

PROBLEM SOLVING

Pólya's approach to problem-solving

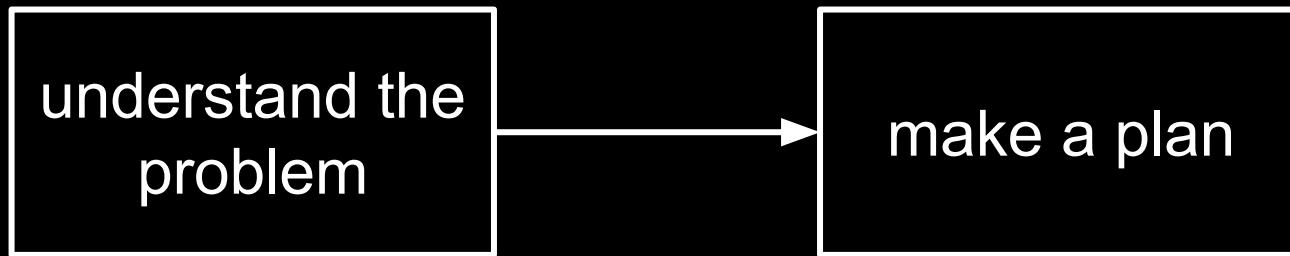


image source: <http://doi.org/10.3932/ethz-a-000099441>

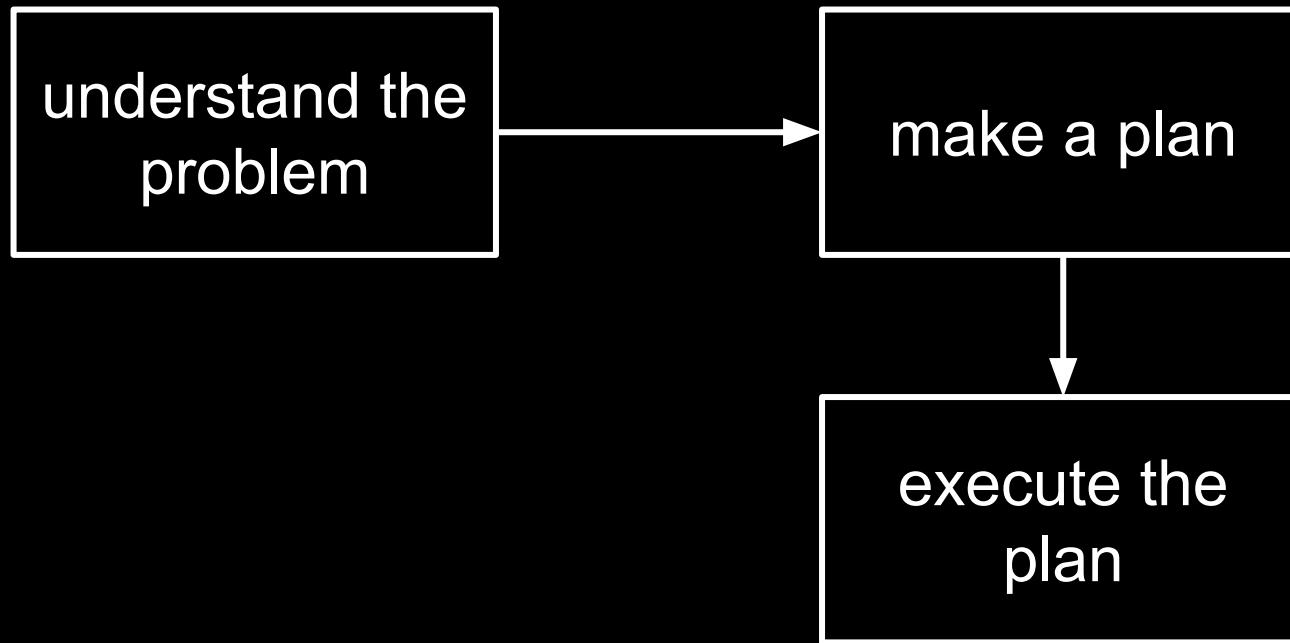
Pólya's approach to problem-solving

understand the
problem

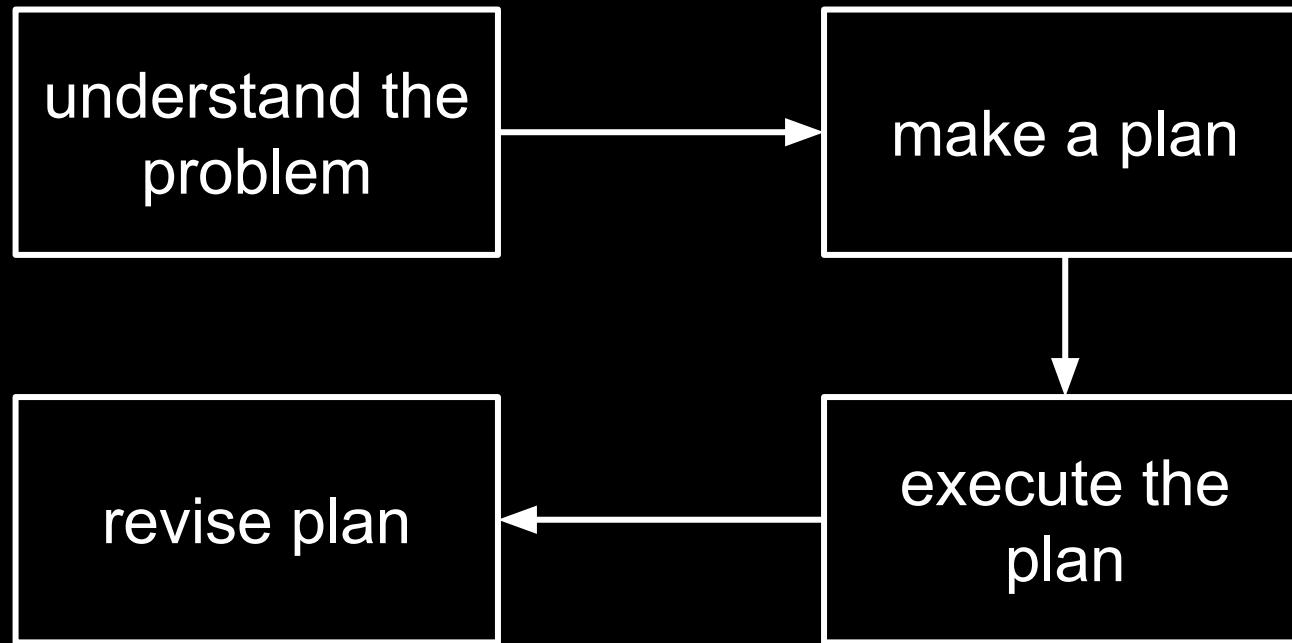
Pólya's approach to problem-solving



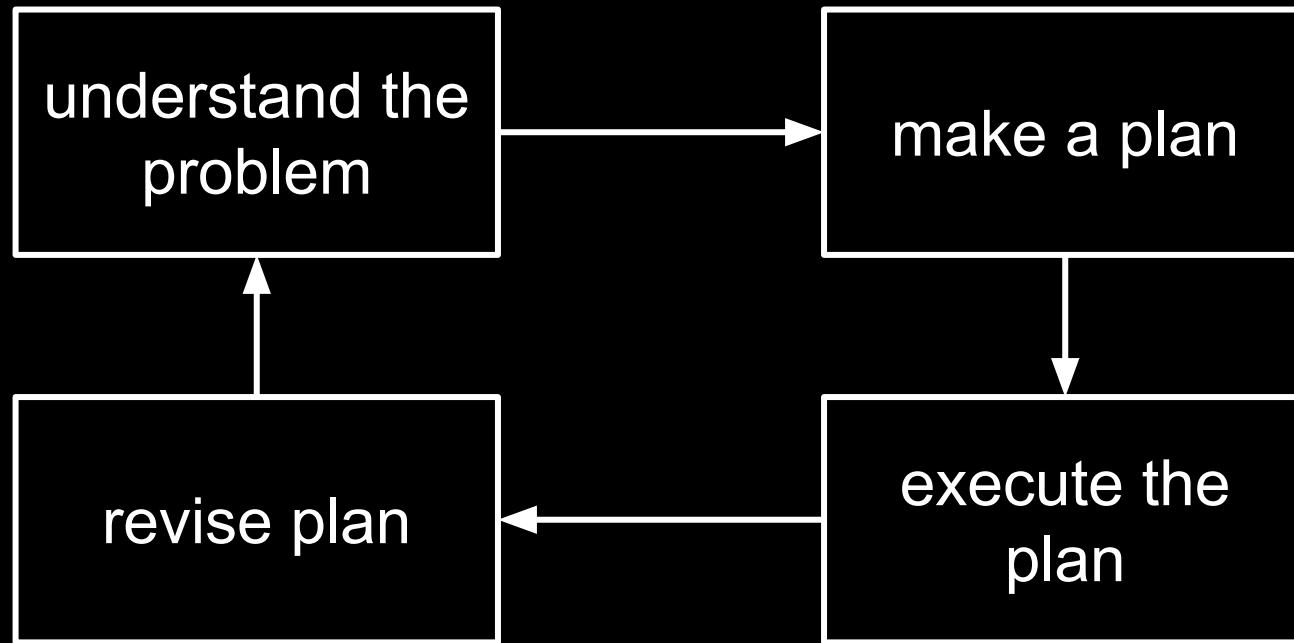
