What have we learned?

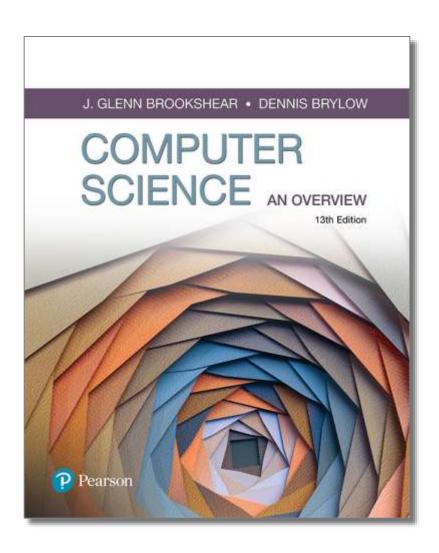
 How does the computer / computer network work?

What are we going to learn?

How to make computers work?

Computer Science An Overview

13th Edition



Chapter 5
Algorithms

解决问题的方法

- 内功心法,菜谱,祖传秘方
- Algorithm(算法)

Chapter 5: Algorithms

- 5.1 The Concept of an Algorithm
- 5.2 Algorithm Representation
- 5.3 Algorithm Discovery
- 5.4 Iterative Structures
- 5.5 Recursive Structures
- 5.6 Efficiency and Correctness

5.1 The Concept of an Algorithm

- Algorithms from previous chapters
 - Converting from one base to another
 - Correcting errors in data
 - Compression
- Many researchers believe that every activity of the human mind is the result of an algorithm

Algorithm and program

Algorithm

 An ordered set of unambiguous, executable steps that defines a terminating process to solve the problem

Program

 A set of instructions, which describe how computers process data and solve the problem

The Abstract Nature of Algorithms

- There is a difference between an algorithm and its representation.
 - Analogy: difference between a story and a book
- A Program is a representation of an algorithm.
- A Process is the activity of executing an algorithm.

Formal Definition of Algorithm

- An algorithm is an ordered set of unambiguous, executable steps that defines a terminating process
- The steps of an algorithm can be sequenced in different ways
 - Linear (1, 2, 3, ...)
 - Parallel (multiple processors)
 - Cause and Effect (circuits)

Formal Definition of Algorithm

- A Terminating Process
 - Culminates with a result
 - Can include systems that run continuously
 - Hospital systems
 - Long Division Algorithm
- A Non-terminating Process
 - Does not produce an answer
 - Chapter 12: "Non-deterministic Algorithms"

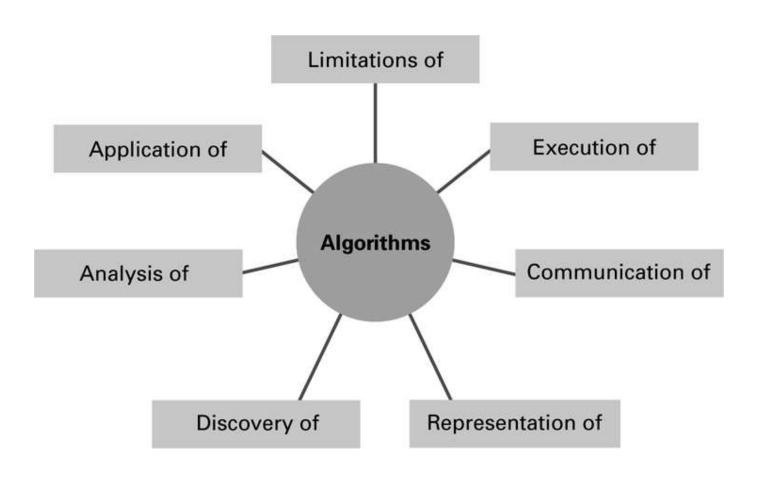
Example: estimation of π

公式 1:
$$\frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{2^2}{1 \times 3} \times \frac{4^2}{3 \times 5} \times \frac{6^2}{5 \times 7} \times \frac{8^2}{7 \times 9} \times \cdots + \frac{1}{2}$$

