解决若干"小"问题比解决一个"大"问题easier

- 对于一个规模为n的问题,若该问题可以容易地解决(比如说规模n较小)则直接解决
- 否则将其分解为k个规模较小的子问题, 这些子问题互相独立且与原问题形式相 同,递归地解这些子问题,然后将各子 问题的解合并得到原问题的解。



- 如果原问题可分割成k个子问题,1<k≤n,且这些子问 题都可解,并可利用这些子问题的解求出原问题的解, 那么这种分治法就是可行的。
- 由分治法产生的子问题往往是原问题的较小模式,这就 为使用递归技术提供了方便。在这种情况下,反复应用 分治手段,可以使子问题与原问题类型一致而其规模却 不断缩小,最终使子问题缩小到很容易直接求出其解。 这自然导致递归过程的产生。
- 分治与递归像一对孪生兄弟,经常同时应用在算法设计 之中,并由此产生许多高效算法。



- 用分治法求解的条件:
- 1. 小规模时,问题容易求解
- 2. 问题可以分解成若干个规模较小的相同问题。 子问题的解可以合并为该问题的解
- 3. 子问题相互独立,即不包含公共的子问题

- 三个步骤:
- > 划分(divide):将原问题分解成若干规模较小、相互独立、 与原问题形式相同的子问题。
- »解决(conque):若子问题规模较小,则直接求解;否则 递归求解个子问题。
- > 合并 (combine): 将各子问题的解合并为原问题的解。



分治策略一般流程

Solve(I)

```
n=size(I);
if (n<=SmallSize) Solution=directlySolve(I);
else Divide I into I_1, I_2, ..., I_k;
      for each i \in \{1,2,...,k\} S_i = solve(I_i);
      Solution = Combine(S_1, S_2, ..., S_k);
```

return Solution;}

$$T(n) = \begin{cases} B(n), & n \leq SmallSize \\ D(n) + \sum_{i=1}^{k} T(size(I_i)) + C(n), & n > SmallSize \end{cases}$$





- 1. 快速排序--hard division, easy combination
- 2. 归并排序--easy division, hard combination



E [0]	E [1]						
	49	38	65	67	76	13	50



E[0]	E [1]	E[2]	E[3]	E[4]	E[5]	E [6]	E [7]
49	49	38	65	67	76	13	50
	† first						† last



E [0]	E [1]	E[2]	E [3]	E[4]	E[5]	E [6]	E[7]
49	13	38	49	67	76	65	50

†† fikast

n个数据元素的排序经过n-1次比较,划分为2个与原问题形式相同的排序分问题

一次比较可能不止消除一对递序对每个子问题采用同样的策略求解



E [0]	E [1]	E[2]	E [3]	E[4]	E[5]	E [6]	E[7]
49	13	38	49	67	76	65	50

† †
filaty

E[0]	E [1]	E[2]	E [3]	E [4]	E[5]	E [6]	E[7]
13	13	38	49	67	76	65	50
	† first	† last					



E [0]	E [1]	E[2]	E [3]	E[4]	E[5]	E [6]	E[7]
13	13	38	49	67	76	65	50
-	* *	-	-	•	•	-	





E[0]	E [1]	E[2]	E[3]	E[4]	E[5]	E [6]	E[7]
67	13	38	49	67	76	65	50
				† firs	t		† last



E [0]	E [1]	E[2]	E[3]	E[4]	E[5]	E [6]	E[7]
67	13	38	49	50	65	67	76

† †
fikast



E[0]	E [1]	E[2]	E[3]	E[4]	E[5]	E [6]	E [7]
50	13	38	49	50	65	67	76
				† firs	† t last		



50	13	38	49	50	65	67	76
E[0]	E[1]	E[2]	E[3]	E[4]	E[5]	E[6]	E[/]

††
fillestt

合并没有做任何工作



```
void QSort (Element [] E, int first, int last)
    int t;
    if (first<last)
          t = partition(E, first, last);
                                        Solve(I)
         QSort (E, first, t-1);
                                         \{ n=size(I); 
         QSort (E, t+1, last);
                                           if (n<=SmallSize)</pre>
                                            Solution=directlySolve(I);
                                           else Divide I into I_1, I_2, ..., I_k;
                                                for each i \in \{1,2,...,k\} S_i = solve(I_i);
                                                Solution = Combine(S_1, S_2, ..., S_k);
                                           return Solution;}
```

```
int partition(Element [] E, int first, int last)
  E[0]=E[first];
  while(first<last)
    while((first < last) && (E[last] > E[0]) ) last--;
    if (first < last) {E[first]=E[last]; first++;}
    while (first < last) && (E[first] <= E[0]) first ++;
    if(first < last) \{E[last] = E[first]; last --;\}
   E[first]=E[0]; return first;
```



