Analysis of Algorithms

Chapter 12.1, 12.2

Tackling Difficult Combinatorial Problems

There are two principal approaches to tackling difficult combinatorial problems (NP-hard problems):

- Use a strategy that guarantees solving the problem exactly but doesn't guarantee to find a solution in polynomial time

- Use an approximation algorithm that can find an approximate (sub-optimal) solution in polynomial time

Exact Solution Strategies

- *exhaustive search* (brute force)
  - useful only for small instances

- *dynamic programming*
  - applicable to some problems (e.g., the knapsack problem)

- *backtracking*
  - eliminates some unnecessary cases from consideration
  - yields solutions in reasonable time for many instances but worst case is still exponential

- *branch-and-bound*
  - further refines the backtracking idea for optimization problems

Backtracking

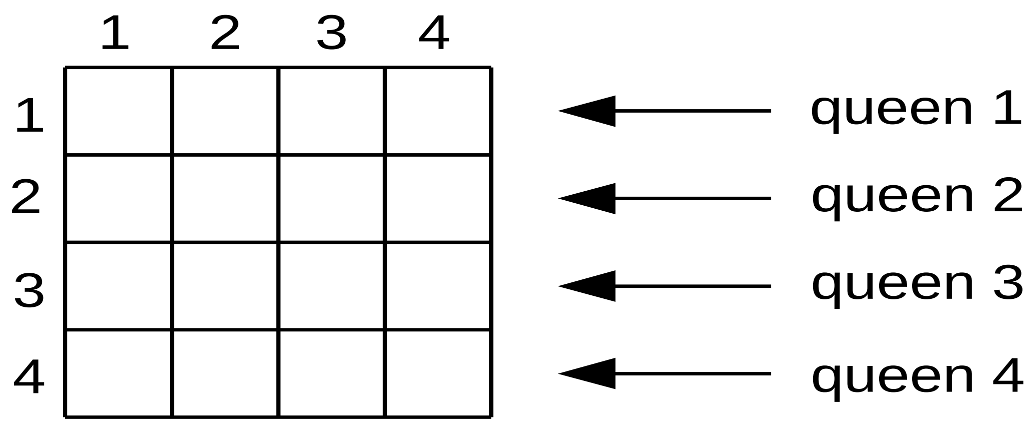
- Construct the *state-space tree*
  - nodes: partial solutions
  - edges: choices in extending partial solutions

