# 数据结构与算法分析

华中科技大学软件学院

2014年秋

## 大纲

- 时间复杂度的表示
- 2 一些算法的复杂度分析

③ 最大子序列和问题的求解

## 课程计划

- 已经了解
  - 算法的概念
  - 算法的评价
  - 用clock ()来度量执行时间

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## 课程计划

- 已经了解
  - 算法的概念
  - 算法的评价
  - 用clock ()来度量执行时间
- 即将学习
  - 时间复杂度的0表示
  - 一些常用的算法和分析
  - 递归与迭代的转换
  - 最大子序列和问题的求解

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#### Roadmap

● 时间复杂度的表示

- ② 一些算法的复杂度分析
- ③ 最大子序列和问题的求解

#### Big 0

- 需要定义算法的时间复杂度
  - 不必非常精确
  - 通常只需要了解其上界, 相对简单

#### Definition

- ①  $f(n) = O(g(n)), if \exists c > 0 : c * g(n) \ge f(n)$
- 2  $f(n) = \Omega(g(n))$ , if  $\exists c > 0 : c * g(n) \le f(n)$
- $\textbf{3} \quad f(n) = \Theta(g(n)), \, \text{if} \ \exists \texttt{c1} > 0, \texttt{c2} > 0 : \texttt{c1} * g(n) \leq f(n) \leq \\ \text{c2} * g(n)$ 
  - $f(n) = \Theta(g(n))$ , if and only if f(n) = O(g(n)) and  $f(n) = \Omega(g(n))$

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## 特殊情况

- 考虑下列情况: f(x) = x,g(x) = 1/x
- $\lim_{x\to 0^+} g(x) = \infty$
- 但是, 当x > 1, g(x) > f(x)
- 对于f(x)和g(x), 哪一种关系成立?

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#### 松弛要求

- 根据定义, f(x)和g(x)无法用0, Ω, Θ表达: 需要 把条件松弛一些
- 松弛: 开始时并不重要,因为只有一小段与后面的规则不一致(从0到1)
- 0, Ω, Θ只要求不等式"最终"成立
- 例如, f(x) < c \* g(x),  $\forall x > x_0$ ,  $x_0 = 1$
- 即使如此, 再某些情况下也无法找到合适的不等 式

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# 对数换底

- $log_b X = \Theta(log_c X), \forall b > 1, c > 1$
- 证明:  $log_b X = \frac{log_c X}{log_c b}$
- 而log<sub>c</sub>b只是一个常系数
- 同样,对数内部的表达式通常影响不大
- 例如, log(n<sup>10000</sup>) = **0**(?)

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# 一些常见的算法复杂度

复杂度	名称	例子
0(1)	常数	A[0], A[10000], 2+3, 2*3
$0(\log n)$	对数	折半查找
0 (n)	线性	文件下载、无序查找
$0(n^2)$	二次型	插入排序
$0(n^k)$	多项式	矩阵乘法
$0(2^n)$	指数	三色图、蛋白质折叠
0 (n!)	阶乘	TSP

# 复杂度函数的运算规则

- $O(T_1(n) + T_2(n)) = max(O(T_1(n)), O(T_2(n)))$
- 如果T(n) 是阶数为k的任意多项式, 则O(T(n)) = O(n<sup>k</sup>)
- $\bullet \ 0(T_1(n)*T_2(n)) = 0(T_1(n))*0(T_2(n))$
- ullet 0(dominant terms + others) = 0(dominant terms)
- $0(T_1(n) T_2(n)) = unknown$

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#### 0和=

- 对多项式 $f_1(n) = 3n^2 1000n + 25$ ,有  $f_1(n) = 0(n^2)$
- 是否意味着f<sub>1</sub>(n) = f<sub>2</sub>(n)?
- 显然,若果 x = y 且 y = z,则 x = z
- 对于用0表示的复杂度,结合律不成立,=等价于∈

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## 0表示中的常数

- 常系数无关紧要, 可以丢弃
- 低阶项无关紧要, 可以不要
- 以常数为底的对数函数中的常数指数也可以省略
- 能否去掉所有的指数? 0(n) ≡ 0(n²)?

