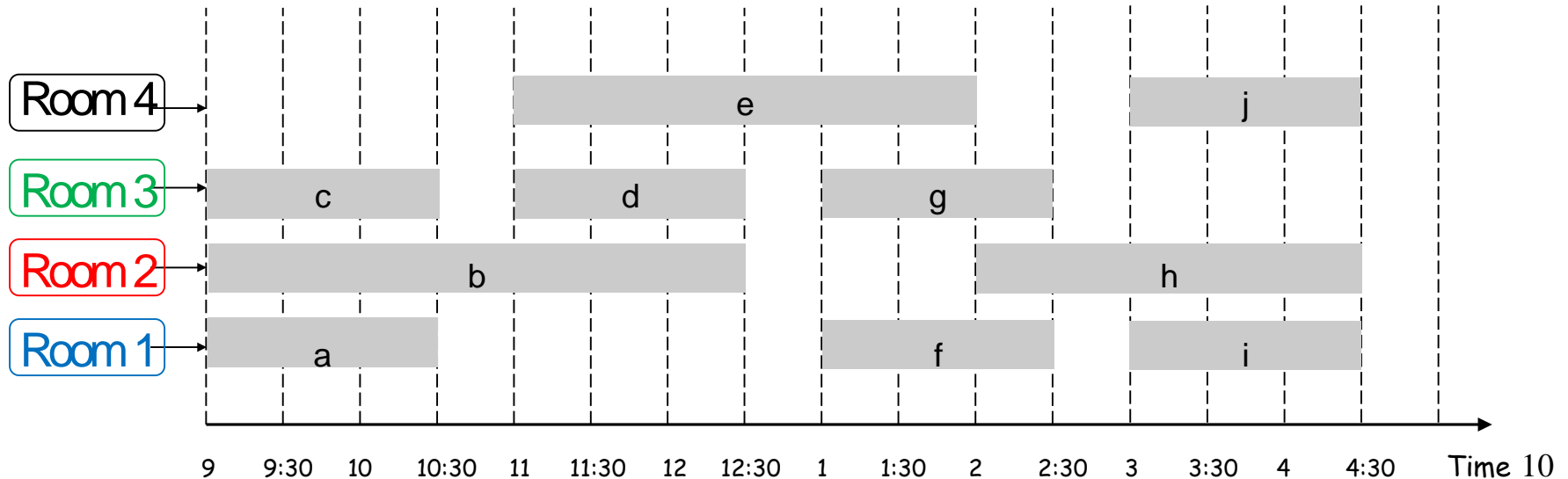
Interval Partitioning

Technique: Structural

Interval Partitioning

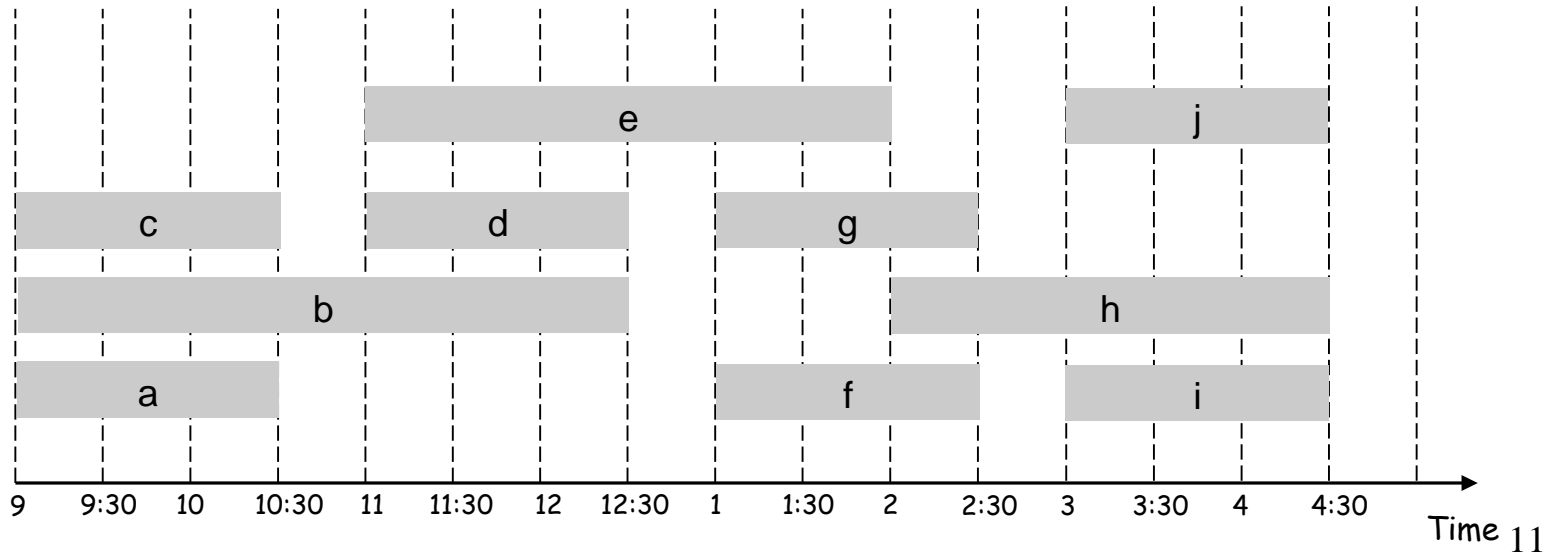
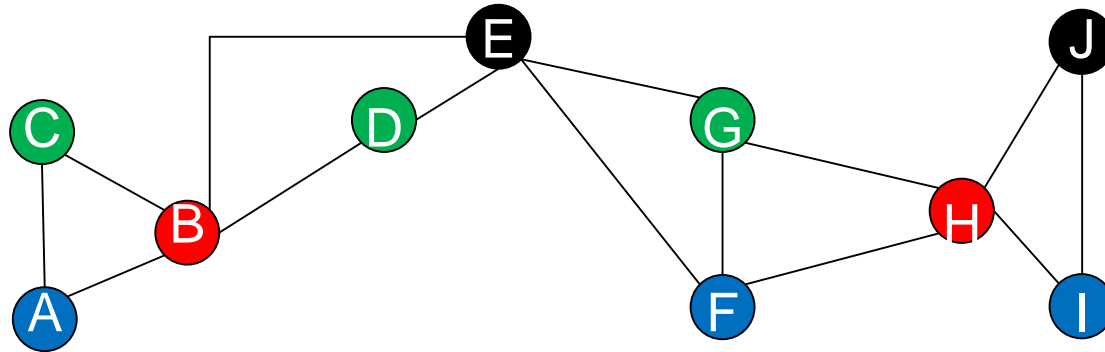
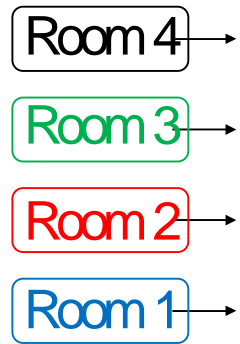
Lecture j starts at $s(j)$ and finishes at $f(j)$.

Goal: find minimum number of classrooms to schedule all lectures so that no two occur at the same time in the same room.



