

4. GREEDY ALGORITHMS I

- ▶ *coin changing*
- ▶ *interval scheduling and partitioning*
- ▶ *scheduling to minimize lateness*
- ▶ *optimal caching*

Lecture slides by Kevin Wayne

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<http://www.cs.princeton.edu/~wayne/kleinberg-tardos>

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Coin changing

Goal. Given currency denominations: 1, 5, 10, 25, 100, devise a method to pay amount to customer using fewest coins.

Ex. 34¢.



Cashier's algorithm. At each iteration, add coin of the largest value that does not take us past the amount to be paid.

Ex. \$2.89.



Cashier's algorithm

At each iteration, add coin of the largest value that does not take us past the amount to be paid.

CASHIERS-ALGORITHM (x, c_1, c_2, \dots, c_n)

SORT n coin denominations so that $0 < c_1 < c_2 < \dots < c_n$

$S \leftarrow \phi$  **multiset of coins selected**

WHILE $x > 0$

$k \leftarrow$ *largest coin denomination c_k such that $c_k \leq x$*

IF *no such k* , **RETURN** “no solution”

ELSE

$x \leftarrow x - c_k$

$S \leftarrow S \cup \{k\}$

RETURN S

Q. Is cashier's algorithm optimal?

Properties of optimal solution

Property. Number of pennies ≤ 4 .

Pf. Replace 5 pennies with 1 nickel.

Property. Number of nickels ≤ 1 .

Property. Number of quarters ≤ 3 .

Property. Number of nickels + number of dimes ≤ 2 .

Pf.

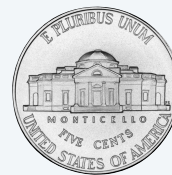
- Replace 3 dimes and 0 nickels with 1 quarter and 1 nickel;
- Replace 2 dimes and 1 nickel with 1 quarter.
- Recall: at most 1 nickel.



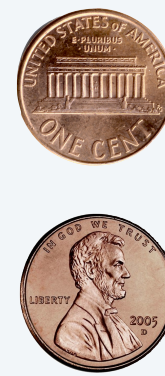
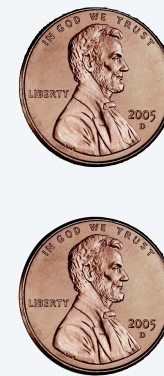
quarters
(25¢)



dimes
(10¢)



nickels
(5¢)



pennies
(1¢)

Analysis of cashier's algorithm

Theorem. Cashier's algorithm is optimal for U.S. coins: 1, 5, 10, 25, 100.

Pf. [by induction on x]

- Consider optimal way to change $c_k \leq x < c_{k+1}$: greedy takes coin k .
- We claim that any optimal solution must also take coin k .
 - if not, it needs enough coins of type c_1, \dots, c_{k-1} to add up to x
 - table below indicates no optimal solution can do this
- Problem reduces to coin-changing $x - c_k$ cents, which, by induction, is optimally solved by cashier's algorithm. ■

k	c_k	all optimal solutions must satisfy	max value of coins c_1, c_2, \dots, c_{k-1} in any optimal solution
1	1	$P \leq 4$	–
2	5	$N \leq 1$	4
3	10	$N + D \leq 2$	$4 + 5 = 9$
4	25	$Q \leq 3$	$20 + 4 = 24$
5	100	<i>no limit</i>	$75 + 24 = 99$

Cashier's algorithm for other denominations

Q. Is cashier's algorithm optimal for any set of denominations?

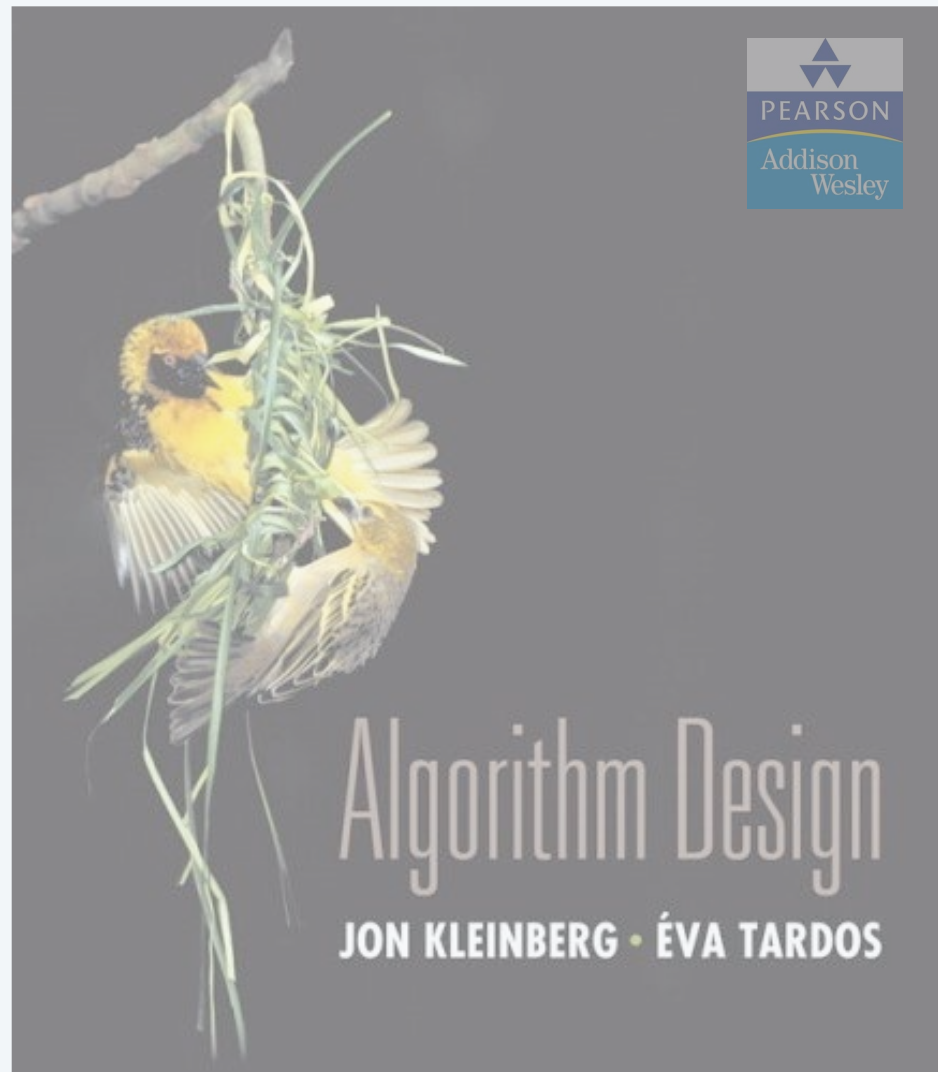
A. No. Consider U.S. postage: 1, 10, 21, 34, 70, 100, 350, 1225, 1500.

- Cashier's algorithm: $140\text{¢} = 100 + 34 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1$.
- Optimal: $140\text{¢} = 70 + 70$.



A. No. It may not even lead to a feasible solution if $c_1 > 1$: 7, 8, 9.

- Cashier's algorithm: $15\text{¢} = 9 + ???$.
- Optimal: $15\text{¢} = 7 + 8$.

