

資料結構

Data Structure

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Disclaimer

本文「資料結構」為台灣研究所考試入學的「資料結構」考科使用，內容主要參考 Introduction to Algorithms[1]，以及 wjungle 網友在 PTT 論壇上提供的資料結構筆記 [2]。本文作者為 TZU-CHUN HSU，本文及其 L^AT_EX 相關程式碼採用 MIT 協議，更多內容請訪問作者之 GITHUB 分頁 [Oscarshu0719](#)。

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1 Overview

1. 本文頁碼標記依照 TKB 筆記 [2] 的頁碼。

2. TKB 筆記 [2] 章節頁碼：

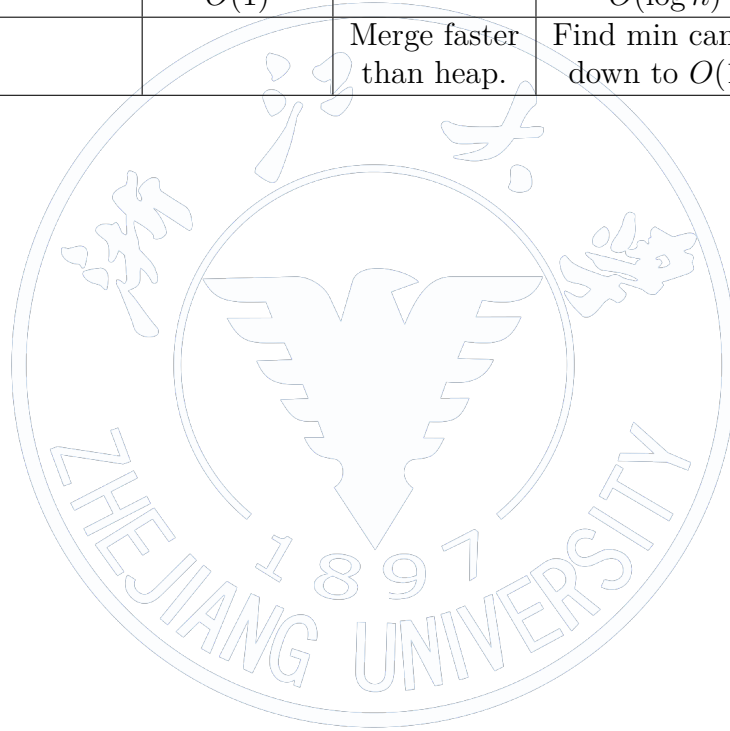
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3. OBST 在「演算法」中，不再贅述。

Trees				
Tree	Insert x	Delete x	Search x	Remark
BST	$O(\log n) \sim O(n)$			Create: $O(n \log n) \sim O(n^2)$
AVL tree	$O(\log_m n)$			$F_{n+2} - 1 \leq n \leq 2^h - 1$
B tree				$1 + 2^{\frac{\lceil \frac{m}{2} \rceil^{h-1} - 1}{\lceil \frac{m}{2} \rceil - 1}} \leq n \leq 2^{\lceil \frac{m}{2} \rceil^{h-1} - 1}$
RBT				$h \leq 2 \log(n + 1)$
Splay tree				Worst: $O(n)$

Priority queues					
Operations	Max (Min)	Min-max & Deap & SMMH	Leftist	Binomial	Fibonacci
Insert x	$O(\log n)$	$O(\log n)$	$O(\log n)$	$O(\log n), O(1)^*$	$O(1)^*$
Delete max	$O(\log n)$	$O(\log n)$			
Delete min	$O(n)$	$O(\log n)$	$O(\log n)$	$O(\log n)$	$O(\log n)^*$
Delete x				$O(\log n)$	$O(\log n)^*$
Merge	$O(n)$		$O(\log n)$	$O(\log n)$	$O(1)^*$
Decrease key				$O(\log n)$	$O(1)^*$
Search x	$O(n)$				
Find max	$O(1)$	$O(1)$			
Find min		$O(1)$		$O(\log n)$	$O(1)$
Remark			Merge faster than heap.	Find min can be down to $O(1)$.	Decrease key is faster than binomial heap



2 Summary

1. Theorem (12) Ackerman's function:

$$A(m, n) = \begin{cases} n + 1 & , m = 0 \\ A(m - 1, 1) & , n = 0 \\ A(m - 1, A(m, n - 1)) & , \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

2. Theorem (17) Permutation:

```
1: function PERM(list, i, n)
2:   if i == n then
3:     PRINT(list)
4:   else
5:     for j := i to n do
6:       SWAP(list, i, j)
7:       PERM(list, i + 1, n)
8:       SWAP(list, i, j)
9:     end for
10:  end if
11: end function
```

3. Theorem (21) Stirling's formula:

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n!}{\sqrt{2\pi n} \left(\frac{n}{e}\right)^n} = 1 \quad (2)$$

