

## 03 March 2025 - Algorithms - Week 10

### Maximum Independent Set Problem

Solution: see slides



Claim:  $\exists$  a Max Ind. Set that contains leaf  $v$ .

Let  $S$  be some maximum independent set.

If  $v \in S$   $\checkmark$

Otherwise:

Case 1:  $w \notin S$ , then  $S \cup \{v\}$  is also independent.

$\hookrightarrow$  not possible since  $S$  is a max ind. set

Case 2:  $w \in S$ , then  $S \setminus \{w\} \cup \{v\}$  is also max ind. set.

# Fractional knapsack

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## Text Compression : Huffman Codes

### Text encoding

text file : 1000 characters

1 byte  $\rightarrow$  1 char (ASCII)

1000 chars  $\rightarrow$  1000 bytes  $\rightarrow$  8000 bits

But 1 byte can encode 256 characters  $\rightarrow$  we don't need

those many characters (52, upper + lower)

6 bits per char  $\Rightarrow$  6000 bits.

Suppose, in 1000 chars

only

A B C D

→  
2 bits

2000 bits

A : 800

A → 0

B : 100

B → 10

C : 50

C → 01

D : 50

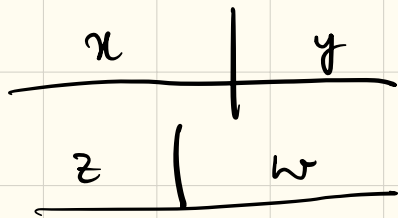
D → 11

Wrong encoding

0 | 1 | 1 | 0 → Ambiguous  
A        D        A  
0 1 | 1 0  
-----  
C        B

A	→	0	800	} → 1300 bits
B	→	10	+ 200	
C	→	110	+ 150	
D	→	111	+ 150	

No string is  
a prefix of another



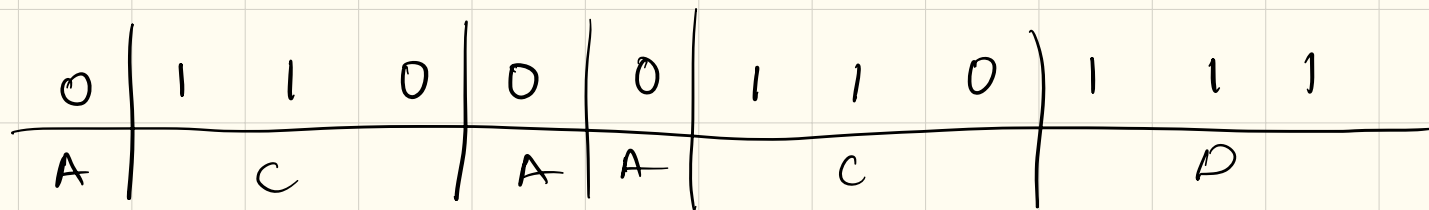
Prefix-free encoding

$$xy = zw$$

Prefix-free encoding:

Each letter  $s \in \Sigma^*$

$s(c_1)$  is not a prefix of  $s(c_2) \quad \forall c_1 \neq c_2$

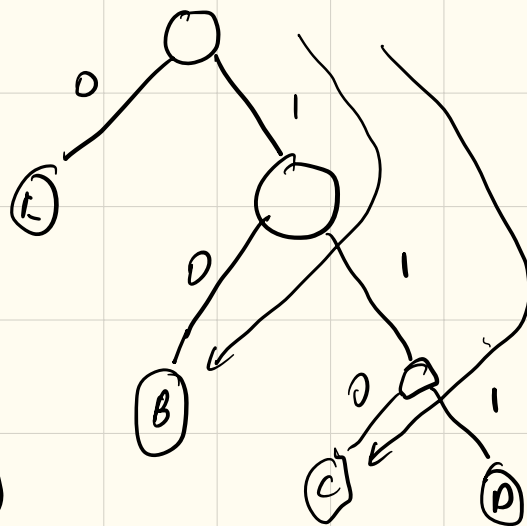


High frequency char  $\rightarrow$  less bits

Low frequency char  $\rightarrow$  more bits.