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# 硬件与算法

- 需要更快的硬件还是更好的算法?有些情况下, 硬件无法弥补算法的差异
- 假设算法A<sub>2</sub>是O(n<sup>2</sup>), A<sub>1</sub>是O(n), 能否找两个计算 机M<sub>2</sub>, M<sub>1</sub> 使得两个算法在相同时间内运行?
- 如果M<sub>2</sub> 比M<sub>1</sub>快10,000 倍,但输入规模为10,000时,M<sub>1</sub>(A<sub>1</sub>,10,000) = 10,000,M<sub>2</sub>(A<sub>2</sub>,10,000) = 10,000<sup>2</sup>/10000 = 10000
- 但是,如果规模到达20,000,  $M_1(A_1,20,000)=20,000M_2(A_2,20,000|)=20,000^2/10000=40000$

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#### Roadmap

- 时间复杂度的表示
- ② 一些算法的复杂度分析
- ③ 最大子序列和问题的求解

## 插入排序代码

```
void insSort(int *a, int n)
    int i, j, key;
    for (i = 1; i < n; i++)
        key = a[i];
        for (j = i-1; j \ge 0 \&\& a[j] > key; j--)
            a[j+1] = a[j];
            a[j] = key;
```

# 插入排序的复杂度

- 对于给定长度的数组,第一重循环于数组中数的 排列无关
- 第二重循环依赖于数的排列情况
- 例如,对于数组{1,2,3,4,5,6}和{6,5,4,3,2,1}, 插入排序分别需要多少次比较和交换?

# 插入排序的复杂度

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- 例如,对于数组{1,2,3,4,5,6}和{6,5,4,3,2,1}, 插入排序分别需要多少次比较和交换?
- 插入排序的时间复杂度
  - 最好情况,顺序排列: 0(n)
  - 最坏情况, 倒序排列: 0(n²)
  - 平均情况: 0(n²), 为什么?

# 最大公约数的欧几里德算法: 递归代 码

```
int gcd (int m, int n)
   if (0 == n)
       return (m);
   return (gcd (n, m%n));
很容易改写为迭代形式: 递归发生在return内, 只需
修改输入参数
```

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## 欧几里德迭代形式

```
int gcd (int m, int n)
    int tmp;
    while (n != 0)
        tmp = m;
        m = n;
        n = tmp % n;
    return (m);
```

gcd (2014, 1113)

• r = m%n = 2014%1113 = 901, m = 1113, n = 901

gcd (2014, 1113)

• 
$$r = m\%n = 2014\%1113 = 901, m = 1113, n = 901$$

• r = 1113%901 = 212, m = 901, n = 212

gcd (2014, 1113)

• 
$$r = m\%n = 2014\%1113 = 901, m = 1113, n = 901$$

• 
$$r = 1113\%901 = 212, m = 901, n = 212$$

• 
$$r = 901\%212 = 53, m = 212, n = 53$$

gcd (2014, 1113)

• 
$$r = m\%n = 2014\%1113 = 901, m = 1113, n = 901$$

• 
$$r = 1113\%901 = 212, m = 901, n = 212$$

• 
$$r = 901\%212 = 53, m = 212, n = 53$$

• 
$$r = 212\%53 = 0, m = 53, n = 0$$

gcd (2014, 1113)

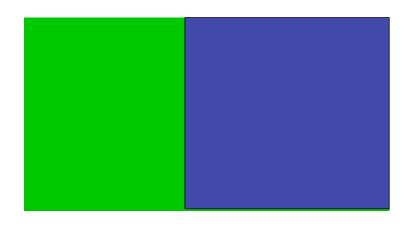
• 
$$r = m\%n = 2014\%1113 = 901, m = 1113, n = 901$$

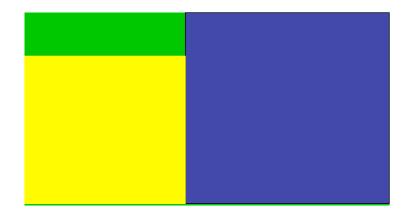
$$r = 1113\%901 = 212, m = 901, n = 212$$