4. Theorem (58, 59)

- Infix: Compiler 需 scan 多次, 耗時。
- Postfix: Compiler 左到右 scan 一次即可。
- Prefix: Compiler 右到左 scan 一次即可, 但效率比 Postfix 差, Infix 轉 Postfix 只需 1 個 stack, 而 Infix 轉 Prefix 需要 2 個 stack。
- Infix 轉 Postfix (Prefix):
 - 手算:
 - (a) 加上完整括號。
 - (b) 運算元取代最近的右 (左) 括號。

- (c) 刪去左（右）括號。
- (d) 從左至右即是 Infix。

– 演算法：

- (a) 數字直接 print。
- (b) 運算元依照優先級比較；若小於等於 stack 中的運算元，pop 直到大於為止；若大於或相同於 stack 中的運算元，push；若為)，pop 直到 (為止，但不 print。

Priority	
Priority	Operator
1	(out of stack
2	↑ out of stack
3	↑ in stack
4	*, /
5	+, -
6	empty stack, (in stack

5. Theorem (80, 81) Stack 與 Queue 相互製作：

- 利用 Stack 製作 Queue：
 - Enqueue：利用 Push 代替。
 - Dequeue：額外使用一個 Stack，將原本 Stack 全部 Pop 並且 Push 到另一個 Stack，最後 Pop 掉 top。
- 利用 Queue 製作 Stack：
 - Push：利用 Enqueue 代替。
 - Pop：除了 rear 皆 Dequeue 並且 Enqueue 進 Queue，最後 Dequeue 掉 front（原本的 rear）。

6. Theorem (87) 節點數：

$$n = \left(\sum_{i=1}^{\deg} i \times n_i \right) + 1 \quad (3)$$

$$n_0 = n_2 + 1 \text{ (二叉樹)}$$

7. Theorem (89, 92) 二叉樹種類：

- Full（完滿）：最後一層有最多的樹葉節點，不能在更多。

- Complete (完整): 最後一層全靠左, 非最後一層為 Full。若對節點從左而右, 從上而下編號, 則對節點 i 有
 - 左子節點: $2i$, 但若 $2i > n$, 則無左子節點。
 - 右子節點: $2i + 1$, 但若 $2i + 1 > n$, 則無右子節點。
 - 父節點: $\lfloor \frac{i}{2} \rfloor$, 但若 $\lfloor \frac{i}{2} \rfloor < 1$, 則無父節點。
- Strict (嚴格): 所有非樹葉節點皆有兩個子節點。

8. Theorem (95, 97, 98)

- 可以確定二叉樹, 其他則否:
 - Preorder、Inorder。
 - Postorder、Inorder。
 - Level-order、Inorder。
 - Complete 和任意排序。
- Preoder = Inoder: Empty、Root、Right-skewed tree。
- Postoder = Inoder: Empty、Root、Left-skewed tree。
- Preoder = Postoder: Empty、Root。

9. Theorem (100, 101, 102, 103, 104)

- 複製二叉樹:

```

1: function COPY(Tree s)
2:   if s = NIL then
3:     t := NIL
4:   else
5:     t.data := s.data
6:     t.lchild := COPY(s.lchild)
7:     t.rchild := COPY(s.rchild)
8:   end if
9:   return t
10: end function

```

- 判斷二二叉樹是否相同:

```

1: function EQUAL(Tree  $s, t$ )
2:    $res := \text{False}$ 
3:   if  $s = \text{NIL} \wedge t = \text{NIL}$  then
4:      $res := \text{True}$ 
5:   else if  $s \neq \text{NIL} \wedge t \neq \text{NIL}$  then
6:     if  $s.data = t.data$  then
7:       if EQUAL( $s.lchild, t.lchild$ ) then
8:          $res := \text{EQUAL}(s.rchild, t.rchild)$ 
9:       end if
10:    end if
11:  end if
12:  return  $res$ 
13: end function

```

• 計算節點個數:

```

1: function COUNT(Tree  $s$ )
2:   if  $s = \text{NIL}$  then
3:     return 0
4:   else
5:     return COUNT( $s.lchild$ ) + COUNT( $s.rchild$ ) + 1
6:   end if
7: end function

```

• 計算二叉樹高:

```

1: function HEIGHT(Tree  $s$ )
2:   if  $s = \text{NIL}$  then
3:     return 0
4:   else
5:      $n_l := \text{HEIGHT}(s.lchild)$ 
6:      $n_r := \text{HEIGHT}(s.rchild)$ 
7:     return MAX( $n_l, n_r$ ) + 1
8:   end if
9: end function

```

• 計算樹葉節點個數:

```

1: function LEAF(Tree s)
2:   if s = NIL then
3:     return 0
4:   else
5:     tmp := LEAF(s.lchild) + LEAF(s.rchild)
6:     if tmp > 0 then
7:       return tmp
8:     else
9:       return 1
10:    end if
11:  end if
12: end function

```

- 交換左右子樹:

```

1: function SWAPBT(Tree s)
2:   if s ≠ NIL then
3:     SWAPBT(s.lchild)
4:     SWAPBT(s.rchild)
5:     SWAP(s.lchild, s.rchild)
6:   end if
7: end function

