

算法 hw4

奚嘉伟 518021911160

Q1:

三种情况分别对应 10000, 100000, 1000000 节点红黑树情况

序号	时间	双红	序号	时间	双红	序号	时间	双红
0	0.079ms	94	0	1.024ms	1048	0	18.365ms	10816
1	0.079ms	94	1	1.042ms	1099	1	19.023ms	10912
2	0.07ms	94	2	1.995ms	1122	2	17.361ms	10962
3	0.079ms	105	3	1.022ms	1045	3	17.677ms	11133
4	0.083ms	131	4	1.331ms	1041	4	17.952ms	10942
5	0.081ms	122	5	0.993ms	1086	5	18.149ms	10898
6	0.075ms	101	6	1.007ms	1041	6	18.11ms	11071
7	0.068ms	83	7	1.237ms	1117	7	18.938ms	11056
8	0.081ms	120	8	2.366ms	1085	8	18.127ms	11048
9	0.082ms	118	9	0.998ms	1068	9	18.332ms	11139

Q2:

1, (1, 2) (4, 7) (1, 20) (4, 15) (10, 12) (29, 22) (24, 31) (25, 27)

Algorithm BUILDKDTREE($P, depth$)

1. **if** P contains only one point
2. **then return** a leaf storing this point
3. **else if** $depth$ is even
4. **then** Split P with a vertical line ℓ through the median x -coordinate into P_1 (left of or on ℓ) and P_2 (right of ℓ)
5. **else** Split P with a horizontal line ℓ through the median y -coordinate into P_1 (below or on ℓ) and P_2 (above ℓ)
6. $v_{left} \leftarrow$ BUILDKDTREE($P_1, depth + 1$)
7. $v_{right} \leftarrow$ BUILDKDTREE($P_2, depth + 1$)
8. Create a node v storing ℓ , make v_{left} the left child of v , and make v_{right} the right child of v .
9. **return** v

2,

若采用如上算法建树。通过递归函数 **build** 来实现对每一层的划分。每一层都需要确定中微点，其时间复杂度为 $O(n)$ ，递归执行 **build**，由于平均划分，因此树高 $\log n$ 需要递归复杂度 $O(\log n)$ ，所以最终时间复杂度为 $O(n \log n)$ ；