

CA318
Labsheet #5

Question 1

Consider the problem of **making change** using coins as seen in the lecture. Use the algorithm from class to solve this problem:

$A = 11$, $C = \{ 1, 5, 6, 8 \}$

Solution

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
5	0	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	5	2	3
6	0	1	2	3	4	1	1	2	3	4	2	2
8	0	1	2	3	4	1	1	2	1	2	2	2

Question 2

Consider the problem of **making change** using coins as seen in the lecture. Use the algorithm from class to solve this problem:

$$A = 12, C = \{ 2, 5, 6, 8 \}$$

Use this table to compute the solution:

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
0													
2	0		1		2		3		4		5		6
5	0		1		2	1	3	2	4	3	2	4	3
6	0		1		2	1	1	2	2	3	2	2	2
8	0		1		2	1	1	2	1	3	2	2	2

Question 3

- Briefly compare the complexity of this algorithm with the Brute Force solution we discussed in class. In your answer derive an estimate of the complexity for each.
 - BF - exhaustive search on a graph where $b=2 \Rightarrow \Theta(2^n)$
 - DP - mn table search $\Rightarrow m\Theta(n)$
- Do they both find the optimal solution if one exists?
 - yes
- Give an example where the greedy algorithm fails to find **any** solution even though an optimal one exists.
 - EG: $A = \{ 6 \}$ $C = \{ 2, 3, 5 \}$
 - Here, greedy performs as follows
 - $6 - 5 = 1 \{ 5, \}$
 - $1 - ?? = \{ 5, \text{ERROR} \}$