Algorithm Design

- analysis of algorithms
- greed
- reduction
- dynamic programming
- divide-and-conquer
- randomization

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Algorithm design

Algorithm design patterns.
- Analysis of algorithms.
- Greed.
- Reduction.
- Dynamic programming.
- Divide-and-conquer.
- Randomization.

Want more? See COS 240, COS 343, COS 423, COS 445, COS 451, MAT 375, ...
ALGORITHM DESIGN

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Goal. Find $T$ using fewest drops.
**Goal.** Find $T$ using fewest drops.

**Rules.**
- An egg that breaks cannot be reused.
- An egg that survives a fall can be reused.
- The effect of a drop is the same for all eggs.
- An egg can break on floor 1 or survive on floor $n$. 

![Diagram of egg drop problem]
**Goal.** Find $T$ using fewest drops.

**Variant 0.** 1 egg.

**Solution.** Use **sequential search**: drop on floors 1, 2, 3, … until egg breaks.

**Analysis.** 1 egg and $\leq n$ drops.

**Analysis.** 1 egg and $T$ drops.

# drops depends on a parameter that you don't know a priori
**Goal.** Find $T$ using fewest drops.

**Variant 1.** $\infty$ eggs.

**Solution.** Binary search for $T$.
- Initialize $[lo, hi] = [0, n+1]$.
- Maintain invariant: egg breaks on floor $hi$ but not on $lo$.
- Repeat until length of interval is 1:
  - drop on floor $mid = \lfloor (lo + hi) / 2 \rfloor$.
  - if it breaks, update $hi = mid$.
  - otherwise, update $lo = mid$.

**Analysis.** $\sim \log_2 n$ eggs, $\sim \log_2 n$ drops.

*Suppose $T$ is much smaller than $n$. Can you guarantee $\Theta(\log T)$ drops?*
Goal. Find $T$ using fewest drops.

Variant 1'. $\infty$ eggs and $\Theta(\log T)$ drops.

Solution. Use repeated doubling; then binary search.

- Drop on floors 1, 2, 4, 8, 16, ..., $x$ to find a floor $x$ such that the egg breaks on floor $x$ but not on $\frac{1}{2}x$.
- Binary search in interval $[\frac{1}{2}x, x]$.

Analysis. $\sim \log_2 T$ eggs, $\sim 2 \log_2 T$ drops.

- Repeated doubling: 1 egg and $1 + \log_2 x$ drops.
- Binary search: $\sim \log_2 x$ eggs and $\sim \log_2 x$ drops.
- Observe that $T \leq x < 2T$. 
Goal. Find $T$ using fewest drops.

Variant 2. 2 eggs.

As a function of $n$, what is the fewest drops that an algorithm can guarantee?

A. $\Theta(1)$
B. $\Theta(\log n)$
C. $\Theta(\sqrt{n})$
D. $\Theta(n)$
**Egg Drop (Asymmetric Search)**

**Goal.** Find $T$ using fewest drops.

**Variant 2.** 2 eggs.

**Solution.** Use gridding; then sequential search.
- Drop at floors $\sqrt{n}$, $2\sqrt{n}$, $3\sqrt{n}$, ... until first egg breaks, say at floor $c\sqrt{n}$.
- Sequential search in interval $[(c-1)\sqrt{n}, c\sqrt{n}]$.

**Analysis.** At most $2\sqrt{n}$ drops.
- First egg: $\leq \sqrt{n}$ drops.
- Second egg: $\leq \sqrt{n}$ drops.

**Signing bonus 1.** Use 2 eggs and at most $\sqrt{2n}$ drops.
**Signing bonus 2.** Use 2 eggs and $O(\sqrt{T})$ drops.
**Signing bonus 3.** Use 3 eggs and $O(n^{1/3})$ drops.
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Greedy algorithms

Make locally optimal, irrevocable, choices at each step.

Familiar examples.

- Prim’s algorithm.  [for MST]
- Kruskal’s algorithm.  [for MST]
- Dijkstra’s algorithm.  [for shortest paths]

More classic examples.

- A* search algorithm.
- Huffman’s algorithm for data compression.
- Gale-Shapley algorithm for stable marriage.
- Greedy algorithm for matroids.
- ...

Caveat. Greedy algorithms rarely lead to provably optimal solutions.

[ but often used anyway in practice, especially for intractable problems ]
**Goal.** Given U. S. coin denominations \{ 1, 5, 10, 25, 100 \}, devise a method to pay amount to customer using fewest coins.

**Ex.** 34¢.

6 coins

**Cashier’s (greedy) algorithm.** Repeatedly add the coin of the largest value that does not exceed the remaining amount to be paid.

