

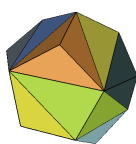
Theoretically speaking: the why and how of efficient computation

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Theoretically speaking ...



Through simple puzzles let us try to understand some aspects of Discrete Mathematics and Design of Algorithms.

Puzzle 1

Puzzle 1: Akbar, Birbal and closed rooms



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The Story

A poor farmer comes to Akbar asking for a loan.

Puzzle 1: Akbar, Birbal and closed rooms



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Akbar generously says "Be my guest, take whatever you can ...

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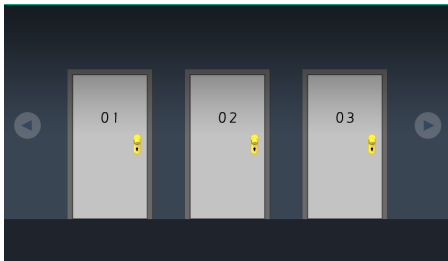
The Story

A poor farmer comes to Akbar asking for a loan.

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But you must follow some rules!"

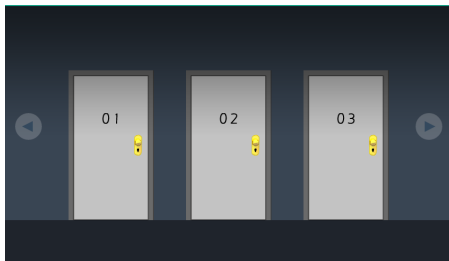
Puzzle 1: Akbar, Birbal and closed rooms



The rules

There are 100 rooms numbered 1 to 100.

Puzzle 1: Akbar, Birbal and closed rooms

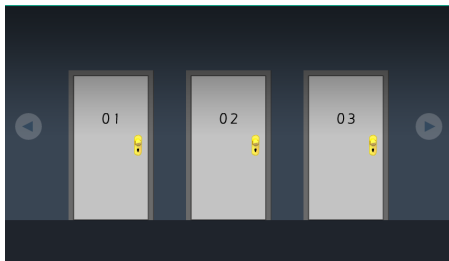


The rules

There are 100 rooms numbered 1 to 100.

There is a room with 100 gold coins in it, say room numbered x .

Puzzle 1: Akbar, Birbal and closed rooms



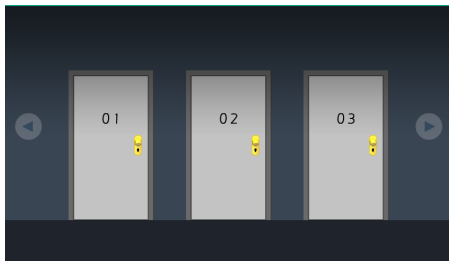
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Puzzle 1: Akbar, Birbal and closed rooms



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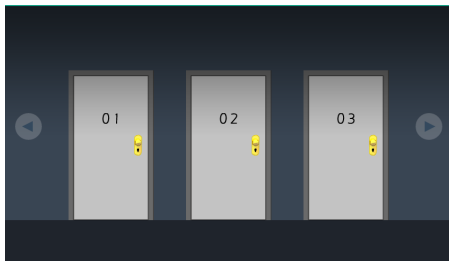
There are 100 rooms numbered 1 to 100.

There is a room with 100 gold coins in it, say room numbered x .

If room x is opened, then you can take 100 coins.

If room y such that $y < x$ is opened, then you pay 1 gold coin.

Puzzle 1: Akbar, Birbal and closed rooms



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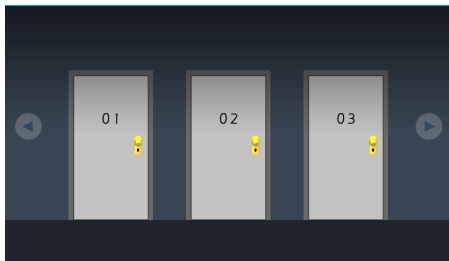
There is a room with 100 gold coins in it, say room numbered x .

If room x is opened, then you can take 100 coins.

If room y such that $y < x$ is opened, then you pay 1 gold coin.

If room y such that $y > x$ is opened, then you pay 40 gold coins.

