- 教材答疑和讨论
 - -TC第1、2、3章

问题1: 计算问题与算法

- 你如何理解a well-specified computational problem?
 - Input + output + their relationship
- 你能举个例子吗?
- 你如何理解an algorithm?
 - Well-defined computational procedure for achieving an input-output relationship
- 你能举个例子吗?

问题2: 好算法

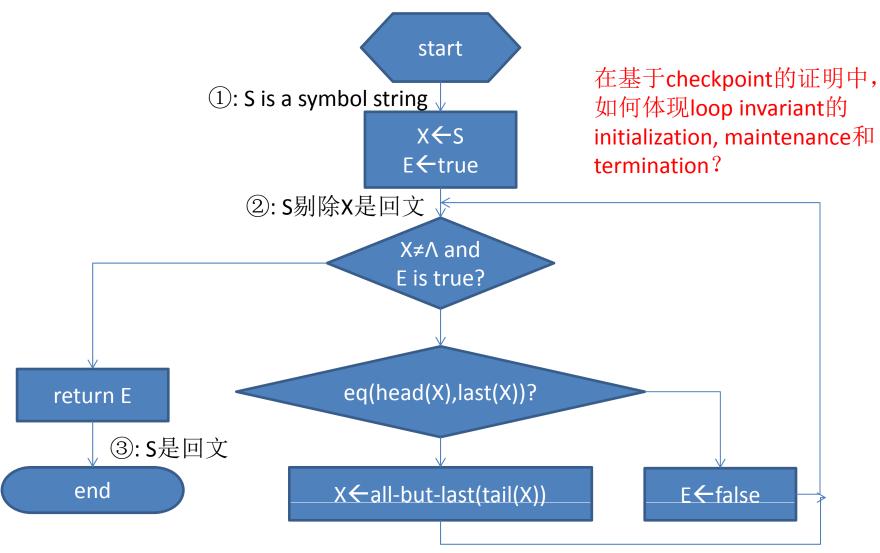
- 回忆一下,你写过哪些糟糕的算法?
- 一个好算法应具有哪些要素?
 - 正确的: 总能停止且结果正确
 - 高效的:运行速度快、占用空间少
 - 易实现的: 描述清晰、简单
- 如何设计出一个好算法?

理清思路写清过程分析正确性分析效率

问题3: 算法的正确性分析

- 如何证明算法是partially correct?
 - 1. 设置checkpoint
 - start后和end前各一个
 - 每个回路上至少一个(通常是第一次进入回路时)
 - 2. 为每个checkpoint设置invariant(最后一个invariant是算法期望的结果)
 - 3. 检查所有checkpoint之间的路径,说明为什么路径起点的invariant 成立时,路径终点的invariant也成立
- 如何证明算法是totally correct?
 - Partially correct + termination

举例: 回文检测算法



问题4: 算法的效率分析

- 分析算法的效率时,为什么要先定义计算模型?
- Random-Access Machine有哪些要素?
 - 数据
 - 支持的类型
 - 存储的方式
 - 指令
 - 支持的类型
 - 执行的方式

举例: 回文检测算法

```
PALINDROME-TEST (S)
                                        cost
                                                 times
1.
      X=S
                                                 1
                                        C_1
                                                                 input size是什么?
2.
      E=true
                                                 1
                                        C_2
                                                                 如何计算running time?
3.
      while X≠Λ and E=true
                                        C^3
                                                 р
4.
        if eq(head(X),last(X))=true
                                        C_{\Lambda}
                                                p-1
5.
          X=all-but-last(tail(X))
                                        C_5
                                                 q
6.
        else
                                                 p-1-q
                                        \mathsf{C}_{\mathsf{G}}
          E=false
7.
                                                 p-1-q
                                        C_7
8.
      return E
                                                 1
```

