

# Greedoids

by Joris Wenzel

Technische Universität Berlin

## Prim's algorithm

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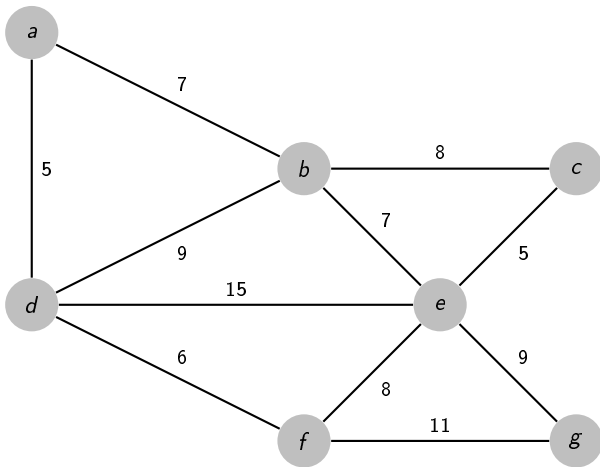
Goal:

## Prim's algorithm

Goal: find a minimum spanning tree

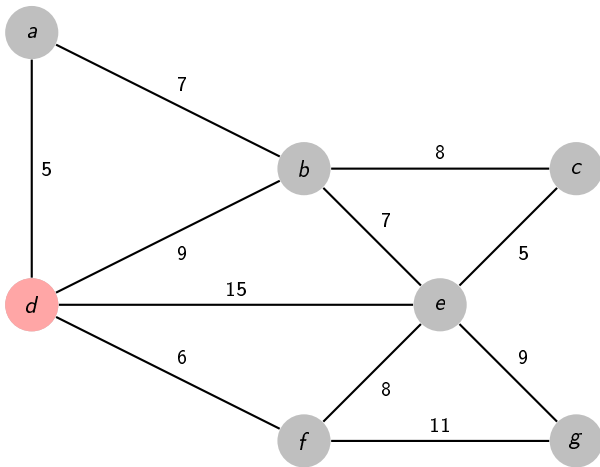
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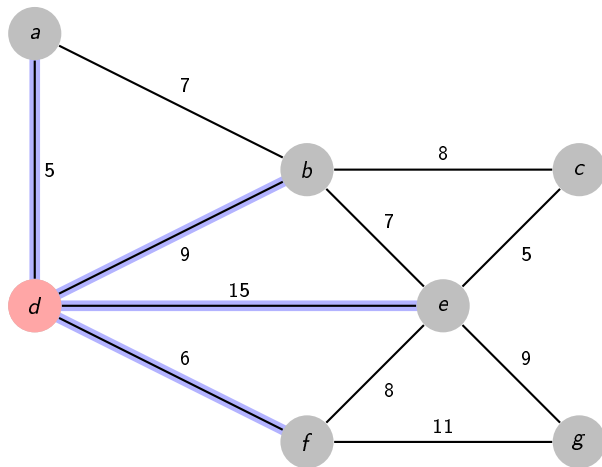
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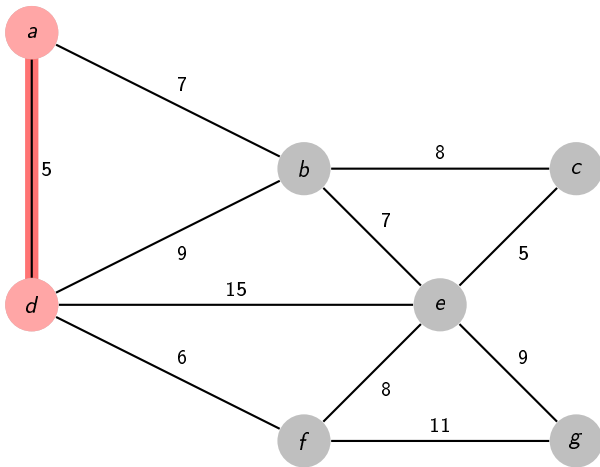
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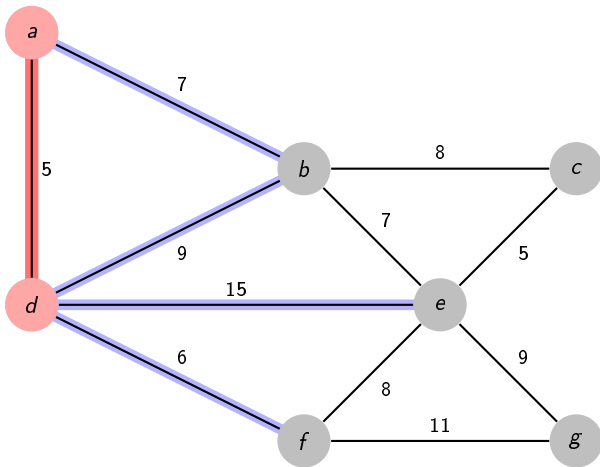
