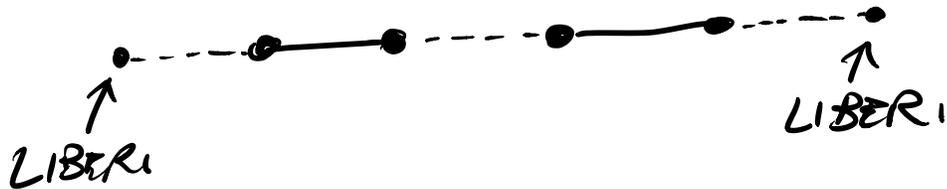


Teorema:  $G=(V,E)$   $M \subseteq E$  matching

- $\Leftrightarrow$
- 1)  $|M|$  è massima
  - 2) non esiste un cammino aumentante



$M \leftarrow \emptyset$   
forever

$\{$

$\pi = \text{FIND AUGMENTING } (M) \leftarrow O(m)$

$\frac{\text{if}}{\text{UE}} \pi = \perp$  break

$\pi$  to increment  $M$

$\}$

$$O\left(\frac{M}{2} m\right)$$

# VISITE DI GRAFI

- sconosciuti
- F → ⊙ conosciuto ma non visitato
- visitato

```

F ← ∅
S[x₀] ← GRAY
• PUT(F, x₀)
while F ≠ ∅
  x ← GET(F)
  S[x] ← BLACK // visitato
  for y ∈ N(x)
    if S[y] == WHITE
      S[y] ← GRAY
      • PUT(F, y)
  }
}

```

F  
F

STACK  
CODA

DFS  
BFS

Teorema: In qualunque visita

con rete  $X_0$

1) alla fine, non ci sono nodi

grigi

2) i nodi visitati sono tutti e  
soli quelli della componente

di  $X_0$

3) richiede  $O(m)$

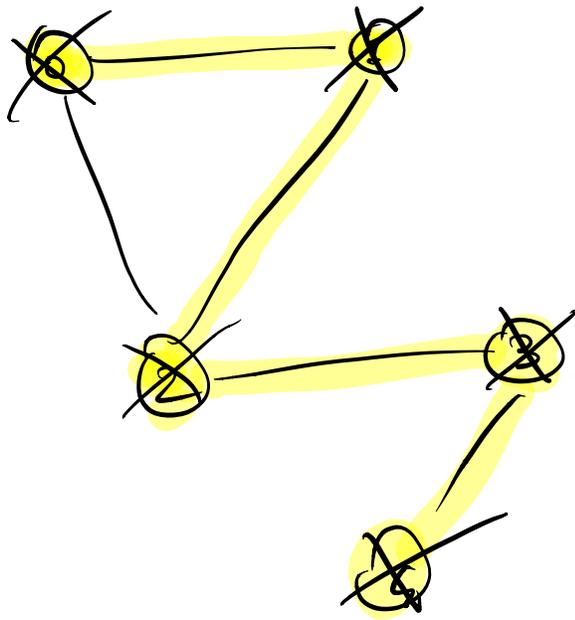
4) i lati di visita sono  
un albero di copertura

(spanning tree) della

componente di  $X_0$

[albero = grafo connesso aciclico]

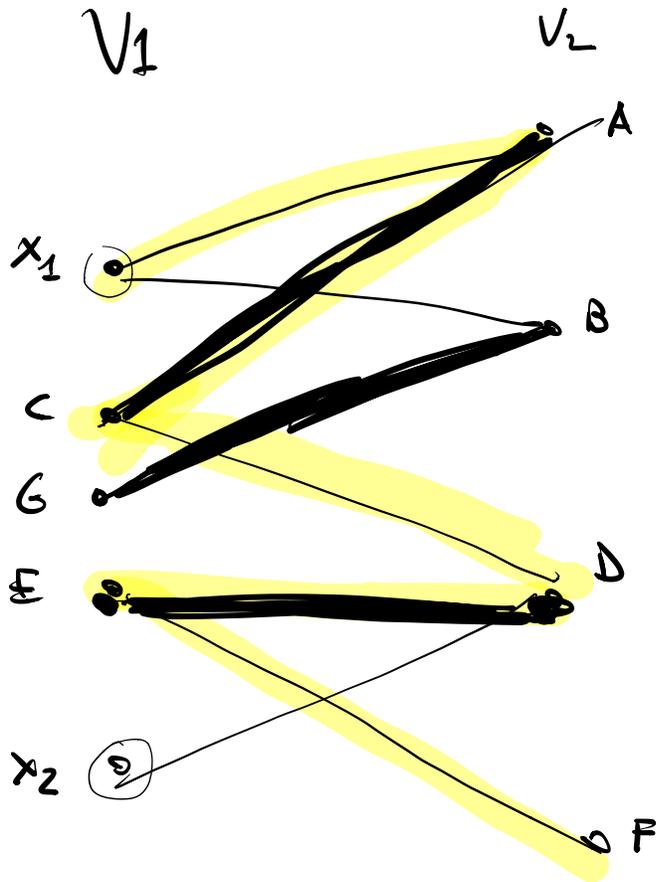
[di copertura = incide su  
tutti i vertici]



