2022 年秋季学期算法基础期中考试

学号 _____ 姓名 ____

主定理: $\Diamond a \ge 1$ 和 b > 1 是常数, f(n) 是一个函数, T(n) 是定义在非负整数上的递归式:

$$T(n) = aT(n/b) + f(n)$$

其中我们将 n/b 解释为 $\lfloor n/b \rfloor$ 或 $\lceil n/b \rceil$ 。那么 T(n) 有如下渐进界:

- 1. 若对某个常数 $\varepsilon > 0$ 有 $f(n) = O(n^{\log_b a \varepsilon})$,则 $T(n) = \Theta(n^{\log_b a})$ 。
- 2. 若对整数 $k \ge 0$ 有 $f(n) = \Theta(n^{\log_b a} \lg^k n)$,则 $T(n) = \Theta(n^{\log_b a} \lg^{k+1} n)$ 。
- 3. 若对某个常数 $\varepsilon > 0$ 有 $f(n) = \Omega(n^{\log_b a + \varepsilon})$,且对某个常数 c < 1 和所有足够大的 n 有 $af(n/b) \le cf(n)$,则 $T(n) = \Theta(f(n))$ 。

Master Theorem: Let $a \ge 1$ and b > 1 be constants and f(n) be a function. Let T(n) be defined on the nonnegative integers by the following recurrence

$$T(n) = aT(n/b) + f(n)$$

Notice that here n/b can be interpreted as either $\lfloor n/b \rfloor$ or $\lceil n/b \rceil$. Then T(n) can be bounded asymptotically as follows:

- 1. If there exists a constant $\varepsilon > 0$ such that $f(n) = O(n^{\log_b a \varepsilon})$ then $T(n) = \Theta(n^{\log_b a})$.
- 2. If there exists an integer $k \ge 0$ such that $f(n) = \Theta(n^{\log_b a} \lg^k n)$ then $T(n) = \Theta(n^{\log_b a} \lg^{k+1} n)$.
- 3. If there exists a constant $\varepsilon > 0$ such that $f(n) = \Omega(n^{\log_b a + \varepsilon})$, and if $af(n/b) \le cf(n)$ for some constant c < 1, then $T(n) = \Theta(f(n))$.
- 一、**判断题**(根据表述判断正误,并简要说明理由;每题 5 分,共 30 分;每一题判断答案正确得 2 分,解释理由正确得 3 分。)。
 - 1. (**T**, **F**) 递归式 $T(n) = 4T(n/2) + n^2 + n \lg n + n$ 的解是 $T(n) = \Theta(n^2)$. The solution of the recurrence $T(n) = 4T(n/2) + n^2 + n \lg n + n$ is $T(n) = \Theta(n^2)$.

2. (\mathbf{T} , \mathbf{F}) 堆排序和归并排序都是渐近最优的比较排序算法,他们在最坏情况下都需要做 $\Omega(n\log n)$ 次比较。

Heapsort and merge sort are asymptotically optimal comparison sort, and both of them require $\Omega(n \log n)$ comparisons in the worst case.

3.	(\mathbf{T}, \mathbf{F}) 给定 $n \wedge d$ 位数字,其中每个数字最多可具有 k 个可能的值,基数排序(RADIX-SORT)在 $\Theta(d(n \times k))$ 时间内正确地对这些数字进行排序。 Given n d -digit numbers in which each digit can take on up to k possible values, RADIX-SORT correctly sorts these numbers in $\Theta(d(n \times k))$ time.
4.	(\mathbf{T}, \mathbf{F}) RANDOMIZED-SELECT 算法递归处理分区的两侧,算法的期望运行时间 (expected running time) 为 $\Theta(n)$ 。 RANDOMIZED-SELECT recursively processes both sides of the partition, and has an expected running time of $\Theta(n)$.
5.	(\mathbf{T}, \mathbf{F}) 对于红黑树中的每一个结点 x, x 的左子树和右子树的高度差至多为 1 。 For each node x in a red-black tree, the heights of the left and right subtrees of x differ by at most 1 .
6.	(T, F) 给定一棵二叉树的中序遍历和后序遍历,我们可以唯一确定一棵二叉树。 Given the inorder traversal and postorder traversal of a binary tree, we can determine a binary tree.

