

# Traveling Salesperson Problem

**Given:**  $n$  cities, and the pairwise distances  $d_{ij}$

**Goal:** find shortest tour that visits every city at least once

# Traveling Salesperson Problem

**Given:**  $n$  cities, and the pairwise distances  $d_{ij}$

**Goal:** find shortest tour that visits every city at least once

**Brute force search algorithm:**  $n! \sim 2^{n \log n}$  time.

# Traveling Salesperson Problem

**Given:**  $n$  cities, and the pairwise distances  $d_{ij}$

**Goal:** find shortest tour that visits every city at least once

**Brute force search:**  $n! \sim 2^{n \log n}$  time.

**Subproblems:**  $T(v, S)$  - length of shortest tour that visits all cities of the set  $S$  and ends at  $v$ .

**Given:**  $n$  cities, and the pairwise distances  $d_{ij}$

**Goal:** find shortest tour that visits every city at least once

**Subproblems:**  $T(v,S)$  - length of shortest tour that visits all cities of the set  $S$  and ends at  $v$ .

**Observation:**

if shortest tour for  $T(v,S)$  visits city  $u$  right before  $v$ , then

$$T(v,S) = T(u,S-v) + d_{uv}$$

**Given:**  $n$  cities, and the pairwise distances  $d_{ij}$

**Goal:** find shortest tour that visits every city at least once

**Subproblems:**  $T(v,S)$  - length of shortest tour that visits all cities of the set  $S$  and ends at  $v$ .

**Algorithm:**

for  $v=1,\dots,n$

