

Proof of Correctness of Greedy Algorithm

(Interval Scheduling problem)

$$* f(1) \leq f(2) \leq \dots \leq f(n)$$

$$0. R \leftarrow [n]$$

$$1. S \leftarrow \emptyset$$

$$2. \text{While } R \neq \emptyset$$

(2.1) pick $i \in R$ with smallest index

(2.2) add i to S

(2.3) remove $\forall j \in R$ s.t. j conflicts with i

$$3. S^* \leftarrow S$$

return S^*

t_0	0	t_2
t_1	1	t_1
t_2	2	t_0
t_3	3	t_3

$$f(t_0) \leq f(t_1) \leq f(t_2) \leq f(t_3)$$

THM 1 For all inputs, S^* is an optimal solution.

$\Rightarrow$ for all inputs and all possible valid schedules S^* has the max # intervals.

Let O be an optimal solution.

Idea prove/show $S^* = O$ X as there are multiple optimal solutions possible.

$$\text{THM 2} \quad |S^*| = |O|$$

Notations $S^* = \{i_1, i_2, \dots, i_k\} \quad f(i_1) \leq f(i_2) \leq \dots \leq f(i_k)$

$$O = \{j_1, j_2, \dots, j_m\} \quad f(j_1) \leq f(j_2) \leq \dots \leq f(j_m)$$

$$\text{THM 2'} \quad k = m$$

claim 1 : $k \leq m$ (as O is an optimal solution)

Lemma 1 : (Greedy stays ahead)

$$\forall 1 \leq l \leq k, \quad d(i_l) \leq d(j_l)$$

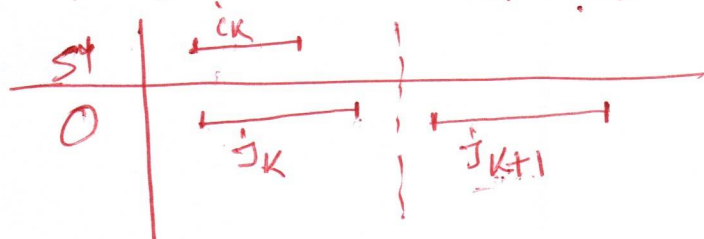
[Assume Lemma 1 is true]

proof (idea) of THM 2' : proof by contradiction.

Assume $k \neq m$

$$\begin{aligned} & \xRightarrow{\text{by claim 1}} k < m \\ & \Rightarrow m \geq k+1 \\ & \Rightarrow j_{k+1} \in O \end{aligned}$$

By Lemma 1, $d(i_k) \leq d(j_k)$



Consider the algo ~~at~~ right after i_k has been added to S .

[Note: i_k is the last interval added to S^]*

$\hookRightarrow j_{k+1} \in R \Rightarrow [j_{k+1} \text{ is not in conflict with } i_k, i_{k-1}, i_{k-2}, \dots, i_1]$

$\Rightarrow R \neq \emptyset$

$\Rightarrow$ Greedy algo.

cannot terminate

$\Rightarrow$ Contradicts

Proof (idea) of Lemma 1 $\circ (\forall 1 \leq l \leq k, f(i_l) \leq f(j_l))$

proof by induction on l .

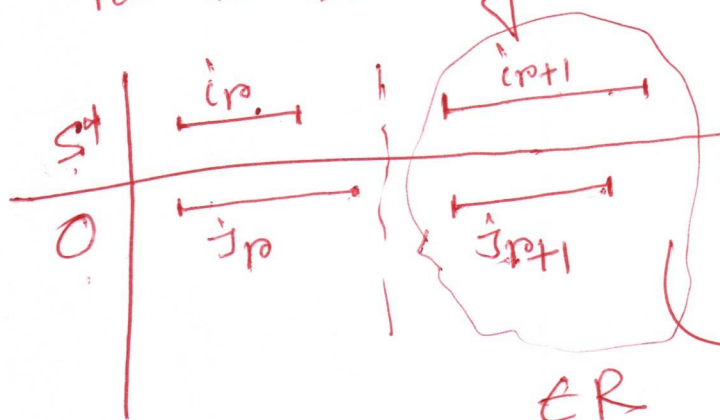
Base Case $\circ l=1 \quad f(i_1) \leq f(j_1)$

I.H. $\circ$ For some $r \geq 1$, Assume

$\forall 1 \leq l \leq r, f(i_l) \leq f(j_l)$

I.S. $\circ \quad f(i_{r+1}) \leq f(j_{r+1})$

For the sake of contradiction, $f(i_{r+1}) > f(j_{r+1})$



Consider the algo right after i_r has been added to S .

$i_{r+1} \in R$

$j_{r+1} \in R$

$\Rightarrow$ algo. cannot pick

i_{r+1}

$\Rightarrow$ contradicts $i_{r+1} \in S$