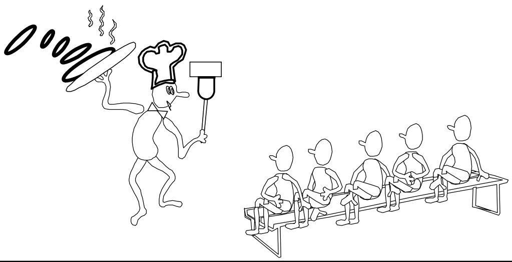
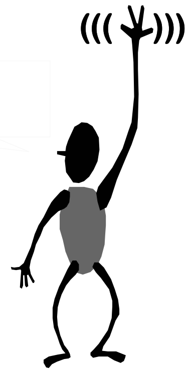
Great Theoretical Ideas In Computer Science		
Steven Rudich		CS 15-251 Spring 2005
Lecture 3	Jan 18, 2005	Carnegie Mellon University

Pancakes With A Problem!



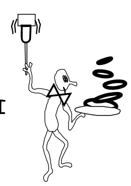
Please feel free
to ask questions!



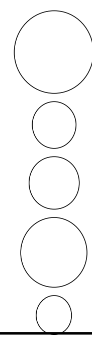
The chef at our place is sloppy, and when he prepares a stack of pancakes they come out all different sizes.

Therefore, when I deliver them to a customer, on the way to the table I rearrange them (so that the smallest winds up on top, and so on, down to the largest at the bottom).

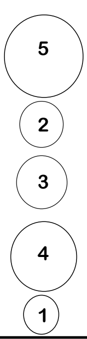
I do this by grabbing several from the top and flipping them over, repeating this (varying the number I flip) as many times as necessary.



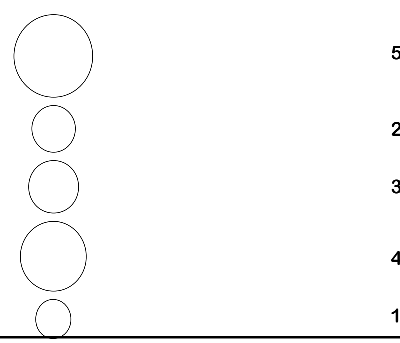
Developing A Notation: Turning pancakes into numbers



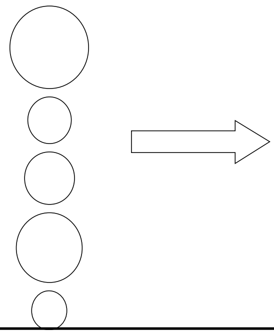
Developing A Notation: Turning pancakes into numbers



Developing A Notation: Turning pancakes into numbers



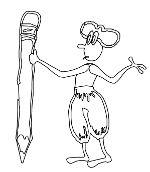
Developing A Notation: Turning pancakes into numbers



5
2
3
4
1

How do we sort this stack? How many flips do we need?

5
2
3
4
1



4 Flips Are Sufficient

5	1	2	4	1
2	4	3	3	2
3	3	4	2	3
4	2	1	1	4
1	5	5	5	5

Algebraic Representation

X = The smallest number of flips required to sort: 5 2 3 4 1

? ≤ X ≤ ?

Lower Bound

Upper Bound

Algebraic Representation

X = The smallest number of flips required to sort: 5 2 3 4 1

? ≤ X ≤ 4

Lower Bound

Upper Bound

4 Flips Are Necessary

5	1	4
2	4	1
3	3	3
4	2	2
1	5	5

Flip 1 has to put 5 on bottom

Flip 2 must bring 4 to top.

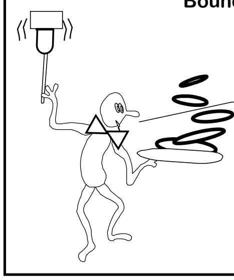
$? \leq X \leq 4$

Lower Bound

$4 \leq X \leq 4$

Lower Bound

Upper Bound



$X = 4$

5th Pancake Number

P_5 = The number of flips required to sort the worst case stack of 5 pancakes.

