

### Problem 3

assistance taken from the lecture slides

a) COIN-CHANGING-ALGORITHM ( $x, c_1, c_2, \dots, c_n$ )

Sort coin denominations so that  $c_1 > c_2 > \dots > c_n$

change = []

WHILE ( $x > 0$ )

$i = 0$

  FOR  $j = 1$  to  $n$

    IF  $C_j \leq x$

$i = C_j$

  IF ( $i = 0$ )

    RETURN "no solution."

  ELSE

$x = x - C_i$

    append  $i$  to change

RETURN change

b) No, it is not optimal for any set of denominations. Let's look at a counter example.

Suppose the given denominations = { 1, 10, 21, 34, 70, 100, 350, 1225, 1500 }

While  $x = 140$

Then, according to our greedy algorithm approach,

$140 - 100 - 34 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 = 0$

So, change = 100, 34, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1

However, optimal approach =  $140 - 70 - 70 = 0$

So optimal change = 70, 70

Hence, it is possible for greedy algorithm to fail on certain denominations.