Lecture 15

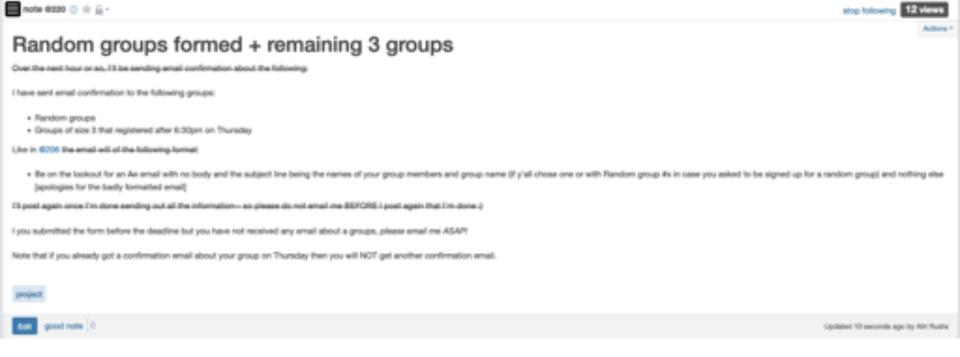
CSE 331

Oct 3, 2022

If you need it, ask for help



Project groups



Quiz 1 this FRIDAY



stop following 78 views

Actions *

Quiz 1 on Friday, Oct 7

The first guiz will be from 11:00-11:10am in class on Friday, October 7. We will have a 5 mins break after the guiz and the lecture will start at 10:35am.

We will hand out the guiz paper at 10:55am but you will NOT be allowed to open the guiz to see the actual guestions till 11:00am. However, you can use those 5 minutes to go over the instructions and get yourself in the zone.

There will be two T/F with justification questions (like those in the sample mid term 1: @182.) Also guiz 1 will cover all topics we cover in class till Friday, Sep 30.

Also like the mid-term y'all can bring in one letter sized cheat-sheet (you can use both sides). But other than cheatsheet and writing implements nothing else is allowed.

quiz1



good note 0

Updated 2 days ago by Atri Rudra

Mid-term post 1



stop following

42 views

Actions *

The mid-term post

First, midterm-I is on Monday, Oct 10 and midterm-II is on Wednesday, Oct 12 during the usual class timings (i.e. 11:00-11:50am in Hoch 114). Below are some comments that might be helpful to prepare for the mid-term.

(Thoughts on what to do during the exam here: @193)

- Work through the sample mid-term exams (@182). Do not use the sample mid-term to deduce anything about the relative coverage of different topics.
 (See points below for more on the coverage.) The sample mid-terms are meant for you to see the format of the questions. The actual mid term exams will be harder than the sample mid term exams. The actual mid-terms will follow the exact same format for the sample midterms: i.e. first mid-term will be only T/F while the second ones will be longer ones.
- I encourage you to not look at the solutions to the sample mid-terms before you have spent some quality time by yourself on the mid-term questions first.
- Use the quiz on Oct 7 (@183) to get some practice in solving T/F questions under some time pressure. Also review the T/F polls (@81) for more examples
 of such T/F questions.
- Review the HW problems/solutions. HW solutions are here: @140.
- You will be under (a bit of) time pressure in the mid-term exams— it might be useful for you to use the sample mid-term to decide on how much time you
 are going to spend on each question. Also read the instructions on the first page and keep them in mind during the exam (the instructions will of course
 be repeated on the exam sheet).
- If you need help attend the usual recitation, office hours.
- The exam will be closed book and closed notes. However, you can bring in one 8.5" X 11" review sheet. (If you prefer you can bring in different review
 sheets for the two mid-term exams.) You can write anything that you want on the sheet as long as it is one sheet (you can use both sides). It can handwritten or typed up doesn't matter-- however, you are not allowed to bring in a magnifying glass. The review sheet is to make sure you do not spend time

Mid-term post 2



stop following TA



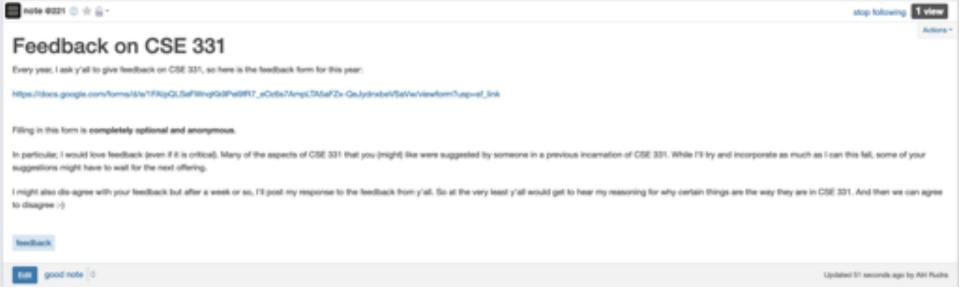
Few thoughts on what to do during the exam

In a previous post 6192, I listed some pointers on how I think you should prepare for the mid-term exams.

