

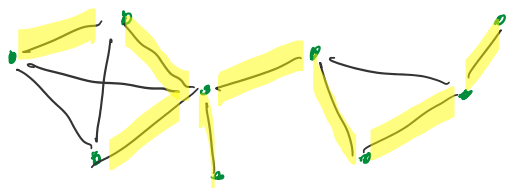
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Objectives: to study general computational problems and their algorithms, with a focus on the principles used to design those algorithms.

Learning goals:

1. Design algorithms using common techniques
2. Prove worst-case runtime
3. Prove a problem is NP-hard

Example 1: Low cost network design

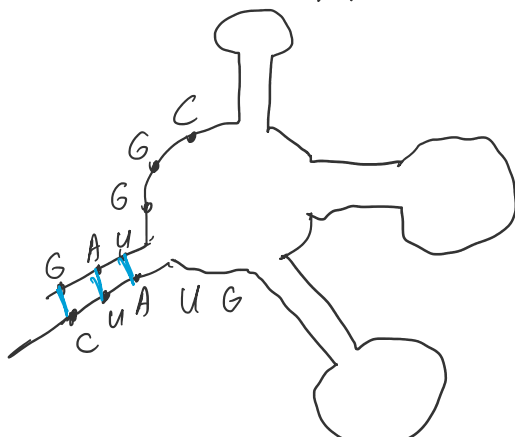


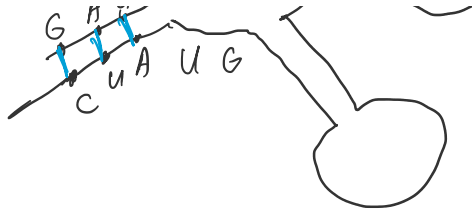
Example 2: Finding closest set of points



Example 3: RNA folding

GAUGGCAAAUGC UAAGGCCU...





### Example 4: Genomic alignment

ACCGGTTAA	}	ACCGGTT-AA															
ACGATTCAA		<table style="border-collapse: collapse; margin-left: 20px;"> <tr> <td style="padding: 0 5px;"> </td><td style="padding: 0 5px;"> </td><td style="padding: 0 5px;"> </td><td style="padding: 0 5px;"> </td><td style="padding: 0 5px;"> </td><td style="padding: 0 5px;"> </td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 0 5px;">A</td><td style="padding: 0 5px;">-C</td><td style="padding: 0 5px;">G</td><td style="padding: 0 5px;">A</td><td style="padding: 0 5px;">T</td><td style="padding: 0 5px;">T</td><td style="padding: 0 5px;">C</td><td style="padding: 0 5px;">A</td><td style="padding: 0 5px;">A</td> </tr> </table>							A	-C	G	A	T	T	C	A	A
A	-C	G	A	T	T	C	A	A									

### General techniques

Book: Algorithm Design by Jon Kleinberg and Éva Tardos

- Ch. 4: Greedy — easy local optimization at every step
- Ch. 5: Divide & Conquer — break problem into subproblems
- Ch. 6: Dynamic programming — overlapping subproblems
- Ch. 7: Network flow — transportation networks; general problems
- Sec 11.6-11.7: Linear & Integer programming — constraint satisfaction

### Analysis of algorithms

- Correctness — alg always returns right answer
- Implementation — what data structures do we need to implement the algorithm
- Worst-case runtime — guarantees of speed
- Computational complexity — proves no algorithm can do better

### Syllabus