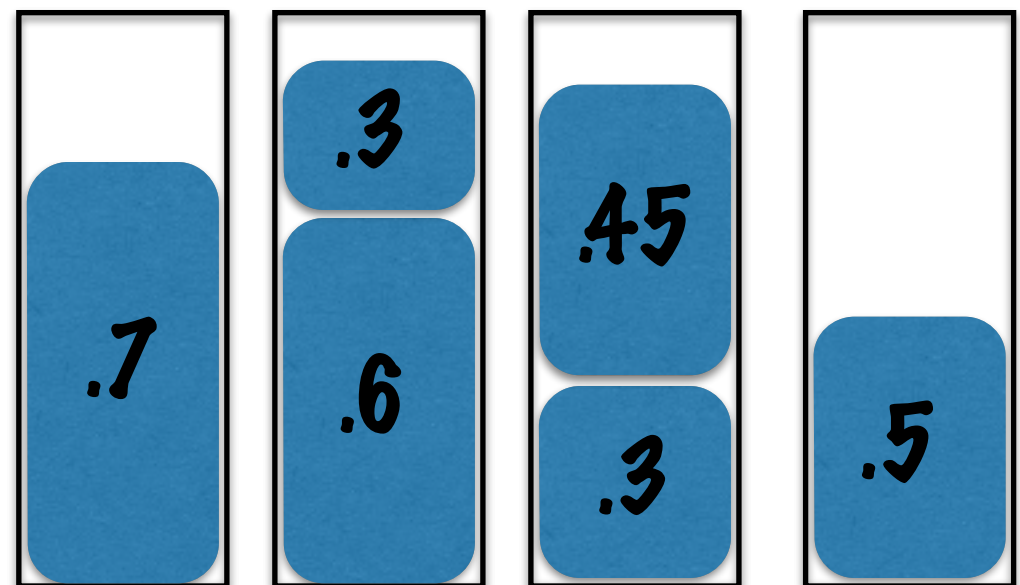
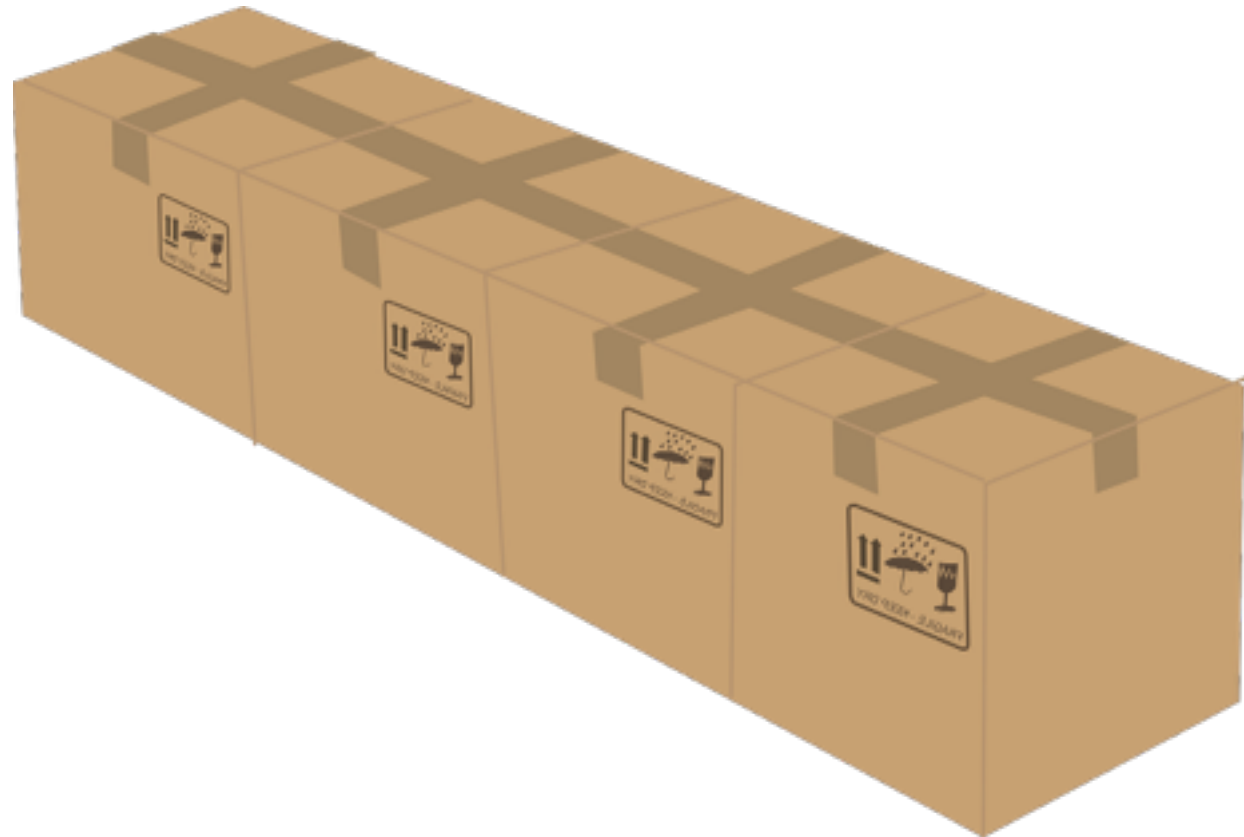


Bin packing, linear programming and rounding



Remember:

**To analyze output vs. OPT,
focus on LP value...**



Try next meta-tool: special cases

What if items are smaller than $1/3 * \text{capacity}$?

