



Algorithms & Formulae

* Simple k-way Merge: $T(N) = O(N \log k \cdot \log_k N) = O(N \log N)$

$$\text{Pass} = 1 + \lceil \log_k (N/M) \rceil$$

$$\text{Tape} = 2k$$

* Polyphase Merge: $T(N) = O(N \log N)$

$$\text{Tape} = k + 1$$

* Replacement Selection

$$E(\text{length of runs}) = 2 * \text{memory}$$

* Minimum Merge Time Algorithm

\Rightarrow Huffman Tree, $T = O(\text{the weighted external path length})$

* Parallel Reduction

$$T(N) = O(\log N), \quad W(N) = O(N)$$

* Prefix-Sums

$$T(N) = O(\log N), \quad W(N) = O(N)$$

* Parallel Merging With Ranking

(i) Serial Ranking $T(N) = W(N) = O(N)$

(ii) Binary Search

$$T(N) = O(\log N), \quad W(N) = O(N \log N)$$

(iii) Partitioning

$$\text{pivot个数} = \frac{N}{\log N} \quad (\text{单侧})$$

$$T(N) = O(\log N), \quad W(N) = O(N)$$

* Maximum Finding — Doubly-Logarithmic Paradigm

$$\text{子问题个数} = \frac{N}{\log \log N}$$

每个子问题内部用暴力法 $T(N) = O(1), \quad W(N) = O(N^2)$

合并子问题用 \sqrt{N} 分割法 $T(N) = O(\log \log N), \quad W(N) = O(N \log \log N)$

共有 $T(N) = O(\log \log N), \quad W(N) = O(N)$



* Random Sampling: $T(N) = O(1)$, $W(N) = O(N)$

正确概率为: 最大值落在随机抽取的 $N^{\frac{1}{k}}$ 个元素中的概率

无放回时 $P = \frac{1}{N^{\frac{1}{k}}}$, 有放回时 $P = 1 - (1 - \frac{1}{N^{\frac{1}{k}}})^{N^{\frac{1}{k}}}$

* Online Hiring Problem

(i) $P(\text{第 } i \text{ 个应聘者恰被录用 } (i > k) \text{ 且此人为 } N \text{ 人中全局最优})$

$$= \frac{k}{i-1} \cdot \frac{1}{N} = P(\text{第 } 1 \text{ 到 } i-1 \text{ 人最大值落在前 } k) \cdot P(\text{全局最优位于第 } i)$$

(ii) 经过 k 人后, 记遇到 $Q_i > Q_{(k)}$ 还需面 M 人, $M \sim \text{Geo}(\frac{1}{k+1})$

$$E(M) = k+1$$

* Modified Quicksort

$E(T_{\text{central splitter}}) = 2$, 最差时间复杂度 $T_{\text{worst}} = \Theta(N \log N)$ 原先 $\Theta(N^2)$

* State-flipping Algorithm

HNN: $T = O(\sum_{e \in E} |w_e|)$ 寻找并终止于 stable configuration

Maximum Cut Problem: $P(n) = 2$

对所有的 u

$$\sum_{e=(u,v)} w_e s_u s_v \leq 0$$

* Big-Improvement-Flip Algorithm

$$W(A_{t+1}, B_{t+1}) - W(A_t, B_t) \geq \frac{2\varepsilon}{|V|} W(A_t, B_t) \text{ 才翻转}$$

$$\text{其中 } W(A, B) \triangleq \sum_{u \in A, v \in B} W_{uv}$$

$$\rho(n) = 2 + \varepsilon, \quad T = O\left(\frac{N}{\varepsilon} \log W\right)$$

* Next Fit: $T(N) = O(N)$, $\rho(n) = 2$

$$NF(L) \leq 2 \text{OPT}(L) - 1$$

* First Fit: $T(N) = O(N \log N)$;