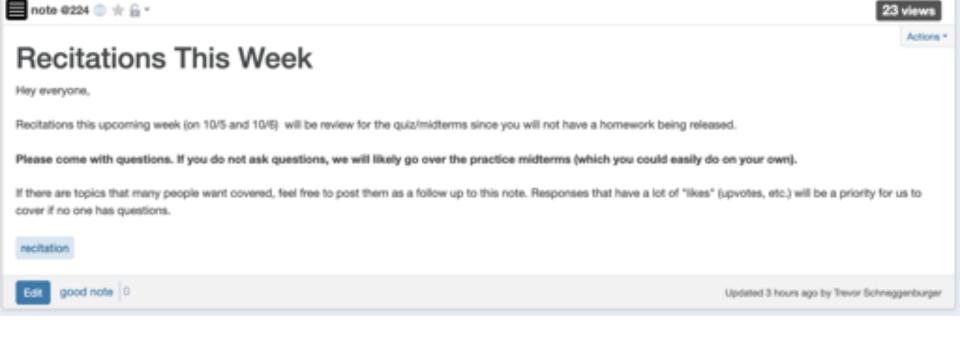
Below are (in no particular order) some thoughts on how you should work on the actual exam:

- Do NOT panic for delay it as much as possible)! And I don't mean this in either a joking way or a scary way. In these kinds of exams once you panic everything else that follows will not be good. (Believe me I have been there.) So the idea for you will be to avoid panicking as much a possible or mitigate its effects. Here are some specific pointers in this regard:
 - Read all the questions even before you start writing anything. This way if you are short on time and you are not done at least you will be working on a question that you have read before: trying to make sense of a question that you are reading for the first time and under time pressure never ends well.
 - You know the structure and number of questions. Make sure you setup a time table on how much time you want to spend on each questions and stick to that plan. Make sure you keep at least 10 mins at the end to go over all your answers to make sure you were not missing something.
 - Make sure you stick to your timetable and avoid the surix cost fallacy. Thinking that I have already spent 5 mins on a question so let me spend a couple more mins to try and crack the question often leads to you spending 15 mins on the question and then you are terribly short on time.
 - I by to order the questions from easiest to hardest and I think I do fine on the average but the ordering might not match with yours. E.g. for some reason you might have studied a particular part of the book the night before the exam and that part might be relevant to say the last question. So what I think might a hard question for an average student in the class might be easy for you. Reading through all questions upfront will also help you identify these "out of order" questions.
- 2. Try to reinvent as little of the wheel as possible.
 - Your first attack on any problem should be to see if you can sufficiently modify the question/input to the algorithm so that you can use a solution from a previous HMI problem/the book/stuff on plazza as a blackbox. Note this is the same philosophy as to why you should libraries instead of writing code from scratch.
 - Remember how easy it was to get most points on 1(a) and 2(a) by just referring to the recitation notes. Y'all should by to do that as much as possible?
 - If you by and build something from soretch (like and algorithm or a proof) that you could have just referenced away, then you will be short on time. The exam is timed in such a way that if something can be just referenced, then you are expected to do so.
 - If the above fails then you should see if you can slightly treak a previous solution to work in the current situation. Most of the problems in the mid terms will either be in the previous category or this one.
 - If both of the above fail, then try to answer from soratch but this should be your last option.
- 3. Use the cheatsheet well. Think about what parts of 231 you struggle with and write those down on the cheatsheet, This e.g. could be runtimes of various algorithms or maybe outline of an algorithm etc. You should not waste real estate on things you can recoilect immediately rather you should use it as an aid to remember things immediately. As another example, if for some reason you cannot never remember how to solve a particular problem or T/F poil etc. just write that down. Or if you have trouble remembering precise references to existing algorithms/proofs, then write those down on the cheatsheet. On the other hand do not spend a huge amount of time writing up a cheatsheet (at the expense of reviewing the material leads).
- 4. If all falls, remember this is only an examt I got a C in undergrad algorithms and I would like to think I did just fine. Also remember that if you do better on the final exam, I will completely drop your mid-term score, so you should treat the mid-term as a no pressure exam.

