

# Problem Set 2

CS 331H

Due Monday, February 11

1. In class we discussed interval *packing* problems. Here we explore interval *cover* problems.
  - (a) You are given a set of  $n$  intervals  $[s_i, f_i)$  and a range  $[0, T)$ . You would like to find a minimal set  $I \subset [n]$  of intervals whose union covers the range. That is, we say that  $I$  is a *valid cover* if, for all  $t \in [0, T)$ , there exists an  $i \in I$  such that  $t \in [s_i, f_i)$ . Give a greedy algorithm to compute a valid cover with the smallest number of intervals, in linear time after sorting.
  - (b) Now suppose that each interval also has a *cost*  $c_i$ , and your goal is to find a valid cover  $I$  minimizing the total cost  $\sum_{i \in I} c_i$ . Give a dynamic programming solution to this problem that takes  $O(n^2)$  time. [Extra credit:  $O(n \log n)$  time.]
2. Suppose that you have  $n$  jobs that you would like to schedule. Each job takes a different duration of time  $d_i > 0$  to complete, and a different “urgency”  $u_i > 0$ . You can only work on one job at a time, but you can choose an arbitrary order among the jobs.

For a given order of the jobs, let  $t_i$  be the time that you finish job  $i$ , which is the sum of the durations of the previous jobs and this one. Your total cost of a given order is defined as  $\sum_{i=1}^n u_i t_i$ : the more urgent a job is, the more important it is that it be finished earlier. Your goal is to find the job order that minimizes the cost.

- (a) (No response necessary) Think about this problem on your own for 10 minutes before reading the spoilers below.
- (b) Suppose that  $n = 2$ . What order should you take?
- (c) Consider any ordering among the jobs for general  $n$ , and look at any pair of adjacent jobs in that ordering. How would the total cost change if you swap the ordering?
- (d) Observe that repeatedly applying the idea in the previous part would lead to an  $O(n^2)$  time bubble sort of the jobs, based on some function  $f(u_i, d_i)$  of each element.
- (e) Give an  $O(n \log n)$  time algorithm for the problem.