公式 2: $\frac{\pi}{4} = 1 - \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{7} + \frac{1}{9} - \frac{1}{11} + \cdots + \frac{1}{2}$
公式 3: $\frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \times (1 - \frac{1}{3 \times 3} + \frac{1}{3^2 \times 5} - \frac{1}{3^3 \times 7} + \cdots) + \frac{1}{2}$

- ➤ Different algorithms to solve the same problem
- ➤ Different efficiency
- ➤ Choose the one that can be easily understood and implemented

Central role of algorithms



5.2 Algorithm Representation

- Natural language
- Well-defined Primitives原语
- Flow chart
- Pseudocode伪代码

Figure 5.2 Folding a bird from a square piece of paper

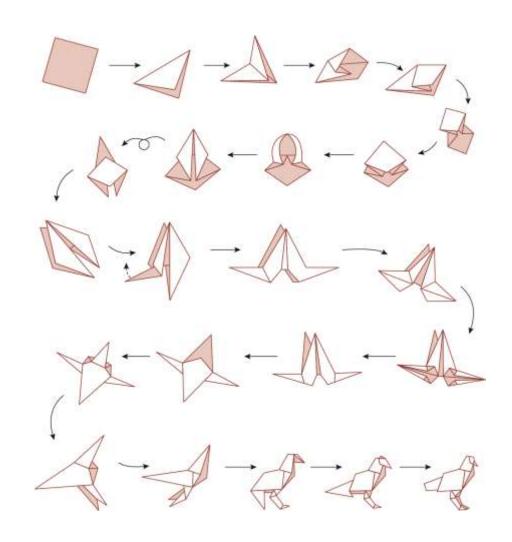
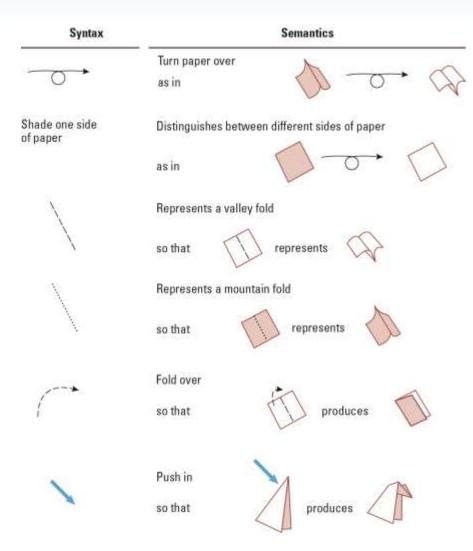


Figure 5.3 Origami primitives

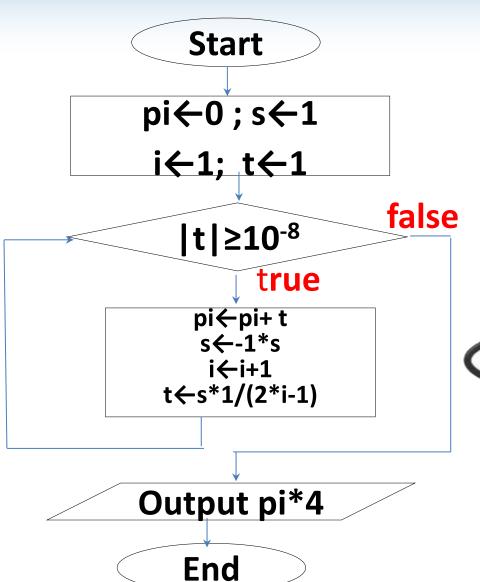


A collection of primitives constitutes a programming language.

Flow chart

| 符号名称 | 图形 | 功能 |
|--------|------------|--------------|
| 起止框 | | 表示算法的开始和结束 |
| 输入/输出框 | | 表示算法的输入/输出操作 |
| 处理框 | | 表示算法中的各种处理操作 |
| 判断框 | \Diamond | 表示算法中的条件判断操作 |
| 流程线 | - | 表示算法的执行方向 |
| 连接点 | 0 | 表示流程图的延续 |

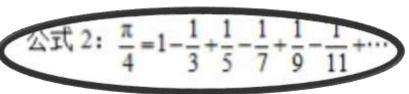
Computation of Pi



$$\triangle \overrightarrow{\text{TL}} 1: \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{2^2}{1 \times 3} \times \frac{4^2}{3 \times 5} \times \frac{6^2}{5 \times 7} \times \frac{8^2}{7 \times 9} \times \dots + \frac{8^2}{1 \times 9$$