Feedback on CSE 331



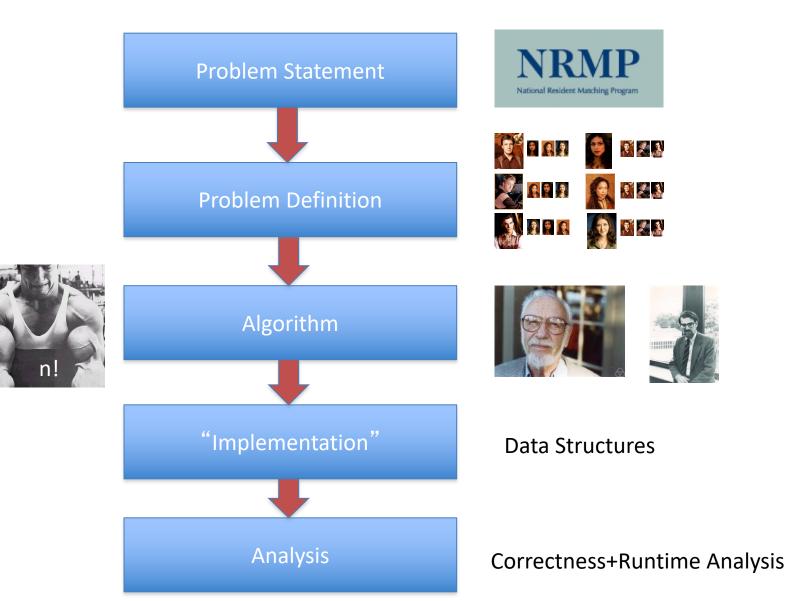
Recitation this week



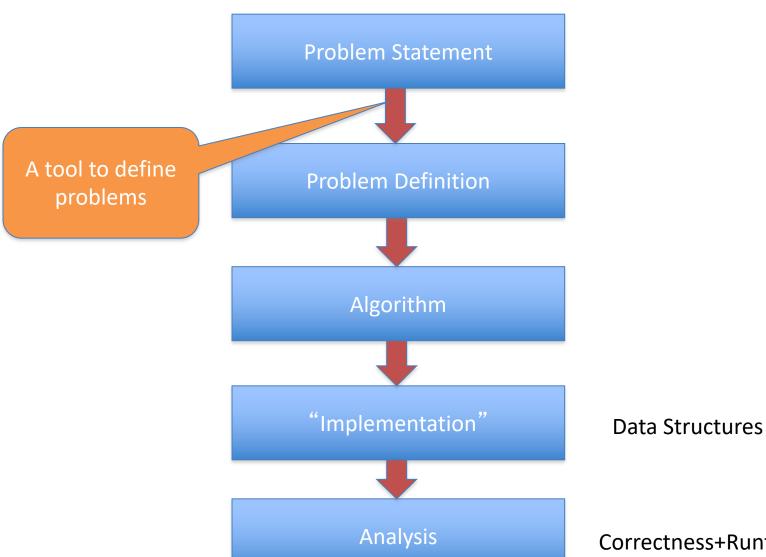
Questions?



Main Steps in Algorithm Design

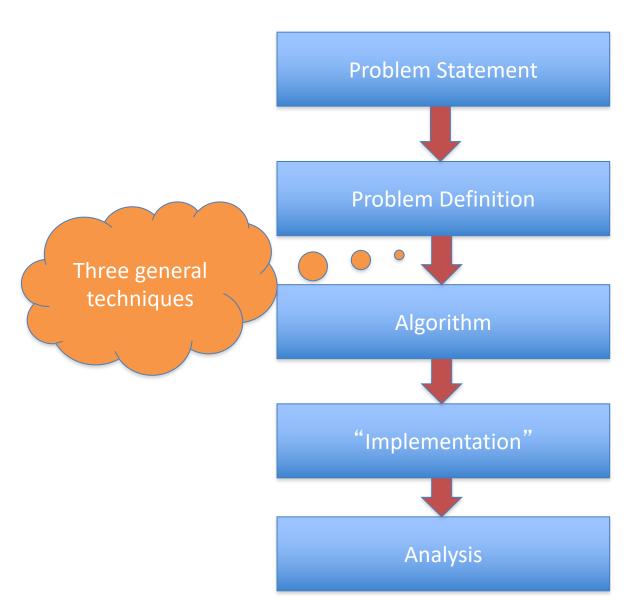


Where do graphs fit in?



