<u>ALGORITHMIC PROBLEM</u> <u>SOLVING</u>

Algorithmic problem solving is solving problem that require the formulation of an algorithm for the solution.

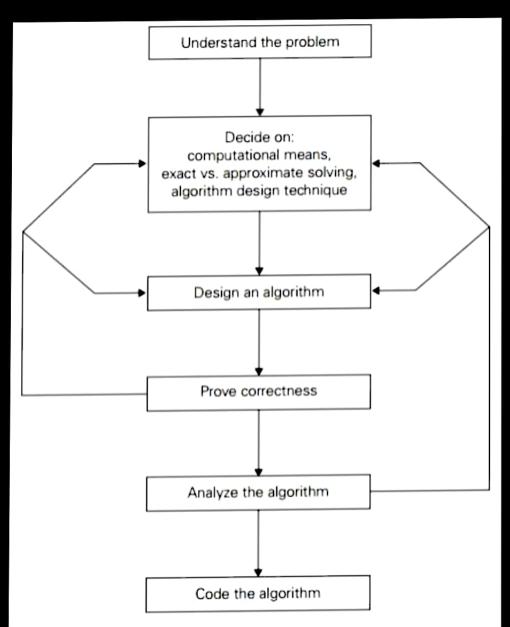


FIGURE 1.2 Algorithm design and analysis process.

<u>Understanding the Problem</u>

It is the process of finding the input of the problem that the algorithm solves.

✤ It is very important to specify

exactly the set of inputs the algorithm needs to handle.

<u>Ascertaining the Capabilities of</u> the Computational Device

✤ If the instructions are executed

one after another, it is called sequential algorithm.

If the instructions are executed concurrently, it is called parallel algorithm.

<u>Choosing between Exact and</u> <u>Approximate Problem Solving</u>

The next principal decision is to choose between solving the problem exactly or solving it approximately.
Based on this, the algorithms are classified as

exact algorithm and approximation algorithm. Example: exact is addition of two numbers, approximation is solving linear equation

Deciding a data structure:

✤ Data structure plays a vital role

in designing and analysis the algorithms.

Some of the algorithm design techniques also depend on the structuring data specifying a problem's instance

✤ Algorithm+ Data

structure=programs.

<u>Algorithm Design Techniques</u>

An algorithm design

technique (or "strategy" or "paradigm") is a general approach to solving problems algorithmically that is applicable to a variety of problems from different areas of computing.

<u>Methods of Specifying an</u> <u>Algorithm</u>

Seudocode, flowchart, programming language

<u>Proving</u> an <u>Algorithm's</u> <u>Correctness</u>

✤ Once an algorithm has beer specified, you have to prove its *correctness*. That is, you have to prove that the algorithm yields a required result for every legitimate input in a finite amount of time. A common technique for

proving correctness is to use mathematical induction because an algorithm's iterations provide a natural sequence of steps needed for such proofs.

<u>Analysing an Algorithm</u>

Efficiency.

<u>Time efficiency</u>, indicating how fast the algorithm runs,

<u>Space efficiency</u>, indicating how much extra memory it uses.