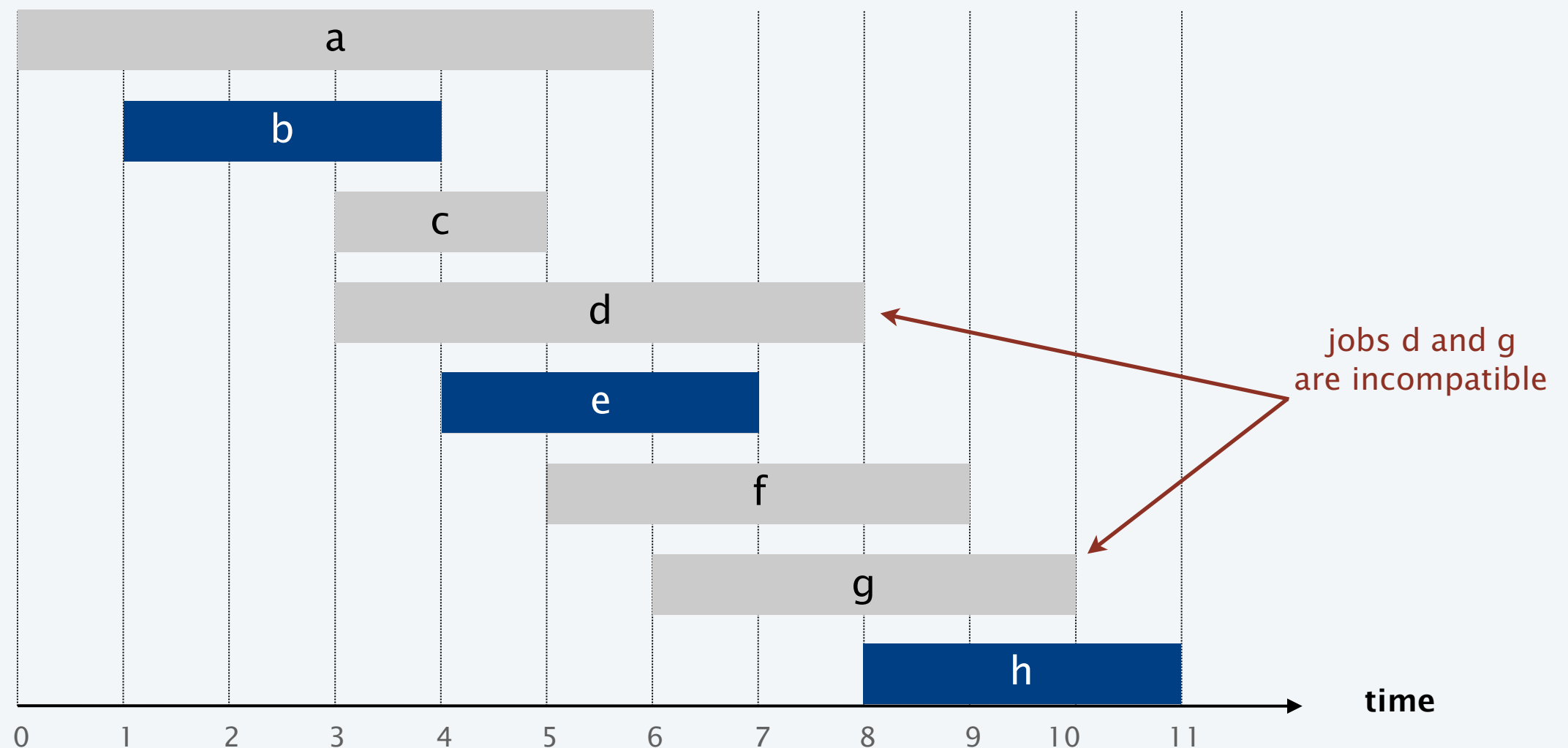


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Interval scheduling

- Job j starts at s_j and finishes at f_j .
- Two jobs **compatible** if they don't overlap.
- Goal: find maximum subset of mutually compatible jobs.



Interval scheduling: greedy algorithms

Greedy template. Consider jobs in some natural order.

Take each job provided it's compatible with the ones already taken.

- [Earliest start time] Consider jobs in ascending order of s_j .
- [Earliest finish time] Consider jobs in ascending order of f_j .
- [Shortest interval] Consider jobs in ascending order of $f_j - s_j$.
- [Fewest conflicts] For each job j , count the number of conflicting jobs c_j . Schedule in ascending order of c_j .

Interval scheduling: greedy algorithms

Greedy template. Consider jobs in some natural order.
Take each job provided it's compatible with the ones already taken.

counterexample for earliest start time



counterexample for shortest interval



counterexample for fewest conflicts



Interval scheduling: earliest-finish-time-first algorithm



EARLIEST-FINISH-TIME-FIRST ($n, s_1, s_2, \dots, s_n, f_1, f_2, \dots, f_n$)

SORT jobs by finish time so that $f_1 \leq f_2 \leq \dots \leq f_n$

$A \leftarrow \phi$ \longleftarrow set of jobs selected

FOR $j = 1$ *TO* n

IF job j is compatible with A

$A \leftarrow A \cup \{ j \}$

RETURN A

Proposition. Can implement earliest-finish-time first in $O(n \log n)$ time.

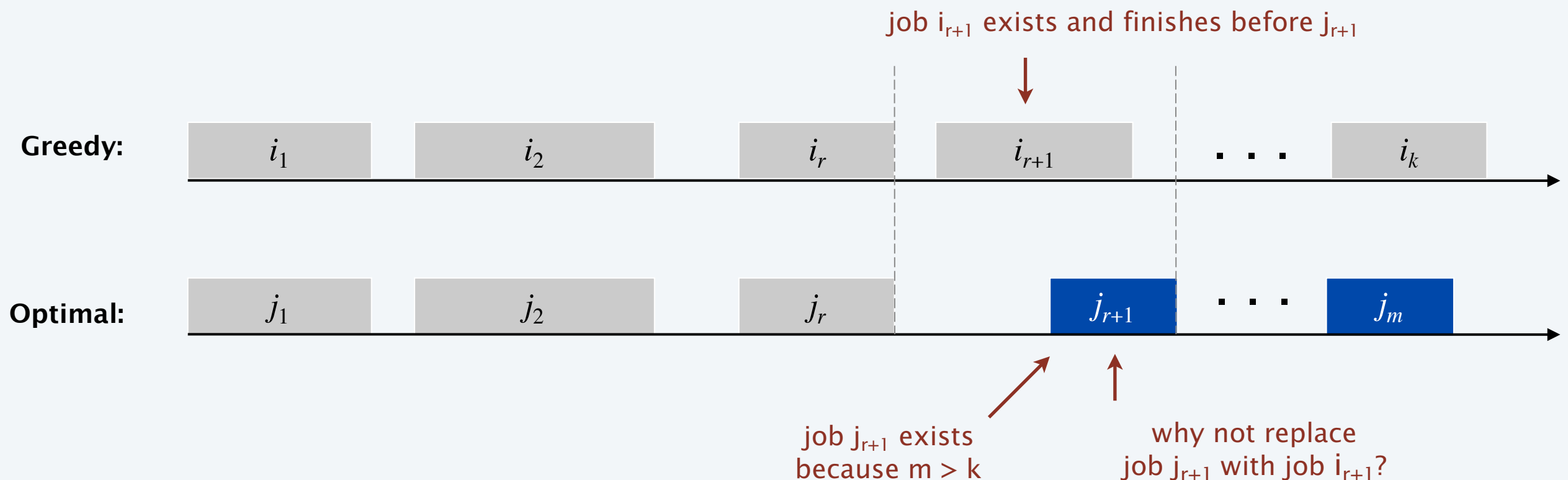
- Keep track of job j^* that was added last to A .
- Job j is compatible with A iff $s_j \geq f_{j^*}$.
- Sorting by finish time takes $O(n \log n)$ time.

Interval scheduling: analysis of earliest-finish-time-first algorithm

Theorem. The earliest-finish-time-first algorithm is optimal.

Pf. [by contradiction]

- Assume greedy is not optimal, and let's see what happens.
- Let i_1, i_2, \dots, i_k denote set of jobs selected by greedy.
- Let j_1, j_2, \dots, j_m denote set of jobs in an optimal solution with $i_1 = j_1, i_2 = j_2, \dots, i_r = j_r$ for the largest possible value of r .

