

## Laboratory practice No. 4

### Ravenous algorithms

**Juan Camilo Jiménez Rojas**  
Universidad Eafit  
Medellín, Colombia  
jcjimeneszr@eafit.edu.co

**Santiago Espinoza**  
Universidad Eafit  
Medellín, Colombia  
sespinosav@eafit.edu.co

### 3) Practice for final project defense presentation

**3.1** To solve the problem 1.1 we use an adjacency-matrix graph. The algorithm takes the structure and the initial vertex and for this one, it asks for its adjacent vertices. After, it's found the nearest vertex without considering previous vertices. The vertex found is stored in the list to be returned, and now, it is the new initial. This process is executed cyclically until every vertex's been visited.

**3.2** The solution delivered by the algorithm is not always better. Moreover, for a right execution of the algorithm, the graph taken as parameter must be COMPLETE. That is because this is the only way to guarantee that there is a return to the initial vertex.

**3.3** In this case it would be better to just get the places where the deliver will be made, but also we need to calculate first the best route to that first deliver. Then, we can get the arco of those delivers by taking its geographic coordinates and calculating the distance with a mathematical formula for vectors in 2 dimensions.

**3.4** After trying to do a ravenous algorithm we found out that it was enough with sorting the routes that were given in two groups: morning and afternoon ascendently. We decided to do an standard sort. With those routes we assigned the first route of the group to the morning and the first route of the group of the afternoon, to the first driver. and so on for every driver. Finally we calculated the cost of the extra hours done by every driver and we add those to get a total of hours.

**3.5 The complexity of the algorithm is:**  $O(m \cdot n \log n)$

Because we have to do a sort and add all the routes.

**3.6**  $m$  represent the number of drivers and  $n$  the number of available paths.

#### 4) Practice for midterms

##### 4.1 $++i$

**ESTRUCTURA DE DATOS 2**  
**Código ST0247**

**4.2** *adjacencyMatrix[element][i+i]>adjacencyMatrix[element][i]*

4.4.1 temp/2

4.4.2 temp+minimo

4.4.3 b)  $O(1)$

4.6.1 i+1

4.6.2 res+1

4.6.3 i

4.6.4 The answer is 2 for {1,0,0,4,0,0,0,0,0,0,11} and k=3

**PhD. Mauricio Toro Bermúdez**

Professor | School of Engineering | Informatics and Systems

Email: mtorobe@eafit.edu.co | Office: Building 19 – 627

Phone: (+57) (4) 261 95 00 Ext. 9473