Best Fit: $\rho(n) = 1.7$

* Off-line First Fit Decreasing

$$FFD(L) \leq \frac{11}{9} \text{OPT}(L) + \frac{2}{3}$$

在 $\text{OPT}(L) = 2$ 时可推出 $FFD(L) \leq 3$, 此时比值最大

$\rho(n) = 1.5$, 当 $P \neq NP$ 时不存在近似比小于 1.5 的多项式时间算法

* Knapsack Problems

$$P_{\text{OPT}} \leq P_{\text{Frac}} \leq P_{\text{greedy}} + p_{\text{max}}$$

最大单位价值与最大性价比贪心中更优者

$$\rho(n) = 2$$

$$T(N) = O(NM) \quad \text{或} \quad T(N) = O(N^2 p_{\text{max}})$$

物品个数 · 背包容量

物品个数 · 价值上限



* K-center Algorithm: $P(n) = 2$

(i) 简单二分 $2r$ -贪心算法: $T(N) = O(\log r_{\max} \cdot N^k)$ 不是 NP-hard

(ii) 最大距离 $2r$ -贪心算法: $T(N) =$

除非 $P = NP$, 否则不存在 $P(n) < 2$ 的近似算法

* NP-hard Problems

(i) Halting Problem $\notin NP$

(ii) SAT Problem

(iii) Vertex Cover Problem \Leftrightarrow Clique Problem

(iv) Hamiltonian Cycle Problem

(v) Bin Packing & 2 Bin Assessment

(vi) Max Leaf Spanning Tree

(vii) Minimum Degree Spanning Tree

(viii) Dominating Set Problem

找 V 的最小子集使 $\forall v \in D$ 或有边连通到 D

(ix) TSP

* Huffman Codes: $T(N) = O(N \log N)$, 必为 full

Cost $\triangleq \sum d_i f_i$ 最小, d_i 是深度 f_i 是频率

* Activity Selection Problem:

不带权用贪心算法 $T(N) = O(N \log N)$

带权用动态规划 $T(N) = O(N^2)$

* Product Assembly: $T_{DP}(N) = O(N)$

* Floyd Algorithm: 密集图更优, 所有顶点之间最短距离

$T(N) = O(N^3)$

* Optimal Binary Search Tree: 不必为 full tree

Cost $\triangleq \sum (1 + d_i) f_i$ 最小, $T(N) = O(N^3)$

$$C_{ij} = \begin{cases} 0 & i=j \\ \min_{i \leq l < j} \{ \underbrace{w_{ij}}_{i \text{ 到 } j \text{ 所有词频之和}} + C_{i,l-1} + C_{l+1,j} \} & i < j \end{cases}$$

* Ordering Matrix Multiplications $T(N) = O(N^3)$

$$m_{ij} = \begin{cases} 0 & j=i \\ \min_{i \leq l < j} \{ m_{i,l} + m_{l+1,j} + r_{i-1} r_l r_j \} & j > i \end{cases}$$



* Closest Points Problem

$$T(N) = O(N \log N)$$

* Master Theorem

$$\text{I)} \quad T(N) = aT(N/b) + f(N)$$

$$\text{(i)} \quad f(N) > a f(N/b), \quad \Theta[f(N)]$$

$$\text{(ii)} \quad f(N) = a f(N/b), \quad \Theta[\log_b N \cdot f(N)]$$

$$\text{(iii)} \quad f(N) < a f(N/b), \quad \Theta(N^{\log_b a})$$

$$\text{II)} \quad T(N) = aT(N/b) + \Theta(N^k \log^p N)$$

$$\text{(i)} \quad a > b^k, \quad O(N^{\log_b a})$$

$$\text{(ii)} \quad a = b^k, \quad O(N^k \log^{p+1} N)$$

$$\text{(iii)} \quad a < b^k, \quad O(N^k \log^p N)$$

* Binomial Queue

找到最小值: $T(N) = O(\log N)$

合并: $T(N) = O(\log N)$

删除最小值: $T(N) = O(\log N)$

插入单结点: $T_{\text{worst}}(N) = O(\log N)$,

$T_{\text{amortized}}(N) = O(1)$ ↑ 原先结点个数

构建: $T(N) = O(N)$ ✓

势函数: $\Phi_i \triangleq$ 第 i 次插入后队列中树的个数.

* Skew Heaps

合并、删除、插入: $T(N) = O(\log N)$
amortized

势函数: 堆中 heavy node 的个数 构建: $T(N) = O(N \log N)$

* Leftist Heap

$N_{pl}(\text{Root}) = \text{最右路结点个数} - 1$

有 r 个结点在右路上, 左式堆至少有 $2^r - 1$ 个结点

根结点 N_{pl} 为 l , 左式堆至少有 $2^{l+1} - 1$ 个结点

删除、插入、合并: $T(N) = O(\log N)$

构建: $T(N) = O(N \log N)$



* Inverted File Index

$$\text{Precision} = \frac{\text{正类被检索}}{\text{所有返回}}$$

$$\text{Recall} = \frac{\text{正类被检索}}{\text{所有正类}}$$

* Red-Black Tree

$$\text{Sizeof}(x) \geq 2 \overset{\text{不含 } x, \text{ 包含 NIL}}{\text{bh}(x)} - 1$$

包括 x , 不包括 NIL

插入、删除: $T(N) = O(\log N)$

旋转次数: 插入 ≤ 2 , 删除 ≤ 3 ✓

* AVL Tree

$$n_h = n_{h-1} + n_{h-2} + 1$$

插入、删除: $T(N) = O(\log N)$

旋转次数: 插入 ≤ 2 , 删除 $= O(\log N)$

* Splay Tree

插入、查找、删除: $T_{amortized}(N) = O(\log N)$

势函数: $\Phi(T) = \sum_{i \in T} \log S(i)$
子树上结点的个数