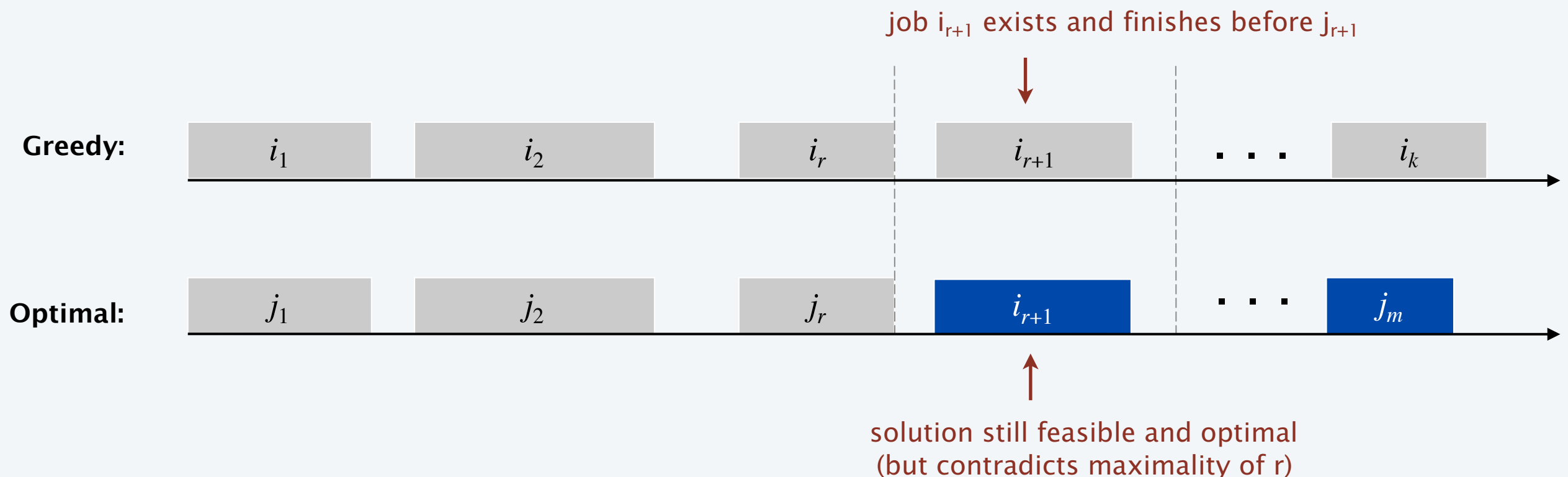


Interval scheduling: analysis of earliest-finish-time-first algorithm

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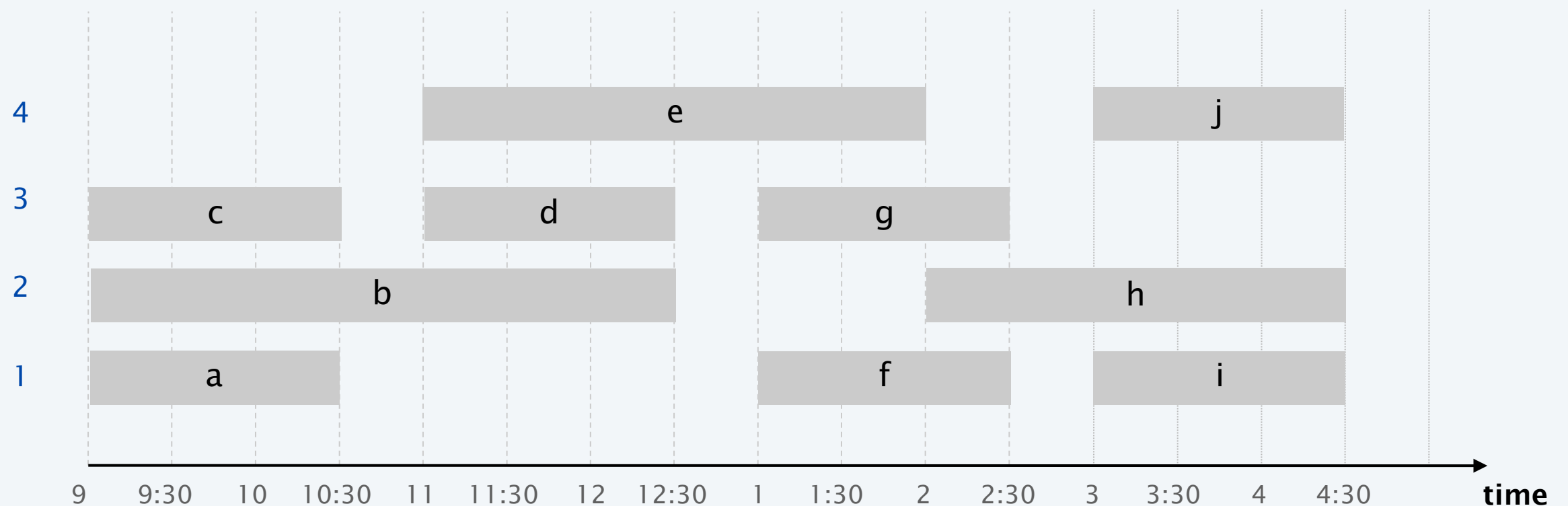


Interval partitioning

Interval partitioning.

- Lecture j starts at s_j and finishes at f_j .
- Goal: find minimum number of classrooms to schedule all lectures so that no two lectures occur at the same time in the same room.

Ex. This schedule uses 4 classrooms to schedule 10 lectures.

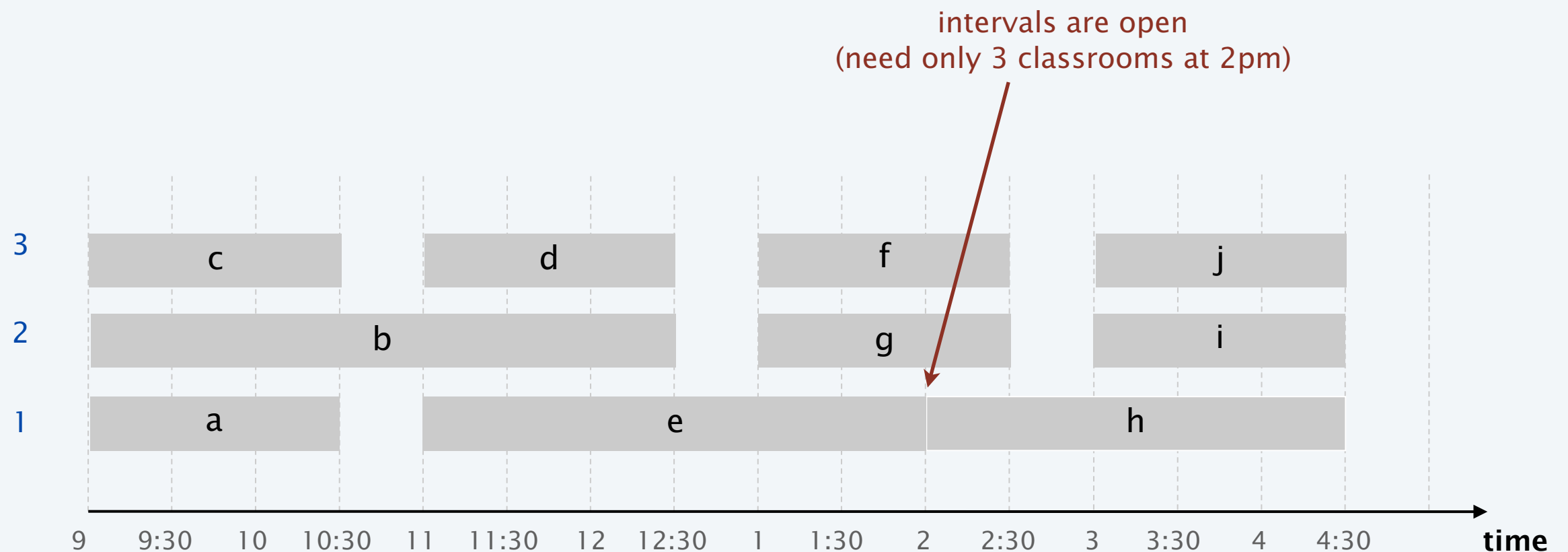


Interval partitioning

Interval partitioning.

- Lecture j starts at s_j and finishes at f_j .
- Goal: find minimum number of classrooms to schedule all lectures so that no two lectures occur at the same time in the same room.

Ex. This schedule uses 3 classrooms to schedule 10 lectures.



Interval partitioning: greedy algorithms

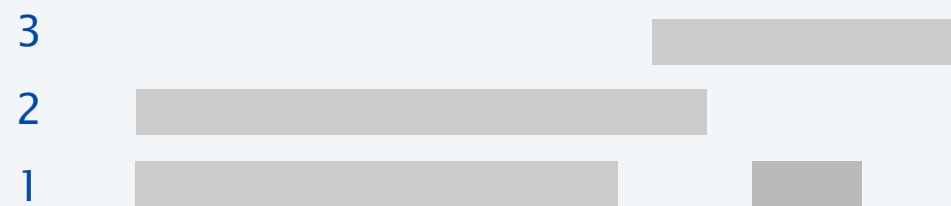
Greedy template. Consider lectures in some natural order. Assign each lecture to an available classroom (which one?); allocate a new classroom if none are available.

- [Earliest start time] Consider lectures in ascending order of s_j .
- [Earliest finish time] Consider lectures in ascending order of f_j .
- [Shortest interval] Consider lectures in ascending order of $f_j - s_j$.
- [Fewest conflicts] For each lecture j , count the number of conflicting lectures c_j . Schedule in ascending order of c_j .