F

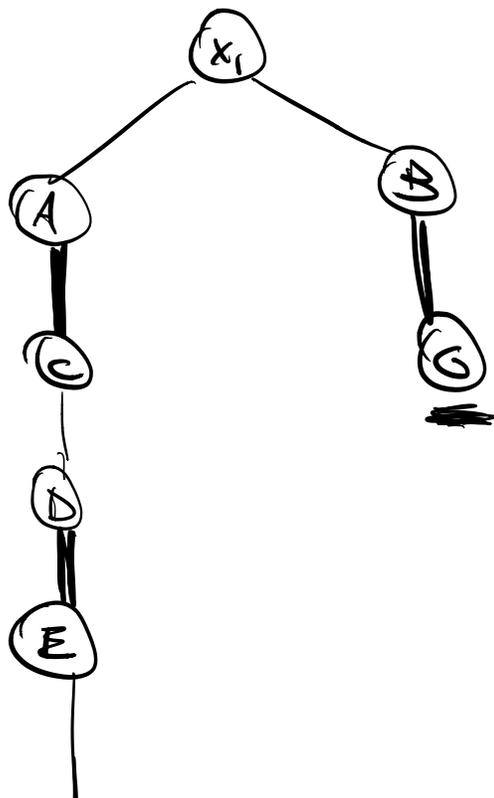
1  
2  
0  
3  
4

Teorema: In una visita BFS  
 da  $x_0$  i vertici vengono  
 visitati in ordine crescente  
 di distanza da  $x_0$ .



$V_1 \rightarrow V_2$   
 $E \setminus M$

$V_1 \leftarrow V_2$   
 $M$



①

# PROBLEMA DI BILANCIAMENTO DEL CARICO (LOAD BALANCING)

INPUT:  $t_0, t_1, \dots, t_{n-1} \in \mathbb{N}^{>0}$   
 $m \in \mathbb{N}^{>0}$  (n° di macchine)

SOL. AMMISSIBILI:

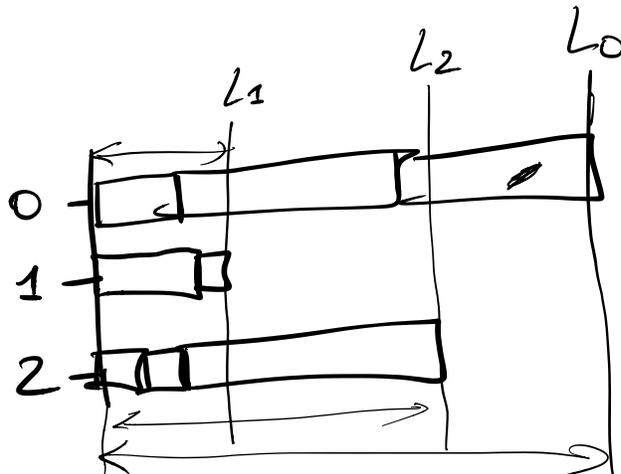
$$\alpha: n \rightarrow m$$

$$L_i \triangleq \sum_{j \in \alpha^{-1}(i)} t_j \quad \text{carico della macchina } i$$

$$L = \max_{i \in m} L_i$$

↙  
COSTO

TIPO: MIN



Theorem: LOAD BALANCING  $\in$  APO-completo

GREEDY BALANCE

$L_i \leftarrow 0$

$\forall i \in M$

for  $j=0, \dots, m-1$  {

$\hat{i} \leftarrow \operatorname{argmin}_i L_i$  ←

$\alpha(j) = \hat{i}$

$L_{\hat{i}} \leftarrow L_{\hat{i}} + t_j$

}

$O(mn)$

Theorem: GREEDY BALANCE è un algoritmo 2-approximato per LOAD BALANCING

osservazione ①:  $L^* \geq \frac{1}{m} \sum_{j \in M} t_j$

$L_0^*, L_1^*, \dots, L_{m-1}^*$

$$\sum_{i \in M} L_i^* = \sum_{j \in M} t_j$$

$$\frac{1}{m} \sum_{i \in M} L_i^* = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{j \in M} t_j$$

$$\Rightarrow \exists i \quad L_i^* \geq \frac{1}{m} \sum_{j \in M} t_j$$

$$\Rightarrow L^* \geq \frac{1}{m} \sum_{j \in M} t_j$$

osservazione ②:  $L^* \geq \max_{j \in M} t_j$

Dim (Thm):  $L$  soluzione trovata

da GREEDY BALANCE.