- Explore the state space tree using depth-first search

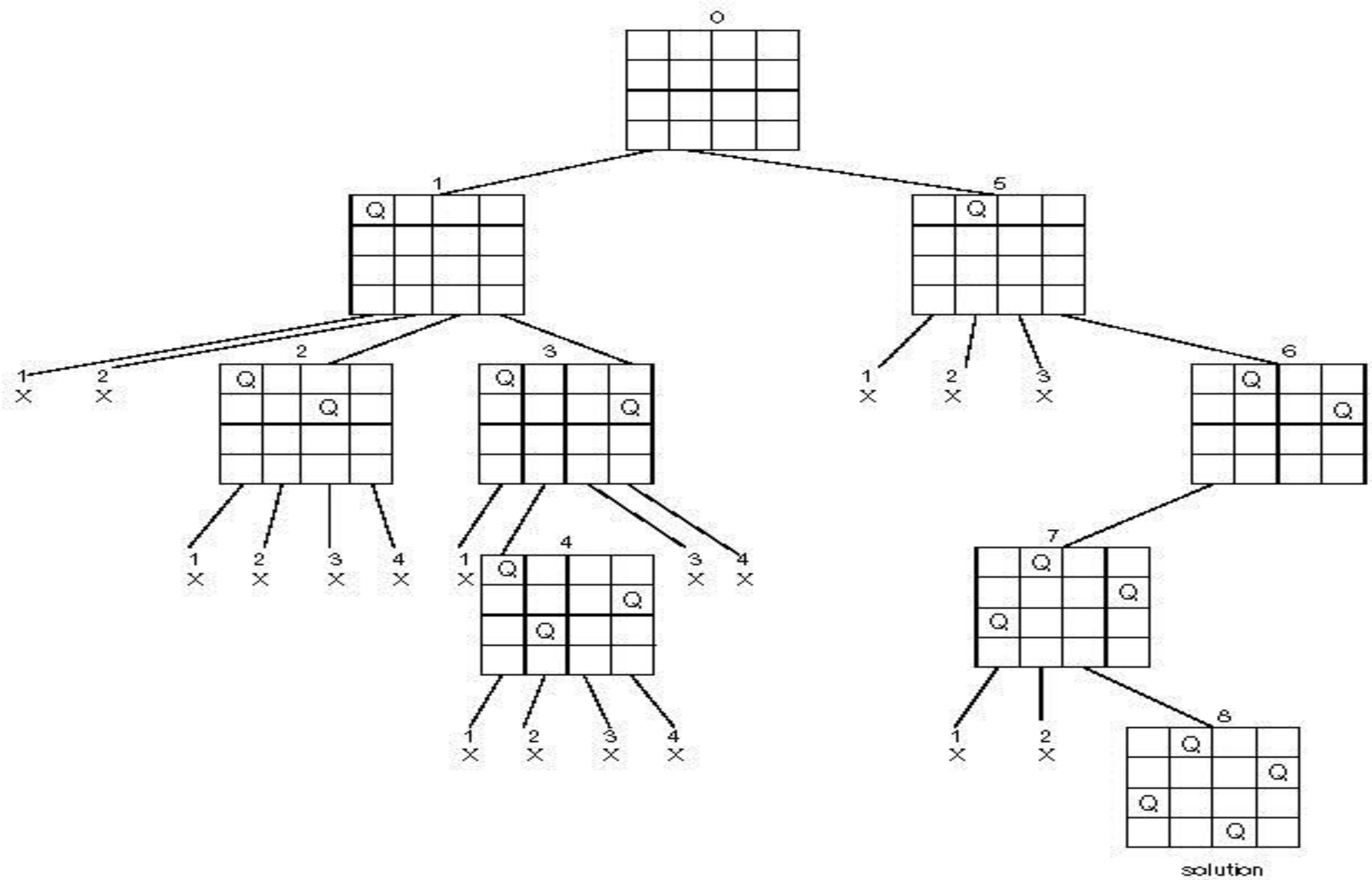
- "Prune" *nonpromising nodes*
  - dfs stops exploring subtrees rooted at nodes that cannot lead to a solution and backtracks to such a node's parent to continue the search

Example: *n*-Queens Problem

Place *n* queens on an *n*-by-*n* chess board so that no two of them are in the same row, column, or diagonal