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1. 对于递归式 $T(n)=4T(n/2)+n^2\lg^2n$,给出 T(n) 一个好的渐进上界. Give a good asymptotic upper bound for the recurrence $T(n)=4T(n/2)+n^2\lg^2n$.

2. 解释为什么桶排序在最坏情况下运行时间是 $\Theta(n^2)$? 我们应该如何修改算法,使其在保持平均情况为线性时间代价的同时,最坏情况下时间代价为 O(nlgn)。

Explain why the worst-case running time for bucket sort is $\Theta(n^2)$. What simple change to the algorithm preserves its linear average-case running time and makes its worst-case running time O(nlgn)?

3. 证明: 对于任一包含 n 个元素的堆中,至多有 $\lfloor n/2^{k+1} \rfloor$ 个高度为 h 的结点。 Show that there are at most $\lfloor n/2^{k+1} \rfloor$ nodes of height h in any n-element heap.

- 4. 对于图一所给的斐波那契堆, 黑色节点表示结点的 mark 属性为 true:
 - 1) 把关键字 50 减为 5, 画出操作后的最后的结果 (需考虑级联操作)。
 - 2) 在 1) 的基础上, 抽取最小结点 (需要考虑 CONSOLIDATE 操作), 画出操作后最后的结果。

Given a Fibonacci heap below. the mark attribute of black node is true:

- 1)Please give the result of decrease the value of key 50 down to 5.
- 2)Please give the result of extracting the minimum node, based on the result of 1) (CONSOLIDATE should be considered).

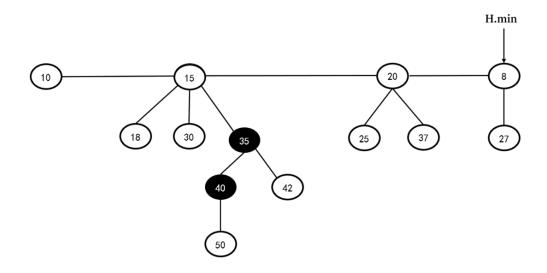


图 1: 斐波那契堆 Fig. 1 Fibonacci Heap

- 三、综合题(根据题目要求写出解答过程;每题 15 分,共 30 分)。
- **1.** 要在 n 个数中选出第 i 个顺序统计量,SELECT 在最坏情况下需要的比较次数 T(n) 满足 $T(n) = \Theta(n)$ 。但是,隐含在 Θ 记号中的常数项是非常大的。当 i 相对 n 来说很小时,我们可以实现一个不同的算法,它以 SELECT 作为子程序,但在最坏情况下所做的比较次数更少。
- (a) 设计一个能用 $U_i(n)$ 次比较在 n 个元素中找出第 i 小元素的算法,其中,

$$U_i(n) = \left\{ egin{array}{ll} T(n), & i \geq n/2 \\ \lfloor n/2 \rfloor + U_i(\lceil n/2 \rceil) + T(2i), & otherwise \end{array}
ight.$$

- (b) 证明: 如果 i < n/2, 则有 $U_i(n) = n + O(T(2i)\lg(n/i))$ 。
- (c) 证明: 如果 i 是小于 n/2 的常数,则有 $U_i(n) = n + O(\lg n)$ 。
- (d) 证明: 如果对所有 $k \ge 2$ 有 i = n/k, 则 $U_i(n) = n + O(T(2n/k) \lg k)$ 。

We showed that the worst-case number T(n) of comparisons used by SELECT to select the *i*th order statistic from n numbers satisfies $T(n) = \Theta(n)$, but the constant hidden by the Θ -notation is rather large. When i is small relative to n, we can implement a different procedure that uses SELECT as a subroutine but makes fewer comparisons in the worst case.

(a) Describe an algorithm that uses $U_i(n)$ comparisons to find the *i*-th smallest of n elements, where,

$$U_i(n) = \left\{ egin{array}{ll} T(n), & i \geq n/2 \\ \lfloor n/2 \rfloor + U_i(\lceil n/2 \rceil) + T(2i), & otherwise \end{array}
ight.$$

- (b) Show that, if i < n/2, then $U_i(n) = n + O(T(2i)\lg(n/i))$.
- (c) Show that, if i is a constant less than n/2, then $U_i(n) = n + O(\lg n)$.
- (d) Show that, if i = n/k for $k \ge 2$, then $U_i(n) = n + O(T(2n/k) \lg k)$.