Sia  $\hat{i}$  la macchina con

$$L_{\hat{i}} = L$$

Sia  $\hat{j}$  l'ultimo task assegnato a  $\hat{i}$ .

$$L_{\hat{i}} - t_{\hat{j}} = L'_{\hat{i}}$$

CARICO CHE  
AVEVA  $\hat{j}$   
PRIMA CHE  
LE ASS. L'ULTIMO  
TASK

$$L_{\hat{\lambda}} - t_j \leq \sum_i L_i \leq L_i \forall i$$

$\sum_i$   
 CARICO DELLA MACCHINA  
 I NEL MOM. IN  
 CUI È STATO  
 ADEGNATO  $\hat{\lambda}$

SOMMO LE  
 DISUGUAGLIANZE

$$L_{\hat{\lambda}} - t_j \leq L_i \quad \forall i \in M$$

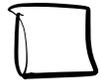
$$m(L_{\hat{\lambda}} - t_j) \leq \sum_{i \in M} L_i = \sum_{j \in M} t_j$$

DIVISO  
 PER M

$$L_{\hat{\lambda}} - t_j \leq \frac{1}{m} \sum_{j \in M} t_j \leq L^* \quad \text{Oss. 1}$$

$$L = L_{\hat{\lambda}} = \underbrace{(L_{\hat{\lambda}} - t_j)}_{\wedge L^*} + t_j \leq 2L^* \quad \text{Oss. 2}$$

$$\frac{L}{L^*} \leq 2$$



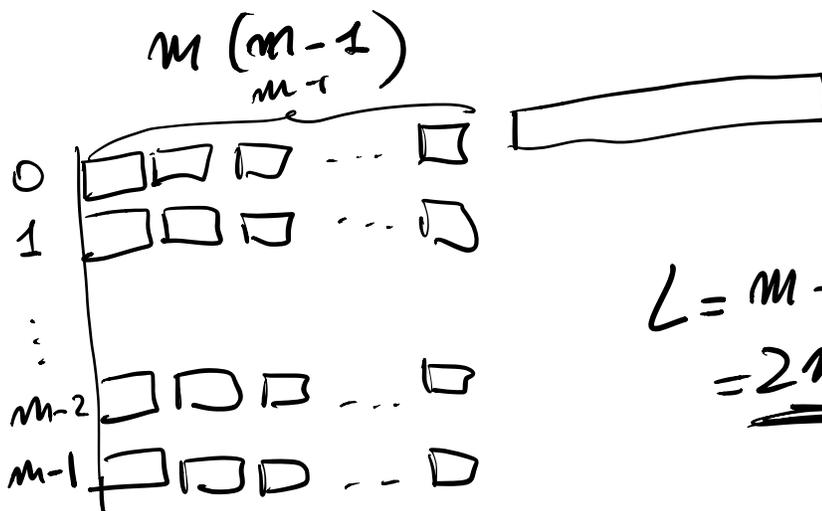
Corollario: LOAD BALANCING  $\in$  APX.

Teorema:  $\forall \epsilon > 0$  esiste un GREEDY BALANCE input su cui produce una soluzione  $L$  t.c.

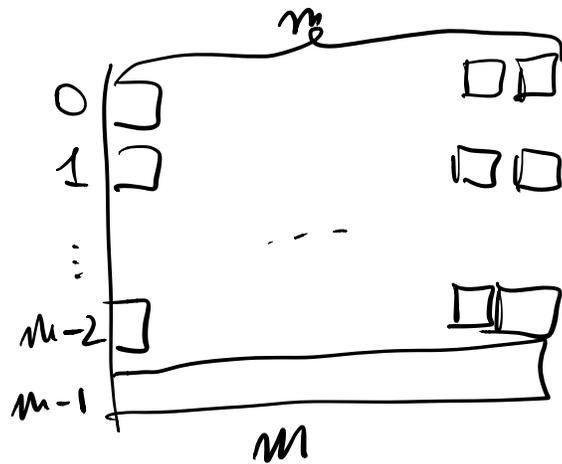
$$2 - \epsilon \leq \frac{L}{L^*} \leq 2$$

Dim.:  $m > \frac{1}{\epsilon}$  MACCHINE

$$n = m(m-1) + 1$$



$$L = m - 1 + m = \underline{\underline{2m - 1}}$$



$$L^* = m$$

$$\frac{L}{L^*} = \frac{2m-1}{m} = 2 - \frac{1}{m} \geq 2 - \varepsilon$$

□