公式 2:
$$\frac{\pi}{4} = 1 - \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{7} + \frac{1}{9} - \frac{1}{11} + \cdots + \frac{1}{11} + + \frac{1}{11}$$

$$\triangle \overrightarrow{I} = \frac{1}{6} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \times (1 - \frac{1}{3 \times 3} + \frac{1}{3^2 \times 5} - \frac{1}{3^3 \times 7} + \cdots)^4$$



Designing a Pseudocode Language

- Choose a common programming language
- Loosen some of the syntax rules
- Allow for some natural language
- Use consistent, concise notation
- We will use a Python-like Pseudocode

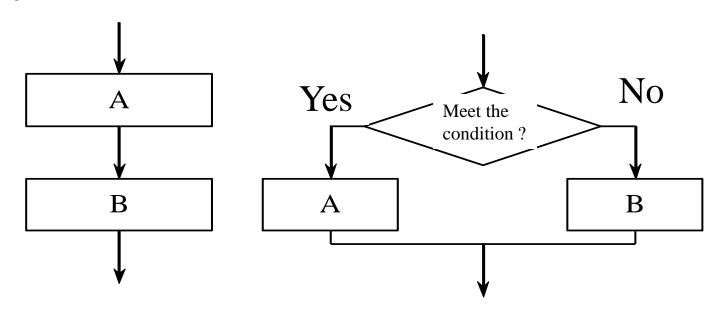


How to represent algorithms?

- Algorithm: operation + control structure
- Operation:
 - Arithmetic: +, -, *, / , etc.
 - Relation: >=, <=, etc.</p>
 - Logic: and, or, not, etc.
 - Data transfer: load, store

Control structure

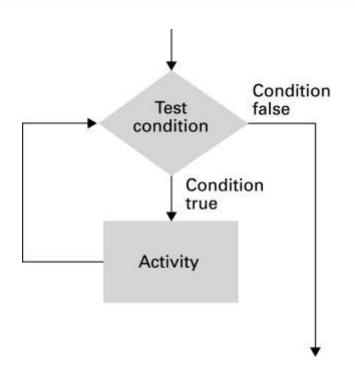
- Sequential
- Conditional
- loop

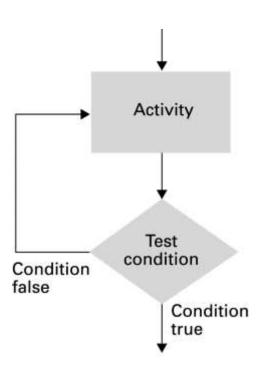


Sequential

Conditional

Loop structure





While loop structure

Repeat loop structure

Pseudocode Primitives

Assignment

```
name = expression
```

example



Conditional selection

```
if (condition):
    activity
```

example

```
if (sales have decreased):
   lower the price by 5%
```



Conditional selection

```
if (condition):
    activity
else:
    activity
```

example

```
if (year is leap year):
    daily total = total / 366
else:
    daily total = total / 365
```



Repeated execution

```
while (condition):
   body
```

example

```
while (tickets remain to be sold):
    sell a ticket
```



Indentation shows nested conditions

```
if (not raining):
    if (temperature == hot):
        go swimming
    else:
        play golf
else:
    watch television
```



Define a function

```
def name():
```

example

```
def ProcessLoan():
```

Executing a function

```
if (. . .):
    ProcessLoan()
else:
    RejectApplication()
```



Figure 5.4 The procedure Greetings in pseudocode

```
def Greetings():
    Count = 3
    while (Count > 0):
        print('Hello')
        Count = Count - 1
```



Using parameters

```
def Sort(List):
    .
```

Executing Sort on different lists

```
Sort(the membership list)
Sort(the wedding guest list)
```



5.3 Algorithm Discovery

- The first step in developing a program
- More of an art than a skill
- A challenging task



Ages of Children Problem

- Person A is charged with the task of determining the ages of B's three children.
 - B tells A that the product of the children's ages is 36.
 - A replies that another clue is required.
 - B tells A the sum of the children's ages.
 - A replies that another clue is needed.
 - B tells A that the oldest child plays the piano.
 - A tells B the ages of the three children.
- How old are the three children?