Pólya's approach to problem-solving



Pólya's approach to problem-solving



Pólya's approach to problem-solving



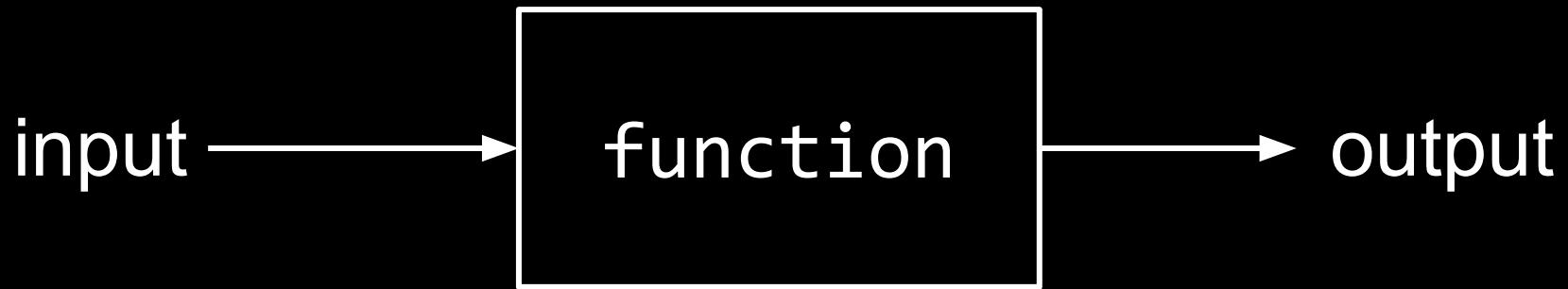
a model to represent problems



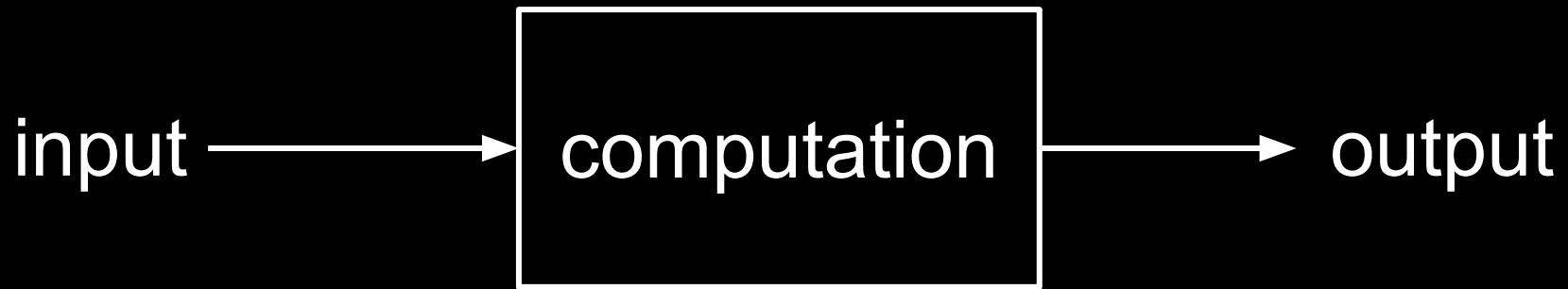
a model to represent problems



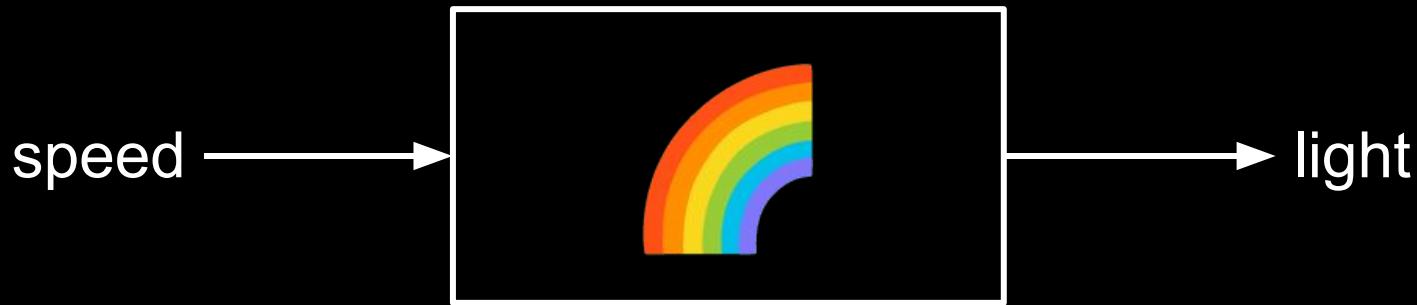
a model to represent problems

