# **Greedy Algorithms: Main Ideas**

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Higher School of Economics

## Algorithmic Design and Techniques Algorithms and Data Structures

### Outline

- 1 Largest Number
- 2 Car Fueling
- 3 Implementation and Analysis
- 4 Main Ingredients

### Learning objectives

Come up with a greedy algorithm yourself











3 5 9 1 7 9

### Largest Number

### Toy problem

What is the largest number that consists of digits 3, 9, 5, 9, 7, 1? Use all the digits.

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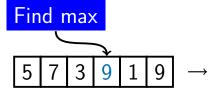
#### **Examples**

359179, 537991, 913579, . . .

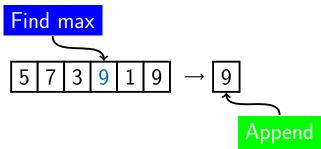
### Correct answer

997531

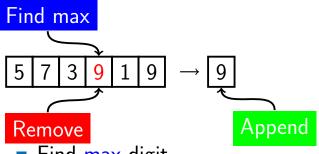
5 7 3 9 1 9  $\rightarrow$ 



■ Find max digit



- Find max digit
- Append it to the number



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- Remove it from the list of digits

Find max

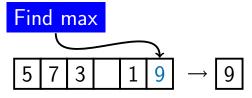
Remove

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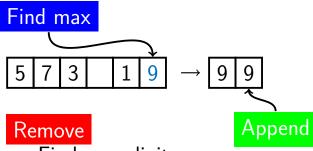
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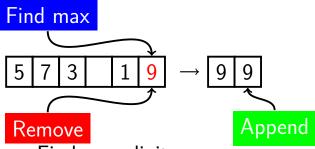


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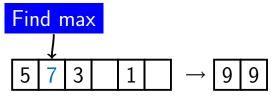


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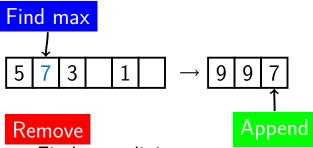
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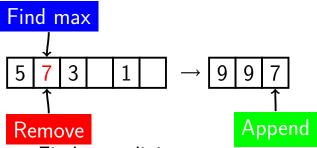


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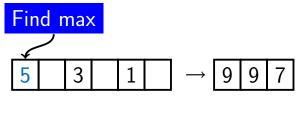


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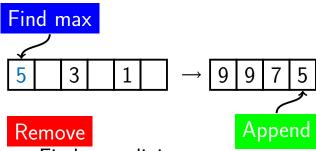
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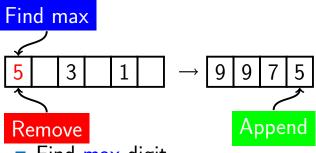


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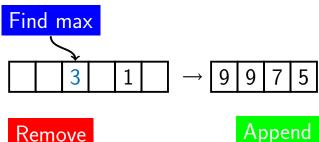
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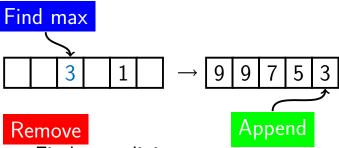


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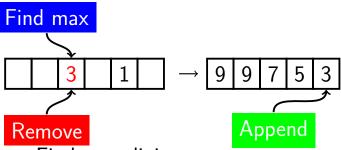
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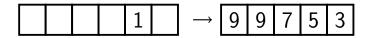


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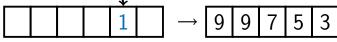
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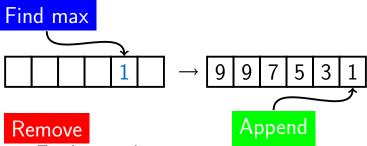
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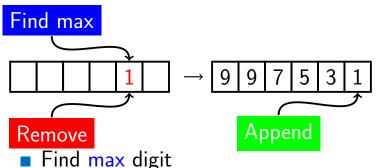


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### **Greedy Strategy**

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Distance with full tank = 400 km

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950km

0km

Distance with full tank = 400 km

Distance with full tank = 400km



Distance with full tank = 400km



Distance with full tank = 400km

Minimum number of refills = 2



A car which can travel at most L kilometers with full tank, a source point A, a destination point B and n gas stations at distances  $x_1 < x_2 < x_3 < \cdots < x_n$  in kilometers from A along the path from A to B

Output: The minimum number of refills to get from A to B, besides refill at A.

