Data Structures and Algorithm Analysis

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参考资料 Reference

- 《数据结构与算法分析》唐宁九主编,四川大学出版社
- 《数据结构(用面向对象方法与C++描述)》 殷人昆主编, <u>清华大学出版社</u>
- C++数据结构与程序设计(英文版), Robert L. Kruse, 高等教育出版社
- Data Structures and Algorithm Analysis in C, Mark Allen Weiss,机械工业出版社
- Florida大学上课视频: http://www.cise.ufl.edu/academics/courses/preview/cop3530sahni/

数村 Text book

数据结构与算法分析 (C++版) (第三版) Data Structures and Algorithm Analysis in C++

(Third Edition)

电子版教材可到课程 QQ群下载

Clifford A. Shaffer

2013年1月,英文版电子工业出版社

教材中的错误订正:

http://people.cs.vt.edu/~shaffer/ Book/errata.html

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课程主要内容

- 1、各种数据结构(线性表、树、图)的概念、特点、存储、 操作,基本算法;
- 2、常用的排序、查找,索引等各种算法;
- 3、程序性能分析:时间复杂性、空间复杂性。

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前导课程:

□离散数学:

具备一定的离散数学知识(集合,关系,对数等)和一定数学证明方法。

□C++或C程序设计

• 具备C语言、面向对象程序设计语言知识

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关于分值组成与各颗 About Grading and Consultation

- Grading(分值组成)
 - Attendance & Homework (出勤&作业): 15%
 - Programming project (编程实验): 20%
 - Quiz (期中和平时课堂测验): 15%
 - Tests(期末考试): 50%
- Consultation (答疑)
 - Before/intra class (课前/课间)

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课程时间安排

- •48学时 理论教学
- •20学时 实验,从第7周开始

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关于考勤&作业(15%)

- •考勤:每次课前签到,缺勤0分。
- 作业: 布置 每次课堂末

提交截止时间---下次课前(没按期提交

一律 0 分,不接受任何理由)

提交方式: 电子版上传至课程QQ群

• 每周的考勤/作业成绩可在课程QQ群查阅

关于实验(20%)

- ▶共2个题目(具体内容实验时布置),以小组(5-6人)为单位完成。
- ▶对于每个实验,会给出程序验收及报告提交的最后期限 (请认真关注),在规定的提交时间后两周内完成评分 ,并会上传成绩至课程网站
- ▶每个同学可上网查看自己的实验得分,如果你对分数有 异议,请在一周内跟老师提出复查申请。

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课程目标

- 掌握算法性能分析方法。
- 熟练掌握各种典型数据结构的特点、存储表示, 深刻了解相应算法及其实现过程;
- 熟练掌握查找和排序的基本算法。
- 能根据实际问题的要求设计选择合适的数据结构, 具有一定的比较和选用数据结构及算法的能力。

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关于小测验和期末考试

- •期中考试与平时小测验 15%
 - •期中考试大约安排在第9-12周,会提前一周通知
 - 平时课堂测验不定期进行, 缺考0分
- •期末考试 50%
 - 由学院统一安排,学院网站上发布通知,大约在18~20周。
 - 最低线(生死线): 40分

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课件中底色说明

- 白色: 基本要求
 - 针对全体同学
 - 主要涉及需要掌握的理论知识
 - 通过实例详细讲解
- 浅绿色: 高级要求
 - 各种跟编程有关的具体代码
 - 对个人动手能力有高要求的同学最好深入理解此部分
 - 不喜编程同学了解其大致框架即可

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Course outline 目录

- 1. Introduction 绪论
- 2. Algorithm Analysis 算法分析方法
- 3. list, stack and queue 线性表, 栈和队
- 4. Tree and Binary Trees 树和二叉树
- 5. Internal Sorting 内部排序
- 6. File processing and external sorting 文件管理&外部排序
- 7. Searching 查找
- 8. Indexing 索引
- 9. Graph 图

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Niklaus Wirth Programs = Algorithm + Data Structures 程序设计: 为计算机处理问题 编制一组指令集 算 法: 处理问题的策略 数据结构: 问题中所涉及数据(集) 的组织方式

Chapter 1 Introduction

- 1.1 why do we study data structures
- 1.2 some Basic concepts in this course
- 1.3 Mathematical Background

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```
#include "stdio.h"

