

Greedy Techniques - Part X

Complete Course on Algorithms - GATE

Greedy Technique

Note: most of the problems in greedy condition n-i/p's and our objective is finding a subset which will satisfy our condition & maximized our goal.

Solution space



Feasible solution

$h_1, h_2, h_3, \dots, h_{50}, h_3$

Optimal solution

h_3

Applications of GT

- ① Knapsack problem
- ② Job sequencing with deadlines
- ③ Huffman coding
- ④ Optimal merge patterns
- ⑤ ^{Minimum cost spanning tree (MST)}
Minimum cost spanning tree (MST)
(i) Prim's (ii) Kruskal.
- ⑥ Single source shortest path (SSSP)
 - Dijkstra's algo
 - Bellman-Ford
 - BFT

KnapSack

$$\left(\frac{7}{12}, 1, 1 \right)$$

$$\frac{7}{12} \times 300 + 1 \times 200 + 1 \times 250 = 375$$

$$m=20 \quad n=3$$

Fractions allowed

| | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 12 300 ob ₁ | 5 200 ob ₂ | 8 250 ob ₃ |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|

Howe

$$20 - 1 \times 5 = 15$$

$$15 - 1 \times 8 = 7$$

$$7 - \frac{7}{12} \times 12 = 0$$

$$ob_1: 12 \text{ --- } 300 \text{ (3)}$$

$$1 \text{ --- } \frac{300}{12} = 25$$

$$ob_2: \frac{200}{5} = 40 \text{ (1)}$$

$$ob_3: \frac{250}{8} = 31.5 \text{ (2)}$$

$$\left(\frac{7}{12}, 1, 1 \right)$$

$$x_1 \quad x_2 \quad x_3$$

$$\frac{7}{12} \times 300 + 1 \times 200 + 1 \times 250 = 625$$

Maximum profit



$n = 7$

$m = 27$

| | | | | | | | |
|----------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| object : | ob ₁ | ob ₂ | ob ₃ | ob ₄ | ob ₅ | ob ₆ | ob ₇ |
| profit : | 100 | 25 | 150 | 320 | 140 | 80 | 90 |
| weight : | 4 | 2 | 7 | 10 | 6 | 2 | 3 |