Entwurf, Analyse und Umsetzung von Algorithmen

Divide and Conquer, Master theorem

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Entwurf, Analyse und Umsetzung von Algorithmen

iems
intelligente eingebettete
mikrosysteme

Structure

Divide and Conquer

- Concept
- Maximum Subtotal

Recursion Equations

- Substitution Method
- Recursion Tree Method
- Master theorem
  - Master theorem (Simple Form)
  - Master theorem (General Form)

Concept:

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- Divide the problem into smaller subproblems

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- Conquer the subproblems through recursive solving.
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- Recursive application of the algorithm on smaller subproblems
- Direct solving of small subproblems

Structure

Input:

Output:

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- Sequence X of n integers

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Output:

- Maximum sum of an uninterrupted subsequence of X and its index boundary

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- Sequence X of n integers

Output:

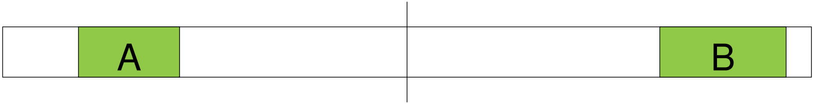
- Maximum sum of an uninterrupted subsequence of X and its index boundary

Table: input values

Index	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Value	31	-41	59	26	-53	58	97	-93	-23	84

Output: Sum: 187, Start: 2, End: 6

Idea:



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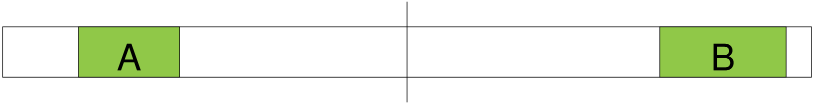

- Solve the left / right half of the problem recursively

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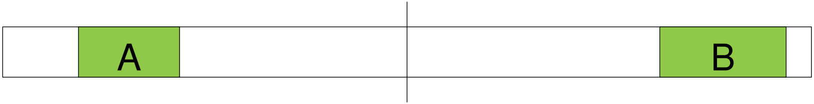

- Solve the left / right half of the problem recursively
- Combine both solutions into an overall solution

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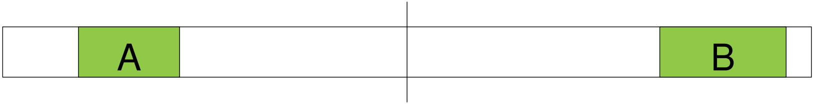

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- The maximum is located in the left half (A) or the right half (B)

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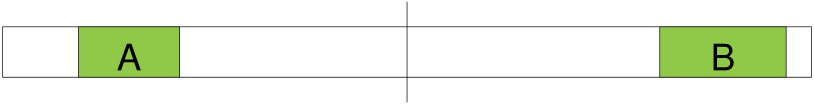
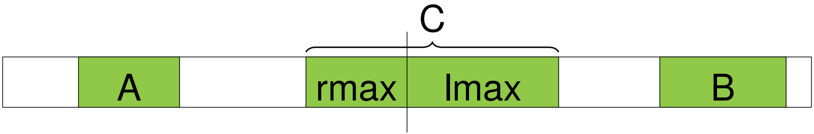


- Solve the left / right half of the problem recursively
- Combine both solutions into an overall solution
- The maximum is located in the left half (A) or the right half (B)
- The maximum interval can overlap with the border (C)

Principle:



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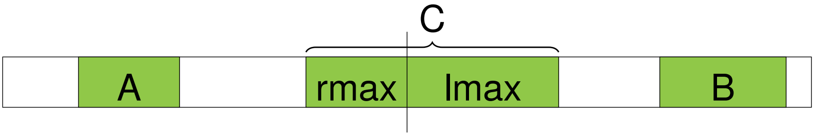

- Small problems are solved directly: $n = 1 \Rightarrow \mathrm{max} = X[0]$

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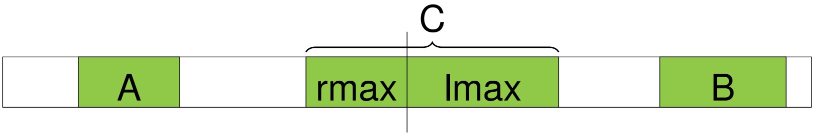
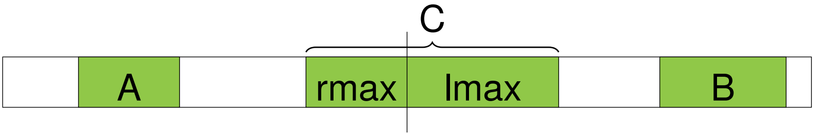


- Small problems are solved directly: $n = 1 \Rightarrow \max = X[0]$
- Big problems are decomposed into two subproblems and solved recursively. Subsolutions A and B are returned.