    set  $T(v,\{v\}) = 0$

for  $k=2,\dots,n$

    for all sets of cities  $S$ ,  $|S|=k$

        for all  $v$  in  $S$

            set  $T(v,S) = \min_{u \text{ in } S-v} T(u,S-v) + d_{uv}$

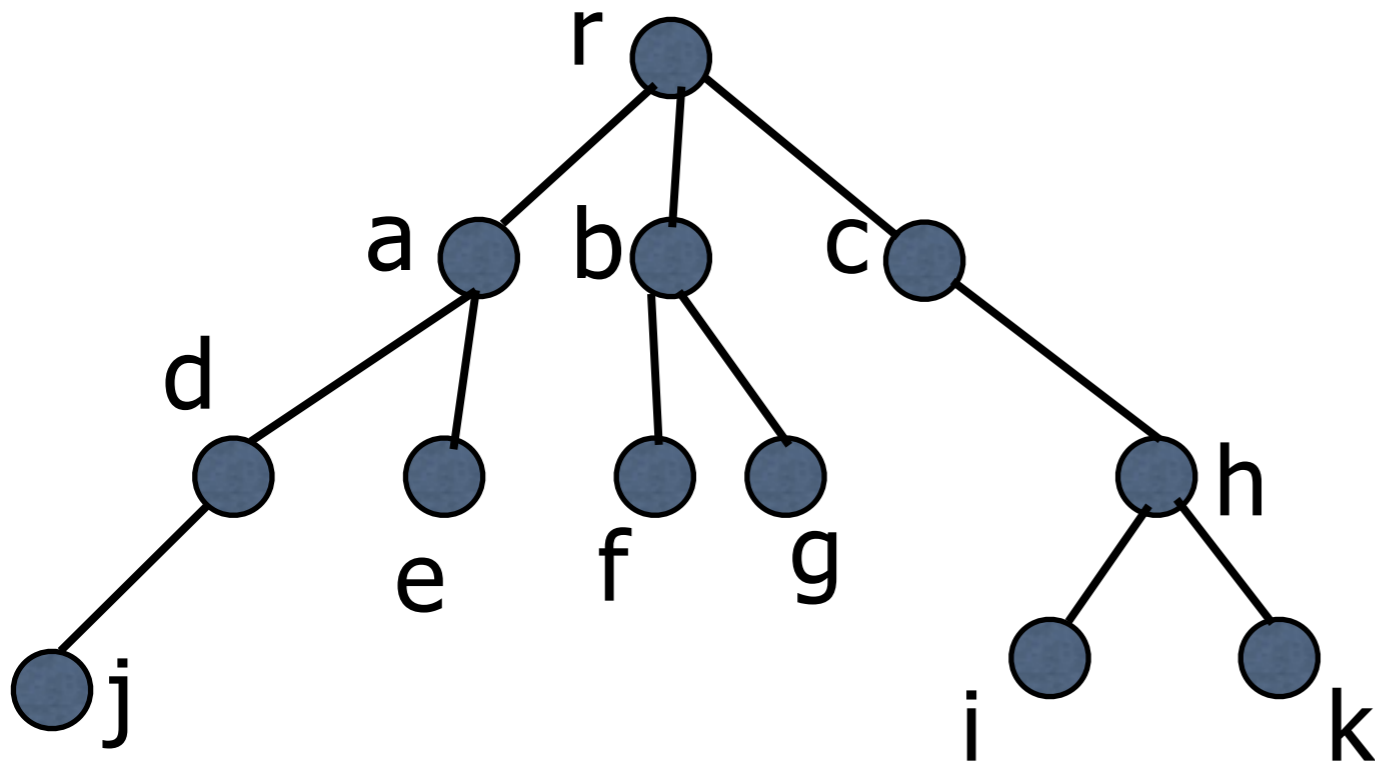
Running time

$O(n^2 2^n)$

# Vertex Cover on Acyclic Graphs

**Given:** A tree

**Goal:** find smallest vertex cover (vertices that touch all edges)

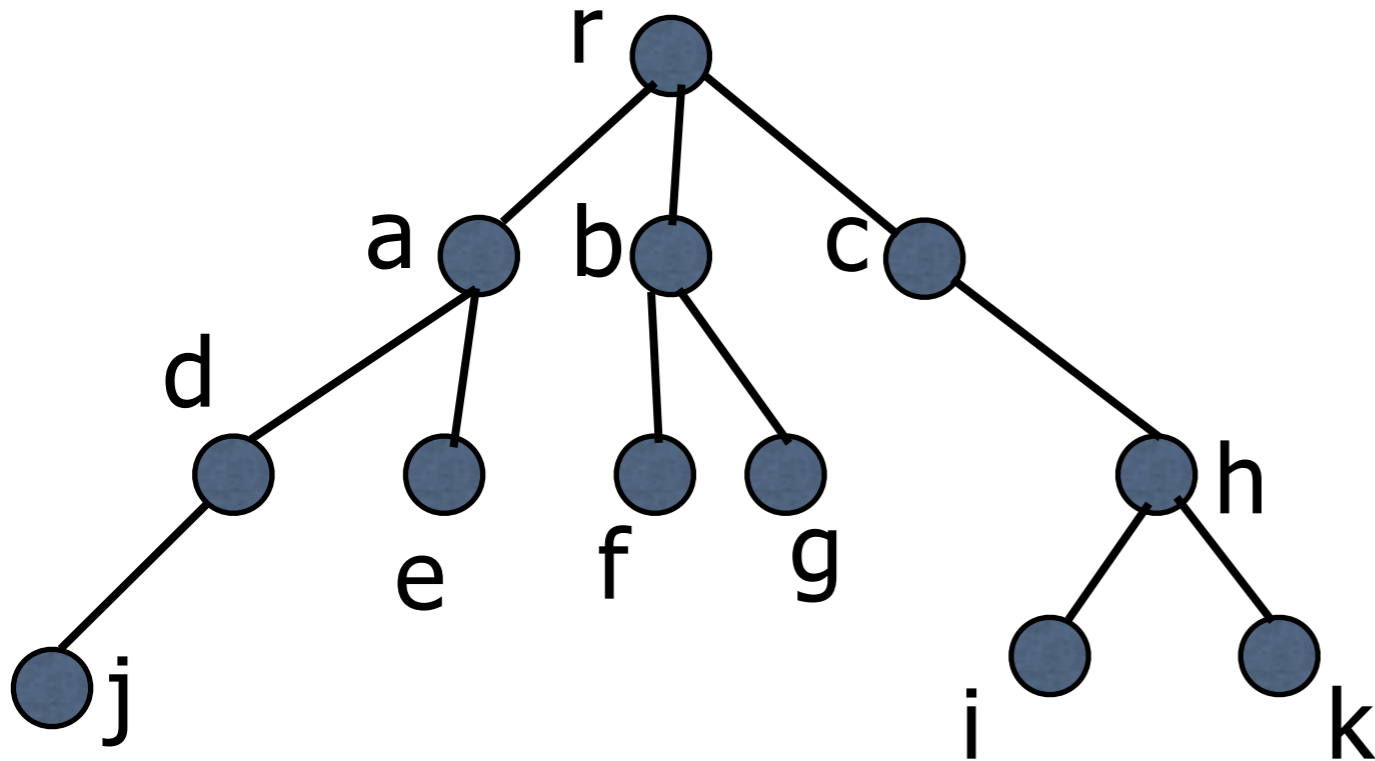


# Vertex Cover on Acyclic Graphs

**Given:** A tree

**Goal:** find smallest vertex cover (vertices that touch all edges)

**Subproblems:**  $V(r)$  - size of vertex cover at subtree rooted at  $r$ .



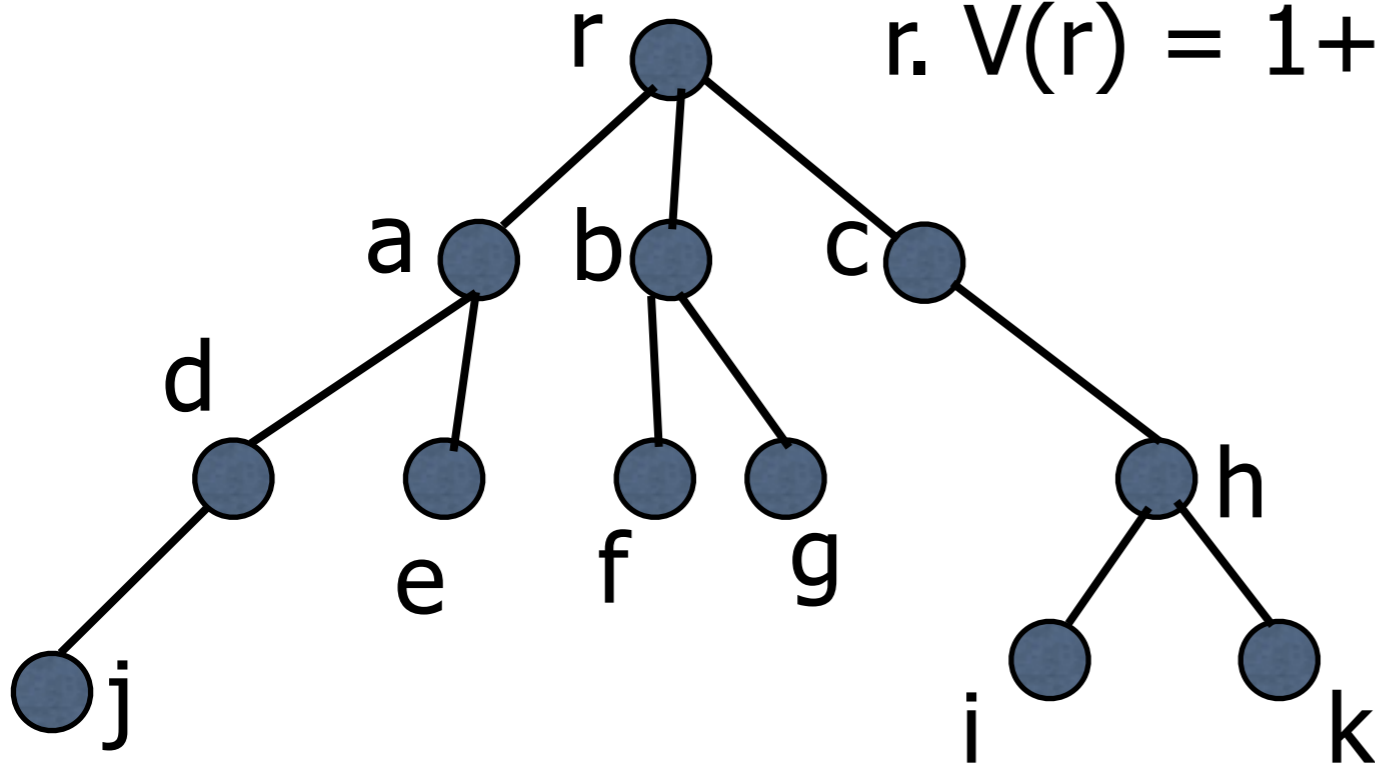
# Vertex Cover on Acyclic Graphs

**Subproblems:**  $V(r)$  - size of vertex cover at subtree rooted at  $r$ .

**Case 1:** Cover realizing  $V(r)$  does not contain  $r$ . Then it must contain  $\text{children}(r)$ .

$$V(r) = \#\text{children}(r) + \text{sum over grandchildren } g \ V(g)$$

**Case 2:** Cover realizing  $V(r)$  does contain  $r$ .  $V(r) = 1 + \text{sum over children } c \ V(c)$





# Vertex Cover on Acyclic Graphs

**Subproblems:**  $V(r)$  - size of vertex cover at subtree rooted at  $r$ .

**Case 1:** Cover realizing  $V(r)$  does not contain  $r$ . Then it must contain  $\text{children}(r)$ .

$$V(r) = \#\text{children}(r) + \text{sum over grandchildren } g \ V(g)$$

