谁校对时间,谁就会突然老去。

1.绪论

算法分析 级数

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算法分析

- ❖两个主要任务 = 正确性(不变性 x 单调性) + 复杂度
- ❖ 为确定后者,真地需要将算法描述为RAM的基本指令,再统计累计的执行次数?不必!
- ❖ C++等高级语言的基本指令,均等效于常数条RAM的基本指令;在渐进意义下,二者大体相当

分支转向: goto //算法的灵魂;出于结构化考虑,被隐藏了

迭代循环: for()、while()、... //本质上就是 "if + goto"

调用 + 递归(自我调用) //本质上也是goto

❖复杂度分析的主要方法

迭代:级数求和

递归:递归跟踪 + 递推方程

猜测 + 验证

❖ 算数 级数:与 末项平方 同阶

$$T(n) = 1 + 2 + \dots + n = {n+1 \choose 2} = \frac{n(n+1)}{2} = \mathcal{O}(n^2)$$

* 幂方级数:比幂次高出一阶:
$$\sum_{k=0}^{n} k^d \approx \int_0^n x^d dx = \left. \frac{x^{d+1}}{d+1} \right|_0^n = \frac{n^{d+1}}{d+1} = \mathcal{O}(n^{d+1})$$

$$T_2(n) = \sum_{k=1}^n k^2 = 1^2 + 2^2 + 3^2 + \dots + n^2 = n(n+1)(2n+1)/6 = \mathcal{O}(n^3)$$

$$T_3(n) = \sum_{k=1}^n k^3 = 1^3 + 2^3 + 3^3 + \dots + n^3 = n^2(n+1)^2/4 = \mathcal{O}(n^4)$$

$$T_4(n) = \sum_{n=1}^{n} k^4 = 1^4 + 2^4 + 3^4 + \dots + n^4 = n(n+1)(2n+1)(3n^2 + 3n - 1)/30 = \mathcal{O}(n^5)$$

❖ 几何 级数:与 末项 同阶

$$T_a(n) = \sum_{k=0}^n a^k = a^0 + a^1 + a^2 + a^3 + \dots + a^n = \frac{a^{n+1} - 1}{a - 1} = \mathcal{O}(a^n), \quad 1 < a$$

$$T_2(n) = \sum_{k=0}^{n} 2^k = 1 + 2 + 4 + 8 + \dots + 2^n = 2^{n+1} - 1 = \mathcal{O}(2^{n+1}) = \mathcal{O}(2^n)$$

级数

* 收敛级数

$$\sum_{k=2}^{n} \frac{1}{(k-1) \cdot k} = \frac{1}{1 \cdot 2} + \frac{1}{2 \cdot 3} + \frac{1}{3 \cdot 4} + \dots + \frac{1}{(n-1) \cdot n} = 1 - \frac{1}{n} = \mathcal{O}(1)$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^{n} \frac{1}{k^2} = 1 + \frac{1}{2^2} + \frac{1}{3^2} + \dots + \frac{1}{n^2} < 1 + \frac{1}{2^2} + \frac{1}{3^2} + \dots = \frac{\pi^2}{6} = \mathcal{O}(1)$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k-1} = \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{7} + \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{15} + \frac{1}{24} + \frac{1}{26} + \frac{1}{31} + \frac{1}{35} + \dots = 1 = \mathcal{O}(1)$$

❖ 有必要讨论这类级数吗?难道,基本操作次数、存储单元数可能是分数?是的,某种意义上!

$$(1-\lambda)\cdot[1+2\lambda+3\lambda^2+4\lambda^3+...] = 1/(1-\lambda) = \mathcal{O}(1), \quad 0<\lambda<1$$

//几何分布

❖ 可能未必收敛,然而长度有限

$$h(n) = 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4} + \dots + \frac{1}{n} = \Theta(\log n)$$

//调和级数

$$log1 + log2 + log3 + log4 + \dots + logn = log(n!) = \Theta(nlogn)$$

//对数级数

❖如有兴趣,不妨读读: Concrete Mathematics

//ex-2.35, Goldbach Theorem