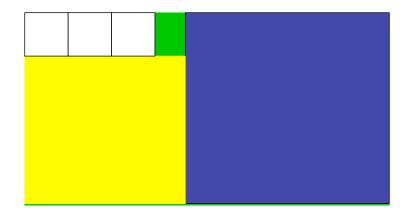
• 
$$r = 901\%212 = 53, m = 212, n = 53$$

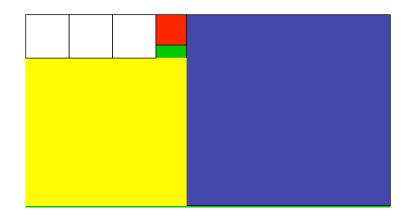
• 
$$r = 212\%53 = 0, m = 53, n = 0$$

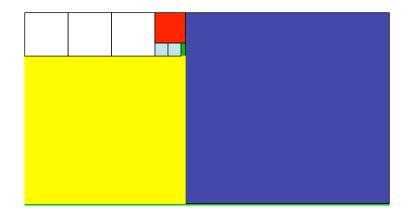




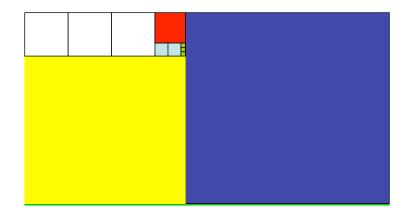








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#### Euclid算法的正确性

• 令m<sub>k</sub>, n<sub>k</sub>为第k次迭代时的参数,根据参数的计算过程

$$\left[ \begin{array}{c} m_k \\ n_k \end{array} \right] = \left[ \begin{array}{c} q_k & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{array} \right] \left[ \begin{array}{c} n_k \\ m_k \% n_k \end{array} \right] = \left[ \begin{array}{c} q_k & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{array} \right] \left[ \begin{array}{c} m_{k+1} \\ n_{k+1} \end{array} \right]$$

• 如果N次迭代之后,参数变为r,0,那么

$$\left[\begin{array}{c} m \\ n \end{array}\right] = \left(\prod_{k=1}^{N} \left[\begin{array}{cc} q_k & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{array}\right]\right) \left[\begin{array}{c} r \\ 0 \end{array}\right]$$

• 根据矩阵运算,可以得出r是m和n的一个公约数。 假设r不是最大公约数,记最大公约数为g > r,则 g是n和m%n的约数。重复这一过程,可知g是r和0 的约数。因此,r一定是最大公约数

据结构

## Euclid算法的复杂度

- 什么样的参数能够使得算法快速得出r和0?当n是m的约数的时候,算法立刻退出
- 什么情况下算法进展缓慢?当n一直不是m的约数时,即m和n始终互质
- 考虑Fibonacci数列, $f_n = f_{n-1} + f_{n-2}$ , $f_0 = 1, f_1 = 1$
- 如果 $m = f_k$ ,而 $n = f_{k-1}$ 时,Euclid算法的执行过程时什么样的? 计算gcd(21,13)试一试
- 可以知道, Euclid算法在最坏情况下的时间复杂度是 $\Omega(\log_{\phi} n)$ , 其中 $\phi$ 大约是1.618

据结构 网络拉拉

## Euclid算法的复杂度

- 如果 m > n,则m%n < m/2。分为两种情况</li>
  - $n \le m/2 : m\%n < n \le m/2$
  - n > m/2 : m/2 < n < m, m%n = m n < m/2
- 每经过两次迭代, m为m%n替代: 首先m,n变为n,m%n, 然后n,m%n变为m%n,n%(m%n)
- 因此,经过不超过2 log m次迭代,要么参数变为 (1,0),要么找到不为1的最大公约数
- Euclid算法是0(logn)