**Case 2:** Cover realizing  $V(r)$  does contain  $r$ .

$$V(r) = 1 + \text{sum over children } c \ V(c)$$

**Rough Algorithm:**

Running time

$O(n)$

For each vertex  $r$ , in decreasing order of depth, set

$$V(r) = \min\{\#\text{children}(r) + \sum_{g, \text{ grandchild of } r} V(g), 1 + \sum_{c, \text{ child of } r} V(c)\}$$

$g$ , grandchild of  $r$

$c$ , child of  $r$

# Chain Matrix Multiplication

**Given:**  $n$  matrices  $M_1, M_2, \dots, M_n$

**Goal:** compute product  $M_1, M_2, \dots, M_n$  (in what order should we multiply?)

**Example:** To compute  $VWXYZ$  we could multiply  $V((WX)(YZ))$  or  $(V(W(XY)))Z$  or ...

**Basic operations:** multiplying  $(a$  by  $b)$  matrix with  $(b$  by  $c)$  matrix gives  $(a$  by  $c)$  matrix in  $abc$  time.

# Chain Matrix Multiplication

**Given:**  $n$  matrices  $M_1, M_2, \dots, M_n$

**Goal:** compute product  $M_1, M_2, \dots, M_n$  (in what order should we multiply?)

**Example:** To compute  $VWXYZ$  we could multiply  $V((WX)(YZ))$  or  $(V(W(XY)))Z$  or ...

**Basic operations:** multiplying  $(a$  by  $b)$  matrix with  $(b$  by  $c)$  matrix gives  $(a$  by  $c)$  matrix in  $abc$  time.

**Subproblems:**  $C(i,j)$  - time to compute  $M_i M_{i+1} \dots M_j$

**Given:**  $n$  matrices  $M_1, \dots, M_n$ ,  $i$ 'th matrix of size  $(m_i \text{ by } m_{i+1})$

**Goal:** compute product  $M_1, M_2, \dots, M_n$  (in what order should we multiply?)

