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1、设计 BST 的左右链存储结构,并实现 BST 插入(建立)、删除、查找和排序算法

# 插入:

## 输入程序:

```
#include <iostream>
      #include ".\src\BinarySearch"
3.
      #include ".\src\BinarySearchTree"
4.
5.
      int main()
6.
          system("chcp 65001"); // set terminal to UTF-8
7.
          int data[] = { 5, 6, 2, 15, 64, 32, 18, 60, 94, -2 };
8.
9.
          BinaryTree::BST<int> tree;
10.
          for (int i = 0; i < 10; ++i)
11.
              tree.insert(data[i]);
12.
          tree.show();
13.
          return 0;
14.
      }
输出:
```

# 删除:

### 输入程序:

```
1. #include <iostream>
2.
      #include ".\src\BinarySearch"
3.
      #include ".\src\BinarySearchTree"
4.
5.
      int main()
6.
      {
7.
          system("chcp 65001"); // set terminal to UTF-8
8.
          int data[] = { 5, 6, 2, 15, 64, 32, 18, 60, 94, -
            2, 12, 100, 89, 4 };
9.
          BinaryTree::BST<int> tree;
10.
          for (int i = 0; i < 14; ++i)
```

# 查找:

## 输入程序:

```
#include <iostream>
2.
      #include ".\src\BinarySearch"
3.
      #include ".\src\BinarySearchTree"
4.
5.
      int main()
6.
7.
          system("chcp 65001"); // set terminal to UTF-8
8.
          int data[] = { 5, 6, 2, 15, 64, 32, 18, 60, 94, -
            2, 12, 100, 89, 4 };
9.
          BinaryTree::BST<int> tree;
10.
          for (int i = 0; i < 14; ++i)
               tree.insert(data[i]);
11.
12.
          tree.show();
13.
          std::cout << tree.contain(32) << std::endl;</pre>
14.
          std::cout << tree.contain(40) << std::endl;</pre>
```

(base) PS D:\File\大二秋\DSA\作业5\binary>

# 排序:

# 输入程序:

```
#include <iostream>
      #include ".\src\BinarySearch"
      #include ".\src\BinarySearchTree"
3.
4.
5.
      int main()
6.
      {
7.
          system("chcp 65001"); // set terminal to UTF-8
8.
          int data[] = { 5, 6, 2, 15, 64, 32, 18, 60, 94, -
            2, 12, 100, 89, 4 };
9.
          BinaryTree::BST<int> tree;
10.
          for (int i = 0; i < 14; ++i)
11.
              tree.insert(data[i]);
12.
          tree.show();
13.
          tree.sort(std::cout);
14.
          return 0;
15.
输出:
```

2、实现折半查找的递归和非递归算法:

非递归:

```
输入程序:
1. #include <iostream>
      #include ".\src\BinarySearch"
3.
      #include ".\src\BinarySearchTree"
4.
5.
     int main()
6.
7.
         system("chcp 65001"); // set terminal to UTF-8
8.
         int arr[] = { 1, 1, 2, 3, 4, 4, 5, 5, 7, 7, 7, 8, 8, 9, 9, 9,
            9, 10 };
9.
         int* first = ::My::lower_bound(arr, arr + 18, 7);
10.
         int* last = ::My::upper bound(arr, arr + 18, 7);
         std::cout << "7: [" << first - arr << ", " << last - arr <<</pre>
11.
           )' << std::endl;
12.
         first = ::My::lower_bound(arr, arr + 18, 9);
         last = ::My::upper_bound(arr, arr + 18, 9);
13.
         std::cout << "9: [" << first - arr << ", " << last - arr <</pre>
14.
           )' << std::endl;
         return 0;
15.
16.
      }
输出:
(base) PS D:\File\大二秋\DSA\作业5\binary> .\test.exe
 Active code page: 65001
7: [8, 11)
 9: [13, 17)
 (base) PS D:\File\大二秋\DSA\作业5\binary>
```

递归:

输入程序:

1. #include <iostream>

```
2.
     #include ".\src\BinarySearch"
     #include ".\src\BinarySearchTree"
3.
4.
5.
     int main()
6.
7.
         system("chcp 65001"); // set terminal to UTF-8
         8.
            9, 10 };
         int* first = ::My::lower bound rec(arr, arr + 18, 7, std::les
9.
           s<int>());
10.
         int* last = ::My::upper bound rec(arr, arr + 18, 7, std::less
           <int>());
         std::cout << "7: [" << first - arr << ", " << last - arr << '</pre>
11.
           )' << std::endl;
         first = ::My::lower_bound_rec(arr, arr + 18, 9, std::less<int</pre>
12.
13.
         last = ::My::upper_bound_rec(arr, arr + 18, 9, std::less<int>
           ());
14.
         std::cout << "9: [" << first - arr << ", " << last - arr << '</pre>
           )' << std::endl;
15.
         return 0;
16.
     }
输出:
 D:\File\大二秋\DSA\作业5\binary>g++ -o test.exe main.cpp
 (base) PS D:\File\大二秋\DSA\作业5\binary> .\test.exe
 Active code page: 65001
 7: [8, 11)
 9: [13, 17)
 (base) PS D:\File\大二秋\DSA\作业5\binary>
3、实验比较:设计并产生实验测试数据,考察比较两种查找方法的时间性能,并与理论结
  果进行比较
输入程序: 可见于./binary/test/main.cpp
  #include <iostream>
2.
     #include <algorithm>
     #include <time.h>
4.
     #include "..\src\BinarySearch"
5.
     #include "..\src\BinarySearchTree"
6.
7.
     template <typename Val, class ForwardIter>
8.
     int lower bound search len(ForwardIter first, ForwardIter last, V
           al key) {
9.
         int ret = 0;
         while (first < last) {
10.
```

```
11.
               ForwardIter mid = first + (last - first) / 2;
12.
               if (++ret, *mid < key)</pre>
                   first = mid + 1;
13.
14.
               else
15.
                   last = mid;
16.
          }
17.
          return ret;
18.
      }
19.
20.
      int main()
21.
      {
22.
          system("chcp 65001"); // set terminal to UTF-8
23.
          int data sorted[1024], data unsorted[1024];
24.
25.
          for (int i = 0; i < 1024; ++i)
               data_unsorted[i] = data_sorted[i] = 2 * i + 1;
26.
27.
          srand(time(∅));
28.
          std::random shuffle(data unsorted, data unsorted + 1024);
29.
30.
          int data fail[1025];
          for (int i = 0; i < 1025; ++i)
31.
32.
               data_fail[i] = 2 * i;
33.
34.
          BinaryTree::BST<int> tree_sorted, tree_unsorted;
35.
          for (int i = 0; i < 1024; ++i) {
36.
               tree sorted.insert(data sorted[i]);
37.
              tree_unsorted.insert(data_unsorted[i]);
38.
          }
39.
          int sum1 = 0, sum2 = 0;
40.
          for (int i = 0; i < 1024; ++i) {
41.
               sum1 += tree_sorted.search_len(data_sorted[i]);
42.
43.
              sum2 += tree_unsorted.search_len(data_unsorted[i]);
44.
45.
          std::cout << "tree sorted ASL success: " << sum1 / 1024.0 <<</pre>
            std::endl:
46.
          std::cout << "tree_unsorted ASL success: " << sum2 / 1024.0 <</pre>
            < std::endl;
47.
          sum1 = sum2 = 0;
48.
          for (int i = 0; i < 1025; ++i) {
49.
               sum1 += tree_sorted.search_len(data_fail[i]);
50.
51.
               sum2 += tree_unsorted.search_len(data_fail[i]);
          }
52.
```

```
53.
         std::cout << "tree_sorted ASL fail: " << sum1 / 1025.0 << std</pre>
          ::endl:
54.
         std::cout << "tree unsorted ASL fail: " << sum2 / 1025.0 << s</pre>
55.
56.
         sum1 = 0;
57.
         for (int i = 0; i < 1024; ++i)
58.
            sum1 += lower_bound_search_len(data_sorted, data_sorted +
           1024, data sorted[i]);
59.
         std::cout << "lower bound ASL success: " << sum1 / 1024.0 <<</pre>
          std::endl;
60.
61.
         sum2 = 0;
62.
         for (int i = 0; i < 1025; ++i)
            sum2 += lower_bound_search_len(data_sorted, data_sorted +
63.
           1024, data fail[i]);
64.
         std::cout << "lower_bound ASL fail: " << sum2 / 1025.0 << std</pre>
          ::endl;
65.
         return 0;
66.
输出: (三次)
(base) PS D:\File\大二秋\DSA\作业5\binary\test> ./test
Active code page: 65001
tree_sorted ASL success: 512.5
tree_unsorted ASL success: 12.2197
tree_sorted ASL fail: 512.999
tree_unsorted ASL fail: 13.2068
lower_bound ASL success: 10.002
lower_bound ASL fail: 10.002
 (base) PS D:\File\大二秋\DSA\作业5\binary\test> ./test
Active code page: 65001
tree_sorted ASL success: 512.5
tree_unsorted ASL success: 12.2656
 tree_sorted ASL fail: 512.999
tree_unsorted ASL fail: 13.2527
lower_bound ASL success: 10.002
 lower_bound ASL fail: 10.002
 (base) PS D:\File\大二秋\DSA\作业5\binary\test> ./test
Active code page: 65001
tree_sorted ASL success: 512.5
tree_unsorted ASL success: 11.501
tree_sorted ASL fail: 512.999
tree_unsorted ASL fail: 12.4888
lower_bound ASL success: 10.002
lower_bound ASL fail: 10.002
```