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## 有序数组中的查找

```
折半查找:如果找到x,返回其索引;否则返回-1
int bin search (int a[], int x,
               int first, int last)
    int mid = (first + last)/2;
    if (first > last)
       return (-1):
    if (x > a[mid])
       return (bin search (a, x, mid+1, last));
    if (x < a[mid])
       return (bin_search (a, x, first, mid - 1)]
   return (mid);
```

# 改写折半查找为迭代形式

```
int bin search (int a[], int n, int x)
{
    int first = 0, last = n - 1;
    int mid = (first + last)/2;
    for (; first \leq last; mid = (first + last)/2)
        if (x > a[mid])
            first = mid + 1:
        else if (x < a[mid])</pre>
            last = mid - 1:
        else
            return (mid);
    return (-1);
```

# 折半查找算法的时间复杂度

- 循环执行的次数取决于是否x = a[mid]条件成立
- 最好情况: 第一次循环即有x = a[mid], 0(1)
- 最坏情况;始终无法找到x,循环结束 时first > last, O(logn)
- 每一次循环之后,搜索空间小于原来的一半,因 此叫做折半查找
- x不在数组中, 当first > last时表明找不到x, 退出
- 折半k+1次后,数组长度为0,即<sup>n</sup>/<sub>2k</sub>=1,k=logn

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# 折半查找算法的时间复杂度

- 平均情况?如果每个元素各不相同,在找得到时,一次循环可以找到1个数,2次循环可以找到2个数,3次循环可以找到4个数,...,logn次循环之后可以找到n/2个数
- 因此平均时间复杂度为?

数据结构

# 折半查找算法的时间复杂度

- 平均情况?如果每个元素各不相同,在找得到时,一次循环可以找到1个数,2次循环可以找到2个数,3次循环可以找到4个数,...,logn次循环之后可以找到n/2个数
- 因此平均时间复杂度为?
- S = ∑<sub>i=1</sub><sup>log n</sup> i \* 2<sup>i-1</sup>, 等比差数列
- $2S S = n \log n n$
- 总循环次数S≈n(logn-1), 平均复杂度 为0(logn)

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#### 分治的思想

- For complex problems, we may
  - Divide the original problem into smaller sub-problems
  - Solve the sub-problems
- Use the solutions to sub-problems to construct a solution to the original one This can be implemented with recursions, if the same methodology can be used to solve sub-prolems

### 求整数幂

- 如何使用较少的乘法次数求x<sup>27</sup>?
- 缓存中间结果, 避免重复计算

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### 求整数幂

- 如何使用较少的乘法次数求x<sup>27</sup>?
- 缓存中间结果, 避免重复计算
- $x^3 = x * x * x$ ,  $x^9 = x^3 * x^3 * x^3$ ,  $x^{27} = x^9 * x^9 * x^9$
- $x^2 = x * x$ ,  $x^4 = x^2 * x^2$ ,  $x^8 = x^4 * x^4$ ,  $x^{16} = x^8 * x^8$ ,  $x^{27} = x^{16} * x^8 * x^2 * x$

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#### 分治

- 问题的规模是n, 把n分解
- 如果n是偶数,  $n = 2 * \frac{n}{2}$ ; 否则 $n = 2 * \frac{n}{2} + 1$
- 因此, x<sup>0</sup> = 1

$$x^n = \left\{ egin{array}{ll} (x^2)^{rac{n}{2}} & \text{n is even} \\ (x^2)^{rac{n}{2}} * x & \text{otherwise} \end{array} 
ight.$$

• 最坏情况, n始终为奇数

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## 求幂的递归代码

```
int power (int x, int n)
    if (0 == n)
        return (1);
    if (0 == n \% 2)
        return (power (x*x, n/2));
    return (power (x*x, n/2)*x);
```

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#### 改写递归为迭代

- Tail recursion, recursive calls happen inside return statement Always easy to convert
- May use temps to store recursive arguments and/or intermediate results
- Recursive algorithms usually go top-down towards one of the trivial cases
- Iterations often go bottom up to build the solution