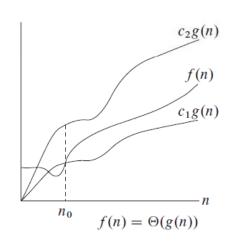
$$\begin{aligned} & \textit{running time} = c_1 + c_2 + c_3 \cdot p + c_4 \cdot (p-1) + c_5 \cdot q + c_6 \cdot (p-1-q) + c_7 \cdot (p-1-q) + c_8 \\ & \text{best case: } c_1 + c_2 + c_3 \cdot 2 + c_4 \cdot 1 + c_5 \cdot 0 + c_6 \cdot 1 + c_7 \cdot 1 + c_8 \\ & \text{worst case: } c_1 + c_2 + c_3 \cdot \left(\left\lceil \frac{n}{2} \right\rceil + 1 \right) + c_4 \cdot \left\lceil \frac{n}{2} \right\rceil + c_5 \cdot \left\lceil \frac{n}{2} \right\rceil + c_6 \cdot 0 + c_7 \cdot 0 + c_8 \end{aligned}$$

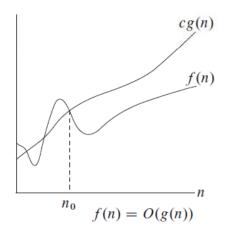
average case?

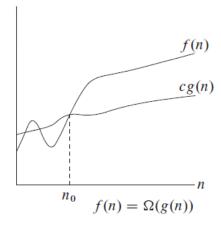
- 为什么我们最关注worst case?
 - Gives us an upper bound on the running time for any input.
 - Occurs fairly often.
 - The "average case" is often roughly as bad as the worst case.

问题5: 算法效率的渐进表示法

- Θ, Ο和Ω的本质是什么?
 - 函数的集合
- 你能具体解释 Θ , O和 Ω 的含义吗?







 $\Theta(g(n)) = \{f(n) : \text{ there exist positive constants } c_1, c_2, \text{ and } n_0 \text{ such that } 0 \le c_1 g(n) \le f(n) \le c_2 g(n) \text{ for all } n \ge n_0 \}$.

 $O(g(n)) = \{ f(n) : \text{ there exist positive constants } c \text{ and } n_0 \text{ such that } 0 \le f(n) \le cg(n) \text{ for all } n \ge n_0 \}.$

 $\Omega(g(n)) = \{f(n) : \text{ there exist positive constants } c \text{ and } n_0 \text{ such that } 0 \le cg(n) \le f(n) \text{ for all } n \ge n_0 \}.$

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{f(n)}{g(n)} = c \in (0, \infty)$$