Divide and Conquer

Maximum Subtotal

Principle:



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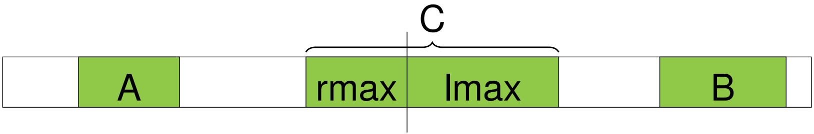

- Small problems are solved directly: $n = 1 \Rightarrow \text{max} = X[0]$
- Big problems are decomposed into two subproblems and solved recursively. Subsolutions A and B are returned.
- To solve C we have to calculate rmax and lmax
- The overall solution is the maximum of A, B and C

```
def maxSubArray(X, i, j):
```

```
def maxSubArray(X, i, j):
    if i == j: # trivial case
        return (X[i], i, i)

    # recursive subsolutions for A, B
    m = (i + j) // 2
```

```
def maxSubArray(X, i, j):
    if i == j: # trivial case
        return (X[i], i, i)

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    m = (i + j) // 2
    A = maxSubArray(X, i, m)
    B = maxSubArray(X, m + 1, j)
```

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def maxSubArray(X, i, j):
    if i == j: # trivial case
        return (X[i], i, i)

    # recursive subsolutions for A, B
    m = (i + j) // 2
    A = maxSubArray(X, i, m)
    B = maxSubArray(X, m + 1, j)

    # rmax and lmax for cornercase C
    C1, C2 = rmax(X, i, m), lmax(X, m + 1, j)
    C = (C1[0] + C2[0], C1[1], C2[1])
```

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def maxSubArray(X, i, j):
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    m = (i + j) // 2
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    # rmax and lmax for cornercase C
    C1, C2 = rmax(X, i, m), lmax(X, m + 1, j)
    C = (C1[0] + C2[0], C1[1], C2[1])

    # compute solution from results A, B, C
    return max([A, B, C], key=lambda i: i[0])
```

```
#Alternative trivial case
def maxSubArray(X, i, j):
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```python
#Alternative trivial case
def maxSubArray(X, i, j):
    # trivial: only one element
    if i == j:
        return (X[i], i, i)
```

```
#Alternative trivial case
def maxSubArray(X, i, j):
    # trivial: only one element
    if i == j:
        return (X[i], i, i)

    # trivial: only two elements
    if i + 1 == j:
        return max([
            (X[i], i, i),
            (X[j], j, j),
            (X[i] + X[j], i, j)
        ], key=lambda item: item[0])

    ... # continue as before
```

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```
#Implementation max
def max(a, b, c):
```

```python
#Implementation max
def max(a, b, c):
    if a > b:
        if a > c:
            return a
        else:
            return c
```

```
#Implementation max
def max(a, b, c):
    if a > b:
        if a > c:
            return a
        else:
            return c
    else:
        if c > b:
            return c
        else:
            return b
```

```
#Alternative implementation max
```

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def max(a, b):
    if a > b:
        return a
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#Alternative implementation max

def max(a, b):
    if a > b:
        return a
    else:
        return b

def maxTripel(a, b, c):
    return max(max(a,b),c)
```

```
#Implementation left maximum
def lmax(X, i, j):
    maxSum = (X[i], i)
    s = X[i]

    # sum up from the lower index going up
    # (from left to right)
    for k in range(i+1, j+1):
        s += X[k]

        if s > maxSum[0]:
            maxSum = (s, k)

    return maxSum
```

```python
#Implementation right maximum
def rmax(X, i, j):
    maxSum = (X[j], j)
    s = X[j]

    # sum up from the upper index going down
    # (from right to left)
    for k in range(j-1, i-1, -1):
        s += X[k]

        if s > maxSum[0]:
            maxSum = (s, k)

    return maxSum
```

Table: *lmax* example

index	i	$i+1$	$\cdots$	$\cdots$	$j-1$	j
X	58	-53	26	59	-41	31
sum	58	5	31	90	49	80
lmax	58	58	58	90	90	90

Table: *lmax* example

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X	58	-53	26	59	-41	31
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- The *sum* and *lmax* are initialized with $X[i]$

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- The *sum* and *lmax* are initialized with $X[i]$
- We iterate over X from $i+1$ to j and update *sum*

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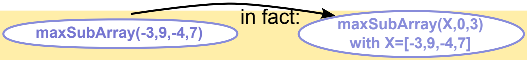
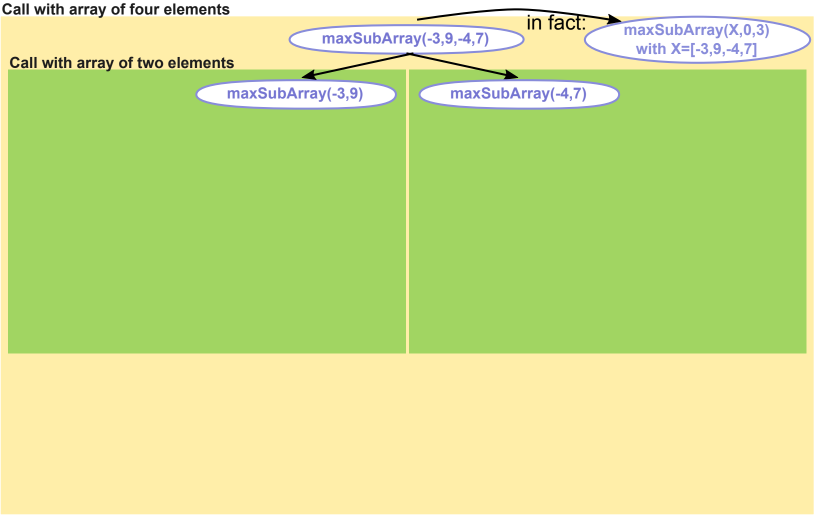
- The *sum* and *lmax* are initialized with $X[i]$
- We iterate over X from $i+1$ to j and update *sum*
- If $sum > lmax$, then *lmax* gets updated