```

10. Theorem (107) Binary Search Tree (BST):

- Inoder 即是從小到大排序。
- CRUD:

```

– 1: function SEARCHBST(Tree s, Element x)
2:   if s = NIL then
3:     return NIL
4:   else if x < s.data then
5:     return SEARCHBST(s.lchild, x)
6:   else if x > s.data then
7:     return SEARCHBST(s.rchild, x)
8:   else
9:     return s
10:  end if
11: end function

```

```

1: function INSERTBST(Tree s, Element x)
2:   if s = NIL then
3:     s.data := x
4:     s.lchild := NIL
5:     s.rchild := NIL
6:   else
7:     if x < s.data then                                ▷ Do nothing while x is already in the tree.
8:       s.lchild := INSERTBST(s.lchild, x)
9:     else if x > s.data then
10:      s.rchild := INSERTBST(s.rchild, x)
11:    end if
12:  end if
13:  return s
14: end function

```

```

1: function DELETEBST(Tree s, Element x)
2:   if s = NIL then
3:     return Error
4:   else if x < s.data then
5:     s.lchild = DELETEBST(s.lchild, x)
6:   else if x > s.data then
7:     s.rchild = DELETEBST(s.rchild, x)
8:   else                                                    ▷ Found x.
9:     if s.lchild ≠ NIL ∧ s.rchild ≠ NIL then                ▷ 2 children.
10:      min := SEARCHMIN(s.rchild)
11:      s.data = min.data
12:      s.rchild = DELETEBST(s.rchild, s.data)
13:    else                                                    ▷ 0 or 1 child.
14:      if s.lchild = NIL then
15:        s := s.rchild
16:      else if s.rchild = NIL then
17:        s := s.lchild
18:      end if
19:    end if
20:  end if
21:  return s
22: end function

```

Binary Search Tree			
Operation	Time complexity		Remark
	Average	Worst	
Insert x	$O(\log n)$	$O(n)$	(Based on Height) Skewed: $O(n)$, Full: $O(\log n)$
Delete x			
Search x			
Create	$O(n \log n)$	$O(n^2)$	

11. Theorem (112, 113, 116, 117) Heap:

- Complete。
- 適合用 Array 保存。
- CRUD （Use Min-Heap as example）:

```

1: function CREATEMINHEAP(Tree  $s$ , size  $n$ )
2:   for  $i := n/2$  to 1 do                                ▷ Start from parent of the last node.
3:      $tmp := s[i]$ 
4:      $j := 2 \times i$                                          ▷ Left child of  $i$ .
5:     while  $j \leq n$  do                                   ▷ There is a child.
6:       if  $j < n$  then                                     ▷ Right child exists.
7:         if  $s[j] > s[j+1]$  then                             ▷ Choose the smaller child.
8:            $j := j + 1$ 
9:         end if
10:      end if
11:      if  $tmp \leq s[j]$  then
12:        Break.
13:      else                                               ▷ Percolate one level.
14:         $s[j/2] := s[j]$ 
15:         $j := j \times 2$ 
16:      end if
17:    end while
18:     $s[j/2] := tmp$ 
19:  end for
20: end function

```

```

1: function INSERTMINHEAP(PriorityQueue s, Element x)
2:   if ISFULL(s) then
3:     Queue is full.
4:     return
5:   end if
6:   s.size := s.size + 1
7:   i := s.size                                ▷ Put at the last position.
8:   while s.data[i/2] > x do                    ▷ Check if the parent is larger.
9:     s.data[i] := s.data[i/2]
10:    i := i/2
11:  end while
12:  s.data[i] := x
13: end function

```

```

1: function DELETEMINHEAP(PriorityQueue s)
2:   if ISEMPTY(s) then
3:     Queue is empty.
4:     return s.data[0]
5:   end if
6:   min := s.data[1]
7:   last := s.data[s.size]
8:   s.size := s.size - 1
9:   i := 1
10:  while i × 2 ≤ s.size do
11:    child := i × 2
12:    if child ≠ s.size ∧ s.data[child + 1] < s.data[child] then  ▷ Choose the smaller
13:      child := child + 1
14:    end if
15:    if last > s.data[child] then                                ▷ Percolate one level.
16:      s.data[i] := s.data[child]
17:    else
18:      Break.
19:    end if
20:    i := child
21:  end while
22:  s.data[i] := last
23:  return min
24: end function

```

Max(Min)-Heap	
Operation	Time complexity
Insert x	$O(\log n)$
Delete max (min)	$O(\log n)$
Search max (min)	$O(1)$
Create (Bottom-up)	$O(n)$

12. **Theorem (118, 119, 120)** 樹、森林和二叉樹之間轉換：

- **Tree to binary tree:** 添加兄弟節點之間的邊；只留最左子節點與父節點的邊，其餘刪除。
- **Binary tree to tree:** 將所有 **right-skewed subtree** 作為其 **root** 的兄弟節點，補齊所有 **subtree** 中父節點與子節點的邊，並且刪除兄弟節點之間的邊。
- **Forest to binary tree:** 各個樹轉換為二叉樹，並將所有二叉樹的 **root** 作為兄弟節點，添加與旁邊兄弟的邊。
- **Binary tree to forest:** 將 **root** 右子樹及其所有右子樹，作為 **root** 的兄弟節點，刪除兄弟節點之間的邊。