State-Space Tree of the 4-Queens Problem



Example: Hamiltonian Circuit Problem

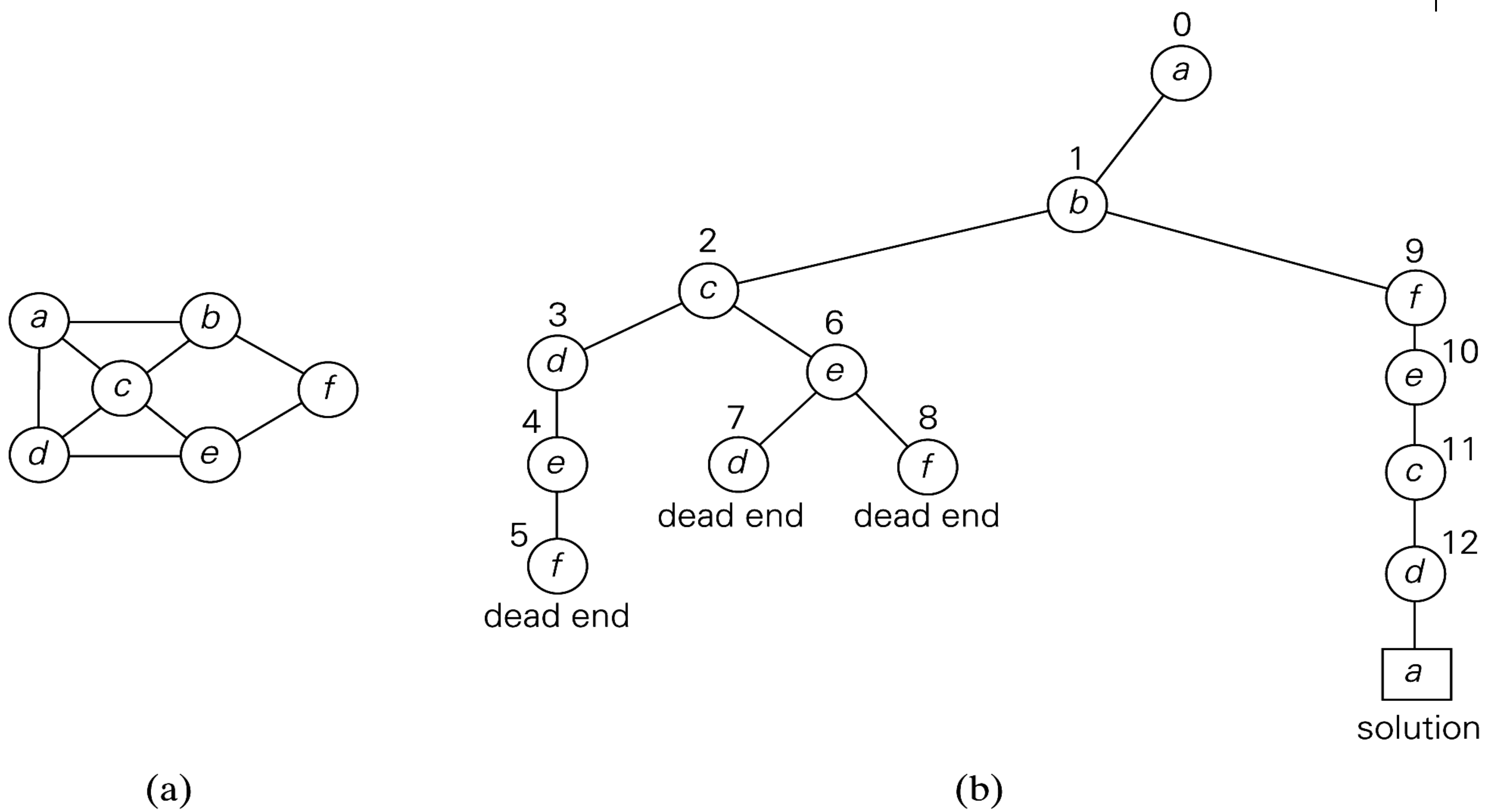
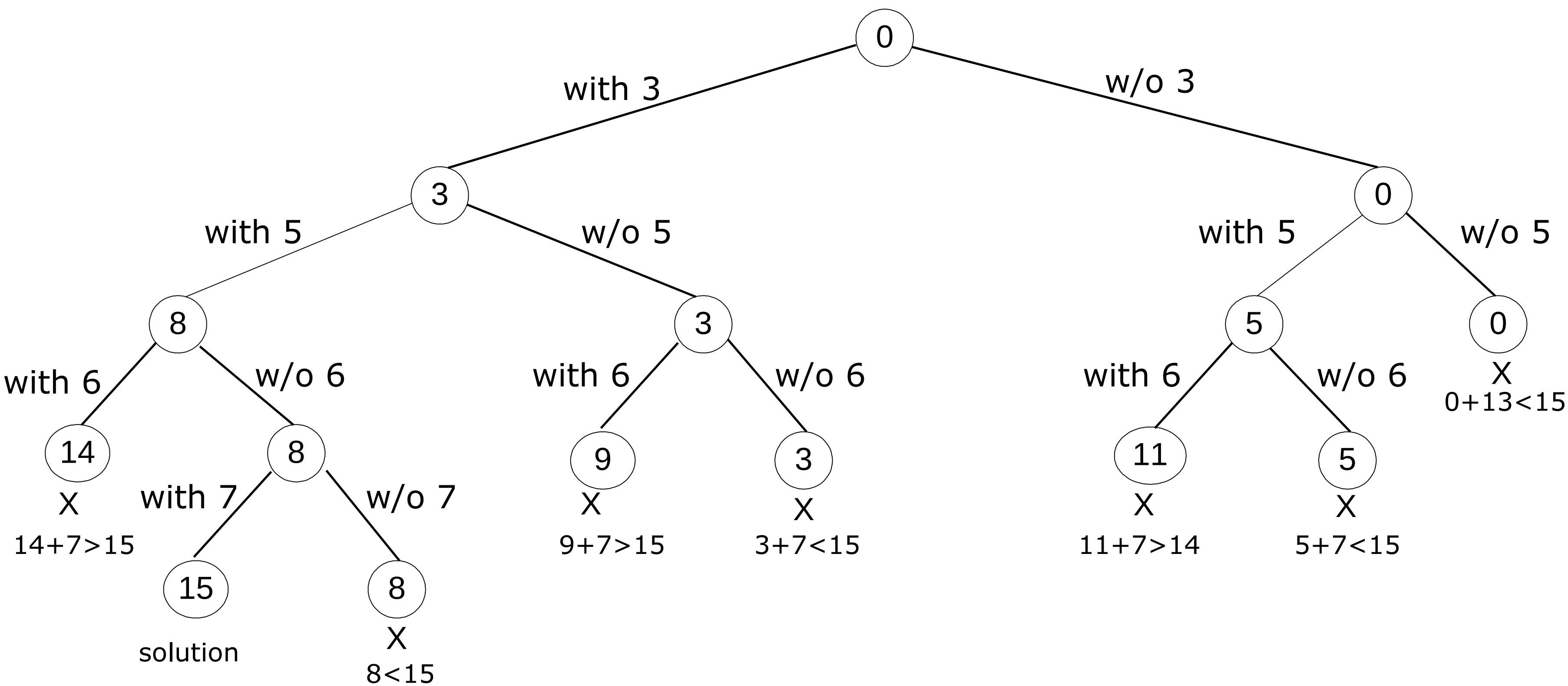