Correctness+Runtime Analysis

Rest of the course*



Data Structures

Correctness+Runtime Analysis

Greedy algorithms

Build the final solution piece by piece

Being short sighted on each piece

Never undo a decision

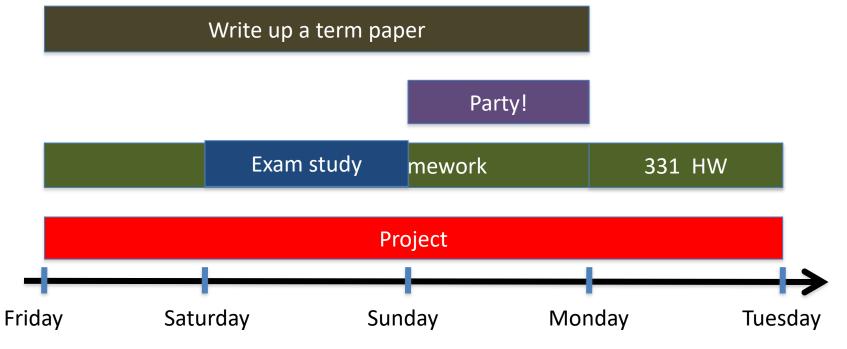


Know when you see it

End of Semester blues

Can only do one thing at any day: what is the maximum number of tasks that you can do?

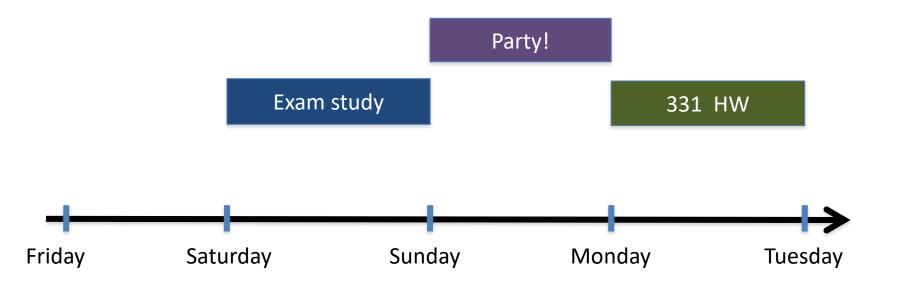




The optimal solution

Can only do one thing at any day: what is the maximum number of tasks that you can do?





Interval Scheduling Problem

Input: n intervals [s(i), f(i)) for $1 \le i \le n$

Output: A schedule S of the n intervals

No two intervals in S conflict

|S| is maximized

Algorithm with examples

Interval Scheduling via examples

In which we derive an algorithm that solves the Interval Scheduling problem via a sequence of examples.

The problem

In these notes we will solve the following problem:

Interval Scheduling Problem

An input of n intervals $\{s(i), f(i)\}$, or in other words, $\{s(i), \dots, f(i) - 1\}$ for $1 \le i \le n$ where i represents the intervals, s(i) represents the start time, and f(i) represents the finish time.

Objects: A schedule S of a intervals where no two intervals in S conflict, and the total number of intervals in S is maximized.

Sample Input and Output



Re-define problem on the board...



Example 1

No intervals overlap

Task 2 Task 1

Algorithm?

No intervals overlap

R: set of requests

Set S to be the empty set

While R is not empty

Choose i in R

Add i to S

Remove i from R

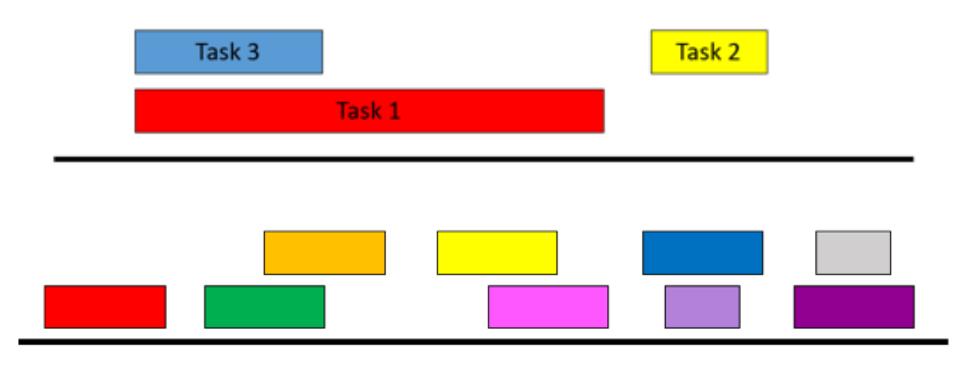
Return S*= S

Questions/Comments?