Bijection

Prefix-free encoding  $\leftrightarrow$  edge-labelled binary tree.



$$\text{bits}(T) = \sum_{c \in \Sigma^*} \text{freq}(c) \times \text{depth}(c)$$

a : 45

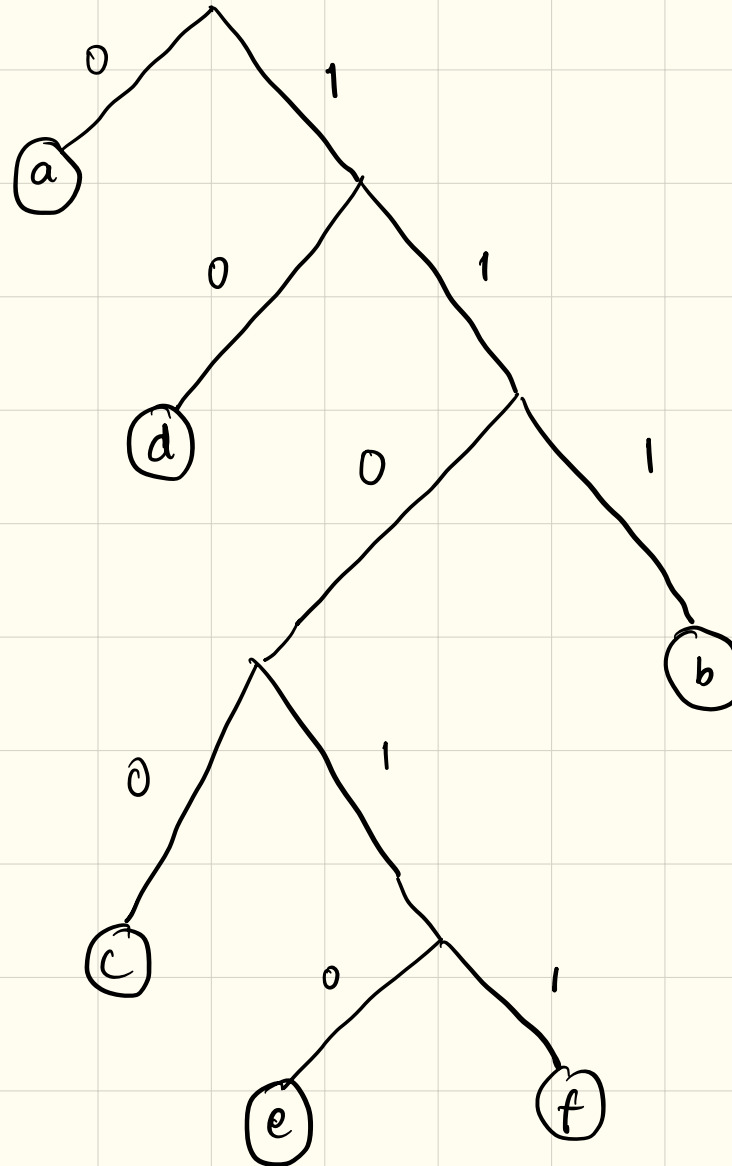
b : 13

c : 12

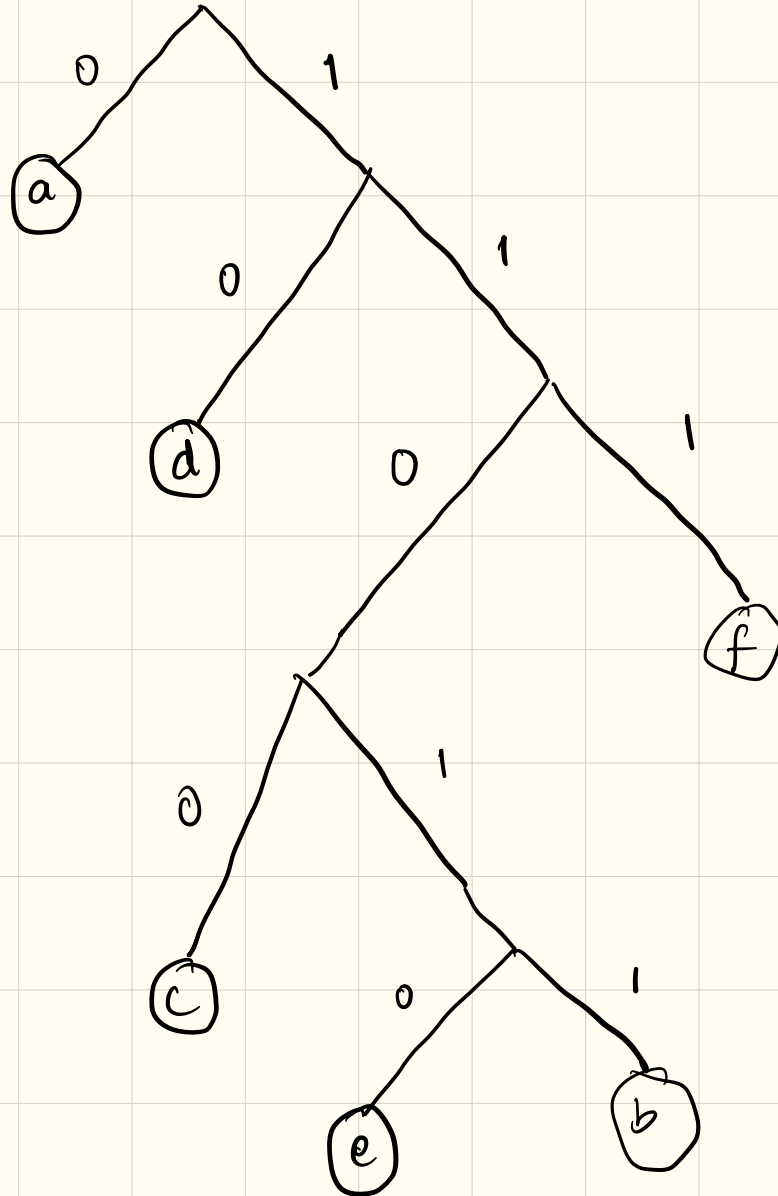
d : 16

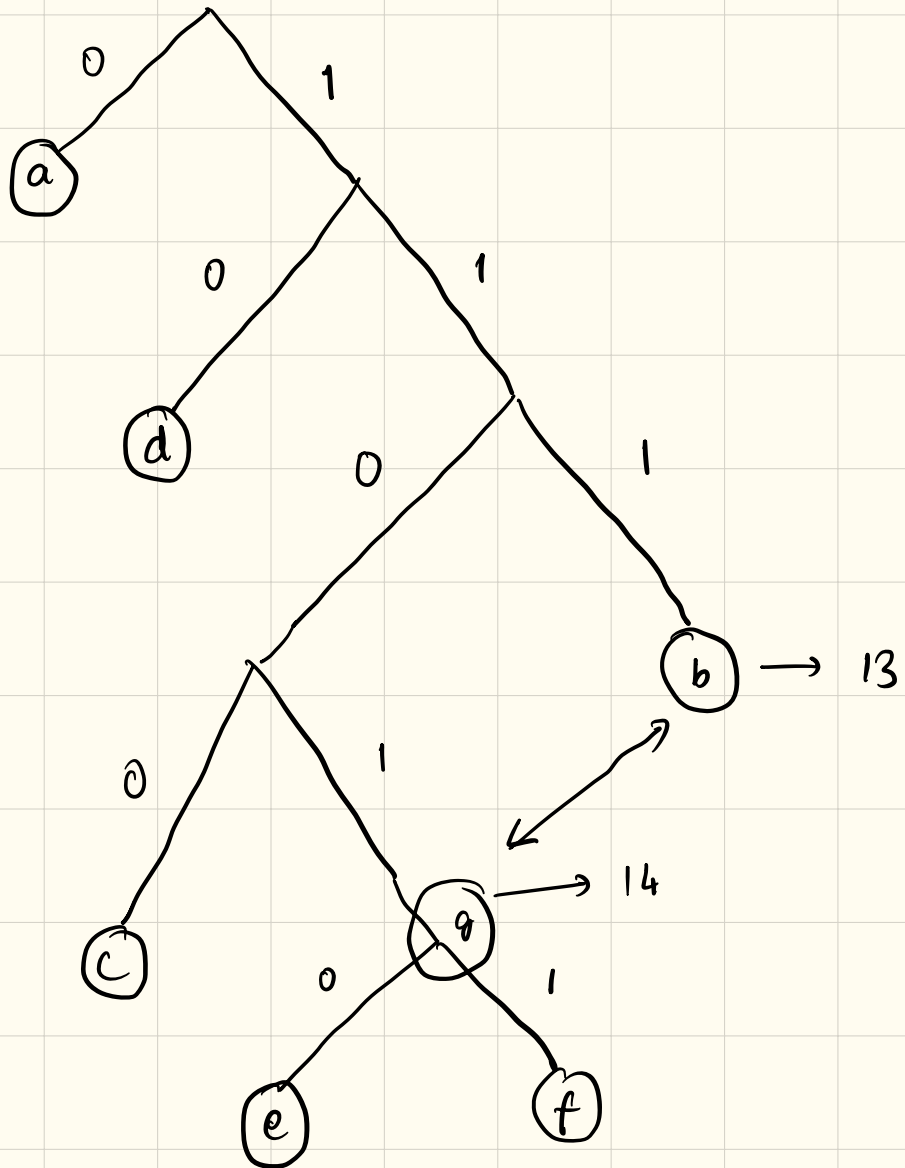