FIGURE 12.3 (a) Graph. (b) State-space tree for finding a Hamiltonian circuit. The numbers above the nodes of the tree indicate the order in which the nodes are generated.

Example: Subset-Sum Problem



Branch-and-Bound

- An enhancement of backtracking
- Applicable to optimization problems
- For each node (partial solution) of a state-space tree, computes a bound on the value of the objective function for all descendants of the node (extensions of the partial solution)
- Uses the bound for:
  - ruling out certain nodes as “nonpromising” to prune the tree – if a node’s bound is not better than the best solution seen so far
  - guiding the search through state-space

Example: Assignment Problem

Select one element in each row of the cost matrix C so that:

- no two selected elements are in the same column
- the sum is minimized

Example

	Job 1	Job 2	Job 3	Job 4
Person *a*	9	2	7	8
Person *b*	6	4	3	7
Person *c*	5	8	1	8
Person *d*	7	6	9	4

<u>Lower bound</u>: Any solution to this problem will have total cost at least: 2 + 3 + 1 + 4 (or 5 + 2 + 1 + 4)

Example: First two levels of the state-space tree

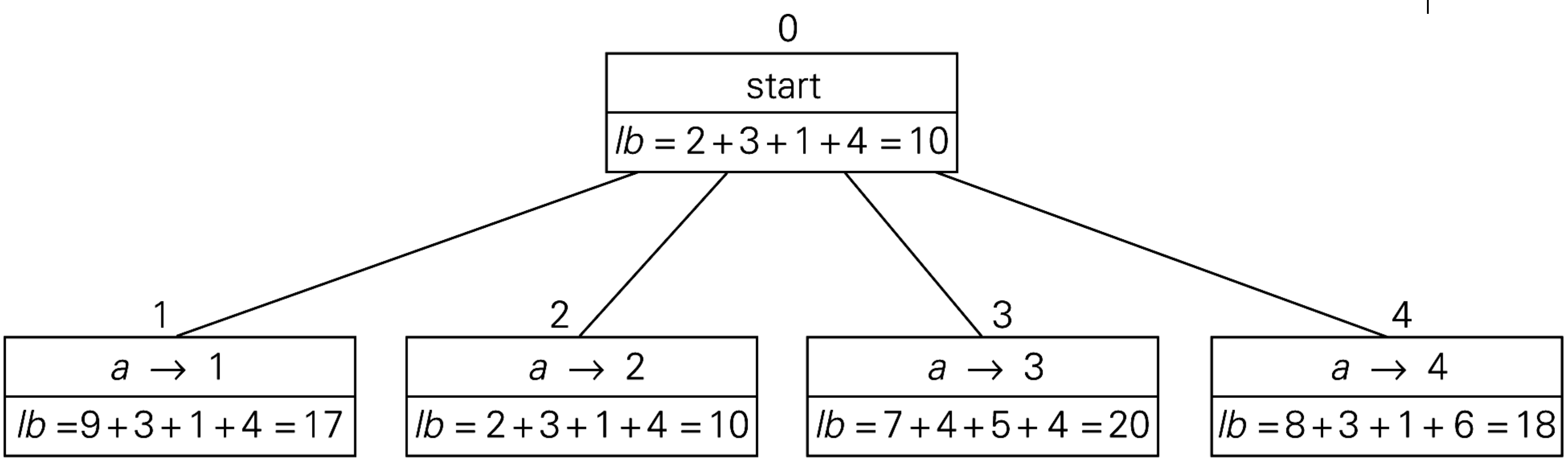


FIGURE 12.5 Levels 0 and 1 of the state-space tree for the instance of the assignment problem being solved with the best-first branch-and-bound algorithm. The number above a node shows the order in which the node was generated. A node's fields indicate the job number assigned to person a and the lower bound value, lb, for this node.

