

算法分析与设计：第二次作业

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4.1-3 修改最大子数组问题的定义, 允许结果为空子数组, 其和为 0. 该如何修改现有算法, 使它们能允许空子数组为最终结果? (最大子数组问题的定义请参考推荐教材 P38-4.1)

解: 伪代码如下:

Algorithm 1: 4.1-3

Input: an array $A[1..n]$
Output: a subarray $A[i..j]$ with the maximum sum, returned as a tuple $(i, j, \sum A[i..j])$ by `FIND-MAX-SUBARRAY($A, 1, n$)`. The subarray may be empty if $i > j$ and $\sum A[i..j] = 0$.
function `FIND-MAX-SUBARRAY($A, low, high$)`:
1. **if** $low > high$:
2. **return** $(low, high, 0)$
3. $mid \leftarrow \lfloor \frac{low+high}{2} \rfloor$
4. $(leftLow, leftHigh, leftSum) \leftarrow$
 `FIND-MAX-SUBARRAY(A, low, mid)`
5. $(rightLow, rightHigh, rightSum) \leftarrow$
 `FIND-MAX-SUBARRAY($A, mid + 1, high$)`
6. $(crossLow, crossHigh, crossSum) \leftarrow$
 `FIND-MAX-CROSSING-SUBARRAY($A, low, mid, high$)`
7. **if** $leftSum \geq rightSum$ and $leftSum \geq crossSum$:
8. **return** $(leftLow, leftHigh, leftSum)$
9. **else if** $rightSum \geq leftSum$ and $rightSum \geq crossSum$:
10. **return** $(rightLow, rightHigh, rightSum)$
11. **else**:
12. **return** $(crossLow, crossHigh, crossSum)$
function `FIND-MAX-CROSSING-SUBARRAY($A, low, mid, high$)`:
1. $maxLeft \leftarrow maxRight \leftarrow mid$
2. $maxSum \leftarrow sum \leftarrow A[mid]$
3. **for** $i = mid - 1$ **downto** low **do**:
4. $sum = sum + A[i]$
5. **if** $sum > maxSum$:
6. $maxLeft = i$
7. $maxSum = sum$
8. $sum = maxSum$
9. **for** $j = mid + 1$ **to** $high$ **do**:
10. $sum = sum + A[j]$
11. **if** $sum > maxSum$:
12. $maxRight = j$
13. $maxSum = sum$
return $(maxLeft, maxRight, maxSum)$

4.2-7 设计算法, 仅使用 3 次实数乘法即可完成复数 $a + bi$ 和 $c + di$ 相乘. 算法需要接收 a, b, c 和 d 为输入, 分别生成实部 $ac - bd$ 和虚部 $ad + bc$.

解: 伪代码如下:

Algorithm 2: 4.1-7

Input: 4 real numbers a, b, c and d .
Output: 2 real numbers $ac - bd$ and $ad + bc$.
1. **let** $x = (a + b)c, y = b(c + d), z = a(c - d)$
2. **return** $(x - y, x - z)$

4.3-6 证明: $T(n) = 2T(\lfloor \frac{n}{2} \rfloor + 17) + n$ 的解为 $O(n \lg n)$.

解: 假设存在 $n, a, c > 0$, 使得当 $k < n$ 时, $T(k) \leq c(k - a) \lg k$. 故

$$T\left(\left\lfloor \frac{n}{2} \right\rfloor + 17\right) \leq c\left(\left\lfloor \frac{n}{2} \right\rfloor + 17 - a\right) \lg\left(\left\lfloor \frac{n}{2} \right\rfloor + 17\right) \quad n \geq 35$$

当 $k = n$ 时, 有

$$\begin{aligned} T(n) &= 2T\left(\left\lfloor \frac{n}{2} \right\rfloor + 17\right) + n \\ &\leq 2c\left(\left\lfloor \frac{n}{2} \right\rfloor + 17 - a\right) \lg\left(\frac{n}{2} + 17\right) + n & a \leq 34 \\ &= 2c\left(\left\lfloor \frac{n}{2} \right\rfloor + 17 - a\right) \left[\lg\left(\frac{2n+68}{3}\right) - \lg\frac{4}{3}\right] + n \\ &= 2c\left(\left\lfloor \frac{n}{2} \right\rfloor + 17 - a\right) \lg\left(\frac{2n+68}{3}\right) - 2c \lg\frac{4}{3} \left(\left\lfloor \frac{n}{2} \right\rfloor + 17 - a\right) + n \\ &\leq c(n + 34 - 2a) \lg n - c \lg\frac{4}{3} (n + 32 - 2a) + n & n \geq 68 \\ &= c(n - a) \lg n - \left(c \lg\frac{4}{3} - 1\right)n + 36c \lg\frac{4}{3} & a = 34 \\ &\leq c(n - a) \lg n & c > \frac{17}{16 - 8 \lg 3} \end{aligned}$$

取 $n_0 = 68, a = 34, c = 6$. 归纳得 $n \geq 68$ 时, $T(n) \leq c(n - a) \lg n < cn \lg n$. 故 $T(n) = O(n \lg n)$.