# 求幂的迭代代码

```
int pow (int x, int n)
    int res = 1;
    if (n == 0)
        return (1);
    for (; n > 0; n = n >> 1)
        if (n % 2 == 1)
            res *= x;
        x *= x;
    return (res);
```

# 复杂度

- 循环次数为 log n次
- 最好情况下的乘法次数为logn次: n%2始终为0
- 最坏情况下的乘法次数为2 log n次: n%2始终为1
- 算法复杂度0(logn)

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## 其他分解方式

- 问题的规模是n, 仍然按照n分解
- 如果n是偶数, n = n/2 + n/2; 否则n = n/2 + n/2 + 1
- 因此, x<sup>0</sup> = 1

$$x^n = \left\{ \begin{array}{ll} x^{\frac{n}{2}} * x^{\frac{n}{2}} & \text{n is even} \\ x^{\frac{n}{2}} * x^{\frac{n}{2}} * x & \text{otherwise} \end{array} \right.$$

• 最坏情况, 还是n始终为奇数的情况

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数据结构

#### 递归代码

```
int power (int x, int n)
    if (0 == n)
        return (1);
    if (0 == n \% 2)
        return (power (x, n/2)*
                power (x, n/2);
    return (power (x, n/2)*
            power (x, n/2)*x);
```

# 复杂度

- Denote the complexity of power (x, n) T(n)
- It follows that T(n) = 2T(n/2) + 0(1), because power (x, n/2) is recursively called twice in the code (repeated thus redundant)
- For simplicity, let

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} T(0)=1 \\ T(n)=2T(n/2)+1 \end{array} \right.$$

 $\bullet$  It is obvious that  $T(n)+1=2(T(n/2)+1)=2^{\log n}(T(1)+1), \text{ so } T=0(n)$ 

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### 解决办法

```
int power (int x, int n)
    int tmp;
    if (0 == n)
        return (1);
    tmp = power (x, n/2);
    if (0 == n \% 2)
        return (tmp*tmp);
    return (tmp*tmp*x);
```

### 以3为底

• 基础情况

$$x^n = \left\{ \begin{array}{ll} 1 & n=0 \\ x & n=1 \\ x*x & n=2 \end{array} \right.$$

• 递归过程

$$x^{n} = \begin{cases} (x^{3})^{\frac{n}{3}} & n\%3 = 0\\ (x^{3})^{\frac{n}{3}} * x & n\%3 = 1\\ (x^{3})^{\frac{n}{3}} * x * x & n\%3 = 2 \end{cases}$$

• 最坏情况, n%3始终为2

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# 以3为底的递归代码

```
int power (int x, int n)
    if (n == 0)
       return (1);
    if (n == 1)
       return (x);
    if (n == 2)
        return (x*x);
    if (n \% 3 == 0)
        return (power (x*x*x, n/3));
    if (n \%3 == 1)
        return (power (x*x*x, n/3)*x);
    return (power (x*x*x, n/3)*x*x);
```

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#### 改写为迭代

- Remember all tail recursions can be rewritten into iterations by simply writing arguments transformation and inductive construction explicitly
- In the previous recursion, arguments n /= 3, x = x \* x \* x
- Construction power (x, n) = power (x\*x\*x, n/3) or multiplied by 1 or 2 x's when needed

据结构

## 以3为底的迭代代码

```
int power (int x, int n)
    int res = 1;
    if (n == 0)
        return (1);
    for (; n > 0; n /=3, x = x*x*x)
        if (n \% 3 == 1) res *= x:
        if (n \% 3 == 2) res *= x*x;
    return (res);
```

#### 幂的计算过程

- Think of representing any integer as binary, say, 27 = 11011B
- What divide and conquer did was
  - Set the result to 1
  - if no more digit to check, return result
  - check if a digit is 1, If it is, multiply the result with x
  - Replace x with x\*x, go to 2
- Then, using tertiary,  $27 = (1000)_3$ , and divide n by 3, 6 multiplications
- What about more aggressive algorithms? Say, divide n by 10?

