

CMPSC 465

Data Structures and Algorithms

Spring 2022

Instructor: Chunhao Wang

Greedy algorithms

Greedy algorithms

Matroid, Task Scheduling
(Cormen et al. 16.4, 16.5)

Very abstract!

“Computer Science is a science of **abstraction** — creating the right model for a problem and devising the appropriate mechanizable techniques to solve it.”

— Alfred Aho

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For a matroid $M = (S, \mathcal{I})$, each $A \in \mathcal{I}$ is called an **independent subset**

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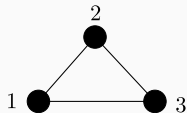
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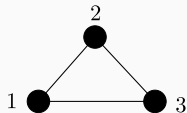
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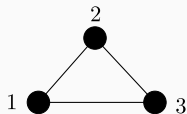
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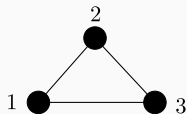
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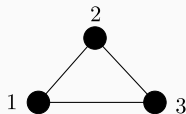
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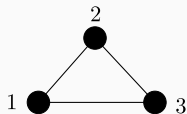
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$$\text{then } A \cup \{x\} = \{(2, 3), (1, 3)\} \subseteq \mathcal{I}$$

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For connected undirected G , every maximal independent subset of M_G must be a tree with $|V| - 1$ edges. Hence it is a spanning tree

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Note: for graphic matroids, weight of M_G is corresponding to edge weights

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Hence a max-weighted indep. subset of M_G corresponds to an MST of G

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Proof of correctness: Cormen et al. 16.4

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Proof of correctness: Cormen et al. 16.4

Running time: let $n = |S|$

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Total running time: $O(n \log n + n \cdot f(n))$

Application: task scheduling

Problem (Task scheduling)

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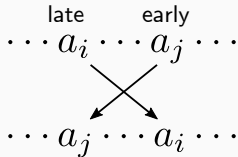
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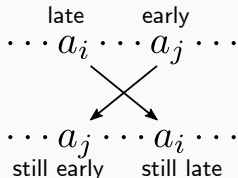


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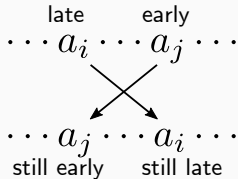


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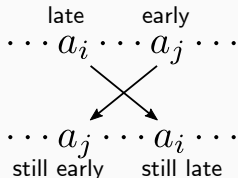
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Finding an optimal schedule \equiv finding max-weighted indep. subset of M