Divide and Conquer

Maximum Subtotal

Call with array of four elements




Call with array of four elements
maxSubArray(-3,9,-4,7)
in fact:
maxSubArray(X,0,3)
with X=[-3,9,-4,7]
Call with array of two elements
maxSubArray(-3,9)
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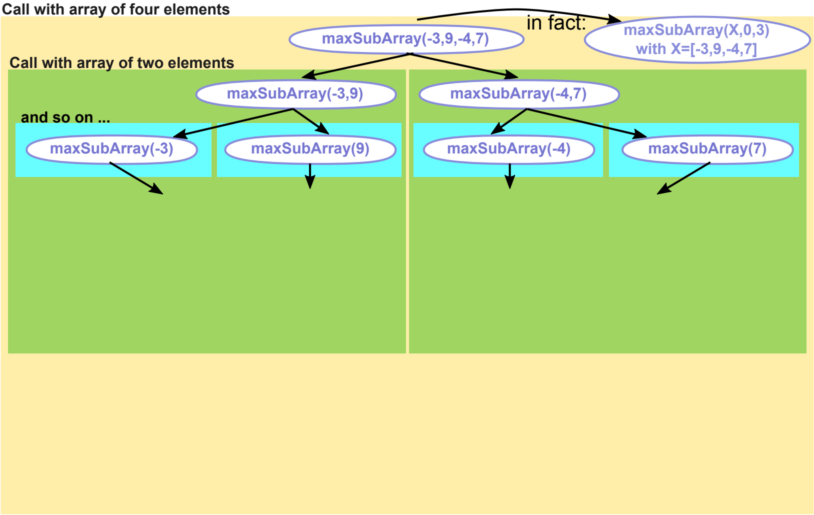
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Call with array of two elements
maxSubArray(-3,9)
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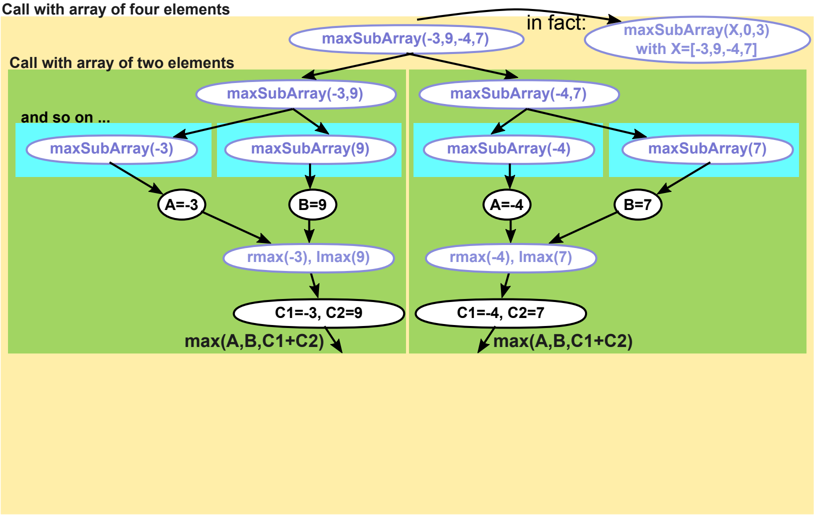
and so on ...
maxSubArray(-3)
maxSubArray(9)
maxSubArray(-4)
maxSubArray(7)

Divide and Conquer

Maximum Subtotal



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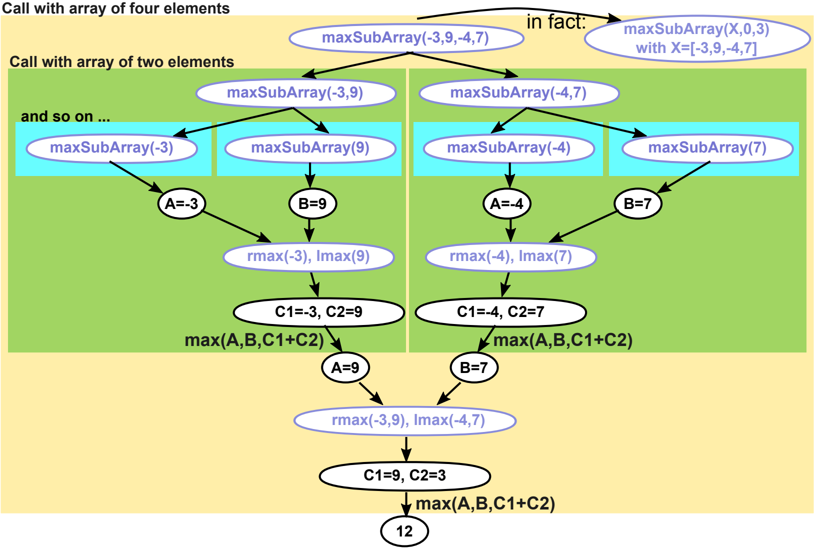

