分份 先divide,在小范围 conquer,最后 combine

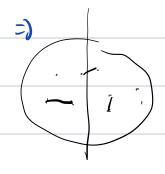
>> recursively

通用 recurrence: TM) = aT(N1b)+fin)

Mosest Points Problems

M points. if the distance between 2 points is 0, then they are the closest points.

-> simple exhaustive seurch: N(N-1)/2 pairs]= ow2)



left, right and cross 125

T(N) = aT(N/b) + f(N) n cross (if linear)

→ T(N) = 2T(N/2) + CN

= 2 [2T(N/2) + CN/2]+CN

 $= 2^{2} T(N/2^{2}) + 2cN = \cdots$

= 2 KT (N/2K) + KON

2 = N . F > 10y [N]

= NT(1) + CN(0gN = OLNlogn)

if not linear: TIN) = 2TIN/2) + CN2

 $\rightarrow 0 (M^2)$

为 (vou 太多, fin) 大, 会身被最后算法复杂底较高.

S Strip L选取:

if Num Point In Strip = OLTAI), we have:

* 新海田 O(N2) => O(いっか) はりは

for (j= i+1); j < Alum Point In Stip; i++)

for (j= i+1); j < Alum Point In Strip; j++)

if (Dist (Pi, Pj) < 8) 8 = Dist (Pi, Pj);

但家防上我们不够保证在下的。

the worst case: Num Point In Strip = 11

司利约对为方向世进行 8利分

for 12=0; v< Alum Point In Strip; v++)

for (j= ++); j < Num Points In Stip: j++)

if (Pist-y (Pi. Pj) > 8) break;

else if (Dist (Pi, Pj) < S) S= Dist (Pi, Pj);

Three methods for solving T(N) = a T(N/b) + fin)

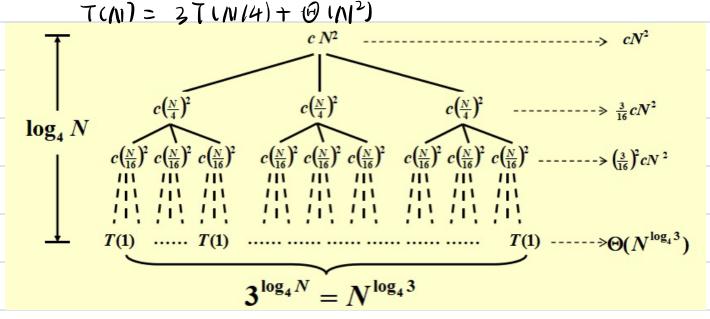
1. Substitution Method. 猫啊, 世后行小儿儿来路证.(妈门)

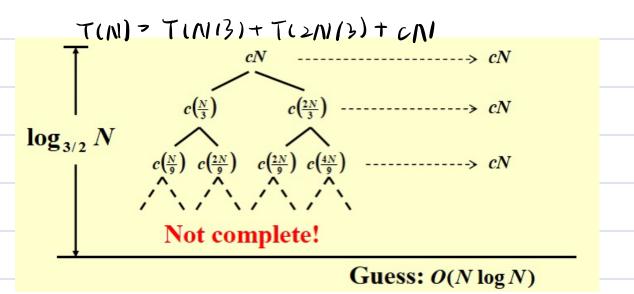
7 (NI) = 2 TILN/2)+N

Coness: TIM) = 0 (MIOGNI)

4股沿对 all man 和成文 大其m=1/11/21

2. Percursion-tree method





再日 substitution method:

3, Master method. >)这个东西他是是小战场的战和战争等一样上。 master method (主定理)

假设有递推关系式 $T(n)=aT\left(\frac{n}{b}\right)+f(n)$,其中 n 为问题的规模,a 为递推的子问题数量, $\frac{n}{b}$ 为每个子问题的规模(假设每个子问题的基本规模基本一样),f(n) 为递推以外进行的计算工作。

 $a\geq 1,b>1$ 为常数, f(n) 为函数, T(n) 为非负整数。则有以下结果(分类讨论):

- (1) 若 $f(n) = O(n^{\log_b a \epsilon})$, $\, \epsilon > 0$, 那么 $T(n) = \Theta(n^{\log_b a})$
- (2) 若 $f(n) = \Theta(n^{\log_b a})$, 那么 $T(n) = \Theta(n^{\log_b a} log n)$
- (3) 若 $f(n)=\Omega(n^{\log_b a+\epsilon})$, $\,\epsilon>0$, 且对于某个常数 c<1 和所有充分大的 n 有 $af(\frac{n}{b})\leq cf(n)$, 那么 $T\left(n\right)=\Theta(f(n))$

https://blog.csdn.net/qq_43826212/article/details/