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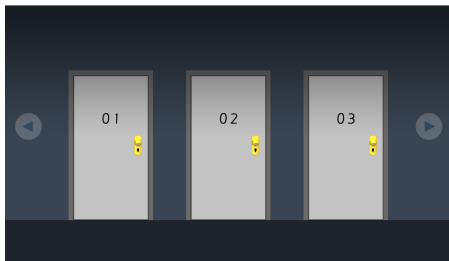
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Farmer does not know x .

Puzzle 1: Akbar, Birbal and closed rooms



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If room y such that $y < x$ is opened, then you pay 1 gold coin.

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Farmer does not know x .

What is the maximum number of coins he can take home?

With Birbal's help!

At least one gold coin

With Birbal's help!

At least one gold coin

Open all doors sequentially starting from 1.

With Birbal's help!

At least one gold coin

Open all doors sequentially starting from 1.

In the worst case $x = 100$: Farmer pays 99 and earns 100. Profit of 1.

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Open the 50th door. If it has 100 coins then done.

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Open all doors sequentially starting from 1.

In the worst case $x = 100$: Farmer pays 99 and earns 100. Profit of 1.

At least 10 gold coins

Open the 50th door. If it has 100 coins then done.

If charged 1 coin, open all doors sequentially starting from 51.

With Birbal's help!

At least one gold coin

Open all doors sequentially starting from 1.

In the worst case $x = 100$: Farmer pays 99 and earns 100. Profit of 1.

At least 10 gold coins

Open the 50th door. If it has 100 coins then done.

If charged 1 coin, open all doors sequentially starting from 51.

If charged 40 coins, open all doors sequentially starting from 1.

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At least 10 gold coins

Open the 50th door. If it has 100 coins then done.

If charged 1 coin, open all doors sequentially starting from 51.

If charged 40 coins, open all doors sequentially starting from 1.

In the worst case farmer pays $40 + 48$ and earns 100. Profit of 12.

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Let $i = 1$. Open $10i$ th door. If charged 1 coin, let $i \leftarrow i + 1$.

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Let $i = 1$. Open $10i$ th door. If charged 1 coin, let $i \leftarrow i + 1$.

If charged 40 coins, open all doors sequentially starting from $10(i - 1)$ up to $10i - 2$.

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In the worst case, $x = 89$. Farmer pays 8 coins for opening doors 10, 20, ..., 80; pays 40 to open door 90

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In the worst case, $x = 89$. Farmer pays 8 coins for opening doors 10, 20, ..., 80; pays 40 to open door 90 and pays 8 for opening doors 81, 82, ..., 88. Pays 56 and earns 100. Profit of 44.

A more realistic situation

Detecting defective memory cells

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Detecting defective memory cells



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Detecting defective memory cells



In an array of n memory cells, there is a cell k such that all cells from $k + 1$ to n are defective.

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The processor does not know k .

Every time it accesses a defective cell, it crashes.

A more realistic situation

Detecting defective memory cells



In an array of n memory cells, there is a cell k such that all cells from $k + 1$ to n are defective.

The processor does not know k .

Every time it accesses a defective cell, it crashes.

Find k with at most 2 system crashes.

A more realistic situation

Analysis of our strategy.

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The cells are divided into ℓ blocks of size $\frac{n}{\ell}$ each.

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The cells are divided into ℓ blocks of size $\frac{n}{\ell}$ each.

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Some questions and take back message

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How many probes are enough if 3 crashes were allowed?

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Puzzle 2

Akbar, Birbal and some food for thought



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The story

Akbar is fed up of eating the food cooked by his master chefs.

Akbar, Birbal and some food for thought



The story

Akbar is fed up of eating the food cooked by his master chefs.
To add some variety in his meals, he invites citizens to cook for him.

Akbar, Birbal and some food for thought



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Akbar is fed up of eating the food cooked by his master chefs.

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Akbar: "Birbal, I will eat what my people cook for me..."

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Akbar is fed up of eating the food cooked by his master chefs.
To add some variety in his meals, he invites citizens to cook for him.
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But, you must follow some rules ... "

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Akbar, Birbal and some food for thought



The rules

I will announce the set of all possible dishes our master chefs cook.