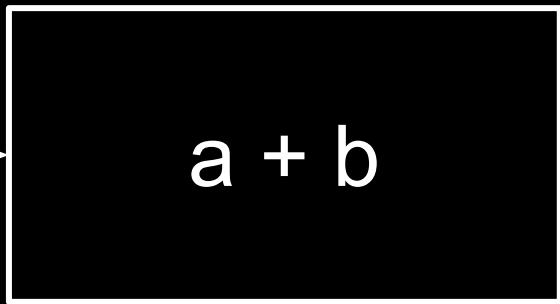


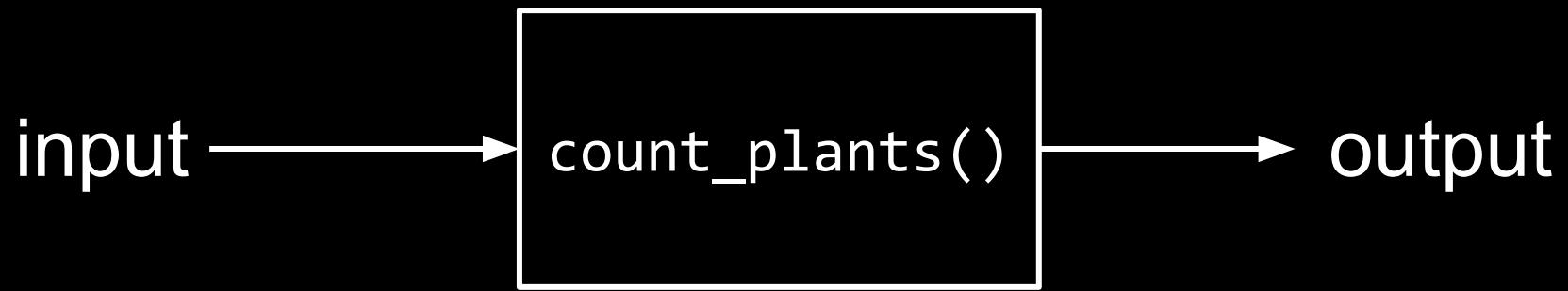
a model to represent problems



the rainbow experiment as an input - processing - output - problem



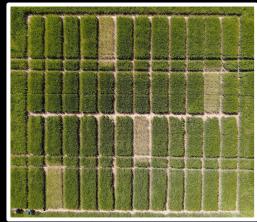
$\{a, b\}$  s





count_plants()

output



count_plants()

42

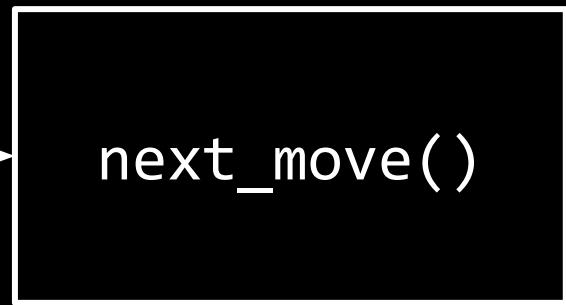
processing of
information



count_plants()

