華中科技大學

课程实验报告

课程名称:	串行与并行数据结构及算法	
冰性工工 机。	甲门,一汀门,双泊河沟及异次	

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お告口 期・		2018 11 18

计算机科学与技术学院

Lab1 括弧匹配实验

1. 实验要求

给定一个由括号构成的串,若该串是合法匹配的,返回串中所有匹配的括号对中左右括号距离的最大值;否则返回 NONE。左右括号的距离定义为串中二者之间字符的数量,即 *max* { *j* - *i* + 1 | (*si*, *sj*) 是串 s 中一对匹配的括号}。要求分别使用枚举法和分治法求解。

2. 实验思路

2.1 分治法求解思路

2.1.1、问题分析

根据观察我们可以发现,对任何一个括号串都可以用下面的结构来表示:...)x)x)X(x(x(...

其中未匹配的右括号在"左侧",未匹配的左括号在"右侧",如上所示之间会有一些已经相互匹配的括号对,把它们用x表示,其中x如图表示最右未匹配右括号到最左未匹配左括号之间的部分。

综上使用五个量来描述一个括号串的信息:M,L,R,LLEN,RLEN:

- (1) M:表示这个串内"中间位置"的括号距离最大值;
- (2)L:没有匹配的右括号数量;
- (3) R:没有匹配的左括号数量;
- (4) LLEN:上面模型中 X 左侧的全部括号数(长度);
- (5) RLEN:上面模型中 X 右侧的全部括号数。

2.1.2、算法设计与算法正确性证明

使用 showt 过程将括号串以树的形式展开,并在每个节点提取两颗子树的状态(上面五个变量),并归并得到整体的状态。

- (1)初态:
 - (a) 空串: 五个量均为 0;
 - (b) 左括号:0,0,1,0,1;符合定义;
 - (c) 右括号:0,1,0,1,0;符合定义;
- (2)合并:对每个内部节点和根节点,假设我们已经返回了两颗子树的状

态:

左子树 s1:M1,L1,R1,LLEN1,RLEN1

右子树 s2: M2, L1, R2, LLEN2, RLEN2

通过上面的信息我们需要推导出两颗子树合并之后的状态:

合并后:M,L,R,LLEN,RLEN

(a) R1 = L2, 必然有

L = L1, R = R2, LLEN = LLEN1, RLEN = RLEN2

新产生的最长括号距离为 RLEN1+LLEN2, 所以我们可以得知:

M = max(M1, M2, RLEN1+LLEN2)

(b) R1 > L2, 必然有:

M = M1, L = L1, R = R2 + R1 - L2,

LLEN = LLEN1, RLEN = RLEN1 + length (s2);

(c) R1 < L2, 与情况(b) 同理:

M = M2, L = L1 + L2 - R1, R = R2,

LLEN = length(s1) + X2, RLEN = RLEN2

- (3)结果:最终我们得到 M, L, R, LLEN, RLEN, 检查 L和 R:
 - (a) L!=0 或 R!=0, 此时语法不正确
 - (b) L=R=0,此时语法正确,按照上面的模型我们可以认为此时 LLEN=RLEN=0,即中间的 X 部分,而 M 表示中间 X 部分的最长括号距离,所以 M 可以表示语法正确时的最长括号距离。

3. 回答问题

3.1 关于枚举法求解

Task 5.2 (5%). What is the work and span of your brute-force solution? You should assume subseq has O(1) work and span

我的设计是,对任何一个括号串,如果它的首元素为左括号,则这个括号串的最长括号 距离等于这个左括号与其匹配右括号的距离,或者尾串中的最长括号距离。对每个左括号要 找到它匹配的右括号,我使用了迭代的设计,迭代有 work=span,所以有以下递归式:

$$W(n) = W(n-1) + \Theta(1) + \Theta(n)$$

$$S(n) = S(n-1) + \Theta(1) + \Theta(n)$$

解得Θ(n^2) ,综上所述 ,这个算法计算了每一对括号之间的距离 ,并返回了其中最大的。

3.2 关于分治法求解

Task 5.4 (20%). The specification in Task 5.3 stated that the work of your solution must follow a recurrence that was parametric in the work it takes to view a sequence as a tree. Naturally, this depends on the implementation of SEQUENCE.