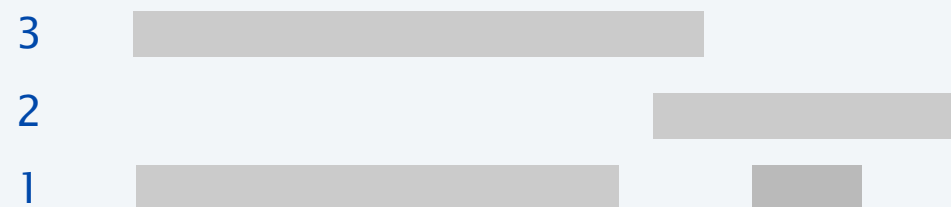
Interval partitioning: greedy algorithms

Greedy template. Consider lectures in some natural order. Assign each lecture to an available classroom (which one?); allocate a new classroom if none are available.

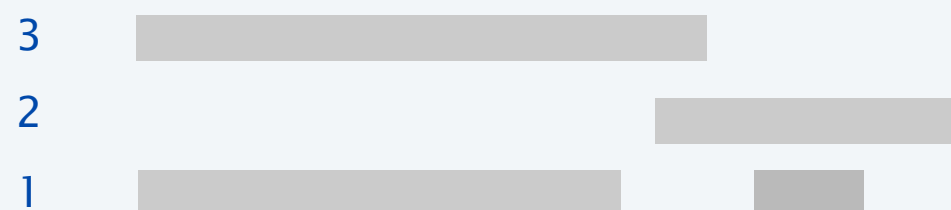
counterexample for earliest finish time



counterexample for shortest interval



counterexample for fewest conflicts



Interval partitioning: earliest-start-time-first algorithm



EARLIEST-START-TIME-FIRST ($n, s_1, s_2, \dots, s_n, f_1, f_2, \dots, f_n$)

SORT lectures by start time so that $s_1 \leq s_2 \leq \dots \leq s_n$.

$d \leftarrow 0$ ← number of allocated classrooms

FOR $j = 1$ *TO* n

IF lecture j is compatible with some classroom

Schedule lecture j in any such classroom k .

ELSE

Allocate a new classroom $d + 1$.

Schedule lecture j in classroom $d + 1$.

$d \leftarrow d + 1$

RETURN schedule.

Interval partitioning: earliest-start-time-first algorithm

Proposition. The earliest-start-time-first algorithm can be implemented in $O(n \log n)$ time.

Pf. Store classrooms in a **priority queue** (key = finish time of its last lecture).

- To determine whether lecture j is compatible with some classroom, compare s_j to key of min classroom k in priority queue.
- To add lecture j to classroom k , increase key of classroom k to f_j .
- Total number of priority queue operations is $O(n)$.
- Sorting by start time takes $O(n \log n)$ time. ■

Remark. This implementation chooses a classroom k whose finish time of its last lecture is the **earliest**.

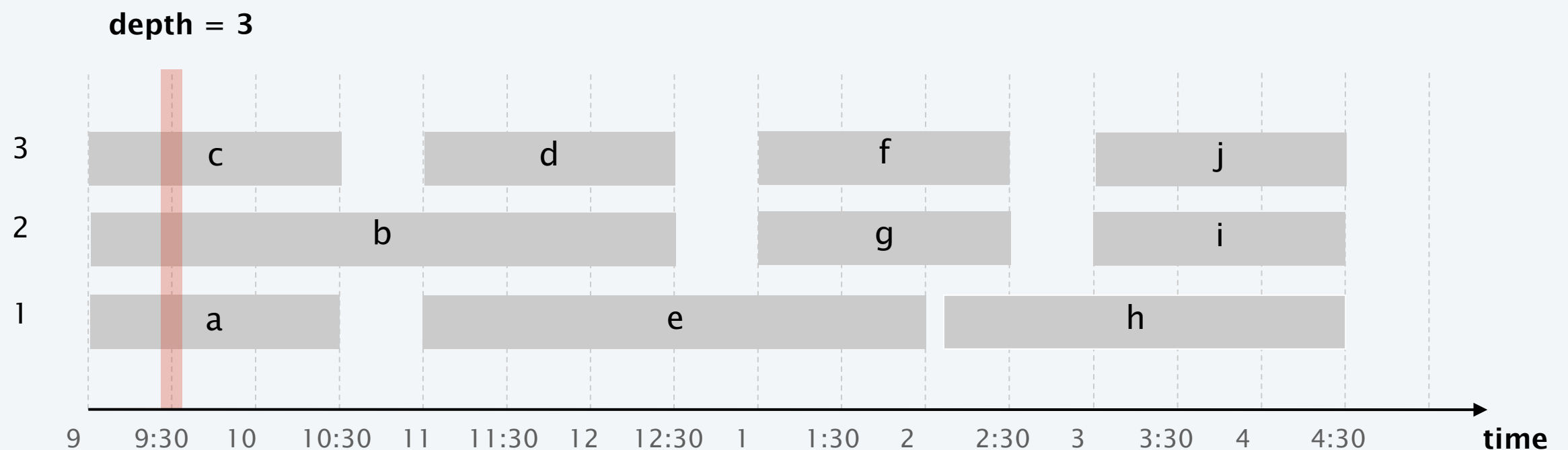
Interval partitioning: lower bound on optimal solution

Def. The **depth** of a set of open intervals is the maximum number of intervals that contain any given time.

Key observation. Number of classrooms needed \geq depth.

Q. Does minimum number of classrooms needed always equal depth?

A. Yes! Moreover, earliest-start-time-first algorithm finds a schedule whose number of classrooms equals the depth.



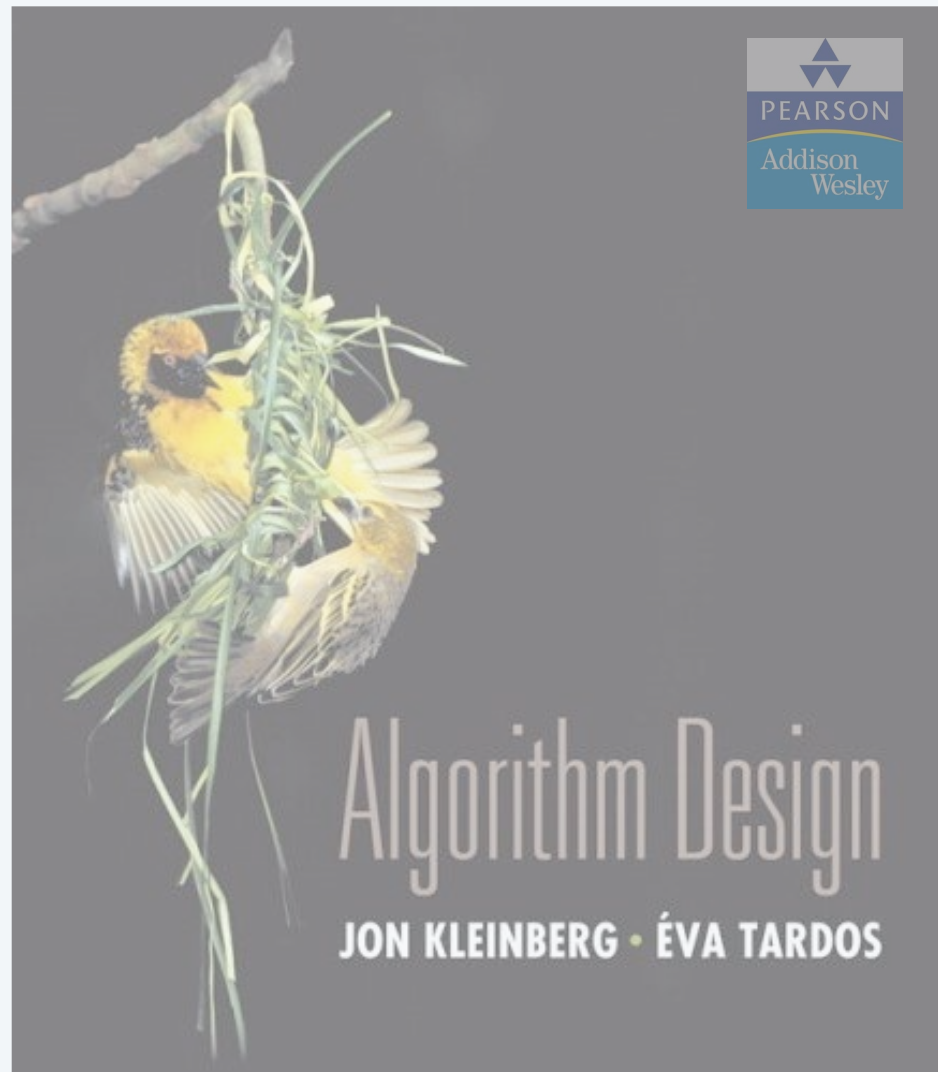
Interval partitioning: analysis of earliest-start-time-first algorithm

Observation. The earliest-start-time first algorithm never schedules two incompatible lectures in the same classroom.

