串

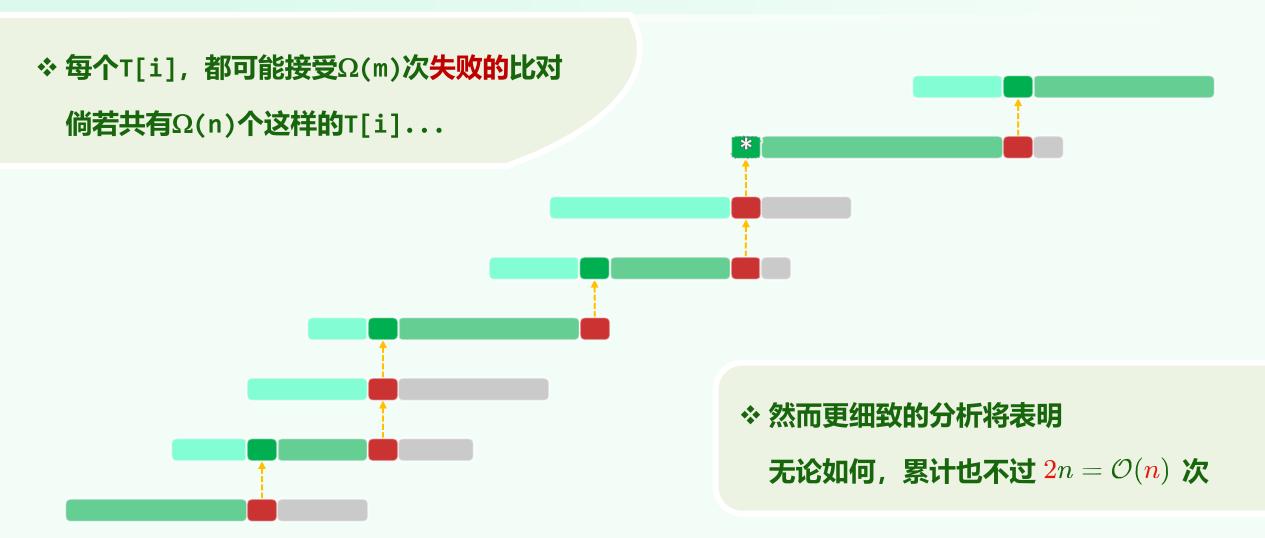
KMP算法: 分摊分析

失之东隅, 收之桑榆

幸好过了一个冬天那女人又来了,两个人仍是逆时针绕 着园子走,一长一短两个身影恰似钟表的两支指针



$\Omega(n*m)$?



O(n + m) by Aggregate

```
❖ 令: k = 2*i - j //虽欠精准,但还算够用的计步器
```

while ((j < m) && (i < n)) //k必随迭代而单调递增, 故也是迭代步数的上界

```
if ( 0 > j || T[i] == P[j] )
{ i ++; j ++; } //k恰好加1
```