Example (cont.)

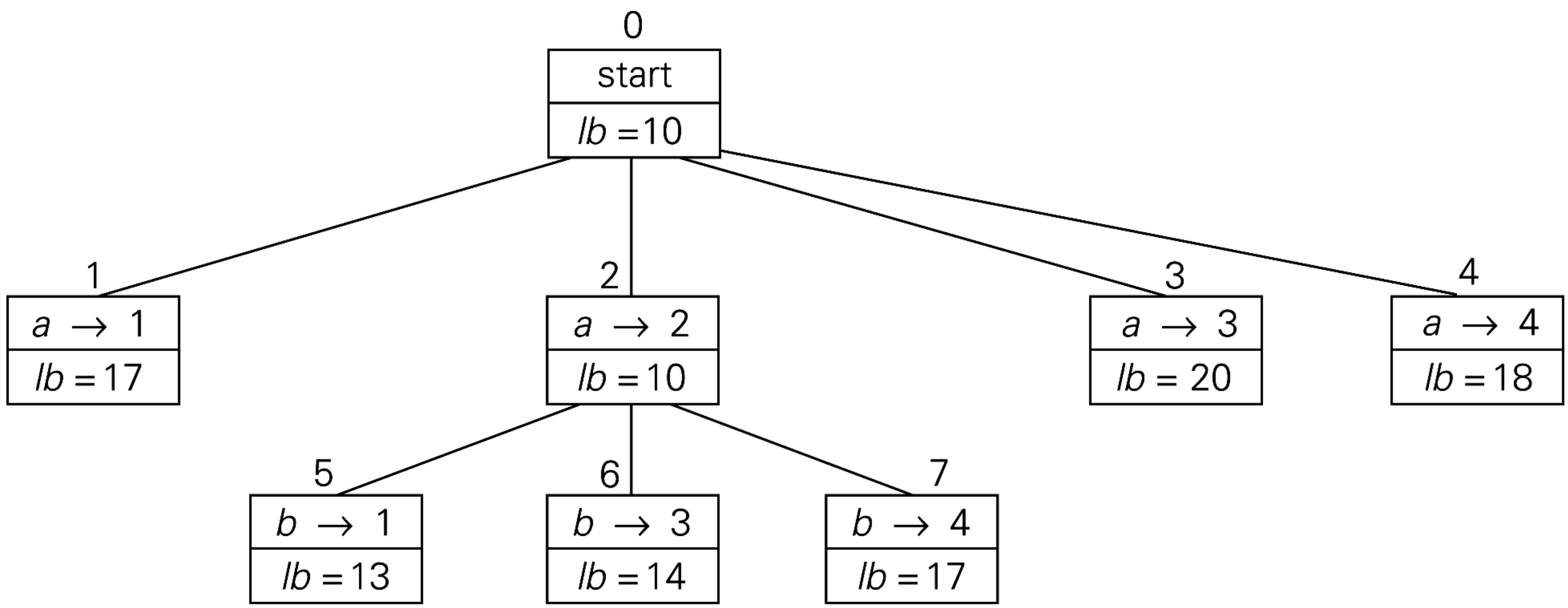


FIGURE 12.6 Levels 0, 1, and 2 of the state-space tree for the instance of the assignment problem being solved with the best-first branch-and-bound algorithm