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    m = (i + j) // 2
    A = maxSubArray(X, i, m)
    B = maxSubArray(X, m + 1, j)

    C1 = rmax(X, i, m)
    C2 = lmax(X, m + 1, j)
    C = (C1[0] + C2[0], C1[1], C2[1])

    return max([A, B, C], \
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def maxSubArray(X, i, j):
    if i == j:                                  # O(1)
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Divide and Conquer

Maximum Subtotal - Python

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    m = (i + j) // 2                            # O(1)
    A = maxSubArray(X, i, m)                    # T(n/2)
    B = maxSubArray(X, m + 1, j)

    C1 = rmax(X, i, m)
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Divide and Conquer

Maximum Subtotal - Python

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    return max([A, B, C], \                           # O(1)
        key=lambda item: item[0])
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Recursion equation:

$$T(n) = \begin{cases} \underbrace{\Theta(1)}_{\text{trivial case}} & n = 1 \\ \underbrace{2 \cdot T\left(\frac{n}{2}\right)}_{\text{solving of subproblems}} + \underbrace{\Theta(n)}_{\text{combination of solutions}} & n > 1 \end{cases}$$

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- There exist two constants a and b with:

$$T(n) \leq \begin{cases} a & n = 1 \\ 2 \cdot T\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) + b \cdot n & n > 1 \end{cases}$$

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$$T(n) \leq \begin{cases} a & n = 1 \\ 2 \cdot T\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) + b \cdot n & n > 1 \end{cases}$$

- We define $c := \max(a, b)$:

$$T(n) \leq \begin{cases} c & n = 1 \\ 2 \cdot T\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) + c \cdot n & n > 1 \end{cases}$$

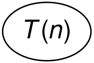
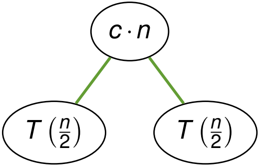
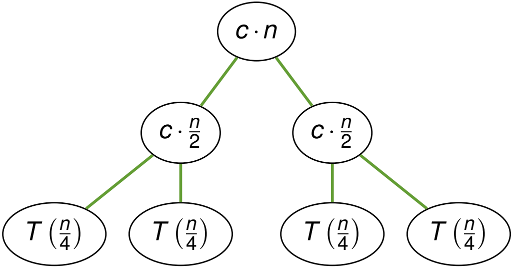


Figure: illustration of the runtime



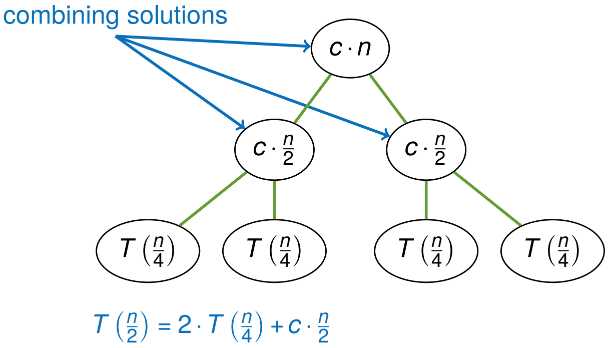
$$T(n) = 2 \cdot T\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) + c \cdot n$$

Figure: illustration of the runtime



$$T\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) = 2 \cdot T\left(\frac{n}{4}\right) + c \cdot \frac{n}{2}$$

Figure: illustration of the runtime



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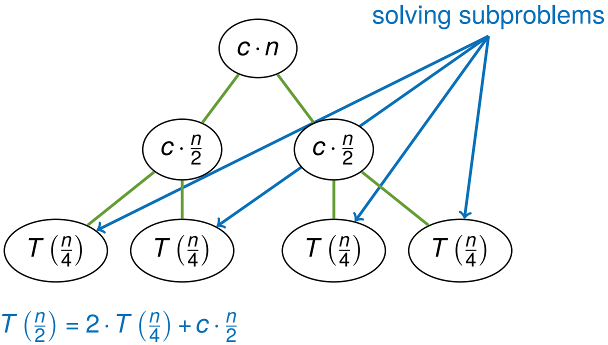

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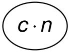
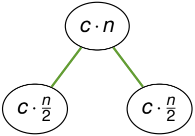


1 node processing n elements
$\Rightarrow c \cdot n$

Figure: recursion tree method



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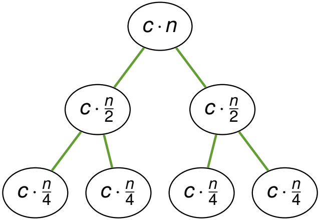
2 nodes processing $\frac{n}{2}$ elements
$\Rightarrow 2c \cdot \frac{n}{2} = c \cdot n$

