

# Counting Review

# Important Questions



## Quiz

Why did bubble sort, selection sort, brute force closest-pair of points have exactly the same number of basic ops, which is the same number of line segments to test in the brute-force convex hull?

## 3 combinatorial questions for any set of $n$ items

- ① How many ways to order?
- ② How many pairs (ways to pair)?
- ③ How many distinct pairs?

# A Combinatorial Problem






Cost	Job 1	Job 2	Job 3	Job 4
Person 1	9	2	7	8
▶ Person 2	6	4	▶ 3	7
Person 3	5	8	1 ◀	8
Person 4	7	6	9	4

Cheaper to assign Job 3 to Person 2, but cheapest Job 3 is really with Person 3

Assign jobs to persons such that **total cost is minimum**

# Assignment Problem

## Classic formulation (statement)

-  Persons (agents),  $n$
-  Jobs (tasks),  $n$
-  Cost (weight) function + constraint

Possible objectives: minimize financial cost or completion time, maximize satisfaction.

## Applications

-  Assign aircrafts to trips
-  Equipment to facility, salesman to region...




Minimize trip time or distance, fuel cost or consumption.

Maximize utilization, profit, or productivity, or minimize operating cost.

# Assignment Problem Exhaustive Search

## A brute force approach

In other words, *exhaust* all assignment possibilities.

-  Consider all possible assignments
-  Calculate cost for each assignment
-  Pick one with minimum cost

# Assignment Problem Cost Matrix

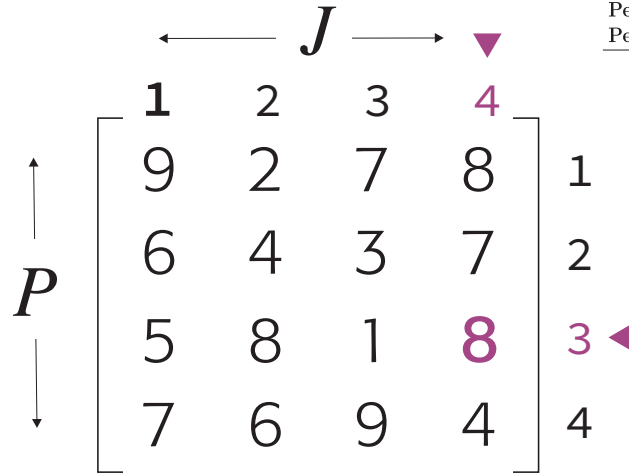


Algorithm described in terms of a matrix (2D array) organized similar to the original cost table.

**Quiz**  
What's the cost of assigning job 2 to person 4? Write the array element  $c[?][?]$ .

Note the trivial assignment (what's its cost?)

Cost	Job 1	Job 2	Job 3	Job 4
Person 1	9	2	7	8
Person 2	6	4	3	7
Person 3	5	8	1	8
Person 4	7	6	9	4


$$\left[ \begin{array}{cccc} 9 & 2 & 7 & 8 \\ 6 & 4 & 3 & 7 \\ 5 & 8 & 1 & 8 \\ 7 & 6 & 9 & 4 \end{array} \right]$$

# Exhaustive Search Optimal Assignment

⇒ Combinatorial objects

Person number index a **job vector** that encodes a job assignment.

	← J →				
	1	2	3	4	
↑ P ↓	9	2	7	8	1
	6	4	3	7	2
	5	8	1	8	3
	7	6	9	4	4

job assigned to person 3

- |   |       |       |       |       |
|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|
|   | $P_1$ | $P_2$ | $P_3$ | $P_4$ |
| < | 1     | 2     | 3     | 4     |
| > | 1     | 2     | 4     | 3     |
| < | 1     | 3     | 2     | 4     |
| < | 1     | 3     | 4     | 2     |
| < | 1     | 4     | 2     | 3     |
| < | 1     | 4     | 3     | 2     |
|   | ...   |       |       |       |

$$\begin{bmatrix} 9 & 2 & 7 & 8 \\ 6 & 4 & 3 & 7 \\ 5 & 8 & 1 & 8 \\ 7 & 6 & 9 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

Cost

$$9 + 4 + 1 + 4 = 18^?$$

$$9 + 4 + 8 + 9 = 30$$

$$9 + 3 + 8 + 4 = 24$$

$$9^? + 3^? + 8 + 6 = 26 \blacktriangleleft$$

$$9 + 7 + 8 + 9 = 33$$

$$9 + 7 + 1 + 6 = 23$$

...