13. **Theorem (122, 123, 124, 125))** Disjoint set:

- *Simple – Find(x):* 從 x 往上找 **root**，並回傳 **root**。
- *Find – with – path – compression(x):* 從 x 往上找 **root**，並且將路徑上經過除了 **root** 的節點的 **link** 改為連到 **root**。

Disjoint set		
Combination	Union	Find
Arbitrary Union & Simple find	$O(1)$	$O(h)$ Worst: $O(n)$
Union-by-height & Simple find	$O(1)$	$O(\log n)$
Union-by-height & Find with path compression	$O(1)$	$O(\alpha(m, n)) = O(\log^* n)$ close to $O(1)$

14. **Theorem (129, 130, 131)** Min-max heap:

- Complete。
- Root 為最小值。
- 最大值在第二層其中一個。

- 越下層 min-level 越大，越下層 max-level 越小。

```

1: function INSERTMINMAXHEAP(MinMaxHeap  $s$ , Element  $x$ )
2:   Put  $x$  at the last position  $n$ , which has parent  $p$ .
3:   if  $p$  is at min-level then
4:     if  $s[n].data < s[p].data$  then
5:       SWAP( $s[n]$ ,  $s[p]$ )
6:       VERIFYMIN( $s$ ,  $p$ ,  $x$ )
7:     else
8:       VERIFYMAX( $s$ ,  $n$ ,  $x$ )
9:     end if
10:  else ▷  $p$  is at max-level.
11:    if  $s[n].data > s[p].data$  then
12:      SWAP( $s[n]$ ,  $s[p]$ )
13:      VERIFYMAX( $s$ ,  $p$ ,  $x$ )
14:    else
15:      VERIFYMIN( $s$ ,  $n$ ,  $x$ )
16:    end if
17:  end if
18: end function

```

```

1: function DELETEMINMINMAXHEAP(MinMaxHeap  $s$ )
2:   Copy the data of the last node to the root and remove the last node.
3:   if Root has no children then
4:     Exit.
5:   else if Root has no grandchildren then
6:     if Children  $k$  is smaller than the root then
7:       SWAP(root,  $s[k]$ )
8:     end if
9:   else if Min grandchildren  $k$  and its parent  $p$  then
10:    if root >  $s[k]$  then
11:      SWAP(root,  $s[k]$ )
12:    if root >  $s[p]$  then
13:      SWAP(root,  $s[p]$ )
14:      Recursively run the previous process.
15:    end if
16:  end if
17: end if
18: end function

```

15. Theorem (133, 134, 135) Deap (Double-ended heap):

- Complete。

- root 不存 data, root 左子樹是 min-heap, 右子樹是 max-heap。
- root 左子樹中一節點必須 $<$ 右子樹中對應的節點。

```

1: function INSERTDEAP(Deap  $s$ , Element  $x$ )
2:   Put  $x$  at the last position  $n$ .
3:   if  $n$  is at min-heap then
4:      $j$  is the corresponding position in the max-heap.
5:     if  $s[n].data > s[j].data$  then
6:       SWAP( $s[n]$ ,  $s[j]$ )
7:       INSERTMAXHEAP( $s$ ,  $j$ ,  $x$ )
8:     else
9:       INSERTMINHEAP( $s$ ,  $n$ ,  $x$ )
10:    end if
11:  else ▷  $n$  is at max-heap.
12:     $j$  is the corresponding position in the min-heap.
13:    if  $s[n].data < s[j].data$  then
14:      SWAP( $s[n]$ ,  $s[j]$ )
15:      INSERTMINHEAP( $s$ ,  $j$ ,  $x$ )
16:    else
17:      INSERTMAXHEAP( $s$ ,  $n$ ,  $x$ )
18:    end if
19:  end if
20: end function

```

```

1: function DELETEMINDEAP(Deap  $s$ )
2:   Replace the data of the left child of the root with the smaller of its children and recursively run the same process to its subtree, making an empty node  $n$  at the last level.
3:   Copy the data of the last node as  $x$  and remove the node.
4:   INSERTDEAP( $x$ ) to position  $n$ .
5: end function

```

16. Theorem (136, 137) SMMH (Symmetric min-max heap):

- Complete。
- root 不存 data。
- 左兄弟節點 \leq 右兄弟節點。
- 對一節點 x , 祖父節點的左子節點 $\leq x$, 祖父節點的右子節點 $\geq x$ 。
- 以一節點為 root, 則該子樹最小值 (不含 root) 為左子節點, 最大值 (不含 root) 為右子節點。

```

1: function INSERTSMMH(SMMH  $s$ , Element  $x$ )
2:   Put  $x$  at the last position.
3:   Recursively swap those nodes which break the rules.
4: end function

```

```

1: function DELETESMMH(SMMH  $s$ )
2:   Copy the data of the last node as  $x$  and remove the node.
3:   Replace the left child of the root with the smaller of the leftmost grandchild and the
      third grandchild of the root and replace the chosen node with  $x$ .
4:   Recursively swap those nodes which break the rules.
5: end function