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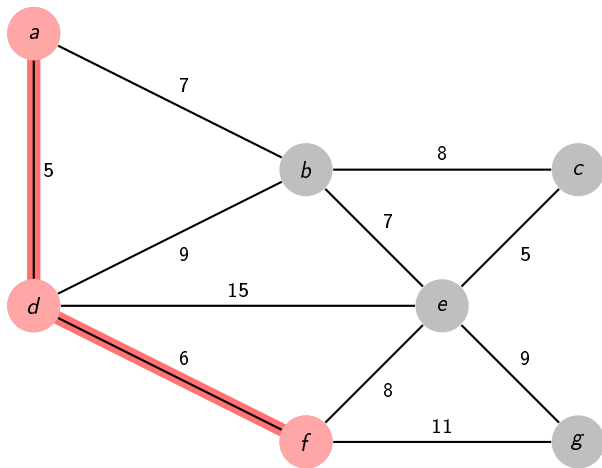
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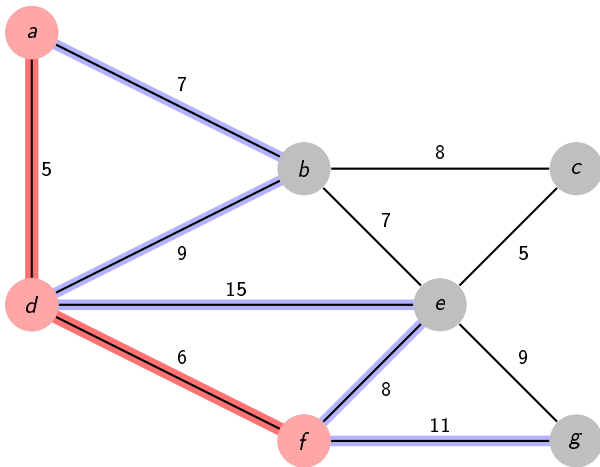
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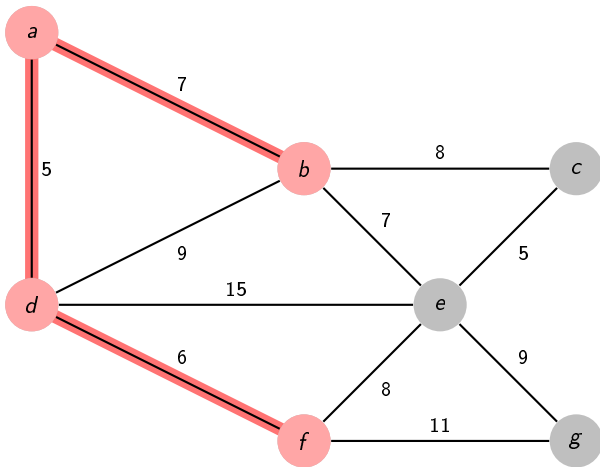
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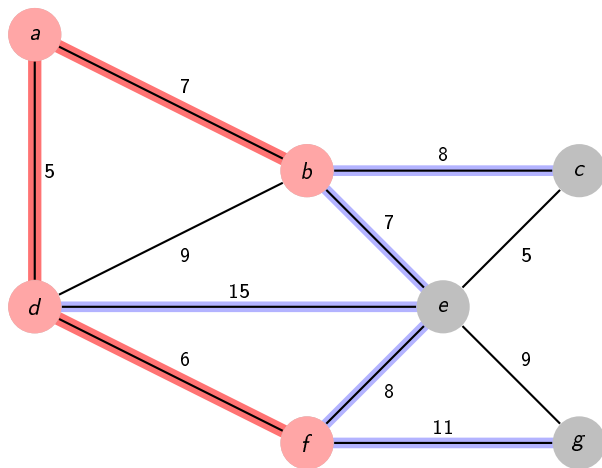
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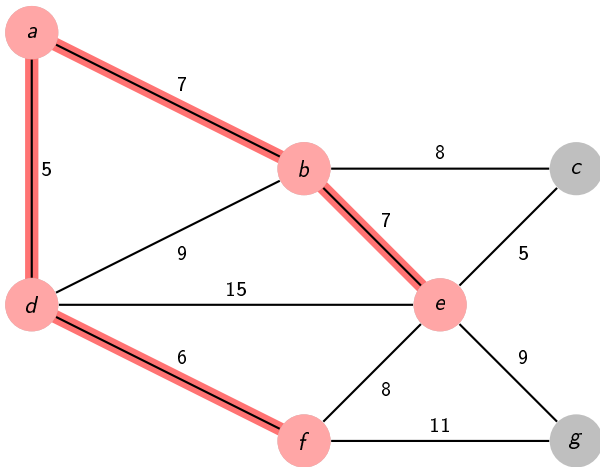