/* 求一元一次方程的根 */
void main()
{
    float a, b, x;
    printf("please input the coefficients a and b:");
    scanf("%f %f", &a,&b);
    if (a == 0)
        printf(" there is not a root");
    else
    {
        x = -b/a;
        printf("the root of equation %.2fx+%.2f=0 is %f \n", a,b,x);
    }
}
```

```
/* 对n个数 排序*/ 冒泡排序

Void sort(float A[], int n) {
  for (int i=0; i< n-1; i++)
   for (int j=n-1; j>i; j--)
    if (A[j]<A[j-1])
      swap(A, j, j-1);
}
```



生选课系统 "学生" 表格 性别 姓 出生年月 刘激扬 1979.12 98131 岛 1979.07 98164 衣春生 卢声凯 天 1981.02 98165 女 98182 袁秋慧 1980.10 男 太 98224 1981.01 女 苏 州 98236 1980.03 男 北京 1981.01 98297 蔡晓莉 女 昆 98310 1981.02 男 杭 陈健 98318 1979.12

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The Need for Data Structures

More powerful computers

- ⇒more complex applications.
- ⇒more calculations.
- ⇒more data

Data structures organize data

⇒ more **efficient**(高效) programs.

The choice of data structure and algorithm can make the difference between a program running in a few seconds or many days.

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1.2.1 Abstract Data Type and data structure

- What is a data type (数据类型)?
 - Class of data objects (某一类数据对象) that have the same properties (属性)
 - **c** 语言中的基本数据类型: int, char, float, double
 - 构造数据类型:数组,结构体,共用体,枚举类型等

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1.2 Some basic concepts in this course

- 1.2.1 Abstract Data Types(抽象数据类型) and data structures(数据结构)
- 1.2.2 Logical(逻辑结构) vs. Physical Form(物理结构)
- 1.2.3 Algorithm and Program

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Abstract Data Type

• ADT = Data + Relation + Operations

ADT (抽象数据类型)可用

(D, R, O) 三元组表示

其中: D 是数据对象(数据集)

R 是 D上的关系集 (逻辑结构)

O 是对 D 的基本操作集

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Example of ADT: List(线性表)

- Data:
 - Set of a particular data type
- Relation
 - 1-1
- Operations:
- finding
- insertion
- Deletion

•

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An Example: List(线性表)

- ADT: (面向用户的Interface) What
 - Data:
 - Set of a particular data type
 - Relation
 - 1-1
 - Operations:
 - finding
 - insertion
 - Deletion
 -
- Data structure (一种具体实现 of ADT): How
 - Array based List (顺序表)
 - Linked list (链表)

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Data Structure

- <u>Data structure</u> usually refers to an organization for <u>Data</u> in main memory (存储结构) and Operations implementation.
- A data structure is a physical implementation of an ADT.
 - Each Operation associated with the ADT is implemented by one or more subroutines.
 - an ADT may have multi data structure

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Abstract Data Type vs. Data Structure

ADT

User knows what a data type can do.

Organization of data and Implementation of operations

Data Structure

Data Structure Philosophy (哲学观)

- Each data structure for a particular ADT has costs(代价) and benefits(优势).
- >A data structure requires:
 - > space to store data (空间需求);
 - > time to perform basic operation(时间需求),
 - > programming effort (编程容易度).
- Rarely is one data structure better than another in all situations.

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数据的逻辑结构

数据的逻辑结构从逻辑关系上描述数据,与数据的存储无关

- 线性结构
 - ◆ 线性表,栈,队列
- O>O>O>O

- 非线性结构
 - 树
 - ◆ 图



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1.2.2 Logical vs. Physical Form

Data items have both a logical and a physical form.

Logical form:

definition of the data item within an ADT.

• Ex: 线性的(list),非线性(树,图)

Physical form:

organization of the data items within a data structure(in main memory).

• Ex: Array-based list(顺序表) / linked list(链表).

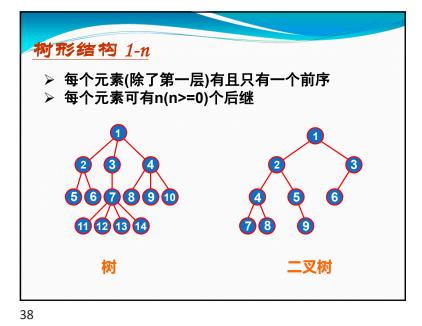
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线性结构 1-1

- ▶ 每个元素(除了第一个)有且只有一个前序
- ▶ 每个元素(除了最后一个)有且只有 和一个后继





数据的物理/存储结构

· 数据的物理/存储结构是指数据在计算 机内存中的结构

- ◆ 顺序存储表示
- ◆ 链接存储表示
- ◆ 索引存储表示
- ◆ 散列存储表示

顺序存储 (向量/数组存储)

• 所有元素存放在一片连续的存储单元中,逻辑上相邻的元素存放到计算机内存仍然相邻的位置。

1-1 1 2 3 4 5 6

性組 60 64 68 72 76 80 1 2 3 4 5 6

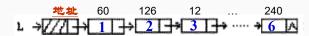
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链式存储

- 所有元素存放在任意(可以不连续)的存储单元中,元素之间的关系通过指针(链)确定。
- 逻辑上相邻的元素存放到计算机内存后不一定是相邻的。



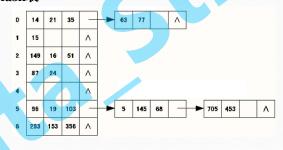


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散列存储

- 通过构造散列函数,用函数的值来确定元素存放的地址。
 - Hash表



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索引存储

- 在存放元素的同时,还建立附加的索引表,索引表中的每一项称为索引项
 - 索引项的一般形式是: (关键字, 地址), 其中的关键字是能唯一标识一个结点的那些数据项。

例如: 看书时先查目录, 再看章节