42

representation of
information

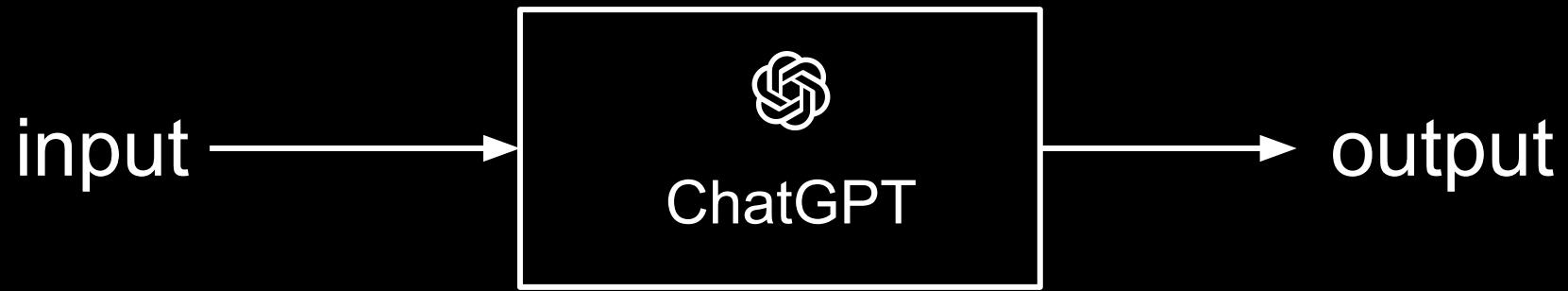


E2 → E4



| | | |
|-------|--------|--------|
| 1: 0R | 9: 0P | 57: 1R |
| 2: 0N | 10: 0P | 58: 1N |
| 3: 0B | 11: 0P | 59: 1B |
| 4: 0K | 12: 0P | 60: 1K |
| 5: 0Q | 13: 0P | ... |
| 6: 0B | 14: 0P | 62: 1B |
| 7: 0N | 15: 0P | 63: 1N |
| 8: 0R | 16: 0P | 64: 1R |