.2, .3, .25, .33, .24, .29, .33, .2, ...

What does **Next Fit** do?

.25	.29	
.3	.24	.2
.2	.33	.33

$$.2 + .3 + .25 = .75$$

$$.33 + .24 + .29 = .86$$

$$.33 + .2 = .53$$

The next item will fit in bin 3:

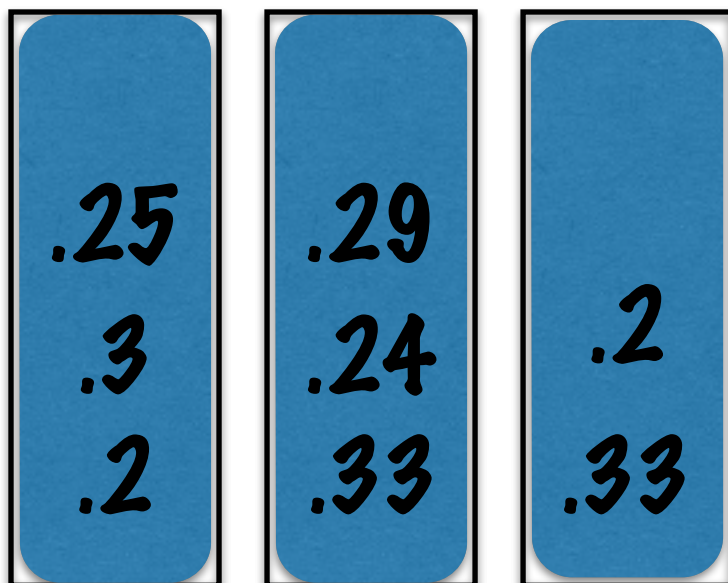
$$.53 + (\text{something less than } 1/3) < 1$$

Next Fit when items are smaller than
 $\frac{1}{3} * \text{capacity}$

Bin filled to $< \frac{2}{3}$: next item fits

so:

only close bin when filled to $> \frac{2}{3}$



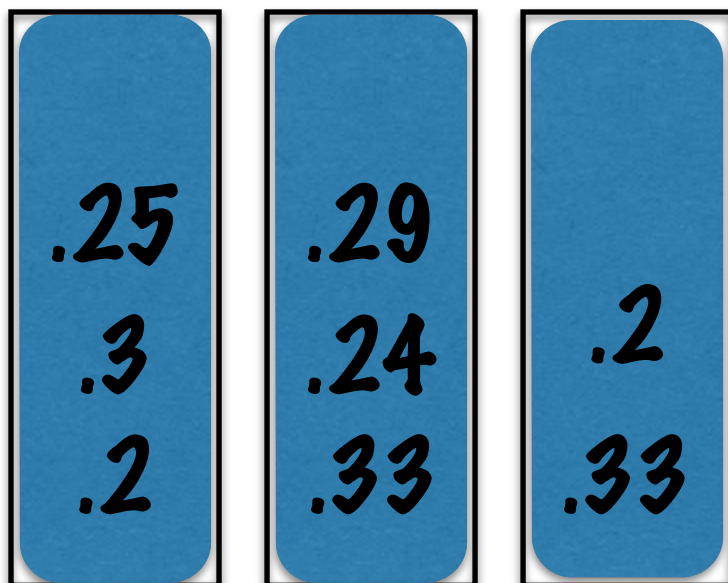
**All bins except last
are filled to $> \frac{2}{3}$**

Next Fit when items are smaller than
 $1/3 * \text{capacity}$

All bins except last
are filled to $> 2/3$

Total size $> 2/3 * (\#bins - 1)$

But Total size $< OPT$



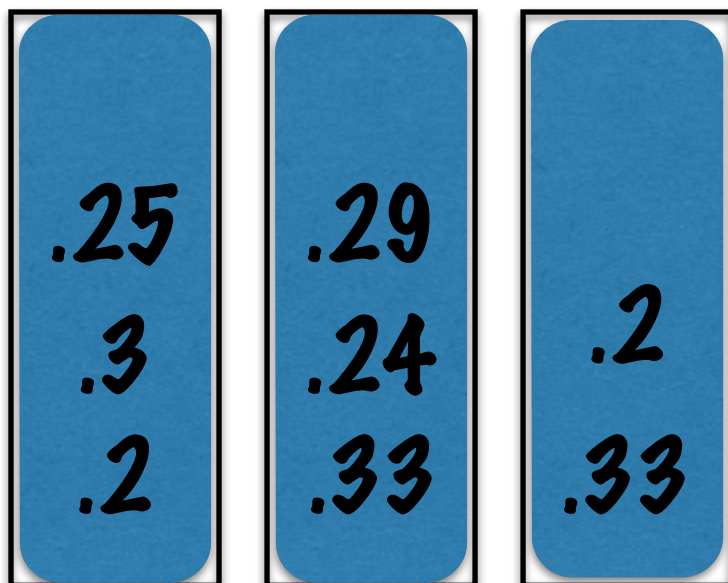
Combine:

$$\#bins < 3/2 * OPT + 1$$

Theorem:

when items are smaller than
 $1/3 * \text{capacity}$,

Next Fit uses at most
 $1 + (3/2) \text{OPT}$ bins



Message

1. From example to structural observation
2. With observation, upper bound algorithm
3. With different argument, lower bound OPT
4. Combine

.25	.29	
.3	.24	.2
.2	.33	.33

Bin packing, linear programming and rounding