**Ex.** $2.89.

10 coins
Is the cashier's algorithm optimal for U.S. coin denominations \{ 1, 5, 10, 25, 100 \}? 

A. Yes, greedy algorithms are always optimal.
B. Yes, for any set of coin denominations \( d_1 < d_2 < \ldots < d_n \) provided \( d_1 = 1 \).
C. Yes, because of special properties of U.S. coin denominations.
D. No.
Properties of any optimal solution (for U.S. coin denominations)

Property 1. Number of pennies \( P \leq 4 \).
\[ \text{Pf. Replace 5 pennies with 1 nickel.} \]

Property 2. Number of nickels \( N \leq 1 \).
\[ \text{Property 3. Number of dimes } D \leq 2. \]
\[ \text{Property 4. Number of quarters } Q \leq 3. \]

Property 5. \( N + D \leq 2 \).
\[ \text{Pf.} \]
- Properties 2 and 3 \( \Rightarrow N \leq 1 \) and \( D \leq 2 \).
- If \( N = 1 \) and \( D = 2 \), replace with 1 quarter.

\[ \text{Property 6. } P + 5N + 10D + 25Q \leq 99. \]

\[ \begin{align*}
\text{P1 } & \Rightarrow \text{contributes at most 4} \\
\text{P5 } & \Rightarrow \text{contributes at most 20} \\
\text{P4 } & \Rightarrow \text{contributes at most 75}
\end{align*} \]
Optimality of cashier’s algorithm (for U.S. coin denominations)

Proposition. Cashier’s algorithm yields unique optimal solution for denominations \{ 1, 5, 10, 25, 100 \}.

Pf. [ for dollar coins ]

• Suppose we are changing amount $x.yz$.
• Cashier’s algorithm takes \( x \) dollar coins.
• Suppose (for the sake of contradiction) that an optimal solution takes fewer than \( x \) dollar coins.
• Then, optimal solution satisfies \( P + 5N + 10D + 25Q \geq 100 \).
• This contradicts Property 6:

\[
P + 5N + 10D + 25Q \leq 99
\]

must make change for \( \geq 100\)¢ 
using only pennies, nickels, dimes, and quarters

[ similar arguments justify greedy strategy for quarters, dimes, and nickels ]
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Reductions

Problem $X$ reduces to problem $Y$ if you can solve $X$ by using an algorithm for $Y$.

**Ex 1.** Finding the median reduces to sorting.

**Ex 2.** Bipartite matching reduces to maxflow.

Many many problems reduce to:
- Sorting.
- Maxflow.
- Suffix array.  \( \text{see COS 343} \)
- Shortest path.
- Minimum spanning tree.
- Linear/semidefinite programming.  \( \text{see ORF 307 or ORF 363} \)
- ...

**Note.** Reductions also play central role in computational complexity (e.g., NP-completeness).
**Goal.** Given a digraph, where each edge has a positive weight and is colored orange or black, find shortest path from $s$ to $t$ that uses at most $k$ orange edges.

\[G\]

- $k = 0$: $s \rightarrow 1 \rightarrow t$ (17)
- $k = 1$: $s \rightarrow 3 \rightarrow t$ (13)
- $k = 2$: $s \rightarrow 2 \rightarrow 3 \rightarrow t$ (11)
- $k = 3$: $s \rightarrow 2 \rightarrow 1 \rightarrow 3 \rightarrow t$ (10)
- $k = 4$: $s \rightarrow 2 \rightarrow 1 \rightarrow 3 \rightarrow t$ (10)
**SHORTEST PATH WITH ORANGE AND BLACK EDGES**

**Goal.** Given a digraph, where each edge has a positive weight and is colored orange or black, find shortest path from $s$ to $t$ that uses at most $k$ orange edges.

A reduction to shortest paths:

- Create $k+1$ copies of the vertices in digraph $G$, labeled $G_0, G_1, \ldots, G_k$.
- For each black edge $v \rightarrow w$: add edge from vertex $v$ in graph $G_i$ to vertex $w$ in $G_i$.
- For each orange edge $v \rightarrow w$: add edge from vertex $v$ in graph $G_i$ to vertex $w$ in $G_{i+1}$.
- Compute shortest path from $s$ to any copy of $t$. 

![Diagram of Reduction](diagram.png)

$k = 2$
What is worst-case running time of algorithm as a function of $k$, the number of vertices $V$, and the number of edges $E$? Assume $E \geq V$ and $k > 0$.