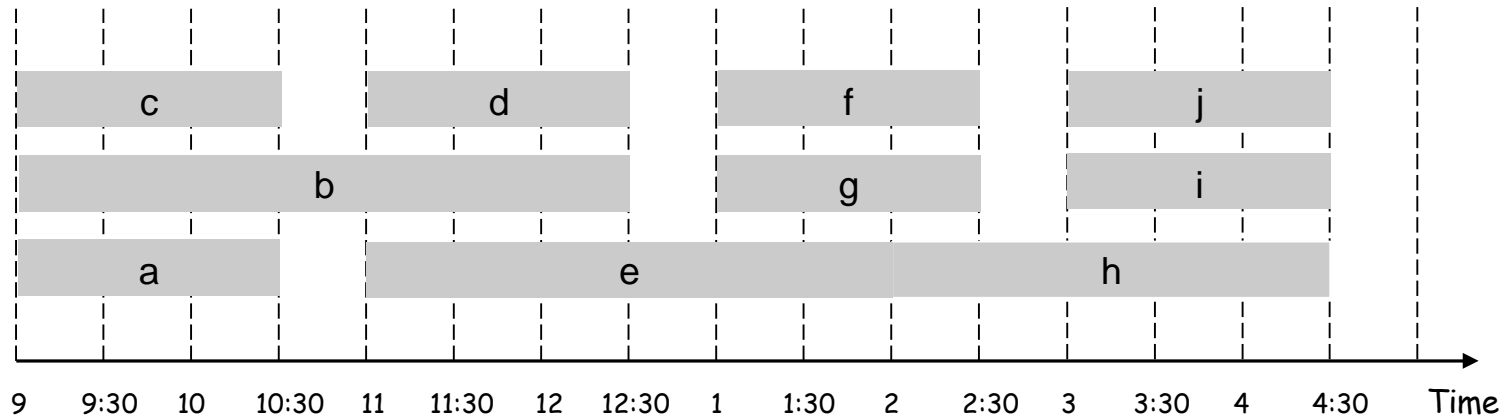
Interval Partitioning

Note: graph coloring is very hard in general, but graphs corresponding to interval intersections are simpler.



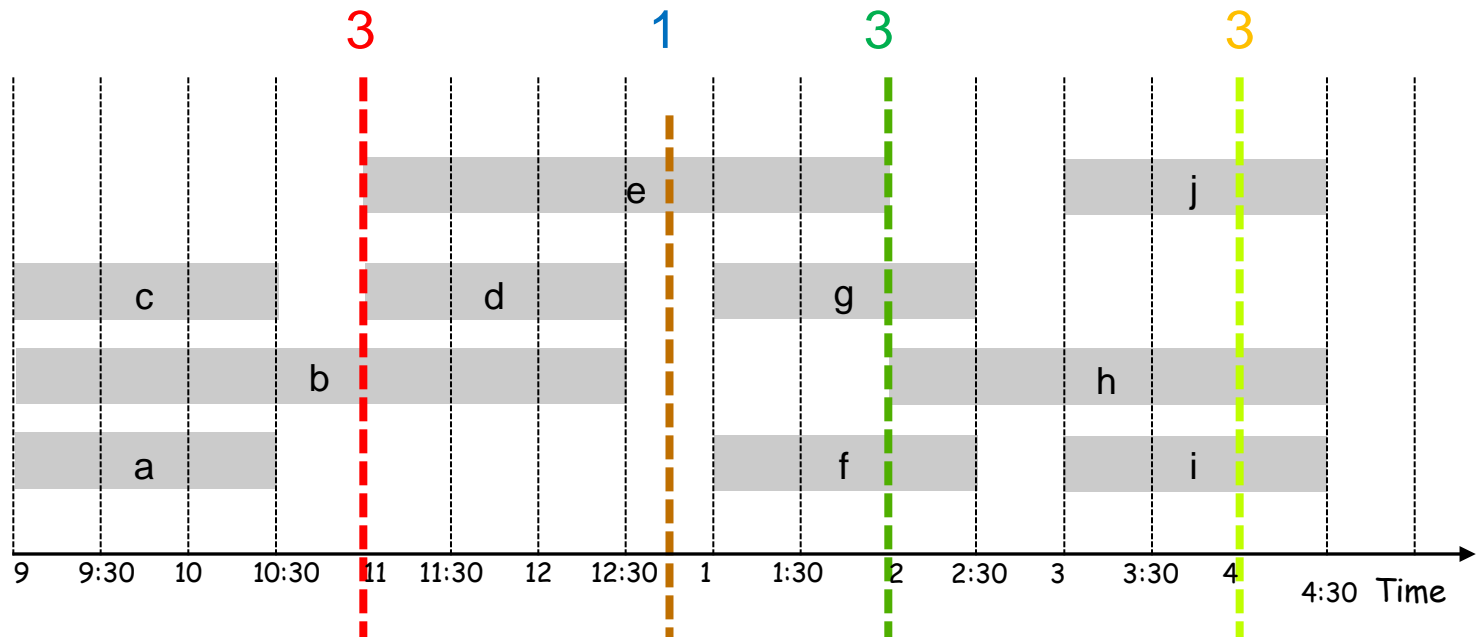
A Better Schedule

This one uses only 3 classrooms



A Structural Lower-Bound on OPT

Def. The **depth** of a set of **open** intervals is the maximum number that contain any given time.



