

Oct 13, 2015

Def: Given a schedule  $S$  (i.e.) a pair  $(i, j)$  is an inversion in  $S$

if (1)  $i$  is scheduled before  $j$  AND (2)  $d_i > d_j$ .

Def:  $\#inv(S) \rightarrow$  #inversions in  $S$ .

Q: what is max  $\#mo? \leq n^2$ .

Lemma 1: Any two schedules (for same input) both with 0 idle time & 0 #inversions has the same max. lateness

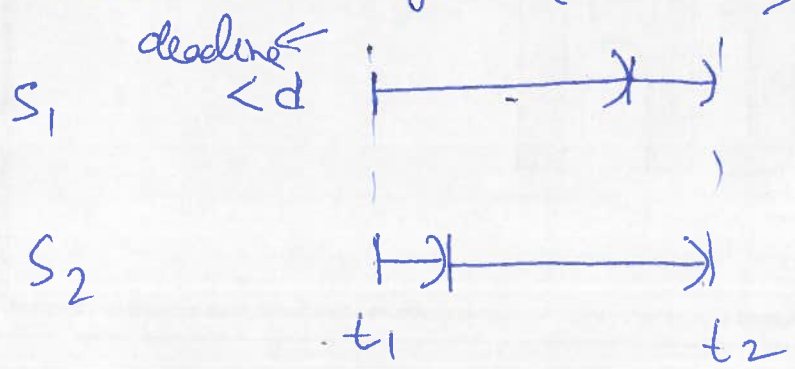
Lemma 2:  $\exists$  an optimal schedule  $\mathcal{O}$  with 0 idle time &  $\#inv(\mathcal{O}) = 0$ .

Obs 1:  $\mathcal{A}$  has 0 idle time &  $\#inv(\mathcal{A}) = 0$

Obs 2:  $\exists$  an  $\mathcal{O}$  with 0 idle time

Pf of Lemma 1:  $S_1$  &  $S_2$  be schedules for same input both w/ 0 idle time & 0 #inv.

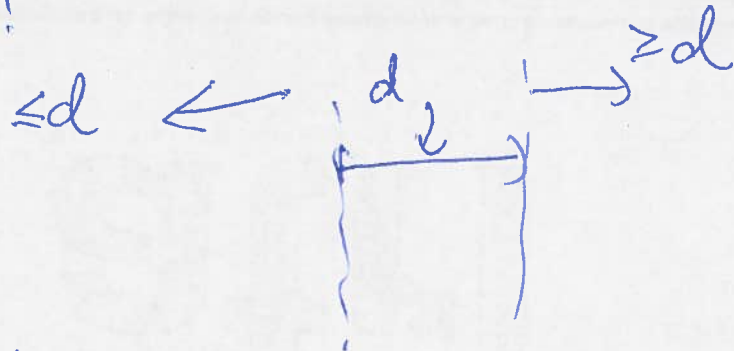
Claim: for every distinct value of deadline  $d$  all jobs with  $d_i = d$  are scheduled in the same time range  $d \rightarrow$  deadline  $> d$



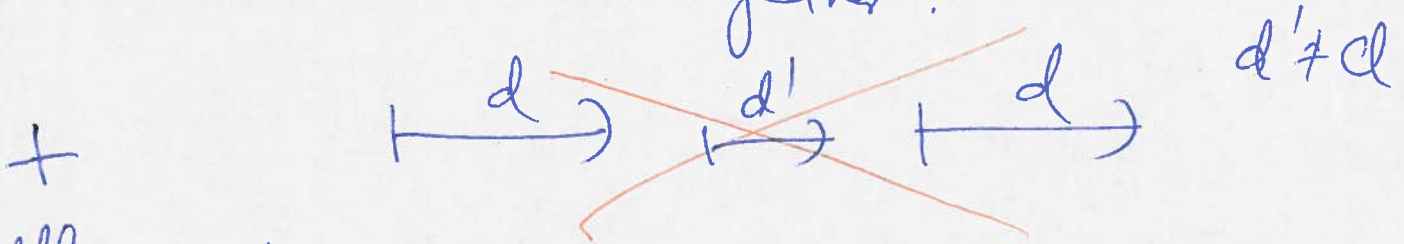
Assume Claim is true  
 For max lateness of jobs w/ ~~dead~~  $d_i = d$   
 $= \max(t_2 - d, 0)$

Pf Idea for Claim:

#mw = 0

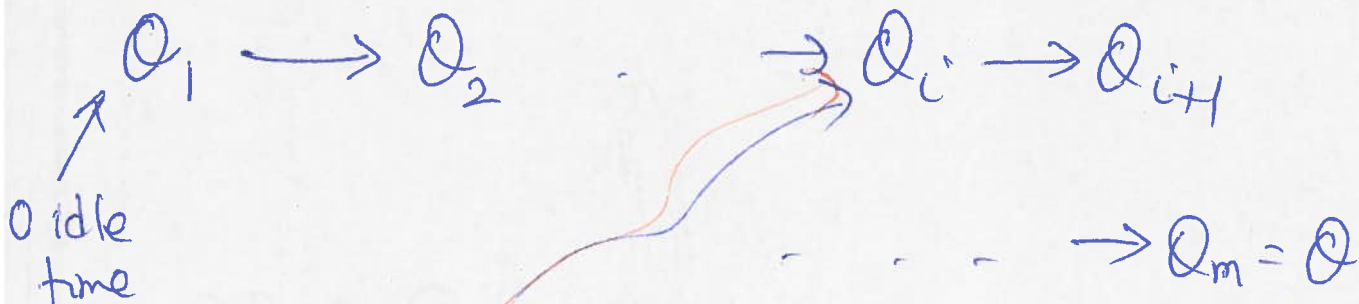


$\Rightarrow$  all jobs with the same deadline are scheduled together.



+ idle = 0  $\Rightarrow$  all jobs with deadline  $d$  have the same time range in  $S_1$  &  $S_2$ .  
(can argue by induction on value of deadlines)

Pf of Lemma 2: Use an exchange argument.



If #mw( $Q_i$ ) > 0  
 #mw( $Q_{i+1}$ ) < #mw( $Q_i$ )  
 idle( $Q_{i+1}$ ) = 0

idle  $Q = 0$   
 #mw( $Q$ ) = 0  
 $L(Q) = L(Q_i)$

$\leftarrow L(Q_{i+1}) \leq L(Q_i)$

~~$L(Q)$~~   $L(Q_m) \leq L(Q_{m-1}) \leq \dots \leq L(Q_2) \leq L(Q_1)$   
 $\Rightarrow L(Q_m) \leq L(Q_1)$

⊗ say  $(i, j)$  is an inversion.

→ best way to get rid of it is to swap