$? \leq P_5 \leq ?$

Lower Bound

Upper Bound

5th Pancake Number

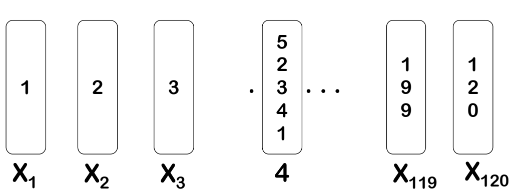
P_5 = The number of flips required to sort the worst case stack of 5 pancakes.

$4 \leq P_5 \leq ?$

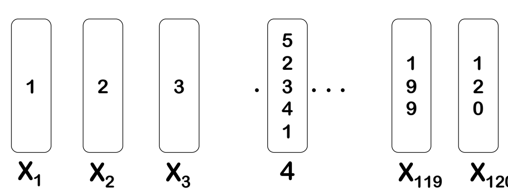
Lower Bound

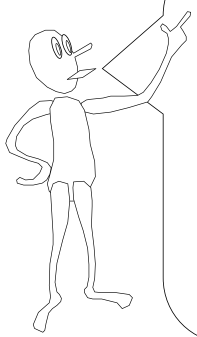
Upper Bound

The 5th Pancake Number: The MAX of the X's



P_5 = MAX over $s \in$ stacks of 5 of MIN # of flips to sort s





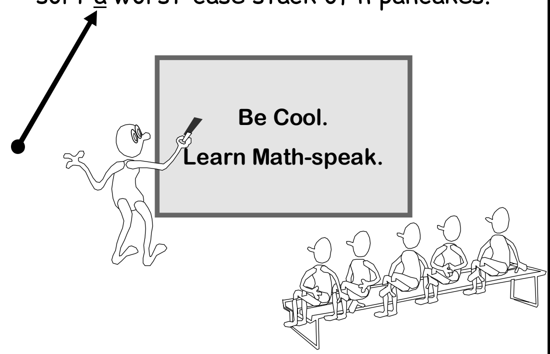
P_n

MAX over $s \in$ stacks of n pancakes of MIN # of flips to sort s

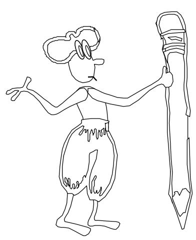
Or,

The number of flips required to sort a <u>worst-case</u> stack of n pancakes.

P_n = The number of flips required to sort <u>a</u> worst-case stack of n pancakes.



What is P_n for small n?



Can you do n = 0, 1, 2, 3 ?

Initial Values Of P_n

n	0	1	2	3
P_n	0	0	1	3

$P_3 = 3$

1
3
2 requires 3 Flips, hence $P_3 \geq 3$.

<u>ANY</u> stack of 3 can be done in 3 flips.
Get the big one to the bottom ($\leq$ 2 flips).
Use $\leq$ 1 more flip to handle the top two.
Hence, $P_3 \leq 3$.

n^{th} Pancake Number

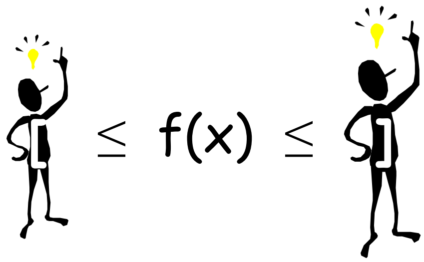
P_n = Number of flips required to sort a worst case stack of n pancakes.

$? \leq P_n \leq ?$

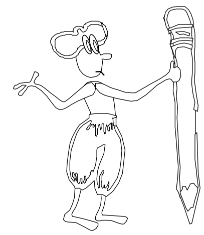
Upper Bound

Lower Bound

Bracketing:
What are the best lower and upper bounds that I can prove?

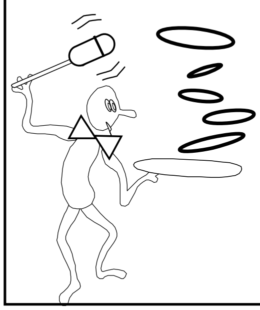


$? \leq P_n \leq ?$



Take a few minutes to try and prove bounds on P_n, for n>3.