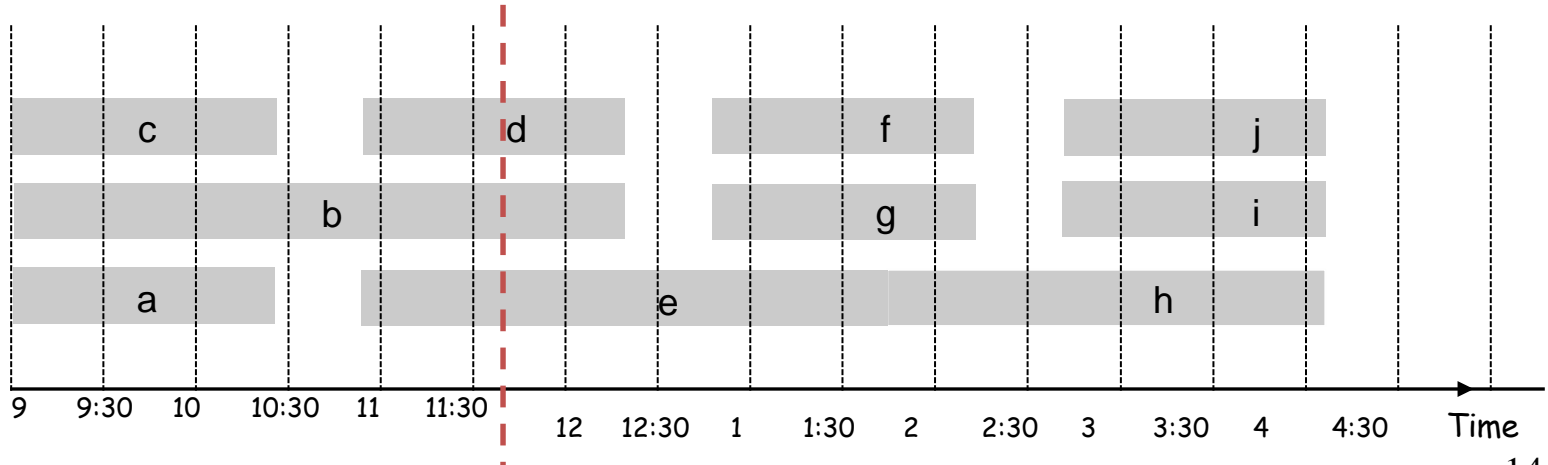
A Structural Lower-Bound on OPT

Def. The **depth** of a set of **open** intervals is the maximum number that contain any given time.

Key observation. Number of classrooms needed \geq depth.

Ex: Depth of schedule below = 3 \Rightarrow schedule below is optimal.

Q. Does there always exist a schedule equal to depth of intervals?



A Greedy Algorithm

Greedy algorithm: Consider lectures in increasing order of start time: assign lecture to any compatible classroom.

```
Sort intervals by starting time so that  $s_1 \leq s_2 \leq \dots \leq s_n$ .  
d  $\leftarrow$  0  
  
for j = 1 to n {  
    if (lect j is compatible with some classroom k,  $1 \leq k \leq d$ )  
        schedule lecture j in classroom k  
    else  
        allocate a new classroom d + 1  
        schedule lecture j in classroom d + 1  
        d  $\leftarrow$  d + 1  
}
```

Implementation: Exercise!

Correctness

Observation: Greedy algorithm never schedules two incompatible lectures in the same classroom.

Theorem: Greedy algorithm is optimal.

Pf (exploit structural property).

Let d = number of classrooms that the greedy algorithm allocates. Classroom d is opened because we needed to schedule a job, say j , that is incompatible with all $d-1$ previously used classrooms. Since we sorted by start time, all these incompatibilities are caused by lectures that start no later than $s(j)$.

