

# Chapter 1

## The Role of the Algorithms in Computing

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# Algorithms

- **Algorithm:** Any well-defined computation procedure that takes some value, or set of values, as input and produces some value, or set of values, as output.
- **Example:** Sorting problem
  - Input: A sequence of  $n$  numbers  $\langle a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n \rangle$
  - Output: A permutation  $\langle a'_1, a'_2, \dots, a'_n \rangle$  of the input sequence such that  $a'_1 \leq a'_2 \leq \dots \leq a'_n$

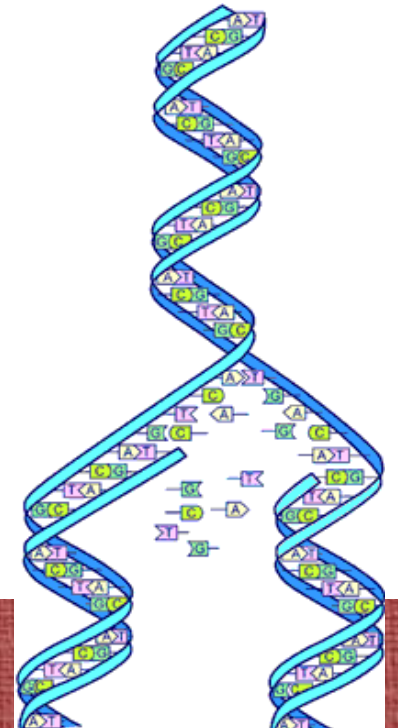


- An *instance of a problem* consists of the input needed to compute a solution to the problem.
- An algorithm is said to be *correct* if for every input instance, it halts with the correct output.
- A correct algorithm *solves* the given computational problem. An incorrect algorithm might not halt at all on some input instance, or it might halt with other than the desired answer.



# What kind of problem can be solved by algorithm?

- The Human Genome Project
  - Identifying all the 100,000 genes in human DNA
  - Determining the sequence of 3 billion chemical base pairs that make up human DNA
  - Storing information in human DNA databases
  - Developing tools for human DNA data analysis



# What kind of problem can be solved by algorithm?

- The Internet Applications
  - Internet enables people to quickly access and retrieve large amounts of information
  - Finding good routes on which the data will travel (CH24 Shortest Paths)
  - Using a search engine to quickly find pages on which particular information resides (CH11 Hash tables, 32 String Matching)



# What kind of problem can be solved by algorithm?

- Electronic Commerce with Public-key Cryptography and Digital Signatures (CH31 Number-Theoretic Algorithms)
  - *Electronic commerce* enables goods and services to be negotiated and exchanged electronically
  - *Credit card numbers*
  - *Passwords*
  - *Bank statements private*



# What kind of problem can be solved by algorithm?

- Manufacturing and Other Commercial Settings
  - Allocating scarce resources in the *most beneficial way*



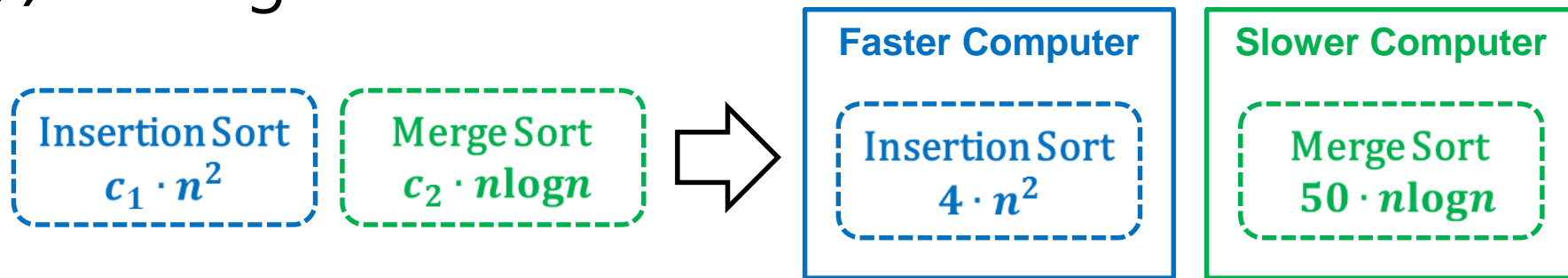
- *How to assign crews to flights for an airline company?*
- Where to place its wells for an oil company?
- Where to spend money buying advertising?
- Where to place more resources for an Internet service provider?



# What kind of problem can be solved by algorithm?

- **Efficiency**

- Algorithms devised to solve the same problem often differ dramatically in their efficiency
- *These difference can be significant than differences due to hardware and software*
- *E.g.,* Sorting  $n$  items



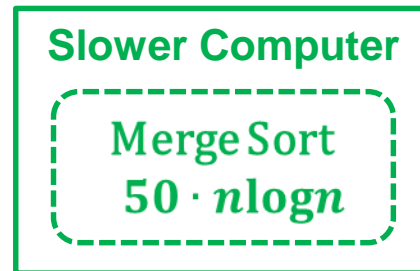
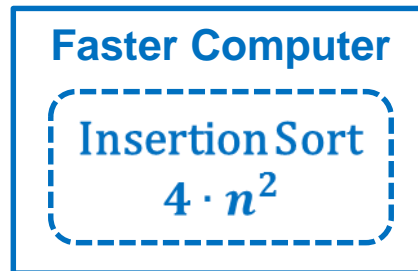


# What kind of problem can be solved by algorithm?

- Efficiency

- *These difference can be significant than differences due to hardware and software*

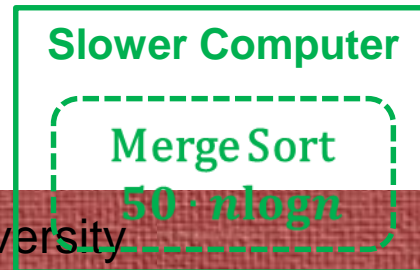
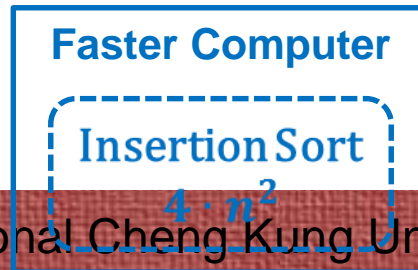
When  $n = 10$



Insertion sort takes:  $4 \cdot 10^2 = 400$  (s)

Merge sort takes:  $50 \cdot 10 \log 10 = 500$  (s)

When  $n = 10^6$



Insertion sort takes:  $4 \cdot 10^{12} = 4 \times 10^{12}$  (s)

Merge sort takes:  $50 \cdot 10^6 \log 10^6 = 3 \times 10^8$  (s)

