

Recursion

Recursion algorithm

Divide Conquer

Divide: 将问题划分为规模更小的子问题

Conquer: **递归地**解决子问题

Combine: 将子问题的结果结合起来解决原本的问题

相较于 BF recursion (问题规模线性地减小: $n, n - 1, n - 2 \dots$) , D&C recursion 问题规模指数地减小: $n, \frac{n}{2}, \frac{n}{4}, \dots$

D&C examples

Max sum subsequence

Frequent element

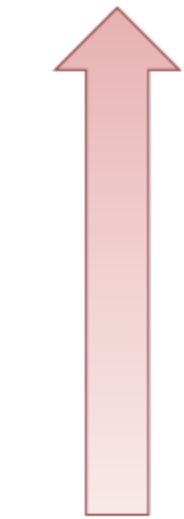
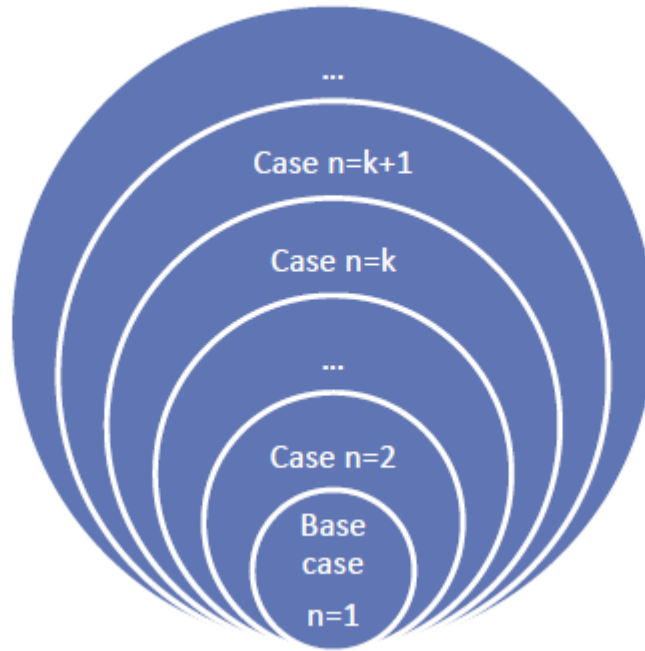
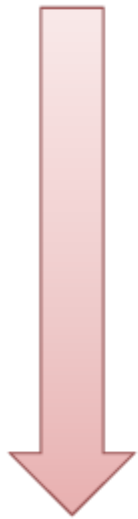
Multiplication: Integer and Matirx

Nearest point pair

详细内容将在 Tutorial 2 中讲解

Correctness of recursion

Recursion



Induction

数学归纳法

Solving recurrence equations

Elementary techniques

Smooth functions

$f(n)$: Nonnegative eventually non-decreasing function defined on the set of natural numbers

$f(n)$ is called **smooth** if $f(2n) = \Theta(f(n))$

Let $f(n)$ be a smooth function, for any fixed integer $b \geq 2$, $f(bn) = \Theta(f(n))$

Smoothness Rule

Let $T(n)$ be an eventually non-decreasing functions and $f(n)$ be a smooth function

If $T(n) = \Theta(f(n))$ for values of n that are powers of $b(b \geq 2)$, then $T(n) = \Theta(f(n))$

Backward substitutions

e.g., Bit counting

$$T(n) = \begin{cases} 0 & n = 1 \\ T(\lfloor \frac{n}{2} \rfloor) + 1 & n > 1 \end{cases}$$

笨展开

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Let } n &= 2^k \\ T(n) &= T\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) + 1 = T\left(\frac{n}{4}\right) + 1 + 1 = \dots \\ T(n) &= T\left(\frac{n}{2^k}\right) + \log n = \log n \end{aligned}$$

