

資料結構報告範例

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CHAPTER 2

解題說明

遞迴: 依照題目規則去實作。

非遞迴: 根據函數表，歸納出 m 和 n 的關係式

Ackermann's function $A(m, n)$ is defined as follows:

$$A(m, n) = \begin{cases} n + 1 & , \text{ if } m = 0 \\ A(m - 1, 1) & , \text{ if } n = 0 \\ A(m - 1, A(m, n - 1)) & , \text{ otherwise} \end{cases}$$

This function is studied because it grows very fast for small values of m and n . Write a recursive function for computing this function. Then write a nonrecursive algorithm for computing Ackermann's function.

Figure 1.1: sum.cpp

CHAPTER 3

演算法設計與實作

遞迴

```
int A_r(int m,int n)//遞迴
{
    if(m==0){return n+1;}
    else if(n==0){return A_r(m-1,1);}
    else{return A_r(m-1,A_r(m,n-1));}
}
```

非遞迴

```
int A_nr(int m,int n)//非遞迴
{
    stack<int> s;          //name s stack
    s.push(m);            //push m
    while (!s.empty())    //不是empty繼續
    {
        m=s.top();|
        s.pop();

        if(m==0){n++;      //n+1
        }
        else if(n==0)      //A(m-1,1)
        {
            s.push(m-1);
            n=1;
        }
        else                //A(m-1,A(m,n-1))
        {
            s.push(m-1);
            s.push(m);
            n--;
        }
    }
    return n;
}
```

CHAPTER 4

```
//41043257 樺子威 Ackermann Function
#include <stdio>
#include <iostream>
#include <stack>
using namespace std;
int A_r(int m,int n)//遞迴
{
    if(m==0){return n+1;}
    else if(n==0){return A_r(m-1,1);}
    else{return A_r(m-1,A_r(m,n-1));}
}

int A_nr(int m,int n)//非遞迴
{
    stack<int> s;        //name s stack
    s.push(m);          //push m
    while (!s.empty())  //不是empty繼續
    {
        m=s.top();
        s.pop();

        if(m==0){n++;    //n+1
        }
        else if(n==0)    //A(m-1,1)
        {
            s.push(m-1);
            n=1;
        }
        else              //A(m-1,A(m,n-1))
        {
            s.push(m-1);
            s.push(m);
            n--;
        }
    }
    return n;
}

int main()
{
    int a,b,m,n,status;    //a=Recursive answer, b= Nonrecursive answer, m=m, n=n
    while(cin>>m>>n)//輸入兩個數
    {
        a = A_r(m,n);
        b = A_nr(m,n);
        cout<<"recursive "<<a<<endl; //output answer
        cout<<"non recursive "<<b<<endl;
    }
    return 0;
}
```

5

6

7

8

Figure 2.1: main.cpp

CHAPTER 5

效能分析

遞迴

時間複雜度

$A(0,n)=n+1$
 $A(m,0)=A(m-1,1)$ 當 $m>0$
 $m>0, n>0$
 $A(m,n)=A(m-1,A(m,n-1))$ 當 $m>0, n>0$
且 $n>0, n>0$

空間複雜度

$O(A(m,n))$

非遞迴

時間複雜度

$A(1,n)=n+2$ (線性增長)
 $A(2,n)=2n+3$ 線性增長)
 $A(3,n)$ 增長極快 (指數增長)
 $A(4,n)$ 和更高的值在計算上是不可行的，即使 n 值相對較小 (超指數增長)

空間複雜度

$O(A(m,n))$

CHAPTER 6

測試與過程

```
0 1
recursive 2
non recursive 2
0 2
recursive 3
non recursive 3
0 3
recursive 4
non recursive 4
1 1
recursive 3
non recursive 3
1 2
recursive 4
non recursive 4
1 3
recursive 5
non recursive 5
```