

Seems like could apply proof to any ordering
 How to find best f? Work backwards/Use computers

Goals:

1. Improve our understanding of exchange proof
2. Analyze runtime
3. Dealing with ties
4. Describe Max Weight Independent Set Problem

Q What is the runtime of the greedy scheduling alg.?

- A) $O(1)$ B) $O(n)$ C) $O(n \log n)$ D) $O(n^2)$

Dropping w_i/t_i are unique assumption?

where did it show up?

$$\text{Here } w_j/t_j \geq w_k/t_k \Rightarrow w_j t_k \geq w_k t_j \Rightarrow w_j t_k - w_k t_j \geq 0 \leftarrow$$

No contradiction
 A might not have improved

New Idea: Keep exchanging

PF Sketch: Choose some labeling

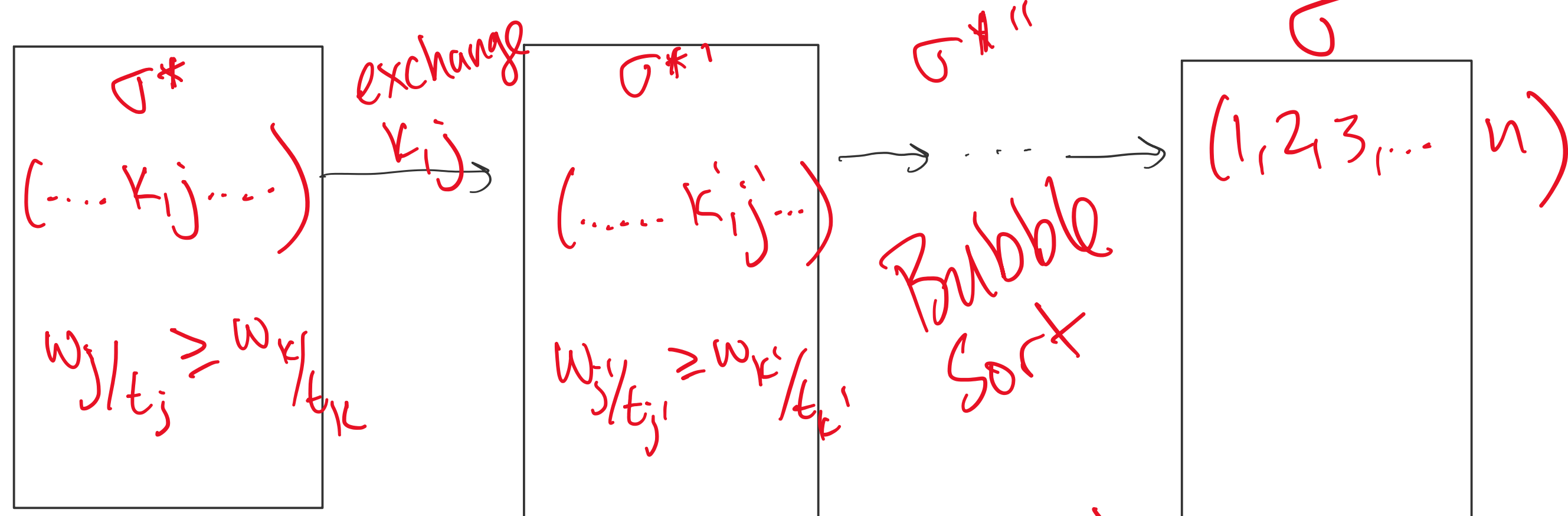
$$w_1/t_1 \geq w_2/t_2 \geq w_3/t_3 \dots$$

Let $\sigma = (1, 2, 3, \dots, n)$ (Greedy ordering)

Let σ^* = any other ordering

f	
10	1
10	2

(1,2), (2,1)



$$A(\sigma^*) \geq A(\sigma^{*'}) \geq A(\sigma^{*''}) \geq \dots \geq A(\sigma)$$

What is the runtime of this greedy alg. (no assumption of unique f-values)?

- A) $O(1)$ B) $O(n)$ C) $O(n \log n)$ D) $O(n^2)$

Idea: Boss says "We must optimize $A(\sigma) = \sum_i w_i C_i(\sigma)$ "

Thm: Greedy alg with $f = w_i^2/t_i$ is optimal for obj. fun. $A(\sigma) = \sum_{i=1}^n w_i C_i(\sigma)$.