Bring To Top Method



Bring biggest to top. Place it on bottom. Bring next largest to top. Place second from bottom. And so on…

Upper Bound On P_n: *Bring To Top Method For n Pancakes*

If n=1, no work - we are done.

Else: flip pancake n to top and then
flip it to position n.

Now use: Bring To Top Method For n-1 Pancakes

Total Cost: at most 2(n-1) = 2n –2 flips.

Better Upper Bound On P_n: *Bring To Top Method For n Pancakes*

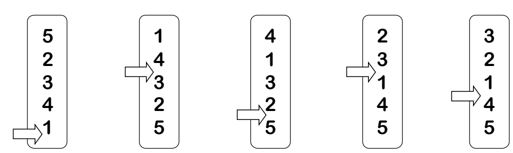
If n=2, use one flip and we are done.

Else: flip pancake n to top and then
flip it to position n.

Now use: Bring To Top Method For n-1 Pancakes

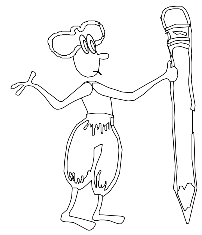
Total Cost: at most 2(n-2) + 1 = 2n –3 flips.

Bring to top not always optimal for a particular stack



5 flips, but can be done in 4 flips

$? \leq P_n \leq 2n - 3$

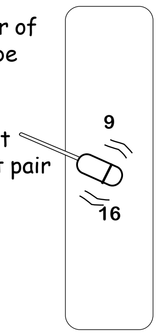


What bounds can you prove on P_n?

Breaking Apart Argument

Suppose a stack S contains a pair of adjacent pancakes that will not be adjacent in the sorted stack.

Any sequence of flips that sorts stack S must involve one flip that inserts the spatula between that pair and breaks them apart.

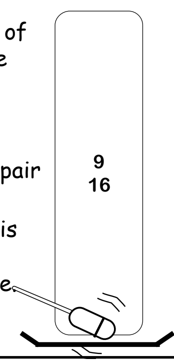


Breaking Apart Argument

Suppose a stack S contains a pair of adjacent pancakes that will not be adjacent in the sorted stack.

Any sequence of flips that sorts stack S must involve one flip that inserts the spatula between that pair and breaks them apart.

Furthermore, this same principle is true of the "pair" formed by the bottom pancake of S and the plate.



$n \leq P_n$

Suppose n is even.

Such a stack S contains n pairs that must be broken apart during any sequence that sorts stack S.

S

2
4
6
8
.
.
n
1
3
5
7
.
.
n-1

$n \leq P_n$

Suppose n is even.

Such a stack S contains n pairs that must be broken apart during any sequence that sorts stack S.

Detail: This construction only works when n>2

S

2
1

$n \leq P_n$

Suppose n is odd.

Such a stack S contains n pairs that must be broken apart during any sequence that sorts stack S.

S

1
3
5
7
.
.
n
2
4
6
8
.
.
n-1

$n \leq P_n$

S

1
3
2

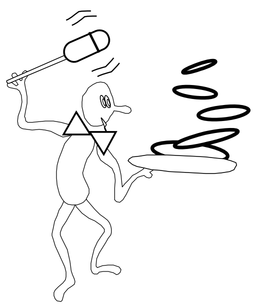
Suppose n is odd.
Such a stack S contains n pairs that must be broken apart during any sequence that sorts stack S.

Detail: This construction only works when n>3

Bracketing:
What are the best lower and upper bounds that I can prove?

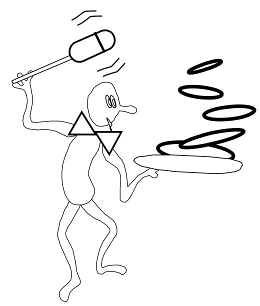
$\leq f(x) \leq$

$n \leq P_n \leq 2n - 3$ (for $n \geq 3$)



Bring To Top is within a factor of two of optimal!

$n \leq P_n \leq 2n - 3$ (for $n \geq 3$)



So starting from ANY stack we can get to the sorted stack using no more than P_n flips.

From ANY stack to sorted stack in $\leq P_n$.

From sorted stack to ANY stack in $\leq P_n$?

Reverse the sequences we use to sort.