**Basic operations:** multiplying  $(a \text{ by } b)$  matrix with  $(b \text{ by } c)$  matrix gives  $(a \text{ by } c)$  matrix in  $abc$  time.

**Subproblems:**  $C(i, j)$  - time to compute  $M_i M_{i+1} \dots M_j$

**Observation:** If the final multiplication in optimal solution is between  $(M_i \dots M_k)(M_{k+1} \dots M_j)$ , then

$$C(i, j) = C(i, k) + C(k, j) + n_i n_{k+1} n_j .$$

**Basic operations:** multiplying (a by b) matrix with (b by c) matrix gives (a by c) matrix in abc time.

**Subproblems:**  $C(i,j)$  - time to compute  $M_i M_{i+1} \dots M_j$

**Observation:** If the final multiplication in optimal solution is between  $(M_i \dots M_k)(M_{k+1} \dots M_j)$ , then  
 $C(i,j) = C(i,k) + C(k+1,j) + m_i m_{k+1} m_j$ .

**Algorithm:**

Running time

$O(n^3)$

for  $i=1,2,\dots,n-1$ , set  $C(i,i)=0$

for  $s=1,2,\dots,n-1$ ,  $i=1,\dots,n-1$

set  $C(i,i+s) = \min_{i < k < i+s} C(i,k) + C(k+1,i+s) + m_i m_{k+1} m_{i+s}$

# Common Subproblems

- $\text{Opt}(i)$  - Opt solution using  $x_1, \dots, x_i$ . (eg LIS, longest path).
- $\text{Opt}(i, j)$  - Opt solution using  $x_i, \dots, x_j$ . (eg RNA)
- $\text{Opt}(i, j)$  - Opt solution using  $x_1, \dots, x_i$  and  $y_1, \dots, y_j$ . (eg Edit distance)
- $\text{Opt}(r)$  - Opt solution using subtree rooted at  $r$ . (eg Vertex cover on trees).