Figure 5.5

a. Triples whose product is 36

b. Sums of triples from part (a)

$$1 + 1 + 36 = 38$$

 $1 + 2 + 18 = 21$
 $1 + 3 + 12 = 16$
 $1 + 4 + 9 = 14$

$$1 + 6 + 6 = 13$$

 $2 + 2 + 9 = 13$
 $2 + 3 + 6 = 11$
 $3 + 3 + 4 = 10$

Chain Separating Problem

- A traveler has a gold chain of seven links.
- He must stay at an isolated hotel for seven nights.
- The rent each night consists of one link from the chain.
- What is the fewest number of links that must be cut so that the traveler can pay the hotel one link of the chain each morning without paying for lodging in advance?



Figure 5.21 Separating the chain using only three cuts

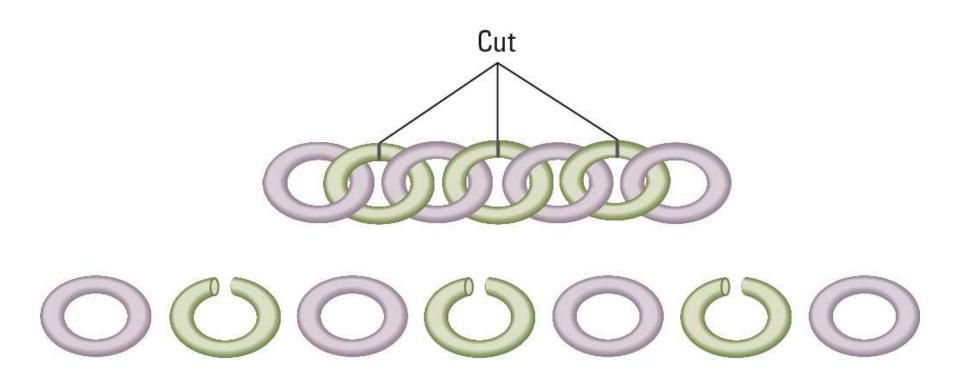
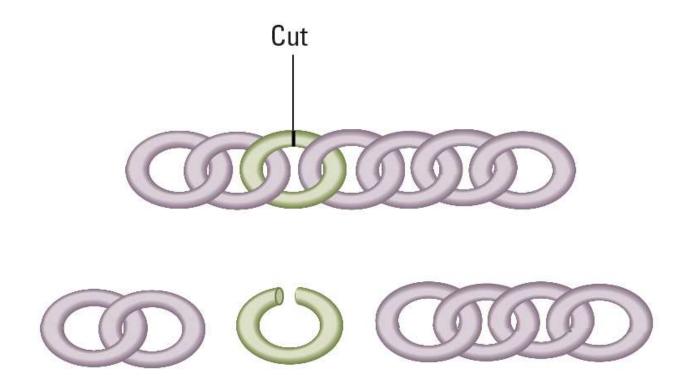




Figure 5.22 Solving the problem with only one cut





5.4 Iterative Structures

- A collection of instructions repeated in a looping manner
- Examples include:
 - Sequential Search Algorithm
 - Insertion Sort Algorithm



Figure 5.8 The while loop structure

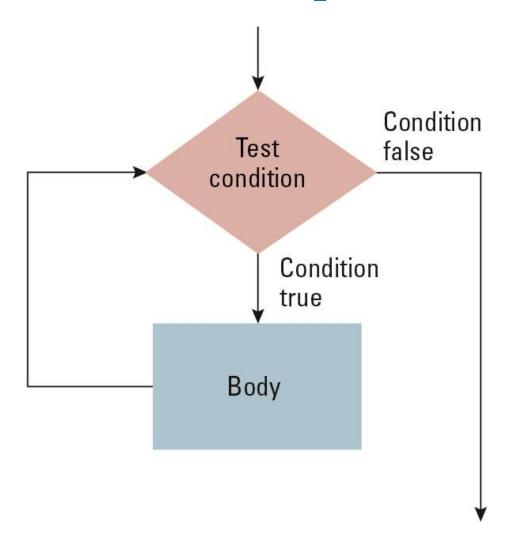
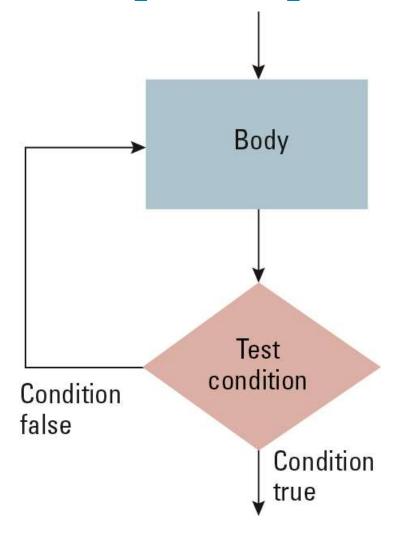