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1.2.3 Algorithm(算法) and Program(程序)

- > Algorithm: a method or a process followed to solve a problem.
 - ▶A recipe (菜谱).
- An algorithm takes the input to a problem and transforms it to the output.
 - > A mapping of input to output.
- >A problem can have many algorithms.

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Algorithm Properties

- It must be correct (正确).
- It must be composed of a series of concrete steps(具体步骤).
- There can be <u>no ambiguity</u> as to which step will be performed next (确定性).
- It must be composed of a finite number of steps(有穷性)...
- It must terminate (可终止).
- It must have input and output(有输入输出)

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1.3 Mathematical Background

- Set concepts (集合)
- Logarithms(对数)
- Summations (求和)
- Recursion (递归)
- Mathematical Proof Techniques (数学证明法)



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program

- A computer program is an instance(实例), or concrete representation for an <u>a</u>lgorithm in some programming language.
- Can run

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集合的概念/Set concepts

- 集合(Set)是由一些确定的、彼此不同的成员/元素 (Member/Element)构成的一个整体。成员/元素 的类型称为集合的基类型(Base Type)。集合中成 员/元素的个数称为集合的基数(Cardinality)。
- 例如,集合R由整数3、4、5组成,写成R={3,4,5}。R的成员是3、4、5,R的基类型是整型,R的基数是3。
- R={张三,李四,王五,陈七}

- 集合的每个成员或者是基类型的一个基本元素(Base Element),或者一个结构体
- 集合的子集(Subset),子集中的每个成员都属于该集合。
- 没有元素的集合称为空集(Empty Set,又称为Null Set),记作Φ。
- 如上例中,3是R的成员,记为:3∈R,6不是R的成员,记为:6∉R。{3,4}是R的子集。

集合的特性

1) 确定性:任何一个对象都能被确切地判断 是集合中的元素或不是;

2) 互异性:集合中的元素不能重复;

3) 无序性:集合中元素与顺序无关。

集合的表示法

1) 穷举法: S={2, 4, 6, 8, 10};

a) 描述法: S={x|x是偶数,且o≤x≤10}。

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对数/ Logarithms

if $a^b = N$ (a>0, a=1),

then $\log_a N = b$

b: 叫做以a为底 N的对数 (Logarithm)

a: 叫做对数的底数,

N: 叫做真数。

从定义可知,负数和零没有对数。

对数

- 编程人员经常使用对数,它主要有两个用途。
 - 许多程序需要对一些对象进行编码,那么表示N个编码至少需要多少位呢?例如,如果要给1000个学生进行编号(编码),每个学生至少需要10位(bit)。Why?
 - 对数普遍用于分析把问题分解为更小子问题算法。
 - 对长度为n的有序表的折半查找算法

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递归/Recursion

- 一个算法调用自己来完成它的部分工作,在解决某些问题时,一个算法需要调用自身。如果一个算法直接调用自己或间接地调用自己,就称这个算法是递归的(Recursive)。
- 汉诺塔问题

级数求和/ Summations

• 级数求和 $\sum_{i=1}^{n} f(i)$

• 本书常用: $\sum_{i=1}^{n} i = \frac{n(n+1)}{2}$ $\sum_{i=1}^{n} i^{2} = \frac{2n^{3} + 3n^{2} + n}{6}$ $\sum_{i=1}^{n} 2^{i} = 2(2^{n} - 1)$

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递归 (续)

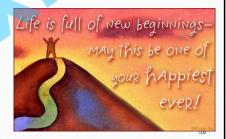
• 一个递归算法必须有两个部分: 初始部分(Base Case)和递归部分(Recursion Case)。初始部分只处理可以直接解决而不需要再次递归调用的简单输入。递归部分包含对算法的一次或多次递归调用,每一次的调用参数都在某种程度上比原始调用参数更接近初始情况。

常用数学证明方法

- 数学归纳法:
 - 数学归纳法是一种数学证明方法,典型地用于确定一个 表达式在所有自然数范围内是成立的或者用于确定一个 其他的形式在一个无穷序列是成立的。
- 反证法:
 - 反证法是属于"间接证明法"一类,是从反面的角度思 考问题的证明方法,即: 肯定题设而否定结论,从而导 出矛盾推理而得。
- 直接证明法

本章我们了解了

- 1 ADT && Data Structure
- 2 Logical vs. Physical Form
- 3. Algorithm and Program



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CHAPTER 1 END

Chapter 3

Algorithm Analysis(算法分析)

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3.1 Introduction -----

Algorithm Efficiency(效率)

- > two goals of computer program design.
 - > easy to understand, code, debug.

The concern of Software Engineering

> efficient use of the computer's resources.

The concern of data structures and algorithm analysis

Topic

- 3.1 Introduction
- 4.2 Growth rate (增长率)
- 3.3 Algorithm Asymptotic Analysis (算法渐进分析)
- 3.4 Space cost Analysis (空间代价分析)

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Algorithm Efficiency

How fast is an algorithm?

time

How much memory does it cost?

space

How to Measure time/space Efficiency?

Method 1: Empirical analysis, simulation

program, run and get a result

Method2: Asymptotic analysis(渐进分析)

Step1: convert algorithm to Wip h2Vsdfh#frw#ixqfwlrq
Step2: analyze frw#ixqfwlrq using Asymptotic analysis

Algorithm Time cost function(时间代价函数) General format(通用形式): f(n) *n* is the size of a problem (the number that determines the size of input data)/问题规模 int search(int K, int array[], int n) int sum(int array[], int n) int sum=0; for (int i=0; i<n; i++) for (int i=0; i<n; i++) if (K == array[i])sum=sum+array[i]; return i; return sum; return -1; f(n) = ???f(n) = n+2

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```
// sum an array[]
int sum(int array[], int n)
{
    int sum=0;
    for (int i=0; i<n; i++)
        sum=sum+array[i];
    return sum;
}

Best case: f<sub>best</sub>(n) = n+2
Worst case: f<sub>worst</sub>(n) = n+2
Average case: f<sub>ave</sub>(n) = n+2
```