Theorem. Earliest-start-time-first algorithm is optimal.

Pf.

- Let d = number of classrooms that the algorithm allocates.
- Classroom d is opened because we needed to schedule a lecture, say j , that is incompatible with all $d - 1$ other classrooms.
- These d lectures each end after s_j .
- Since we sorted by start time, all these incompatibilities are caused by lectures that start no later than s_j .
- Thus, we have d lectures overlapping at time $s_j + \epsilon$.
- Key observation \Rightarrow all schedules use $\geq d$ classrooms. ■



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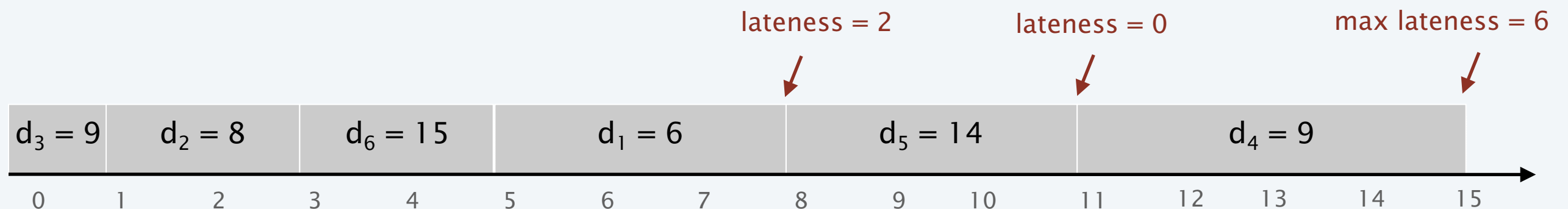
- ▶ *coin changing*
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- ▶ ***scheduling to minimize lateness***
- ▶ *optimal caching*

Scheduling to minimizing lateness

Minimizing lateness problem.

- Single resource processes one job at a time.
- Job j requires t_j units of processing time and is due at time d_j .
- If j starts at time s_j , it finishes at time $f_j = s_j + t_j$.
- Lateness: $\ell_j = \max \{ 0, f_j - d_j \}$.
- Goal: schedule all jobs to minimize **maximum** lateness $L = \max_j \ell_j$.

	1	2	3	4	5	6
t_j	3	2	1	4	3	2
d_j	6	8	9	9	14	15



Minimizing lateness: greedy algorithms

Greedy template. Schedule jobs according to some natural order.

- [Shortest processing time first] Schedule jobs in ascending order of processing time t_j .
- [Earliest deadline first] Schedule jobs in ascending order of deadline d_j .
- [Smallest slack] Schedule jobs in ascending order of slack $d_j - t_j$.

Minimizing lateness: greedy algorithms

Greedy template. Schedule jobs according to some natural order.

- [Shortest processing time first] Schedule jobs in ascending order of processing time t_j .

	1	2
t_j	1	10
d_j	100	10

counterexample

- [Smallest slack] Schedule jobs in ascending order of slack $d_j - t_j$.

	1	2
t_j	1	10
d_j	2	10

counterexample

Minimizing lateness: earliest deadline first

EARLIEST-DEADLINE-FIRST ($n, t_1, t_2, \dots, t_n, d_1, d_2, \dots, d_n$)

SORT n jobs so that $d_1 \leq d_2 \leq \dots \leq d_n$.

$t \leftarrow 0$

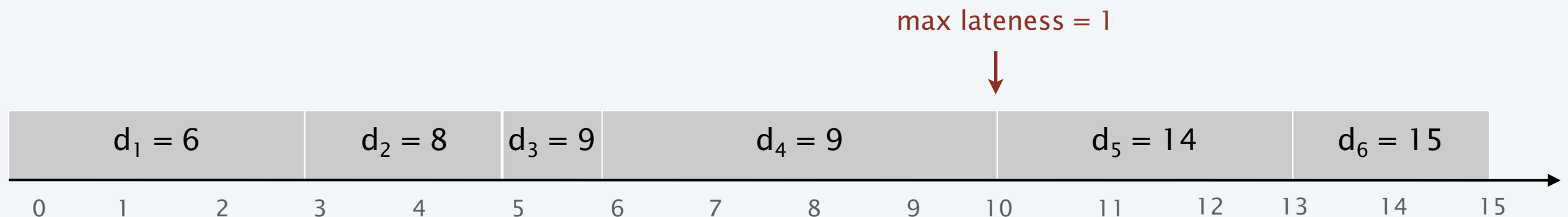
FOR $j = 1$ *TO* n

 Assign job j to interval $[t, t + t_j]$.

$s_j \leftarrow t$; $f_j \leftarrow t + t_j$

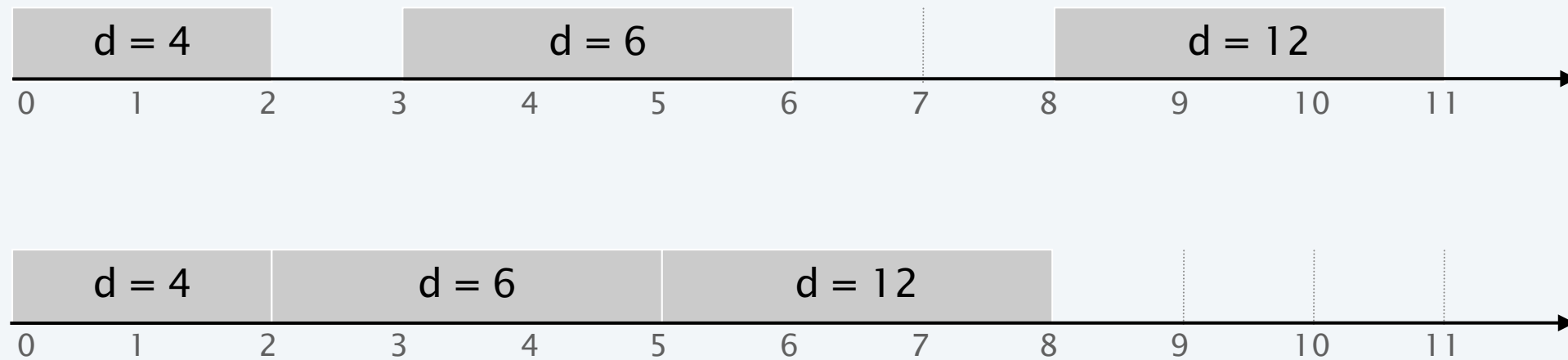
$t \leftarrow t + t_j$

RETURN intervals $[s_1, f_1], [s_2, f_2], \dots, [s_n, f_n]$.



Minimizing lateness: no idle time

Observation 1. There exists an optimal schedule with no **idle time**.



Observation 2. The earliest-deadline-first schedule has no idle time.

Minimizing lateness: inversions

Def. Given a schedule S , an **inversion** is a pair of jobs i and j such that: $i < j$ but j scheduled before i .



