绪论

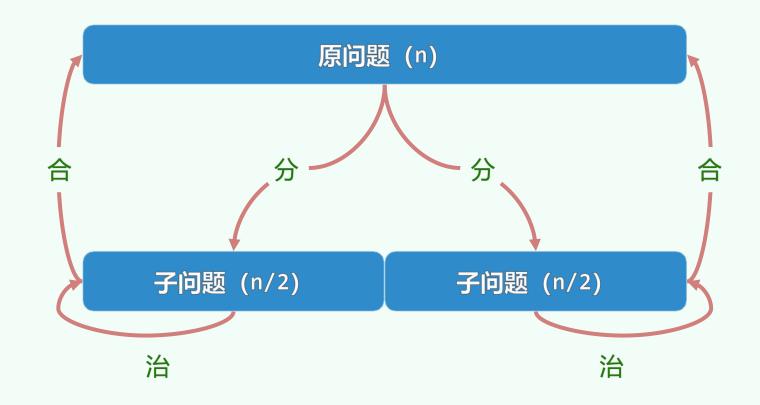
迭代与递归: 分而治之

邓 後 辉 deng@tsinghua.edu.cn

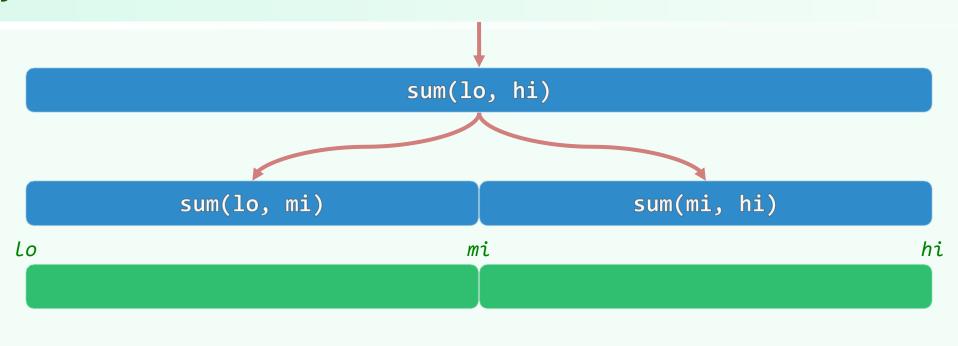
凡治众如治寡,分数是也。

Divide-and-Conquer

- ❖ 为求解一个大规模的问题,可以...
- ◇ 将其划分为若干子问题(通常两个,且规模大体相当)
- * 分别求解子问题
- ❖ 由子问题的解
 合并得到原问题的解

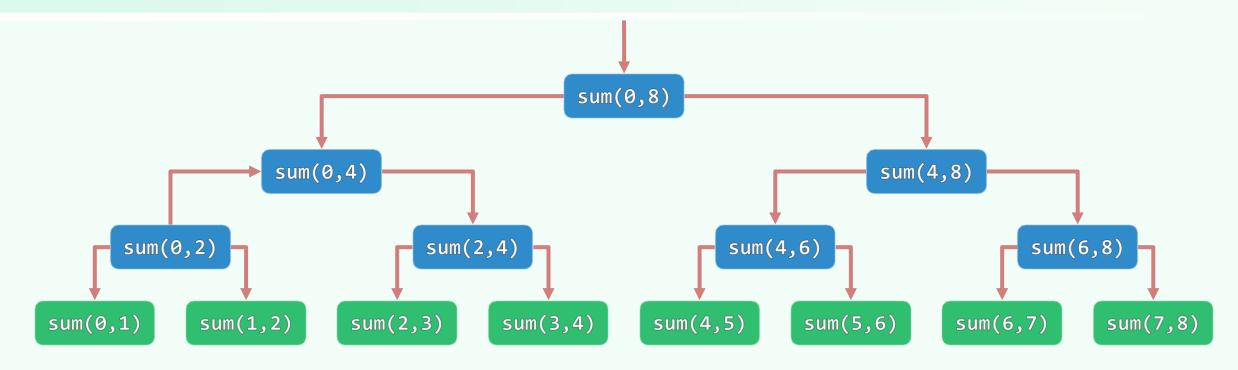


Binary Recursion



```
sum( int A[], int lo, int hi ) { //区间范围A[lo, hi)
  if ( hi - lo < 2 ) return A[lo];
  int mi = (lo + hi) >> 1;  return sum( A, lo, mi ) + sum( A, mi, hi );
} //入口形式为sum( A, 0, n )
```

Binary Recursion: Trace

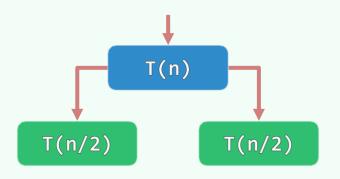


$$= \mathcal{O}(1) \times (2^0 + 2^1 + 2^2 + \dots + 2^{\log n})$$

$$= \mathcal{O}(1) \times (2^{1+\log n} - 1) = \mathcal{O}(n)$$
 //更快捷地,作为几何级数...

