

分治法作业

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1 section name

2 求渐近表示

1. $T(n) = T\left(\frac{9n}{10}\right) + n$

$a = 1, b = \frac{10}{9}, \log_b a = 0$, 需要逐项递推, 设 $n = \frac{10^k}{9}$, 则 $k = \log_{\frac{10}{9}} n$

$$\begin{aligned} T(n) &= T\left(\frac{9n}{10}\right) + n \\ &= T\left(\frac{10^{k-1}}{9}\right) + \frac{10^k}{9} \\ &= T\left(\frac{10^{k-2}}{9}\right) + \frac{10^{k-1}}{9} + \frac{10^k}{9} \\ &= \dots \\ &= T(1) + \sum_{i=1}^k \frac{10^i}{9} \\ &= T(1) + \frac{\frac{10}{9} \left(1 - \frac{10^k}{9}\right)}{1 - \frac{10}{9}} \\ &= T(1) + 10 \left(\frac{10^k}{9} - 1\right) \\ &= T(1) + 10(n - 1) \\ &= \Theta(n) \end{aligned}$$

2. $T(n) = 2T\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) + n^3$

$a = 2, b = 2, \log_b a = 1$, 由 master 定理知, $T(n) = \Theta(n^3)$

3. $T(n) = 16T\left(\frac{n}{4}\right) + n^2$

$a = 16, b = 4, \log_b a = 2$, 由 master 定理知, $T(n) = \Theta(n^2 \log n)$

4. $T(n) = 7T\left(\frac{n}{3}\right) + n^2$

$a = 7, b = 3, \log_b a < 2$, 由 master 定理知, $T(n) = \Theta(n^2)$

5. $T(n) = 7T\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) + n^2$

$a = 7, b = 2, \log_b a > 2$, 由 master 定理知, $T(n) = \Theta(n^{\log_2 7})$

6. $T(n) = 2T\left(\frac{n}{4}\right) + \sqrt{n}$

$a = 2, b = 4, \log_b a = \frac{1}{2}$, 由 master 定理知, $T(n) = \Theta(\sqrt{n} \log n)$

7. $T(n) = T\left(\frac{2n}{3}\right) + T\left(\frac{n}{3}\right) + 2n$

$a^1 = 1, a^2 = 1, b^1 = \frac{3}{2}, b^2 = 3$, 则满足 $(\frac{2}{3})^p + (\frac{1}{3})^p = 1$ 的 p 有唯一值, 且为 1。因此, 由 master 定理的推广形式, $T(n) = \Theta(n \log n)$

3 设计算法寻找单峰分布的峰值

solution:

算法如下:

Algorithm 1 寻找单峰序列的峰值

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1: procedure FINDPEAK( $A(1:m)$ )
2:   if  $m == 1$  then
3:     return  $A(1)$ 
4:   end if
5:   if  $m == 2$  then
6:     if  $A(1) > A(2)$  then
7:       return  $A(1)$ 
8:     else
9:       return  $A(2)$ 
10:    end if
11:  end if
12:  if  $m == 3$  then
13:    if  $A(1) > A(2)$  and  $A(2) > A(3)$  then
14:      return  $A(1)$ 
15:    else if  $A(1) < A(2)$  and  $A(2) > A(3)$  then
16:      return  $A(2)$ 
17:    else if  $A(1) < A(2)$  and  $A(2) < A(3)$  then
18:      return  $A(3)$ 
19:    end if
20:  end if
21:  if  $m > 3$  then  $k \leftarrow \lfloor \frac{m}{2} \rfloor$ 
22:    if  $A(k-1) > A(k)$  and  $A(k) > A(k+1)$  then
23:      return FindPeak( $A(1:k)$ )
24:    else if  $A(k-1) < A(k)$  and  $A(k+1) > A(k)$  then
25:      return FindPeak( $A(k:m)$ )
26:    else if  $A(k-1) < A(k)$  and  $A(k+1) < A(k)$  then
27:      return  $A(k)$ 
28:    end if
29:  end if
30: end procedure

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