# 最坏情况的时间复杂度

- When will the algorithm go to the worst case? Always take the most time-consuming path, denote the time needed for input n as T(n)
- For 3-based power calculation, n%3 is always 2, then we need 4 more multiplications in each iteration or recursion, T(n) = T(n/3) + 4, T(0) = 0
- Remember in C, n/3 = round down
- For 2-based power calculation, T(n) = T(n/2) + 2. T(0) = 0

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## 寻找质数

- Problem: find all prime numbers between 3 and a given n
- May check all numbers sequentially, if it can be divided by any integer in [2.. Sqrt(N)], skip it, complexity? (recall the convexity of sqrt(x))
- Or use Erastothenes method: start with an array from 2 to n, , find the minimum I in the array, delete all ki's; if I reaches sqrt(n), stop
- What's left is a prime
- Estimate the time complexity

## 质数代码

```
for (i = 2; i*i <= n; i++)
    if (a[i] == -1)
        continue;
    for (k = i; k*i < n; k++)
    {
        if (a[k] == -1)
            continue;
        a[k*i] = -1;
```

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### 筛选过程

- 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, ···
- First delete 2i, i > 1 1, 2, 3, -1, 5, -1, 7, -1, 9, -1, 11, -1, 13, -1, 15, -1, ...
- Delete 3i, i > 1 1, 2, 3-1, 5, -1, 7, -1, -1, -1, 11, -1, 13, -1, -1, -1, ...
- Delete 4i, i > 1 1, 2, 3-1, 5, -1, 7, -1, -1, -1, 11, -1, 13, -1, -1, -1, ...
- For harmonic series

$$\sum_{k} \frac{1}{k} = \ln n + \lambda + \epsilon_{n}$$

结构

#### Roadmap

1 时间复杂度的表示

- ② 一些算法的复杂度分析
- ③ 最大子序列和问题的求解

#### 问题描述

- Problem: given list of integers (positives and negatives): a[1], ..., a[n], find max value of  $\sum_{i=1}^k a[i]$ ,  $\forall i, j, 1 \leq i \leq j \leq n$
- e. g. −2, 11, −4, 13, −5, −2
- Answer: 20
- If all numbers are negative, just return 0
- How to solve?

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## 三重循环

```
int maxsub1 (int a[], int n)
    int maxsum = 0, currsum = 0;
    int i, j, k;
    for (i = 0; i < n; i++)
        for (j = i; j < n; j++)
            for (currsum = 0, k = i; k \le j; k++)
                 currsum += a[k];
            if (currsum > maxsum)
                 maxsum = currsum;
    return (maxsum);
```

# 复杂度

- 对每一对有效的(i, j),用j-i次循环求和求出一个子序列的和,选出最大值
- 三重循环:第一重针对i,循环n次;第二重针对 j,循环n-i次;第三重求和,循环j-i次
- 复杂度 $\sum_{i=1}^{n} (\sum_{j=i}^{n} (j-i))$
- $\sum_{j=i}^{n} j i = \frac{(n-i)(n-i+1)}{2} = \frac{(n-i)^2}{2} + \frac{n-i}{2}$
- $\bullet \ \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left( \frac{(n-i)^2}{2} + \frac{n-i}{2} \right) = 0 (n^3)$
- 能不能做得更好? 去除重复计算

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### 两重循环

```
int maxsub2 (int a[], int n)
{
    int maxsum = 0, currsum = 0;
    int i, j;
    for (i = 0; i < n; i++)
        for (currsum = 0, j = i; j < n; j++)
            currsum += a[j];
            if (currsum > maxsum)
                maxsum = currsum;
    return (maxsum);
```

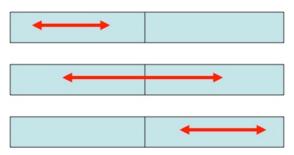
# 复杂度

- 对每一对有效的(i, j),用n-i次循环求和求出n-i 个子序列的和,选出最大值
- 复杂度 $\sum_{i=1}^{n}((n-i)), 0(n^2)$
- 能不能做得更好?