Figure: recursion tree method

Divide and Conquer

Maximum Subtotal - Illustration of $T(n)$



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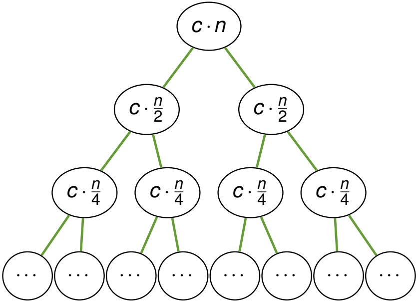

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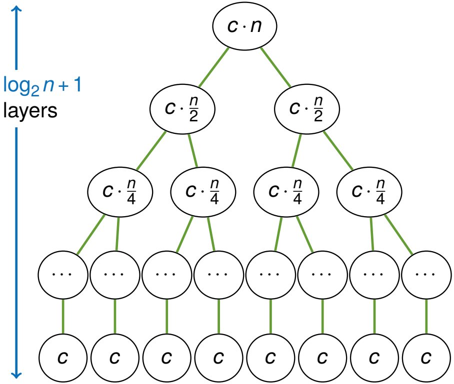

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Figure: recursion tree method

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  The costs of merging the solutions and solving the trivial problems are the same in this case

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$$T(n) = c \cdot n \log_2 n + c \cdot n \in \Theta(n \log n)$$

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- There is an approach running in $\mathcal{O}(n)$, under the assumption that all subtotals are positive

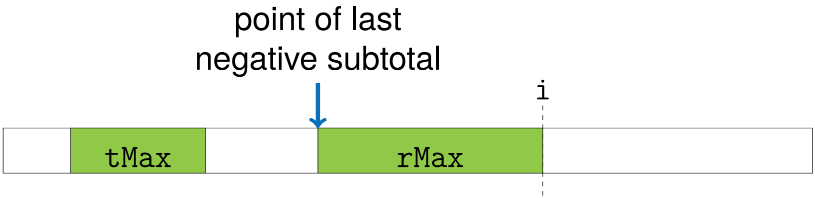

Figure: scanning the array in linear time

```python
#Implementation - linear runtime
def maxSubArray(X):
```

```
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def maxSubArray(X):
    # sum, start index
    rMax, irMax = 0, 0 # current maximum
    tMax, itMax = 0, 0 # total maximum
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Divide and Conquer

Maximum Subtotal - Python

```
#Implementation - linear runtime
def maxSubArray(X):
    # sum, start index
    rMax, irMax = 0, 0 # current maximum
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    for i in range(len(X)):
        if rMax == 0:
            irMax = i
        rMax = max(0, rMax + X[i])
```

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def maxSubArray(X):
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    for i in range(len(X)):
        if rMax == 0:
            irMax = i
        rMax = max(0, rMax + X[i])

        if rMax > tMax:
            tMax, itMax = rMax, irMax

    return (tMax, itMax)
```

Structure

Recursion equation:

- Runtime description for recursive functions:

$$T(n) = \begin{cases} \overbrace{f_0(n)}^{\text{trivial case for } n_0} & n = n_0 \\ \underbrace{a \cdot T\left(\frac{n}{b}\right)}_{\substack{\text{solving of } a \\ \text{subproblems} \\ \text{with reduced} \\ \text{input size } \frac{n}{b}}} + \underbrace{f(n)}_{\substack{\text{slicing and} \\ \text{splicing of} \\ \text{subsolutions}}} & n > n_0 \end{cases}$$

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- Usually, $a > 1$ and $b > 1$
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- $T(n)$ is only defined for integers of $\frac{n}{b}$, which is often ignored in benefit of a simpler solution

Structure

Substitution Method:

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$$T(n) = \begin{cases} 1 & n = 1 \\ 2 \cdot T\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) + n & n > 1 \end{cases}$$

- Assumption: $T(n) = n + n \cdot \log_2 n$

Induction:

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&= 2 \cdot \left(\frac{n}{2} + \frac{n}{2} \cdot (\log_2 n - 1)\right) + n
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Structure

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$$T(n) = 3 \cdot T\left(\frac{n}{4}\right) + \Theta(n^2) \leq 3 \cdot T\left(\frac{n}{4}\right) + c \cdot n^2$$

Recursion Equations
Recursion Tree Method

$T(n) = 3 \cdot T\left(\frac{n}{4}\right) + c \cdot n^2$

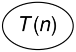

Figure: recursion tree of example

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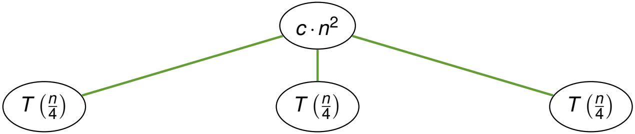