Fibonacci

linear homogeneous relation of degree k (常系数线性齐次递推关系) :

$$a_n = r_1 a_{n-1} + r_2 a_{n-2} + \dots + r_k a_{n-k}$$

characteristic equation (特征方程) :

$$x^k = r_1 x^{k-1} + r_2 x^{k-2} + \dots + r_k$$

对于 $k = 2$ 的情况, $a_n = r_1 a_{n-1} + r_2 a_{n-2}$, 特征方程为 $x^2 - r_1 x - r_2 = 0$, 设其有两个根 s_1, s_2 , 则

$$a_n = u s_1^n + v s_2^n$$

其中 u, v 取决于初始情况

对于 Fibonacci, 特征方程为 $x^2 - x - 1 = 0$, 则

$$\begin{aligned} s_1 &= \frac{1 + \sqrt{5}}{2}, s_2 = \frac{1 - \sqrt{5}}{2} \\ f_1 &= u s_1 + v s_2 = 1 \\ f_2 &= u s_1^2 + v s_2^2 = 1 \\ u &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}, v = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \\ f_n &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \left(\frac{1 + \sqrt{5}}{2} \right)^n - \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \left(\frac{1 - \sqrt{5}}{2} \right)^n \end{aligned}$$

Guess and Prove

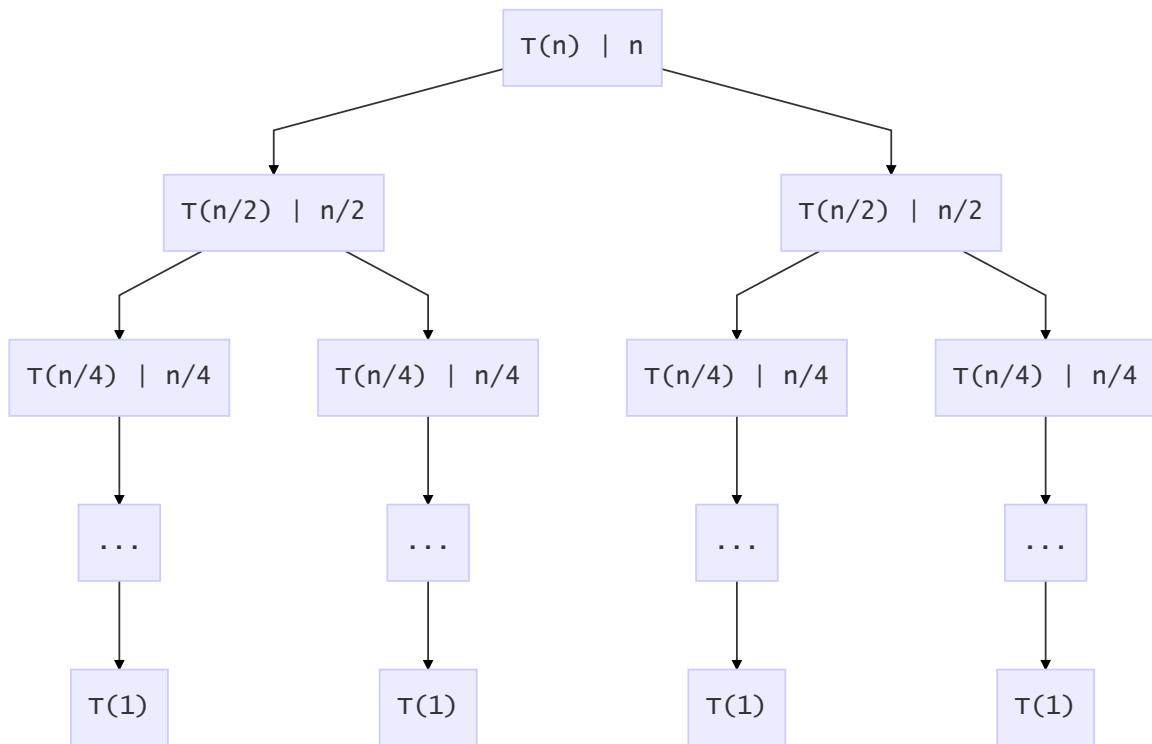
e.g., 假设 $T(n) = O(n)$, 则需要证明 $T(n) < cn$

