

# Algorithm Design (XXIV)

Conclusion

Guoqiang Li School of Computer Science



## What Is Algorithm

Basic algorithms:





Basic algorithms:

• **RECURSION** 





Basic algorithms:

- **RECURSION**
- ALGORITHMS ON LISTS, TREES AND GRAPHS



Basic algorithms:

- **RECURSION**
- Algorithms on Lists, Trees and Graphs

Advanced strategies:



Basic algorithms:

- **RECURSION**
- Algorithms on Lists, Trees and Graphs

Advanced strategies:

• DIVIDE AND CONQUER



Basic algorithms:

- RECURSION
- Algorithms on Lists, Trees and Graphs

Advanced strategies:

- DIVIDE AND CONQUER
  - Master Theorem
- DYNAMIC PROGRAMMING
- GREEDY
- DUALITY
- REDUCTION



Basic algorithms:

- RECURSION
- ALGORITHMS ON LISTS, TREES AND GRAPHS

Advanced strategies:

- DIVIDE AND CONQUER
  - Master Theorem
- DYNAMIC PROGRAMMING
- GREEDY
- DUALITY
- **REDUCTION**
- APPROXIMATION
- RANDOMIZATION
- COMPUTATIONAL GEOMETRY
- ALGORITHMS ON MASSIVE DATA
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Graphs

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Graphs

• undirected graphs, directed graphs.



- undirected graphs, directed graphs.
- DAG.



- undirected graphs, directed graphs.
- DAG.
- bipartite.



- undirected graphs, directed graphs.
- DAG.
- bipartite.
- graphs with weights.



- undirected graphs, directed graphs.
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- ...



#### Graphs

- undirected graphs, directed graphs.
- DAG.
- bipartite.
- graphs with weights.
- ...

#### Network flows

- · Ford-Fulkerson algorithm, Edmonds-Karp algorithm
- ...

#### COMPUTATIONAL GEOMETRY



Big-*O* Notation  $(\Omega, \Theta)$ 



Big-*O* Notation  $(\Omega, \Theta)$ 

Advanced Methodology:



Big-*O* Notation  $(\Omega, \Theta)$ 

Advanced Methodology:

• PROBABILITY ANALYSIS



Big-*O* Notation  $(\Omega, \Theta)$ 

Advanced Methodology:

- PROBABILITY ANALYSIS
- AMORTIZED ANALYSIS



Big-*O* Notation  $(\Omega, \Theta)$ 

Advanced Methodology:

- PROBABILITY ANALYSIS
- AMORTIZED ANALYSIS
- COMPETITION ANALYSIS





• SORTING



- SORTING
- SEARCHING & HASHING



- SORTING
- SEARCHING & HASHING
- STRONGLY CONNECTED COMPONENTS



- SORTING
- SEARCHING & HASHING
- STRONGLY CONNECTED COMPONENTS
- FINDING SHORTEST PATHS IN GRAPHS



- SORTING
- SEARCHING & HASHING
- STRONGLY CONNECTED COMPONENTS
- FINDING SHORTEST PATHS IN GRAPHS
- EDIT DISTANCES



- SORTING
- SEARCHING & HASHING
- STRONGLY CONNECTED COMPONENTS
- FINDING SHORTEST PATHS IN GRAPHS
- EDIT DISTANCES
- MINIMUM SPANNING TREES IN GRAPHS



- SORTING
- SEARCHING & HASHING
- STRONGLY CONNECTED COMPONENTS
- FINDING SHORTEST PATHS IN GRAPHS
- EDIT DISTANCES
- MINIMUM SPANNING TREES IN GRAPHS
- MATCHINGS IN BIPARTITE GRAPHS



- SORTING
- SEARCHING & HASHING
- STRONGLY CONNECTED COMPONENTS
- FINDING SHORTEST PATHS IN GRAPHS
- EDIT DISTANCES
- MINIMUM SPANNING TREES IN GRAPHS
- MATCHINGS IN BIPARTITE GRAPHS
- MAXIMUM FLOWS IN NETWORKS





- BALANCE TREES, RED-AND-BLACK TREES
- KRIPKE STRUCTURE, AUTOMATA



- BALANCE TREES, RED-AND-BLACK TREES
- KRIPKE STRUCTURE, AUTOMATA
- PRIORITY QUEUE
- **DISJOINT SET**
- Ordered binary decision diagrams (OBDD)



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- KRIPKE STRUCTURE, AUTOMATA
- PRIORITY QUEUE
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• ...

**Computational Complexity** 





**Computational Complexity** 



**Church-Turing Thesis** 

Complexity class

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**Church-Turing Thesis** 

Complexity class

• P, NP, Co-NP, NPI, NP-complete



**Church-Turing Thesis** 

#### Complexity class

- P, NP, Co-NP, NPI, NP-complete
- PSPACE



**Church-Turing Thesis** 

#### Complexity class

- P, NP, Co-NP, NPI, NP-complete
- PSPACE
- RP, ZPP



**Church-Turing Thesis** 

#### Complexity class

- P, NP, Co-NP, NPI, NP-complete
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- RP, ZPP

Handling hard problems



**Church-Turing Thesis** 

#### Complexity class

- P, NP, Co-NP, NPI, NP-complete
- PSPACE
- RP, ZPP

#### Handling hard problems

- Simplex, DPLL(CDCL)(backtracking)
- Approximation,
- local search
- treewidth

The Door of Algorithms Will Open!