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- w(n)
- A(n)
- pivot的选取对算法性能的影响



4.4快速排序----w(n)

$$T(n) = \begin{cases} B(n), & n \le SmallSize \\ D(n) + \sum_{i=1}^{k} T(size(I_i)) + C(n), & n > SmallSize \end{cases}$$

$$T(n) = \begin{cases} 0, & n \le 1 \\ (n-1) + T(I_1) + T(I_2) + 0, & n > 1 \end{cases}$$

存在一种情况,划分的2个子问题规模为0和n-1此时:

$$T(n) = \begin{cases} 0, & n \le 1\\ (n-1) + T(0) + T(n-1) + 0, & n > 1 \end{cases}$$

递推求解该式得:
$$T(n) = n(n-1)/2$$



4.4快速排序---- A(n)

assuming all input permutation are equally likely

$$T(n) = \begin{cases} 0, & n \le 1\\ (n-1) + T(I_1) + T(I_2) + 0, & n > 1 \end{cases}$$

根据假设, I_1 , I_2 的所有可能情况:

$$I_1 = 0, I_2 = n-1;$$

 $I_1 = 1, I_2 = n-2;$
... $A(n) = (n-1) + \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} (A(i-1) + A(n-i)), n \ge 2$
 $I_1 = n-1, I_2 = 0;$



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4.4快速排序---- A(n)

assuming all input permutation are equally likely

$$A(1)=0, A(0)=0$$

$$A(n) = (n-1) + \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} (A(i-1) + A(n-i)), n \ge 2$$

$$A(n) = (n-1) + \frac{1}{n}(A(0) + A(n-1) + A(1) + A(n-2) + \dots + A(n-1) + A(0)), n \ge 2$$
$$A(n) = (n-1) + \frac{2}{n}(A(0) + A(1) + A(2) + \dots + A(n-1)), n \ge 2$$

$$A(n) = (n-1) + \frac{2}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} A(i), n \ge 2$$



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4.4快速排序---- A(n)

- 求解方法:
- 1. 给出 (guess!) A(n)的"估计值", 再 进行证明
- 2. 直接推理计算



4.4快速排序---- A(n)---- guess!

估算快速排序的时间复杂度Q(n)≈n+2Q(n/2)

■ Theorem 3.17 $Q(n) \in \Theta(n \log n)$

Theorem 3.17 (Master Theorem) With the terminology of the preceding discussion, the solution of the recurrence equation

$$T(n) = b T\left(\frac{n}{c}\right) + f(n)$$
 (3.9)

(restated from Equations 3.3 and 3.8) has forms of solution as follows, where $E = \lg(b)/\lg(c)$ is the *critical exponent* defined in Definition 3.6.

- 1. If $f(n) \in O(n^{E-\epsilon})$ for any positive ϵ , then $T(n) \in \Theta(n^E)$, which is proportional to the number of leaves in the recursion tree.
- 2. If $f(n) \in \Theta(n^E)$, then $T(n) \in \Theta(f(n) \log(n))$, as all node depths contribute about equally.
- 3. If $f(n) \in \Omega(n^{E+\epsilon})$ for any positive ϵ , and $f(n) \in O(n^{E+\delta})$ for some $\delta \ge \epsilon$, then $T(n) \in \Theta(f(n))$, which is proportional to the nonrecursive cost at the root of the recursion tree.



4.4快速排序---- A(n)---- guess!

■ Theorem 4.2: Let $A(n) = (n-1) + \frac{2}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} A(i), n \ge 1$ then for $n \ge 1$, $A(n) \le cnlnn$ for some constant c.



