





Greedy Algorithms, Minimum Spanning Trees, and Dynamic Programming

Stanford University

About this Course

The primary topics in this part of the specialization are: greedy algorithms (scheduling, minimum spanning trees, clustering, Huffman codes) and dynamic programming (knapsack, sequence alignment, optimal search trees).



Taught by: Tim Roughgarden, Professor Computer Science

Basic Info	Course 3 of 4 in the Algorithms Specialization
Level	Intermediate
Commitment	4 weeks of study, 4-8 hours/week
Language	English Volunteer to translate subtitles for this course
How To Pass	Pass all graded assignments to complete the course.
User Ratings	★★★★ 1 4.8 stars

Syllabus

WEEK 1



Week 1

Two motivating applications; selected review; introduction to greedy algorithms; a scheduling application; Prim's MST algorithm.

- 16 videos, 4 readings
 - 1. Reading: Week 1 Overview
 - 2. Reading: Overview, Resources, and Policies
 - 3. Reading: Lecture slides
 - 4. Video: Application: Internet Routing
 - 5. Video: Application: Sequence Alignment
 - 6. Video: Introduction to Greedy Algorithms
 - 7. Video: Application: Optimal Caching
 - 8. Video: Problem Definition
 - 9. Video: A Greedy Algorithm
 - 10. Video: Correctness Proof Part I
 - 11. Video: Correctness Proof Part II
 - 12. Video: Handling Ties [Advanced Optional]
 - 13. Video: MST Problem Definition
 - 14. Video: Prim's MST Algorithm
 - 15. Video: Correctness Proof I
 - 16. Video: Correctness Proof II
 - 17. **Video:** Proof of Cut Property [Advanced Optional]
 - 18. Video: Fast Implementation I
 - 19. Video: Fast Implementation II
 - 20. Reading: Optional Theory Problems (Week 1)

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- Graded: Problem Set #1
- Graded: Programming Assignment #1





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Week 2

Kruskal's MST algorithm and applications to clustering; advanced union-find (optional).

- 16 videos, 2 readings
 - 1. Reading: Week 2 Overview
 - 2. Video: Kruskal's MST Algorithm
 - 3. Video: Correctness of Kruskal's Algorithm
 - 4. Video: Implementing Kruskal's Algorithm via Union-Find I
 - 5. Video: Implementing Kruskal's Algorithm via Union-Find II
 - 6. Video: MSTs: State-of-the-Art and Open Questions [Advanced Optional]
 - 7. Video: Application to Clustering
 - 8. Video: Correctness of Clustering Algorithm
 - 9. Video: Lazy Unions [Advanced Optional]
 - 10. Video: Union-by-Rank [Advanced Optional]
 - 11. Video: Analysis of Union-by-Rank [Advanced Optional]
 - 12. Video: Path Compression [Advanced Optional]
 - 13. Video: Path Compression: The Hopcroft-Ullman Analysis I [Advanced Optional]
 - 14. Video: Path Compression: The Hopcroft-Ullman Analysis II [Advanced Optional]
 - 15. **Video:** The Ackermann Function [Advanced Optional]
 - 16. Video: Path Compression: Tarjan's Analysis I [Advanced Optional]
 - 17. Video: Path Compression: Tarjan's Analysis II [Advanced Optional]
 - 18. **Reading:** Optional Theory Problems (Week 2)

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- Graded: Problem Set #2
- Graded: Programming Assignment #2

WEEK 3

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Huffman codes; introduction to dynamic programming.

11 videos, 1 reading

1. Reading: Week 3 Overview

2. Video: Introduction and Motivation

3. Video: Problem Definition

4. Video: A Greedy Algorithm

5. Video: A More Complex Example

6. Video: Correctness Proof I

7. Video: Correctness Proof II

8. Video: Introduction: Weighted Independent Sets in Path Graphs

9. Video: WIS in Path Graphs: Optimal Substructure

10. Video: WIS in Path Graphs: A Linear-Time Algorithm

11. Video: WIS in Path Graphs: A Reconstruction Algorithm

12. Video: Principles of Dynamic Programming

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Graded: Problem Set #3

Graded: Programming Assignment #3

WEEK 4

Week 4

Advanced dynamic programming: the knapsack problem, sequence alignment, and optimal binary search trees.

10 videos, 3 readings

1. Reading: Week 4 Overview

2. Video: The Knapsack Problem

3. Video: A Dynamic Programming Algorithm

4. Video: Example [Review - Optional]

Video: Optimal Substructure

6. Video: A Dynamic Programming Algorithm

7. Video: Problem Definition

8. Video: Optimal Substructure

9. Video: Proof of Optimal Substructure

10. Video: A Dynamic Programming Algorithm I

11. Video: A Dynamic Programming Algorithm II

Reading: Optional Theory Problems (Week 4)

13. Reading: Info and FAQ for final exam

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Graded: Problem Set #4

Graded: Programming Assignment #4

Graded: Final Exam

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How It Works

GENERAL

How do I pass the course?

To earn your Course Certificate, you'll need to earn a passing grade on each of the required assignments—these can be quizzes, peer-graded assignments, or programming assignments. Videos, readings, and practice exercises are there to help you prepare for the graded assignments.

What do start dates and end dates mean?

Once you enroll, you'll have access to all videos, readings, quizzes, and programming assignments (if applicable). Peer-graded assignments can only be submitted and reviewed once your session has Lebes Think the A Completer Beleviste without purchasing, you may not be able to access certain Massignments differential front finished graded and you'll be able to pick up where you left off when the next session. Your progress will be saved and you'll be able to pick up where you left off when the next session begins.

What are due dates? Is there a penalty for submitting my work after a due date? Stanford University

Within each session, there are suggested due dates to help you manage your schedule and keep coursework from piling up. Quizzes and programming assignments can be submitted late without View the course in Catalog, it is possible that you won't receive a grade if you submit your peer-graded assignment too late because classmates usually review assignment within three days of the assignment deadline.

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Yes, If you want to improve your grade, you can always try again. If you're re-attempting a peergrad and the submit your work as soon as you can to make sure there's enough time for you you to review in the form of the control of



Algorithms on Graphs

University of California San Diego, National Research University Higher School of Economics



Advanced Algorithms and Complexity

University of California San Diego, National Research University Higher School of Economics



Graph Search, Shortest Paths, and Data Structures

Stanford University



Shortest Paths Revisited, NP-Complete Problems and What To Do About Them

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