

### Kinds of problems:

- Decision problem:  
Yes/no

ex. Given graph  $G$ ,  
and source  $s$ , target  $t$ ,  
does there exist a path  $s \rightarrow t$

- Search problem:

Find an acceptable solution  
from a solution space.

Find a path from  $s \rightarrow t$   
 $G = (V, E)$   
Solution space =  $P(E)$

- Optimization problem:

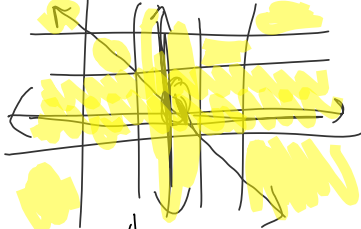
eg. Find shortest path  $s \rightarrow t$

Given NFA  $M$  does  $M$  accept string  $s$ ?

- approximation

8-queens

n-queens



	1	2	3	4
A	Q			
B			Q	
C				
D		Q		

Place n queens  
on board  
such none can  
attack each other

$$\Sigma = \{ \epsilon, Q \}$$

$$\text{Conf: } \Sigma^{n \times n}$$

$$\text{Good: Conf} \rightarrow \{0, 1\}$$

1. diag.  $n$  check ex. 1

2. cols.  $n$

3. rows.  $n$

$$T_{\text{good}}(n) = 3n$$

$$|\text{Conf}| = 2^{n^2} \quad T_{\text{brute}}(n) = 2^{n^2} O(n) \approx O(2^n)$$

$$(n \times n)^n$$

$$(n!)^n$$

$$(n \times n)^3$$

### Heuristics:

- early stopping
- - choose to focus on likely good choices next.
- memoizing (avoid repeating computations)
- symmetry



" if  $ssum(rest, tot - a)$  ?  
 // a <sup>solution</sup> return True  
 else if  $ssum(rest, tot)$   
     return True  
     return False

$$T(n)_{ssum} = O(2^n)$$

Same proof as Hanoi

Memorize :

$$Lib(n) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } n=0 \\ 1 & \text{if } n=1 \\ F(n-1) + F(n-2) & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