- 1. Solve the work recurrence with the assumption that $Wshowt \in \Theta(\lg n)$ where n is the length of the input sequence.
- 2. Solve the work recurrence with the assumption that $Wshowt \in \Theta(n)$ where n is the length of the input sequence.
- 3. In two or three sentences, describe a data structure to implement the sequence α seq that allows showt to have $\Theta(\lg n)$ work.
- 4. In two or three sentences, describe a data structure to implement the sequence α seq that allows showt to have $\Theta(n)$ work.

```
1、 W(n)=2W(n/2)+\Theta(lgn)+\Theta(1) 根据算法导论 master theory, a = 2, b = 2, Θ(n) > Θ(lgn),根节点占据主体部分。 W(n)=\Theta(n).
```

2、 W(n) = 2W(n/2) + Θ(n) + Θ(1) 根据算法导论 master theory, a = 2, b = 2, Θ(n) = Θ(n), 属于平衡情况。 W(n) = Θ(nlgn).

3、

使用保存了节点数目的 BST。

首先找到位于串中间的元素需要花费 $\Theta(lgn)$ 级别的时间,然后使用中间元素进行 split 操作即可把树分成两半,split 的 work 有 $\Theta(lgn)$ 。

综上,复杂度为Θ(lgn)。

4、

用一个保存了长度的双向链表就行了,如果不保存也可以花费 $\Theta(n)$ 的时间计算一下。已知长度为 n, take 和 drop 分别访问前后 n/2 的长度即可,这样的实现有复杂度 $\Theta(n)$ 。

3.3 关于渐进复杂度分析

Task 6.1 (5%). Rearrange the list of functions below so that it is ordered with respect to O—that is, for every index i, all of the functions with index less than i are in big-O of the function at index i. You can just state the ordering; you don't need to prove anything.

```
1. f(n) = n^{\log(n^2)}

2. f(n) = 2n^{7.5}

3. f(n) = (n^n)!

4. f(n) = 43^n

5. f(n) = \lg(\lg(\lg(\lg(n))))

6. f(n) = 36n^{52} + 15n^{18} + n^2

7. f(n) = n^{n!}

5 < 2 < 6 < 1 < 4 < 7 < 3
```

Task 6.2 (15%). Carefully prove each of the following statements, or provide a counterexample and prove that it is in fact a counterexample. You should refer to the definition of big-O. Remember that verbose proofs are not necessarily careful proofs.

- 1. O is a transitive relation on functions. That is to say, for any functions f, g, h, if $f \in O(g)$ and $g \in O(h)$, then $f \in O(h)$.
- 2. *O* is a symmetric relation on functions. That is to say, for any functions f and g, if $f \in O(g)$, then $g \in O(f)$.
- 3. *O* is an anti-symmetric relation on functions. That is to say, for any functions f and g, if $f \in O(g)$ and $g \in O(f)$, then f = g.

```
1、
正确,证明如下:
f∈ O(g)所以存在 c1>0, n1>0 使对任意 n>n1, 0<f(n) < c1*g(n);
g∈ O(h)所以存在 c2>0, n2>0 使对任意 n>n2, 0<g(n) < c2*h(n);
所以存在 c=c1*c1>0 使对任意 n>n1 且 n>n2, 0<f(n) < c*h(n);
所以 f∈ O(h)

2、
错误,反例如下:
f(n)=lgn, g(n)=n
存在 c=1, n0=1,对任意 n>n0,存在 0<f(n)<c*g(n),所以 f∈ O(g)。
对任意 c>0, n0>0,都存在 n>n0,使 g(n)>c*f(n),所以 g∈ O(h)不成立。

3、
错误,举出反例
f=2n, g=3n,
显然 f∈ O(g) and g∈ O(f),但是 f=g 不成立。
```