A. $\Theta(E \log V)$

B. $\Theta(k \ E)$

C. $\Theta(k \ E \log V)$

D. $\Theta(k^2 \ E \log V)$
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Dynamic programming

- Break up problem into a series of overlapping subproblems.
- Build up solutions to larger and larger subproblems.
  [ caching solutions to subproblems in a table for later reuse ]

Familiar examples.
- Bellman–Ford.
- Seam carving.
- Shortest paths in DAGs.

More classic examples.
- Unix diff.
- Viterbi algorithm for hidden Markov models.
- CKY algorithm for parsing context-free grammars.
- Needleman–Wunsch/Smith–Waterman for DNA sequence alignment.
- ...
**Goal.** Paint a row of $n$ houses red, green, or blue so that:

- Minimize total cost, where $\text{cost}(i, \text{color})$ is cost to paint $i$ given color.
- No two adjacent houses have the same color.

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<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
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<td>$\text{cost}(i, \text{red})$</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\text{cost}(i, \text{green})$</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\text{cost}(i, \text{blue})$</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**cost to paint house $i$ the given color**

\[(3 + 6 + 4 + 8 + 5 + 8 = 34)\]
**House coloring problem: dynamic programming formulation**

**Goal.** Paint a row of $n$ houses red, green, or blue so that:

- Minimize total cost, where $\text{cost}(i, \text{color})$ is cost to paint $i$ given color.
- No two adjacent houses have the same color.

**Subproblems.**

- $R(i) = \min \text{ cost to paint houses } 1, \ldots, i \text{ with } i \text{ red}.$
- $G(i) = \min \text{ cost to paint houses } 1, \ldots, i \text{ with } i \text{ green}.$
- $B(i) = \min \text{ cost to paint houses } 1, \ldots, i \text{ with } i \text{ blue}.$
- Optimal cost $= \min \{ R(n), G(n), B(n) \}.$

**Dynamic programming recurrence.**

- $R(0) = G(0) = B(0) = 0$
- $R(i) = \text{cost}(i, \text{red}) + \min \{ G(i-1), B(i-1) \}$
- $G(i) = \text{cost}(i, \text{green}) + \min \{ B(i-1), R(i-1) \}$
- $B(i) = \text{cost}(i, \text{blue}) + \min \{ R(i-1), G(i-1) \}$

\(\text{“optimal substructure” (optimal solution can be constructed from optimal solutions to smaller subproblems)}\)
Bottom-up DP trace. Given $R(i)$, $G(i)$, and $B(i)$, easy to compute $R(i+1)$, $G(i+1)$, and $B(i+1)$.

\[
B(6) = \text{cost}(6, \text{blue}) + \min \{ R(5), G(5) \}
\]
\[
= 7 + \min \{ 29, 32 \}
\]
\[
= 36
\]
Bottom-up DP implementation.

```java
int[] r = new int[n+1];
int[] g = new int[n+1];
int[] b = new int[n+1];

for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++) {
    r[i] = cost[i][RED] + Math.min(g[i-1], b[i-1]);
    g[i] = cost[i][GREEN] + Math.min(b[i-1], r[i-1]);
    b[i] = cost[i][BLUE] + Math.min(r[i-1], g[i-1]);
}

return min3(r[n], g[n], b[n]);
```

Proposition. Takes $\Theta(n)$ time and uses $\Theta(n)$ extra space.
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Divide and conquer

- Break up problem into two or more independent subproblems.
- Solve each subproblem recursively.
- Combine solutions to subproblems to form solution to original problem.

Familiar examples.
- Mergesort.
- Quicksort.

More classic examples.
- Closest pair.
- Convolution and FFT.
- Matrix multiplication.
- Integer multiplication.

Prototypical usage. Turn brute-force $\Theta(n^2)$ algorithm into $\Theta(n \log n)$ one.
Personalized recommendations

Music site tries to match your song preferences with others.

- Your ranking of songs: 0, 1, ..., n−1.
- My ranking of songs: \( a_0, a_1, \ldots, a_{n-1} \).
- Music site consults database to find people with similar tastes.

**Kendall–tau distance.** Number of **inversions** between two rankings.

**Inversion.** Songs \( i \) and \( j \) are inverted if \( i < j \), but \( a_i > a_j \).

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<tr>
<th></th>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>D</th>
<th>E</th>
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<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3 inversions: 2–1, 3–1, 7–6
**Problem.** Given a permutation of length $n$, count the number of inversions.