From ANY stack to sorted stack in $\leq P_n$.

From sorted stack to ANY stack in $\leq P_n$.

Hence,

From ANY stack to ANY stack in $\leq 2P_n$.

From ANY stack to ANY stack in $\leq 2P_n$.

Can you find a faster way than $2P_n$ flips to go from ANY to ANY?

From ANY Stack S to ANY stack T in $\leq P_n$

Rename the pancakes in S to be 1,2,3,..,n. Rewrite T using the new naming scheme that you used for S. T will be some list: $\pi(1),\pi(2),..,\pi(n)$. The sequence of flips that brings the sorted stack to $\pi(1),\pi(2),..,\pi(n)$ will bring S to T.

S:	T:
4,3,5,1,2	5,2,4,3,1
1,2,3,4,5	3,5,1,2,4

The Known Pancake Numbers

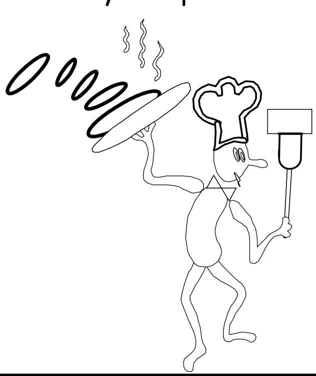
n	P_n
1	0
2	1
3	3
4	4
5	5
6	**7**
7	**8**
8	**9**
9	**10**
10	**11**
11	**13**
12	**14**
13	**15**

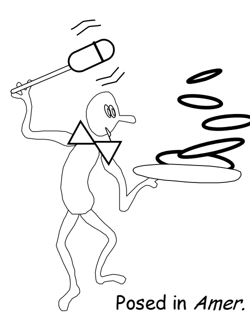
P_{14} Is Unknown

14! Orderings of 14 pancakes.

14! = 87,178,291,200

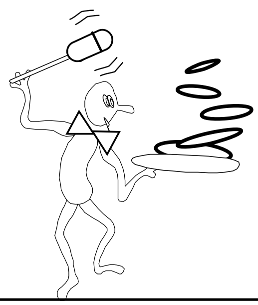
Is This Really Computer Science?





Posed in *Amer. Math. Monthly* 82 (1) (1975), "Harry Dweighter" a.k.a. Jacob Goodman

$(17/16)n \le P_n \le (5n+5)/3$

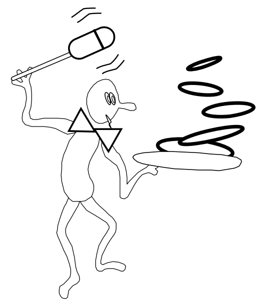


Bill Gates & Christos Papadimitriou:

Bounds For Sorting By Prefix Reversal.

Discrete Mathematics, vol 27, pp 47-57, 1979.

$(15/14)n \le P_n \le (5n+5)/3$



H. Heydari & Ivan H. Sudborough.

On the Diameter of the Pancake Network.

Journal of Algorithms, vol 25, pp 67-94, 1997.

Permutation

Any particular ordering of all n elements of an n element set S is called a permutation on the set S.

Each different stack of n pancakes is one of the permutations on [1..n].

Permutation

Any particular ordering of all n elements of an n element set S is called a permutation on the set S.

Example: S = {1, 2, 3, 4, 5}

Example permutation: 5 3 2 4 1

120 possible permutations on S

Ultra-Useful Fact

There are n! = 1*2*3*4*…*n permutations on n elements.

Proof by induction on n. IH: There are (n-1)! permutations of n-1 elements.

Let S_i be all permutations on n elements that start with element i. By I,H, each S_i has size (n-1)!

Each permutation on n elements is mentioned exactly once in union of the S_i 's. Hence there are n*(n-1)! = n! permutations on n elements.

Representing A Permutation

We have many choices of how to specify a permutation on S. Here are two methods:

1) List a sequence of all elements of [1..n], each one written exactly once.
   Ex: 6 4 5 2 1 3

2) Give a function π on S s.t. $\pi(1)\ \pi(2)\ \pi(3)\ ..\ \pi(n)$ is a sequence listing [1..n], each one exactly once.
   Ex: $\pi(1)=6$ $\pi(2)=4$ $\pi(3) = 5$ $\pi(4) = 2$ $\pi(4) = 1$ $\pi(6) =3$

A Permutation is a NOUN

An ordering S of a stack of pancakes is a permutation.

