

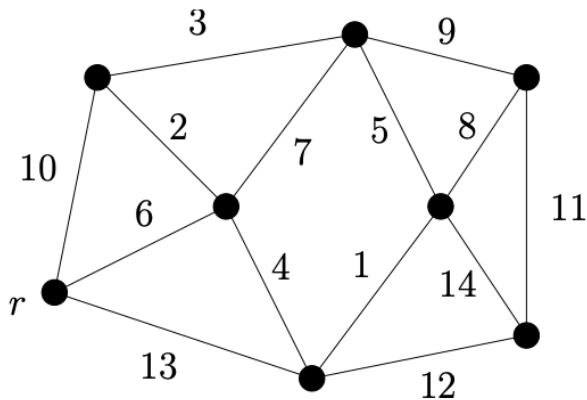
# CS 330 Intro to the Design and Analysis of Algorithms

## Homework 4 (20 pts)

1. Let  $G$  be a graph where every edge has a distinct weight. Show that:

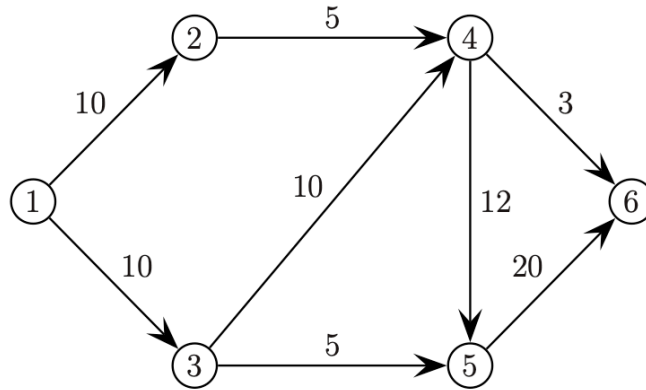
- The edge with the smallest edge weight is in the minimum spanning tree.
- There is only one, unique minimum spanning tree in this case. [3 points]

2. In the weighted graph from the figure below, find the sequence of edge weights selected when:



- Kruskal's algorithm is run.
- Prim's algorithm is run. [4 points]

3. Explain the differences between P, NP, and NP-Complete problems. Find a topological ordering for the following directed acyclic graph: [4 points]



4. A unit-time task is a job, such as a program to be run on a computer, that requires exactly one unit of time to complete. Given a finite set  $S$  of unit-time tasks, a schedule for  $S$  is a permutation of  $S$  specifying the order in which to perform these tasks. The first task in the schedule begins at time 0 and finishes at time 1, the second task begins at time 1 and finishes at time 2, and so on.

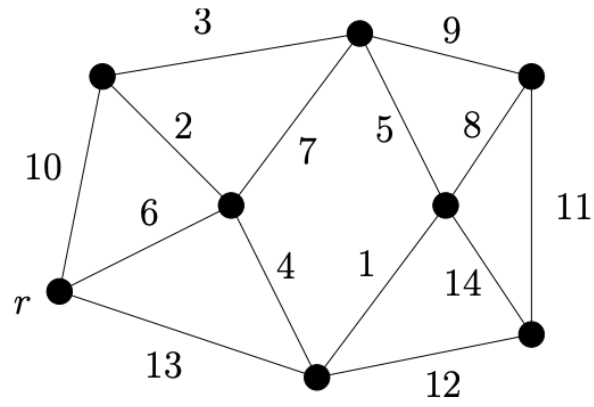
The problem of scheduling unit-time tasks with deadlines and penalties for a single processor has the following inputs:

- a set  $S = \{a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n\}$  of  $n$  unit-time tasks;
- a set of  $n$  integer deadlines  $d_1, d_2, \dots, d_n$ , such that each  $d_i$  satisfies  $1 \leq d_i \leq n$  and task  $a_i$  is supposed to finish by time  $d_i$ ; and
- a set of  $n$  nonnegative weights or penalties  $w_1, w_2, \dots, w_n$ , such that we incur a penalty of  $w_i$  if task  $a_i$  is not finished by time  $d_i$ , and we incur no penalty if a task finishes by its deadline.

$a_i$	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
$d_i$	4	2	4	3	1	4	6
$w_i$	70	60	50	40	30	20	10

Consider the above table. Propose a greedy algorithm and use that to find a schedule for  $S$  that minimizes the total penalty incurred for missed deadlines. [5 points]

5. In the weighted graph from the figure below, find the sequence of edge weights selected when:



Dijkstra's algorithm is run ( $r$  is the start vertex). [4 points]