Akbar, Birbal and some food for thought



The rules

I will announce the set of all possible dishes our master chefs cook.
Each citizens brings some of these dishes in a box.

Akbar, Birbal and some food for thought



The rules

I will announce the set of all possible dishes our master chefs cook.
Each citizen brings some of these dishes in a box.
At the beginning of each course, I announce the dish I wish to eat.

Akbar, Birbal and some food for thought



The rules

I will announce the set of all possible dishes our master chefs cook.
Each citizens brings some of these dishes in a box.
At the beginning of each course, I announce the dish I wish to eat.
The citizens who have that dish come forward.

Akbar, Birbal and some food for thought



The rules

I will announce the set of all possible dishes our master chefs cook.
Each citizens brings some of these dishes in a box.
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The citizens who have that dish come forward.
Birbal chooses one among them.

Akbar, Birbal and some food for thought



The rules

I will announce the set of all possible dishes our master chefs cook.

Each citizen brings some of these dishes in a box.

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The citizens who have that dish come forward.

Birbal chooses one among them.

The selected person cannot present any more items for the day.

Akbar, Birbal and some food for thought



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Akbar, Birbal and some food for thought



Birbal's task

Try to serve as many dishes to Akbar as possible.

Akbar, Birbal and some food for thought



Birbal's task

Try to serve as many dishes to Akbar as possible.

Birbal does not know who has which dishes.

Akbar, Birbal and some food for thought



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Is it a hard task?

Akbar, Birbal and some food for thought



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Akbar, Birbal and some food for thought



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Say x_1, x_2 both have dish d_1 , and Birbal decides to select x_1 .

Akbar, Birbal and some food for thought



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Akbar then announces that he will eat d_2 .

Akbar, Birbal and some food for thought



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Suppose Akbar announces that he will first eat d_1 .

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But x_2 does not have d_2 , however, x_1 had d_2 as well.

Akbar, Birbal and some food for thought



Birbal's task

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Birbal's predicament and Graph Theory

Model the puzzle as a graph

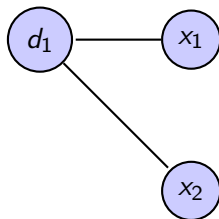
$$G = (X = \{x_1, x_2\} \cup \{d_1, d_2\}, E = \{(d_1, x_1), (d_1, x_2), (d_2, x_1)\})$$



Birbal's predicament and Graph Theory

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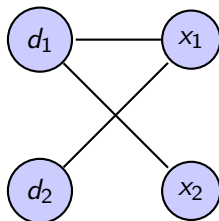
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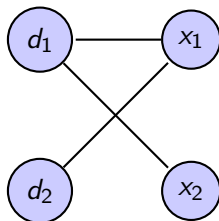
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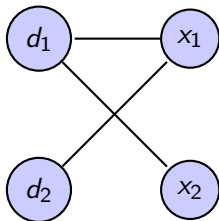


Maximum matching in the graph

Birbal's predicament and Graph Theory

Model the puzzle as a graph

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Maximum matching in the graph

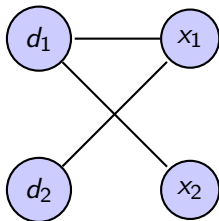
Birbal needs to find the maximum sized set, say M^* , of edges such that no two edges in M^* share an end point.

$$M^* = \{(d_1, x_2), (d_2, x_1)\}.$$

Birbal's predicament and Graph Theory

Model the puzzle as a graph

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Modeling the puzzle: maximum matching in graphs

Problem (Maximum Matching)

Given: *Given a vertex set $X = U \cup V$ and collection of edges e_1, e_2, \dots, e_m s.t. each e_i has one of its vertex in U and the other in V .*

