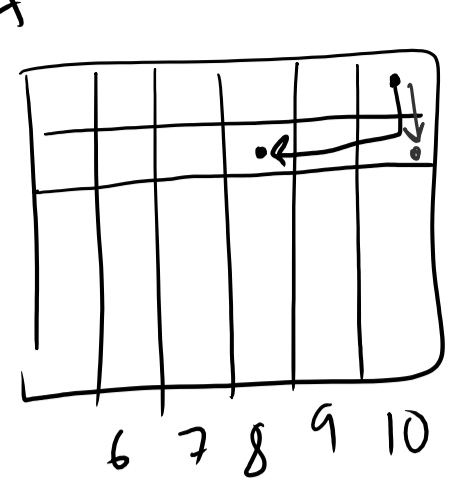
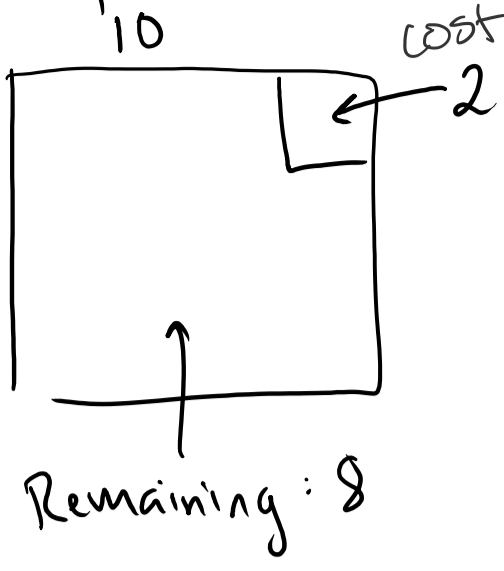
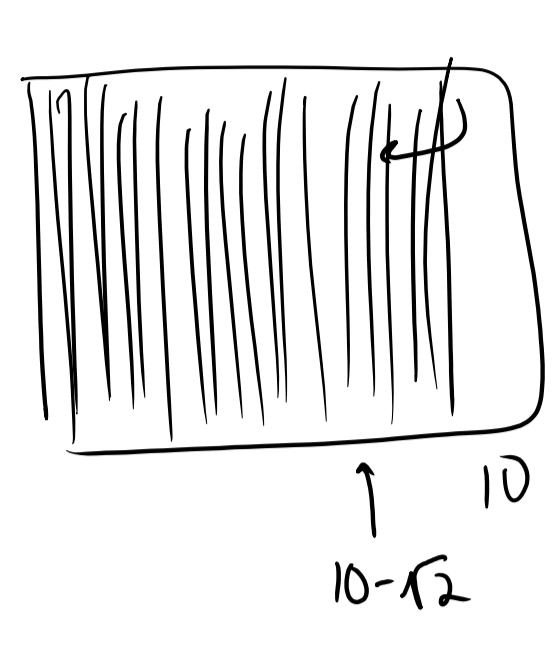
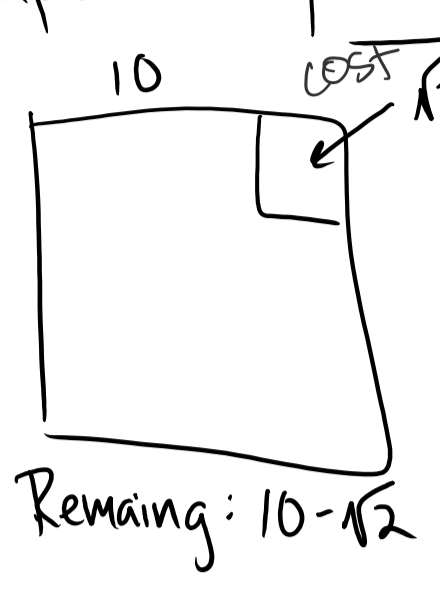