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#### 分治

- Divide the sequence to reduce the search space
- Where can the max subsequence be in the original sequence?
- Look at [1, 2, 3, −4, −5, 6, 7, 8]



#### 分治

- Recursive algorithm
- Idea: divide sequence in half
  - Find max subsequence in first half,
  - Max subsequence in second half
  - Max subsequence overlapping
- To find max overlapping,
  - Find max at end of first half
  - Find max at start of second half
  - Combine

#### 分治代码

```
int max_subseq (int a[], int first, int last)
    int mid = (first + last)/2:
    int max_left, max_right, max_mid;
    if (first > last)
       return (0):
    if (first == last)
        return (a[first]):
    max_left = max_subseq (a, first, mid);
    max_right = max_subseq (a, mid + 1, last);
    max_mid = find_overlap (a, first, mid, last);
    if (max_left > max_right)
        if (max_mid > max_left)
            return (max mid):
        else
           return (max_left);
    else if (max mid > max right)
       return (max mid):
    return (max_right);
```

#### 分治代码

```
int find overlap (int a[], int first, int mid,
                  int last)
    int i, sum1 = 0, sum2 = 0, sum;
    for (i = mid, sum = 0; i >= first; i--)
        sum += a[i]
        if (sum > sum1) sum1 = sum;
    for (i = mid + 1, sum = 0; i <= last; i++)
        sum += a[i]
        if (sum > sum2) sum2 = sum;
    return (sum1 + sum2);
```

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## 分治的复杂度

- Repeat the common procedures:
  - ① Divide arguments into groups, until trivial cases found and solve the trivial cases
  - Use recursive steps to get solutions to small groups
  - Use non-recursive steps to combine small group solutions to form the final solution
- Use T(n) to get recursive relations from steps 2 and 3, and get the trivial case complexity from step 1 (often O(1))
- If always divide into halves, it takes logn steps to get to the trivial case n = 1
- Non-recursive step may take 0(1), 0(n) or bigger

# 复杂度

- How long does recursive algorithm take?
- Denote the time needed for n numbers T(n)
- Base case: length 1, T(1) = 1
- For larger n, apply to both halves, and compare the results of both halves, as well as the combined (may have to look at the whole array)

$$\mathsf{T}(\mathsf{n}) = 2\mathsf{T}(\mathsf{n}/2) + \mathsf{0}(\mathsf{n})$$

•  $T(n) = O(n \log n)$ , only dominant item matters

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#### 线性算法

- Observation 1: no subsequence starting with a negative can be the best (minimal) one
- Observation 2: More generally, a negative subsequence can't start the best subsequence
- Observation 3: if find that sequence i.. j is negative, can jump from i to j+1
- Fear: miss good subsequence in the middle
- Not the case

#### 一重循环

```
int maxsub (int *a, int n)
{
    int maxsum = 0;
    int currsum = 0, i;
    for (i = 0; i < n; i++)
        currsum += a[i];
        if (currsum > maxsum)
            maxsum = currsum;
       else if (currsum < 0)</pre>
             currsum = 0;
    return (maxsum);
```

#### 小结

- 算法的时间复杂度可以表示成在RAM上执行的简单 操作的次数之和, 用输入规模的函数表示
- 0,Ω,Θ分别表示函数的上界、下界和等价关系, 数中的主导项起到关键作用
- 分析了插入排序、欧几里德算法、折半查找、求 幂、寻找质数等问题的时间复杂度
- 分治算法: 将问题分解, 用小问题的解构建出原 问题的解, 由递归步骤和非递归步骤构成
- 尾递归算法可以直接转换为非递归实现. 参数演 化和非递归步骤的构建
- 分析问题、理解问题、设计算法以减少不必要的 计算

## 实验2

- 用基于2和3的方式分别写出算法来求power (n, x)。分析两种算法的复杂程度,设计试验来验证你的想法
- 教材中的2.19,设计并实现使用分治求数组的主元的算法。如果不用分治,通过比较和计数,复杂程度是多少?
- 实验报告要求由以下部分构成:问题描述、问题 分析与算法设计、实验方案/步骤、算法实现、测 试结果与分析

数据结构