Best, Average, Worst Cases

- Best case: $f_{best}(n)$ given n, f(n) is smallest.
- Worst case: $f_{worst}(n)$ given n, f(n) is largest.
- Average case: $f_{ave}(n)$ given n, f(n) in between.

请思考

问题规模(n)一定时,什么导致了 f_{best}(n)和f_{worst}(n)可能不同?

```
// search K in array[]
int search(int K, int array[], int n)
{
    for (int i=0; i<n; i++)
        if (K== array[i])
        return i;
        return -1;
    }

Best case: K at first position. Cost(Compare times) is 1
Worst case: K at last position or not in. cost is n
Average case: cost (n+1)/2

一段代码中导致 f<sub>best</sub>(n), f<sub>worst</sub>(n)不同的是什么语句?
```

两个常见误解关于 best case and worst case

- The best case for my algorithm is n=1, because that is the fastest \times
- ➤ The worst case for my algorithm is $n=\infty$ because that is the slowest \times

输入数据具体值及其顺序的<mark>不确定性</mark>导致 $f_{best}(n)$, $f_{worst}(n)$ 不同一段代码中导致 $f_{best}(n)$, $f_{worst}(n)$ 不同的主要原因是代码中有分支结构。

Worst case refers to the worst input from among the choices for possible inputs of a given size.

while best case refers to the best input from among the choices for possible inputs of the same given size.