Knapsack $c_i \in \mathbb{Z}^+ \in P$



Knapsack $c_i \in \mathbb{R}^+ \in NP$

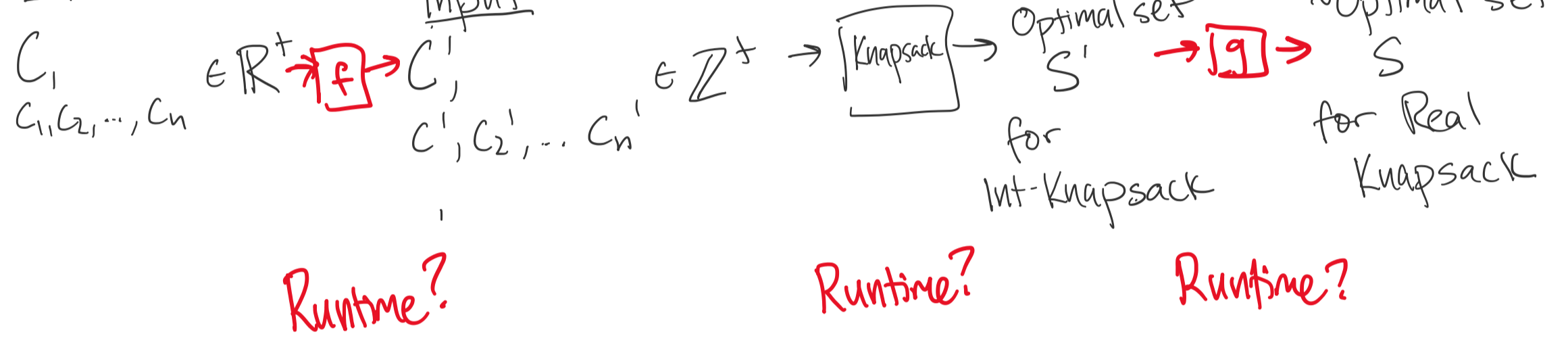


Group Work:

- Create alg. to approximately solve knapsack with real costs, capacity.
- Reduce knapsack with real costs to knapsack with integer costs

