

Session 2

Problem Modelling and Solving



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Objectives

- Analyse how a problem can be modelled (semi-)formally
 - Express problem and its instance with common data structure
 - Describe a solution as operations on the model and data
- Analyse general algorithmic problem solving techniques
 - Problem decomposition and recursivity
 - Common algorithm patterns

Problem Modelling



Stable Temperature

- Looking for the longest period with a **stable temperature**

Given successive temperature measures taken by an IoT device

- Problem can be modelled with a **sequence**

Containing all the measured values, ordered by timestamps

- Similar to the **longest plateau** problem

Consecutive segment of an array with equal values

Longest Plateau (1)

- **Naive version** that will run in $\mathcal{O}(n^2)$

Checking all the plateau starting at any position in the array

```
1 def naive_longest_plateau(arr):
2     n = len(arr)
3     m = 0
4     for i in range(n):
5         l = 0
6         j = i
7         while j < n and arr[j] == arr[i]:
8             j += 1
9             l += 1
10        m = max(l, m)
11    return m
```

Longest Plateau (2)

- **Smarter version** that will run in $\mathcal{O}(n)$

Elements of the array are only examined once each

```
1 def smart_longest_plateau(arr):
2     n = len(arr)
3     if n == 0:
4         return 0
5     l = 1
6     m = 1
7     for i in range(1, n):
8         if arr[i] == arr[i - 1]:
9             l += 1
10            m = max(m, l)
11        else:
12            l = 1
13    return m
```

Three Glass Riddle (1)

- **Three glasses** with capacities 5L, 8L and 12L
 - Only the 12L container is full initially, two others are empty
 - The problem is to have exactly 6L in one jug
- The three glass riddle can **modelled as a graph**

Solving the riddle is just a well-known algorithm on the graph

Modelling Problem as Graph

- First define what should be represented by **the nodes**

What “thing” is manipulated? What is the system state? Etc.

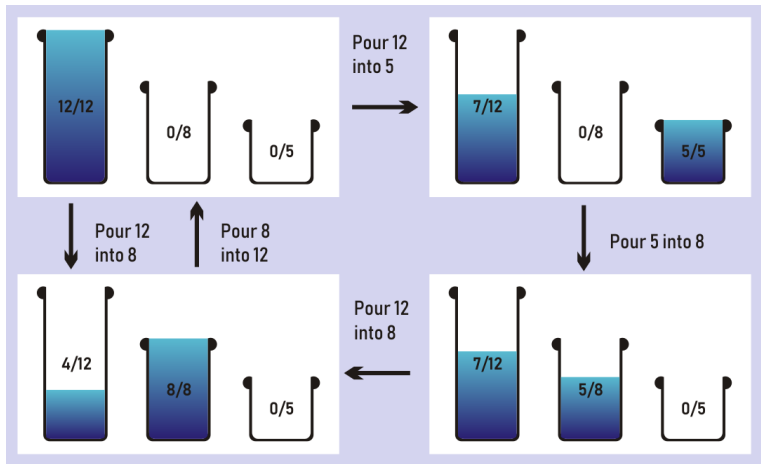
- Then define **relationships** between represented “things”

Should the edges be weighted, directed?

- Is there a **property of the graph** that is the problem solution

For which there exists an algorithm (or it can be found easier)

Three Glass Riddle (2)





• Problem Solving Technique

Problem Decomposition

- Break a problem into **smaller parts** that are simpler

Combine solutions of subproblems to solve main problem

- Two main ways to **decompose a problem**
 - Identifies different blocks solving heterogeneous problems
 - Transform problem to a smaller instance of the same problem

Multiple Pointer

- Iterating over an array or collection with **several pointers**

Can be used to go from a $\mathcal{O}(n^2)$ time complexity to $\mathcal{O}(n)$

- **Two common strategies** use multiple pointers
 - **Two pointers**: run through an array from both ends
 - **Sliding window**: looking at several contiguous elements

Divide and Conquer

- Solving **simpler problem instances** to solve the problem

Breaking down the collections into a set of smaller ones

- **Same rule** must be applied to the small pieces

Complexity to solve the smallest pieces should be low

$\mathcal{O}(1)$ Lookup

- Use **constant lookup time** complexity data structures

Hashtable, hashset, dictionary, etc.

- Used in specific situations to **store information**

Counting frequencies, checking duplicates, etc.

References

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Credits

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