极客大学算法训练营 第二课 训练准备和复杂度分析

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目录

• 第一节训练环境设置、编码技巧和 Code Style

• 第二节时间复杂度、空间复杂度



第一节

训练环境设置、编码技巧和 Code Style



工欲善其事,必先利其器

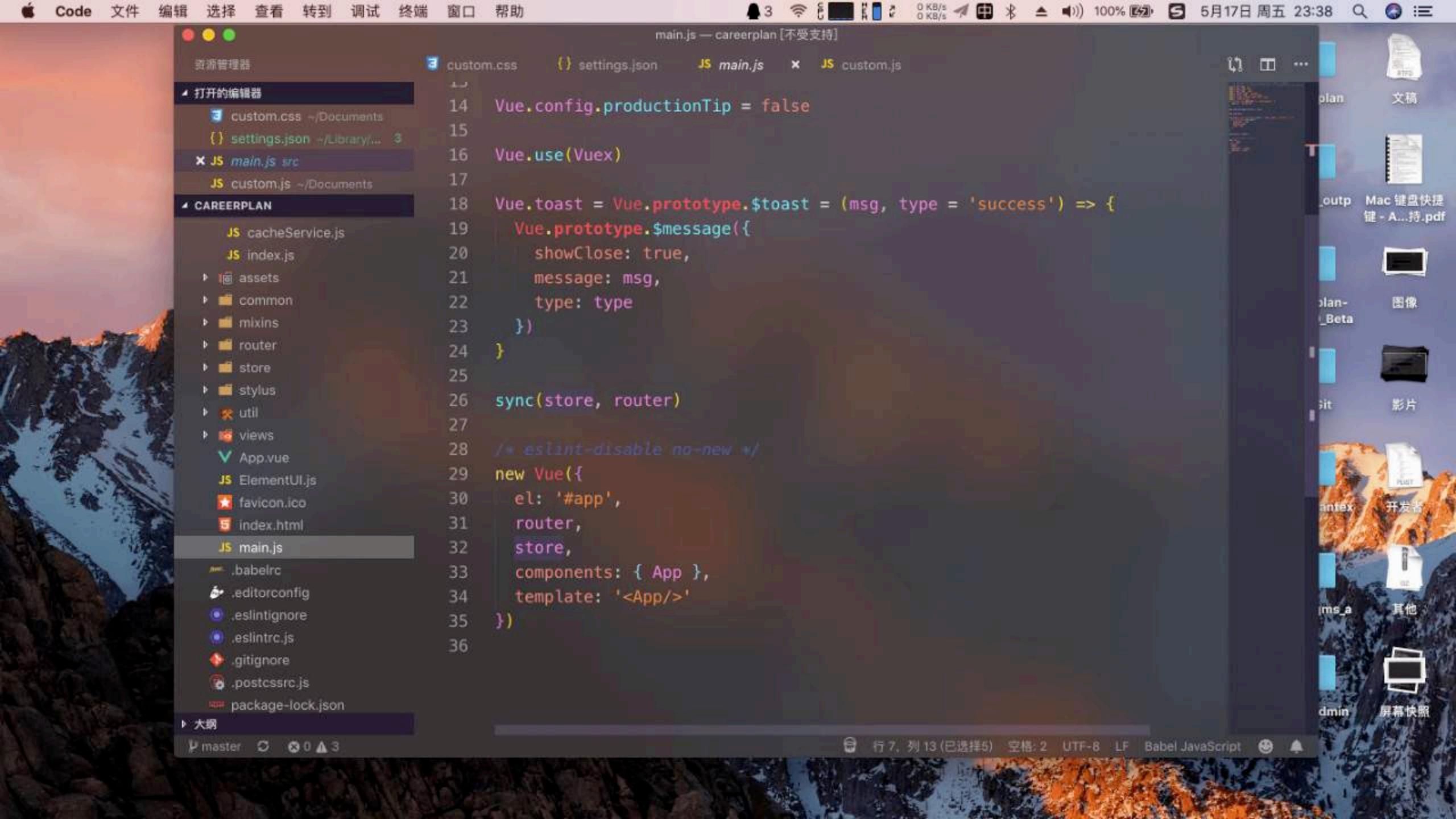


