problem2.md 12/14/2019

时间复杂度分析

在problem2.pdf(或.docx)中给出两种算法的程序设计思路(可以加上对应算法的源代码)及时间复杂度分析. (3'*2)

O(N^2)的算法

```
//简单插入排序,两层循环嵌套,时间复杂度为0(N^2)
void sort1(int* array, int length)
{
   //从前往后遍历,将每个值插到左边序列中
   for(int i = 1; i < length; ++i){
       int pos = i, now = array[i];//将值存下来
       for(int j = i-1; j >= 0; ---j) {//将前方大值往后移
           if(array[j] > now) {
               array[j+1] = array[j];
               pos = j;
           }
       array[pos] = now; //将保存的值填入
   }
}
//寻找函数,两指针从头尾往中间走,遍历数组,时间复杂度为0(N)
int find(int* sortedArray, int length, int sum, int** resultArray)
{
   int *small = &sortedArray[0], *big = &sortedArray[length-1], hasFound
= 0;
   //和大,将大值缩小,和小,将小值放大
   while(*small <= *big){</pre>
       if(*small + *big == sum) {
           resultArray[0][hasFound] = *small;
           resultArray[1][hasFound] = *big;
           ++hasFound;
           ++small;
       }
       else if(*small + *big > sum) --big;
       else ++small;
   }
   return hasFound;
}
```

O(NlogN)的算法

```
//堆排序 时间复杂度为0(NlogN)
void sort2(int* array, int length)
{
    class priorityQueue
```

problem2.md 12/14/2019

```
{ ... };//实现代码忽略
    priorityQueue myQueue(array, length);
    for(int i = 0; i < length; ++i)
       array[i] = myQueue.deQueue();
}
//寻找函数,两指针从头尾往中间走,遍历数组,时间复杂度为0(N)
int find(int* sortedArray, int length, int sum, int** resultArray)
    int *small = &sortedArray[0], *big = &sortedArray[length-1], hasFound
= 0;
   //和大,将大值缩小,和小,将小值放大
   while(*small <= *big){</pre>
       if(*small + *big == sum) {
           resultArray[0][hasFound] = *small;
           resultArray[1][hasFound] = *big;
           ++hasFound;
           ++small;
       }
       else if(*small + *big > sum) --big;
       else ++small;
    }
   return hasFound;
}
```