Lab3 大整数运算

1、实验要求

实现n位二进制大整数的加法运算。输入a, b和输出s都是二进制位的串。要求算法的时间复杂度满足work=O(n),span=O(log n)。

2、实验思路

2.1、加法计算

加法计算的难点在于保存进位信息,所以我们把结果分成两个部分:"朴素和"和"进位";其中"朴素和"表示1+1,1+0,0+0三种情况,"进位"表示对高位的影响。

不难发现每一位的相加都会决定下一位是否有进位,这种"错位传递"的特点和scan的特点十分相似,所以我们利用"朴素和"配合scan来得到"进位"的信息。

最终我们只要将"朴素和"与"进位"相加,并根据是否有溢出来决定是否要在高位补1。

2.2、减法计算

我们知道x>y,所以结果的长度必然不会超过x,这使得实现十分简单;我们只需要对y进行取反加一得到去除符号位的补码,然后两数相加,通过舍弃溢出位实现模运算,就可以得到正确的差。

PS:关于去除首位零的方法慢慢想.....

2.3、乘法计算

乘法计算中我们可以使用分治法的思想将A*B看作 $(p2^{n/2}+q)*(r2^{n/2}+s)$,从而分解成更小的乘法,如果我们直接分解为: $pr2^n+(ps+rq)2^{n/2}+qs$ 则递归式为:

$$W_{**}(n) = 4W_{**}(n/2) + O(n), W_{**}(n) = O(n^2)$$

我们发现这个递归树的分支太多了,如果把4减少则可以得到更低的复杂度。如果我们把乘式分解为 $pr2^n + [(p+q)*(r+s) - pr - qs]2^{n/2} + qs$,乘法就减少到了3次,那么复杂度降低:

$$W_{**}(n) = 3W_{**}(n/2) + O(n), W_{**}(n) = O(n^{log_23})$$

3、回答问题

3.1、加法计算

Task 4.1 (35%). Implement the addition function

```
++: bignum * bignum -> bignum
```

in the functor MkBigNumAdd in MkBigNumAdd.sml. For full credit, on input with m and n bits, yoursolution must have O(m+n) work and O(lg(m+n)) span. Our solution has under 40 lines with comments.

```
( *
* 大整数相加
 * 1) 首先把两个bit串补为相同长度,方便后续计算;
 * 2) 然后使用carrv串储存"朴素和":
       1+1用GEN表示;1+0用PROB表示;0+0用STOP表示
 * 3) 然后在2的基础上使用scan对"朴素和"进行分析,使用的结合函数为:
       _, GEN => GEN
                      如果后一位是GEN则下一位必然会进位;
       _, STOP => STOP 如果后一位是STOP则下以为必然不会进位;
       some, PROP => some 如果后一位是PROB则它传递之前的进位情况;
     可以得出满足结合性;
     scan之后得到了每一位的进位情况:
       GEN表示进位, STOP表示不进位, PROP不会存在;
     多出的一位同时表示是否溢出;
 * 4) 然后把"朴素和"和"进位信息"进行map2可以得到结果:
 * 5) 最后看一下有没有溢出,如果就就在高位补充一个ONE就行了。
*)
fun x ++ y =
  case (length(x), length(y))
    of (0, 0) \Rightarrow empty()
     | (0, _) => y
     (_{,} 0) => x
     _ =>
  let
    (*1,高位补零使两串等长*)
    fun with0(a : bit seq, b : bit seq) =
      let val n = Int.max(length(a), length(b))
         val taila = tabulate (fn i => ZERO) (n - length a)
         val tailb = tabulate (fn i => ZERO) (n - length b)
      in (append(a, taila), append(b, tailb))
      end:
    (*2,得到"朴素和"*)
    fun getRawResult(x : bit seq, y : bit seq) =
      map2 (fn (i, j) \Rightarrow case (i, j)
                        of (ONE, ONE) => GEN
                         | (ZERO, ZERO) => STOP
                         => PROP)
           x y;
    (*3, 推导carry信息*)
```

```
fun getCarryResult(x : carry seq) =
    scan (fn (i, j) \Rightarrow case (i, j)
                         of (_, GEN) => GEN
                          | (_, STOP) => STOP
                          | (some, PROP) => some)
          STOP x:
  (*4,直接得到结果*)
 fun getResult(x : carry seq, y : carry seq) =
    map2 (fn (i, j) => case (i, j)
                         of (PROP, GEN) => ZERO
                          | (PROP, STOP) => ONE
                          | (_, GEN) => ONE
                          | (_, STOP) => ZERO
                          | (_, _) => raise BugInGetResult)
          х у;
in
 let
    val(cx, cy) = with0(x, y)
    val rawResult = getRawResult(cx, cy)
    val (carryResult, high) = getCarryResult(rawResult)
    val result = getResult(rawResult, carryResult)
 in
    (*5,判断高位是否溢出*)
    if high = GEN then append(result, singleton ONE)
    else result
 end
end;
```