Figure 5.9 The repeat loop structure





Iterative Structures

Pretest loop:

```
while (condition):
   body
```

Posttest loop:

```
repeat:
   body
   until(condition)
```



Figure 5.6 The sequential search algorithm in provide and a

Bob

Carol David Elaine

Fred

Harry Irene

George

in pseudocode

```
def Search (List, TargetValue):
   if (List is empty):
       Declare search a failure
   else:
       Select the first entry in List to be TestEntry
       while (TargetValue > TestEntry and entries remain):
            Select the next entry in List as TestEntry
   if (TargetValue == TestEntry):
            Declare search a success
       else:
```



Declare search a failure
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Figure 5.7 Components of repetitive control

Initialize: Establish an initial state that will be modified toward the

termination condition

Test: Compare the current state to the termination condition

and terminate the repetition if equal

Modify: Change the state in such a way that it moves toward the

termination condition

Sort algorithms

- Insertion sort (插入排序)
- Selection sort (选择排序)
- Quick sort (快速排序)
- Merge sort(归并排序)
- Bubble sort (冒泡排序)

插入排序

基本思想:

每次将一个待排序的数据元素,插入到前面已经排好序的数列中的适当位置,使数列依然有序;直到待排序数据元素全部插入完为止。

```
第一趟: {2、12、}16、30、28、10、16*、20、6、18 第二趟: {2、12、16、}30、28、10、16*、20、6、18 第三趟: {2、12、16、30、}28、10、16*、20、6、18 第四趟: {2、12、16、28、30、}10、16*、20、6、18 第五趟: {2、10、12、16、28、30、}16*、20、6、18 第六趟: {2、10、12、16、16*、28、30、}20、6、18 第七趟: {2、10、12、16、16*、28、30、}20、6、18 第九趟: {2、6、10、12、16、16*、20、28、30、}18 第九趟: {2、6、10、12、16、16*、16*、20、28、30、}18
```

选择排序

算法基本思想:

对待排序的序列进行n-1遍处理:

第1遍处理是从a[1],a[2],……a[n]中选择最小的放在a[1]位置;

第2遍处理是从a[2],a[3],……a[n]中选择最小的放在a[2]位置;

.

第I遍处理是将a[i],a[i+1],……a[n]中最小的数与a[i]交换位置,这样经过第i遍处理后,a[i]是所有的中的第i小。即前i个数就已经排好序了。

N-1遍处理后,剩下的最后一个一定是最大的,不需要再处理了。

选择排序

```
第一趟: {[2、]12、16、30、28、10、16*、20、6、18} 第二趟: {[2、6、]12、16、30、28、10、16*、20、18} 第三趟: {[2、6、10、]12、16、30、28、16*、20、18} 第四趟: {[2、6、10、12、]16、30、28、16*、20、18} 第五趟: {[2、6、10、12、16、]30、28、16*、20、18} 第六趟: {[2、6、10、12、16、16*、]30、28、20、18} 第七趟: {[2、6、10、12、16、16*、18、]30、28、20} 第八趟: {[2、6、10、12、16、16*、18、20、]30、28} 第九趟: {2、6、10、12、16、16*、18、20、30}
```

快速排序

- 高效
- 分治思想:
 - 先保**证**列表的前半部分都小于后半部分,然后 分别**对**前半部分和后半部分排序
 - 按此方法**对这**两部分数据分别**进**行快速排序
- 算法的高效与否与列表中数字**间**的比**较**次数 有直接的关系
- 前半部分的任何一个数不再跟后半部分的数 进行比**较**