```

17. Theorem ()

Min-max heap, Deap, and SMMH	
Operation	Time complexity
Insert	$O(\log n)$
Delete min/max	$O(\log n)$
Find min/max	$O(1)$

18. **Theorem (144)** Huffman's algorithm: $O(n \log n)$, 採用 Greedy, 但可以求出最佳解。

19. **Theorem (145, 151)** AVL tree:

- Height balanced BST.
- 平衡係數: 左子樹高度減去右子樹高度。
- 左右子樹高度相差不超過 1, 即平衡係數只能為 $-1, 0, 1$ 。
- 若不符合條件, 根據父節點和祖父節點類型 (LL, LR, RL, RR) 調整樹。
- 高度為 h 的 AVL tree 且節點數為 n , 則

$$F_{n+2} - 1 \leq n \leq 2^h - 1 \quad (4)$$

其中 F 是費氏數列, 最大值為 Full。

20. **Theorem (154, 155, 156, 158, 161)** m -way search tree:

- 節點表示 data block, 從左到右為小到大, 每個節點有 $m - 1$ 個 key。

- 用於 external search/sort，資料量大時，需要分批載入 search，因為無法全部放 memory。
- B tree:
 - Balanced m -way search tree。
 - 所有 failure nodes 都在同一層。
 - $m = 3$, 2-3 tree; $m = 4$, 2-3-4 tree。
 - 若 order m 、高度 h 且節點數為 n ，則

$$1 + 2 \frac{\lceil \frac{m}{2} \rceil^{h-1} - 1}{\lceil \frac{m}{2} \rceil - 1} \leq n \leq 2 \lceil \frac{m}{2} \rceil^{h-1} - 1 \quad (5)$$

–

$$\begin{aligned} 2 \leq \deg(v) \leq m, v \text{ is root} \\ \lceil \frac{m}{2} \rceil \leq \deg(v) \leq m, v \text{ is NOT root or failure nodes} \end{aligned} \quad (6)$$

```

1: function INSERTBTREE(BTree  $s$ , Element  $x$ )
2:   Put  $x$  at proper position, which is at position  $n$ .
3:   while  $n$  overflow do
4:     Choose the  $\lceil \frac{m}{2} \rceil$ -th key of  $n$  (started from 1), move it to its parent, and split  $n$ .
5:      $n := n.parent$ 
6:   end while
7: end function

```

```

1: function DELETEBTREE(BTree s, Element x)
2:   n := SEARCHBTREE(s, x)
3:   if n is leaf then
4:     Delete n.
5:     while n underflow do
6:       if Can be rotated then
7:         Rotate.
8:         Break.
9:       else
10:        Combine.
11:        n := n.parent
12:      end if
13:    end while
14:  else ▷ Non-leaf
15:    Replace n with the max key of the left subtree, which is at position m.
16:    while m underflow do ▷ Same as leaf deletion.
17:      if Can be rotated then
18:        Rotate.
19:        Break.
20:      else
21:        Combine.
22:        m := m.parent
23:      end if
24:    end while
25:  end if
26: end function

```

21. **Theorem (162)** Red-black tree:

- BST.
- root 和 NIL 皆黑色，紅色節點的兩個子節點必定是黑色。
- root 到不同樹葉節點路徑上皆有相同數量黑色節點。
- 若一 Red-black tree 高度為 h 且節點數為 n 的，則

$$h \leq 2 \log(n + 1) \tag{7}$$

```

1: function INSERTREDBLACKTREE(RedBlackTree  $s$ , Element  $x$ )
2:    $x.color := red$ .
3:   INSERTBST( $x$ ).
4:   while  $x.parent.color = red$  do
5:     if  $x.parent$  is left child then
6:       if  $x.parent.sibling.color = red$  then
7:          $x.parent.color := black$ 
8:          $x.parent.sibling.color := black$ 
9:          $x.parent.parent.color := red$ 
10:         $x := x.parent.parent$ 
11:      else if  $x$  is right child then
12:         $x := x.parent$ 
13:        LEFTROTATE( $s, x$ )
14:      else
15:         $x.parent.color := black$ 
16:         $x.parent.parent.color := red$ 
17:        RIGHTROTATE( $s, x.parent.parent$ )
18:      end if
19:    else
20:      Similar to the process above, just change LEFTROTATE and RIGHTROTATE.
21:    end if
22:  end while
23:   $s.root := black$ 
24: end function

```

```

1: function DELETEREDBLACKTREE(RedBlackTree  $s$ , Element  $x$ )
2:    $org - color := x.color$ 
3:   if  $x$  is leaf then
4:     Set link from  $x.parent$  to  $x$  as NIL.
5:   else if  $x$  has 1 child then
6:     Replace  $x$  with its child.
7:   else ▷  $x$  has 2 children
8:     Replace  $x$  with largest in left subtree or smallest in right subtree.
9:   end if
10:  if  $org - color = black$  then
11:    DELETEDFIXREDBLACKTREE( $s, x$ )
12:  end if
13: end function