4.3-9 利用改变变量的方法求解递归式 $T(n) = 3T(\sqrt{n}) + \lg n$. 你的解应该是渐进紧确的. 不必担心数值是否整数.

解: 令 $m = \lg n, S(m) = T(n)$ 则有 $S(m) = 3S(\frac{m}{2}) + m$. 由于 $a = 3, b = 2, f(m) = m$, 取 $\epsilon = \log_2 3 - 1$, 有 $f(m) = O(m^{\log_2 a - \epsilon})$, 满足主方法第一种情况, 故 $S(m) = \Theta(m^{\log_2 3})$. 换元得 $T(n) = \Theta((\lg n)^{\log_2 3})$.

4.4-7 对递归式 $T(n) = 4T(\lfloor \frac{n}{2} \rfloor) + cn$ (c 为常数), 画出递归树, 并给出其解的一个渐进紧确界. 用代入法进行验证.

解: 递归树如下

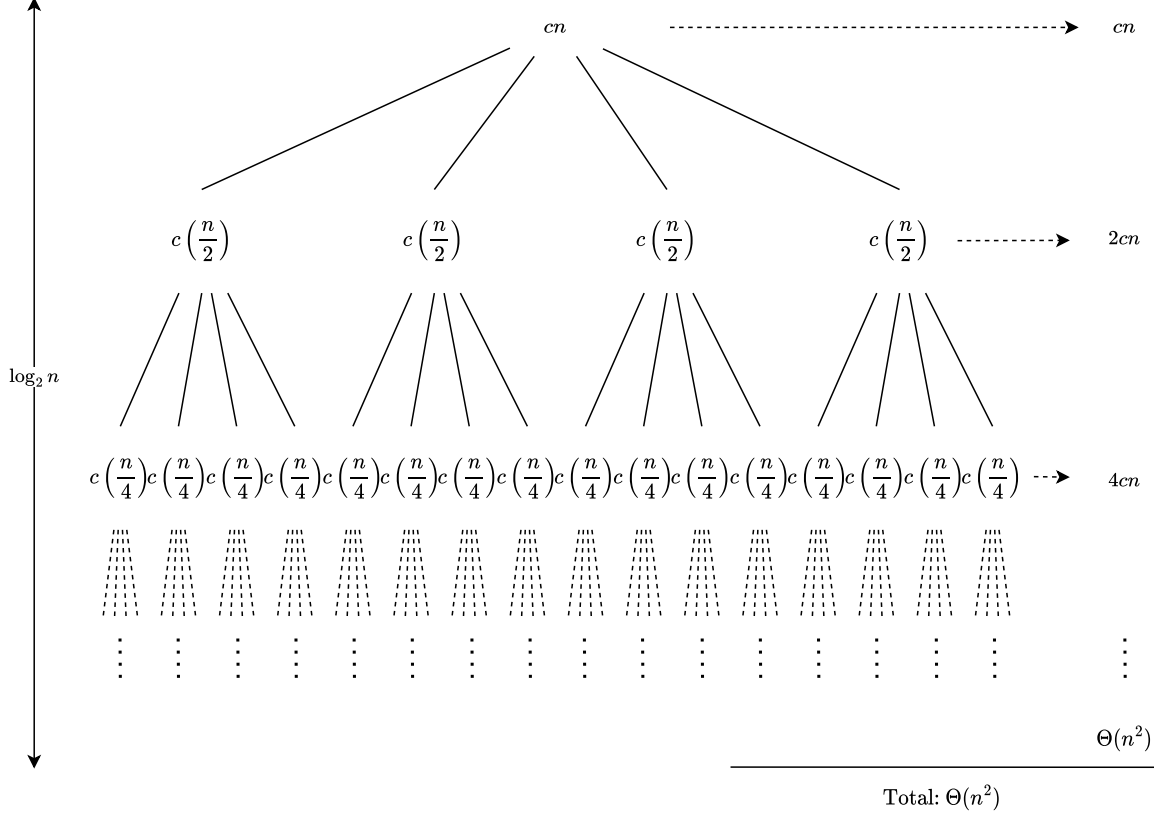


Figure 1. Recursion Tree

假设存在 $n, a, c_1, c_2 > 0$, 使得当 $k < n$ 时, 有 $c_1 k^2 \leq T(k) \leq c_2 k^2 - ak$, 故

$$c_1 \left\lfloor \frac{n}{2} \right\rfloor^2 \leq T\left(\left\lfloor \frac{n}{2} \right\rfloor\right) \leq c_2 \left\lfloor \frac{n}{2} \right\rfloor^2 - a \left\lfloor \frac{n}{2} \right\rfloor$$