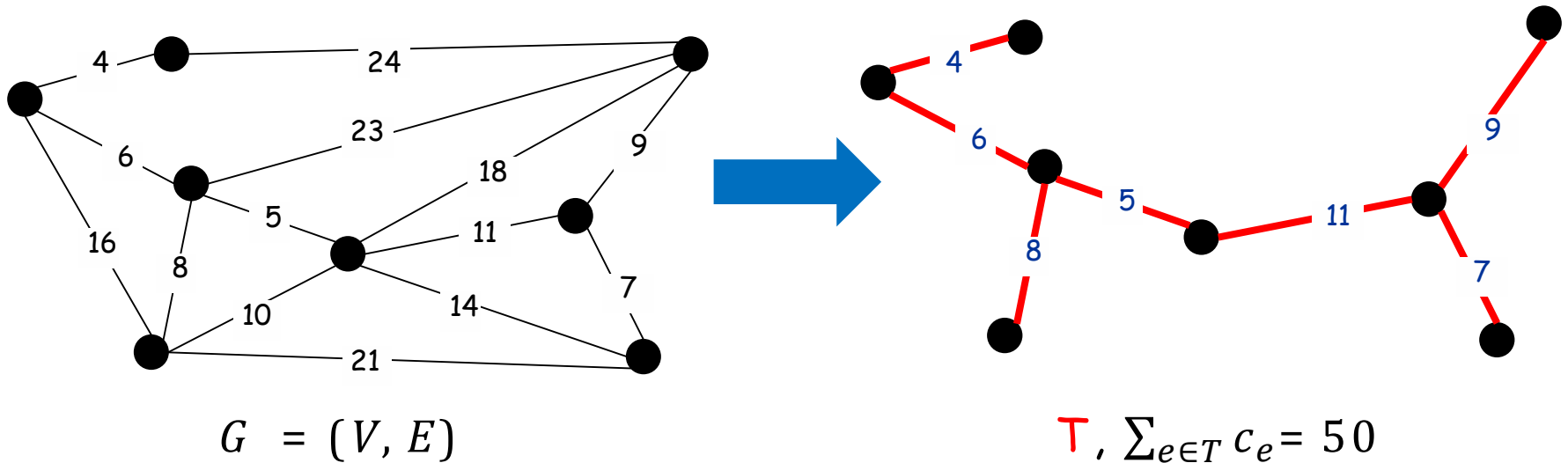
Thus, we have d lectures overlapping at time $s(j) + \epsilon$, i.e. $\text{depth} \geq d$

“OPT Observation” \Rightarrow all schedules use $\geq \text{depth}$ classrooms, so $d = \text{depth}$ and greedy is optimal ■

Minimum Spanning Tree Problem

Minimum Spanning Tree (MST)

Given a connected graph $G = (V, E)$ with real-valued edge weights c_e , an MST is a subset of the edges $T \subseteq E$ such that T is a spanning tree whose sum of edge weights is minimized.



Applications

Network design:

- telephone, electrical, hydraulic, TV cable, computer, road

Approximation algorithms for NP-hard problems:

- traveling salesperson problem, Steiner tree

Indirect applications:

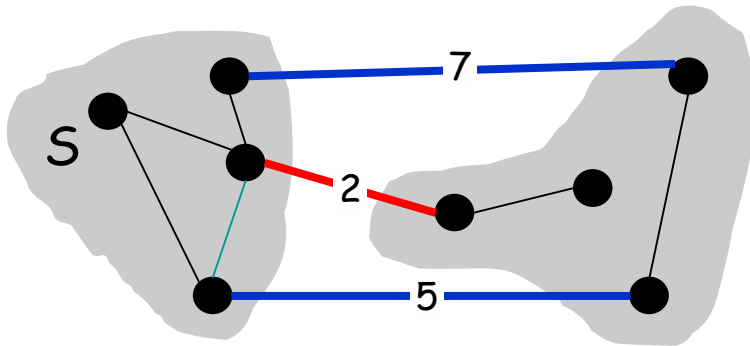
- Graph clustering
- max bottleneck paths
- LDPC codes for error correction
- image registration with Renyi entropy
- learning salient features for real-time face verification
- reducing data storage in sequencing amino acids in a protein
- model locality of particle interactions in turbulent fluid flows
- autoconfig protocol for Ethernet bridging to avoid cycles in a network

Properties of the OPT

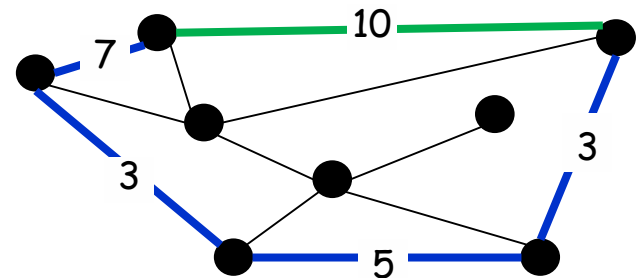
Simplifying assumption: All edge costs c_e are distinct.

Cut property: Let S be any subset of nodes (called a cut), and let e be the **min** cost edge with exactly one endpoint in S . Then **every** MST contains e .

