

Nov 15

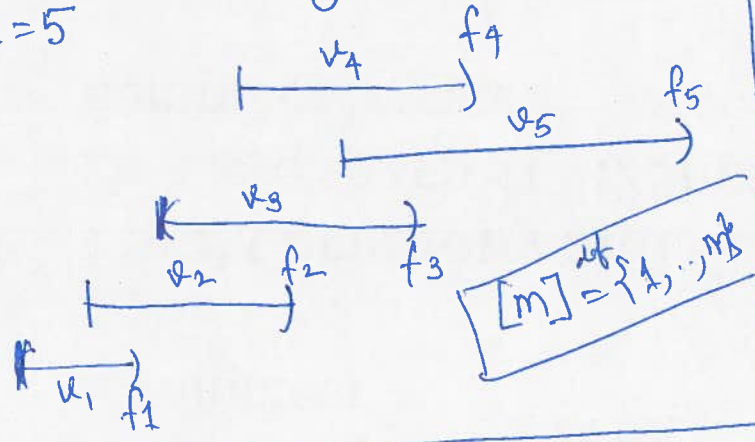
# Weighted Interval Scheduling

Input:  $n$  jobs/intervals:  $i^{\text{th}}$  interval  $(s_i, f_i, v_i)$   
start time finish time val

Output: A schedule  $S \subseteq [n]$  that maximizes  $v(S) = \sum_{i \in S} v_i$   
(no conflict) Recall:  $[s_i, f_i)$

Interval scheduling:  $v_i = 1 \quad \forall i$

Ex:  $n=5$



Let  $\Theta$  be an optimal schedule for  $[5]$

Case 1:  $5 \notin \Theta$   
 $\Rightarrow \Theta \subseteq [4]$

Claim 1:  $\Theta$  is an optimal solution to  $[4]$

Pf(idea):

- (1) Since  $\Theta$  does not have any conflicts,  $\Theta$  is a schedule for  $[4]$
- (2) For contradiction assume  $\exists \Theta' \subseteq [4]$  s.t.  $v(\Theta') > v(\Theta)$   
 But  $\Theta'$  is also a valid schedule for  $[5] \Rightarrow$  contradicts the assumption that  $\Theta$  is optimal for  $[5]$ .

Case 2:  $5 \in \Theta \Rightarrow 3, 4 \notin \Theta$  as 3 and 4 conflict with 5.

Claim:  $\Theta \setminus \{5\}$  is an optimal schedule for  $[2]$

Pf(idea): (1) By  $\downarrow$ ,  $\Theta \setminus \{5\} \subseteq [2]$   
 (2)  $\Theta \setminus \{5\}$  has no conflict  $\Rightarrow \Theta \setminus \{5\}$  is a valid schedule for  $[2]$

For contradiction assume  $\exists$  schedule  $\Theta' \subseteq [2]$  s.t.  $v(\Theta') > v(\Theta \setminus \{5\})$

Note: (i)  $\Theta' \cup \{5\}$  is a valid schedule for  $[5]$   
 $v(\Theta \setminus \{5\})$   
 $v(\Theta \setminus \{5\}) + v_5$   
 $v(\Theta)$   
{ as 5 does not conflict with 1 or 2 }

(ii)  $v(\Theta' \cup \{5\}) = v(\Theta') + v_5 > v(\Theta \setminus \{5\}) + v_5$

$\Rightarrow$  contradicts optimality of  $\Theta$  for  $[5]$

Assume: For now, only care about  $v(\Theta)$  [will later see how to compute  $\Theta$ ]

$OPT(i)$  = value of the optimal solution  $[i]$

Goal:  $OPT(n)$

$$OPT(5) = \max_{5 \notin \theta} \{ OPT(4) \}, \max_{5 \in \theta} \{ OPT(2) + v_5 \}$$

NEXT: Extend this logic to general  $n$

Def:  $Q_j$  be an optimal solution for  $[j]$   
 $OPT(j) = v(Q_j)$

Case 1:  $j \notin Q_j \Rightarrow OPT(j) = OPT(j-1)$

Case 2:  $j \in Q_j$

Def:  $p(j)$  be the largest  $i < j$   
s.t.  $i$  &  $j$  do not conflict [If no such  $i$   $\exists$ ,  $p(j) = 0$ ]

Assume:  $f_1 \leq f_2 \leq \dots \leq f_n$   
{If not sort in  $O(n \log n)$  time}

Ex:

$n=6$



$$p(1) = 0$$

$$p(2) = 0$$

$$p(3) = 1$$

$$p(4) = 1$$

$$p(5) = 2$$

$$p(6) = 2$$

Note:

(i)  $p(j) + 1, \dots, j-1$   
conflict with  $j$

(ii) NONE of  $1, \dots, p(j)$   
conflict with  $j$

$$\Rightarrow OPT(j) = v_j + OPT(p(j))$$

Overall:  $OPT(j) = \max \{ OPT(j-1), OPT(p(j)) + v_j \}$

Base case: ~~OPT~~  $OPT(0) = 0$ .