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证明A(n) ≤cnlnn

- 数学归纳法,n
 - Base case:n=1, A(1)=0, $c\times 1 \times ln(1)=0$
 - n>1,假设A(i)≤c ×i ×ln(i), 0<i<n

$$A(n) = (n-1) + \frac{2}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} A(i) \le (n-1) + \frac{2}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} ci \ln(i)$$

Equation 1.16: $\sum_{i=1}^{n-1} ci \ln(i) \le c \int_1^n x \ln(x) dx$

Equation 1.15:
$$\int_{1}^{n} x \ln(x) dx = \frac{1}{2} n^{2} \ln(n) - \frac{1}{4} n^{2}$$

$$A(n) \le (n-1) + \frac{2c}{n} \left(\frac{1}{2}n^2 \ln(n) - \frac{1}{4}n^2\right) = cn\ln(n) + n(1 - \frac{c}{2}) - 1$$



证明A(n) ≤cnlnn

$$A(n) \le (n-1) + \frac{2c}{n} \left(\frac{1}{2}n^2 \ln(n) - \frac{1}{4}n^2\right) = cn\ln(n) + n\left(1 - \frac{c}{2}\right) - 1$$

 $c \ge 2$, $A(n) \le cnlnn$

$$c=2, A(n) \leq 2nlnn$$

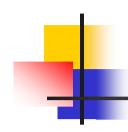
同样可证, A(n) > cnlnn

Note: ln n≈0.693logn

推论: On average, assuming all input permutation are equally likely, the number of comparisons done by Quicksort one sets of size n is approximately 1.386nlogn, for large n.



▶直接推理计算A(n)



$$A(n) = (n-1) + \frac{2}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} A(i), n \ge 2 \cdot \dots (1)$$

$$A(n-1) = (n-2) + \frac{2}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^{n-2} A(i), n \ge 2 \cdot \dots (2)$$

(1)*n-(2)*(n-1)可得:

$$nA(n) - (n-1)A(n-1) = n(n-1) + 2\sum_{i=1}^{n-1} A(i) - (n-1)(n-2) - 2\sum_{i=1}^{n-2} A(i), \dots (3)$$

$$nA(n) - (n-1)A(n-1) = 2(n-1) + 2A(n-1), \dots (4)$$

$$nA(n) = (n+1)A(n-1) + 2(n-1), \dots (5)$$

$$\frac{A(n)}{n+1} = \frac{A(n-1)}{n} + \frac{2(n-1)}{n(n+1)}, \dots (6)$$

$$Let \quad B(n) = \frac{A(n)}{n+1}, \quad B(1) = 0$$

$$B(n) = B(n-1) + \frac{2(n-1)}{n(n+1)}, \dots (7)$$



▶直接推理计算A(n)



$$B(n) = B(n-1) + \frac{2(n-1)}{n(n+1)}, \dots (7)$$

$$B(n) = B(n-1) + \frac{2(n-1)}{n(n+1)} = B(n-2) + \frac{2(n-2)}{(n-1)n} + \frac{2(n-1)}{n(n+1)} = B(n-3) + \frac{2(n-3)}{(n-2)(n-1)} + \frac{2(n-2)}{(n-1)n} + \frac{2(n-1)}{n(n+1)} = B(n-3) + \frac{2(n-3)}{(n-2)(n-1)} + \frac{2(n-1)}{(n-1)n} + \frac{2(n-1)}{n(n+1)} = B(n-3) + \frac{2(n-3)}{(n-2)(n-1)} + \frac{2(n-1)}{(n-1)n} + \frac{2(n-1)}{(n-1)n} + \frac{2(n-1)}{(n-1)} + \frac{2(n-1)}{($$

$$B(n) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{2(i-1)}{i(i+1)}$$

$$B(n) = 2\sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{1}{i} - 4\sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{1}{i(i+1)}$$

公式1.11:

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{1}{i} \approx \ln(n) + 0.577$$

$$B(n) \approx 2(\ln(n) + 0.577) - \frac{4n}{n+1}$$

$$A(n) = (n+1)B(n) \approx 2(n+1)(\ln(n) + 0.577) - 4n$$

$$A(n) \approx 2n \ln(n) + 2 \ln(n) + 1.154 - 2.846n$$

$$A(n) \approx 1.386n \log(n) + 1.386 \log(n) + 1.154 - 2.846n$$

$$A(n) \approx 1.386 n \log(n) - 2.846 n$$



4

改进措施

- 递归
- ■小排序问题
- 枢轴pivot的选取----随机打乱
- > 随机选择
- \rightarrow E[first],E[last],E[(first+last)/2], (E[first]+E[last])/2
- > E[first],E[last],E[(first+last)/2]三者取中