Example: Complete state-space tree

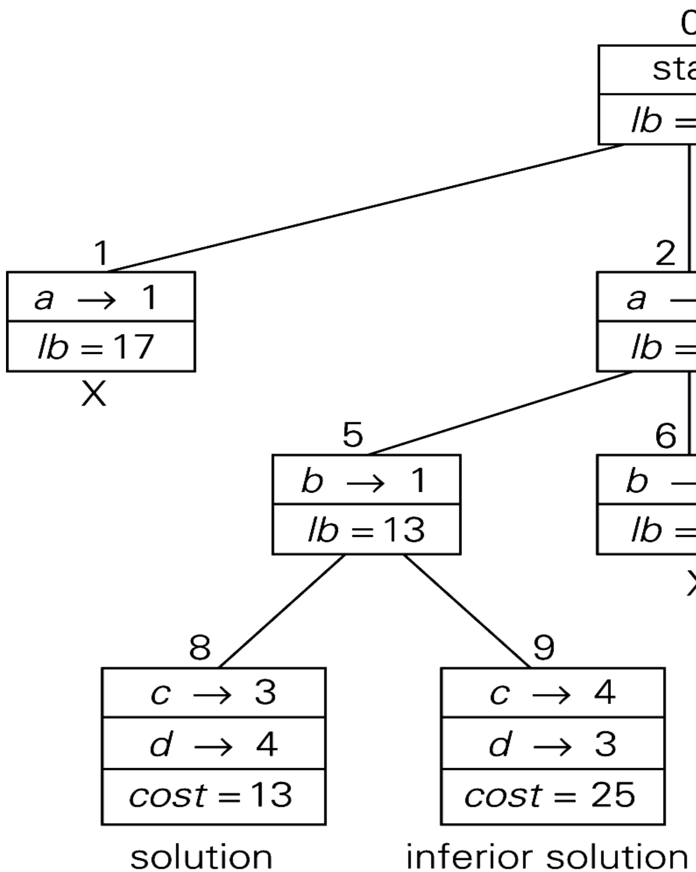
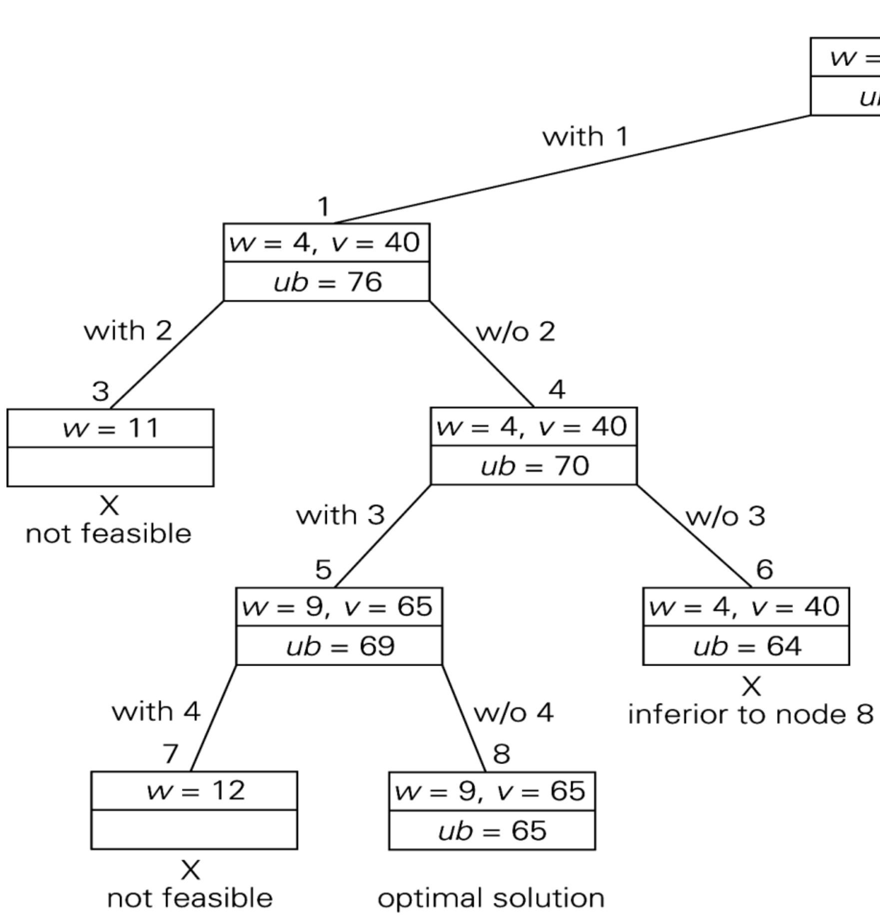


FIGURE 12.7 Complete state-space tree for the instance of the assignment problem solved with the best-first branch-and-bound algorithm