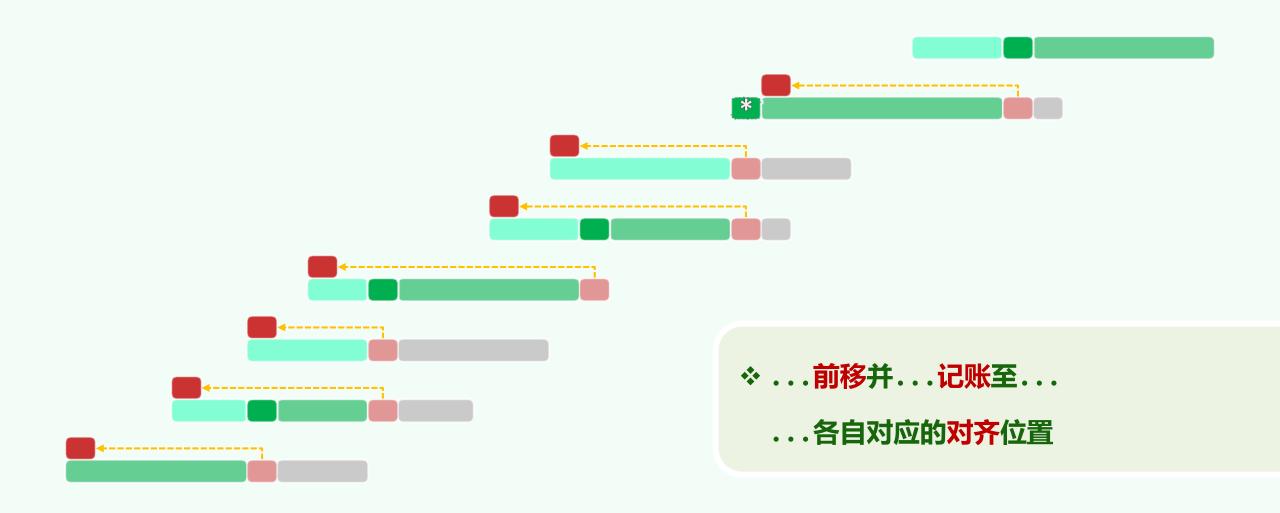
else

❖ 初始: k = 0

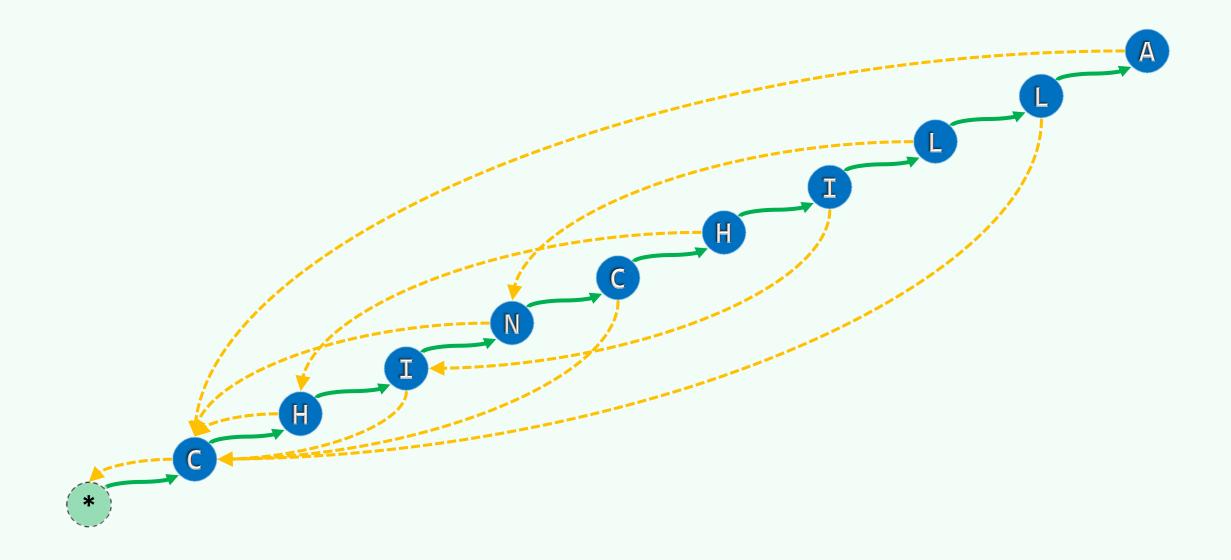
O(n + m) by Accounting (1/2)



O(n + m) by Accounting (2/2)



每一个P串,都是一台自动机



模式串 ~ 匹配算法

```
int match( char * T ) { //对任一模式串 (比如P = chinchilla) , 可自动生成如下代码
   int n = strlen(T); int i = -1; //文本串对齐位置
s ++i;
s②: (T[i] != 'C') ? goto s■: if (n <= ++i) return -1; // 📧
s1: (T[i] != 'H') ? goto s0 : if (n <= ++i) return -1; // |*C|
s2: (T[i] != 'I') ? goto s0 : if (n <= ++i) return -1; // |*CH|
                                                                     ~ *
sB: (T[i] != 'N') ? goto s0 : if (n <= ++i) return -1; // |*CHI|
                                                                     ~ *
s4: (T[i] != 'C') ? goto s0 : if (n <= ++i) return -1; // |*CHIN|
s5: (T[i] != 'H') ? goto s1 : if (n <= ++i) return -1; // |*CHINC|
s5: (T[i] != 'I') ? goto s2 : if (n <= ++i) return -1; // |*CHINCH|
   (T[i] != 'L') ? goto s3 : if (n <= ++i) return -1; // |*CHINCHI|
                                                                     ~ | *CHI
s3: (T[i] != 'L') ? goto s0 : if (n <= ++i) return -1; // |*CHINCHIL|
                                                                     ~ | * |
s9: (T[i] != 'A') ? goto s0 : if (n <= ++i) return -1; //
   return i - 10;
```