- 教材讨论
 - DH第6章第129-139页
 - DH第7章第159-170页

问题1: 算法的效率

• linear search的时间复杂度是O(N) binary search的时间复杂度是O(logN) 请综合你对DH第129-139页的理解,谈谈你是如何理解这两句话的

问题1: 算法的效率

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• 关键点

- 对于不同的输入,时间相同吗?
- 计时的单位是什么?
- -big-O是什么意思?

· 想想看,有没有时间复杂度为O(1)的search?

· 如何理解big-O的鲁棒性? (分别有什么优缺点?)

· 你会分析insertion sort的时间复杂度吗?

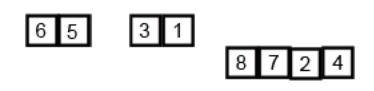
5

6 3 1 8 7 2 4

· 你会分析insertion sort的时间复杂度吗?

```
i ← 1
while i < length(A)
    j ← i
    while j > 0 and A[j-1] > A[j]
        swap A[j] and A[j-1]
        j ← j - 1
    end while
    i ← i + 1
end while
```

• 你会分析merge sort的时间复杂度吗?



· 你会分析merge sort的时间复杂度吗?

```
function merge sort(list m)
    // Base case. A list of zero or one elements is sorted, by definition.
    if length of m ≤ 1 then
        return m
    // Recursive case. First, divide the list into equal-sized sublists
    // consisting of the first half and second half of the list.
    // This assumes lists start at index 0.
    var left := empty list
    var right := empty list
    for each x with index i in m do
        if i < (length of m)/2 then</pre>
            add x to left
        else
            add x to right
    // Recursively sort both sublists.
    left := merge sort(left)
    right := merge sort(right)
    // Then merge the now-sorted sublists.
    return merge(left, right)
```

· 你会分析merge sort的时间复杂度吗?

```
function merge(left, right)
    var result := empty list
    while left is not empty and right is not empty do
        if first(left) ≤ first(right) then
            append first(left) to result
            left := rest(left)
        else
            append first(right) to result
            right := rest(right)
    // Either left or right may have elements left; consume them.
    // (Only one of the following loops will actually be entered.)
    while left is not empty do
        append first(left) to result
        left := rest(left)
    while right is not empty do
        append first(right) to result
        right := rest(right)
    return result
```

问题2: 问题的难度

• reasonable和tractable都表述多项式时间, 区别是什么?

问题2: 问题的难度(续)

· "算法的效率和问题的难度互为上下界" 结合之前的sort, 谈谈你对这句话的理解

问题2: 问题的难度(续)

• 对于intractable problem,怎么办?