Compute: *the size of the maximum matching in the graph.*

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A possible approach

```
 $M \leftarrow \emptyset;$   
while there exists  $e_i = (u_{i_1}, u_{i_2})$ , an input edge do  
|   if  $\forall e = (u, v) \in M: (u \neq u_{i_1} \neq u_{i_2})$  and  $(v \neq u_{i_1} \neq u_{i_2})$  then  
|   |    $M \leftarrow M \cup \{e_i\};$   
|   end  
end  
Output  $|M|$ 
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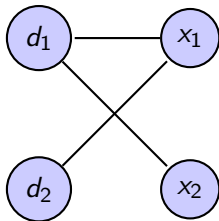
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Analysis of the approach

Does it find the maximum matching?

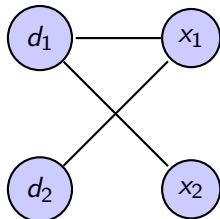
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Analysis of the approach

Does it find the maximum matching?

$$G = (X = \{x_1, x_2\} \cup \{d_1, d_2\}, E = \{(d_1, x_1), (d_1, x_2), (d_2, x_1)\})$$



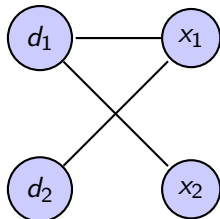
Then $M = \{(d_1, x_1)\}$.

But the maximum matching is $\{(d_1, x_2), (d_2, x_1)\}$.

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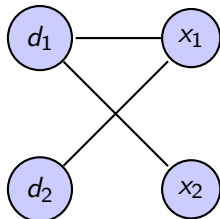
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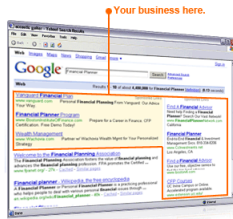
Can it always satisfy half of Akbar's requests?

Every edge added in M can leave out at most two edges of the maximum matching.

Indeed it can!

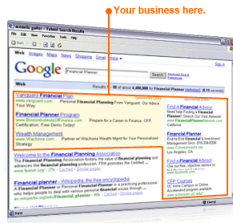
A more realistic situation

Google AdWords



A more realistic situation

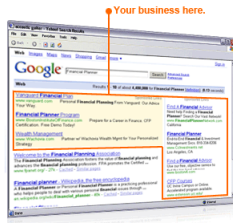
Google AdWords



Bidders $\{b_1, b_2, \dots, b_m\}$ and query phrases $\{q_1, q_2, \dots, q_n\}$.

A more realistic situation

Google AdWords

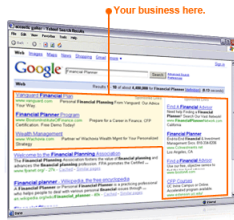


Bidders $\{b_1, b_2, \dots, b_m\}$ and query phrases $\{q_1, q_2, \dots, q_n\}$.

Advertisers bid on a subset of search query phrases.

A more realistic situation

Google AdWords



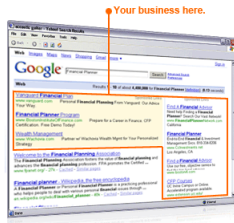
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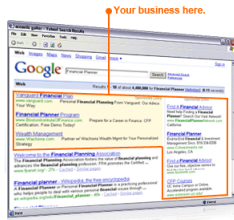
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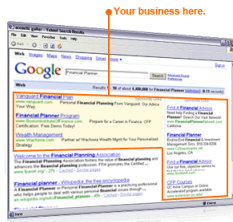
Advertisers bid on a subset of search query phrases.

The search queries of users arrive as a stream.

Ad of bidder b_i 's can be displayed on search query q_j ,
if advertiser i has bid on q_j .

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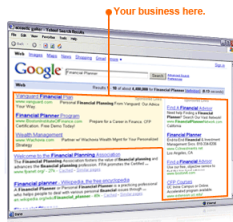
The search queries of users arrive as a stream.

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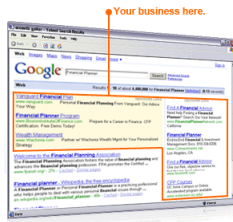
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Some questions and take back message

Some questions

Some questions and take back message

Some questions

Can Birbal serve more than $1/2$ fraction of all the dishes requested by Akbar?

Some questions and take back message

Some questions

Can Birbal serve more than $1/2$ fraction of all the dishes requested by Akbar?

Beyond what fraction of requests can never be served?

Some questions and take back message

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Can Birbal serve more than $1/2$ fraction of all the dishes requested by Akbar?

Beyond what fraction of requests can never be served?

Take back message

To create a company like Google, know your graph theory!

Puzzle 3

Akbar, Birbal and the farmer ... story continues



Akbar, Birbal and the farmer ... story continues



The story

The farmer: "Your highness, 40 gold coins are too few for my big family."

Akbar, Birbal and the farmer ... story continues



The story

The farmer: “Your highness, 40 gold coins are too few for my big family.”

Akbar says yet again: “ Take what you can ...

Akbar, Birbal and the farmer ... story continues



The story

The farmer: "Your highness, 40 gold coins are too few for my big family."

Akbar says yet again: " Take what you can ...

But this time the rules are different!"

Akbar, Birbal and the farmer ... story continues



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The rules

There are 100 doors arranged as shown.

Akbar, Birbal and the farmer ... story continues