3.2、减法计算

Task 4.2 (15%). Implement the subtraction function

```
--: bignum * bignum -> bignum
```

in the functor MkBigNumSubtract in MkBigNumSubtract.sml, where x -- y computes the number

obtained by subtracting y from x. We will assume that $x \ge y$; that is, the resulting number will always be non-negative. You should also assume for this problem that ++ has been implemented correctly. For full credit, if x has n bits, your solution must have O(n) work and $O(\lg n)$ span. Our solution has fewerthan 20 lines with comments.

```
(*
    * 大整数相减
    * 条件:x和y均为正数且x>y。
    * 1)给y高位补零使x和y等长,便于计算;
    * 2)对y进行取反加一,不考虑符号位;
    * 3)x与y的补码模相加,结果消除多余零;
    * 以上三个步骤分别使用下面的三个"过程"表示
```

```
*)
  fun x -- y =
    if length y = 0 then x else
    if length y = 1 and also nth y = 0 = ZERO then x else
    let
      (*1、补0使之等长*)
      fun sameLen(x : bit seq, y : bit seq) =
        let val tail = tabulate (fn i => ZERO) (length(x)-length(y))
        in append(y, tail) end;
      (*2、取补码*)
      fun trueToComp(x : bit seq) : bit seq =
        (map (fn i \Rightarrow if i = ONE then ZERO else ONE) x) ++ singleton ONE;
      (*3、模相加并消零*)
      fun compSub (x : bit seq, cy: bit seq) : bit seq =
        take(x ++ cy, length(x));
      (*4、判断相减后是否为零*)
      fun isZero (x : bit seq) =
        (reduce (fn (i,j) \Rightarrow if i = ZERO and also j = ZERO then ZERO else
ONE)ZERO x) = ZERO;
      val ans = compSub(x, trueToComp(sameLen(x, y)))
    in
      if isZero(ans) then empty() else ans
    end:
```

3.3、乘法计算

Task 4.3 (30%). Implement the function

```
**: bignum * bignum -> bignum
```

in MkBigNumMultiply.sml. For full credit, if the larger number has n bits, your solution must satisfy W(n)=W(n/2)+O(n) and have $O(lg^2n)$ span. You should use the following function in the Primitives structure:

```
val par3 : (unit -> 'a) * (unit -> 'b) * (unit -> 'c) -> 'a * 'b * 'c
```

