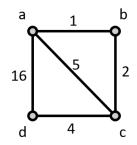
CH8、演算法分析

演算法分析

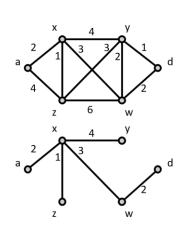
```
8-1
(略)
8-2
(略)
8-3 Warshall's 演算法
生成樹、分支、弦 Chord
8-4
(略)
8-5
(略)
8-6 計算複雜度
Big O、Theta、Omega
調和級數 Hn
```

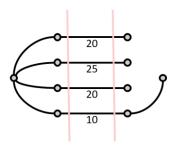
8.1 Dijstra's Algorithm



Input:G=(V, E, w)、a=source Output:a 到各點之 Shortest Path

例(98 台大):





Note:

- 1. Dijstra's Spanning Tree 未必為 Minimum Cost Spanning Tree
- 2. 為 one-to-all 演算法
- 3. 它何時不 Work ? 邊的 Weight 允許為負數時不 Work

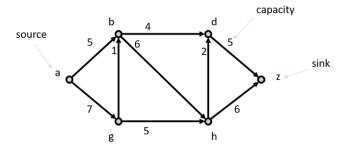
8.3 Warshall's Algorithm

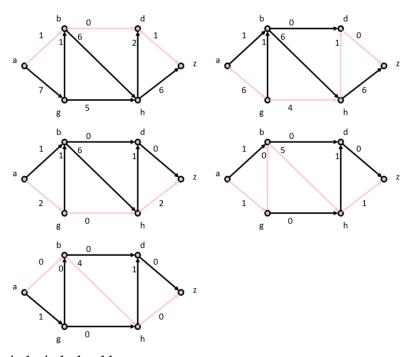
```
例(97 交大):
```

$$A=\{a, b, c, d, e\}$$
, $R \in A \times A$

```
W_0:
0 1 0 1 0
1 0 1 0 0
0 0 0 0 1
0 0 0 1 0
0 0 1 0
                  ر٥
W_1:
(0 1 0 1 0
1 1 1 1 0
0 0 0 0 1
0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0
W_2:
 \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} 
    1 1 1 0
0 0 0 0 1
0 0 0 1 0
0 0 1 0 0
                  0
W_3:
(1 1 1 1 1
1
1 1 1 1 1
0 0 0 0 1
0 0 0 1 0 0
    0 1 0 0
W_4:
 \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} 
0 0 0 1 0 0
W_5:
(1 1 1 1 1)
1 1 1 1 1
0 0 1 0 1
0 0 0 1 0
0 0 1 0 1
```

8.4 傳輸網路





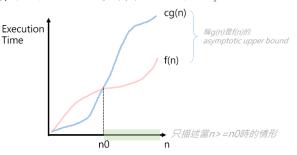
4+1+4+1+1 = 11Cut Capacity=c(PP)

定理:

N=(V, E) : Transport Network , N $\stackrel{>}{\sim}$ Max Flow 等於 N $\stackrel{>}{\sim}$ Minimal Cut $\stackrel{>}{\sim}$ Capacity

8.6 計算複雜度

f(n) = O(g(n)): f(n)的 Order ≤ g(n)的 Order
 存在 c, n₀ > 0, 使得當 n≥n₀(當 Input size 夠大時)時, f(n) ≤ cg(n)



2. $f(n)=\Omega(g(n)): f(n)$ 的 order $\geq g(n)$ 的 order \searrow 或稱:g(n)為 f(n)的 Asymptotic Lower Bound

存在 $c, n_0 > 0$,使得當 $n \ge n_0$ (當 input size 夠大時)時, $f(n) \ge cg(n)$

3. $f(n)=\Theta(g(n))$: f(n)的 Order = g(n)的 Order 、 或稱 g(n)為 f(n)的 Asymptotic Tight Bound

存在 c_1 , c_2 , $n_0 > 0$,使得當 $n \ge n_0$ (當 Input size 夠大時)時, $c_1g(n) \le f(n) \le c_2g(n)$ (前一不等式表 Ω 、後一不等式表 O)

Note:

- 1. $f(n) = O(g(n)) \Leftrightarrow g(n) = \Omega(f(n))$
- 2. $f(n) = \Theta(g(n)) \Leftrightarrow g(n) = \Omega(f(n)) \cap f(n) = O(g(n))$

例(99 中原):

- 1. $\stackrel{\text{def}}{\text{def}}$: $n^2 + 2n + 5 = O(n^3)$
- 2. 證: $n^3 \neq O(n^2+2n+5)$
- 1. $n^2+2n+5 \le n^2+2n^2+5n^2=8 \ n^2 \le 8n^3 \ \forall n \ge 1$ $\therefore n^2+2n+5 = O(n^3)$

定理:

$$f(n) = a_k n^k + a_{n-1} n^{k-1} + ... + a_1 n + a_0 \Longrightarrow f(n) = \Theta(n^k)$$

定理(5個):

$$\log(n!) = \Theta(n \log n)$$

證明:

- 1. $\log(n!) = \log n + \log(n-1) + \dots + \log 1$ $\leq \log n + \dots + \log n = n \log n, \forall n \geq 1$ $\Rightarrow \log(n!) = O(n \log n)$
- 2. $\log(n!) = \log n + ... + \log[n/2] + ... + \log 1$ $\geq \log n/2 + ... + \log n/2 + 0 + 0 + ... \geq n/2 \log n/2 = n/2 (\log n - 1)$ $= 1/2 (1/2 \log n + 1/2 \log n - 1) \geq n/2 (1/2 \log n) = 1/4 n \log n, \forall n \geq 4$

例(99 中原):

- 1. $\log(4n^3+n!) + \sin(n^2) + 10n$
- 2. $(n \log (n+1))^2 + (\log n + 1)(n^2+1)$
- 1. O(n!)
- 2. $O(n^2 \log^2 n)$

Note:

$$\begin{split} \lim f(n)/g(n) = 0 & \implies f(n) = O(g(n)) \text{ or } o(g(n)) \\ -1 & \implies f(n) = \Omega(g(n)) \text{ or } \omega(g(n)) \\ l \neq 0 & \implies f(n) = \Theta(g(n)) \end{split}$$

例(99 元智): $f(n) = (4-2n^4+3n)/(3n^3-2n)$

O(n)

 $2^n \rightarrow n \log 2(大)$ $n^2 \rightarrow 2 \log n(小)$

若是 \log 法失敗,則代表原式應該可以以簡易的方式判斷 $ex: n^2 \setminus n^3$

例:比大小: $f(n) = \sqrt{(n)}, g(n) = (\log n)^2$

取 $\log : 1/2 \log n > 2 \log \log n$,故 g(n) = O(f(n))

Note:

 $\log_a n = (\log_b n)/(\log_b a)$

例(98 台大):下列何者成長最快?

- 1. $\Theta(\ln(n^{\ln n}))$
- 2. $\Theta(n \ln(n!))$
- 3. $\Theta(n \log n)$
- 4. $\Theta(\log(n!))$
- 5. $\Theta(n \ln n^2)$
- $2 : \Theta(n^2 \log n)$

例: Hn = 1 + 1/2 + 1/3 + ... + 1/n, Harmonic Number 調和級數,證: $Hn = \Theta(\log n)$

- 1. 證: $Hn = O(\log n) \Leftrightarrow$ 證: 存在 $c, n_0 > 0$,使得當 $n \ge n_0$ 時, $Hn \le c \lg n$ $Hn 1 = 1/2 + 1/3 + ... + 1/n \le \int 1/x \, dx = \ln x | (n \ 1) = \ln n \ln 1 = \ln n$ => $Hn \le (\ln n) + 1 \le 2(\ln n)$ (當 $c = 2, n \ge 3$ 成立) => $Hn = O(\log n)$
- 2. 證: $Hn = \Omega(\log n) \Leftrightarrow$ 證:存在 $c, n_0 > 0$,使得當 $n \ge n_0$ 時, $Hn \ge c \lg n$ $Hn = 1 + 1/2 + ... + 1/n \ge \int 1/x |(n \ 1) = \ln n => Hn = \Omega(\ln n)$