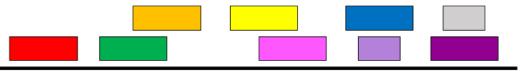


Example 2

At most one overlap/task



Algorithm?



At most one overlap

R: set of requests

Set S to be the empty set

While R is not empty

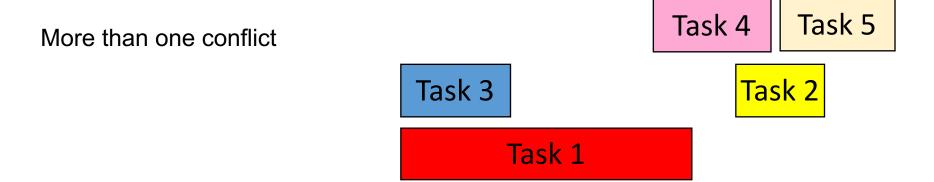
Choose i in R

Add i to S

Remove alfrank that conflict with i from R

Return S*= S

Example 3



Set S to be the empty set

While R is not empty

Choose i in R

Add i to S

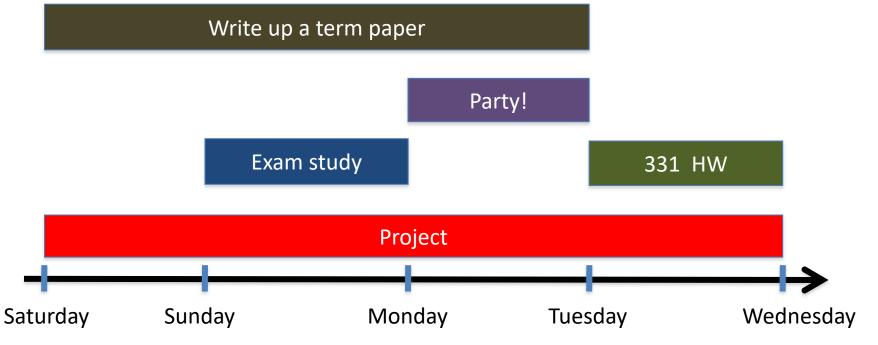
Remove all tasks that conflict with i from R

Return S*= S

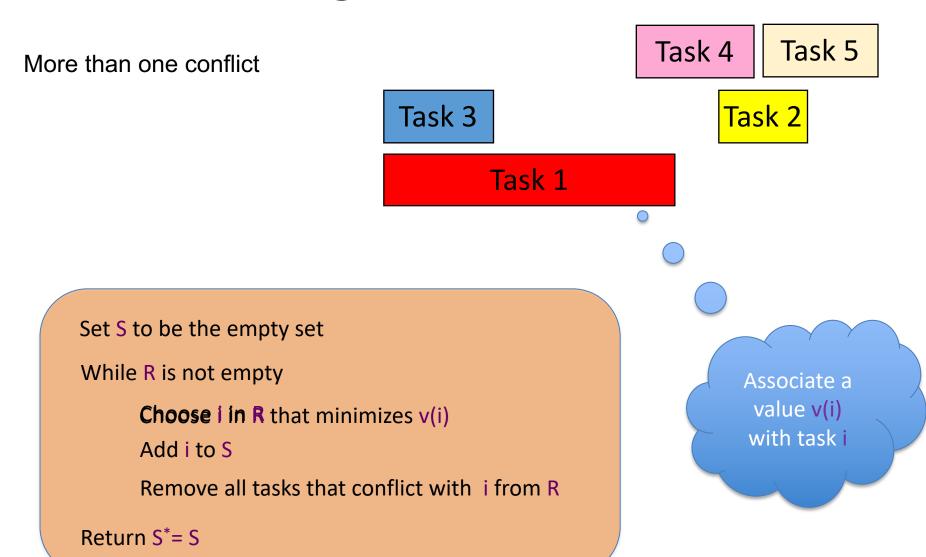
Greedily solve your blues!