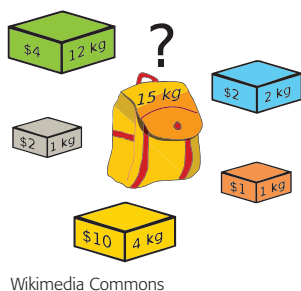


**Quiz**  
Can we identify an optimal assignment from the figure?

**Quiz**  
What are the **combinatorial objects** in this case?

## Efficiency?

# Knapsack Problem



$$W, \{w_i\}, \{v_i\}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} W = 10 \\ w = \{7, 3, 4, 5\} \\ v = \{\$42, \$12, \$40, \$25\} \end{array} \right.$$




A knapsack in the real world can be a shipping container, a transport plane, or warehouse.

## Classic formulation (statement)

Fit the most valuable set of items without exceeding knapsack capacity

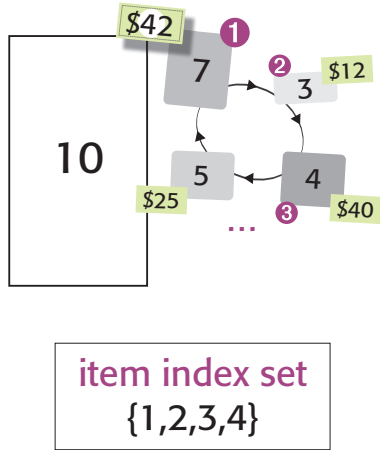
# Knapsack Problem Brute Force Approach

## Exhaustive search

-  Consider all possible item subsets
-  Calculate weight for each
-  Pick a highest-value subset that fits



# Exhaustive Search An Optimal Subset



Subset	Weight	Value
$\phi$	0	0
{1}	7	42
{2}	3	12
{3}	4	40
{4}	5	25
{1,2}	10	54
{1,3}	11	—
{1,4}	12	—
{2,3}	7	52
{2,4}	8	37
{3,4}	9	65
{1,2,3}	14	—
{1,2,4}	15	—
{1,3,4}	16	—
{2,3,4}	12	—
{1,2,3,4}	19	—

**Exercise**  
 Identify the optimal subset.

**Quiz**  
 Which counting formula is used to count subsets of a certain size? Write a sum for total number of subsets.

## Efficiency

# Traveling Salesman Problem



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	a	b	c	d	e
a	–	3	1	5	8
b	3	–	6	7	9
c	1	6	–	4	2
d	5	7	4	–	3
e	8	9	2	3	–




**Exercise**  
Specify the formal inputs to the TSP, and give 1-2 instances.

## Classic formulation (statement)

Shortest tour through a set of cities visiting each exactly once before returning to the start city

# Traveling Salesman Problem Brute Force Approach

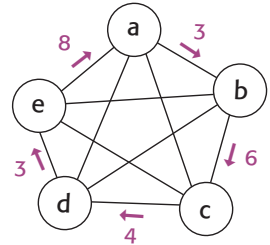
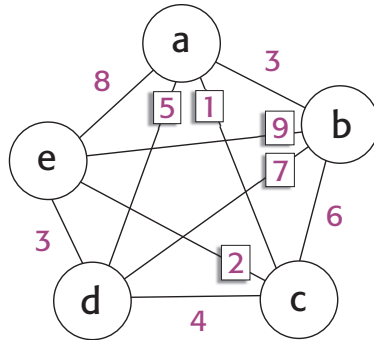
## Exhaustive search

-  Consider all possible tours
-  Calculate the length of each tour
-  Pick one with minimum length

# Traveling Salesman Problem Modeling

⇒ **Hamiltonian circuit**

	a	b	c	d	e
a	–	3	1	5	8
b	3	–	6	7	9
c	1	6	–	4	2
d	5	7	4	–	3
e	8	9	2	3	–



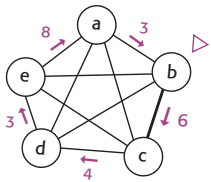
**Quiz**  
 What's the length of tour defined by this HC?