当 $k = n$ 时, 有

$$\begin{aligned} T(n) &= 4T\left(\left\lfloor \frac{n}{2} \right\rfloor\right) + cn \\ &\leq 4c_2 \left\lfloor \frac{n}{2} \right\rfloor^2 - 4a \left\lfloor \frac{n}{2} \right\rfloor + cn \\ &\leq c_2 n^2 + (c - 2a)n + 4a \\ &\leq c_2 n^2 - an & (n - 4)a \geq cn \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} T(n) &\geq 4c_1 \left\lfloor \frac{n}{2} \right\rfloor^2 + cn \\ &\geq c_1 (n - 2)^2 + cn \\ &= c_1 n^2 + (c - 4c_1)n + 4c_1 \\ &\geq c_1 n^2 & c_1 \leq \frac{c}{4} \end{aligned}$$

取 $n_0 = 5, a = 5c, c_1 = \frac{c}{4}, c_2 = 5c$, 归纳得 $n \geq 5$ 时, $\frac{c}{4} n^2 \leq T(n) \leq 5c(n^2 - n) \leq 5cn^2$. 故 $T(n) = \Theta(n^2)$.

4.5-1 对下列递归式, 使用主方法求出渐近紧确界.

- (1) $T(n) = 2T(\frac{n}{4}) + 1$
- (2) $T(n) = 2T(\frac{n}{4}) + \sqrt{n}$
- (3) $T(n) = 2T(\frac{n}{4}) + n$
- (4) $T(n) = 2T(\frac{n}{4}) + n^2$

解:

- (1) 由于 $a = 2, b = 4, f(n) = 1$, 取 $\epsilon = 0.5$, 有 $f(n) = O(n^{\log_2 a - \epsilon})$, 满足主方法第一种情况, 故 $T(n) = \Theta(n^{\log_4 2}) = \Theta(\sqrt{n})$.
- (2) 由于 $a = 2, b = 4, f(n) = n^{0.5}$, 有 $f(n) = \Theta(n^{\log_2 a})$, 满足主方法第二种情况, 故 $T(n) = \Theta(n^{\log_4 2} \lg n) = \Theta(\sqrt{n} \lg n)$.
- (3) 由于 $a = 2, b = 4, f(n) = n$, 取 $\epsilon = 0.5$, 有 $f(n) = \Omega(n^{\log_2 a + \epsilon})$, 且 $2f(\frac{n}{4}) = \frac{n}{2} \leq cn$ 对 $0.5 \leq c < 1$ 恒成立, 满足主方法第三种情况, 故 $T(n) = \Theta(f(n)) = \Theta(n)$.
- (4) 由于 $a = 2, b = 4, f(n) = n^2$, 取 $\epsilon = 1.5$, 有 $f(n) = \Omega(n^{\log_2 a + \epsilon})$, 且 $2f(\frac{n}{4}) = \frac{n^2}{8} \leq cn^2$ 对 $0.125 \leq c < 1$ 恒成立, 满足主方法第三种情况, 故 $T(n) = \Theta(f(n)) = \Theta(n^2)$.

4.5-4 主方法能应用于递归式 $T(n) = 4T(\frac{n}{2}) + n^2 \lg n$ 吗? 请说明为什么可以或者为什么不可以. 给出这个递归式的一个渐近上界.

解: 由于 $a = 4, b = 2, f(n) = n^2 \lg n = \Omega(n^{\log_2 a})$, 考虑主方法第三种情况.

$$\frac{4f(\frac{n}{2})}{f(n)} = \frac{n^2 \lg n - n^2 \lg 2}{n^2 \lg n} \rightarrow 1 \quad n \rightarrow \infty$$

不存在 $0 < c < 1$ 和 n_0 使得 $af(\frac{n}{b}) \leq cf(n)$ 对所有 $n \geq n_0$ 恒成立, 无法应用主方法.

假设存在 $n, c > 0$, 使得当 $k < n$ 时, 有 $T(k) \leq ck^2 \lg^2 k$, 故

$$T\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) \leq c \frac{n^2}{4} \lg^2 \frac{n}{2}$$

当 $k = n$ 时, 有

$$\begin{aligned} T(n) &= 4T\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) + n^2 \lg n \\ &\leq cn^2 \lg^2 \frac{n}{2} + n^2 \lg n \\ &= cn^2 (\lg n - 1)^2 + n^2 \lg n \\ &= cn^2 \lg^2 n + (1 - 2c)n^2 \lg n + cn^2 \\ &= n^2 \lg^2 n - (\lg n - 1)n^2 & c = 1 \\ &\leq n^2 \lg^2 n & n \geq 2 \end{aligned}$$

取 $n_0 = 2, c = 1$, 归纳得 $n \geq 2$ 时, $T(n) = O(n^2 \lg^2 n)$.