2:

How can we do better? While deterministic algorithms cannot beat $2 - \frac{1}{B}$, randomized algorithms can. First, we have to clarify what this means. If an algorithm is randomized, it may flip coins to guide its decisions. We assume that the sequence does not adapt to these coin flips. The cost of an algorithm on a sequence now becomes a random variable. For our benchmark, we use its expectation.

We say that a randomized algorithm for a maximization problem is α -competitive if

$$\mathbf{E}\left[c(\mathrm{ALG}(\sigma))\right] \leq \alpha \cdot c(\mathrm{OPT}(\sigma)) + b$$
 for any sequence σ ,

where σ may not depend on the internal randomness of the algorithm.

To understand the idea, let us consider the following very simple randomized algorithm. We flip a coin: With probability $\frac{1}{2}$ we proceed as before and buy the skis on day B; otherwise (so also with probability $\frac{1}{2}$), we buy the skis already on day $\frac{3}{4}B$.

Theorem 1.3. The randomized algorithm for ski rental is strictly $\frac{15}{8}$ -competitive.

Proof. We proceed as before. Again, consider an arbitrary sequence σ . We will show that $\mathbf{E}\left[c(\mathrm{ALG}(\sigma))\right] \leq \frac{15}{8}c(\mathrm{OPT}(\sigma))$. To this end, we distinguish three cases regarding the number of skiing days k in the sequence.

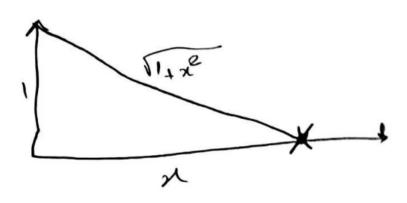
If $k < \frac{3}{4}B$, we always rent skis, so $\mathbf{E}[ALG(\sigma)] = OPT(\sigma) = k$.

If $k \geq B$, then $\mathrm{OPT}(\sigma) = B$. Our algorithm eventually always buys skis. It rents skis either B-1 times or only $\frac{3}{4}B-1$ times, depending on the outcome of the random coin flip. So, $\mathbf{E}\left[c(\mathrm{ALG}(\sigma))\right] = \frac{1}{2}(B-1+B) + \frac{1}{2}(\frac{3}{4}B-1+B) \leq \frac{15}{8}B = \frac{15}{8}c(\mathrm{OPT}(\sigma))$. If $\frac{3}{4}B \leq k < B$, we have $\mathrm{OPT}(\sigma) = k$. With probability $\frac{1}{2}$, the algorithm rents skis all k

If $\frac{3}{4}B \leq k < B$, we have $\mathrm{OPT}(\sigma) = k$. With probability $\frac{1}{2}$, the algorithm rents skis all k times. With probability $\frac{1}{2}$, it rents the skis $\frac{3}{4}B - 1$ times and buys them in the following step. So $\mathbf{E}\left[c(\mathrm{ALG}(\sigma))\right] = \frac{1}{2}k + \frac{1}{2}(\frac{3}{4}B - 1 + B) \leq \frac{1}{2}k + \frac{1}{2}(k + \frac{4}{3}k) = \frac{5}{3}k \leq \frac{15}{8}k = \frac{15}{8}c(\mathrm{OPT}(\sigma))$.

It is important to remark at this point that this argument only works because the sequence does not depend on the coin flip; this is where the improvement comes from. Furthermore, this is clearly not the best randomized algorithm in terms of the competitive ratio. We will see a much more structured and general approach soon.

1.

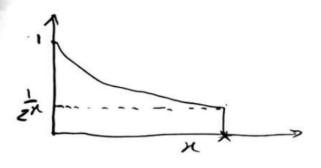


$$\frac{de}{dn} \frac{1+x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} = 0 \Rightarrow x = 1$$

این استرایش بدین صورت است که خرد با : ادبیر(0) حرکت س کند , وقتی سط زه ها رسید مستقیم حکت ت بزرگترین ضلع را دارد حویم اصلاع بانوج برلم 1 بیشترین نبت رقایت در میس Max نب رقایت مزرک لم 2 : در مک منطث متساون السافین هرج بزرگترین و اور منسب معرى افتلام اعرب لم عراب و المنظب كنم كم 180.00 سوالي شود · = 1 (45) (0 01)

3.

این استرازی این ات که فرد روی تابع (ایک حرکت می کند وزدانی که مغازه را دید مستقیم برست آن حرکت می کند



حال ملول مسيرا حابى تنع عال ملول مسيرا حابى تنع ۱+((zx)) xdx

حال در(ع) نسبت بری شتی می گیرم تا ی ابتهال را بسداکنی وزی) و نسبت بری شده وزی و نسبت بری می گیرم تا ی ابتهال را بسداکنی وزی و نسبت رتابتی و نسبت بری اسبت بری و نسبت بری اسبت بر