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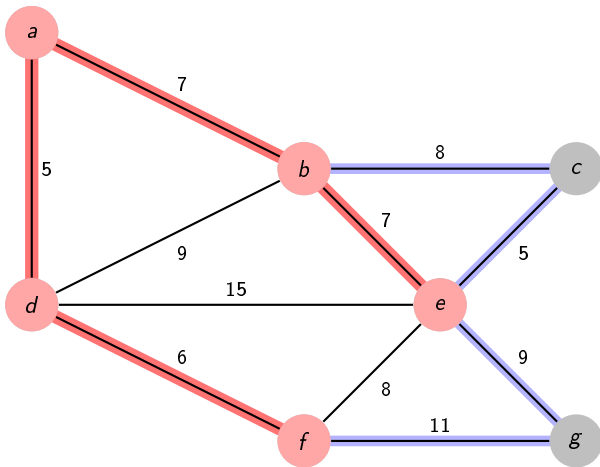
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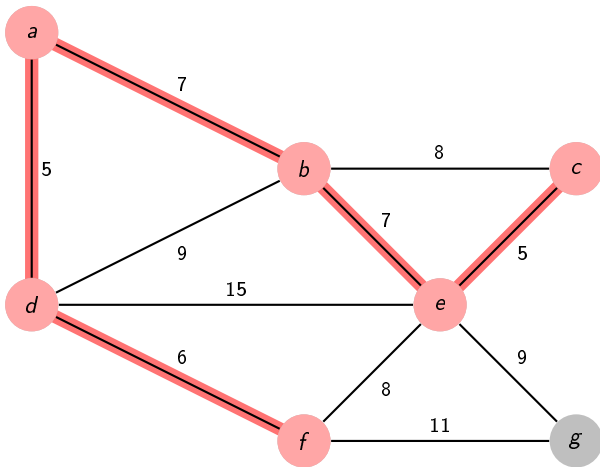
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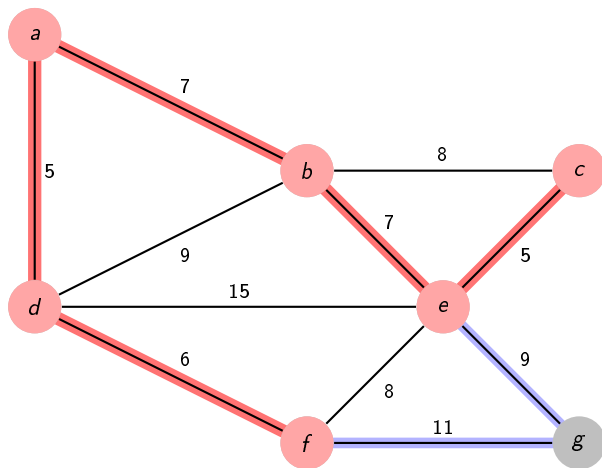
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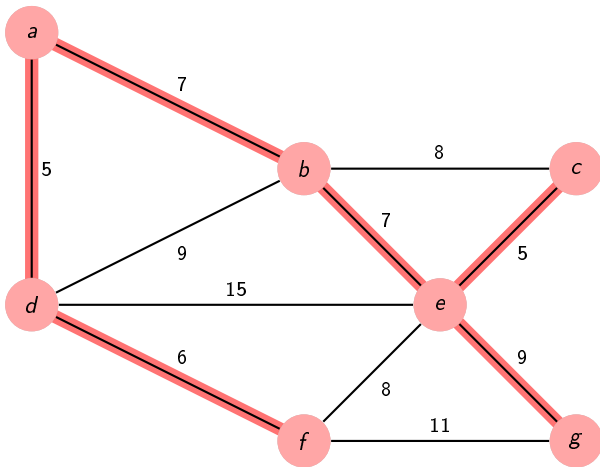
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bases have the same size	bases have the same size
$\mathcal{I}$ independent sets	$\mathcal{F}$ <b>feasible</b> sets