- **2.** 定义一棵二叉树 T 的**路径总长度** (total path length) P(T) 为 T 中所有结点 x 的深度之和,将每个 结点 x 的深度表示为 d(x,T)。
- (a) 证明: T 中的一个结点平均深度是

$$\frac{1}{n} \sum_{x \in T} d(x, T) = \frac{1}{n} P(T)$$

(b) 设 P(n) 表示有 n 个结点的随机构建二叉搜索树的平均路径总长度,证明:

$$P(n) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} (P(i) + P(n-i-1) + n - 1)$$

(c) 请给出快速排序的一种实现, 使快速排序中对一组元素的比较与将这些元素插入一棵二叉搜索树 中所需的比较恰好相同。(这些比较的次序可以不同,但出现的比较一定要一样。)

We define the total path length P(T) of a binary tree T as the sum, over all nodes x in T, of the depth of node x, which we denoted by d(x,T).

- (a) Argue that the average depth of a node in T is $\frac{1}{n}\sum_{x\in T}d(x,T)=\frac{1}{n}P(T)$. (b) Let P(n) denote the average total path length of a randomly built binary search tree with n nodes. Show that

$$P(n) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} (P(i) + P(n-i-1) + n - 1)$$

(c) Describe an implementation of quicksort in which the comparisons to sort a set of elements are exactly the same as the comparisons to insert the elements into a binary search tree. (The order in which comparisons are made may differ, but the same comparisons must occur.)

四、附加题(根据题目要求写出解答过程,共10分)。

与快速排序中的分析一样,我们假设所有的元素都是互异的,输入数组 A 中的元素被重命名为 $z_1, z_2, ..., z_n$,其中 z_i 是第 i 小的元素。因此,调用 RANDOMIZED-SELECT(A, 1, n, k) 返回 z_k 。 对所有 $1 \le i < j \le n$,设

$$X_{ijk} = I\{$$
在执行算法查找 z_k 期间, z_i 与 z_j 进行过比较 $\}$

- 1. 给出 $\mathbb{E}[X_{ijk}]$ 的准确表达式。(提示: 你的表达式可能有不同的值, 依赖于 i, j, k 的值。)
- 2. 设 X_k 表示在找到 z_k 时 A 中元素的总比较次数,证明:

$$\mathbb{E}[X_k] \le 2\left(\sum_{i=1}^k \sum_{j=k}^n \frac{1}{j-i+1} + \sum_{j=k+1}^n \frac{j-k-1}{j-k+1} + \sum_{i=1}^{k-2} \frac{k-i-1}{k-i+1}\right)$$

3. 证明: $\mathbb{E}[X_k] \leq 4n$, 并说明 RANDOMIZED-SELECT 的期望运行时间是 O(n)。

As in the quicksort analysis, we assume that all elements are distinct, and we rename the elements of the input array A as $z_1, z_2, ..., z_n$, where z_i is the i th smallest element. Thus, the call RANDOMIZED-SELECT(A, 1, n, k) returns z_k .

For $1 \le i < j \le n$,

 $X_{ijk} = I\{z_i \text{ is compared with } z_j \text{ sometime during the execution of the algorithm to find } z_k\}$

- 1. Give an exact expression for $\mathbb{E}[X_{ijk}]$ (Hint: Your expression may have different values, depending on the values of i, j and k.)
- 2. Let X_k denote the total number of comparisons between elements of array A when finding z_k . Show that

$$\mathbb{E}[X_k] \le 2\left(\sum_{i=1}^k \sum_{j=k}^n \frac{1}{j-i+1} + \sum_{j=k+1}^n \frac{j-k-1}{j-k+1} + \sum_{i=1}^{k-2} \frac{k-i-1}{k-i+1}\right)$$

3. show that $\mathbb{E}[X_k] \leq 4n$. Conclude that, assuming all elements of array A are distinct, RANDOMIZED-SELECT runs in expected time O(n).

附: RANDOMIZED-SELECT 返回数组 A[p..r] 中第 i 小的元素 RANDOMIZED-SELECT (A, p, r, i)

1: if p == r then

2: $\mathbf{return} A[p]$

3: q = RANDOMIZED-PARTITION(A, p, r)

4: k = q - p + 1

5: if i == k then

6: return A[q]

7: else if i<k then

8: return RANDOMIZED-SELECT(A, p, q-1, i)

9: **else**

10: return RANDOMIZED-SELECT(A, q + 1, r, i - k)