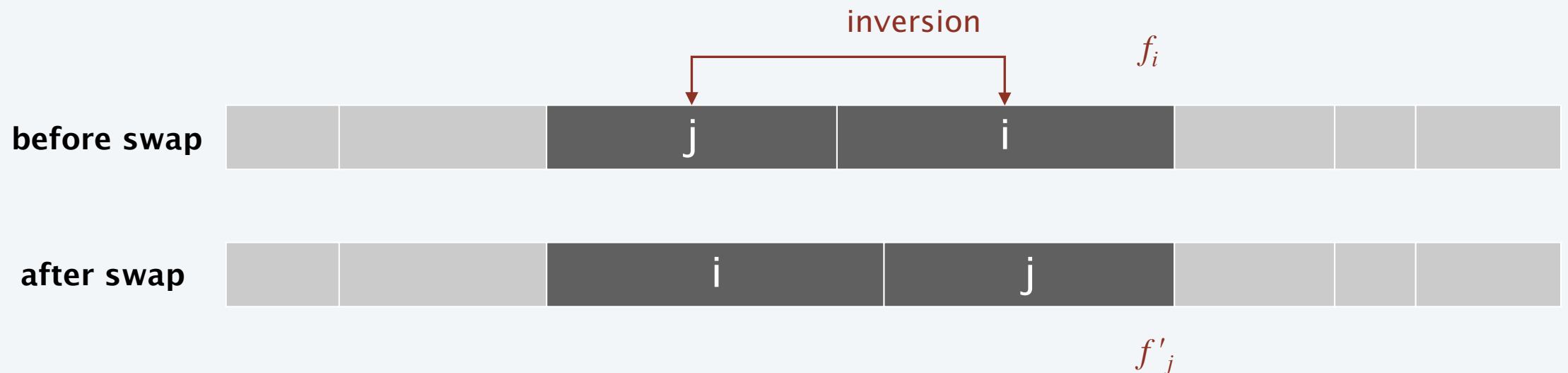
[as before, we assume jobs are numbered so that $d_1 \leq d_2 \leq \dots \leq d_n$]

Observation 3. The earliest-deadline-first schedule has no inversions.

Observation 4. If a schedule (with no idle time) has an inversion, it has one with a pair of inverted jobs scheduled consecutively.

Minimizing lateness: inversions

Def. Given a schedule S , an **inversion** is a pair of jobs i and j such that: $i < j$ but j scheduled before i .



Claim. Swapping two adjacent, inverted jobs reduces the number of inversions by one and does not increase the max lateness.

Pf. Let ℓ be the lateness before the swap, and let ℓ' be it afterwards.

- $\ell'_k = \ell_k$ for all $k \neq i, j$.
- $\ell'_i \leq \ell_i$.
- If job j is late, $\ell'_j = f'_j - d_j$ (definition)
 $= f_i - d_j$ (j now finishes at time f_i)
 $\leq f_i - d_i$ (since i and j inverted)
 $\leq \ell_i$. (definition)

Minimizing lateness: analysis of earliest-deadline-first algorithm

Theorem. The earliest-deadline-first schedule S is optimal.

Pf. [by contradiction]

Define S^* to be an optimal schedule that has the fewest number of inversions, and let's see what happens.

- Can assume S^* has no idle time.
- If S^* has no inversions, then $S = S^*$.
- If S^* has an inversion, let $i-j$ be an adjacent inversion.
- Swapping i and j
 - does not increase the max lateness
 - strictly decreases the number of inversions
- This contradicts definition of S^* ■

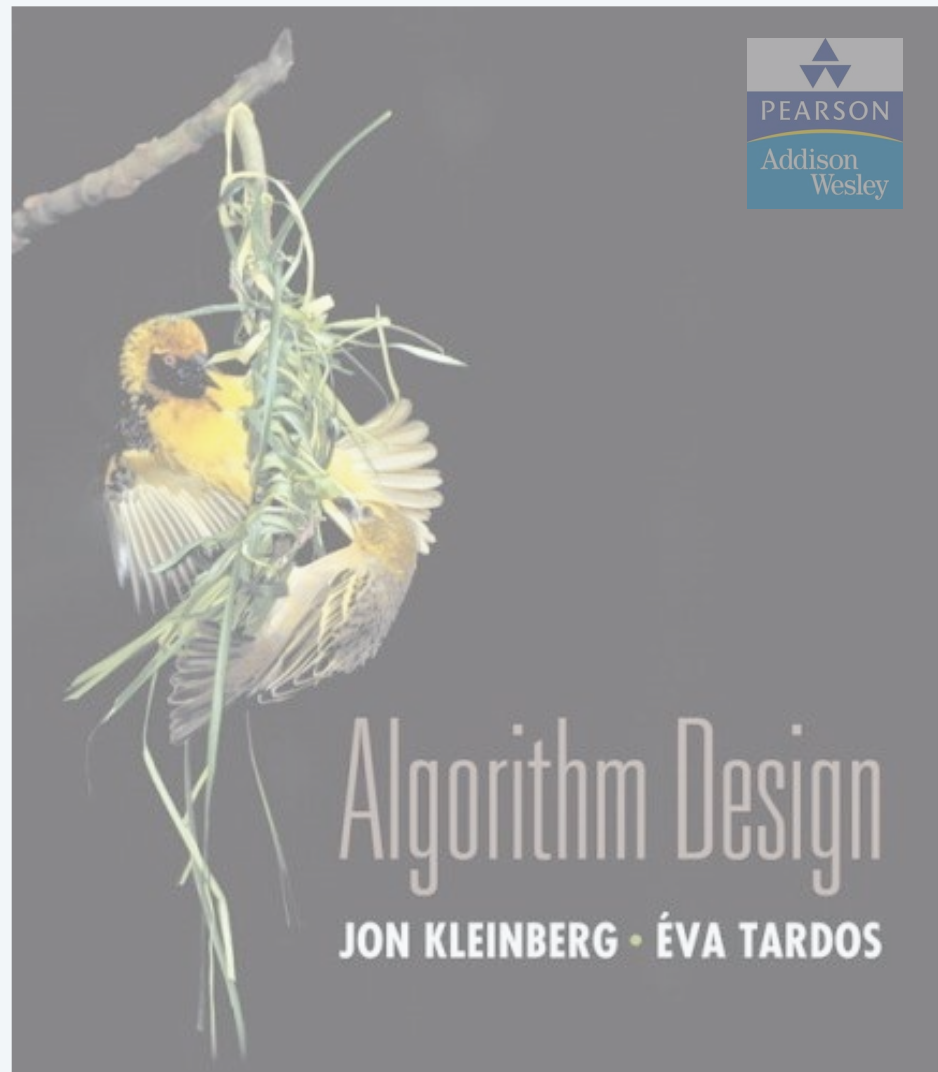
Greedy analysis strategies

Greedy algorithm stays ahead. Show that after each step of the greedy algorithm, its solution is at least as good as any other algorithm's.

Structural. Discover a simple “structural” bound asserting that every possible solution must have a certain value. Then show that your algorithm always achieves this bound.

Exchange argument. Gradually transform any solution to the one found by the greedy algorithm without hurting its quality.

Other greedy algorithms. Gale-Shapley, Kruskal, Prim, Dijkstra, Huffman, ...



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Optimal offline caching

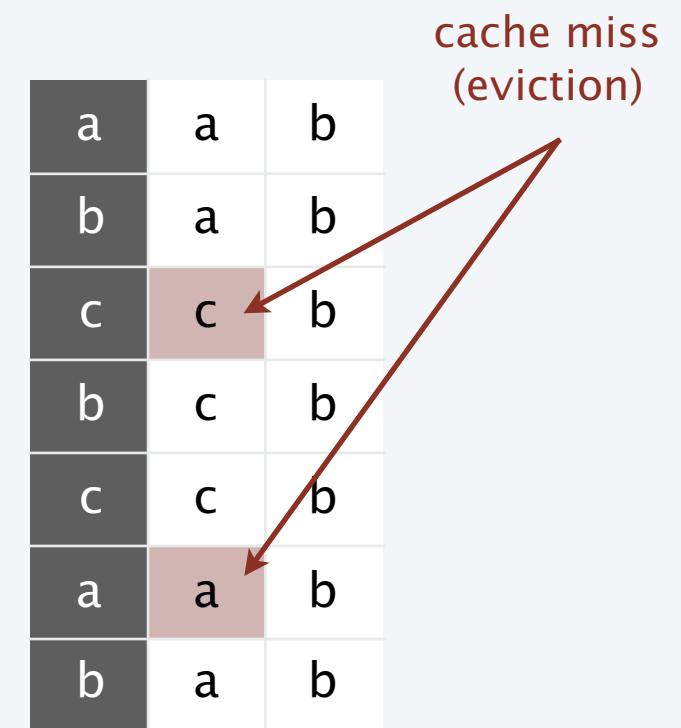
Caching.

- Cache with capacity to store k items.
- Sequence of m item requests d_1, d_2, \dots, d_m .
- Cache hit: item already in cache when requested.
- Cache miss: item not already in cache when requested: must bring requested item into cache, and evict some existing item, if full.

Goal. Eviction schedule that minimizes number of evictions.

Ex. $k = 2$, initial cache = ab, requests: a, b, c, b, c, a, a.