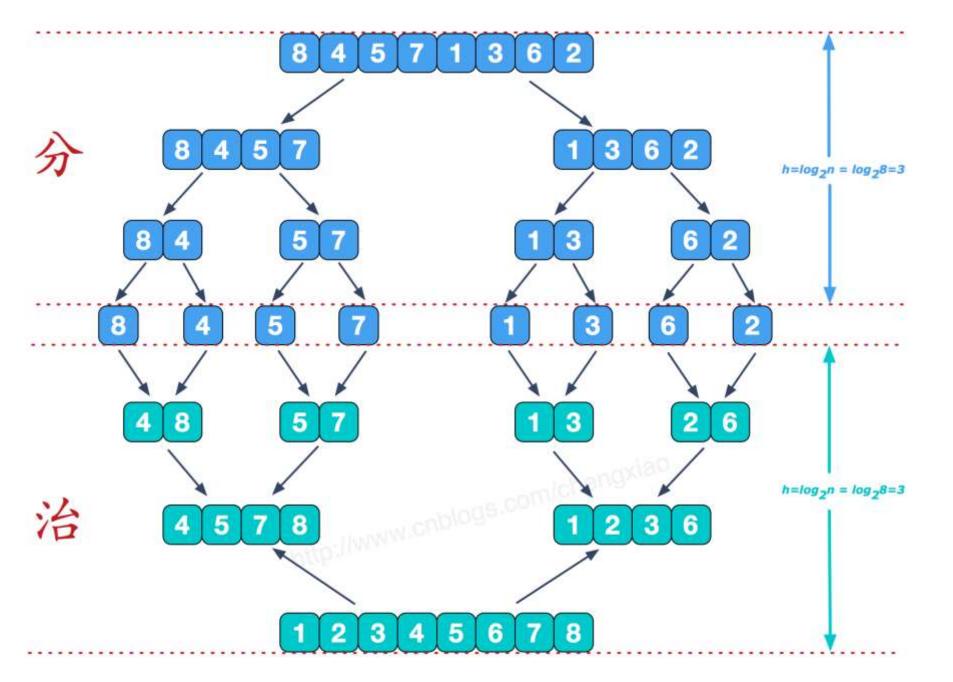
| 快速排序 | | | | | | | |
|--|--------------|-------|---------|-----|-------------------------|-----------|---------------------|
| 初始 | DARKS: | ADMIN | 0090160 | | | : DATE: N | 1/2 SA S 500 |
| {49 | 1000 at 1000 | 65 | 97 | 76 | 13 | 27 | 49} |
| 一次划分之后 | | | | | | | |
| Established to an exp | | 13} | 49 | {76 | 97 | 65 | 49} |
| 序列左继续排序 {13} 27 {38} 49 {76 97 65 49} | | | | | | | |
| (结束) | | (结束) | 49 | {76 | 97 | 65 | 49} |
| 序列右组 | 续排序 | | | | | | Y24YC3Y2-46-407 |
| | | | | {49 | 65} | 76 | (97) (结束) |
| | | | | 49 | {65} ^(结束) | | Сниси |
| 有序序列 | E | | | | (河水口) | | |
| {13 | Whiteen | 38 | 49 | 49 | 65 | 76 | 97} |