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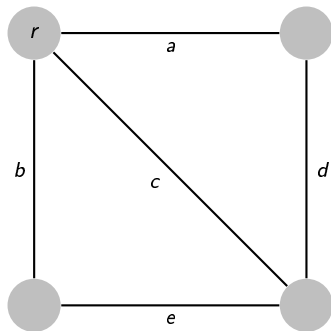
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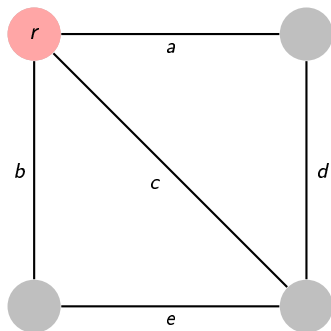


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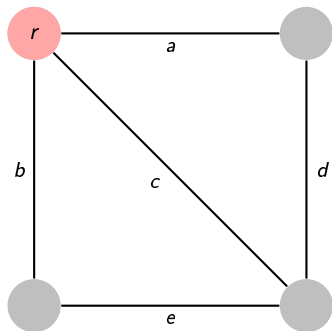


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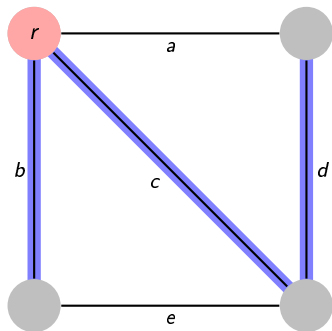
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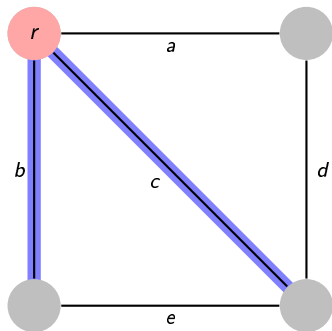
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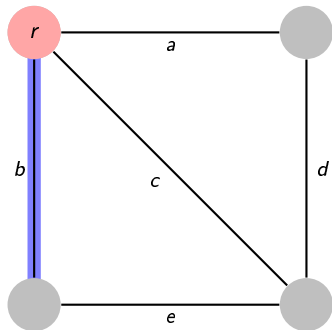
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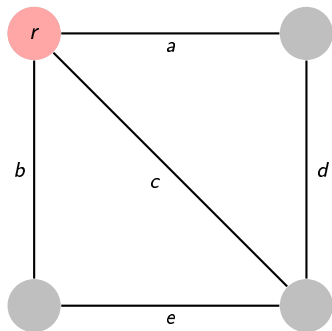
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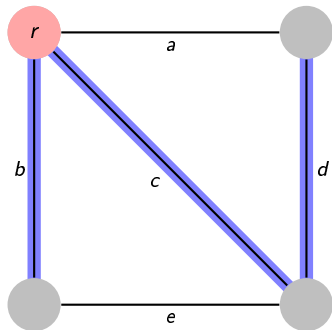
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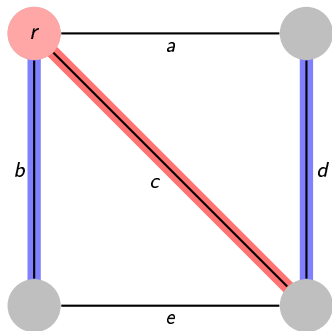
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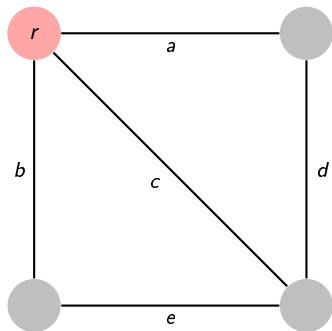
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undirected branching greedoid