Arrange tasks in some order and iteratively pick nonoverlapping tasks





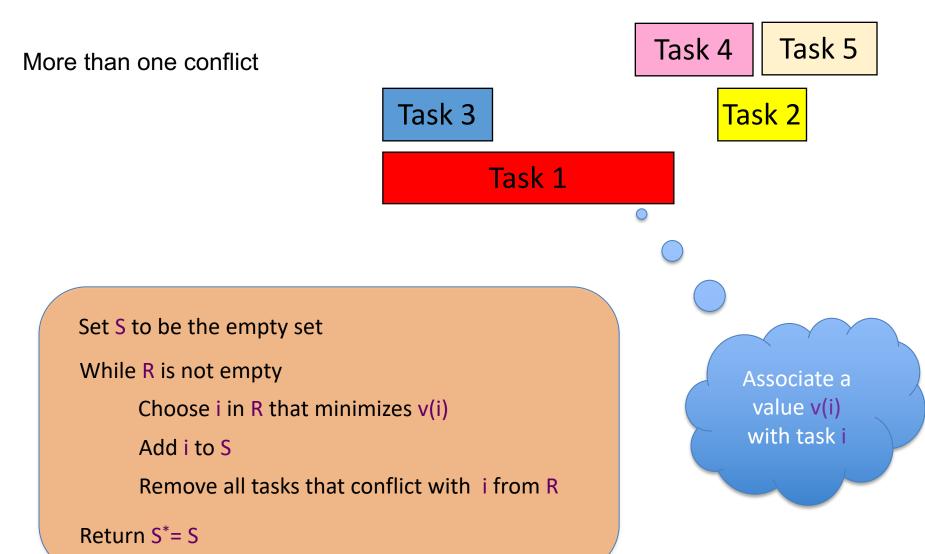
Making it more formal



Questions/Comments?



What is a good choice for v(i)?



$$v(i) = f(i) - s(i)$$

Smallest duration first

Task 4

Task 5

Task 3

Task 2

Task 1

Set S to be the empty set

While R is not empty

Choose i in R that minimizes f(i) - s(i)

Add i to S

Remove all tasks that conflict with i from R

Return S*= S

$$v(i) = s(i)$$

Earliest time first?

Task 4

Task 5

Task 3

Task 2

Task 1

Set S to be the empty set

While R is not empty

Choose i in R that minimizes s(i)

Add i to S

Remove all tasks that conflict with i from R

Return S*= S

So are we done?

Not so fast....

Task 4 Task 5

Earliest time first?

Task 1

Task 6

Set S to be the empty set

While R is not empty

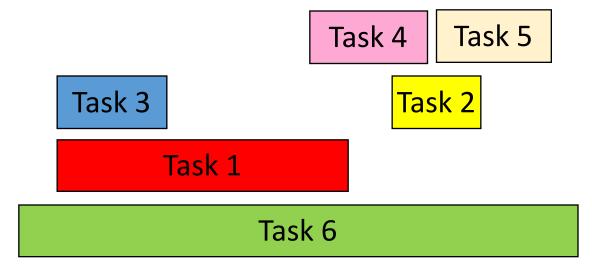
Choose i in R that minimizes s(i)

Add i to S

Remove all tasks that conflict with i from R

Return S*= S

Pick job with minimum conflicts



Set S to be the empty set

While R is not empty

Choose i in R that has smallest number of conflicts

Add i to S

Remove all tasks that conflict with i from R

Return S*= S



Questions/Comments?



Nope (but harder to show)

