CSC 349-01: Design and Analysis of Algorithms Fall 2021

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1 Announcements

None

2 Approximation Algorithm for Bin Packing

2.1 General Idea for Approximation Algorithms

Main idea is to find fast algoritms that produce feasible solutions that are probably close to optimal.

2.2 Pseudocode for Bin Packing

Input: n items each with a weight wi 1 and an unlimited supply of unit capacity bins, b1,b2,.... **Goal**: An assignment of items to bins such that the bin capacity is not exceeded and the minimum number of bins is used.

Example:

- Suppose we are given 7 items with weights:.3,.2,.2,.2,.2,.4,.5
- b1 = 1,2,3,4, b2 = 5,6, and b3 = 7 is a feasible assignment.
- Is it optimal? Ans: No, we can do better.
- How about **b1** = 2,3,4,6 and b2 = 1,5,7?

 $FirstFit(\{w1, w2, w3, ... wn\})$

Input: n items each with a weight wi 1 and an unlimited supply of unit capacity bins, b1,b2,.... **Output**: An assignment of items to bins such that the bin capacity is not exceeded and the minimum number of bins is used.

- 1. **for** i from 1 to n **do**
- 2. Suppose the first x bins are partially filled.
- 3. **for** j from 1 to x **do**
- 4. **if** Item i fits into bin j **then**
- 5. Add item i to bin j
- 6. if Item i has not been assigned then
- 7. Start a new bin, bx +1 and add item i to it.

2.3 Things to note about the above Algorithm

- Every item gets assigned a bin.
- The capacity constraint for each bin is met
- FirstFit produces a feasible solution

2.4 Feasibility of FirstFit({w1,w2,w3,...wn})

Lemma: returns a proper bin packing (no bin has more than 1 unit of weight assigned to it).

Proof: We can see in line 4 of $FirstFit(\{w1,w2,w3,...wn\})$ that we only add item i to bin j if it fits (if it doesn't exceed the unit capacity of bin j).

- What is the running time of $FirstFit(\{w1,w2,w3,...wn\})$? $O(n^2)$
- FirstFit produces a feasible solution.
- Is it optimal? NO (example where it wont work is with inputs: .5, .6, .2, .5)
- How Close to OPT?
- Note: If on completion of **First Fit**, there are m bins used, then at least m-1 bins are more than half filled.
- Thus:

$$OPT \ge \sum_{i=1}^{n} wi > \frac{1}{2}(m-1)$$
 (1)

$$So, 2OPT > m - 1 \tag{2}$$

and OPT and m are both integers so:

$$2OPT > m \ge OPT$$
 (3)