

作业二

1.证明: For all L:int list, msort(L) = a <-sorted permutation of L

```
fun msort [] = []
  | msort [x] = [x]
  | msort L = let
      val (A, B) = split L
    in
      merge (msort A, msort B)
    end
```

证明:

1. 当 $|L| = 0$ 或 1 时, 显然成立;
2. 假设对 $|L| = k$ 和 $k - 1$ 时成立, 即当 $|L| = k$ 或 $k - 1$ 时, 可以通过msort得到L的有序变形, 则:
3. 当 $|L| = 2k$ 时, 根据 $\text{val } (A, B) = \text{split } L$ 可知, $|A| = |B| = k$, 根据假设可知, msort A和msort B均成立, 又根据 $\text{merge}(\text{msort } A, \text{msort } B)$ 可知, merge后得到的L是一个有序的原list的变形。
4. 当 $|L| = 2k - 1$ 时, 根据 $\text{val } (A, B) = \text{split } L$ 可知, $|A| = k$, $|B| = k - 1$, 根据假设可知, msort A和msort B均成立, 又根据 $\text{merge}(\text{msort } A, \text{msort } B)$ 可知, merge后得到的L是一个有序的原list的变形。
5. 综上所述, msort函数能够得到输入串L的有序串。

2.设P(t)表示: 对所有整数y, SplitAt(y, t) = 二元组(t1, t2), 满足t1中的每一项 $\leq y$ 且t2中的每一项 $\geq y$, 且t1, t2由t中元素组成, 证明: 对所有有序树t, P(t)成立

```
fun SplitAt(y, Empty) = (Empty, Empty)
  | SplitAt(y, Node(t1, x, t2)) =
    case compare(x, y) of
      GREATER => let val (l1, r1) = SplitAt(y, t1)
                  in (l1, Node(r1, x, t2))
                  end
      | _      => let val (l2, r2) = SplitAt(y, t2)
                  in (Node(t1, x, l2), r2)
                  end
```

定理: 对所有树t和整数y,
 $\text{SplitAt}(y, t) = \text{二元组}(t1, t2)$,
满足 $\text{depth}(t1) \leq \text{depth } t$ 且
 $\text{depth}(t2) \leq \text{depth } t$

证明:

1. 当t为Empty时, 显然可知成立。
2. 当t的树高为1时, 树可表示为 $\text{Node}(\text{Empty}, x, \text{Empty})$, SplitAt函数比较x和y的大小, 若 $x \leq y$, 则得到 $\text{Node}(\text{Empty}, x, \text{Empty})$ 和Empty, 否则得到Empty和 $\text{Node}(\text{Empty}, x, \text{Empty})$ 。可知P(t)成立。
3. 假设当t的树高为k时成立。则当t的树高为k+1时: 令树根节点表示为 $\text{Node}(L, x, R)$, 根据SplitAt函数可知,
 1. 当 $x > y$ 时, 执行SplitAt(y, L), 由于左子树L树高为k, 根据假设可知, 函数能将L分割成l1和r1, 其中l1中的元素均小于y, r1中的元素均大于y。又根据函数可知, 将r1并入右子树, 得到新的右子树R1, 其中的元素全部大于y。由于 $\forall x \in t, x \in l1 \text{ or } \in R1, l1 \cap R1 = \emptyset$, 故可知成立。

2. 当 $x \leq y$ 时, 执行SplitAt(y,R), 由于左子树R树高为k, 根据假设可知, 函数能将R分割成l1和r1, 其中l1中的元素均小于y, r1中的元素均大于y。又根据函数可知, 将l1并入左子树, 得到新的左子树L1, 其中的元素全部小于y。由于 $\forall x \in t, x \in r1 \text{ or } \in L1, r1 \cap L1 = \emptyset$, 故可知成立。

4. 综上可得, 对有序树t, P(t)成立。

3. 分析以下函数或表达式的类型

解:

```
fun all (your, base) =
  case your of 0 => base
             | _ => "are belong to us" :: all(your - 1, base)
```

根据匹配中的“0”可知, your的类型为int。根据"are belong to us"可知, 返回类型为string list, 由于list中的属性相同, 因此base的类型也是string。故函数类型为: $\text{int} * \text{string} \rightarrow \text{string list}$

```
fun funny (f, []) = 0
  | funny (f, x::xs) = f(x, funny(f, xs))
(fn x => (fn y => x)) "Hello, world!"
```

由于x类型可以是多种, 故认为是'a。根据第一种匹配的结果, 可知函数结果类型为int, 因此函数f的类型为: $'a * \text{int} \rightarrow \text{int}$, funny的类型为 $('a * \text{int} \rightarrow \text{int}) * 'a \text{ list} \rightarrow \text{int}$ 。又根据最后一行f的定义, 可知f的类型实际为: $'a * \text{int} \rightarrow ('a \rightarrow 'b \rightarrow 'a) \rightarrow \text{string} \rightarrow \text{int}$ 。故最终funny的类型为: $('a * \text{int} \rightarrow ('a \rightarrow 'b \rightarrow 'a) \rightarrow \text{string} \rightarrow \text{int}) * 'a \text{ list} \rightarrow \text{int}$