Roadmap



	算法策略					算法结构		
	分治法	动态规划	贪婪	规约	对偶	图	流	数
基本问题与 算法	排序问题、中 位数等	最长公共子序 列、编辑距离 等	最小生成树、 哈夫曼编码等	图、树上的常 规算法	最大流最小割、 最大匹配最小 顶点覆盖等	深度搜索、广 度搜索、DAG 图、最短路径	福特弗格森算 法	大数问题、模 问题
理论分析方 法	大师定理、 Akra-Bazzi 定理	树宽、时空转 化,自顶向下, 自底向上	-	难易问题划分	原问题-对偶问 题	优先队列、并 查集	良结构系统证 明方法	概率分析、大 数分析
高级问题与 算法	快速傅里叶变 换	马尔科夫链、 序列比对、树 宽等	近似算法	复杂性类问题 Karp规约、图 灵规约	拉格朗日对偶	强连通子图、 Bellman-Ford 算法、图同构	Dinitz算法	公钥加密、一 次一密
工程算法与 具体应用	工程快速傅里 叶变换算法	动态规划中的 空间压缩、马 尔科夫链	Boruvka算法、 簇聚类算法	DPLL/CDCL算 法、不变量生 成	神经网络的验 证方法	Kosaraju算法、 Tarjan算法、 形式验证算法	前项流推动算 法	Miller-Rabin算 法

# **Guidelines of This Exam**

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Algorithm Strategies



SHANGHAI JIAO TONG UNIVERSITY

Algorithm Strategies

- divide and conquer
- dynamic programming
- greedy algorithms
- duality
- reduction



Algorithm Strategies

- divide and conquer
- dynamic programming
- greedy algorithms
- duality
- reduction

Specific algorithms

Shanghai Jiao Tong University

Algorithm Strategies

- divide and conquer
- dynamic programming
- greedy algorithms
- duality
- reduction

Specific algorithms

- algorithm with numbers
- graph algorithms
- network flows



Algorithm Strategies

- divide and conquer
- dynamic programming
- greedy algorithms
- duality
- reduction

Specific algorithms

- algorithm with numbers
- graph algorithms
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NP problems

Shanghai Jiao Tong University

Algorithm Strategies

- divide and conquer
- dynamic programming
- greedy algorithms
- duality
- reduction

Specific algorithms

- algorithm with numbers
- graph algorithms
- network flows

NP problems

- NP, Co-NP, NPC
- reduction
- handling NPH problem





Hand in ALL homework!

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The exam is given in Chinese,





The exam is given in Chinese,

with translation sheet for international students.





M1. Show modelling ability, proof ability, and algorithm analysis ability (20')



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M2. Adopt algorithmic strategies to solve and analyze problems (greedy, D&C, DP, etc.) (30')

M3. Design algorithms and analysis on numbers, graphs, and flows. (25')



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M4. Prove a NPC problem (15')



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M2. Adopt algorithmic strategies to solve and analyze problems (greedy, D&C, DP, etc.) (30')

M3. Design algorithms and analysis on numbers, graphs, and flows. (25')

M4. Prove a NPC problem (15')

M5. Cope with NPH problem (10')





M1. Show modelling ability, proof ability, algorithm analysis ability (20')

• given an problem, try to model it formally.



- given an problem, try to model it formally.
- proof the correctness of a simple algorithm.



- given an problem, try to model it formally.
- proof the correctness of a simple algorithm.
- give an analysis to a piece of Pseudo codes.



- given an problem, try to model it formally.
- proof the correctness of a simple algorithm.
- give an analysis to a piece of Pseudo codes.
- given a linear programming, figure out its duality, and find out the optimization solution.





M2. Adopt algorithmic strategies to solve and analyze problems (greedy, D&C, DP, etc.) (30')

· Divide and conquer



M2. Adopt algorithmic strategies to solve and analyze problems (greedy, D&C, DP, etc.) (30')

• Divide and conquer (master theorem)



- Divide and conquer (master theorem)
- Dynamic programming



- Divide and conquer (master theorem)
- Dynamic programming (design, border conditions, complexity)



- Divide and conquer (master theorem)
- Dynamic programming (design, border conditions, complexity)
- Greedy



- Divide and conquer (master theorem)
- Dynamic programming (design, border conditions, complexity)
- Greedy
- Reduction



- Divide and conquer (master theorem)
- Dynamic programming (design, border conditions, complexity)
- Greedy
- Reduction
- Duality



M3. Design algorithms and analysis on graphs, numbers and flow (25')



M3. Design algorithms and analysis on graphs, numbers and flow (25')

• DFS, BFS



- DFS, BFS
- Shortest path, MST



- DFS, BFS
- Shortest path, MST
- Algorithms on DAG



- DFS, BFS
- Shortest path, MST
- Algorithms on DAG
- Algorithms on numbers (modular)



- DFS, BFS
- Shortest path, MST
- Algorithms on DAG
- Algorithms on numbers (modular)
- Applications of network flows



M4. Prove an NPC problem (15')



M4. Prove an NPC problem (15')

• Prove an NP problem





M4. Prove an NPC problem (15')

- Prove an NP problem
- Prove an NPC problem



M5. Cope with NPC problem (10')



M5. Cope with NPC problem (10')

• Approximation algorithm



M5. Cope with NPC problem (10')

- Approximation algorithm
- Backtracking



M5. Cope with NPC problem (10')

- Approximation algorithm
- Backtracking
- Local search

## **Exam This Year**



	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Total
M1: Modeling, proof and analysis (20')	5	5				10		20
M2: Strategies (30')	10		15				5	30
M3: Graph, flow, and number (25')		10					15	25
M4: Prove NPC (15')					15			15
M5: Handle NPH (10')				10				10
Total	15	15	15	10	15	10	20	100