Real-Knapsack Input

Int-Knapsack Input



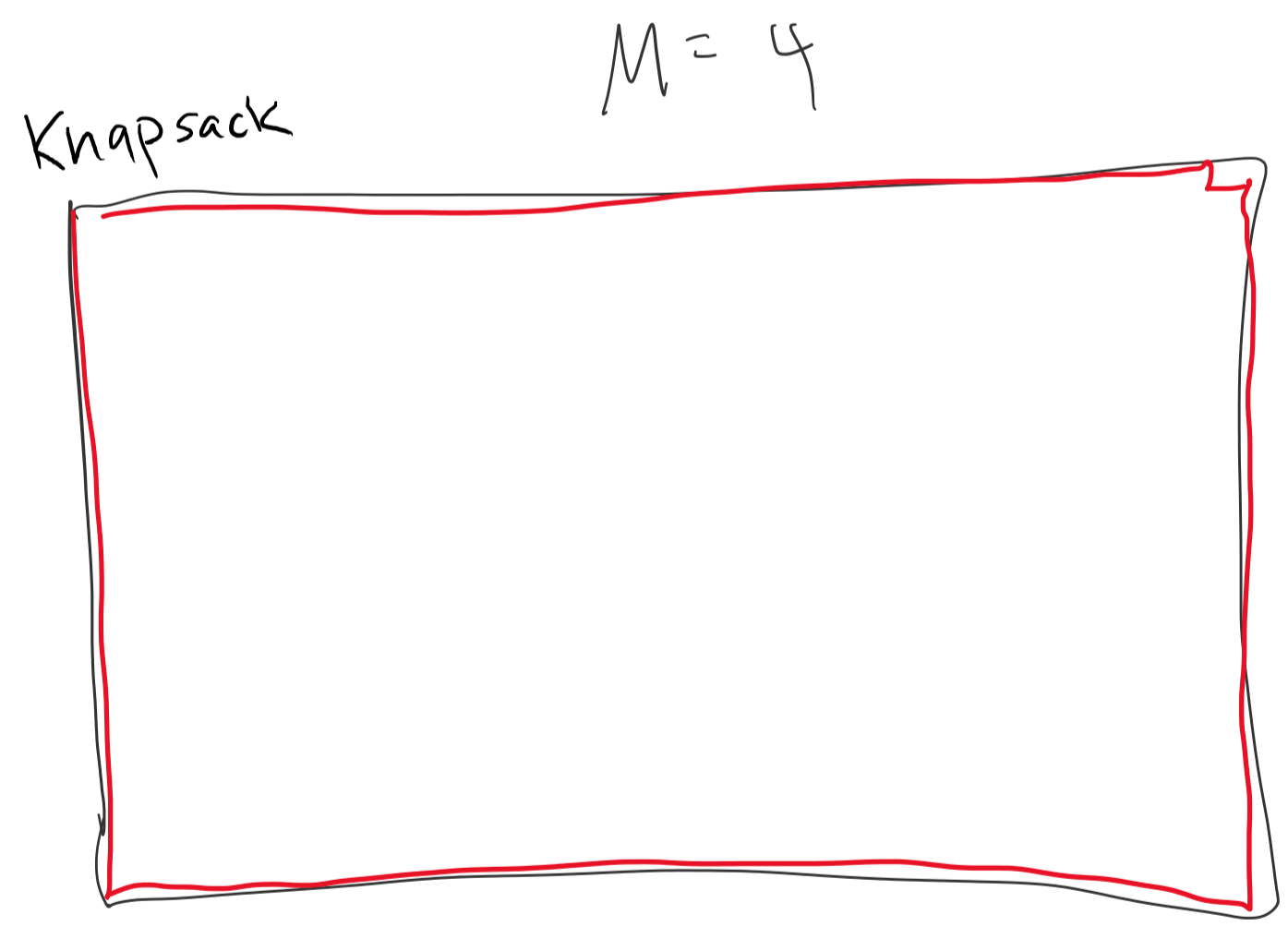
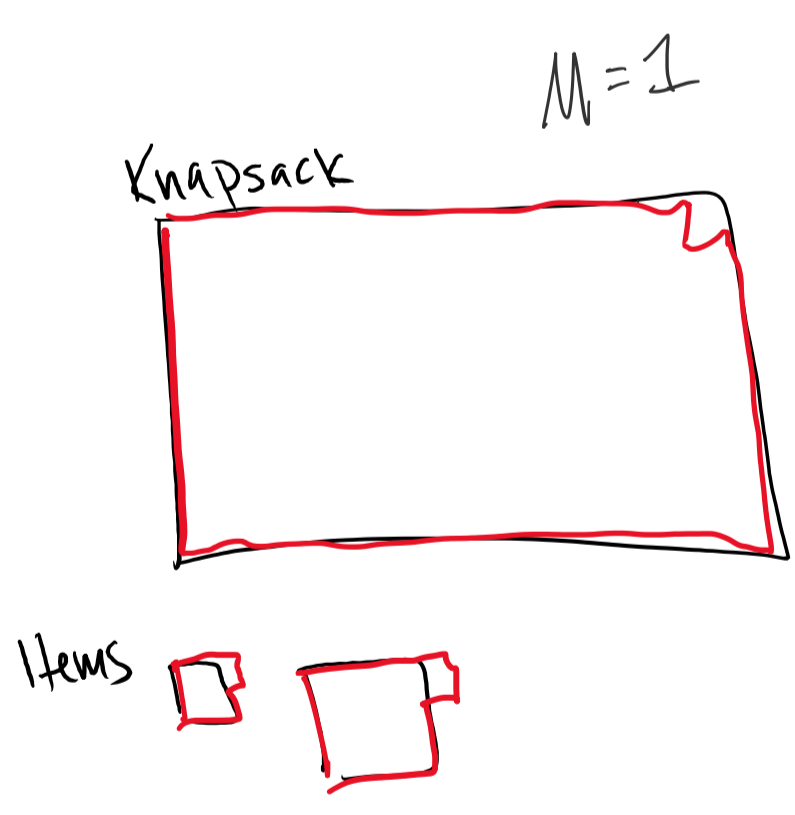
f: Choose M . Bigger $M \rightarrow$ closer to optimal
 \rightarrow longer runtime

$C' = \lfloor CM \rfloor$
 $c'_i = \lfloor c_i M \rfloor$

Reduction

g: $S = S'$

Result: S will always fit in knapsack, but maybe not optimal
 \rightarrow Knapsack too small } solutions could be valid in original that aren't in reduction
 \rightarrow Items too big



relative impact of rounding is reduced

Runtime:

f: $O(n)$
 g: $O(1)$

Knapsack: $O(nC') = O(nMc)$

Why dependence on C is good to know!