to indicate three-way parallelism in your implementation of **. You should assume for this problem that++ and -- have been implemented correctly, and meet their work and span requirements. Our solutionhas 40 lines with comments.

```
(*
* 大整数相乘
* 使用分治法可以将n级别的乘法分成4个n/2级别的乘法,但是利用类似Strenssen?矩阵乘法的
* 的技巧,可以用"便宜的"加减来换乘法,从而只需要3个n/2级别的乘法,work由0(n^2)下降
* 为0(n^lg3);span由于乘法可并行,保持为0(n)
*)
fun x ** y =
```

```
case (length(x), length(y))
 of (0, _) => empty()
  | (_, 0) => empty()
   | (1, _) =  if nth x 0 = ZERO then empty() else y
   ( _{,} 1) =  if nth y 0 = ZERO then empty() else x
let
  (*补零为等长*)
 fun with0(a : bit seq, b : bit seq) =
      val len = Int.max(length a, length b)
      val taila = tabulate (fn _ => ZERO) (len - length a)
      val tailb = tabulate (fn _ => ZERO) (len - length b)
   in (append(a, taila), append(b, tailb))
   end;
 val(nx, ny) = with0(x, y)
  (*取得半长*)
 val half = length(nx) div 2
 val q = take(nx, half)
 val p = drop(nx, half)
 val s = take(ny, half)
 val r = drop(ny, half)
 (*3次并行乘法*)
 val(p1, p2, p3) =
      par3(fn _ => p ** r,
           fn _ => q ** s,
          fn = (p ++ q) ** (r ++ s)
 val mm = tabulate (fn _ => ZERO) (half*2)
 val m = tabulate (fn _ => ZERO) half
 append(mm,p1) ++ append(m,p3 -- (p1 ++ p2)) ++ p2
end:
```

3.4、迭代计算复杂度分析

Task 5.1 (15%). Determine the complexity of the following recurrences. Give tight Θ -bounds, and

justify your steps to argue that your bound is correct. Recall that $f \in O(g)$ if and only if $f \in O(g)$ and $g \in O(f)$. You may use any method (brick method, tree method, or substitution) to show that your bound is correct, except that you must use the substitution method for problem 3.

$$T(n)=3T(n/2)+\Theta(n)$$
 $T(n)=2T(n/4)+\Theta(\sqrt{n})$ $T(n)=4T(n/4)+\Theta(\sqrt{n})$ (Prove by substitution)

(1)
$$T(n) = 3T(n/2) + \Theta(n)$$

根据主方法, $\Theta(n^{log_23})>\Theta(n)$,叶节点掌控,故 $T(n)=\Theta(n^{log_23})$

(2)
$$T(n) = 2T(n/4) + \Theta(\sqrt{n})$$

根据主方法, $\Theta(n^{log_42})=\Theta(n^{1/2})=\Theta(\sqrt{n})$,平衡态,故 $T(n)=\Theta(\sqrt{n}lg(n))$

$$(3)T(n) = 4T(n/4) + \Theta(\sqrt{n})$$

不妨令
$$\Theta(\sqrt{n}) = c_0 \sqrt{n} + d_0$$

不妨假设若对n=N/4有 $T(n)\leq c_1n+c_2\sqrt{n}+d_1=\Theta(n),c_1>0$

则
$$T(N) \leq 4(c_1rac{N}{4}+c_2\sqrt{rac{N}{4}}+d_1)+c_0\sqrt{N}+d_0$$

不妨取
$$c_2 = -c_0, d_1 = -\frac{d_0}{3}$$

则
$$T(N) \le c_1 N + c_2 \sqrt{N} + d_1$$
也满足 $T(n) \le c_1 n + c_2 \sqrt{n} + d_1$

由于显然存在 $n_0 > 0 \to c_1 n_0 + c_2 \sqrt{n_0} + d_1$

所以以上递归式成立

$$T(n) = \Theta(n)$$

Lab8-范围搜索实验

2、回答问题

2.1、完成函数first和last,简述

思路:根据BST的性质,沿着左侧或者右侧递归下降就可以达到最小和最大的key所在节点。

```
(*左递归下降*)
fun first (T : 'a table) : (key * 'a) option =
  case Tree.expose T
  of NONE => NONE
  | SOME {key, value, left, right} =>
     case Tree.expose left
     of NONE => SOME(key, value)
```

```
| _ => first(left);

(*右递归下降*)

fun last (T : 'a table) : (key * 'a) option =

    case Tree.expose T

    of NONE => NONE

    | SOME {key, value, left, right} =>

        case Tree.expose right

        of NONE => SOME(key, value)

        | _ => last(right);
```

测试样例:均通过

```
val ordSet1 = % [5, 7, 2, 8, 9, 1]
val ordSet2 = % [~5, ~7, ~2, 8, 9, 1]

val testsFirst = [
    ordSet1, 测试一般情况
    ordSet2, 测试含负数
    % [] 测试空集
]
val testsLast = [
    ordSet1,
    % []
]
```