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There are 100 doors arranged as shown.

Opening each door costs 1 gold coin.

Akbar, Birbal and the farmer ... story continues



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Each door has a hidden number on the inside.

Akbar, Birbal and the farmer ... story continues



The rules

There are 100 doors arranged as shown.

Opening each door costs 1 gold coin.

Each door has a hidden number on the inside.

As soon as you find a door such that all its neighboring doors have numbers smaller than it I will give you 100 gold coins.

Akbar, Birbal and the farmer ... story continues



The rules

There are 100 doors arranged as shown.

Opening each door costs 1 gold coin.

Each door has a hidden number on the inside.

As soon as you find a door such that all its neighboring doors have numbers smaller than it I will give you 100 gold coins.

What is the maximum number of gold coins farmer can win?

How much can Birbal help?

Opens each door row-wise from left to right

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The farmer may end up with 0 coins.

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The last entry checked by the farmer may be the largest.

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13	14	15	16
9	10	11	12
5	6	7	8
1	2	3	4

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Divide and conquer with respect to the middle row

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Divide and conquer with respect to the middle row

A simpler situation

Doors arranged in a row (instead of on a grid)



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To find a local maxima

Open the middle door and two doors adjacent to it.

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Else say left door has a higher number.

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Doors arranged in a row (instead of on a grid)



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There must be a maxima to the left of the middle door.

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Open the middle door and two doors adjacent to it.

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How many gold coins can we win?

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$$100 - \log_2(100) \sim 93$$

Some questions

Doors arranged on a grid

How many coins can the farmer win?

Some questions

Doors arranged on a grid

How many coins can the farmer win?

If n^2 doors are arranged on an $n \times n$ grid

Some questions

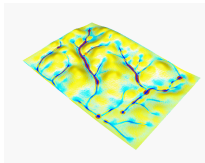
Doors arranged on a grid

How many coins can the farmer win?

If n^2 doors are arranged on an $n \times n$ grid, then as a function of n , how many coins can the farmer win?

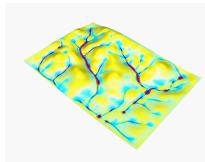
More realistic situations

Given a terrain locating water bodies



More realistic situations

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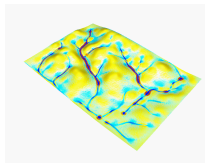


The heights denote the numbers in the grid.

Very likely to find water in local minima.

More realistic situations

Given a terrain locating water bodies



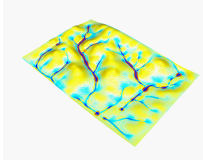
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Heat maps of a region

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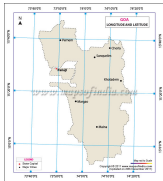
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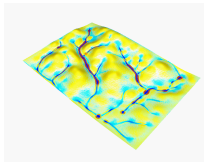
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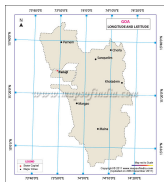
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Heat maps of a region



Heat maps of Goa and where to set up your ice cream stall today?

Some take back message

Want to help create Indian Google?

Some take back message

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Pay close attention at how to model a problem.

Some take back message

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Pay close attention at how to model a problem.

Learn how to translate a real life problem into an equivalent mathematical formulation.

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