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antimatroids

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antimatroids

matroids

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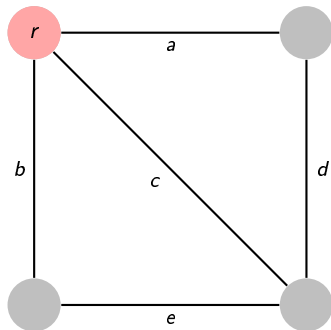
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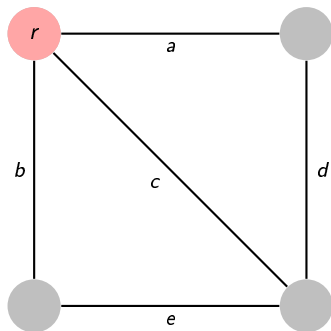
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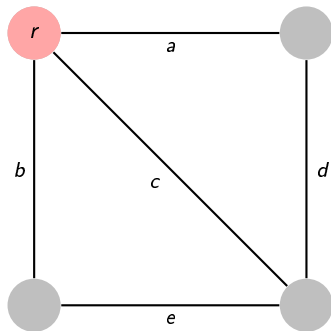
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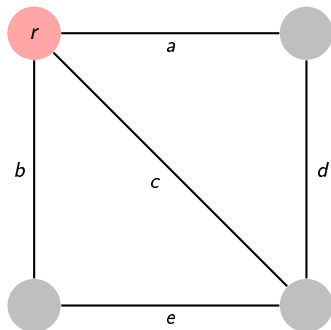
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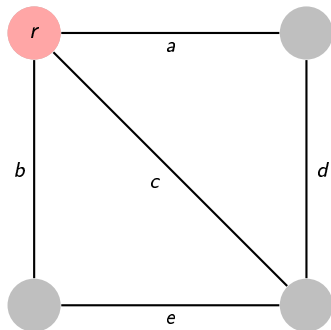
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$\mathcal{L}$ : sequences of pivot elements of Gaussian elimination

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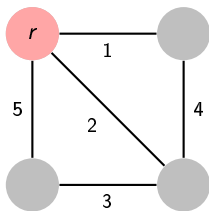
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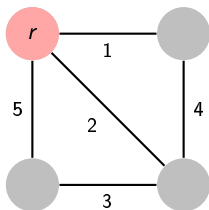


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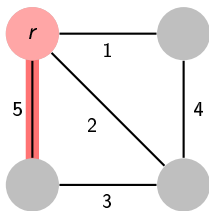


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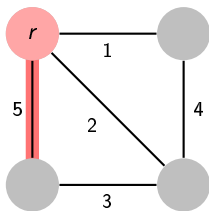


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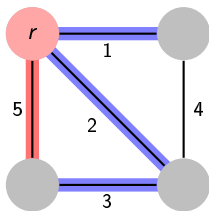


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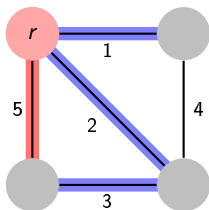


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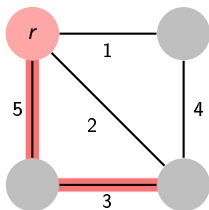


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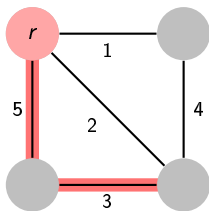


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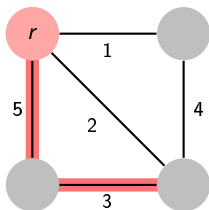


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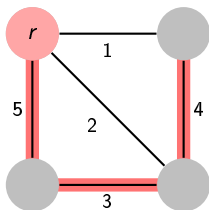


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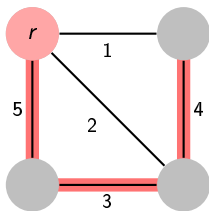


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When does this work?

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Korte & Lovász (1984). Greedoids, a structural framework for the greedy algorithm

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Contradiction!

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(L2):  $\alpha, \beta \in \mathcal{L}, |\alpha| > |\beta| \Rightarrow$  there is an  $x \in \tilde{\alpha}$  such that  $\beta x \in \mathcal{L}$

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Questions?