Greedy Algorithms

Greedy algorithms

- Use a simple rule to pick part of the solution, generally in a locallybest way
- Then, prune choices this makes impossible and repeat
- Greedy algorithms don't always work, but they do for some problems

Application: Activity selection

- Set of n proposed activities {a₁, a₂, ..., a_n}
 - Activity a_i has start time s_i and finish time f_i
- Every activity wants to use a shared resource (e.g. a room) so only one can be scheduled at a time
- Goal: Select a largest possible subset of activities that occur in nonoverlapping times



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Proof: Suppose not. Let a_i be the earliest-finishing activity and let S be an maximum-size activity set. Let a_j be its earliest-finishing activity. Construct S'=S- a_j+a_i . S' is a set of non-overlapping activities (all members of S- a_j start after f_j and $f_i \leq f_j$ by the greedy rule). It has the same size as S. Thus, S' is a maximum-size set of non-overlapping activities and it contains a_i .

Does the greedy rule of selecting the activity with the earliest starting time work? (Either sketch a proof or give a counter-example.)

A. Yes

B. No

Does the greedy rule of selecting the activity with the earliest starting time work? (Either sketch a proof or give a counter-example.)

A. Yes



Does the greedy rule of selecting the activity with the shortest interval work? (Either sketch a proof or give a counter-example.)

A. Yes

B. No

Does the greedy rule of selecting the activity with the shortest interval work? (Either sketch a proof or give a counter-example.)

A. Yes B. <u>No</u> Does the greedy rule of selecting the activity whose interval intersects the fewest other intervals work? (Either sketch a proof or give a counter-example.)

A. Yes

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