Описание алгоритма/метода

Лекция 5



План описания алгоритма/метода

- История
- Математическое описание
- Алгоритм/метод
 - □ Схема алгоритма
 - □Псевдокод
- Временная сложность
- Примеры
- Применение

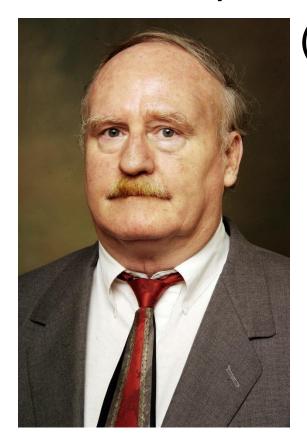


 Алгоритм Бойера-Мура – метод поиска подстроки в строке

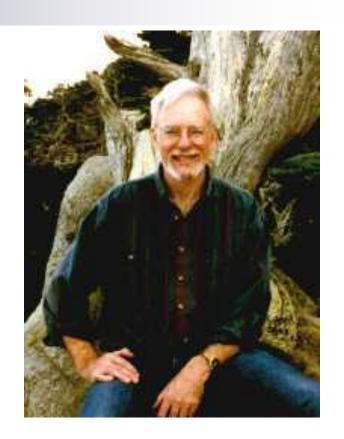


- Алгоритм Бойера-Мура
- Кто авторы метода?

Robert Stephen Boyer



(год рожд. ?)



J Strother Moore (год рожд. ?)



Когда впервые был опубликован?



Boyer R. S., Moore J. S. A Fast String Searching Algorithm // Communications of the ACM, 1977, Vol. 20, P. 762-772. Programming Techniques G. Manacher, S.L. Graham Editors

A Fast String Searching Algorithm

Robert S. Boyer Stanford Research Institute J Strother Moore Xerox Palo Alto Research Center

An algorithm is presented that searches for the location, "i," of the first occurrence of a character string, "pat," in another string, "string." During the search operation, the characters of pat are matched starting with the last character of pat. The information gained by starting the match at the end of the pattern often allows the algorithm to proceed in large jumps through the text being searched. Thus the algorithm has the unusual property that, in most cases, not all of the first i characters of string are inspected. The number of characters actually inspected (on the average) decreases as a function of the length of pat. For a random English pattern of length 5, the algorithm will typically inspect i/4 characters of string before finding a match at i. Furthermore, the algorithm has been implemented so that (on the average) fewer than i + ipatlen machine instructions are executed. These conclusions are supported with empirical evidence and a theoretical analysis of the average behavior of the algorithm. The worst case behavior of the algorithm is linear in i + patlen, assuming the availability of array space for tables linear in patlen plus the size of the alphabet.

Key Words and Phrases: bibliographic search, computational complexity, information retrieval, linear time bound, pattern matching, text editing

CR Categories: 3.74, 4.40, 5.25

1. Introduction

Suppose that pat is a string of length patlen and we wish to find the position i of the leftmost character in the first occurrence of pat in some string string:

```
pat: AT-THAT string: ... WHICH-FINALLY-HALTS.--AT-THAT-POINT ...
```

The obvious search algorithm considers each character position of *string* and determines whether the successive *patlen* characters of *string* starting at that position match the successive *patlen* characters of *pat*. Knuth, Morris, and Pratt [4] have observed that this algorithm is quadratic. That is, in the worst case, the number of comparisons is on the order of *i * patlen*.

Knuth, Morris, and Pratt have described a linear search algorithm which preprocesses pat in time linear in patlen and then searches string in time linear in i + patlen. In particular, their algorithm inspects each of the first i + patlen - 1 characters of string precisely once.

We now present a search algorithm which is usually "sublinear": It may not inspect each of the first i + patlen - 1 characters of string. By "usually sublinear" we mean that the expected value of the number of inspected characters in string is c * (i + patlen), where c < 1 and gets smaller as patlen increases. There are patterns and strings for which worse behavior is exhibited. However, Knuth, in [5], has shown that the algorithm is linear even in the worst case.

The actual number of characters inspected depends on statistical properties of the characters in pat and string. However, since the number of characters inspected on the average decreases as patten increases, our algorithm actually speeds up on longer patterns.

Furthermore, the algorithm is sublinear in another sense: It has been implemented so that on the average it requires the execution of fewer than i + patten machine instructions per search.