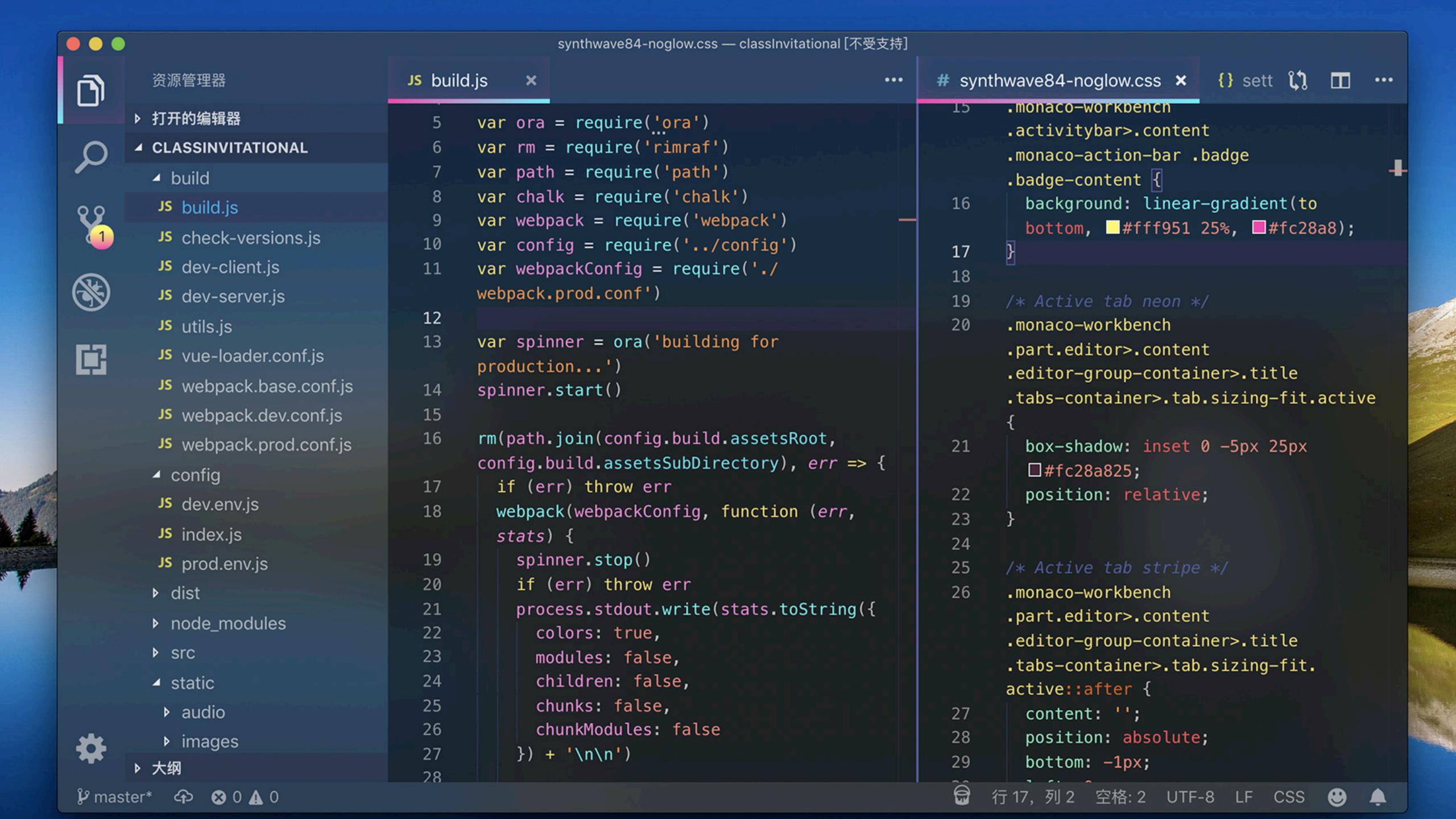
电脑设置

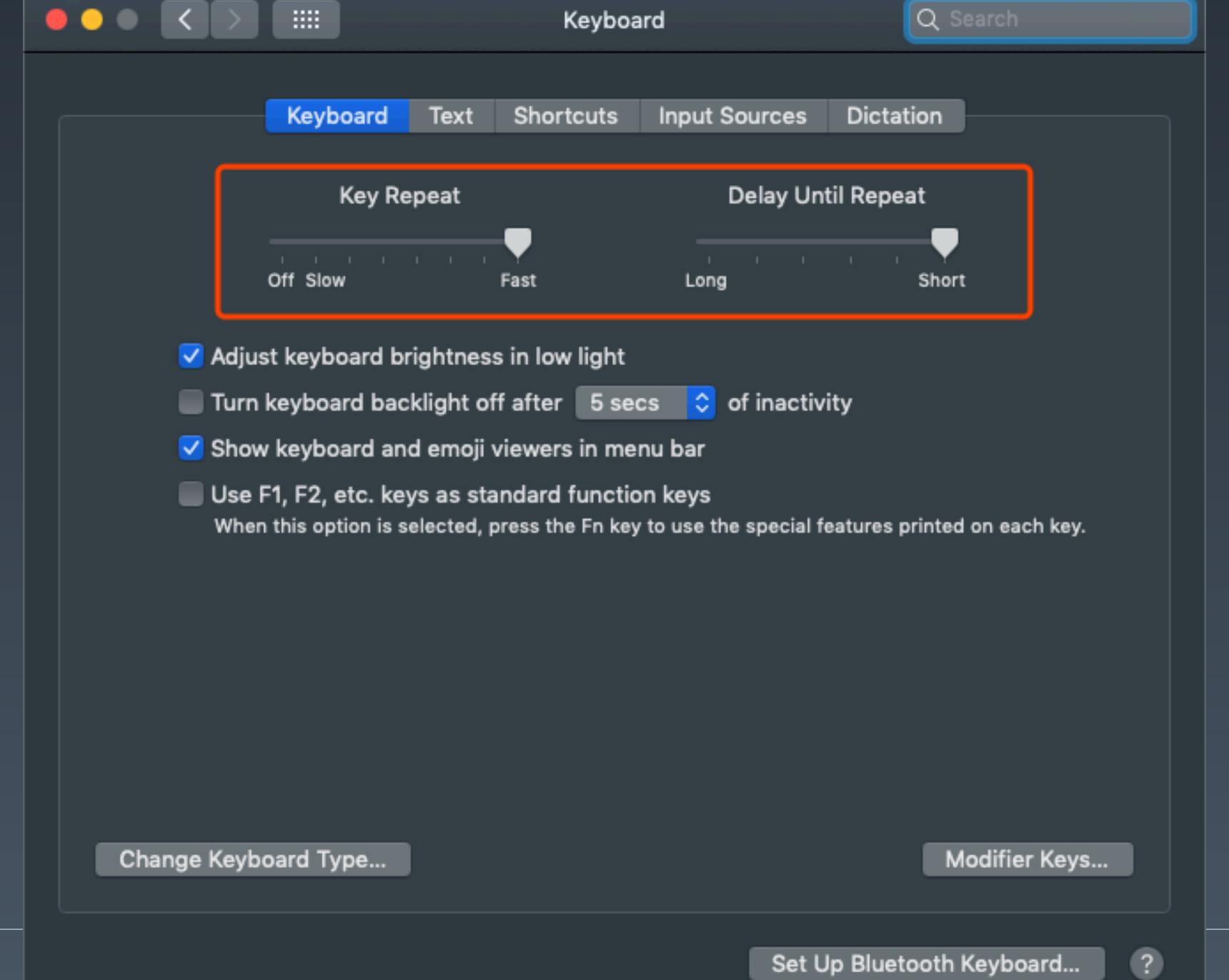
- Google
- Mac: iTerm2 + zsh (oh my zsh)
 Windows: Microsoft new terminal: (https://github.com/microsoft/terminal)
- VSCode; Java: IntelliJ; Python: Pycharm
- LeetCode plugin (VSCode & IntelliJ)
- https://vscodethemes.com/
- 骚操作:

https://juejin.im/entry/587e0f2f570c352201113e14 https://juejin.im/post/5ce1365151882525ff28ed47









Code Style

Java, Python, ...