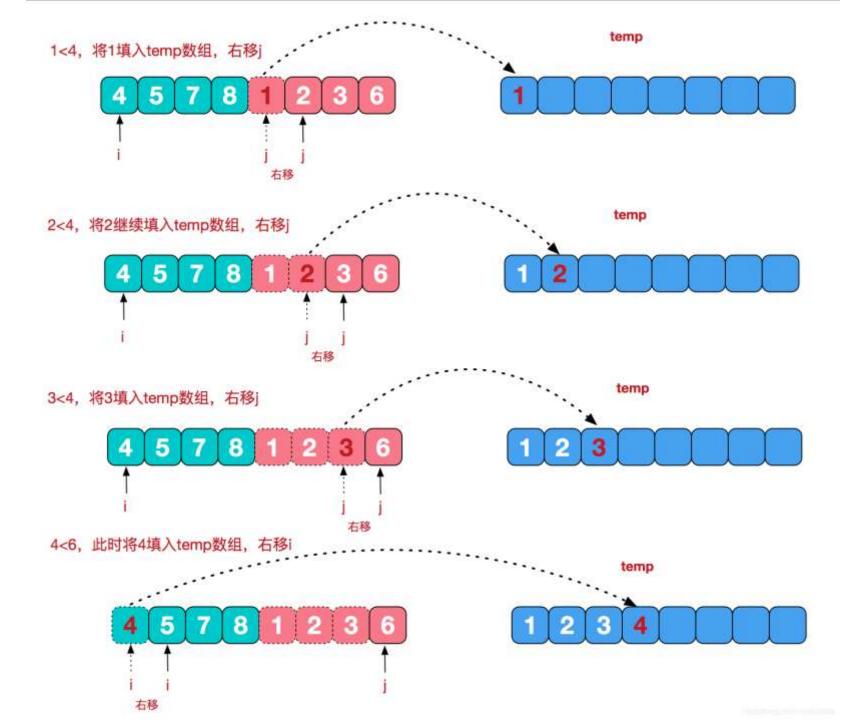
快速排序

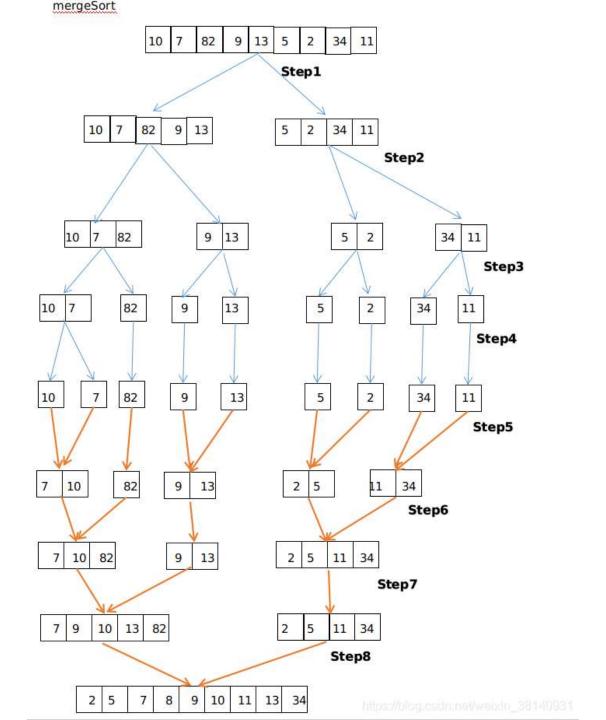
```
第一趟: {6、2、10、12、28、30、16*、20、16、18} pivot=12
第二趟: {2、6、10、12、28、30、16*、20、16、18} pivot=6
第三趟: {2、6、10、12、18、16、16*、20、28、30} pivot=28
第四趟: {2、6、10、12、16*、16、18、20、28、30} pivot=18
第五趟: {2、6、10、12、16、16*、18、20、28、30}
```

归并排序

该算法采取分治(Divide and Conquer)的思想。合并算法是将两个(或两个以上)有序表合并成一个新的有序表,即把待排序的序列分为若干个子序列,每个子序列是有序的。然后再把有序子序列合并为整体有序序列。







二路归并排序

```
第一趟: {[2、12、] [16、30、] [10、28、] [16*、20、] [6、18]}
```

第二趟: {[2、12、16、30、] [10、16*、20、28、] [6、18]}

第三趟: {[2、10、12、16、16*、20、28、30、] [6、18]}

第四趟: {2、6、10、12、16、16*、18、20、28、30}

冒泡排序

基本思想: (从小到大排序)

将待排序的数据看作竖派排的一列"气泡",小的数据 比较轻,从而要上浮。

共进行n-1遍处理,每一遍处理,就是从底向上检查序列,如果相邻的两个数据顺序不对,即轻(小)的在下面,就交换他们的位置。

第一遍处理完后,"最轻"的就浮到上面。

第二遍处理完后,"次轻"的就浮到上面。

共需要n-1遍处理即完成排序。

Bubble Sort!