Example: Knapsack Problem



item	weight	value	value / weight
1	4	$40	10
2	7	$42	6
3	5	$25	5
4	3	$12	4

FIGURE 12.8 State-space tree of the branch-and-bound algorithm for the instance of the knapsack problem

Example: Traveling Salesman Problem

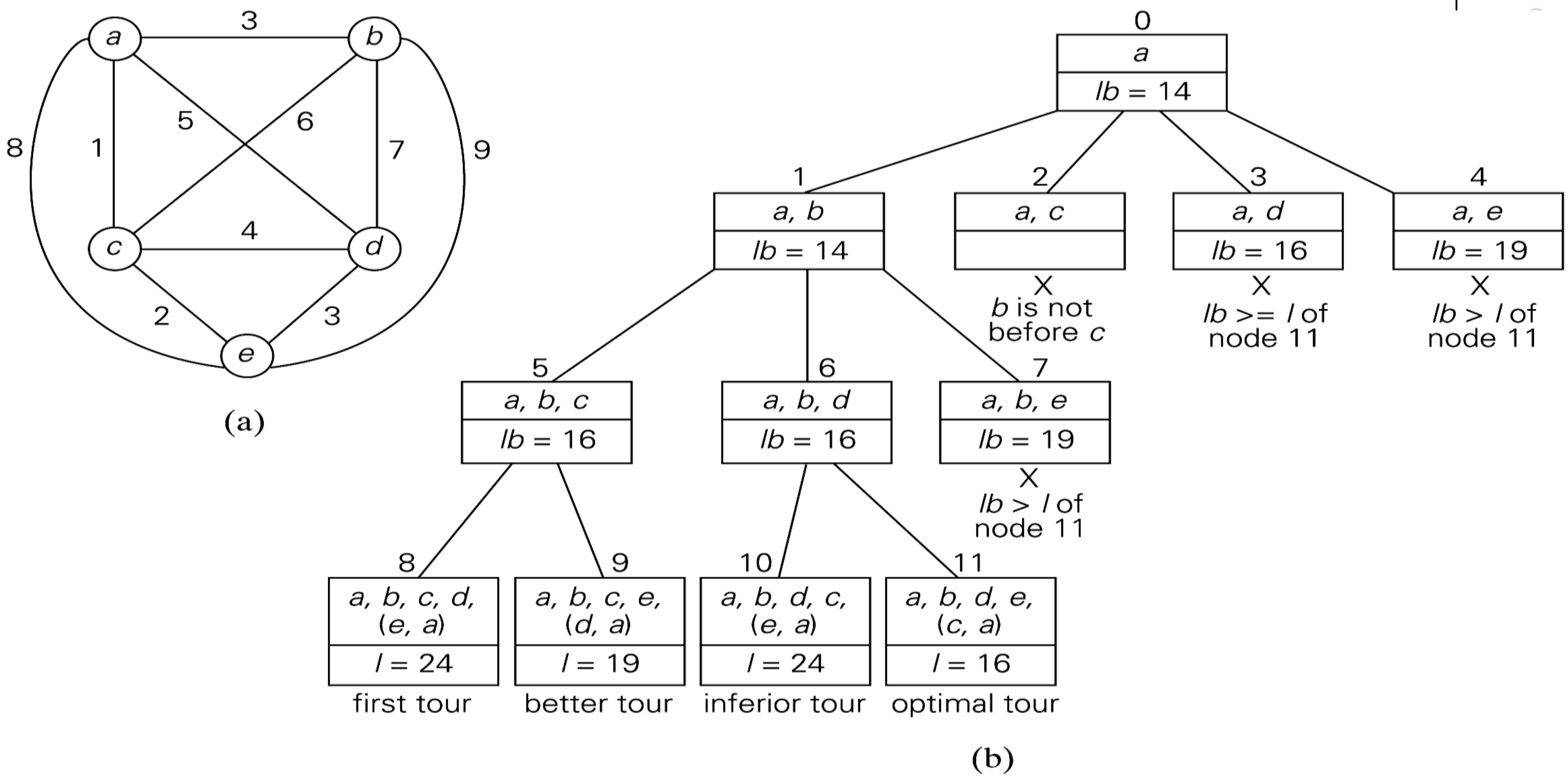


FIGURE 12.9 (a) Weighted graph. (b) State-space tree of the the branch-and-bound algorithm to find the shortest Hamiltonian circuit in this graph. The list of vertices in a node specifies a beginning part of the Hamiltonian circuits represented by the node.