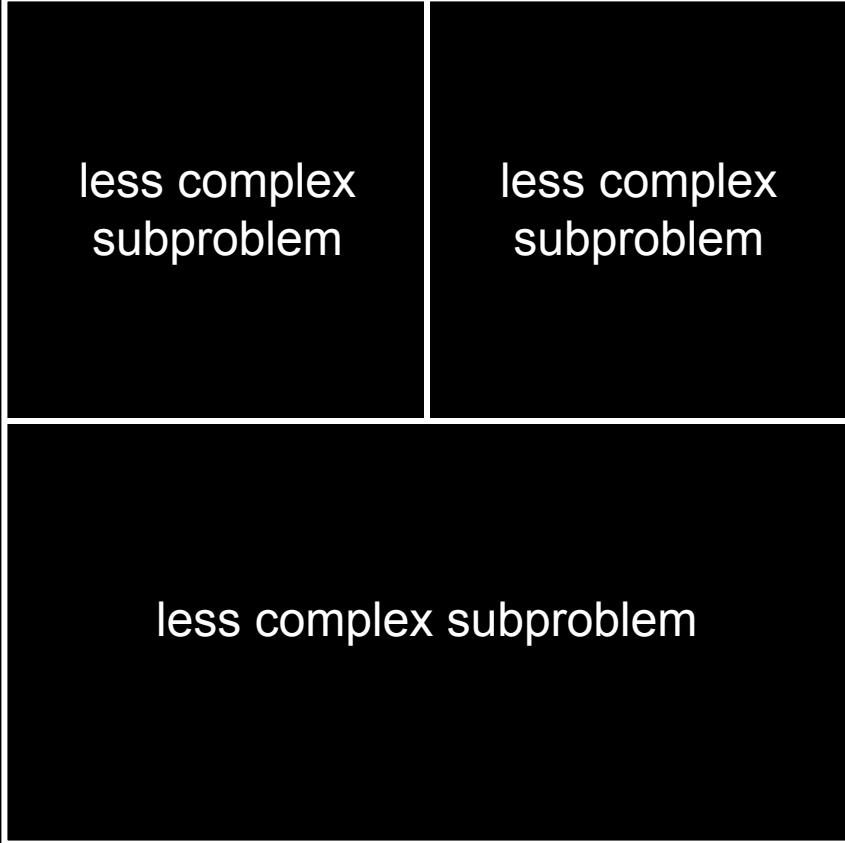
representation of information



problem solving strategies

problem decomposition

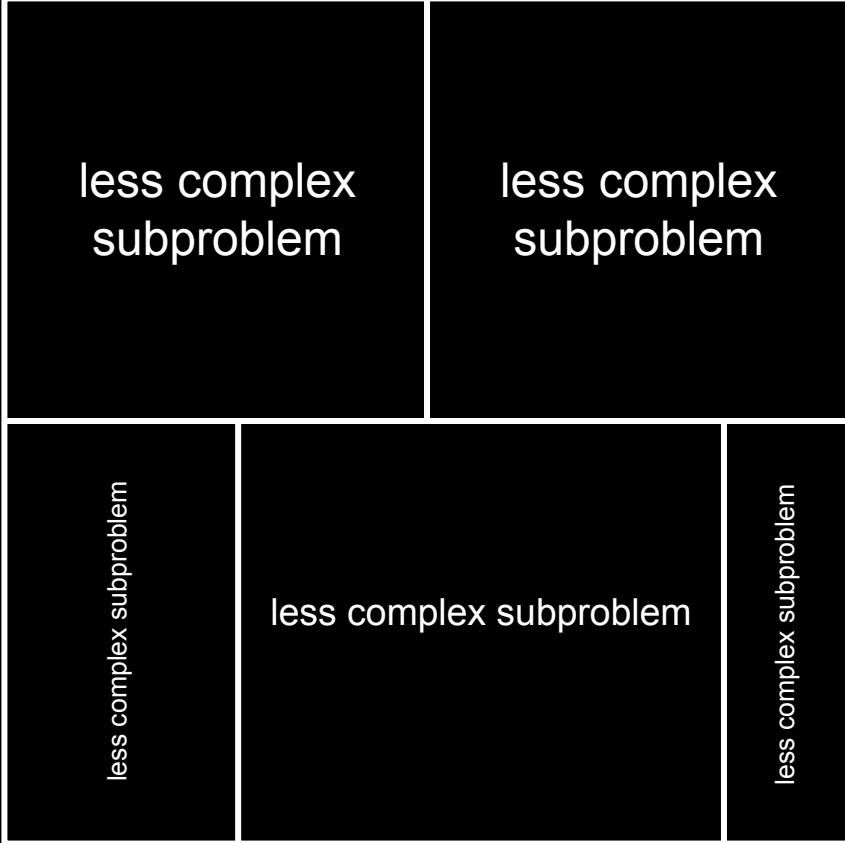
large and complex problem



less complex
subproblem

less complex
subproblem

less complex subproblem



less complex
subproblem

less complex
subproblem

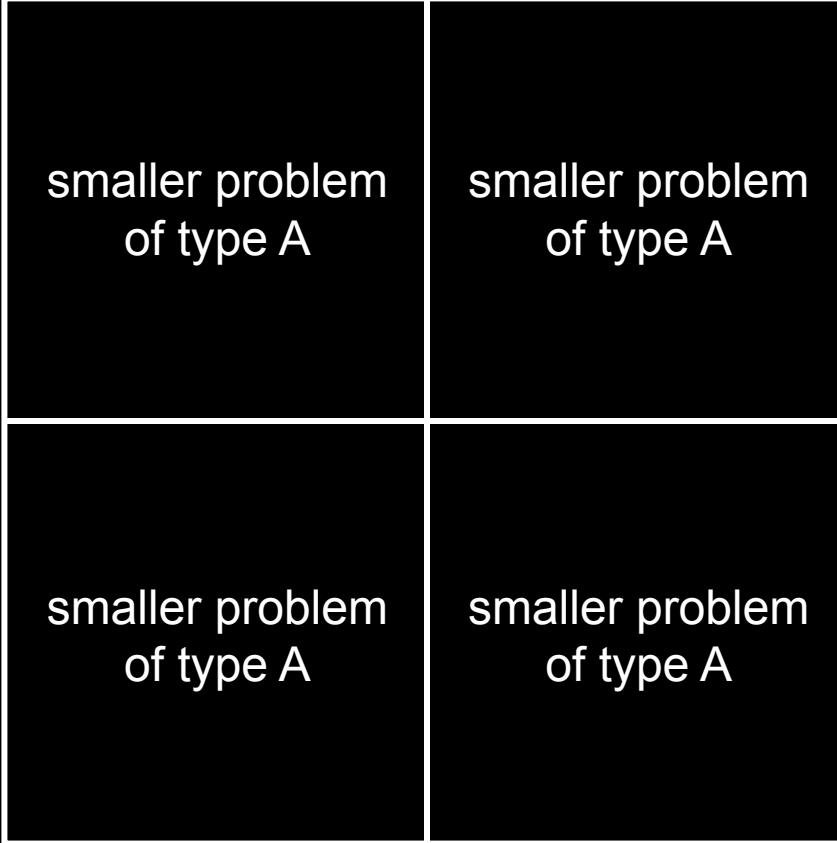
less complex subproblem

less complex subproblem

less complex subproblem

divide and conquer

large and complex problem of type A



smaller problem
of type A

| | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| even smaller problem of type A | even smaller problem of type A |
| even smaller problem of type A | even smaller problem of type A |
| even smaller problem of type A | even smaller problem of type A |
| even smaller problem of type A | even smaller problem of type A |

sorted list +
element



is 67 a prime number?

2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19, 23, 29, 31, 37, 41,
43, 47, 53, 59, 61, 67, 71, 73, 79, 83, 89, 97

linear search



2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19, 23, 29, 31, 37, 41,
43, 47, 53, 59, 61, 67, 71, 73, 79, 83, 89, 97

linear search



2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19, 23, 29, 31, 37, 41,
43, 47, 53, 59, 61, 67, 71, 73, 79, 83, 89, 97

linear search



2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19, 23, 29, 31, 37, 41,
43, 47, 53, 59, 61, 67, 71, 73, 79, 83, 89, 97

linear search



2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19, 23, 29, 31, 37, 41,
43, 47, 53, 59, 61, 67, 71, 73, 79, 83, 89, 97

linear search

2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19, 23, 29, 31, 37, 41,
43, 47, 53, 59, 61, 67, 71, 73, 79, 83, 89, 97



19 steps... can't we do better?

2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19, 23, 29, 31, 37, 41,
43, 47, 53, 59, 61, 67, 71, 73, 79, 83, 89, 97



large and complex
problem

2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19, 23, 29, 31, 37, 41,
43, 47, 53, 59, 61, 67, 71, 73, 79, 83, 89, 97

large and complex
problem

2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19, 23, 29, 31, 37, 41,
43, 47, 53, 59, 61, 67, 71, 73, 79, 83, 89, 97

smaller
problem

2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19, 23, 29, 31, 37, 41

smaller
problem

43, 47, 53, 59, 61, 67, 71, 73, 79, 83, 89, 97

binary search

2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19, 23, 29, 31, 37, 41,
43, 47, 53, 59, 61, 67, 71, 73, 79, 83, 89, 97

binary search

67 != 41



2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19, 23, 29, 31, 37, **41**,
43, 47, 53, 59, 61, 67, 71, 73, 79, 83, 89, 97

binary search

$67 > 41$



2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19, 23, 29, 31, 37, **41**,
43, 47, 53, 59, 61, 67, 71, 73, 79, 83, 89, 97

binary search

67 > 41



2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19, 23, 29, 31, 37, 41,
43, 47, 53, 59, 61, 67, 71, 73, 79, 83, 89, 97

binary search

2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19, 23, 29, 31, 37, 41,
43, 47, 53, 59, 61, 67, 71, 73, 79, 83, 89, 97



