

## ASSIGNMENT 6: GREEDY ALGORITHMS

Instructors: Mehmet Koyutürk and Orhan Özgüner

Due: March 29 before 11:59 PM

**Problem 1**

Prove that the following greedy choices do not lead to optimal solutions for the activity selection problem:

- (a) Select the activity with the earliest starting time.
- (b) Select the activity with least duration.
- (c) Select the activity that overlaps the fewest other remaining activities.

**Problem 2**

We have  $n$  activities. Each activity requires  $t_i$  time to complete and has deadline  $d_i$ . We would like to schedule the activities to minimize the maximum delay in completing any activity; that is, we would like to assign starting times  $s_i$  to all activities so that  $\max_{1 \leq i \leq n} \{\Delta_i\}$  is minimized, where  $\Delta_i = f_i - d_i$  is the delay for activity  $i$  and  $f_i = s_i + t_i$  is the finishing time for activity  $i$ . Note that we can only perform one activity at a given time (if activity  $i$  starts at time  $s_i$ , the next scheduled activity has to start at time  $f_i$ ).

For example, if  $t = \langle 10, 5, 6, 2 \rangle$  and  $d = \langle 11, 6, 12, 20 \rangle$ , then the optimal solution is to schedule the activities in the order  $\langle 2, 1, 3, 4 \rangle$  to obtain starting/finishing times  $s/f = \langle 5/15, 0/5, 15/21, 21/23 \rangle$  and achieve a maximum delay of 9 (for the third activity).

State and prove the greedy choice property for this problem.

**Problem 3**

We have infinite supply of integer coin denominations of  $c_1 = 1 < c_2 < \dots < c_k$  to make change for a given an integer amount  $n$ . For this purpose, we would like to find the minimum number of coins that add up to  $n$ . An obvious greedy choice for this problem is to use the largest coin that has value less than or equal to  $n$  (e.g., if  $c_k \leq n$ , then return  $c_k$ , and solve the problem for  $n - c_k$ ).

- (a) Prove that, if the coin denominations are arbitrary, this greedy choice is not guaranteed to lead to an optimal solution.
- (b) Prove that, if the coin denominations are powers of 2, i.e.,  $c_i = 2^{i-1}$  for  $1 \leq i \leq k$ , then this greedy choice is guaranteed to lead to an optimal solution.