### **Greedy Strategy**

- Make some greedy choice
- Reduce to a smaller problem
- Iterate

### **Greedy Choice**

- Refill at the the closest gas station
- Refill at the farthest reachable gas station
- Go until there is no fuel

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Start at A

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- Refill at the farthest reachable gas station *G*

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- Make G the new A

- Start at A
- Refill at the farthest reachable gas station G
- Make G the new A
- Get from new A to B with minimum number of refills

### **Definition**

Subproblem is a similar problem of smaller size.

### **Examples**

• LargestNumber(3, 9, 5, 9, 7, 1) =

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- LargestNumber(3,9,5,9,7,1) = ''9', + LargestNumber(3,5,9,7,1)
- Min number of refills from A to B = first refill at G +

### **Examples**

- LargestNumber(3, 9, 5, 9, 7, 1) = ''9', + LargestNumber(3, 5, 9, 7, 1)
- Min number of refills from A to B = first refill at G + min number of refills from G to B

### Safe Move

### **Definition**

A greedy choice is called <u>safe move</u> if there is an optimal solution consistent with this first move.

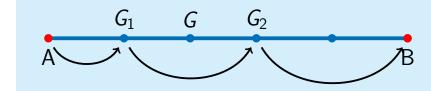
### Lemma

To refill at the farthest reachable gas station is a safe move.

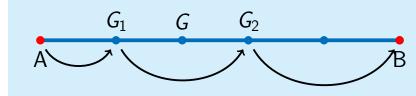
### Proof G<sub>1</sub> G



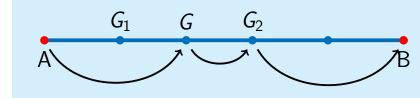
First case: G is closer than  $G_2$ 



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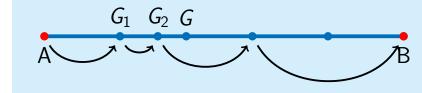
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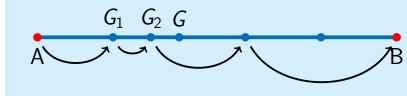
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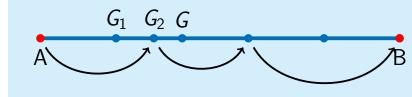
Second case:  $G_2$  is closer than G



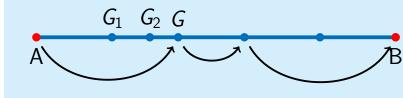
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Second case:  $G_2$  is closer than GAvoid refill at  $G_1$ 



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Route R with the minimum number of refills

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- If G is closer than  $G_2$ , refill at G instead of  $G_1$
- Otherwise, avoid refill at  $G_1$

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$$A = x_0 \leq x_1 \leq x_2 \leq \cdots \leq x_n \leq x_{n+1} = B$$

# MinRefills(x, n, L)

```
numRefills \leftarrow 0, currentRefill \leftarrow 0
while currentRefill < n:
   lastRefill \leftarrow currentRefill
```

while (currentRefill  $\leq n$  and

 $x[currentRefill + 1] - x[lastRefill] \leq L$ :  $currentRefill \leftarrow currentRefill + 1$ 

if currentRefill == lastRefill: return IMPOSSIBLE if currentRefill < n:

 $numRefills \leftarrow numRefills + 1$ 

return numRefills

The running time of MinRefills(x, n, L) is O(n).

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### Proof

• currentRefill changes from 0 to n + 1, one-by-one

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- currentRefill changes from 0 to n + 1, one-by-one
- numRefills changes from 0 to at most n, one-by-one

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- currentRefill changes from 0 to n + 1, one-by-one
  - numRefills changes from 0 to at most n, one-by-one
  - Thus, O(n) iterations

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## Reduction to Subproblem

- Make a first move
- Then solve a problem of the same kind
- Smaller: fewer digits, fewer fuel stations
- This is called a "subproblem"

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- Not all first moves are safe

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- A move is called safe if there is an optimal solution consistent with this first move
- Not all first moves are safe
- Often greedy moves are not safe

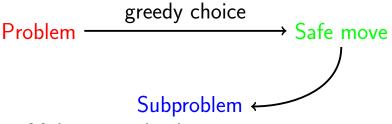
Problem

Problem greedy choice

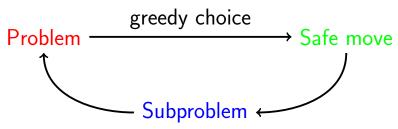
Make a greedy choice

Problem greedy choice Safe move

- Make a greedy choice
- Prove that it is a safe move



- Make a greedy choice
- Prove that it is a safe move
- Reduce to a subproblem



- Make a greedy choice
- Prove that it is a safe move
- Reduce to a subproblem
- Solve the subproblem