Binary Recursion: Recurrence

- ❖ 从递推的角度看,为求解sum(A, lo, hi),需要
 - 递归求解sum(A, lo, mi)和sum(A, mi, hi), 进而 //2*T(n/2)
 - **将子问题的解累加** //**⊘**(1)
- *递推方程: $T(n) = 2 \cdot T(n/2) + \mathcal{O}(1)$ $T(1) = \mathcal{O}(1) \text{ //base: sum(A, k, k)}$



***津**:
$$T(n) = 4 \cdot T(n/4) + \mathcal{O}(3) = 8 \cdot T(n/8) + \mathcal{O}(7) = 16 \cdot T(n/16) + \mathcal{O}(15) = \dots$$
$$= n \cdot T(1) + \mathcal{O}(n-1) = \mathcal{O}(2n-1) = O(n)$$

Master Theorem (1/2)

分治策略对应的递推式,通常形如:

$$T(n) = \mathbf{a} \cdot T(n/\mathbf{b}) + \mathcal{O}(\mathbf{g}(n))$$

//原问题被分为a个规模均为n/b的子任务

//任务的划分、解的合并, 总共耗时g(n)

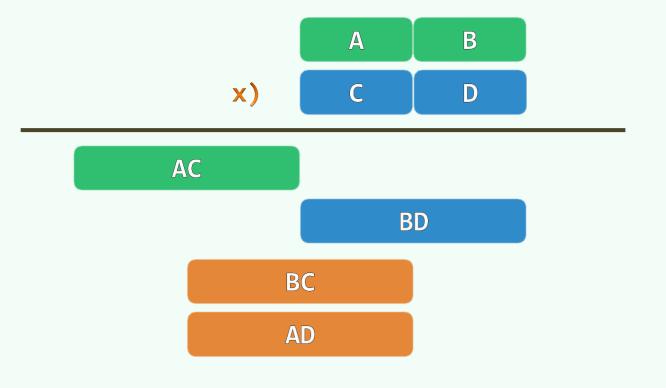
- *若 $g(n) = \Omega(n^{\log_b a + \epsilon})$, 则 $T(n) = \Theta(g(n))$
 - quickSelect (average case): $T(n) = 1 \cdot T(n/2) + O(n) = O(n)$
- *若 $g(n) = \mathcal{O}(n^{\log_b a \epsilon})$, 则 $T(n) = \Theta(n^{\log_b a})$
 - recursive sum: $T(n) = 2 \cdot T(n/2) + \mathcal{O}(1) = \mathcal{O}(n)$
 - kd-search: $T(n) = 2 \cdot T(n/4) + \mathcal{O}(1) = \mathcal{O}(\sqrt{n})$
 - large integer multiplication: $T(n) = 3 \cdot T(n/2) + \mathcal{O}(n) = \mathcal{O}(n^{\log_2 3})$

compare >>

Large Integer Multiplication: Naive + DAC

$$T(n) = 4 \cdot T(n/2) + \mathcal{O}(n)$$
$$= \mathcal{O}(n^{\log_2 4})$$
$$= \mathcal{O}(n^2)$$

$$B \times C + A \times D = \dots$$



Large Integer Multiplication: Optimal

Master Theorem (2/2)

分治策略对应的递推式,通常形如:

$$T(n) = \mathbf{a} \cdot T(n/\mathbf{b}) + \mathcal{O}(\mathbf{g}(n))$$

//原问题被分为a个规模均为n/b的子任务

//任务的划分、解的合并, 总共耗时g(n)

- *若 $g(n) = \Theta(n^{\log_b a} \cdot \log^k n)$ 且 $0 \le k$,则 $T(n) = \Theta(g(n) \cdot \log n) = \Theta(n^{\log_b a} \cdot \log^{k+1} n)$
 - binary search: $T(n) = 1 \cdot T(n/2) + \mathcal{O}(1) = \mathcal{O}(\log n)$
 - mergesort: $T(n) = 2 \cdot T(n/2) + \mathcal{O}(n) = \mathcal{O}(n \cdot \log n)$
 - STL mergesort: $T(n) = 2 \cdot T(n/2) + \mathcal{O}(n \cdot \log n) = \mathcal{O}(n \cdot \log^2 n)$ << compare
- **❖ 要是...不巧落在...这三种情况之间的缝隙呢?**

或者...子任务的...规模不均等呢?

Akra-Bazzi Theorem

分治策略对应的递推式,更一般地形如:

//k组:各含a_i个规模为b_in+h_i(n)的子任务

$$T(n) = \sum_{i=1}^k a_i \cdot T(b_i \cdot n + h_i(n)) + \mathcal{O}(g(n))$$
 //任务的划分、解的合并,总共耗时g(n)

- $0 < a_i$, $0 < b_i < 1$, $|h_i(n)| = \mathcal{O}(n/\log^2 n)$
- $0 \le g(n)$ 且有正的常数d使得 $|g'(n)| = \mathcal{O}(n^d)$ //多项式增长

* 只要取p使得

$$\sum_{i=1}^k a_i \cdot b_i^p = 1$$
,则
 $T(n) = \Theta(n^p \cdot (1 + \int_1^n g(u)/u^{p+1} du))$ //与h_i(n)无关

❖ 以第14章的linearSelect算法为例

- 坏选择:
$$T(n) = 1 \cdot T(3/4 \cdot n) + 1 \cdot T(1/4 \cdot n) + \mathcal{O}(n) = \mathcal{O}(n \log n)$$
 // $p = 1$

- 好选择:
$$T(n) = 1 \cdot T(3/4 \cdot n) + 1 \cdot T(1/5 \cdot n) + \mathcal{O}(n) = \mathcal{O}(n)$$
 // $p < 1$