证明方法: 展开

Recursion Tree

对于 D&C recursion, 递归方程的形式为 $T(n) = bT(\frac{n}{c}) + f(n)$

递归树: $T(n) = 2T(\frac{n}{2}) + n$



Node:

- Non-leaf
 - Non-recursion cost
 - recursion cost
- Leaf
 - Base case

Edge: recursion

计算时仅需计算 Non-recursion cost, 因为 recursion cost 展开后被计入下层结点。最底层的叶结点为递归的 base case, 计算时代价为 $O(1)$ 。

递归代价: **sum of row sums**

对于上图的递归树，递归代价为：

$$n + (2 \times \frac{n}{2}) + (4 \times \frac{n}{4}) + \dots + (n \times 1) = n \log n$$

Master Theorem

对于 D&C recursion 的递归方程

$$T(n) = bT\left(\frac{n}{c}\right) + f(n)$$

- 假设 base case 出现在 D 层, 则 $\frac{n}{c^D} = 1, D = \frac{\log n}{\log c}$
- 设 叶结点的数量为 L , 则 $L = b^D, L = b^{\frac{\log n}{\log c}}$
- 令 $L = n^E, E = \log_n L = \log_n b^{\frac{\log n}{\log c}} = \frac{\log n}{\log c} \times \frac{\log b}{\log n} = \frac{\log b}{\log c}$

E 即为 critical exponent

对于一个深度为 $D(D = \log_c n)$ 的 recursion tree, 递归代价为 sum of row sums

- 第 0 行非递归代价为 $f(n)$
- 第 D 行 base case 代价为 $b^D = b^{\log_c n} = n^{\log_c b} = n^E = \Theta(n^E)$

Little Master Theorem : row sums decide the solution of the equation for D&C

(存疑)

设 $T(n) = bT\left(\frac{n}{c}\right) + n^d$:

- 第 0 行代价 n^d
- 第 1 行代价 $b \times \left(\frac{n}{c}\right)^d = \left(\frac{b}{c^d}\right) \times n^d$
- 第 2 行代价 $b^2 \times \left(\frac{n}{c^2}\right)^d = \left(\frac{b}{c^d}\right)^2 \times n^d$
- 第 k 行代价 $b^k \times \left(\frac{n}{c^k}\right)^d = \left(\frac{b}{c^d}\right)^k \times n^d$

易得 $k = \log_c n$

$$T(n) = \text{sum of row sums} = n^d \sum_{i=0}^{\log_c n} \left(\frac{b}{c^d}\right)^i$$

sum of row sums 是几何级数

- 增长, $T(n) = \Theta(n^E)$

- 常数, $T(n) = \Theta(f(n) \log n)$
- 减少, $T(n) = \Theta(f(n))$

数学上不够严谨但便于理解

Master Theorem

对于递归方程

$$T(n) = bT\left(\frac{n}{c}\right) + f(n)$$

$$E = \log_c b = \frac{\log b}{\log c}$$

- Case 1: $f(n) = O(n^{E-\varepsilon})$, ($\varepsilon > 0$), then: $T(n) = \Theta(n^E)$
- Case 2: $f(n) = \Theta(n^E)$, then: $T(n) = \Theta(n^E \log n)$
- Case 3: $f(n) = \Omega(n^{E+\varepsilon})$, ($\varepsilon > 0$) and if $bf\left(\frac{n}{c}\right) < \theta f(n)$ for some constant $\theta < 1$ and all sufficiently large n , then: $T(n) = \Theta(f(n))$

可见 $f(n)$ 和 n^E 中较大的一个决定时间复杂度, 且在 Case 1/3 时要注意 $f(n)$ 必须**多项式地**
小于/大于 n^E ($\varepsilon > 0$)

CLRS 3rd edition P.94

Beyond this intuition, you need to be aware of some technicalities. In the first case, not only must $f(n)$ be smaller than $n^{\log_b a}$, it must be polynomially smaller.

反例: $T(n) = 2T\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) + n \log n$

$n \log n = \Omega(n)$ 但是 $n \log n = o(n^{1+\varepsilon})$