**Exercise**  
 Lookup other formulations of (ways to state) the TSP. Explain at least 2. Share in course group.

## Find the best HC

- ✎ Min total weights for shortest tour
- ✎ Largest profit? pick max total weights

# Exhaustive Search Hamiltonian Circuits



## 3 Observations

**Exercise 1**  
 Check the tour length of **abcdea** above if it starts at **b**; write the resulting HC?

	1	2	3	4	5
	▽	▽	▽	▽	▽
	a	b	c	d	e
a	-	3	1	5	8
b	3	-	6	7	9
c	1	6	-	4	2
d	5	7	4	-	3
e	8	9	2	3	-

**Exercise**  
 Write HC starting with **b**, compare to figure. (Try a few, match with ones in figure).

**Quiz**  
 What are the combinatorial objects in this case?

**Quiz**  
 How many HC start/end at **a**?

n+1 vertices (n-1 distinct) <sup>2</sup>

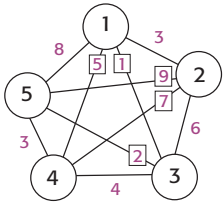
1,2,3,4,5,1	24	1,5,2,4,3,1	29
▶ 1,3,2,4,5,1 ✗	25	1,2,5,4,3,1	20
1,4,2,3,5,1	28	1,4,5,2,3,1	24
1,2,4,3,5,1	24	1,5,4,2,3,1	25
1,3,4,2,5,1	29	1,2,4,5,3,1	16
1,4,3,2,5,1	32	1,4,2,5,3,1	24
1,4,3,5,2,1	23	1,3,2,5,4,1	24
1,3,4,5,2,1	20	1,2,3,5,4,1	19
1,5,4,3,2,1	24	1,5,3,2,4,1	28
1,4,5,3,2,1	19	1,3,5,2,4,1	24
1,3,5,4,2,1	16	1,2,5,3,4,1	23
1,5,3,4,2,1	24	1,5,2,3,4,1	32

**Exercise 3**  
 Identify the tour of opposite direction to indicated one.

# Exhaustive Search An Optimal Tour

Essentially, only check distinct tours by eliminating opposite and alternate start-verts versions.

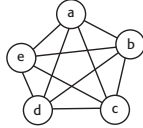
	a	b	c	d	e
a	-	3	1	5	8
b	3	-	6	7	9
c	1	6	-	4	2
d	5	7	4	-	3
e	8	9	2	3	-



**Exercise**  
Write the component distances of the first 3 tours.

1,2,3,4,5,1	24	?
1,4,2,3,5,1	28	?
1,2,4,3,5,1	24	?
1,5,2,4,3,1	29	
1,2,5,4,3,1	20	
1,4,5,2,3,1	24	
1,5,4,2,3,1	25	
▶ 1,2,4,5,3,1	16	
1,4,2,5,3,1	24	
1,2,3,5,4,1	19	
1,2,5,3,4,1	23	
1,5,2,3,4,1	32	

**Exercise**  
Highlight the optimal HC, show weights.



## Efficiency?



**Exercise**

How many tours need to be checked if we double cities to 10? How much did it increase?

# Exhaustive Search Performance Summary

## ⇒ Results summary

### Quiz

What would be an exhaustive search solution to sorting? Compare to selection sort.



### Exercise

Although can be solved the same way, why is the assignment problem fundamentally different? Check textbook for answer.

## ⇒ Compare brute-force sorting

## ⇒ Assignment vs. the other two Known better efficiency

 Ch 11-12

## ⇒ Solving TSP and Knapsack