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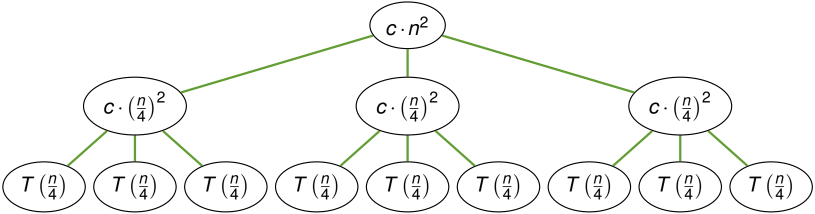

$$T(n) = 12 \cdot T\left(\frac{n}{16}\right) + 3c \cdot \left(\frac{n}{4}\right)^2 + c \cdot n^2$$

Figure: recursion tree of example

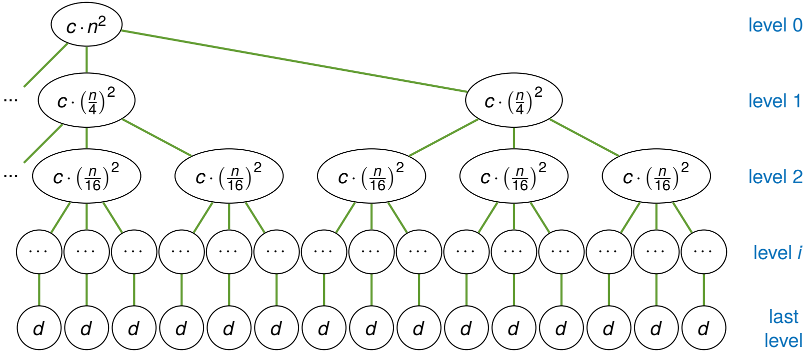

Figure: levels of the recursion tree

Costs of connecting the partial solutions:

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$$T_i(n) = 3^i \cdot c \cdot \left(\left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^i \cdot n\right)^2 = \left(\frac{3}{16}\right)^i \cdot c \cdot n^2$$

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- Costs on the last level: $T_{i+1}(n) = d \cdot n^{\log_4 3}$

- Transforming $3^{\log_4 n}$ using general log rules

$$\log_4 n = \log_4 \left(3^{\log_3 n}\right) \qquad \text{using } n = 3^{\log_3 n}$$

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$$= \left(3^{\log_3 n}\right)^{\log_4 3} \qquad \text{using } x^{a \cdot b} = (x^a)^b$$

Fun with logarithm

Logarithm

- Transforming $3^{\log_4 n}$ using general log rules

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- This term will recur in the master theorem

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$$T(n) = \underbrace{\sum_{i=0}^{(\log_4 n)-1} \left(\frac{3}{16}\right)^i \cdot c \cdot n^2}_{\text{geometric series, constant } \left(\text{even with infinite elements}\right)} + \underbrace{d \cdot n^{\log_4 3}}_{\log_4 3 < 1, \text{ grows a lot slower than } n^2} \in \mathcal{O}(n^2)$$

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- Costs of level i: $T_i(n) = \left(\frac{3}{16}\right)^i \cdot c \cdot n^2$
- Costs of last level: $T_{i+1}(n) = d \cdot n^{\log_4 3}$

$$T(n) = \underbrace{\sum_{i=0}^{(\log_4 n)-1} \left(\frac{3}{16}\right)^i}_{\substack{\text{geometric series,} \\ \text{constant} \\ \left(\substack{\text{even with} \\ \text{infinite elements}}\right)}} \cdot c \cdot n^2 \;+\; \underbrace{d \cdot n^{\log_4 3}}_{\substack{\log_4 3 < 1, \\ \text{grows a lot} \\ \text{slower than } n^2}} \in \mathcal{O}(n^2)$$

- Here: The costs of connecting the partial problems dominate

- **Geometric progression:**
  Quotient of two neighboring sequence parts is constant

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- For $|\, q \,| < 1$:

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_0 \cdot q^k = \frac{a_0}{1-q} \qquad \Rightarrow \text{constant}$$

Proof of $\mathcal{O}(n^2)$:

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- We know:

$$
\begin{aligned}
T(n) &= 3T\left(\frac{n}{4}\right) + \Theta(n^2) \\
&\leq 3T\left(\frac{n}{4}\right) + c \cdot n^2
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Structure

Divide and Conquer
- Concept
- Maximum Subtotal

Recursion Equations
- Substitution Method
- Recursion Tree Method
- Master theorem
  - Master theorem (Simple Form)
  - Master theorem (General Form)

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  - … which takes $f(n)$ steps to merge all partial solutions

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- In the examples we have seen that ...