### 分析:

sorted BST:

理论上失败 ASL 为 1+n/2-1/(n+1)=512.9990244,实际测试为 512.999 理论上成功 ASL 为 (n+1)/2=512.5,实际测试为 512.5

unsorted BST:

理论上失败 ASL(满二叉树)约为  $\log 2 (n+1)=10.0014$ ,实际测试约为 12.9828 理论上成功 ASL(满二叉树)约为  $\log 2 (n+1)-1=9.0014$ ,实际测试约为 11.9954 折半:

理论上失败 ASL (满二叉判定树) 约为 log2(n+1)=10.0014, 实际测试约为 10.002 理论上成功 ASL (满二叉判定树) 约为 log2(n+1)-1=9.0014, 实际测试约为 10.002 (可能是因为实现的是 lower bound 而不是 naïve 的 binary search 造成的)

(5)以上实验能否说明:就平均性能而言,BST 查找与折半查找差不多,为什么可以认为。因为BST 查找和折半查找的平均时间复杂度都是 0(logn),但由于我们不能保证BST 是一个满二叉树,导致在实际情况下BST 的性能比折半要差上一点。我认为,当数据量足够大时,这种差异是常数级的

作业题目 2: 简答题 (选做) 按题目要求回答下列问题:

- 1. 比较说明堆和二叉排序树的区别。 堆要求父节点均比两个子节点大(小),而二叉排序树要求父节点大于(小于)左子树的 使用节点,而小于(大于)右子树的使用节点
- 2. 若只想得到一个序列中第 k (k  $\geq$  5) 个最小元素之前的部分排序序列,则最好采用什么排序方法?

堆排序。参考 STL 中 partial sort 源码

```
template <class RandomAccessIterator>
       inline void partial_sort(RandomAccessIterator first, RandomAccessIterator mi
2.
             ddle, RandomAccessIterator last) {
           partial sort(first, middle, last, value type(first));
4.
       }
5.
       template <class RandomAccessIterator, class T>
6.
       void __partial_sort(RandomAccessIterator first, RandomAccessIterator middle,
7.
              RandomAccessIterator last, T*) {
8.
          make heap(first, middle); //将区间[first, middle)构造为一个堆结构
9.
              for (RandomAccessIterator i = middle; i < last; ++i)</pre>
10.
                  if (*i < *first) // 遍历堆以外的元素,并将更优的元素放入堆中
           __pop_heap(first, middle, i, T(*i), distance_type(first)); // first 值放i
11.
              中,i 的原值融入 heap 并调整
          sort_heap(first, middle); // 对最终的堆进行排序
12.
13.
```

复杂度约为: (last-first)log2(middle-first)

# 作业题目 3

(1) 给出算法的基本设计思想

显然,将数组排序后,前一半元素作为 A1,剩下作为 A2 即可满足要求 但我们只需要获得 A1,而不需要真正对整个数组进行排序,其复杂度为 0(nlogn)

利用快速排序的思想,当使用 pivot 对数组进行一次遍历后, pivot 之前的数都比 pivot 小, pivot 之后的数都比 pivot 大如果此时 pivot 的下标正好为 floor(n/2),那么算法结束 否则像真正的快速排序一样递归的寻找 pivot

### 这样是正确的

对于 n 为偶数, 就是将原数组对半分

对于 n 为奇数,有 (中位数之前) (中位数) (中位数之后) 三部分,我们使之大致按照升序排序,由于算法结束条件为 floor(n/2),所以会把 (中位数之前) 作为 A1,而 (中位数) (中位数之后) 作为 A2,这样就使两集合的和之差最大

- (2) 根据设计思想,采用 C/C++/Java 等程序语言描述算法,关键之处给出注释懒了,不想写
- (2) 说明你所设计算法的平均时间复杂度和空间复杂度时间复杂度应该是 0(n),空间复杂度为 0(1)