```

```

1: function DELETEFIXREDBLACKTREE(RedBlackTree  $s$ , Element  $x$ )
2:   while  $x \neq s.root \wedge x.color = black$  do
3:     if  $x$  is left child then
4:        $w := x.sibling$ 
5:       if  $w.color = red$  then
6:          $w.color := black$ 
7:          $x.parent.color := red$ 
8:         LEFTROTATE( $s, x.parent$ )
9:          $w := x.sibling$ 
10:      else if  $w.lchild.color = black \wedge w.rchild.color = black$  then
11:         $w.color := red$ 
12:         $x := x.parent$ 
13:      else if  $w.rchild.color = black$  then
14:         $w.lchild.color := black$ 
15:         $w.color := red$ 
16:        RIGHTROTATE( $s, w$ )
17:         $w := x.sibling$ 
18:      else
19:         $w.color := x.parent.color$ 
20:         $x.parent.color := black$ 
21:         $w.rchild.color := black$ 
22:        LEFTROTATE( $s, x.parent$ )
23:         $x = s.root$ 
24:      end if
25:    else
26:      Similar to the process above, just change LEFTROTATE and RIGHTROTATE.
27:    end if
28:  end while
29:   $x.color = black$ 
30: end function

```

22. Theorem (170, 171) Splay Tree:

- BST.
- 每一次 splay 運算都將 splay 起點最終變為 root。
- Rotation 和 AVL tree 不同。

```

1: function INSERTSPPLAYTREE(SplayTree  $s$ , Element  $x$ )
2:    $n := \text{INSERTBST}(x)$ 
3:   SPLAY( $n$ )
4: end function

```

```

1: function SEARCHSPRAYTREE(SplayTree  $s$ , Element  $x$ )
2:    $n := \text{SEARCHBST}(x)$ 
3:    $\text{SPRAY}(n)$ 
4: end function

```

```

1: function DELETESPLAYTREE(SplayTree  $s$ , Element  $x$ )
2:    $n := \text{SEARCHBST}(x)$ 
3:    $\text{SPRAY}(n)$ 
4:   Remove  $n$  and get its left and right subtrees  $T_L$  and  $T_R$ .
5:    $max := \text{FINDMAXBST}(T_L)$ 
6:    $\text{SPRAY}(max)$ 
7:    $max.rchild := T_R$ 
8: end function

```

AVL tree, B tree, and Splay tree		
	AVL tree and B tree	Splay tree
Worst	$O(\log n)$	$O(n)$
Amortized	$O(\log n)$	$O(\log n)$

AVL tree, B tree, Red-black tree, and Splay tree	
Operation	Time complexity
Insert x	$O(\log_m n)$
Delete x	
Search x	

23. **Theorem ()**

24. **Theorem (172, 173, 174)** Leftist heap:

•

$$shortest(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & , x \text{ is external node} \\ 1 + \min\{shortest(x.lchild), shortest(x.rchild)\} & , x \text{ is internal node} \end{cases} \quad (8)$$

- $\forall n \in \text{leftist tree}, shortest(n.lchild) \geq shortest(n.rchild)$.
- Min(Max)-leftist heap: leftist tree and min(max)-tree.

- 一 n 個節點的 leftist tree, root 距離 $\leq \log(n + 1) - 1$ 。

```

1: function MERGELEFTISTHEAP(LeftistHeap  $s, t$ )
2:   if  $s.data < t.data$  then
3:     MERGELEFTISTHEAP( $s.rchild, t$ )
4:   else
5:     MERGELEFTISTHEAP( $t.rchild, s$ )
6:   end if
7:   Check the shortest value of each node, if breaking the rule, swap the node and its
   sibling.
8: end function

```

```

1: function DELTETMINLEFTISTHEAP(LeftistHeap  $s$ )
2:   Remove root and get its left and right subtrees  $T_L$  and  $T_R$ .
3:   MERGELEFTISTHEAP( $T_L, T_R$ )
4: end function

```

```

1: function INSERTLEFTISTHEAP(LeftistHeap  $s$ , Element  $x$ )
2:   Let  $x$  be a tree  $n$ .
3:   MERGELEFTISTHEAP( $s, n$ )
4: end function

```

Heap and Leftist heap		
Operation	Heap	Leftist heap
Insert x	$O(\log n)$	$O(\log n)$
Delete min		
Merge one or two heaps	$O(n)$	$O(\log n)$

25. Theorem (174, 175, 176) Binomial heap:

- root level 為 0。
- B_k 為高度為 k 的 binomial tree, 由兩個高度 $k - 1$ 的 B_{k-1} 組成, 其中 B_0 只有 root 一個節點。
- B_k 第 i level 的節點數為 $\binom{k}{i}$, 總共 2^k 個節點。
- Binomial heap: 一組 binomial tree 且皆為 min-tree 組成的 forest。

```

1: function MERGEBINOMIALHEAP(BinomialHeap  $s, t$ )
2:   Merge all trees with same height recursively by choosing the smaller root as new root.
3: end function