e : 9

f : 5



worse cost (higher)  
than before



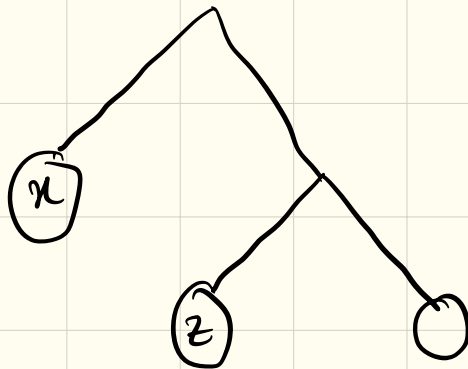




How to know if a tree is optimal?

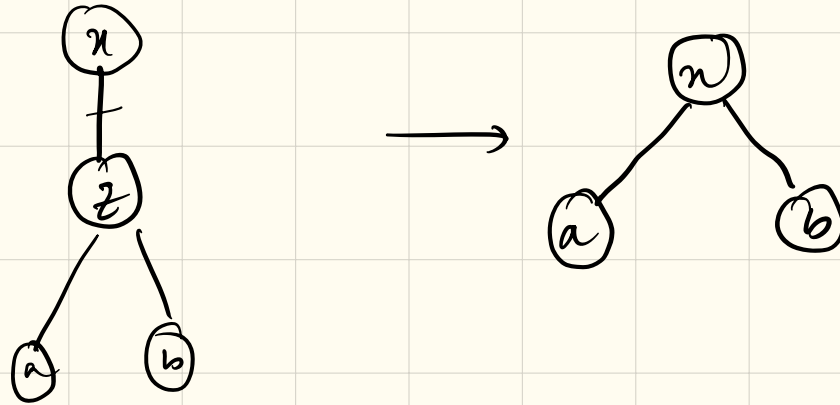
Observation 1:  $e$  and  $f$  both will be leaves and siblings

$\exists$  an optimal tree where two least frequency characters are bottom-most leaves and siblings -  
 $(x, y)$



$\text{freq}(z) \geq \text{freq}(x)$   
swapping  $x$  and  $z$   
will clearly reduce cost.

\* Every optimal tree will always have two children for internal nodes



\*  $\therefore$  Optimal tree is always a binary tree.