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Linear Growth Rate(线性增长率)

for (i = 1; i <= n, i++)
application code

for (i = 1; i <= n, i=i+2)
application code

循环次数 n

循环次数n/2

$$f(n) = n$$

$$f(n) = n/2$$

3.2 Growth rate (增长率)

做算法性能分析时关心的不是 f(n)的具体形式,而是 f(n)的 $growth\ rate(增长率)$

即: n 增长时,代价函数 f(n)的增长速率 尤其关心 当 n 很大很大时的f(n) 的值

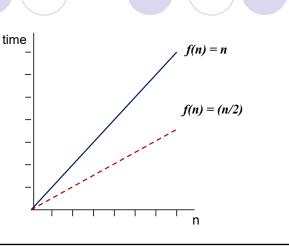
阿凡提与巴 依的故事

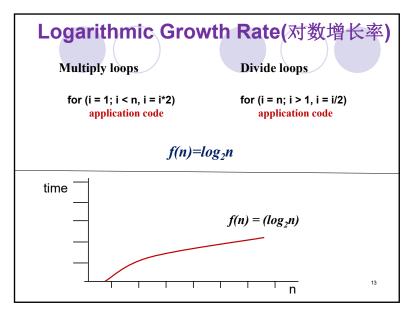
增长率越大, 当 n很大很大时的代价函数值越大

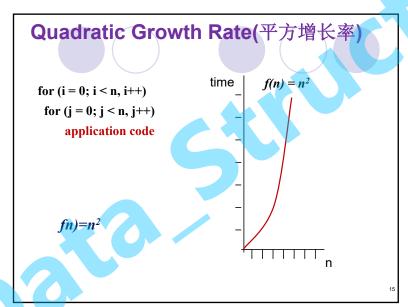
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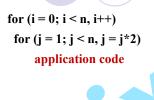
Linear Growth Rate



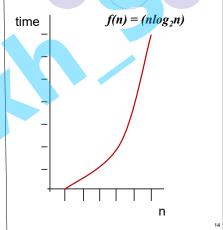




Linear Logarithmic Growth Rate



 $f(n)=n\log_2 n$

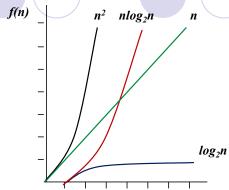


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Dependent Quadratic Growth Rate

$$f(n)=1+2+...+n=n(n+1)/2=\frac{n^2}{2}+n/2$$





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3.3 Algorithm Asymptotic Analysis

- 3.3.1 Big-O Notation
- 3.3.2 Big- Ω Notation
- 3.3.3 Big-O Notation
- 3.3.4 Asymptotic Analysis Examples
- 3.3.5 Multiple Parameters case

 log_2n , n, $nlog_2n$, n^2 , n^3 , ..., n^k , ..., 2^n , n!

由 小 到

Efficiency	Big-O	Iterations	Est. Time
logarithmic	O(log ₂ n)	14	microsecond
linear	O(n)	10,000	.1 seconds
linear logarithmic	O(nlog ₂ n)	140,000	2 seconds
quadratic	O(n ²)	10,000 ²	15-20 min.
polynomial	O(n ^k)	10,000k	hours
exponential	O(2 ⁿ)	210,000	intractable
factorial	O(n!)	10,000!	intractable

Assume instruction speed of 0.001 microsecond and 10 instructions in loop. n = 10,000

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Algorithm Asymtotic Analysis (算法复杂度渐进分析)

- Algorithm efficiency (复杂度) is considered with only big sizes problem. 即n混大情况
- We are not concerned with an exact measurement (f(n)) of an algorithm, 我们 吴心的n汲大时是 f(n)的量级
- 估计代价函数f(n) 的增长率 作为算法的时间 复杂度测度.