PF: Exchange argument (contradiction)

Assume w_i/t_i are distinct $\forall i \in \{1, 2, \dots, n\}$

WLOG, relabel so $w_1^2/t_1 > w_2^2/t_2 > w_3^2/t_3 > \dots > w_n^2/t_n$

job	time	weight	f	
(2)	5	2	2/5	next
(3)	3	1	1/3	smallest
(1)	9	4	4/9	largest

So let $\sigma = (1, 2, 3, \dots, n)$. This is the greedy ordering. For contradiction, assume σ is not optimal. Let σ^* be the optimal ordering. $\sigma \neq \sigma^*$

Then \exists jobs j, k that are not in numeric order in σ^*

$$\sigma^* = (\dots, k, j, \dots)$$

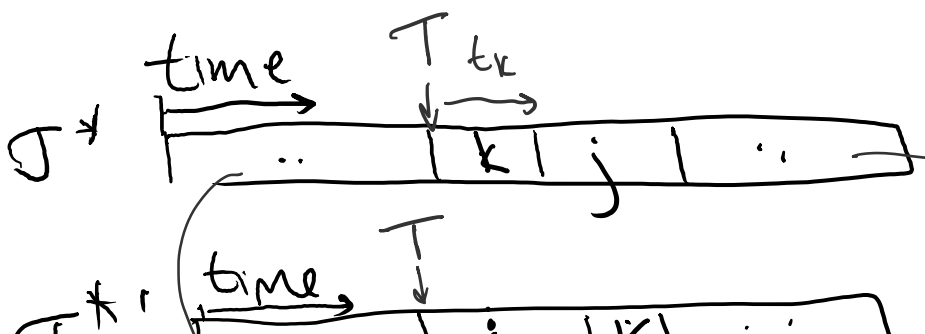
$$j < k$$

Let σ^{*1} be the same as σ^* but with j, k exchanged:

$$\sigma^{*1} = (\dots, j, k, \dots)$$

$$A(\sigma) = \sum_{i=1}^n w_i C_i(\sigma)$$

Q What is $A(\sigma^*) - A(\sigma^{*1})$



$$A(\sigma^*) = \sum_i w_i C_i + w_k(T + t_k) + w_j(T + t_k + t_j) + \sum_l w_l C_l$$

$$A(\sigma^{*1}) = \sum_i w_i C_i + w_j(T + t_j) + w_k(T + t_k + t_j) + \sum_l w_l C_l$$

$$\text{But } \frac{A(\sigma^*) - A(\sigma^{*1})}{w_j/t_j - w_k/t_k} \Rightarrow \frac{w_j t_k - w_k t_j}{w_j/t_j - w_k/t_k} \Rightarrow w_j^2 t_k > w_k^2 t_j \Rightarrow w_j^2 t_k - w_k^2 t_j > 0$$

Thus $A(\sigma^*) - A(\sigma^{*1}) > 0$, a contradiction because this means σ^* is not optimal.

So σ is optimal.

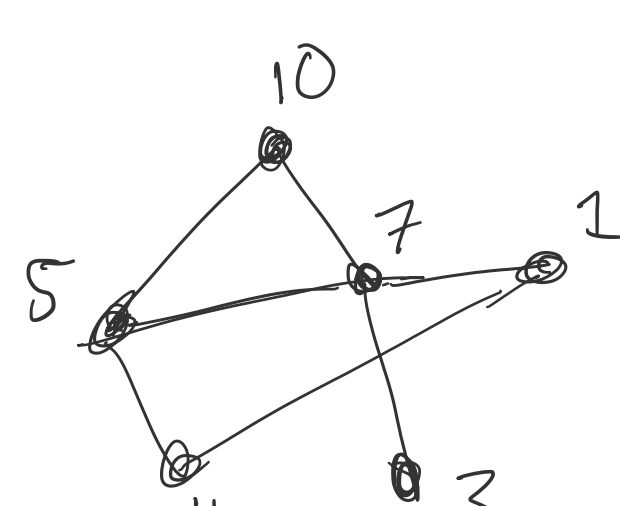
4s. MWIS (Dynamic Programming)

Friday, March 12, 2021
 11:44 AM

Max Weight Independent Set Problem (MWIS)

Input: Graph: $G = (V, E)$

Weights: $w: V \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}^+$



Output: $S \subseteq V$ s.t.

Independent Set \Rightarrow If $\{u, v\} \in E$, $u \notin S$ or $v \notin S$

Max Weight $\Rightarrow W(S) = \sum_{v \in S} w(v)$ is maximized

objective function

Applications

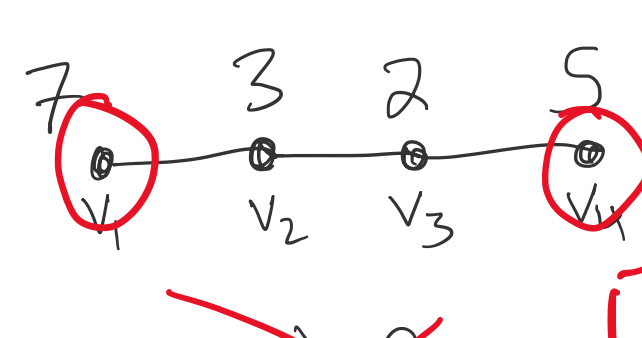
- Cell Tower Transmission
- Choose Franchise Location
- Party Invite
- Scheduling

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What is $W(S)$ for MWIS S of

$$S = \{v_1, v_4\}$$



- A) 8 B) 9 C) 12 D) 17

Ind Set	Weight
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\emptyset 0

$\{v_1\}$ 7

$\{v_1, v_3\}$ 9

$\{v_2, v_3\}$ 12