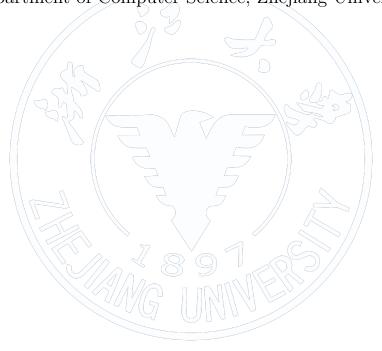
演算法 Algorithm

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Disclaimer

本文「演算法」為台灣研究所考試入學的「演算法」考科使用,內容主要參考洪捷先生的演算法參考書 [1],以及 wjungle 網友在 PTT 論壇上提供的演算法筆記 [2]。本文作者為 TZU-CHUN HSU,本文及其 LATEX 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. 本文頁碼標記依照實體書 [1] 的頁碼。
- 2. TKB 筆記 [2] 章節頁碼:

Chapter	Page No.	Importance
1	1	***
2	13	***
3	18	****
4	34	****
5	43	***
6	48	***
7	X	*
8	X	***

- 3. 必考: (參考 TKB 筆記 [2] 中頁碼)
 - (a) 4
- 4. 省略第7章。



2 Summary

1. Theorem (44) 遞迴樹法:

$$T(n) \le T(c_1 n) + T(c_2 n) + \dots + T(c_k) n + c' n, \ \forall c_i, \ i = 1, \ \dots, k, c' > 0$$
 (1)

- $\Xi \sum_{i=1}^{k} c_i < 1, \ T(n) = O(n).$
- 2. **Theorem (335)** 0/1 Knapsack problem (Branch-and-Bound):
 - 依物品的單位價值從大到小排序。
 - Bounding function 為目前價值加上通過 Fractional Knapsack problem 在總重不超過限制的情況下,拿剩下物品得到的值。
 - 使用 Priority queue。
- 3. Theorem (89) Longest Common Subsequence (LCS):

 $c[i,j] = \begin{cases} 0 & , i = 0 \lor j = 0 \\ c[i-1,j-1] + 1 & , i,j > 0 \land x_i = y_j \\ \max(c[i,j-1], c[i-1,j]) & , i,j > 0 \land x_i \neq y_j \end{cases}$ (2)

- $c[0\cdots \text{Length}(X)][0\cdots \text{Length}(Y)]$,c[0,0] 表示空字串,並初始化第一行及第一列為 0。
- 字符不同時,標示左邊或上面較大值方向,數值相同時預設↑;字符相同時標示
 べ。
- 4. Theorem (94) Longest Common Substring:

 $c[i,j] = \begin{cases} 0 &, i = 0 \lor j = 0 \lor x_i \neq y_j \\ c[i-1,j-1] + 1 &, x_i = y_j \end{cases}$ (3)

- $c[0\cdots \text{Length}(X)][0\cdots \text{Length}(Y)]$,c[0,0] 表示空字串,並初始化第一行及第一列為 0。
- 5. Theorem (94) Minimum Edit Distance:

 $c[i,j] = \min \begin{cases} c[i-1,j] + 1 &, a_i \neq b_j \\ c[i,j-1] + 1 &, a_i \neq b_j \\ c[i-1,j-1] + 1 &, a_i \neq b_j \\ c[i-1,j-1] &, a_i = b_j \end{cases}$ (4)

- 各情況依序表示刪除↑、插入 ←、替換 △ 以及匹配 △²。
- $c[0\cdots \operatorname{Length}(X)][0\cdots \operatorname{Length}(Y)]$, c[0,0] 表示空字串,並初始化第 i 行為 i 並標示 \uparrow ,第 j 列為 j 並標示 \leftarrow 。
- 字符不同時,標示左邊(刪除)、上面(插入)與左上(替換)較小值方向,字 符相同時標示 < 2。
- 6. Theorem (100) Matrix-chain Multiplication:

 $m[i,j] = \begin{cases} 0 & , i = j \\ \min_{i \le k \le j-1} \{m[i,k] + m[k+1,j] + p_{i-1}p_k p_j\} & , i < j \end{cases}$ (5)

- p[0···Number(Matrices)], 存入矩陣大小。
- $m[1\cdots \text{Number}(\text{Matrices})][1\cdots \text{Number}(\text{Matrices})]$, 初始化對角線上元素為 0。
- $s[1\cdots \text{Number}(\text{Matrices})-1][2\cdots \text{Number}(\text{Matrices})]$,s[i,j] 存入 m[i,j] 中最小值對應的 k。
- 理解: m[i,k] 為拆分的前部分,m[k+1,j] 為拆分的後部分, $p_{i-1}p_kp_j$ 為前後部分相乘。
- 7. Theorem (111) Optimal Binary Search Tree (OBST):

 $e[i,j] = \begin{cases} q_{i-1} &, j = i - 1 \\ \min_{i \le r \le j} \{e[i,r-1] + e[r+1,j] + w[i,j]\} &, i \le j \end{cases}$ $w[i,j] = w[i,j-1] + p_i + q_i$ (6)

其中, p_j 為 key (內部節點) 機率, q_j 為 dummy key (外部節點) 機率。

• $w[1 \cdots \text{Number}(\text{Key}) + 1][0 \cdots \text{Number}(\text{Key})]$,初始化對角線上元素 w[j+1,j] 為 q_j 。