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3.3.1 Big-O Notation(大O符号)

• Definition(定义):

For $f(n) \ge 0$, if there exist two positive constants c and n_0 such that $f(n) \le c g(n)$ for all $n \ge n_0$,

then we note f(n) = O(g(n))

or we say f(n) is in O(g(n))--f(n)的O描述为g(n).

● Meaning (意义): an upper bound/上限

For all input data sets big enough (i.e., $n > n_0$), the algorithm always executes in less than cg(n) steps.

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▶ Wish tightest upper bound:

虽然 $f(n) = 3n^2 + 5n$ is in both $O(n^3)$ and $O(n^2)$, but we prefer $O(n^2)$.

- ➤ Determining the Big-O Notation of f(n)
 - ① Set the coefficient of each term in f(n) to one.
 - 2 Keep the largest term and discard the others.

 $log_2n \;,\; n \;,\; nlog_2n \;,\;\; n^2 \;,\; n^3 \;, \ldots \;,\; n^k \;\;, \ldots,\; 2^n \;,\; n!$

由 小 到 ;

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因为: 存在 $n_0 = 5$, c = 4, 使得 当 $n > n_0$, $f(n) = 3n^2 + 5n <= c n^2$

所以: f(n) 的O描述为 $O(n^2)$. 记为 $f(n) = O(n^2)$ 或 f(n) is in $O(n^2)$

又因为: 存在 $n_0 = 5$, c = 1, 使得 当 $n > n_0$, $f(n) = 3n^2 + 5n <= c n^3$ 所以: f(n) 的O描述还可以是 $O(n^3)$.



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例: 求下列代价函数的O描述

- 1) f(n) = n/2+6. O(n)
- 2) $f(n) = 3n^2 + 12\log n$ $O(n^2)$.
- 3) $f(n) = c_1 n^3 + c_2 n$ $O(n^3)$
- 4) f(n) = c O(1)

Big-Ω Notation(大Ω符号)—an Lower bound

➤ Definition(定义):

For $f(n) \ge 0$, if there exist two positive constants cand n_0 such that $f(n) \ge c g(n)$ for all $n \ge n_0$,

then we note $f(n) = \Omega(g(n))$ 系数为1的单项式

➤ Meaning(意义): a lower bound/下限

For all data sets big enough (i.e., $n > n_0$), the algorithm always executes in more than cg(n) steps.

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➤ Wish tightest(greatest) lower bound

While $f(n) = 3n^2 + 5$ is in both Ω (n²) and Ω (n), but we prefer $\Omega(n^2)$.

 \triangleright Determining the Big- Ω Notation of f(n)---Same method as the Big-O

- Set the coefficient of each term in f(n) to one.
- Keep the largest term and discard the others.

 log_2n , n, $nlog_2n$, n^2 , n^3 , ..., n^k , ..., 2^n , n!

因为: 存在 $n_0 = 1$, c = 3, 使得 $\stackrel{\text{def}}{=}$ n>n₀, $f(n) = 3n^2 + 5 >= c n^2$ 所以: f(n) 的Ω描述为 $\Omega(n^2)$. 记为 $f(n) = \Omega(n^2)$

又因为: 存在 $n_0 = 1$, c = 1, 使得 $\leq n > n_0$, $f(n) = 3n^2 + 5 > = c n$ 所以: f(n) 的 Ω 描述还可以是 $\Omega(n)$.



- 1) $f(n) = 4n \log n + n/2$. $\Omega(nlogn)$
- 2) $f(n) = 7 + 3n^2$ $\Omega(n^2)$.
- 3) $f(n) = c_1 n! + c_2 n^2 + c_3$ $\Omega(n!)$
- 4) f(n) = c Ω (1)

3.3.3 Big-O Notation(大〇符号)

- Definition:, If f(n) = O(h(n)) and f(n) = Ω(h(n)). we say $f(n) = \Theta(h(n))$
- **Example:**

$$f(n) = c_1 n^2 + c_2 n.$$

- $f(n) = O(n^2)$ and $f(n) = O(n^2)$
- $f(\mathbf{n}) = \Theta(n^2)$

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Simplifying Rules

- ① If $f_1(n) = O(g(n))$ then $kf_1(n) = O(g(n))$
- ② If $f_1(n) = O(g_1(n))$ and $f_2(n) = O(g_2(n))$, then $f_1(n) + f_2(n) = O(\max(g_1(n), g_2(n)))$.
- ③ If $f_1(n) = O(g_1(n))$ and $f_2(n) = O(g_2(n))$ then $f_1(n)f_2(n) = O(g_1(n)g_2(n))$.

