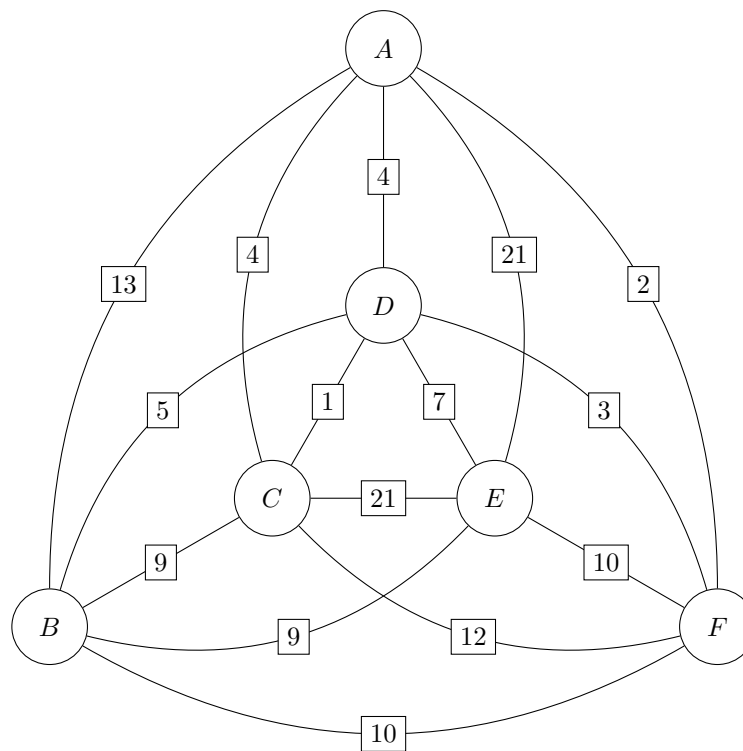


5CCS2FC2: Foundations of Computing II

Tutorial Sheet 9

9.1 Consider the following complete weighted graph:



Apply the *2-opt optimisation algorithm* to find a local optimum traversal.

9.2 Consider the Greedy Knapsack algorithm from week 6:

Algorithm Greedy Knapsack

```
Sort item_list by value/weight ratio
for all item in item_list do
    if current_capacity + weight(item) < max_capacity then
        add item to knapsack
    end if
end for
```

Apply the Greedy Knapsack algorithm to each of the following Knapsack instances:

(i) Number of items: 4 Knapsack size: 12

<code>item_list</code>	<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>	Total
<i>weight</i>	7	1	1	11	20
<i>value</i>	3	1	3	11	18

(ii) Number of items: 4 Knapsack size: 6

<code>item_list</code>	<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>	Total
<i>weight</i>	2	3	5	1	11
<i>value</i>	17	4	20	11	52

(iii) Number of items: 5 Knapsack size: 14

<code>item_list</code>	<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>E</i>	Total
<i>weight</i>	9	1	1	4	13	28
<i>value</i>	2	2	2	2	18	26

Find the *optimal* knapsack selection (by any method) and calculate the *approximation ratio* for each of the above instances.

9.3 (*tricky!*) What is the *worst case* approximation ratio for this implementation of the Greedy Knapsack algorithm?