

1.19 求解以下递推方程：

$$(1) \begin{cases} T(n) = T(n-1) + n^2 \\ T(1) = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$(2) \begin{cases} T(n) = 9T(n/3) + n \\ T(1) = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$(3) \begin{cases} T(n) = T(n/2) + T(n/4) + cn, \quad c \text{ 为常数} \\ T(1) = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$(4) \begin{cases} T(n) = T(n-1) + \log 3^n \\ T(1) = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$(5) \begin{cases} T(n) = 5T(n/2) + (n \log n)^2 \\ T(1) = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$(6) \begin{cases} T(n) = 2T(n/2) + n^2 \log n \\ T(1) = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$(7) \begin{cases} T(n) = T(n-1) + 1/n \\ T(1) = 1 \end{cases}$$

(8)  $T(n) = T(n-1) + \log n$ , 估计  $T(n)$  的阶.

$$(1) \quad T(n) = n^2 + (n-1)^2 + \dots + 1$$

$$= \frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6} = \Theta(n^3)$$

(3) 假设  $\forall k < n, \exists C_1 > 4C, \text{ s.t. } T(k) \leq C_1 k.$

$$T(n) = T(n/2) + T(n/4) + cn$$

$$\leq C_1 \frac{n}{2} + C_1 \frac{n}{4} + cn$$

$$\leq C_1 n \quad \therefore T(n) = O(n)$$

假设  $\forall k < n, \text{ s.t. } T(k) \geq k$

$$T(n) = T(n/2) + T(n/4) + cn \geq n$$

$$\therefore T(n) = \Omega(n)$$

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

$$(5) \quad (n \log n)^2 = O(n^{\log_2 5 - \epsilon}) \quad \therefore T(n) = \Theta(n^{\log_2 5})$$

$$(7) \quad T(n) = T(n-1) + 1/n = 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \dots + \frac{1}{n} = \ln n + \gamma = \Theta(\log n)$$

1.21 设原问题的规模是  $n$ , 从下述三个算法中选择一个最坏情况下时间复杂度最低的算法, 简要说明理由.

算法 A: 将原问题划分规模减半的 5 个子问题, 递归求解每个子问题, 然后在线性时间将子问题的解合并得到原问题的解.

算法 B: 先递归求解 2 个规模为  $n-1$  的子问题, 然后在常量时间内将子问题的解合并.

算法 C: 将原问题划分规模为  $n/3$  的 9 个子问题, 递归求解每个子问题, 然后在  $O(n^3)$  时间将子问题的解合并得到原问题的解.

$$A: T(n) = 5T\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) + O(n) = O(n^{\log_2 5})$$

$$B: T(n) = 2T(n-1) + O(1) = O(2^n)$$

$$C: T(n) = 9T\left(\frac{n}{3}\right) + O(n^3) = O(n^3) \quad \therefore A < C < B, \text{ 选 A.}$$

### 3 Complexity Bounds

For each blank, indicate whether  $A_i$  is in  $O$ ,  $\Omega$ , or  $\Theta$  of  $B_i$ . More than one space per row can be valid.

A	B	$O$	$\Omega$	$\Theta$
$10n$	$n$	✓	✓	✓
10	$n$	✓	✗	✗
$n^2$	$2n$	✗	✓	✗
$n^{2021}$	$2^n$	✓	✗	✗
$n^{\log 9}$	$9^{\log n}$	✓	✓	✓
$\log(n!)$	$\log(n^n)$	✓	✓	✓
$(3/2)^n$	$(2/3)^n$	✗	✓	✗
$3^n$	$2^n$	✗	✓	✗
$n^{1/\log n}$	1	✓	✓	✓
$\log^5 n$	$n^{0.5}$	✓	✗	✗
$n^2$	$4^{\log n}$	✓	✓	✓
$n^{0.2}$	$(0.2)^n$	✗	✓	✗
$\log \log n$	$\sqrt{\log n}$	✓	✗	✗
$\log(\sqrt{n})$	$\sqrt{\log n}$	✓	✗	✗

4. (a)  $O(n^3)$

(b) 
$$\sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=i+1}^n (j-i+1) = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{(2+n-i+1)(n-i)}{2} = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \frac{i(i+3)}{2}$$
$$\geq \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \frac{i^2}{2} = \frac{(n-1) \cdot n \cdot (2n-1)}{2 \times 6}$$
$$= O(n^3)$$

∴ 复杂度也是  $\Omega(n^3)$

(c)      For  $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$ .  
            Sum  $\leftarrow A[i]$   
            For  $j = i+1, i+2, \dots, n$   
                Sum  $\leftarrow$  Sum +  $A[j]$   
                 $B[i, j] \leftarrow$  Sum  
            Endfor  
        Endfor  
        复杂度  $O(n^2)$