Cycle property: Let C be any cycle, and let f be the **max** cost edge belonging to C . Then **no** MST contains f .



red edge is in the MST

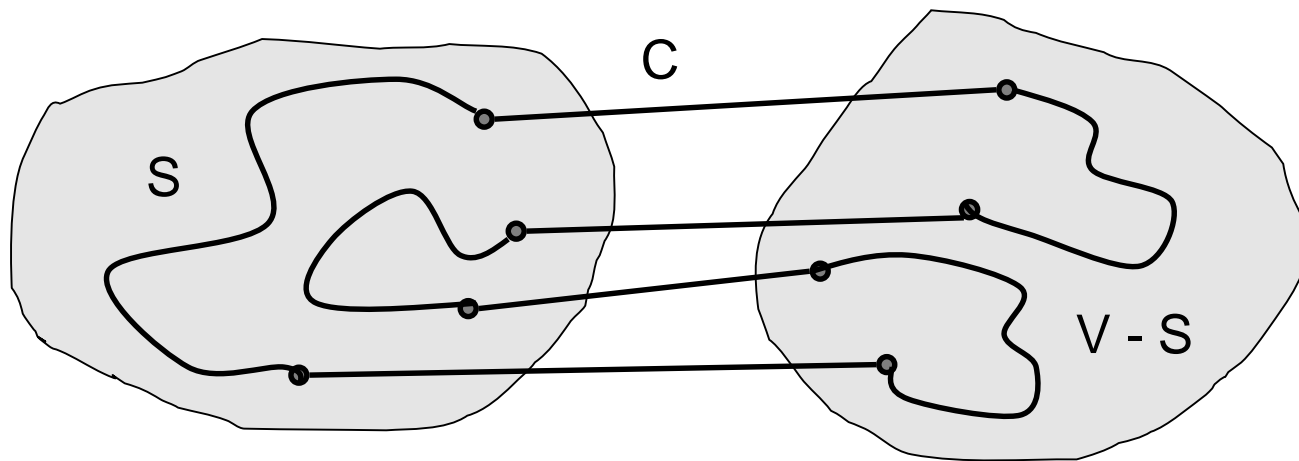


Green edge is not in the MST

Cycles and Cuts

Claim. A cycle crosses a cut (from S to $V-S$) an even number of times.

Pf. (by picture)



Cut Property: Proof

Simplifying assumption: All edge costs c_e are distinct.

Cut property. Let S be any subset of nodes, and let e be the **min** cost edge with exactly one endpoint in S . Then the T^* contains e .

Pf. By contradiction

Suppose $e = \{u, v\}$ does not belong to T^* .

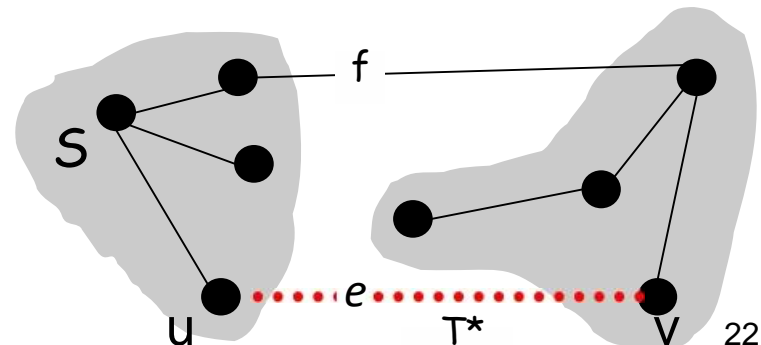
Adding e to T^* creates a cycle C in T^* .

There is a path from u to v in $T^* \Rightarrow$ there exists another edge, say f , that leaves S .

$T = T^* \cup \{e\} - \{f\}$ is also a spanning tree.

Since $c_e < c_f$, $\text{cost}(T) < \text{cost}(T^*)$.

This is a contradiction.



Cycle Property: Proof

Simplifying assumption: All edge costs c_e are distinct.

Cycle property: Let C be any cycle in G , and let f be the **max** cost edge belonging to C . Then the MST T^* does not contain f .

Pf. (By contradiction)

Suppose f belongs to T^* .

Deleting f from T^* cuts T^* into two connected components.

There exists another edge, say e , that is in the cycle and connects the components.

$T = T^* \cup \{e\} - \{f\}$ is also a spanning tree.

Since $c_e < c_f$, $\text{cost}(T) < \text{cost}(T^*)$.

This is a contradiction.

