

Homework #5:

"Closest pair"

string \rightarrow ($\#a, \#b$)

abaab \rightarrow (3, 2)

Every String \rightarrow A 2-dim point

$d(a, b) \rightarrow$ distance between two points

1. Run Closest pair on all parts from the mapping.
 \uparrow
n parts

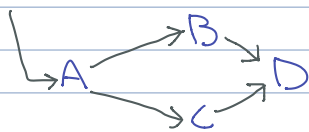
2. Target: $O(n \cdot m)$

Case 1: $\log(n) \leq m$ then 1 works.

Case 2: $\log(n) \geq m$ then it doesn't

Topological Sort on a DAG

\uparrow
directed acyclic graph



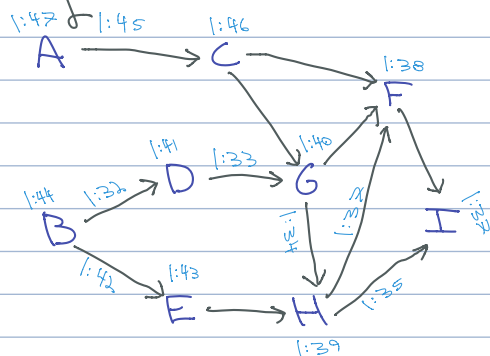
Example: ABCD

Not Example: ABDC

Given a DAG G , we can find a list of all nodes V_1, V_2, \dots, V_n s.t. each edge $u \rightarrow v$ in G , the node u appears before node v in the list.

Such a list is called a Topological Sort of G .

Algorithm



1. Start at a node with in-degree = 0

2. Run depth-first search.

3. Output Resultant in order.

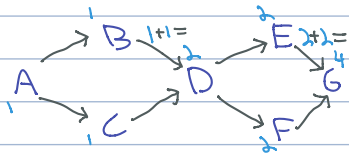
Result: ACBEDGHFI

Applications of Topological Sort (on final exam)

Graph = a high dimension object

When you need an algorithm that runs in one direction, first run **Topological Sort** for a linear structure.

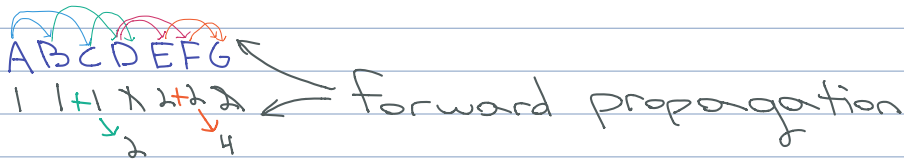
Example:



Question: How many paths from A to G?

2^k possible paths. So, cannot enumerate all paths.

Try **Topological Sort**.



So 4 total paths.