4. 给定一个数组A[1..n], 前缀和数组PrefixSum[1..n]定义为: $\text{PrefixSum}[i] = A[0] + A[1] + \dots + A[i-1]$;

试编写:

(1)函数PrefixSum: $\text{int list} \rightarrow \text{int list}$,

要求: $W^{**}\text{PrefixSum}(n) = O(n^2)$ 。(n为输入int list的长度)

(2) 函数fastPrefixSum: $\text{int list} \rightarrow \text{int list}$,

要求: $W^{**}\text{fastPrefixSum}(n) = O(n)$ 。

(提示: 可借助帮助函数PrefixSumHelp)

解:

函数实现如下图所示:

```

fun PrefixSum [] = []
| PrefixSum L:int list =
  let
    fun helpfun([], sum):int list = []
    | helpfun(x::L, sum) = (x + sum)::helpfun(L, x + sum)
  in
    helpfun(L, 0)
  end

fun fastPrefixSum [] = []
| fastPrefixSum L =
  let
    fun helpfun([], sum, newlist) = newlist
    | helpfun(x::L, sum, newlist) = helpfun(L, x+ sum, newlist @ [x + sum])
  in
    helpfun(L, 0, [])
  end

```

5.编写函数treecompare, SwapDown 和heapify

一棵minheap树定义为:

1. t is Empty;
2. t is a Node(L, x, R), where R, L are minheaps and $\text{value}(L), \text{value}(R) \geq x$ (value(T)函数用于获取树T的根节点的值)

编写函数treecompare, SwapDown 和heapify: treecompare: tree * tree -> order (* when given two trees, returns a value of type order, based on which tree has a larger value at the root node *)

SwapDown: tree -> tree (* REQUIRES the subtrees of t are both minheaps * ENSURES swapDown(t) = if t is Empty or all of t's immediate children are empty then * just return t, otherwise returns a minheap which contains exactly the elements in t. *)

heapify : tree -> tree (* given an arbitrary tree t, evaluates to a minheap with exactly the elements of t. *)

分析SwapDown 和heapify两个函数的work和span。

解:

代码实现如下:

```

19
20 (* treecompare: tree * tree -> order *)
21 fun treecompare (Empty, Node(_, x, _)) = LESS
22   | treecompare (Node(_, x, _), Empty) = GREATER
23   | treecompare (Empty, Empty) = EQUAL
24   | treecompare (Node(_, x, _), Node(_, y, _)) =
25     case Int.compare(x,y)
26     of LESS => LESS
27      | EQUAL => EQUAL
28      | GREATER => GREATER
29
30 fun changeorder (l,m,r) =
31   let
32     fun cmp (x,y):int =
33       case Int.compare(x,y)
34       of GREATER => 1
35        | _ => 0
36   in
37     case (cmp(m,l), cmp(m,r), cmp(l,r))
38     of (0, 0, _) => (l,m,r)
39      | (0, 1, _) => (l,r,m)
40      | (1, 0, _) => (m,l,r)
41      | (1, 1, 0) => (m,l,r)
42      | (1, 1, 1) => (l,r,m)
43   end
44
45 (* SwapDown: tree -> tree *)
46 fun SwapDown Empty = Empty
47   | SwapDown (Node(Empty, x, Empty)) = Node(Empty, x, Empty)
48   | SwapDown (Node(Node(l1, L, lr), x, Empty)) =
49     (case Int.compare(L,x)
50     of LESS => Node(Node(l1,x,lr),L,Empty)
51      | _ => Node(Node(l1, L, lr), x, Empty))
52   | SwapDown (Node(Empty, x, Node(r1,R,rr))) =
53     (case Int.compare(R,x)
54     of LESS => Node(Empty, R, Node(r1,x,rr))
55      | _ => Node(Empty, x, Node(r1,R,rr)))
56   | SwapDown (Node(Node(l1, L, lr), x, Node( r1, R, rr ))) =
57     let
58       val (l,m,r) = changeorder(L,x,R)
59     in
60       Node((Node(l1, x, lr), m, Node( r1, r, rr )))
61     end
62
63 (* heapify : tree -> tree *)
64 fun heapify Empty = Empty
65   | heapify (Node(Empty, x, Empty)) = Node(Empty, x, Empty)
66   | heapify (Node(Node(l1, L, lr), x, Empty)) =
67     (case Int.compare(L,x)
68     of LESS => Node(heapify(Node(l1, x, lr)), L, Empty)
69      | _ => Node(heapify(Node(l1, L, lr)), x, Empty))
70   | heapify ( Node( Empty, x, Node( r1, R, rr ) ) ) =
71     (case Int.compare(R,x)
72     of LESS => Node(Empty, R, heapify(Node(r1, x, rr)))
73      | _ => Node(Empty, x, heapify(Node(r1, R, rr))))
74   | heapify (Node(Node(l1, L, lr), x, Node( r1, R, rr ))) =
75     let
76       val (l,x,r) = changeorder(L,x,R)
77     in
78       Node(heapify(Node(l1,l,lr)), x, heapify(Node(r1, r, rr)))
79     end
80

```

对SwapDown:work = span = $O(1)$

对heapify: work = $O(2^n)$, span = $O(n)$, 其中n为树高。