# 06 Mar 2025 - Huffman Codes

Input :

Output :

a : 45

f : 5

b : 13

c : 12

d : 16

e : 9

Encoding each char. by 3 bits :

300 bits

Prefix-free codes  $\Rightarrow$  Unique decoding

Not (Codeword<sub>1</sub> is a prefix of Codeword<sub>2</sub>)  $\forall$  codewords,

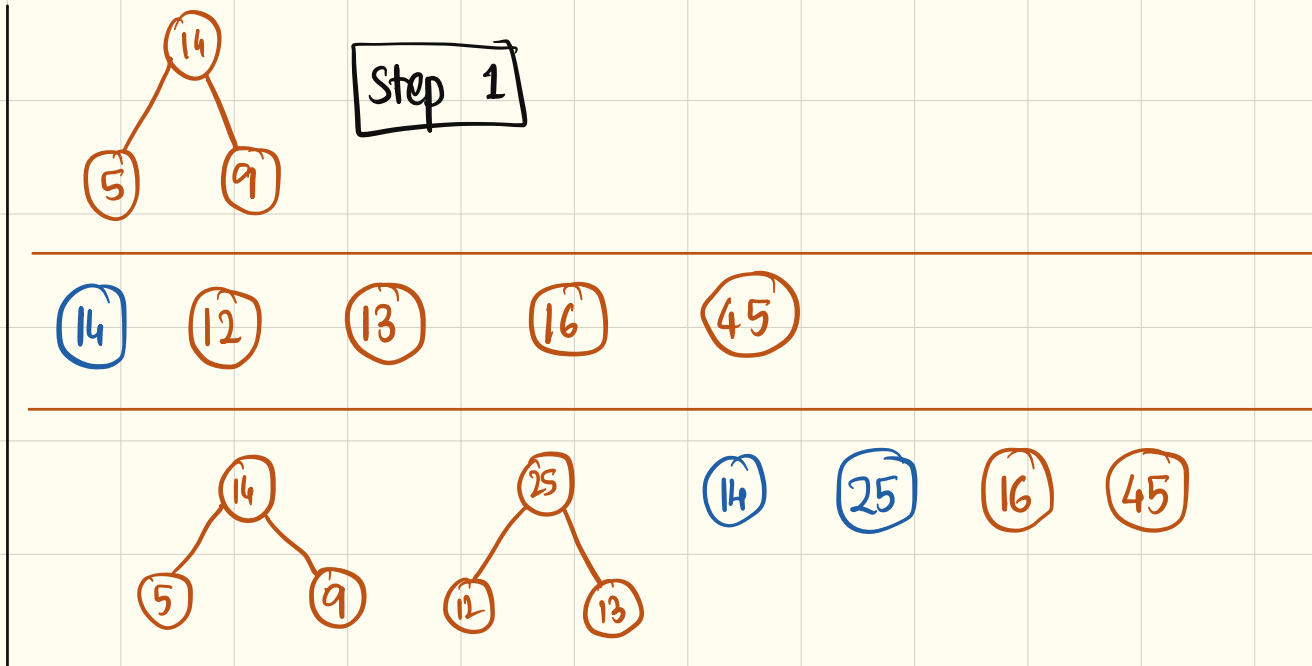
Prefix codes  $\leftrightarrow$  full binary trees