67 != 71

binary search

2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19, 23, 29, 31, 37, 41,
43, 47, 53, 59, 61, 67, 71, 73, 79, 83, 89, 97



67 != 71

binary search

2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19, 23, 29, 31, 37, 41,
43, 47, 53, 59, 61, 67, 71, 73, 79, 83, 89, 97



$$67 < 71$$

binary search

2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19, 23, 29, 31, 37, 41,
43, 47, 53, 59, 61, 67, 71, 73, 79, 83, 89, 97



67 != 59

binary search

2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19, 23, 29, 31, 37, 41,
43, 47, 53, 59, 61, 67, 71, 73, 79, 83, 89, 97



67 > 59

binary search

2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19, 23, 29, 31, 37, 41,
43, 47, 53, 59, 61, 67, 71, 73, 79, 83, 89, 97



$$67 = 67$$

binary search

2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19, 23, 29, 31, 37, 41,
43, 47, 53, 59, 61, 67, 71, 73, 79, 83, 89, 97



$$67 = 67$$

3 splits → much better

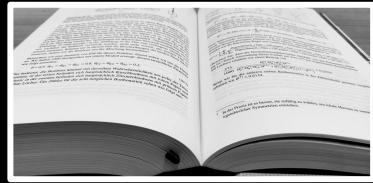
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43, 47, 53, 59, 61, 67, 71, 73, 79, 83, 89, 97



$$67 = 67$$



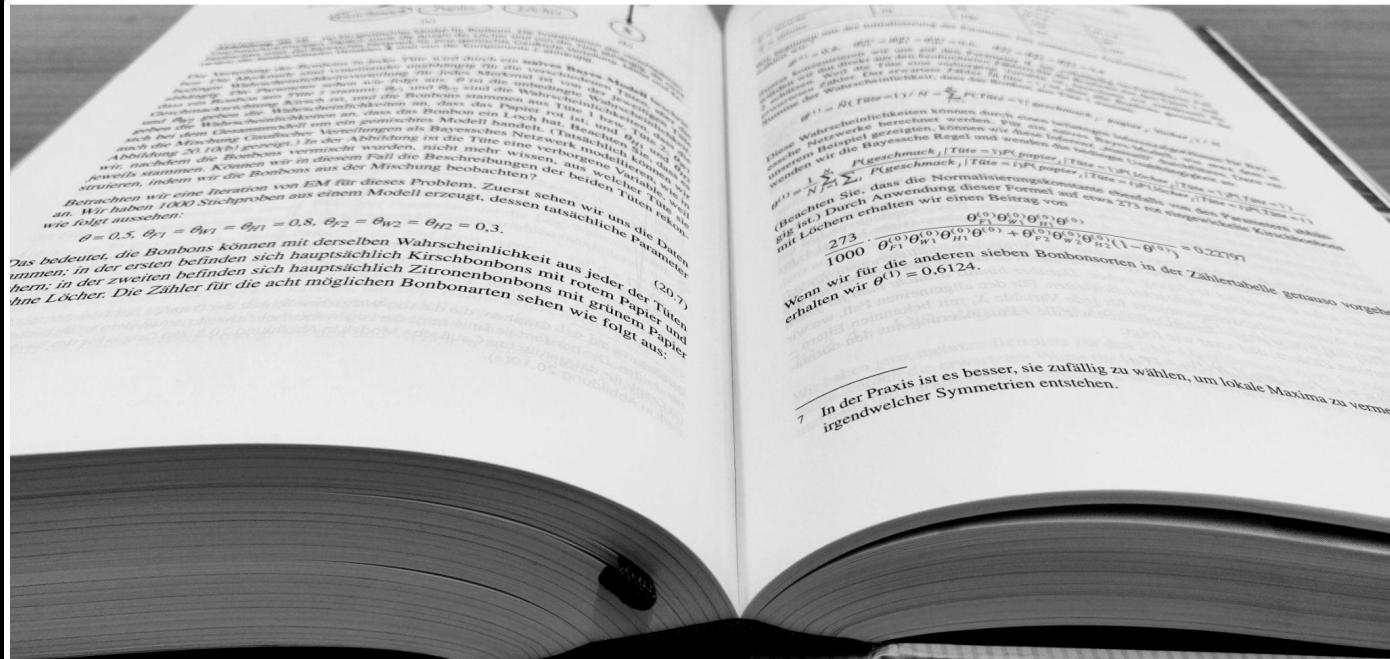
how efficient are linear and
binary search in general?



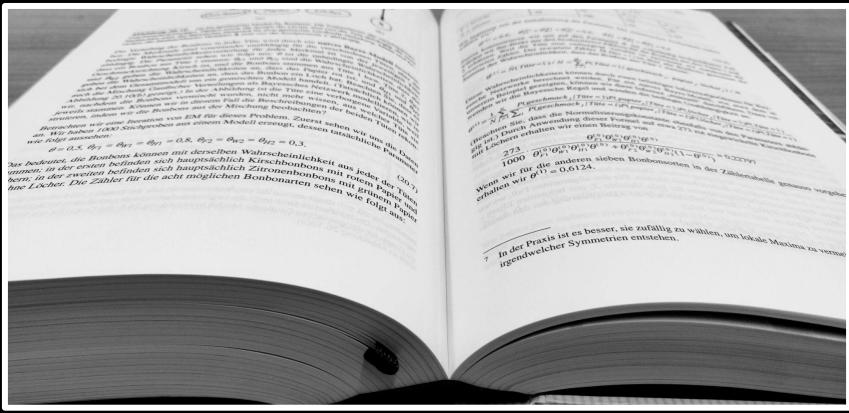
count_words()

word count

how many words are in the book?



strategies, anyone?