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  - Either the runtime of connecting the solutions dominates

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- In the examples we have seen that . . .
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- **Simple form:** Special case with runtime of connecting the solutions $f(n) \in O(n)$

Simple form:

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$$T(n) = a \cdot T\left(\frac{n}{b}\right) + \underbrace{c \cdot n}_{\substack{\text{Is any } f(n) \\ \text{in general form}}}, \qquad a \geq 1, b > 1, c > 0$$

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- This yields a runtime of:

$$T(n) = \begin{cases} \Theta(\overbrace{n^{\log_b a}}^{\text{Number of leaves}}) & \text{if } a > b \\ \Theta(n \log n) & \text{if } a = b \\ \Theta(n) & \text{if } a < b \end{cases}$$

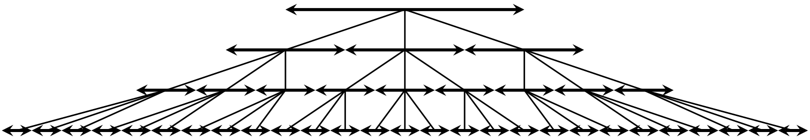
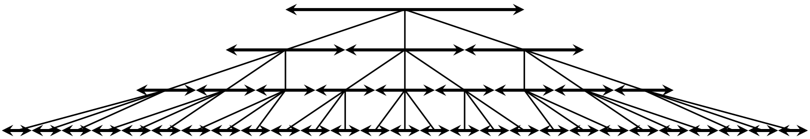


Figure: simple recursion equation with $a = 3, b = 2$



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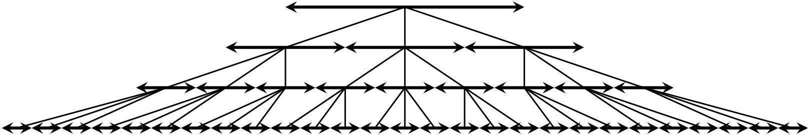
Case 1: $a > b$



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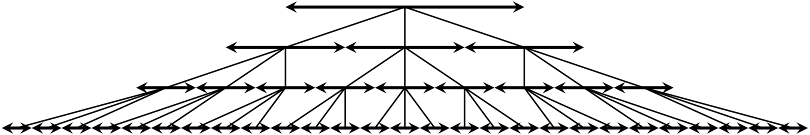

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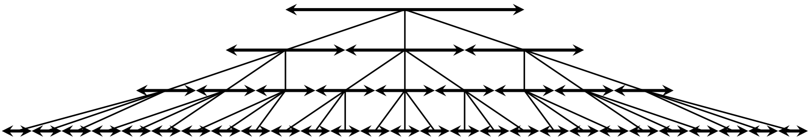

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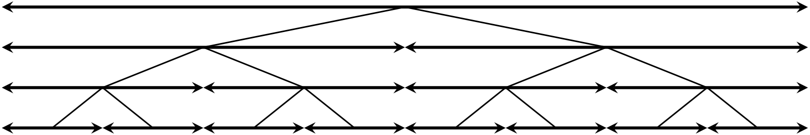
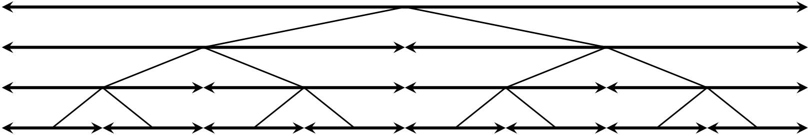


Figure: simple recursion equation with $a = 2, b = 2$



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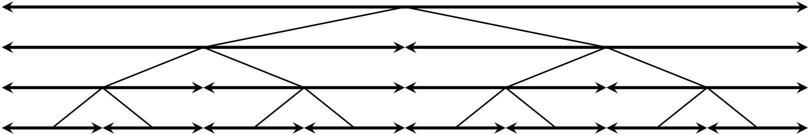

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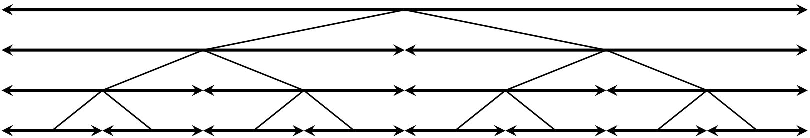

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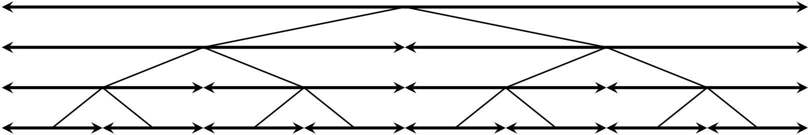
- Each layer has equal costs, $\log n$ layers



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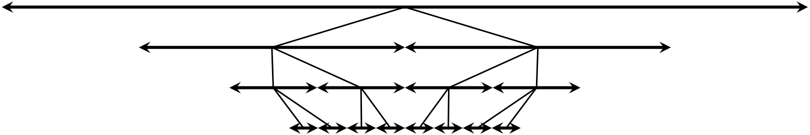

Figure: simple recursion equation with $a = 2, b = 3$

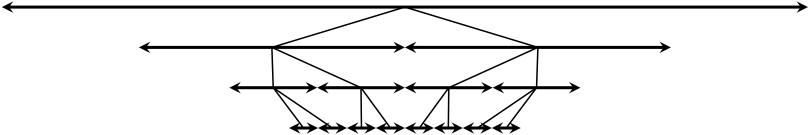

Figure: simple recursion equation with $a = 2, b = 3$

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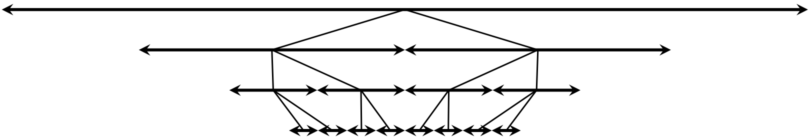