Optimal eviction schedule. 2 evictions.



requests cache

Optimal offline caching: greedy algorithms

LIFO / FIFO. Evict element brought in most (east) recently.

LRU. Evict element whose most recent access was earliest.

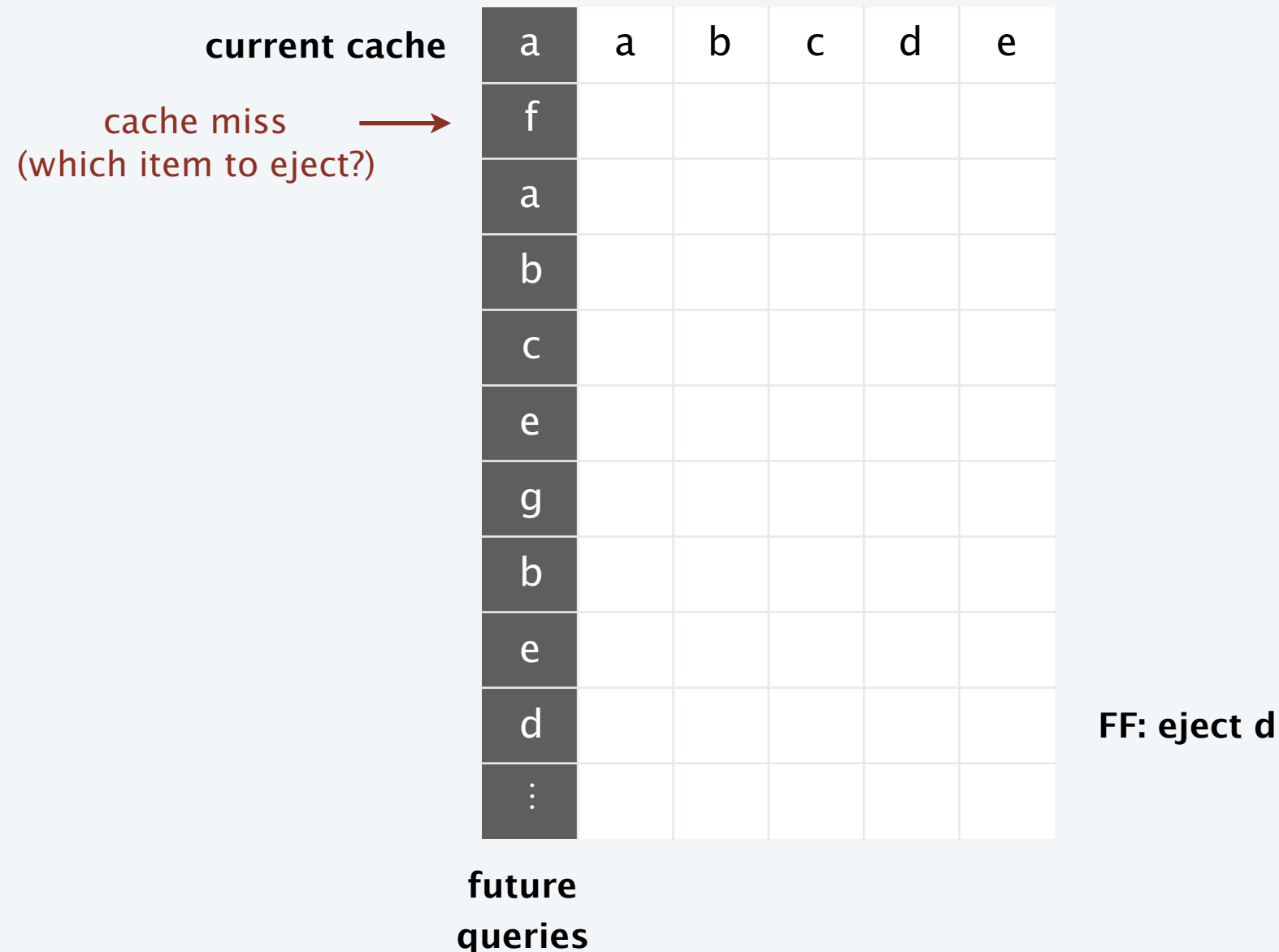
LFU. Evict element that was least frequently requested.

previous queries							
	⋮						
	a	a	w	x	y	z	FIFO: eject a
	d	a	w	x	d	z	LRU: eject d
	a	a	w	x	d	z	
	b	a	b	x	d	z	
	c	a	b	c	d	z	
	e	a	b	c	d	e	LIFO: eject e
current cache	g						
	b						
	e						
	d						
	⋮						
future queries							

cache miss (which item to eject?) →

Optimal offline caching: farthest-in-future (clairvoyant algorithm)

Farthest-in-future. Evict item in the cache that is not requested until farthest in the future.




Theorem. [Bélády 1966] FF is optimal eviction schedule.

Pf. Algorithm and theorem are intuitive; proof is subtle.

Reduced eviction schedules

Def. A **reduced** schedule is a schedule that only inserts an item into the cache in a step in which that item is requested.

item inserted
when not requested



a	a	b	c
a	a	x	c
c	a	d	c
d	a	d	b
a	a	c	b
b	a	x	b
c	a	c	b
a	a	b	c
a	a	b	c

an unreduced schedule

a	a	b	c
a	a	b	c
c	a	b	c
d	a	d	c
a	a	d	c
b	a	d	b
c	a	c	b
a	a	b	c
a	a	b	c

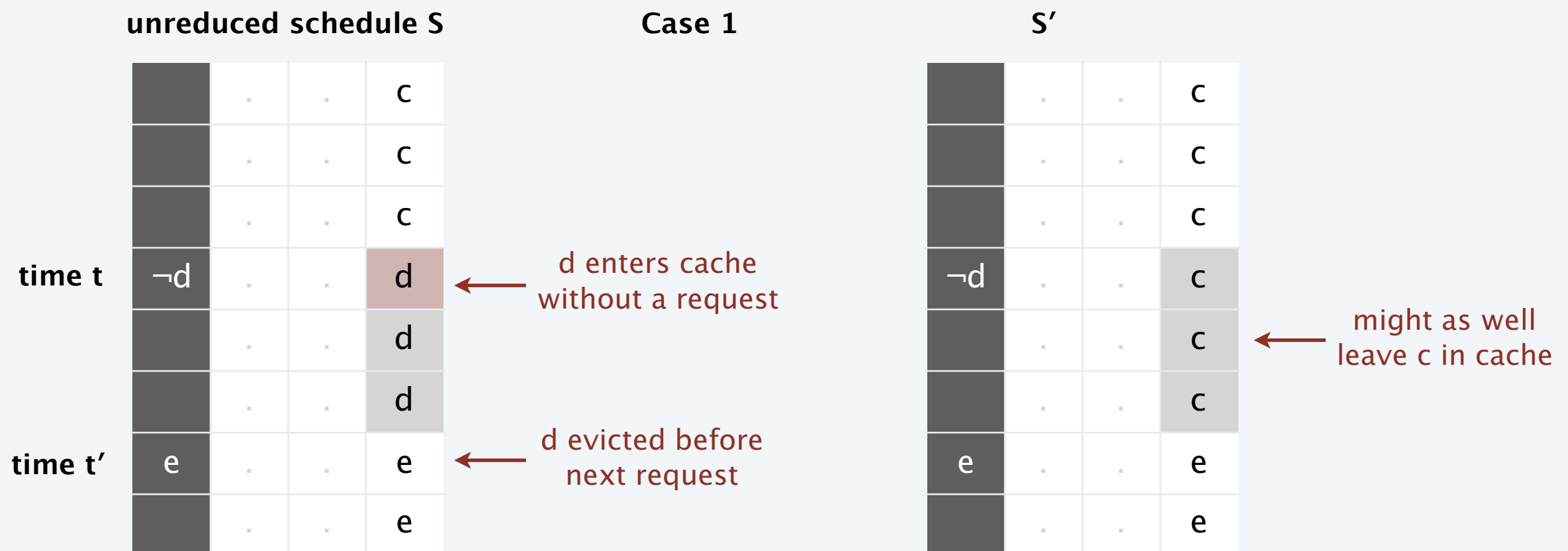
a reduced schedule

Reduced eviction schedules

Claim. Given any unreduced schedule S , can transform it into a reduced schedule S' with no more evictions.

Pf. [by induction on number of unreduced items]

- Suppose S brings d into the cache at time t , without a request.
- Let c be the item S evicts when it brings d into the cache.
- Case 1: d evicted at time t' , before next request for d .

