

Egg Problems

William Gasarch-U of MD

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- ▶ You only have a limited number of eggs.
- ▶ If an egg **does not break** then you **can** re-use it.
- ▶ If an egg **breaks** then you can **cannot** re-use it.

One Egg

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(Can ignore $+O(1)$ terms.)

Work on in groups.

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Algorithm Floor $n^{1/2}, \dots, n^{1/2} - 1)n^{1/2}$. When goes SPLAT have $n^{1/2}$ floors poss, 1 egg. Use 1-egg sol, $n^{1/2}$ drops. **$2n^{1/2}$** .

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Optimal If $g, 2g$, etc and then 1-egg within a gap the worst case is roughly $\frac{n}{g} + g$. This is minimized when $g = n^{1/2}$.

YOU"VE BEEN PUNKED

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- ▶ If first drop SPLAT then takes 11 drops.
- ▶ If last drop SPLAT then takes 19 drops.
- ▶ There should be a way to make the worst case better and the best case worse.

A Trick! A Technique!

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15th floor. If SPLAT, 14 left, **$1+13=14$ total**

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(15 + \dots + 4)th Floor. If SPLAT, 3 left, **$12+2=14$ total**

Sum is 101, so actually works for 101 floors.

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Old Method: $2 \times n^{1/2}$ drops

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Is $\sim 2^{1/2} \times n^{1/2}$ optimal?

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Optimal

Two eggs.

Given n , the optimal number of drops is
least k with $1 + 2 + \cdots + k \geq n$.

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least k with $1 + 2 + \dots + k \geq n$.

Proof Sketch Any algorithm that deviates from the one we give
has to do worse. Formally you would look at the first step where
the algorithm differs from ours.

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Can we write $D(e, n)$ in terms of lower values? Yes!

The first move is to drop the egg off of the i th floor.

- ▶ If breaks then the problem left is $D(e - 1, i)$.
- ▶ If does not break then the problem left is $D(e, n - i)$.

$$D(e, n) = 1 + \min_{1 \leq i \leq n} \max\{D(e - 1, i), D(e, n - i)\}.$$