```

```

1: function DELETETMINBINOMIALHEAP(BinomialHeap  $s$ )
2:   Delete the smallest root from tree  $p$  and get new trees  $u$ , and the others are  $q$ .
3:   MERGEBINOMIALHEAP( $q, u$ )
4: end function

```

```

1: function INSERTBINOMIALHEAP(BinomialHeap  $s$ , Element  $x$ )
2:   Let  $x$  be a tree  $n$ .
3:   MERGEBINOMIALHEAP( $s, n$ )
4: end function

```

26. Theorem (179) Fibonacci heap:

- Binomial heap 的 superset, 又稱 Extended binomial heap。
- 比 binomial heap 多 DeleteNode 和 DecreaseKey。
- 與 binomial heap 差異:
 - insert 與 delete 皆不合併。
 - 所有節點用一個 double-linked circular linked list 連結起來, 同時紀錄左右兄弟、父節點。
 - DecreaseKey 若使該節點小於其父節點, 則將該子樹獨立出來。

Binomial heap and Fibonacci heap		
Operation	Binomial heap	Fibonacci heap
Insert x	$O(\log n), O(1)^*$	$O(1)^*$
Delete x/\min	$O(\log n)$	$O(\log n)^*$
Merge	$O(\log n)$	$O(1)^*$
Decrease key	$O(\log n)$	$O(1)^*$
Find min	$O(\log n)$	$O(1)$
Remark	Find min can be down to $O(1)$.	Decrease key is faster than binomial heap

27. Theorem (184, 188, 190, 192, 195, 200, 203, 206, 208, 210, 213) Sorting:

- Internal/External sorting:
 - Internal sorting: 一次在 memory sorting。
 - External sorting: 資料量太大, 無法一次 sorting, 例如 Merge sort + selection tree, m -way search tree。

- Shell sort 使用 insertion sort。
- 基於 comparison 的 sorting algorithm time complexity 上限 $\Omega(n \log n)$ ，因為有 $n!$ 種排序，生成 decision tree 高度 $\geq n \log n$ 。
- Quick sorting:

```

1: function QUICKSORT(Array  $A$ , index  $p, r$ )                                ▷ Sorting from  $A[p]$  to  $A[r]$ 
2:   if  $p < r$  then
3:      $q := \text{PARTITION}(A, p, r)$ 
4:     QUICKSORT( $A, p, q - 1$ )
5:     QUICKSORT( $A, q + 1, r$ )
6:   end if
7: end function

```

```

1: function PARTITION(Array  $A$ , index  $p, r$ )                                ▷ Pivot.
2:    $x := A[r]$ 
3:    $i := p - 1$ 
4:   for  $j := p$  to  $r - 1$  do
5:     if  $A[j] \leq x$  then
6:        $i := i + 1$ 
7:       SWAP( $A[i], A[j]$ )
8:     end if
9:   end for
10:  SWAP( $A[r], A[i + 1]$ )
11:  return  $i + 1$ 
12: end function

```

- Slection tree: 分 Winner/Loser tree, time complexity 皆為 $O(n \log k)$ ，但後者比較次數較少，只需要跟父節點比較。
- Heap sort:

```

1: function HEAPSORT(Array  $s$ , length  $n$ )                                ▷  $s[1 \dots n]$ 
2:   for  $i := \lceil \frac{n}{2} \rceil$  to 1 do                                       ▷ Build heap.
3:     ADJUSTHEAP( $s, i, n$ )
4:   end for
5:   for  $i := n - 1$  to 1 do
6:     SWAP( $s[1], s[i + 1]$ )                                             ▷ Swap root and the last node.
7:     ADJUSTHEAP( $s, 1, i$ )
8:   end for
9: end function

```

- Counting sort: 若位數較大，從個位開始一個個位數做 counting sort，輸出作為下一輪的輸入。

28. Theorem ()

Sorting algorithms					
Method	Time complexity			Space complexity	Stable
	Best	Worst	Average		
Insertion	$O(n)$	$O(n^2)$		$O(1)$	✓
Selection	$O(n^2)$			$O(1)$	×
Bubble	$O(n)$	$O(n^2)$		$O(1)$	✓
Shell	$O(n^{1.5})$	$O(n^2)$		$O(1)$	×
Quick	$O(n \log n)$	$O(n^2)$	$O(n \log n)$	$O(n \log n) \sim O(n)$	×
Merge	$O(n \log n)$			$O(n)$	✓
Heap	$O(n \log n)$			$O(1)$	×
LSD Radix	$O(n \times k)$			$O(n + k)$	✓
Bucket/MSD Radix	$O(n)$	$O(n^2)$	$O(n + k)$	$O(n \times k)$	✓
Counting	$O(n + k)$				✓

29. Theorem (221, 223, 224, 225, 227) Hashing:

- 若 T 為所有 identifier 個數， n 為目前使用的 identifier 個數， $B \times S$ 為 hash table size，則

$$\begin{aligned} \text{identifier density} &= \frac{n}{T} \\ \text{loading density} &= \frac{n}{B \times S} = \alpha \end{aligned} \quad (9)$$