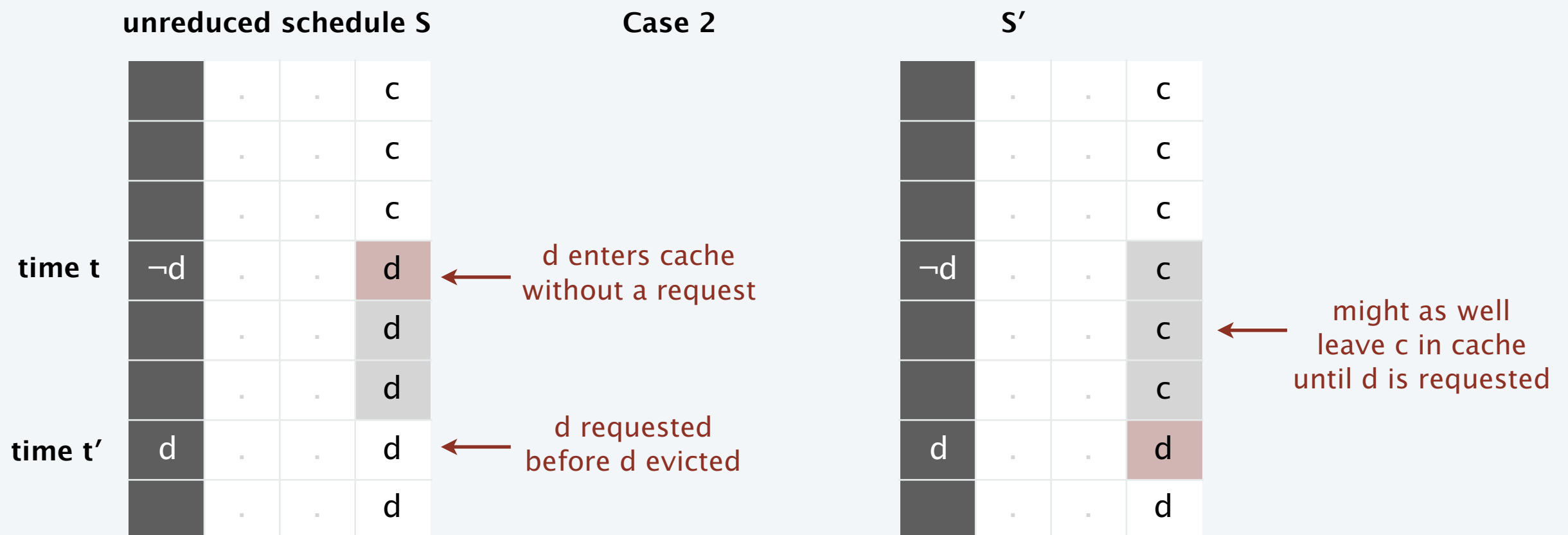


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- Let c be the item S evicts when it brings d into the cache.
- Case 1: d evicted at time t' , before next request for d .
- Case 2: d requested at time t' before d is evicted. ■



Farthest-in-future: analysis

Theorem. FF is optimal eviction algorithm.

Pf. Follows directly from invariant.

Invariant. There exists an optimal reduced schedule S that makes the same eviction schedule as S_{FF} through the first j requests.

Pf. [by induction on j]

Let S be reduced schedule that satisfies invariant through j requests.

We produce S' that satisfies invariant after $j + 1$ requests.

- Consider $(j + 1)^{\text{st}}$ request $d = d_{j+1}$.
- Since S and S_{FF} have agreed up until now, they have the same cache contents before request $j + 1$.
- Case 1: (d is already in the cache). $S' = S$ satisfies invariant.
- Case 2: (d is not in the cache and S and S_{FF} evict the same element). $S' = S$ satisfies invariant.

Farthest-in-future: analysis

Pf. [continued]

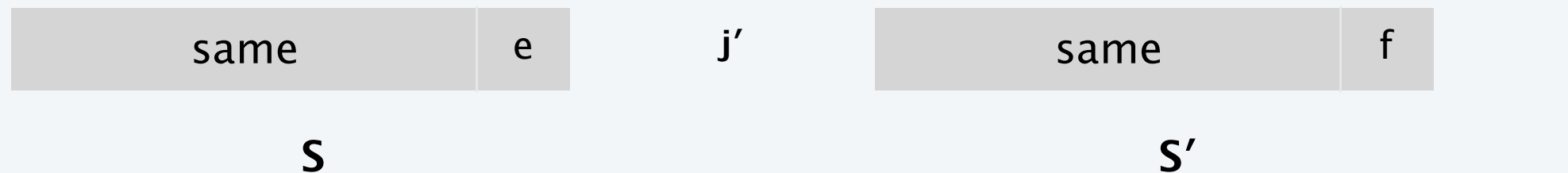
- Case 3: (d is not in the cache; S_{FF} evicts e ; S evicts $f \neq e$).
 - begin construction of S' from S by evicting e instead of f



- now S' agrees with S_{FF} on first $j + 1$ requests; we show that having element f in cache is no worse than having element e
- let S' behave the same as S until S' is forced to take a different action (because either S evicts e ; or because either e or f is requested)

Farthest-in-future: analysis

Let j' be the **first** time after $j + 1$ that S' must take a different action from S , and let g be item requested at time j' .



- Case 3a: $g = e$.

Can't happen with FF since there must be a request for f before e .

- Case 3b: $g = f$.

Element f can't be in cache of S , so let e' be the element that S evicts.

- if $e' = e$, S' accesses f from cache; now S and S' have same cache
- if $e' \neq e$, we make S' evict e' and brings e into the cache;

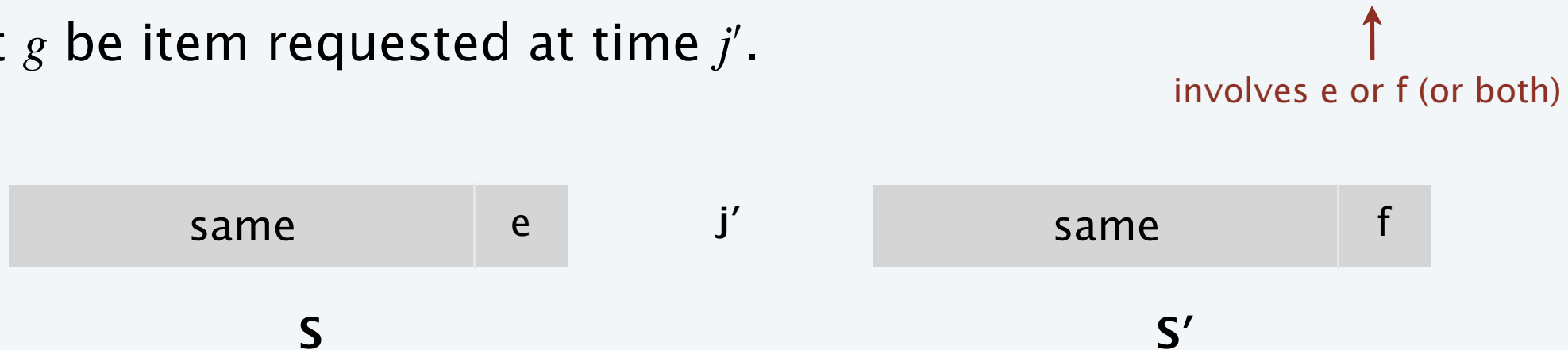
now S and S' have the same cache

We let S' behave exactly like S for remaining requests.

S' is no longer reduced, but can be transformed into a reduced schedule that agrees with SFF through step $j+1$

Farthest-in-future: analysis

Let j' be the **first** time after $j + 1$ that S' must take a different action from S , and let g be item requested at time j' .



otherwise S' could have take the same action



- Case 3c: $g \neq e, f$. S evicts e .
Make S' evict f .



Now S and S' have the same cache.

(and we let S' behave exactly like S for the remaining requests) ■

Caching perspective

Online vs. offline algorithms.

- Offline: full sequence of requests is known a priori.
- Online (reality): requests are not known in advance.
- Caching is among most fundamental online problems in CS.

LIFO. Evict page brought in most recently.

LRU. Evict page whose most recent access was earliest.

↑
FIF with direction of time reversed!

Theorem. FF is optimal offline eviction algorithm.

- Provides basis for understanding and analyzing online algorithms.
- LRU is k -competitive. [Section 13.8]
- LIFO is arbitrarily bad.