Determining the Big- ⊙ Notation of f(n)-

Same method as the Big-O and the Big- Ω

- ① Set the coefficient of each term in f(n) to one.
- 2 Keep the largest term and discard the others.

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3.3.4 Asymptotic Analysis Examples

Example 1: a = b; c = 2*b;

This assignment takes constant time, f(n) = 2, so it is in $\Theta(1)$.

Example 2:

```
sum = 0;
for (i=1; i<=n; i++)
    sum += i;

f(n) = n; So it is in ⊕(n).</pre>
```

3

```
Example 3:

sum = 0;

for (i=1; i<=n; i++)

for (j=1; j<=i; j++)

sum++;

for (k=0; k<n; k++)

A[k] = k;

\therefore f(n)= n(n+1)/2 + n = n<sup>2</sup>/2+3n/2

\therefore it is in \Theta(n<sup>2</sup>)
```

```
Example 5:

sum1 = 0;

for (k=1; k < n; k*=2)

for (j=0; j < n; j++)

sum1++;

sum2 = 0;

for (k=1; k < n; k*=2)

for (j=1; j < k; j++)

sum2++;

\Theta(n \log n).

f_2(n)=1+2+2^2+2^3+...,+2^{\log n}=2n-1

\Theta(n)
```

```
Example 4:

sum1 = 0;

for (i=1; i <= n; i++)

for (j=1; j <= n; j++)

sum1++;

sum2 = 0;

for (i=1; i <= n; i++)

for (j=1; j <= i; j++)

sum2++;

f(n) = n^2 + n(n+1)/2 = 3n^2/2 + n/2
f(n) = n^2 + n(n+1)/2 = 3n^2/2 + n/2
f(n) = n^2 + n(n+1)/2 = 3n^2/2 + n/2
```

```
Example 6 (从有序的数组array中查找K)
 int Search1(int K, int A[], int n) {
                                          顺序查找
  for (int i=0; i<n; i++)
   if (K==A[i]) return i;
    else if(K>A[i]) return -1;
                             Which one is better? Why?
int Search2(int K, int A[], int n) {
  int l = -1; int r = n; // l, r are beyond array bounds
   while ((l+1)!=r) // Stop when l, r meet
     int i = (l+r)/2; // Check middle
                                            折半杳投
     if (K < array[i]) r = i; // Left half
     else if (K == array[i]) return i; // Found it
     else if (K > array[i]) l = i; // Right half
   return n; // Search value not in array
```



Consider the following C++ code fragment.

```
x=191; y=200;
while(y > 0)
If (x > 200)
{ x=x-10; y--;}
else x++;
```

What is its asymptotic time complexity? (

- A. O(1)
- B. O(n)
- C. $O(n^2)$
- D. $O(n^3)$

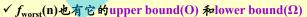
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3.4 Space cost Analysis

- > Space cost can also be analyzed with asymptotic complexity analysis.
 - > Time: Algorithm
 - > Space: Data Structure S(n)

一些常见误解关于best/worst case 和 O/Ω符号

- Confusing worst case with upper bound(O) ×
- \triangleright Confusing best case with lower bound(Ω) \times
- $\checkmark O/\Omega$ 符号都是针对算法时间代价函数f(n)进行的渐进分析,
- ✓ 而 $f(\mathbf{n})$ 可以是 $f_{\text{best}}(\mathbf{n})$, 可以是 $f_{\text{worst}}(\mathbf{n})$.
- $\checkmark f_{\text{best}}(\mathbf{n})$ 有它的upper bound(O) 和lower bound(Ω)



 \checkmark 而实际上,我们常常只是对 f_{ave} (n)做O/Ω渐进分析

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这一章我们学到了

- Algorithm Efficiency
 - O Time, space
- Cost function of Algorithm f(n)
 - \bigcirc Best case: $f_{best}(n)$, worst case: $f_{worst}(n)$, average case: $f_{ave}(n)$
- Grown rate
 - \circ c, $\log_2 n$, n, $\log_2 n$, n^2 , n^3 , ..., n^k , ..., 2^n , n!
- O-Notation
 - upper bound

O lower bound

- Ω-Notation
- Θ-Notation

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