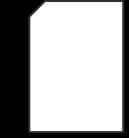
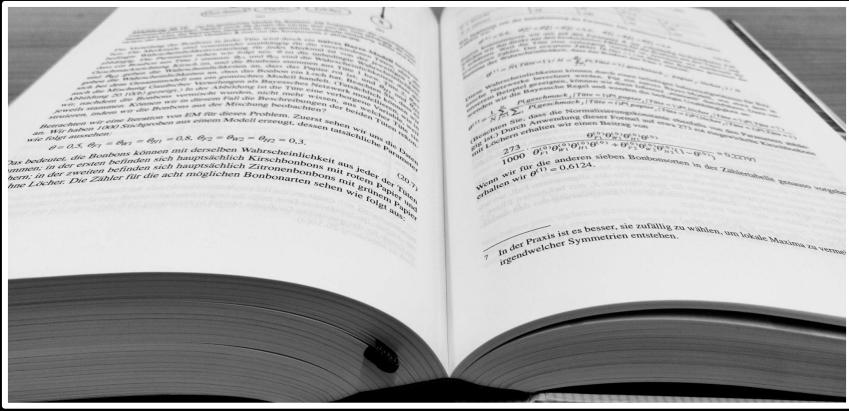
... und somit $\hat{\theta}_{11} = \hat{\theta}_{12} = \hat{\theta}_{21} = \hat{\theta}_{22} = 0,3$.
Das bedeutet, die Bonbons können mit derselben Wahrscheinlichkeit aus jeder der 4 Zuckertüten entnommen werden. In der ersten Tüte befinden sich hauptsächlich Zitronenbonbons mit rotem Etikett und grünen Löchern. Die Zähler für die acht möglichen Bonbonarten seien wie folgt angegeben:

Betrachten wir die 10000 Stichproben aus einem Modell erzeugt, dessen tatsächliche Parameterwerte $\theta_{11} = \theta_{12} = \theta_{21} = \theta_{22} = 0,8$ sind. Es folgt:

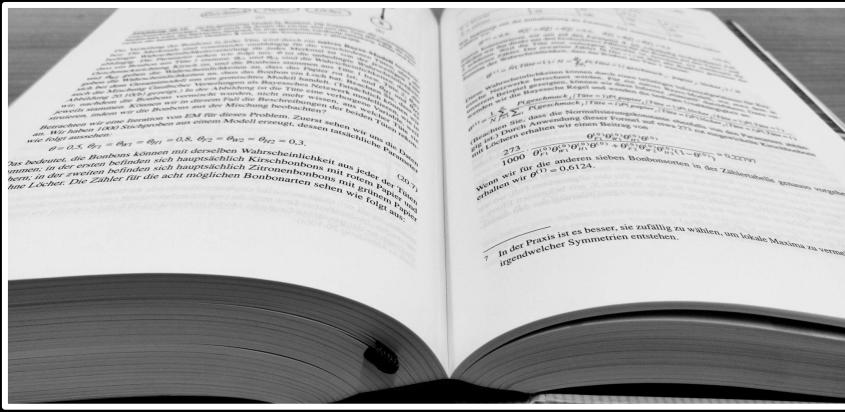
... und somit $\hat{\theta}_{11} = \hat{\theta}_{12} = \hat{\theta}_{21} = \hat{\theta}_{22} = 0,8$.
Die Zähler für die acht möglichen Bonbonarten seien wie folgt angegeben:

7. In der Praxis ist es besser, sie zufällig zu wählen, um lokale Maxima zu vermeiden.

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page 1



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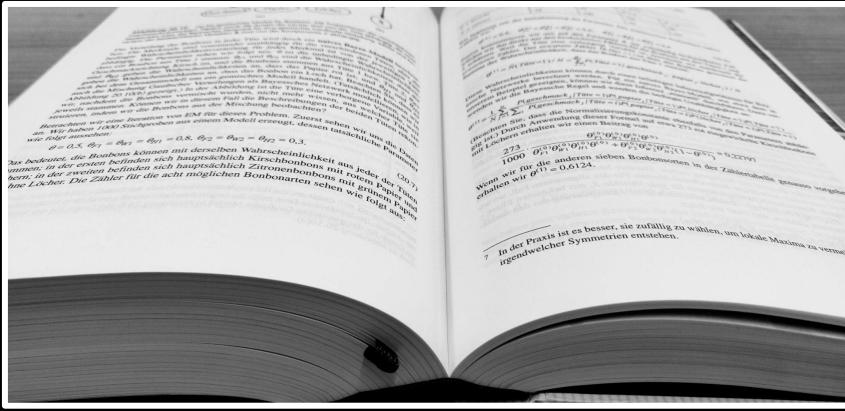


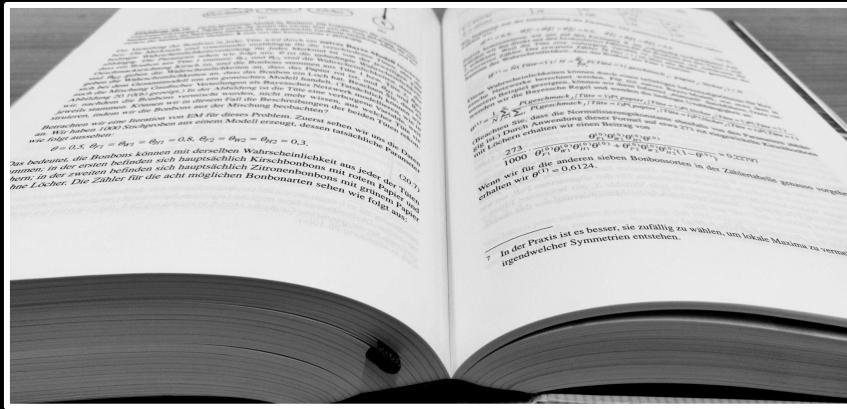
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page 2





