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CME 2204 Assignment-2

Dynamic Programming Approach, Greedy Approach

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DYNAMIC PROGRAMMING APPROACH

Dynamic programming is both a mathematical optimization method and a computer programming method. We formulate the solution to a problem recursively as in terms of its sub-problems, we can try reformulating the problem in a bottom-up fashion: try solving the sub-problems first and use their solutions to build-on and arrive at solutions to bigger sub-problems. This is also usually done in a tabular form by iteratively generating solutions to bigger and bigger sub-problems by using the solutions to small sub-problems.

Analysis of Run Time Dynamic Programing Approach:

Dynamic Programming approach is achieved by using a matrix. In our problem, the columns of the Matrix show the number of players ($n \times k$ (n: first n position, k: first k players)), the rows of the Matrix show the budget (max budget).

As a result of, run time is $n \times k \times x$.

```
int t = 0;
for (int i = 1; i < n * k; i++) { n*k times turns
    if (t == k)
        t = 0;
    t++;
    for (int j = 1; j < x; j++) { x times turns
        if (players[i - 1].getPrice() <= j) {
            if (players[i - 1].getRating() + table[i - t][j - players[i - 1].getPrice()] > table[i - 1][j]) {
                // yeni deęer eski deęerden büyük mü.

                table[i][j] = players[i - 1].getRating() + table[i - t][j - players[i - 1].getPrice()];
                // en güncel sonucu yerleřtir //çapraz gelenler.
                arrow[i][j] = 'C'; // cross

            } else {
                table[i][j] = table[i - 1][j]; // yukarıdan eski sonucu al
                arrow[i][j] = 'U'; // up
            }
        } else {
            table[i][j] = table[i - 1][j];
            arrow[i][j] = 'U'; // up
        }
    }
}
}
```

algorithm run time analysis: $n \times k \times x$

GREEDY APPROACH

Greedy is an algorithmic paradigm that builds up a solution piece by piece, always choosing the next piece that offers the most obvious and immediate benefit. So the problems where choosing locally optimal also leads to global solution are best fit for Greedy.

Analysis of Run Time Greedy Approach:

The greedy approach controls each player individually while working, so the runtime equals the number of players.

Result: $n*k$ (n : first n position, k : first k players).

```
int totalCost = 0;
int totalRating = 0;
for (int i = 0; i < n * k; i++) { // n*k #players
    if (!slot[players[i].getPosition() - 1]) { // farklı pozisyonlarda oyuncu almak için
        if ((totalCost += players[i].getPrice()) >= x) { // run out of budget
            totalCost -= players[i].getPrice();
            continue;
        }

        result[players[i].getPosition() - 1] = players[i];
        slot[players[i].getPosition() - 1] = true;
        totalRating = totalRating + players[i].getRating();
    }
}
```

n*k times turns

algorithm run time analysis: $n*k$

COMPARISON

x: max budget n: first n position k: first k player	Greedy Approach	DP Approach
x: 150000, n: 10, k: 10	10.3	69228.8
x: 140000, n: 10, k: 10	9.9	79986.1
x: 20000, n: 2, k: 10	5.2	14781
x: 20000, n: 10, k: 10	12.5	16686.6
x: 30000, n: 3, k: 3	4.9	6661.6
x: 50000, n: 5, k: 5	5.7	12501
x: 9000, n: 10, k: 10	10.1	8853.9
x: 18000, n: 10, k: 1	4.6	5051.4

In the data we have obtained, it is observed that the greedy approach works much faster than the dynamic approach. However, the greedy approach can not guarantee the exact result.

The dynamic approach gives us the exact result while causing us to waste time.

References

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=iGij-YCBxxY&t=80s>

<https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/greedy-algorithms/#standardGreedyAlgorithms>

<http://www.wikizero.biz/index.php?q=aHR0cHM6Ly9lbi53aWtpcGVkaWEub3JnL3dpa2kvRHluYW1pY19wcm9ncmFtbWluZw>

<https://classroom.google.com/u/1/c/MzA1MDkxMjcwNzha>