绪论

迭代与递归:分而治之

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凡治众如治寡,分数是也

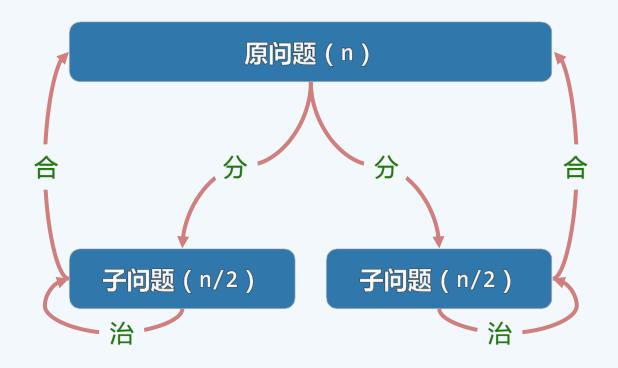
Divide-and-Conquer

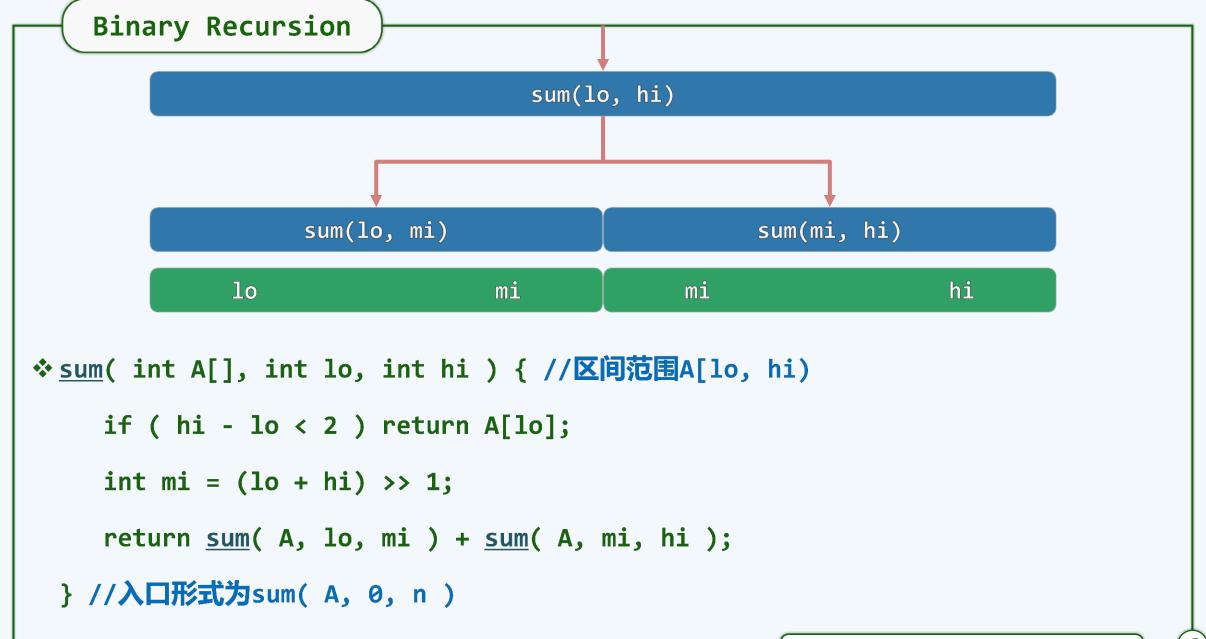
- ❖ 为求解一个大规模的问题,可以...
- **❖ 将其划分为若干子问题**