- $e[1\cdots \text{Number}(\text{Key})+1][0\cdots \text{Number}(\text{Key})]$,初始化對角線上元素 e[j+1,j] 為 q_j 。
- $r[1 \cdots \text{Number}(\text{Key})][1 \cdots \text{Number}(\text{Key})]$, r[i, j] 存入 e[i, j] 中最小值對應的 r。
- 理解: e[i, r-1] 為左子樹,e[r+1, j] 為右子樹,w[i, j] 為節點權重和,因為計算 cost 時是節點階層加一。

8. Theorem (76, 78, 84, 91, 93, 98, 109, 115, 335)

Dynamic Programming algorithms			
Problem	Time complexity	Space complexity	Remark
Making change	O(kn)	O(n)	
Fractional Knapsack problem	$\Theta(n \log n)$	O(n)	Greedy
0/1 Knapsack problem (DP)	$O(n2^{\log W})$	$O(n2^{\log W})$	
0/1 Knapsack problem (Branch-and-Bound)	$O(2^n)$		
Longest Common Subsequence (LCS)	O(mn)	O(mn)	不必連續
Longest Increasing Subsequence (LIS)	$O(n^2)$	$O(n^2)$	
Longest Common Substring	O(mn)	O(mn)	必須連續
Minimum Edit Distance	O(mn)	$\bigcirc \bigcirc $	
Matrix-chain Multiplication	$O(n^3)$	$O(n^2)$	
Traveling Salesperson problem	$\Theta(n^2 2^n)$	$O(n2^n)$	
Optimal Binary Search Tree (OBST)	$\Theta(n^3)$	$\Theta(n^2)$	

9. Theorem (149)

- 團 (clique): 任兩點皆有邊相連,即完全子圖。
- 獨立集 (independent set): 獨立集中任兩點無邊相連,補圖的團。
- 支配集 (dominating set): 圖中支配集外的點皆與支配集相連。
- 點覆蓋 (vertex cover): 點覆蓋中的點為圖中所有邊的端點。

10. **Theorem (159)** Kosaraju's algorithm:

- 找 strongly connected component。
- 步驟:
 - 對原圖做 DFS。
 - 從結束時間最晚者開始,對反向圖做 DFS。

11. **Theorem (162, 164, 167)** Minimum Spanning Tree:

• Prim's 只能找相鄰的邊, Kruskal's 則無限制。

- 一 cycle 中權重最大邊必不在最小生成樹中。
- 圖中權重第二小的邊必屬於某最小生成樹。

12. **Theorem (171, 178, 183, 193, 195)** Shortest path:

- Floyd-Warshall: sparse 時,也不能提升性能。
- Johnson's 在 sparse 時,性能較 Floyd-Warshall 好; Reweight 後圖上所有邊權重皆 > 0,且最短路徑與原圖相同。

13. Theorem (159, 172, 179, 183, 193, 204, 206)

Graph algorithms		
Problem	Time complexity	Remark
Depth-First Search (DFS)	O(V + E)	
Kosaraju's	O(V + E)	
Kruskal's	$O(E \log V)$	\
Prim's (Adjacency matrix)	$O(V ^2)$	
Prim's (Heap, Adjacency lists)	$O(E \log V)$	3\\
Prim's (Fibonacci heap, Adjacency lists)	$O(E + V \log V)$	
Sollin's (Borůvka's)	$O(E \log V)$	
Dijkstra's (Min-heap)	$\Theta((V + E) \log V)$	Greedy, no negative
Dijkstra's (Fibonacci-heap)	$\Theta(E + V \log V)$	edges or cycles
Bellman-Ford	O(V E)	DP, no negative cycles
Floyd-Warshall	$\Theta(V ^3)$	DP, no negative cycles
Johnson's	$\Theta(V E + V ^2 \log V)$	No negative cycles
Ford-Fulkerson	$O(E f^*)$	Greedy, f^* 為最大流
Edmond-Karp	$O(V E ^2)$	

14. Theorem ()

Type of common problems	
Problem	Type
Longest path problem (graph)	NPC
Longest path problem (tree)	Linear
Minimum vertex cover (graph)	NPC
Minimum vertex cover (tree)	Linear
Max-cut	NPC
Euler circuit	Р
Hamiltonian path	NPC

15. Theorem (236, 240, 241, 245)

Computational Geometry algorithms		
Problem	Time complexity	
平面上點的 rank	$\Theta(n \log n)$	
Maximal points	$\Theta(n \log n)$	
Closest pair	$O(n \log n)$	
Farthest pair	$O(n \log n)$	
Graham scan	$\Theta(n \log n)$	

16. Theorem (262, 265)

- 所有 NP 問題都能多項式時間 reduce 到 NP-Hard。
- 證明 NPC: 問題屬於 NP; 已知 NPC 可以多項式時間 reduce 到該問題, 即證明該問題是 NP-Hard。

17. **Theorem (276, 280)**

Approximation algorithms		
Problem	Time complexity	Approximation ratio
Vertex cover	$\Theta(E)$	2
Euclidean TSP	$\Theta(V ^2)$	2

References

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