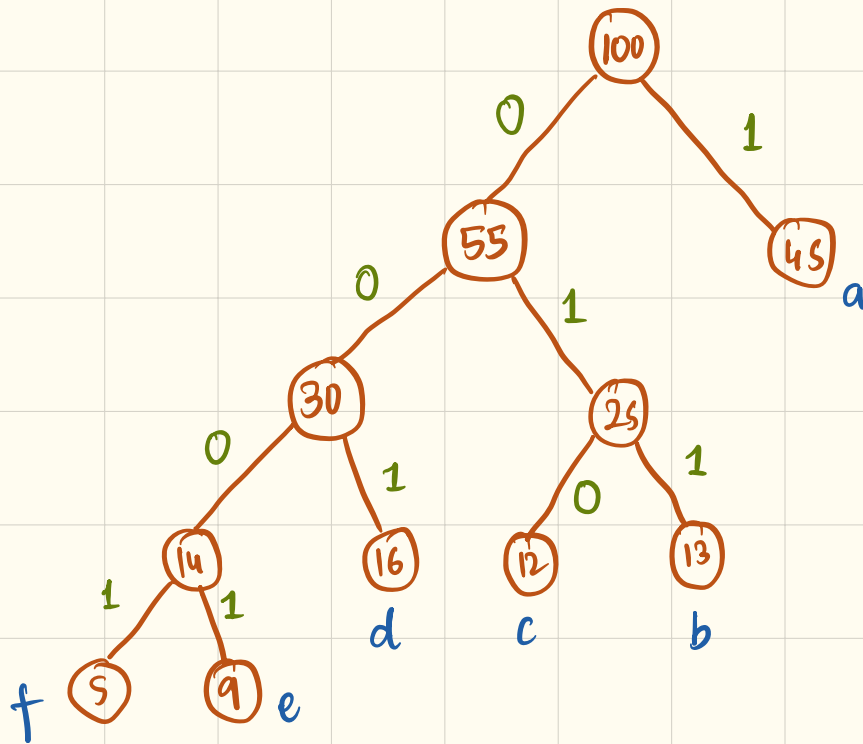
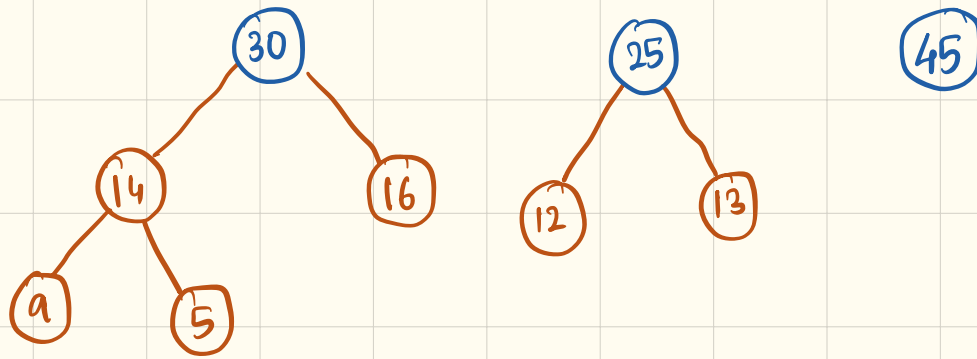
$\downarrow$   
every internal node  
has 2 children

- f : 5
- e : 9

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- c : 12
- b : 13
- d : 16
- a : 45





a : 1  
 b : 011  
 c : 010  
 d : 001  
 e : 0001  
 f : 0000

} 215 bits

\* Min - heap

Running time :  $O(n \log n)$

$n$  = # of characters to encode

$\frac{2n \text{ Extract-min operation} + n \text{ insert}}{\text{using min - heaps}}$