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<th>3</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>7</th>
<th>6</th>
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</thead>
</table>

3 inversions: 2–1, 3–1, 7–6

**Brute-force $\Theta(n^2)$ algorithm.** For each $i < j$, check if $a_i > a_j$.

**A bit better.** Run insertion sort; return number of exchanges.

**Goal.** $\Theta(n \log n)$ time (or better).
## Counting Inversions: Divide-and-Conquer

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<th>7</th>
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<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5−2 8−2 8−6</td>
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<td></td>
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</tbody>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>7</th>
<th>9</th>
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</tbody>
</table>

1 + 3 + 13 = 17

This step seems to require \( \Theta(n^2) \) time.
### Counting Inversions: Divide-and-Conquer

#### Input

| 0 | 4 | 3 | 7 | 9 | 1 | 5 | 8 | 2 | 6 |

#### Count Inversions in Left Subarray and Sort

| 0 | 3 | 4 | 7 | 9 | 1 | 5 | 8 | 2 | 6 |

#### Count Inversions in Right Subarray and Sort

| 0 | 3 | 4 | 7 | 9 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 6 | 8 |

#### Count Inversions with One Element in Each Sorted Subarray

| 0 | 3 | 4 | 7 | 9 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 6 | 8 |

#### And Merge into Sorted Whole

| 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
What is running time of algorithm as a function of $n$?

A. $\Theta(n)$
B. $\Theta(n \log n)$
C. $\Theta(n \log^2 n)$
D. $\Theta(n^2)$
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Randomized algorithms

Algorithm whose performance (or output) depends on the results of random coin flips.

Familiar examples.
- Quicksort.
- Quickselect.
- Karger’s algorithm.

More classic examples.
- Miller–Rabin primality testing.
- Rabin–Karp substring search.
- Polynomial identity testing.
- Volume of convex body.
- Universal hashing.
- …
Problem. A disorganized carpenter has a mixed pile of $n$ nuts and $n$ bolts.

- The goal is to find the corresponding pairs of nuts and bolts.
- Each nut fits exactly one bolt; each bolt fits exactly one nut.
- By fitting a nut and a bolt together, the carpenter can determine which is bigger.

Brute-force algorithm. Compare each bolt to each nut: $\Theta(n^2)$ compares.

Challenge. Design an algorithm that makes $O(n \log n)$ compares.
**Shuffle.** Shuffle the nuts and bolts.

**Partition.**
- Pick leftmost bolt \( x \) and compare against all nuts;
  divide nuts smaller than \( x \) from those that are larger than \( x \).
- Let \( x' \) be the nut that matches bolt \( x \). Compare \( x' \) against all bolts;
  divide bolts smaller than \( x' \) from those that are larger than \( x' \).

**Divide-and-conquer.** Recursively solve two independent subproblems.
What is the expected running time of the randomized algorithm as a function of \( n \)?

A. \( \Theta(n) \)

B. \( \Theta(n \log n) \)

C. \( \Theta(n \log^2 n) \)

D. \( \Theta(n^2) \)
Hiring bonus. Design algorithm that takes $O(n \log n)$ time in the worst case.

Chapter 27
Matching Nuts and Bolts in $O(n \log n)$ Time
(Extended Abstract)

János Komlós 1,4 Yuan Ma 2 Endre Szeméredi 3,4

Abstract

Given a set of $n$ nuts of distinct widths and a set of $n$ bolts such that each nut corresponds to a unique bolt of the same width, how should we match every nut with its corresponding bolt by comparing nuts with bolts (no comparison is allowed between two nuts or between two bolts)? The problem can be naturally viewed as a variant of the classic sorting problem as follows. Given two lists of $n$ numbers each such that one list is a permutation of the other, how should we sort the lists by comparisons only between numbers in different lists? We give an $O(n \log n)$-time deterministic algorithm for the problem. This is optimal up to a constant factor and answers an open question posed by Alon, Blum, Fiat, Kannan, Naor, and Ostrovsky [3]. Moreover, when copies of nuts and bolts are allowed, our algorithm runs in optimal $O(\log n)$ time on $n$ processors in Valiant’s parallel comparison tree model. Our algorithm is based on the AKS sorting algorithm with substantial modifications.
Algorithm Design

- analysis of algorithms
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- randomization
- credits
Credits

Co-instructors and graduate student preceptors.

Pedro Paredes  Marcel Dall’Agnoll  Bob Tarjan  Natalia K.  Dongsheng Yang  Sabhya Chhabria  Wei Luo  Malinda Huang  Shelley Xia

Undergrad graders and lab TAs.  Apply to be one next semester!
“Algorithms and data structures are love.
Algorithms and data structures are life.”

— anonymous COS 226 student
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>image</th>
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<th>license</th>
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