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page 1

212

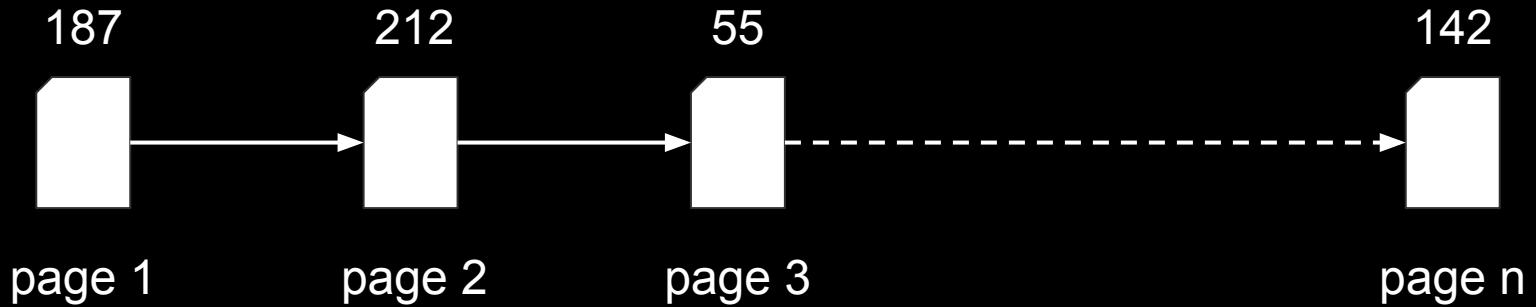
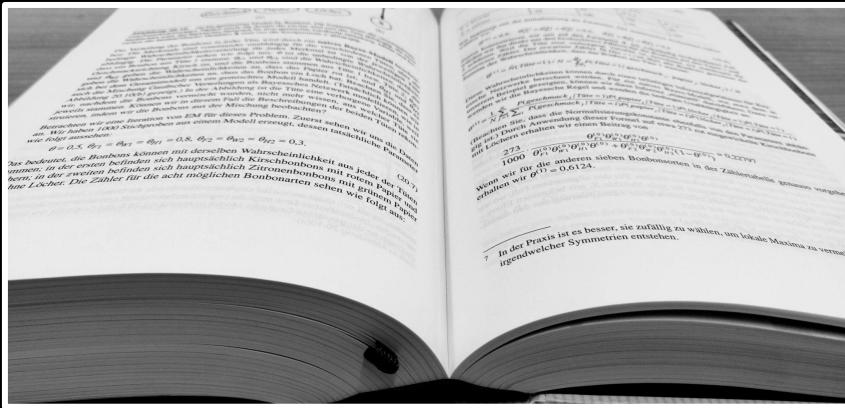


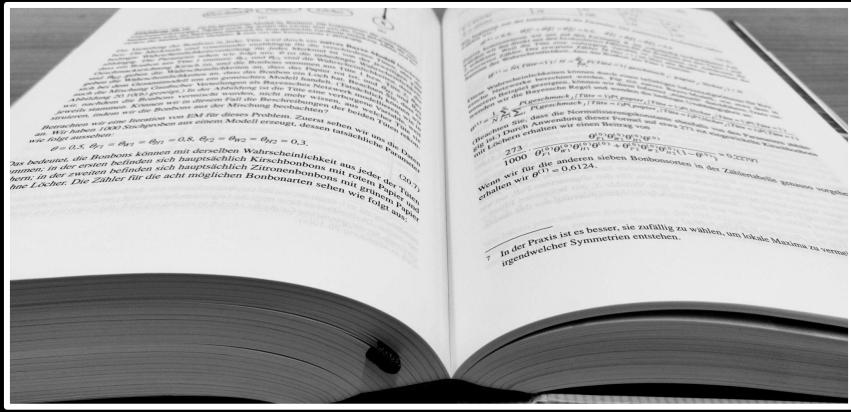
page 2

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page 3





$n = 1327$ pages

$\varnothing 2:23$ minutes per page

~ 52.34 hours

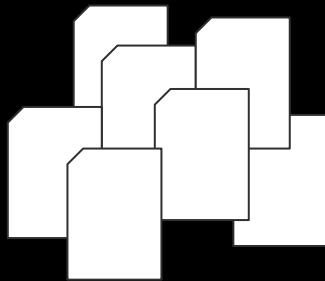


divide and conquer

+

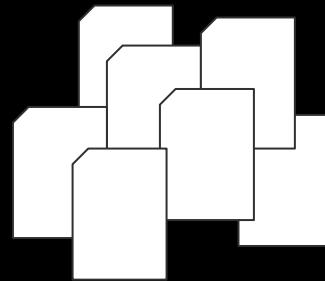
?

pages 1 - 700



student 1

pages 701 - 1327



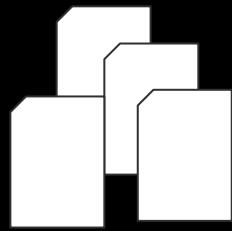
student 2

pages 1 - 350

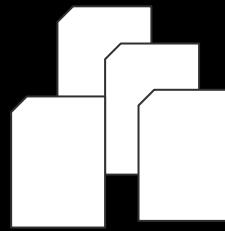
pages 351 - 700

pages 701 - 1050

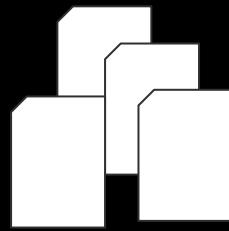
pages 1051- 1327



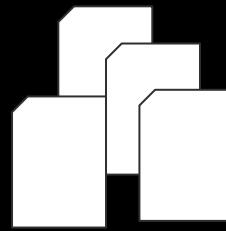
student 1



student 2



student 3



student 4

divide and conquer

+

distribution and parallelization