The organization of this paper is as follows: In the next two sections we give an informal description of the algorithm and show an example of how it works. We then define the algorithm precisely and discuss its efficient implementation. After this discussion we present the results of a thorough test of a particular



Математическое описание

- Ввести все обозначения
- Строгость и корректность
- Нумерация формул



Алгоритмы

- Схема алгоритма
- Псевдокод

Алгоритм – схема алгоритма

■ FOCT 19.701-90



ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ СТАНДАРТ СОЮЗА ССР

ЕДИНАЯ СИСТЕМА ПРОГРАММНОЙ ДОКУМЕНТАЦИИ

СХЕМЫ АЛГОРИТМОВ, ПРОГРАММ, ДАННЫХ И СИСТЕМ

УСЛОВНЫЕ ОБОЗНАЧЕНИЯ И ПРАВИЛА ВЫПОЛНЕНИЯ

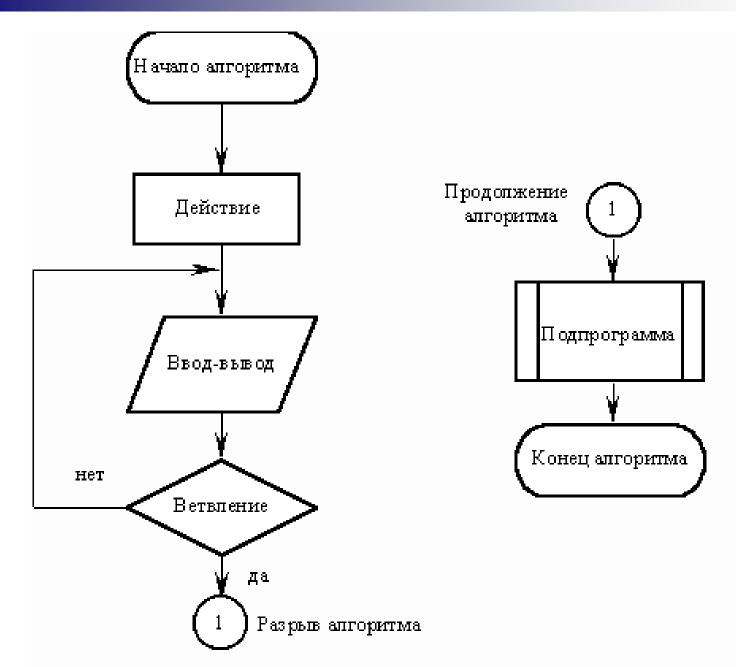
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(HCO 5807 - 85)

11

Издание официальное







Алгоритм – псевдокод

■ Стандартов нет

w

[Ахо, Хопкрофт, Ульман, 2003]

```
procedure INSERT (x: elementtype; p: position; var L: LIST );
    { INSERT вставляет элемент x в позицию p в списке L }
    var
         q: position;
    begin
         if L.last >= maxlength then
             error('Cписок полон')
        else if (p > L.last + 1) or (p < 1) then
             error('Такой позиции не существует')
        else begin
             for q:= L.last downto p do
                  { перемещение элементов из позиций p, p+1, ... на
                      одну позицию к концу списка }
                  L.elements[q+1]:= L.elements[q];
             L.last:=L.last+1:
             L.elements[p] := x
        end
    end; { INSERT }
```



[Кормен, Лейзерсон, Ривест, Штайн, 2013]

```
Insertion-Sort (A)

1 for j=2 to A.length

2 key=A[j]

3 // Вставка A[j] в отсортированную последовательность A[1...j-1].

4 i=j-1

5 while i>0 и A[i]>key

6 A[i+1]=A[i]

7 i=i-1

8 A[i+1]=key
```



[Dasgupta, Papadimitriou, Vazirani, 2006]

Figure 4.3 Breadth-first search.

```
procedure bfs (G, s)
Input: Graph G = (V, E), directed or undirected; vertex s \in V
Output: For all vertices u reachable from s, dist(u) is set
           to the distance from s to u.
for all u \in V:
   dist(u) = \infty
dist(s) = 0
Q = [s] (queue containing just s)
while Q is not empty:
   u = eject(Q)
   for all edges (u,v) \in E:
      if dist(v) = \infty:
          inject(Q, v)
          dist(v) = dist(u) + 1
```

1

[Дасгупта, Пападимитриу, Вазирани, 2014]

```
Рис. 4.3. Поиск в ширину.
процедура BFS(G, s)
{Вход: граф G(V, E), вершина s \in V.}
{Выход: для всех вершин u, достижимых из s,
  dist[u] будет равно расстоянию от s до u.
для всех вершин u \in V:
  dist[u] = \infty
dist[s] = 0
Q = \{s\} {очередь из одного элемента}
пока Q не пусто:
  u = \text{Eject}(Q)
  для всех рёбер (u, v) \in E:
    если dist[v] = \infty:
      INJECT(Q, v)
      dist[v] = dist[u] + 1
```

w

[Flach, 2012]

Algorithm 11.3: Boosting(D, T, \mathcal{A}) – train an ensemble of binary classifiers from reweighted training sets.

```
: data set D; ensemble size T; learning algorithm \mathcal{A}.
    Output: weighted ensemble of models.
 1 w_{1i} \leftarrow 1/|D| for all x_i \in D;
                                                                           // start with uniform weights
 2 for t = 1 to T do
         run \mathscr{A} on D with weights w_{ti} to produce a model M_t;
 3
         calculate weighted error \epsilon_t;
         if \epsilon_t \ge 1/2 then
 5
              set T \leftarrow t - 1 and break
         end
        \alpha_t \leftarrow \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{1 - \epsilon_t}{\epsilon_t};
                                                                            // confidence for this model
        w_{(t+1)i} \leftarrow \frac{w_{ti}}{2\epsilon_t} for misclassified instances x_i \in D;
                                                                             // increase weight
        w_{(t+1)j} \leftarrow \frac{w_{tj}}{2(1-\epsilon_t)} for correctly classified instances x_j \in D; // decrease weight
10
11 end
12 return M(x) = \sum_{t=1}^{T} \alpha_t M_t(x)
```

AdaBoost(X, Y, WeakLearn, T)

Входные данные:

$$(x_1, y_1)$$
, ..., (x_n, y_n) – обучающие объекты;

$$y_i \in \{1,...,K\}$$
 – метки классов;

WeakLearn - слабый обучающий алгоритм;

T – количество итераций.