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{f(n)}{g(n)} < \infty$$

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{f(n)}{g(n)} > 0$$

举例: 回文检测算法

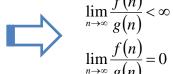
$$\text{best case: } c_1 + c_2 + c_3 \cdot 2 + c_4 \cdot 1 + c_5 \cdot 0 + c_6 \cdot 1 + c_7 \cdot 1 + c_8 \in \Theta \big(1 \big) \\ \text{worst case: } c_1 + c_2 + c_3 \cdot \left(\left\lceil \frac{n}{2} \right\rceil + 1 \right) + c_4 \cdot \left\lceil \frac{n}{2} \right\rceil + c_5 \cdot \left\lceil \frac{n}{2} \right\rceil + c_6 \cdot 0 + c_7 \cdot 0 + c_8 \in \Theta \big(n \big) \\ \text{worst case: } c_1 + c_2 + c_3 \cdot \left(\left\lceil \frac{n}{2} \right\rceil + 1 \right) + c_4 \cdot \left\lceil \frac{n}{2} \right\rceil + c_5 \cdot \left\lceil \frac{n}{2} \right\rceil + c_6 \cdot 0 + c_7 \cdot 0 + c_8 \in \Theta \big(n \big) \\ \text{worst case: } c_1 + c_2 + c_3 \cdot \left(\left\lceil \frac{n}{2} \right\rceil + 1 \right) + c_4 \cdot \left\lceil \frac{n}{2} \right\rceil + c_5 \cdot \left\lceil \frac{n}{2} \right\rceil + c_6 \cdot 0 + c_7 \cdot 0 + c_8 \in \Theta \big(n \big) \\ \text{worst case: } c_1 + c_2 + c_3 \cdot \left(\left\lceil \frac{n}{2} \right\rceil + 1 \right) + c_4 \cdot \left\lceil \frac{n}{2} \right\rceil + c_5 \cdot \left\lceil \frac{n}{2} \right\rceil + c_6 \cdot 0 + c_7 \cdot 0 + c_8 \in \Theta \big(n \big) \\ \text{worst case: } c_1 + c_2 + c_3 \cdot \left\lceil \frac{n}{2} \right\rceil + c_5 \cdot \left\lceil \frac{n}{2} \right\rceil + c_5 \cdot \left\lceil \frac{n}{2} \right\rceil + c_6 \cdot 0 + c_7 \cdot 0 + c_8 \in \Theta \big(n \big) \\ \text{worst case: } c_1 + c_2 + c_3 \cdot \left\lceil \frac{n}{2} \right\rceil + c_5 \cdot \left\lceil \frac{n}{2} \right\rceil + c_5 \cdot \left\lceil \frac{n}{2} \right\rceil + c_6 \cdot 0 + c_7 \cdot 0 + c_8 \in \Theta \big(n \big) \\ \text{worst case: } c_1 + c_2 + c_3 \cdot \left\lceil \frac{n}{2} \right\rceil + c_5 \cdot \left\lceil \frac{n}{2} \right\rceil + c_5 \cdot \left\lceil \frac{n}{2} \right\rceil + c_6 \cdot 0 + c_7 \cdot 0 + c_8 \in \Theta \big(n \big) \\ \text{worst case: } c_1 + c_2 + c_3 \cdot \left\lceil \frac{n}{2} \right\rceil + c_5 \cdot \left\lceil \frac{n}{2} \right\rceil + c_5 \cdot \left\lceil \frac{n}{2} \right\rceil + c_6 \cdot 0 + c_7 \cdot 0 + c_8 \in \Theta \big(n \big) \\ \text{worst case: } c_1 + c_2 + c_3 \cdot \left\lceil \frac{n}{2} \right\rceil + c_5 \cdot \left\lceil \frac{n}{2} \right\rceil + c_5 \cdot \left\lceil \frac{n}{2} \right\rceil + c_6 \cdot 0 + c_7 \cdot 0 + c_8 \cdot 0 + c_7 \cdot 0 +$$

- 为什么低阶项和系数都可以忽略?
 - $c_1 n^2 \le an^2 + bn + c \le c_2 n^2$
- 如果改用O,有什么好处?
- 如何理解 $an^2+bn+c=an^2+\Theta(n)$? 这样改写有什么好处?

• O和o的区别是什么?

 $O(g(n)) = \{f(n) : \text{ there exist positive constants } c \text{ and } n_0 \text{ such that } 0 \le f(n) \le cg(n) \text{ for all } n \ge n_0 \}$. $o(g(n)) = \{f(n) : \text{ for any positive constant } c > 0, \text{ there exists a constant } c > 0, \text{ there exists a constant } c > 0$

 $n_0 > 0$ such that $0 \le f(n) < cg(n)$ for all $n \ge n_0$.



• 一个比喻

```
f(n) = O(g(n)) is like a \le b,

f(n) = \Omega(g(n)) is like a \ge b,

f(n) = \Theta(g(n)) is like a = b,

f(n) = o(g(n)) is like a < b,

f(n) = \omega(g(n)) is like a > b.
```

- 所以,具有哪些类似的性质?
 - 自反性
 - 对称性
 - 传递性
 - **—**
- 但是,以下性质不成立,你能举个反例吗?

Trichotomy: For any two real numbers a and b, exactly one of the following must hold: a < b, a = b, or a > b.

• 它们之间的关系是什么?