a : 1

e : 5

b : 1

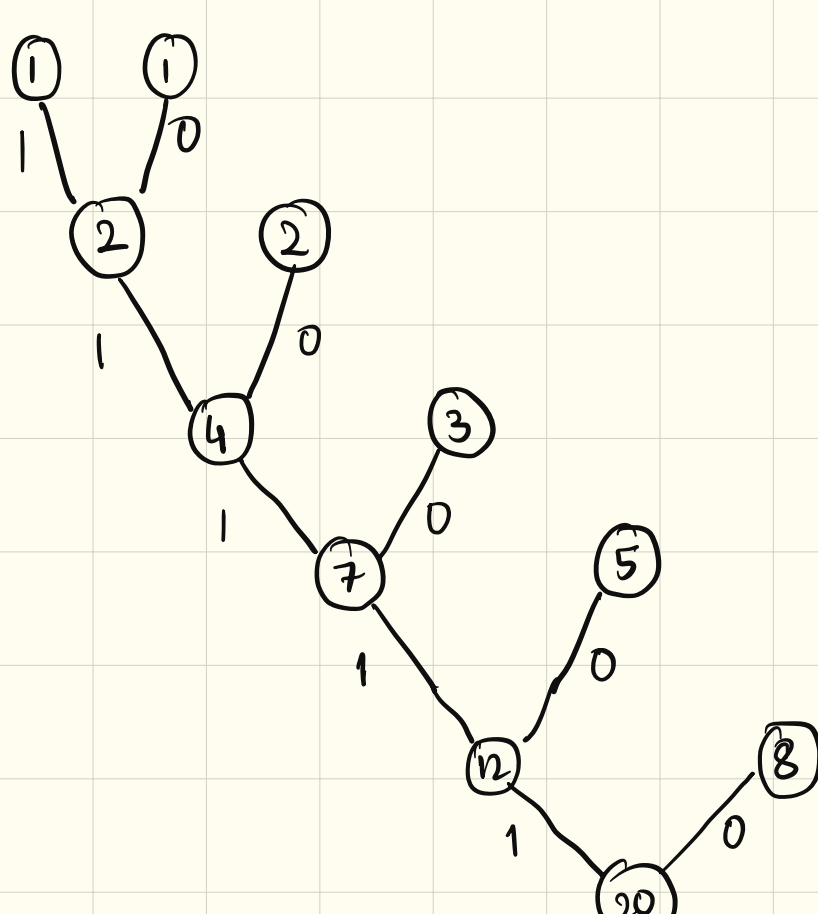
f : 8

c : 2

g : 13

d : 3

h : 21



(8)

(13)

(21)

h : 0

g : 10

f : 110

e : 1110

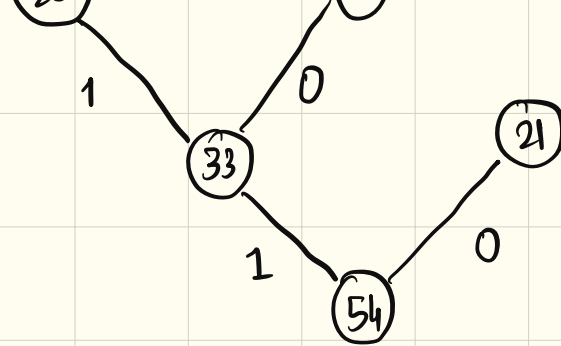
d : 11110

c : 111110

b : 1111110

a : 1111111

(13)



Cost : 132 bits

No Huffman code :  $2^8 = 256$  bits

Savings  $\approx 48\%$



Q1: We partition the set  $\{1, \dots, 100\}$  into  $k$  sets so that if  $a$  divides  $b$ , then  $a, b$  are in different sets. Min  $k$

Q2: Partition into  $k$  decreasing subsequences, Min  $k$ .

1, 2, 10, 4, 11, 3, 7, 5, 6, 2

$L \rightarrow R$

dec

1 divides all others  $\{1\}$   $\{2, 3, \dots\}$

2 divides all even no.  $\{1\}$   $\{2, 4, \dots\}$   $\{3, 5, 7, \dots\}$

1 2 3 4

1 | 2 3 | 4 5 6 7 | 8 9 10 11 12 13 14  
15 | 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 31 | 32

$$\underline{1} + \underline{2} + \underline{4} + \underline{8} + \underline{16} + \underline{32} + \underline{\quad}$$

⑦

1   2   10   4   11   3   7   5   6   2

1

2   2

10   4   3

11   7   5

6

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②   {1} , {2} , {10, 4, 3, 2} , {11, 7, 5} , {6}

$$\{ a_{i_1} > a_{-} > a_{-} > \dots > a_{i_2} \}$$

$$i_1 < i_2$$

$$\{ a_{-} > a_{-} > \dots > a_{i_2} \}$$

$$< \dots < i_k$$

$$\{ a_{-} > a_{-} > \dots > a_{i_k} \}$$

⋮

Claim:  $a_{i_2} \leq a_{i_2} \leq \dots \leq a_{i_k}$

Correctness

??

Running time

$$\{ \dots b_1 \}$$

$$\{ b_2 \}$$

$$\{ \dots b_c \}$$

least  $j$ :

$$b_j > a_i$$

Binary search

$\{1\}$        $\{2, 3, 5, 7, \dots\}$  primes

$\{4, 6, 9, 10\}$  product of 2 primes

⋮

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$\{1\}$        $\{2, 3\}$        $\{4, 5, 6, 7\}$