

Oct 24

Lemma 3: \exists an optimal schedule with 0 idle time and 0 #inversions

without loss of generality

Lemma 3': Any optimal solution θ' with possibly non-zero #inversions \Rightarrow construct another optimal solution θ with (1) 0 idle time and (2) 0 #inversions.

Notation: (1) Idle(s) = idle time of schedule s
(2) #inv(s) = #inversions in _____

Assume: #inv(θ') > 0.

Pf idea: By "exchange argument"

$\theta' = \theta_1 \mapsto \theta_2 \dots \theta_i \mapsto \theta_{i+1} \dots \theta_m \mapsto \theta_{m+1} = \theta$

idle(θ) = 0
#inv(θ') > 0

Properties (i) idle(θ_i) = 0 \Rightarrow idle(θ_{i+1}) = 0
(ii) #inv(θ_i) > 0 \Rightarrow #inv(θ_{i+1}) = #inv(θ_i) - 1
(iii) $L(\theta_{i+1}) \leq L(\theta_i)$

idle(θ) = 0
#inv(θ) = 0

\rightarrow Idea: Apply this (say m times) $\therefore \exists$ #inv(θ_{m+1}) = 0

Note: (i) \Rightarrow idle(θ') = 0 = idle(θ_1) = idle(θ_2) \dots
= idle(θ_m) = idle(θ_{m+1}) = idle(θ)
 \Rightarrow idle(θ') = idle(θ)

(ii) #inv(θ_{m+1}) = #inv(θ) = 0 [#inv(θ') \leq #pairs (i,j) = $\binom{n}{2} \leq n^2$]

(iii) $\Rightarrow L(\theta) = L(\theta_{m+1}) \leq L(\theta_m) \leq L(\theta_{m-1}) \dots \leq L(\theta_{i+1}) \leq L(\theta_i)$
 $\leq \dots \leq L(\theta_2) \leq L(\theta_1) = L(\theta')$

$\Rightarrow L(\theta) \leq L(\theta')$ $\Rightarrow L(\theta) = L(\theta')$
 $\because \theta'$ is optimal

We want: $Q_i \mapsto Q_{i+1}$ s.t. $idle(Q_i) = 0$

$\#inv(Q_i) > 0$

(i) $idle(Q_{i+1}) = 0$ (ii) $\#inv(Q_{i+1}) = \#inv(Q_i) - 1$ (iii) $L(Q_{i+1}) \leq L(Q_i)$

$\#inv(Q_i) > 0 \Rightarrow \exists$ an inversion (j, k)



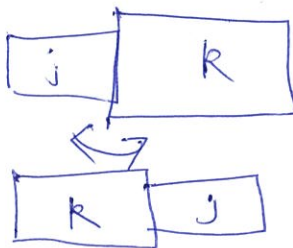
Q: How do we get rid of (j, k) ? Swap j & k



Ex: $\#inv(Q_{i+1}) < \#inv(Q_i)$

BUT: max lateness CAN increase!

Special case:



d_k d_j

$\#inversions \downarrow$

Can show: max lateness cannot increase

Claim: Special case is not special!

Argue 3 things:

Property (a) $\#inv(Q_i) > 0, \exists$ an inversion (j, k) s.t.



Property (b): Swap j & k to get $Q_{i+1} \Rightarrow \#inv(Q_{i+1}) = \#inv(Q_i) - 1$
 Also $idle(Q_{i+1}) = 0$



Property (c): $L(Q_{i+1}) \leq L(Q_i)$

Property (a): (j, k) inversion



d_k d_j

Case 1: (k', k) is an inversion

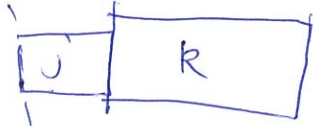
Case 2: (k', k) is NOT an inversion $\Rightarrow d_{k'} \leq d_k$
 Consider (j, k') At $d_j \geq d_k \geq d_{k'} \Rightarrow (j, k')$ is an inversion
but j comes before k!

\Rightarrow Apply the above argument $\leq b$ times

If (idea) of property (c)

d_k d_j

Q_i



Q_{i+1}