- Perfect hashing function: 保證無 collision。
- Uniform hashing function: 使資料量 n 大致平均分布在所有 B 個 bucket，每個 bucket 內資料量大約 $\frac{n}{B} = \alpha$ ，則
 - 成功搜尋平均比較次數為 $\frac{1+2+\dots+\alpha}{\alpha} = \frac{1+\alpha}{2} \approx 1 + \frac{\alpha}{2}$ 。
 - 失敗搜尋平均比較次數為 α 。
- Hash function design:
 - Middle square: 平方後取中間適當位數值。
 - Division:

$$\begin{aligned} H(x) &= x \% M \\ \text{s.t. } M &\text{ is prime } \wedge M \nmid (r^k \pm \alpha), k, a \text{ are small integers} \end{aligned} \quad (10)$$

- Folding addition:
 - * Shift: 切成相同長度的片段，再將所有片段相加。
 - * Boundary: 切成相同長度的片段，將偶數片段反過來，再將所有片段相加。
- Digits analysis: 分析每個位數分布情況，若集中，則捨棄該位數，反之選擇該位數。
- Linear probing: 易發生 primary clustering problem，即相同 hashing address 的 data 易儲存在附近，增加 searching time。
- Quadratic probing: Overflow 發生時，改變 hashing function 為

$$(H(x) \pm i^2) \% B, \forall i = 1, 2, \dots, \lceil \frac{B-1}{2} \rceil \quad (11)$$

其中 B 為 bucket 數， i 找到有空 bucket 或是所有格皆滿為止。解決 primary clustering problem，但易發生 secondary clustering problem，即相同 hashing address 的 data overflow probe 的位置距規律性，增加 searching time。

- Double hashing: Overflow 發生時，改變 hashing function 為

$$(H(x) + i \times H'(x)) \% B, \forall i = 1, 2, \dots \quad (12)$$

$$H'(x) = R - (x \% R), R \text{ is prime}$$

其中 B 為 bucket 數， i 找到有空 bucket 或是所有格皆滿為止。解決 secondary clustering problem，但不保證 table 充分利用。

- Rehashing: 提供一系列 hashing functions，一個個試，直到有空 bucket 或是所有格皆滿為止。
- 除了 chain 是 close addressing mode，其他皆是 open addressing mode。

30. Theorem (233, 236, 240) Graph:

- Adjacency multilists: 每個節點儲存 v_i, v_j ， $link_for_v_i$ 指向 v_i 下一個相鄰的點所在的節點， $link_for_v_j$ 指向 v_j 下一個相鄰的點所在的節點。
- 無向圖只有 tree edge 和 back edge。判斷無向圖 back edge (cycle): 兩個點都 gray，但是不為父子節點。

Adjacency matrix and Adjacency lists		
Operation	Adjacency matrix	Adjacency lists
Lots of vertices		✓
# of edges or if it's connected, etc.		✓ ($O(V + E)$)

DFS/BFS using Adjacency matrix and Adjacency lists		
Data structure	DFS	BFS
Adjacency matrix		$O(V ^2)$
Adjacency lists		$O(V + E)$

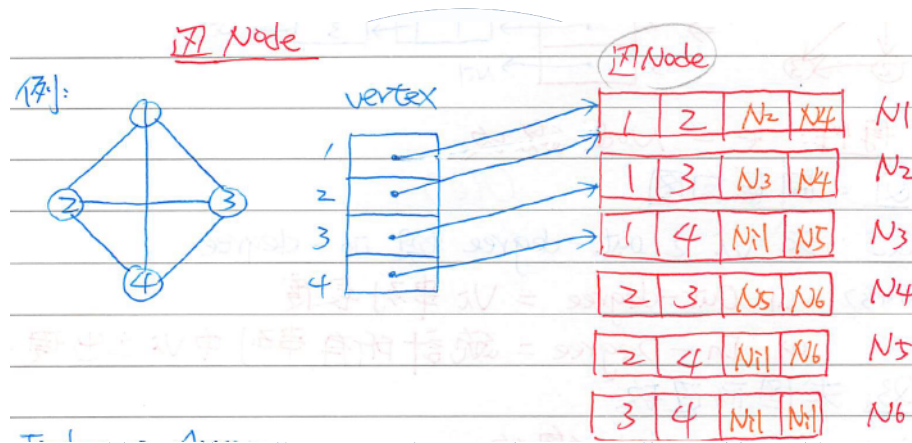


Figure 1: Example for adjacency multilists.

31. Theorem (257) 尋找 articulation point:

- dfn 為 DFS number。

•

$$low(v) = \begin{cases} dfn(v) \\ \min\{low(u) | u \text{ is child of } v\} \\ dfn(u), u \text{ is descendant of } v, \text{ which is reachable by a back edge} \end{cases}, \forall v \in G \quad (13)$$

- 若 root 有 ≥ 2 子節點，則 root 為 articulation point; 非 root 節點 u ，若 $\exists v$ 為 u 子節點，且 $low(v) \geq dfn(u)$ ，則 u 為 articulation point。

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