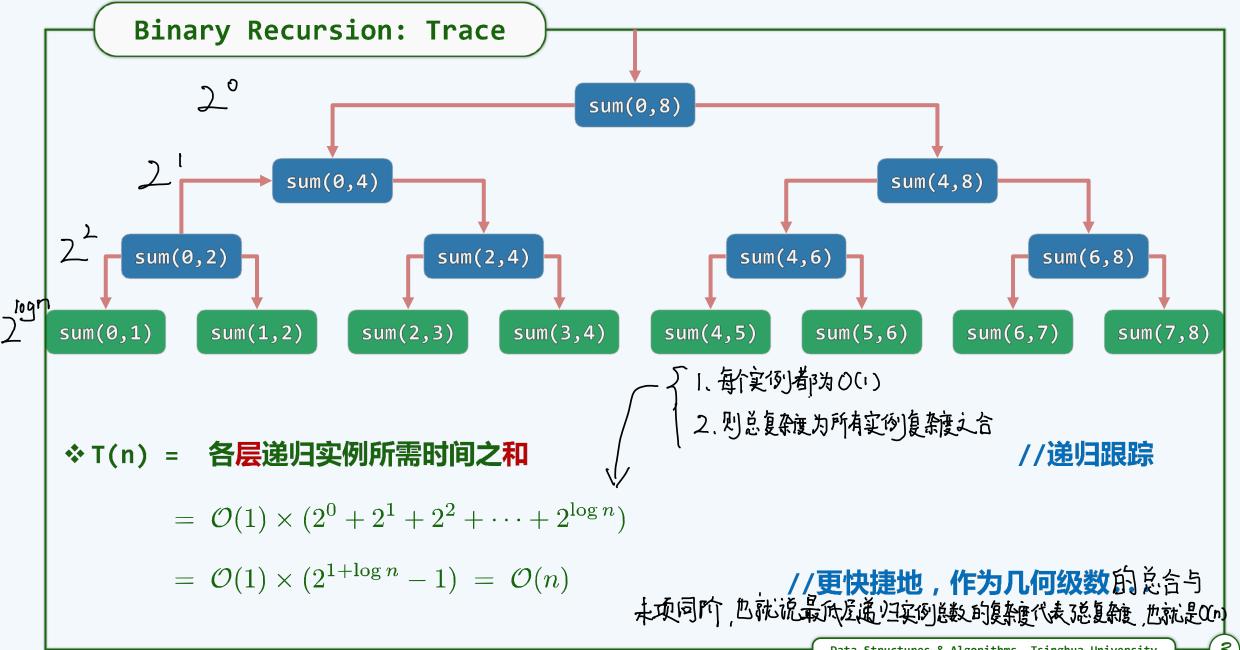
(通常两个,且规模大体相当)

- ❖ 分别求解子问题
- ❖ 由子问题的解

合并得到原问题的解







Binary Recursion: Recurrence

- ❖从递推的角度看,为求解sum(A, lo, hi),需
 - 递归求解sum(A, lo, mi)和sum(A, mi+1, hi),进而 //2*T(n/2)
 - **将子问题的解累加** //o(1)
 - 递归基 // 0(1)
- **᠅递推方程:** $T(n) = 2 \cdot T(n/2) + \mathcal{O}(1)$

$$T(1) = \mathcal{O}(1)$$
 //base: sum(A, k, k)

*求解: $T(n) = 4 \cdot T(n/4) + \mathcal{O}(3) = 8 \cdot T(n/8) + \mathcal{O}(7) = 16 \cdot T(n/16) + \mathcal{O}(15) = \dots$ = $n \cdot T(1) + \mathcal{O}(n-1) = \mathcal{O}(2n-1) = O(n)$

Master Theorem

- \diamond 分治策略对应的递推式通常(尽管不总是)形如: $T(n) = a \cdot T(n/b) + \mathcal{O}(f(n))$
 - (原问题被分为a个规模均为n/b的子任务;任务的划分、解的合并耗时f(n))
- ◆若 $f(n) = \mathcal{O}(n^{\log_b a \epsilon})$, 则 $T(n) = \Theta(n^{\log_b a})$ 是 f(n)上学
 - kd-search: $T(n) = 2 \cdot T(n/4) + \mathcal{O}(1) = \mathcal{O}(\sqrt{n})$
- *若 $f(n) = \Theta(n^{\log_b a} \cdot \log^k n)$,则 $T(n) = \Theta(n^{\log_b a} \cdot \log^{k+1} n)$ 内者接近,各打五十大板
 - binary search: $T(n) = 1 \cdot T(n/2) + \mathcal{O}(1) = \mathcal{O}(\log n)$
 - mergesort: $T(n) = 2 \cdot T(n/2) + \mathcal{O}(n) = \mathcal{O}(n \cdot \log n)$
 - STL mergesort: $T(n) = 2 \cdot T(n/2) + \mathcal{O}(n \cdot \log n) = \mathcal{O}(n \cdot \log^2 n)$
- ❖若 $f(n) = \Omega(n^{\log_b a + \epsilon})$, 则 $T(n) = \Theta(f(n))$ 是 f(n) 下界
 - quickSelect (average case): $T(n) = 1 \cdot T(n/2) + O(n) = O(n)$