- Google code style
- Facebook
- Airbnb



LeetCode

• leetcode-cn.com 和 题解

• leetcode.com 和 Discuss board 题解肯定要看国际站



指法和小操作

- home, end (行头、行尾)
- Word 单词、选单词、选整行
- IDE 的自动补全
- Top tips for <IDE-name>



自顶向下的编程方式

 https://markhneedham.com/blog/2008/09/15/clean-codebook-review/

• https://leetcode-cn.com/problems/valid-palindrome/



第二节

时间复杂度、空间复杂度



O(1): Constant Complexity 常数复杂度

O(log n): Logarithmic Complexity 对数复杂度

O(n): Linear Complexity 线性时间复杂度

O(n^2): N square Complexity 平方

O(n^3): N square Complexity 立方

O(2ⁿ): Exponential Growth 指数

O(n!): Factorial 阶乘

注意:只看最高复杂度的运算



```
O(1) int n = 1000;
System.out.println("Hey - your input is: " + n);
```

```
O(?) int n = 1000;

System.out.println("Hey - your input is: " + n);

System.out.println("Hmm.. I'm doing more stuff with: " + n);

System.out.println("And more: " + n);
```

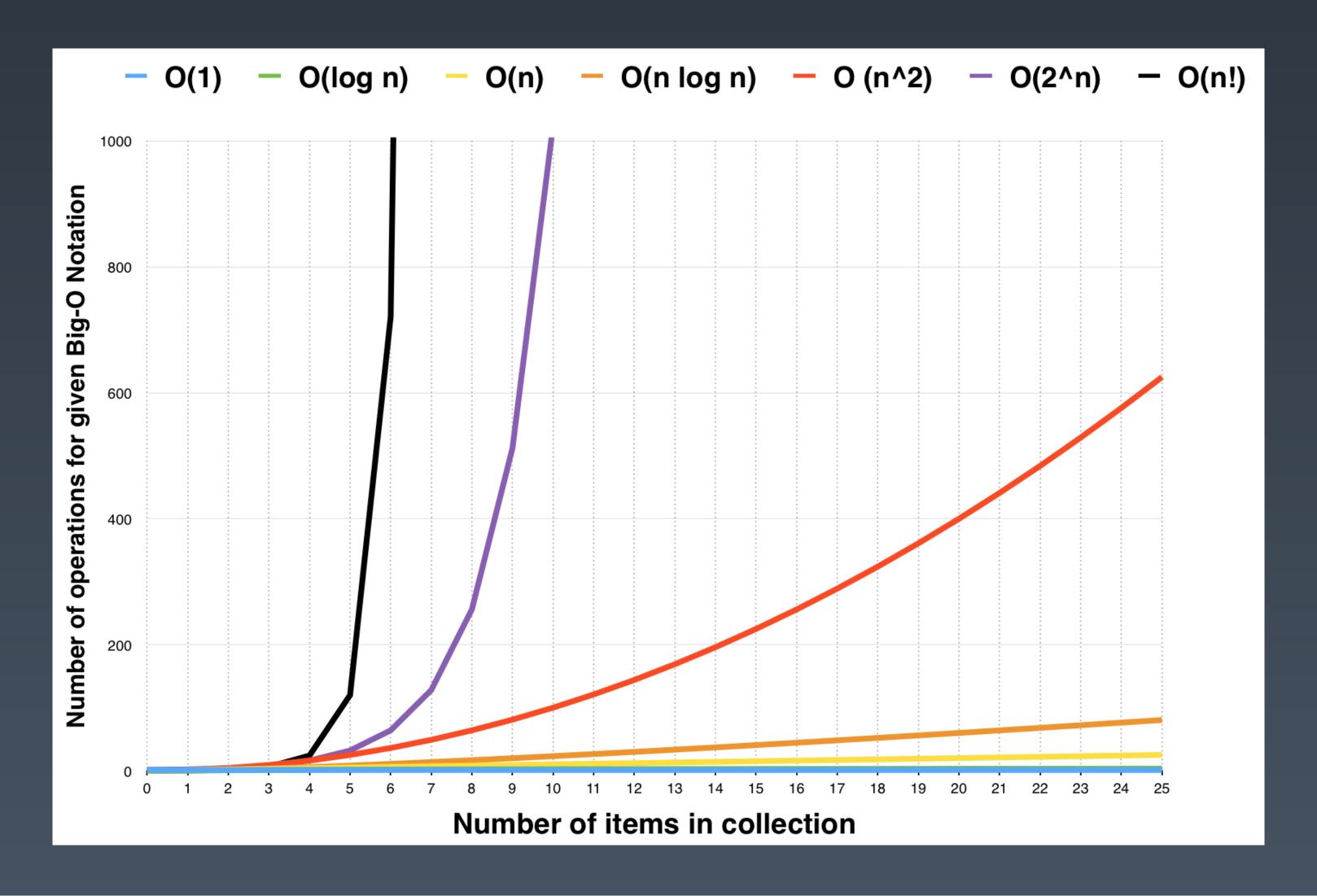


```
O(N)
           for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++) {
                 System.out.println("Hey - I'm busy looking at: " + i);
O(N^2)
          for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++) {
             for (int j = 1; j <= n; j++) {
                System.out.println("Hey - I'm busy looking at: " + i + " and " +
           j);
```