- 1 Инициализация весов: $w_1(i) = 1/n$, i = 1...n;
- 2 для t от 1 до T:
- 3 построение классификатора F_t на основе обучающих объектов с весами w_t при помощи WeakLearn;
- 4 вычисление ошибки для F_t : $\varepsilon_t = \sum_{i:F_t(x_i) \neq y_i} w_t(i)$;
- 5 если $\varepsilon_t \ge 1/2$ тогда: T = t 1 и завершение цикла;
- 6 вычисление уверенности классификатора: $\alpha_t = \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{1 \varepsilon_t}{\varepsilon_t}$;
- 7 обновление весов w_t :

8 если
$$F_t(x_i) = y_i$$
 тогда: $w_{t+1}(i) = \frac{w_t(i)}{2(1-\varepsilon_t)}$;

9 если
$$F_t(x_i) \neq y_i$$
 тогда: $w_{t+1}(i) = \frac{w_t(i)}{2\varepsilon_t}$.

Результат работы:

ансамбль классификаторов:
$$F(x) = \sum_{t=1}^{T} \alpha_t F_t(x)$$
.

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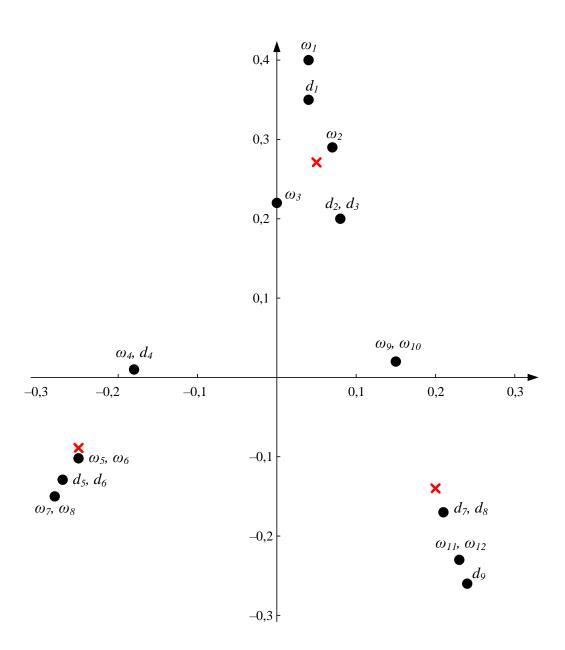
Временная сложность

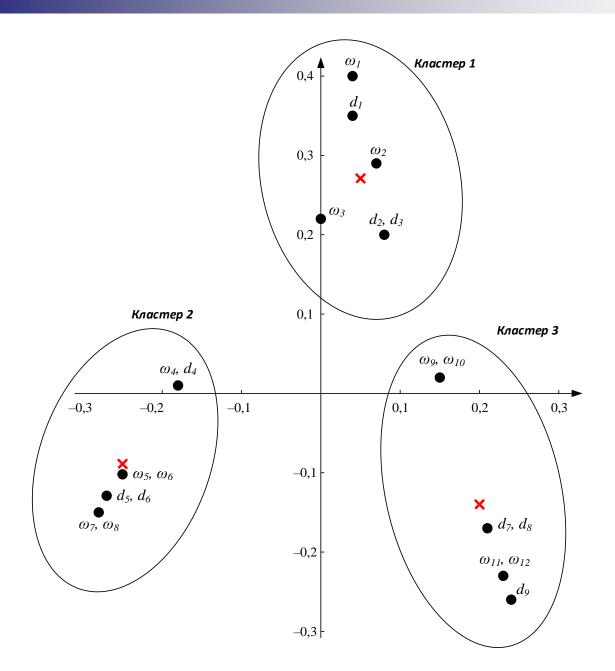
- lacksquare O(C) константная
- $O(\log n)$ логарифмическая
- *O*(*n*) линейная
- $O(n^2)$ квадратичная
- $O(n^p)$ полиномиальная степени p
- $O(2^n)$ экспоненциальная
- _ ,,,



Примеры

- Простые
- С картинками
- В динамике







Применение

- Условия применения
- Области применения
- Ссылки



Домашнее задание

- Привести описание одного алгоритма/метода решения задачи по теме исследования в соответствии с планом описания:
 - □ История
 - □ Математическое описание
 - □ Алгоритм/метод
 - Схема алгоритма
 - Псевдокод
 - □ Временная сложность
 - □ Примеры
 - □ Применение