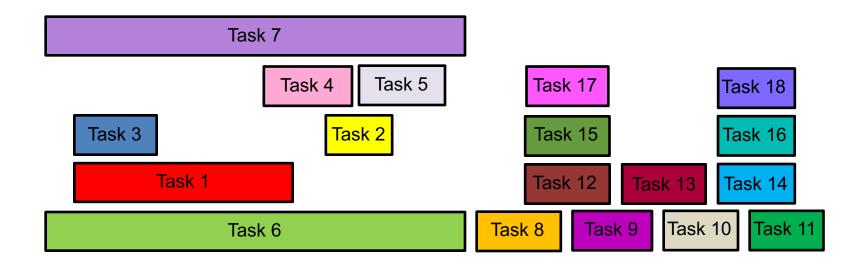
Set S to be the empty set

While R is not empty

Choose i in R that has smallest number of conflicts Add i to S

Remove all tasks that conflict with i from R

Return S*= S



Set S to be the empty set

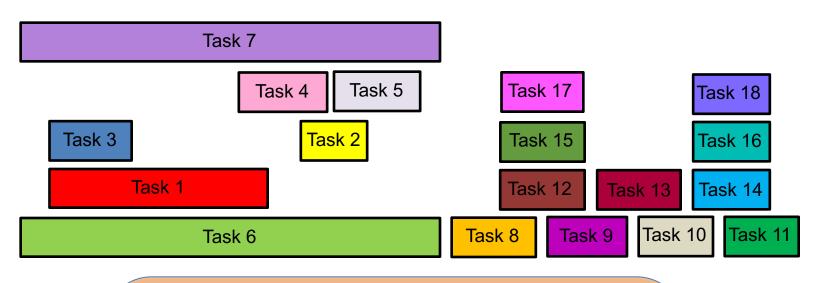
While R is not empty

Choose i in R that has smallest number of conflicts
Add i to S

Remove all tasks that conflict with i from R

Return S*= S

Algorithm?



```
Set S to be the empty set

While R is not empty

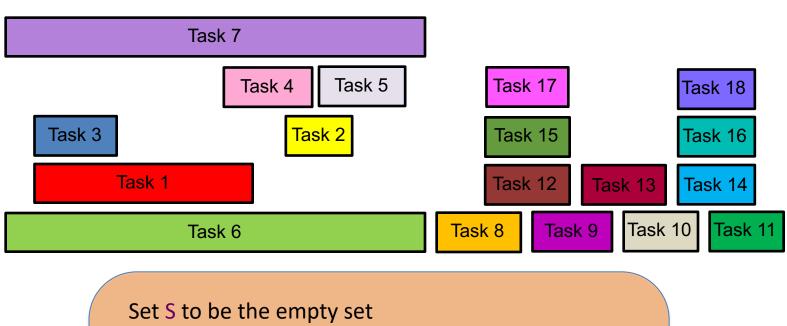
Choose i in R that minimizes v(i)

Add i to S

Remove all tasks that conflict with i from R

Return S*= S
```

Earliest finish time first



Set S to be the empty set

While R is not empty

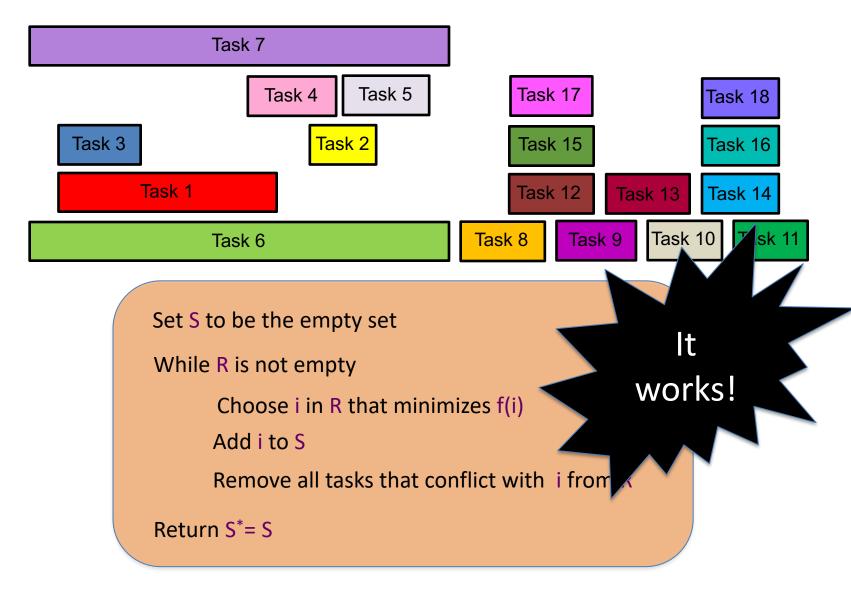
Choose i in R that minimizes f(i)

Add i to S

Remove all tasks that conflict with i from R

Return S*= S

Find a counter-example?



Questions/Comments?



Today's agenda

Prove the correctness of the algorithm

Final Algorithm

R: set of requests

Set S to be the empty set

While R is not empty

Choose i in R with the earliest finish time

Add i to S

Remove all requests that conflict with i from R

Return S*= S

Argue correctness on the board...