时间复杂度曲线





计算: 1+2+3+...+n

• 方法一: 从1到n的循环累加

$$y = 0$$

for $i = 1$ to n:
 $y += i$

• 方法二: 求和公式 sum = n(n+1)/2

$$y = n * (n + 1) / 2$$

更复杂的情况:递归



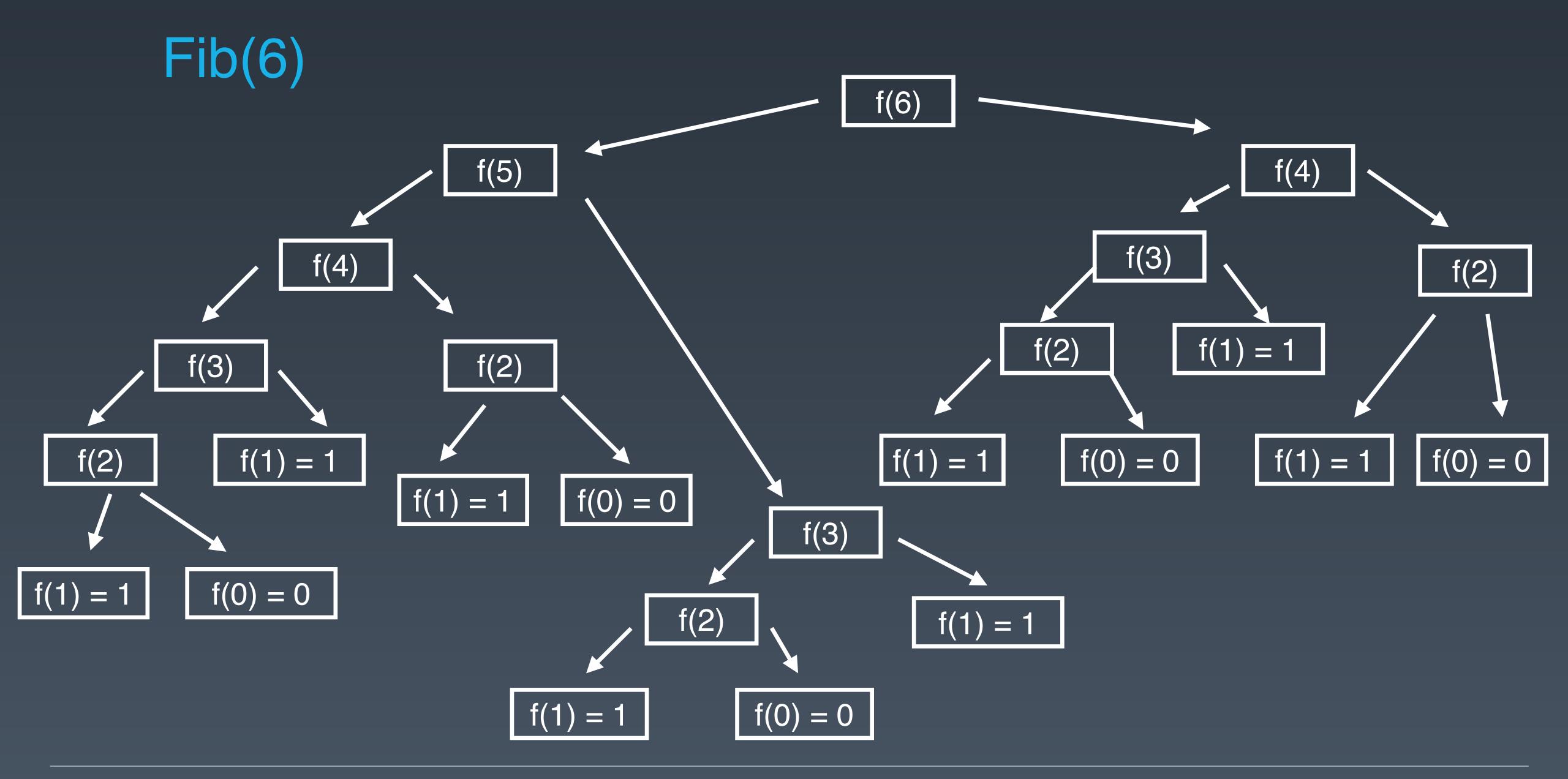
Fib: 0, 1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13, 21, ...

```
• F(n) = F(n - 1) + F(n - 2)
```

• 面试 (直接用递归)

```
int fib(int n) {
    if (n <= 2) return n;
    return fib(n - 1) + fib(n - 2);
}</pre>
```





Master Theorem

Application to common algorithms [edit]

| Algorithm | Recurrence relationship | Run time | Comment |
|------------------------------|---|---------------|--|
| Binary search | $T(n) = T\left(rac{n}{2} ight) + O(1)$ | $O(\log n)$ | Apply Master theorem case $c = \log_b a$, where $a = 1, b = 2, c = 0, k = 0$ [5] |
| Binary tree traversal | $T(n)=2T\left(rac{n}{2} ight)+O(1)$ | O(n) | Apply Master theorem case $c < \log_b a$ where $a = 2, b = 2, c = 0^{\text{[5]}}$ |
| Optimal sorted matrix search | $T(n) = 2T\left(rac{n}{2} ight) + O(\log n)$ | O(n) | Apply the Akra–Bazzi theorem for $p=1$ and $g(u)=\log(u)$ to get $\Theta(2n-\log n)$ |
| Merge sort | $T(n)=2T\left(rac{n}{2} ight)+O(n)$ | $O(n \log n)$ | Apply Master theorem case $c = \log_b a$, where $a = 2, b = 2, c = 1, k = 0$ |

思考题

二叉树遍历 - 前序、中序、后序: 时间复杂度是多少?

图的遍历: 时间复杂度是多少?

搜索算法: DFS、BFS 时间复杂度是多少?

二分查找: 时间复杂度是多少?



思考题

二叉树遍历 - 前序、中序、后序: O(N)

图的遍历: O(N)

搜索算法: DFS、BFS - O(N)

二分查找: O(logN)



小结

- 常用工具配置
- 基本功和编程指法
- 常见的时间、空间复杂度

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