2.2、完成函数previous和next,简述

思路:对previous,如果一个节点右子树的key等于我们给出的k,那么左子树的last就是前驱节点;对next,如果一个节点左子树的key等于我们给出的k,那么右子树的first就是后继节点。

```
(*前驱节点*)
fun previous (T : 'a table) (k : key) : (key * 'a) option =
  case Tree.expose T
   of NONE => NONE
     _ =>
        let
          val (left, _, _) = Tree.splitAt(T, k)
          last left
         end;
(*后继节点*)
fun next (T : 'a table) (k : key) : (key * 'a) option =
  case Tree.expose T
   of NONE => NONE
     =>
        let
          val (_, _, right) = Tree.splitAt(T, k)
         in
```

```
first right end;
```

测试样例:均通过

```
val testsPrev = [
    (ordSet1, 8), 测试中间一般情况
    (ordSet1, 1), 测试边缘
    (ordSet2, ~2), 测试含负数
    (% [], 8) 测试空集
]
val testsNext = [同上
    (ordSet1, 8),
    (ordSet1, 9),
    (ordSet2, ~2),
    (% [], 8)
]
```

2.3、完成函数join和split,简述

思路:使用已有的轮子

```
fun join (L : 'a table, R : 'a table) : 'a table =
   Tree.join(L, R)

fun split (T : 'a table, k : key) : 'a table * 'a option * 'a table =
   Tree.splitAt(T, k)
```

测试样例:

```
val testsJoin = [
 (ordSet1, % [100]), 测试长点集和单点集合并
 (ordSet1, % [3]),
                单点集的点在长点集中间
 (ordSet2, % [100]), 测试含负数
 (ordSet1, ordset2), 测试来两个长点集合并
 (%[], %[100]), 测试空点集和单点集
 (% [], % ordSet2), 测试空点集和长点集
 (% [], % [])
                 测试两个空点集
val testsSplit = [
 (ordSet1, 7),
                 测试切集合中的元素
 (ordSet1, 100), 测试不在集合中且完全"远离"集合的元素
 (% [], 7)
                 测试切空集
```

PS:其中join与union不同,不具有去重功能和要求;要求在调用时左树元素严格小与右树元素。

2.4、完成函数getRange,详叙

思路:对low和high边界分别使用split,再基于两次split的结果判断边界的key是否在table中存在,如果存在就把边界的singleton加入结果。

```
fun getRange (T : 'a table) (low : key, high : key) : 'a table =
    let
    val (_, m1, cut1) = split(T, low)
    val (cut2, m2, _) = split(cut1, high)
    fun complete(tree, m, board) =
        case m
        of NONE => tree
        | SOME(value) => join(tree, singleton(board, value));
    in
        complete(complete(cut2, m2, high), m1, low)
    end;
```

测试样例:均通过

```
val mySet1 = % [3, 2, 14, 13, 34, 8, 1, 60, 21, 5]

val testsRange = [
   (ordSet1, (5,8)), 边界是集合元素
   (ordSet1, (10,12)), 边界不是集合元素
   (ordSet1, (0,100)), 边界远远跨越集合元素
   (mySet1, (5,40)), 集合元素间间隔很大
   (% [], (5,8)) 空集合
]
```

2.5、完成函数makeCountTable

思路:

- 1. 首先进行(x,y)排序,排序基于x,从左到右的点x从小到大;
- 2. 把点(x,y)映射为 $\{(y,x)\}$ 后,使用scan join可以得到在x从小到大的基础上,比每个点靠左的点的集合;
- 3. 由于可能有多个点有相同的x,所以对每个x我们取最大的点集,以此来去重;
- 4. 最终可以得到每个x左边的点数目;

```
fun makeCountTable (S : point seq) : countTable =
    let
    val ps = Seq.sort (fn ((i, _), (j, _)) => compareKey(i, j)) S
    (* exchange position of x and y, *)
    val ss = Seq.map (fn (i, j) => singleton(j, i)) ps
    val yts = Seq.scani join (empty()) ss
    (* get pair of x * points sets whose points are left to x *)
    val xsyt = Seq.map2 (fn((x, _), t) => (x, t)) ps yts
    (* we collect x * point sets together, and keep only one point set, the bigest*)
    val xcyts = Seq.collect compareKey xsyt
    val xcyt = Seq.map (fn (x, s) => singleton(x, Seq.nth s
    (Seq.length(s)-1))) xcyts
```

```
val xtyt = Seq.reduce join (empty()) xcyt
in
   xtyt
end;
```

复杂度分析: (含放大处理)

```
1. sort: W = O(nlgn), S = O((lg^2n);比较函数复杂度O(1)归并排序的复杂度 2. map: W = O(n), S = O(1);映射函数复杂度为O(1) 3. scan join: W = O(n), S = O(lg^2n);scan b复杂度按照定义 4. map2: W = O(n), S = O(1) 5. collect: W = O(nlgn), S = O(lg^2n);处理的规模小于n,不妨放大为n,下同 6. map: W = O(n), S = O(1) 7. reduce: W = O(n), S = O(lg^2n) 8. 总体:W = O(nlgn), S = O(lg^2n) 此外,考虑到中间结果,根据算法需要占用的最大空间可得出空间复杂度为O(n^2)
```

2.5、完成函数count,做相关分析

思路:

- 1. 根据countTable的定义,得到x1左侧的点集,使用getRange可以得到其中y1~y2的部分;
- 2. 同理得到x2左侧的点集,使用getRange可以得到其中y1~y2的部分;
- 3. 其中在计算x2左侧的点集时需要特别判断一下,如果split正好切中了x2,就不应该使用last(l)的点集合,而是x2的点集合;而x1就不会有这样的问题。

```
fun count (T : countTable) ((x1, y2) : point, (x2, y1) : point) :int =
   if size(T) = 0 then 0 else
   let
     fun getsize t = size(getRange t (y1, y2))
     (*得到小于x1且纵坐标满足范围限制的点数*)
     fun getcount1(t : countTable, x1) =
       let
         val(l, m, _) = split(t, x1)
       in
         case last(l)
           of NONE => 0
            | SOME( ,yt) => getsize yt
       end;
     (*得到小于等于x2且纵坐标满足范围限制的点数*)
     fun getcount2(t : countTable, x2) =
         val(l, m, _) = split(t, x2)
         (*判断是否切中x2*)
```

复杂度分析:(含放大处理,设countTable规模为O(n))

```
1. getRange :W=O(lgn), S=O(lgn),有限次split和join操作,下同 2. getcount1:W=O(lgn), S=O(lgn) 3. getcount2:W=O(lgn), S=O(lgn) 4. 总计:W=O(lgn), S=O(lgn)
```

测试样例:

```
val points1 = %[(0,0),(1,2),(3,3),(4,4),(5,1)] 普通点集
   val points2 : point seq = % []
   val points3 = % [(10000,10000),(0,0)]
                                                   小而分散的点集
   val points4 = tabulate (fn i \Rightarrow (i,i)) 1000
                                                  大而整齐的点集
   val points5 = % [(~1,~1),(~2,~3),(~3,4),(0,0),(1,2),(2,3),(5,1)]含负数的普通
点集
   val points6 = \% [(\sim1,\sim1),(0,0),(1,1)]
                                                  小而密集的含负数点集
   (points1, ((1,3),(5,1))),
    (points1, ((2,4),(4,2))),
    (points1, ((100,101),(101,100))),
                                       靠近的两点
    (points2, ((0,10),(10,0))),
    (points3, ((0,10000),(10000,0))),
                                       远离的两点
    (points4, ((0,500),(1000,0))),
    (points5, ((~1,~1),(3,3))),
    (points5, ((~2,5),(4,0))),
    (points6, ((~1,2), (0,~1))),
    (points6, ((0,0),(0,0))),
                                       同一个点
```