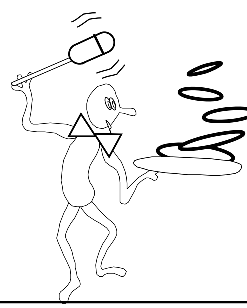
A Permutation is a NOUN
A Permutation can also be a VERB

An ordering S of a stack of pancakes is a permutation.

We can permute S to obtain a new stack S'.

Permute also means to rearrange so as to obtain a permutation of the original.

Permute A Permutation.



I start with a permutation S of pancakes.
I continue to use a flip operation to permute my current permutation, so as to obtain the sorted permutation.

FORMALLY

NOUN	VERB
A permutation π of a set S is a 1,1 onto function from S to S.	Let π and π' be permutations. We can compose them to get new ones: $\pi(\pi'(x))$ and/or $\pi'(\pi(x))$

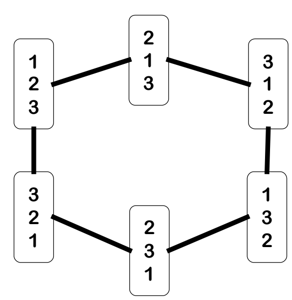
Pancake Network

This network has n! nodes

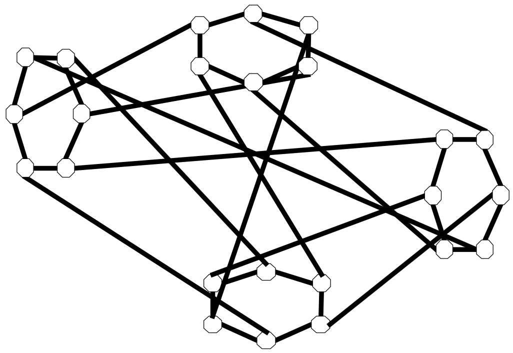
Assign each node the name of one of the possible n! stacks of pancakes.

Put a wire between two nodes
if they are one flip apart.

Network For n=3



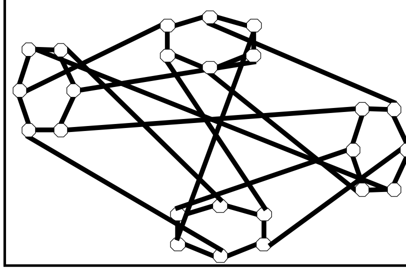
Network For n=4



Pancake Network: Routing Delay

What is the maximum distance between two nodes in the pancake network?

P_n



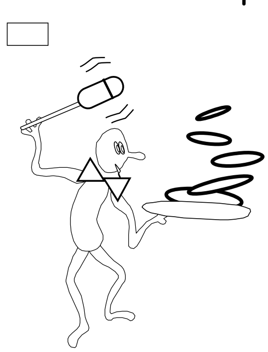
Pancake Network: Reliability

If up to n-2 nodes get hit by lightning the network remains connected, even though each node is connected to only n-1 other nodes.

The Pancake Network is optimally reliable for its number of edges and nodes.

Mutation Distance

One "Simple" Problem



A host of problems and applications at the frontiers of science

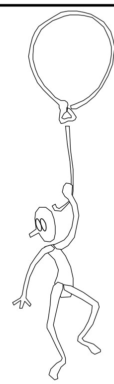
Study Bee

Definitions of:
- **nth pancake number**
- **lower bound**
- **upper bound**
- **permutation**

Proof of:
- **ANY to ANY in $\leq P_n$**

Technique:
- **BRACKETING**

High Level Point



This lecture is a microcosm of mathematical modeling and optimization.

References

Bill Gates & Christos Papadimitriou: Bounds For Sorting By Prefix Reversal. *Discrete Mathematics,* vol 27, pp 47-57, 1979.

H. Heydari & H. I. Sudborough: On the Diameter of the Pancake Network. *Journal of Algorithms,* vol 25, pp 67-94, 1997