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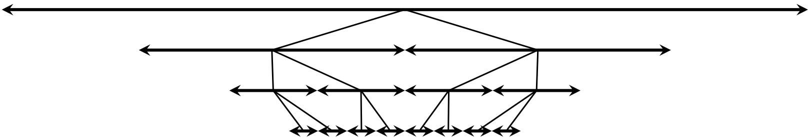

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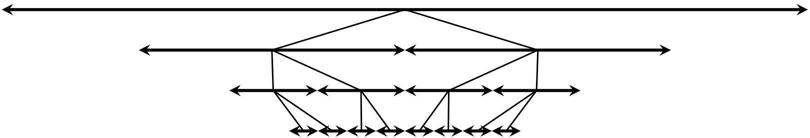
- Two partial problems with $\frac{1}{3}$ the size
- Connecting all partial solutions dominates (first layer, root)



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- Runtime of $\Theta(n)$

For a recursion equation like

$$T(n) = a \cdot T\left(\frac{n}{b}\right) + c \cdot n, \qquad a \geq 1, b > 1, c > 0$$

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- Proof with *geometric series*: Number of operations per layer grows / shrinks by constant factor $\frac{a}{b}$

Structure

Master theorem (general form):

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- **Case 2:** $T(n) \in \Theta(n^{\log_b a} \log n)$ if $f(n) \in \Theta(n^{\log_b a})$
  Each layer has equal costs, $\log_b n$ layers

Master theorem (general form):

- **Case 3:** $T(n) \in \Theta(f(n))$ if $f(n) \in \Omega(n^{\log_b a+\varepsilon}),\ \varepsilon > 0$
  Connecting all partial solutions in first layer (root) dominates

  Regularity condition:

$$a \cdot f\left(\frac{n}{b}\right) \leq c \cdot f(n), \quad 0 \leq c \leq 1,$$
$$n > n_0$$

Case 1 - Example: if $f(n) \in O(n^{\log_b a-\varepsilon}),\ \varepsilon > 0$

Solving the partial problems dominates (last layer, leaves)

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Solving the partial problems dominates (last layer, leaves)

- $T(n) = 8 \cdot T(\frac{n}{2}) + 1000 \cdot n^2$

$$a = 8,\ b = 2,\ f(n) = 1000 \cdot n^2,\ \underbrace{\log_b a = \log_2 8 = 3}_{n^3 \text{ leaves}}$$

$f(n) \in \mathcal{O}(n^{3-\varepsilon}) \Rightarrow T(n) \in \Theta(n^3)$

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$$f(n) \in \mathcal{O}(n^{3-\varepsilon}) \Rightarrow T(n) \in \Theta(n^3)$$

- $T(n) = 9 \cdot T(\frac{n}{3}) + 17 \cdot n$

$$a = 9,\ b = 3,\ f(n) = 17 \cdot n,\ \underbrace{\log_b a = \log_3 9 = 2}_{n^2 \text{ leaves}}$$

$$f(n) \in \mathcal{O}(n^{2-\varepsilon}) \Rightarrow T(n) \in \Theta(n^2)$$

Case 2: if $f(n) \in \Theta(n^{\log_b a})$

Each layer has equal costs, $\log n$ layers

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$f(n) \in \Theta(n^{\log_2 2}) \Rightarrow T(n) \in \Theta(n \log n)$

Case 2: $T(n) \in \Theta(n^{\log_b a} \log n)$ if $f(n) \in \Theta(n^{\log_b a})$

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- $T(n) = T(\frac{2n}{3}) + 1$

$$a = 1,\ b = \frac{3}{2},\ f(n) = 1,\ \underbrace{\log_b a = \log_{3/2} 1 = 0}_{n^0 \text{ leaves } = 1 \text{ leaf}}$$

$$f(n) \in \Theta(n^{\log_{3/2} 1}) \Rightarrow T(n) \in \Theta(n^0 \log n) = \Theta(\log n)$$

Case 3: if $f(n) \in \Omega(n^{\log_b a+\varepsilon}),\ \varepsilon > 0$

Connecting all partial solutions in first layer (root) dominates

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$f(n) \in \Omega(n^{1+\varepsilon})$

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Connecting all partial solutions in first layer (root) dominates

- $T(n) = 2 \cdot T(\frac{n}{2}) + n^2$
- $f(n) \in \Omega(n^{1+\varepsilon})$
- Check if regularity condition also holds:

$$a \cdot f\left(\frac{n}{b}\right) \leq c \cdot f(n)$$

$$2 \cdot \left(\frac{n}{2}\right)^2 \leq c \cdot n^2 \qquad \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \cdot n^2 \leq c \cdot n^2 \qquad \Rightarrow c \geq \frac{1}{2}$$

$\Rightarrow T(n) \in \Theta(n^2)$

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$n \log n$ is *asymptotically* larger than n,
but not *polynominal* larger

Master theorem:

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Further Literature

- **General**

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Further Literature

- **Master theorem**

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