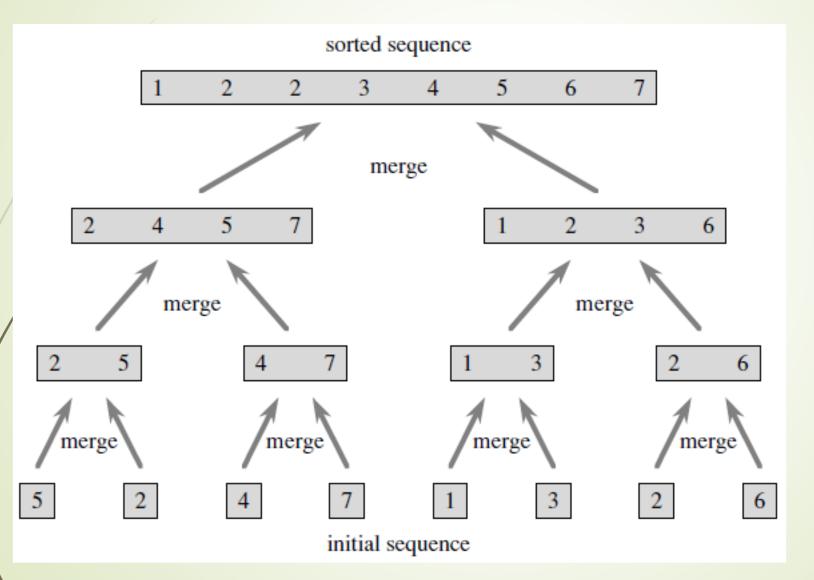
طراحی و تحلیل الگوریتم ها

دکتر امیر لکی زاده استادیار گروه مهندسی کامپیوتر دانشگاه قم

روش های طراحی الگوریتم ها

- (Divide & conquer) روش تقسیم و حل روش
- (Dynamic Programming) ـ برنامه نویسی پویا برنامه نویسی پویا
 - الگوريتم های حريصانه (Greedy Algorithms) الگوريتم های حريصانه
 - (Back Tracking) ـ بازگشت به عقب بازگشت به
 - (Branch & bound) ـ شاخه و هرس شاخه

- ◄ یک روش بازگشتی است و از سه بخش تشکیل شده است:
- ۱ـ تقسیم (Divide): تقسیم مسأله به تعدادی زیر مسأله (عمل تقسیم تا جایی ادامه می یابد که اندازه هر مسأله به مقدار کافی کوچک شود).
 - ۲ حل زیر مسأله ها (conquer): حل تک تک زیرمسئله ای کوچک
- ◄ ٣ـ تركیب (combine): تركیب حل زیر مسأله های كوچک و ساختن یک حل برای مسأله اصلی



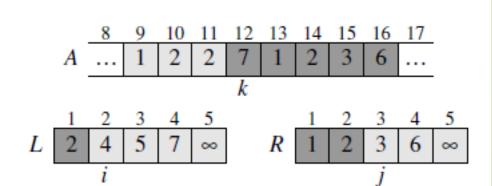
مرتب سازی ادغام:

```
MergeSort(A, left, right) {
                                                         مرتب سازی ادغام
  if (left < right) {</pre>
   mid = floor((left + right) / 2);
   MergeSort(A, left, mid);
   MergeSort(A, mid+1, right);
  Merge(A, left, mid, right);
// Merge() takes two sorted subarrays of A and
// merges them into a single sorted subarray of A.
// Code for this is in the book. It requires O(n)
// time, and *does* require allocating O(n) space
```

ادغام دو لیست مرتب

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 8 & 9 & 10 & 11 & 12 & 13 & 14 & 15 & 16 & 17 \\ ... & 2 & 4 & 5 & 7 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 6 & ... \\ k \\ L & 2 & 4 & 5 & 7 & \infty \\ i & & & & & & \\ I & 2 & 3 & 6 & \infty \\ i & & & & & \\ I & 2 & 3 & 6 & \infty \\ \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(a)$$



```
MERGE(A, p, q, r)
 1 n_1 \leftarrow q - p + 1
 2 \quad n_2 \leftarrow r - q
 3 create arrays L[1...n_1+1] and R[1...n_2+1]
 4 for i \leftarrow 1 to n_1
 5 do L[i] \leftarrow A[p+i-1]
 6 for j \leftarrow 1 to n_2
 7 do R[j] \leftarrow A[q+j]
 8 L[n_1+1] \leftarrow \infty
 9 R[n_2+1] \leftarrow \infty
10 i \leftarrow 1
11 j \leftarrow 1
12 for k \leftarrow p to r
          do if L[i] \leq R[j]
13
                  then A[k] \leftarrow L[i]
14
                  i \leftarrow i + 1
15
                 else A[k] \leftarrow R[j]
16
                        i \leftarrow i + 1
```

الگوریتم ادغام

□ & G بطور كلى پيچيدگى زمانى الگوريتم هاى □ & □

$$T(n) = \begin{cases} \theta(1) & n \le c \\ a T(\frac{n}{b}) + D(n) + C(n) & n > c \end{cases}$$

Merge – Sort

$$T(n) = \begin{cases} \theta(1) & n > 1 \\ 2 T(\frac{n}{2}) + \theta(n) & n > 1 \end{cases} \qquad T(n) = \begin{cases} C & n = 1 \\ 2 T(\frac{n}{2}) + cn & n > 1 \end{cases}$$

D(n): مرحله تقسیم، فقط میانه زیر آرایه را تعیین می کند که زمان ثابتی را مصرف می کند بنابراین D(n) = 0.

$$C(n) + D(n) = \theta(n) + \theta(1) = \theta(n)$$

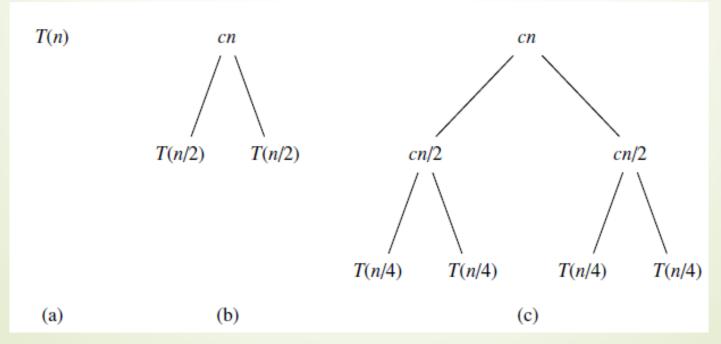
(n) C با توجه به اینکه رویه Merge روی دو زیر آرایه مرتب صورت می گیرد و حداکثر n مقایسه صورت می گیرد بنابراین داریم $C(n) = \theta(n)$

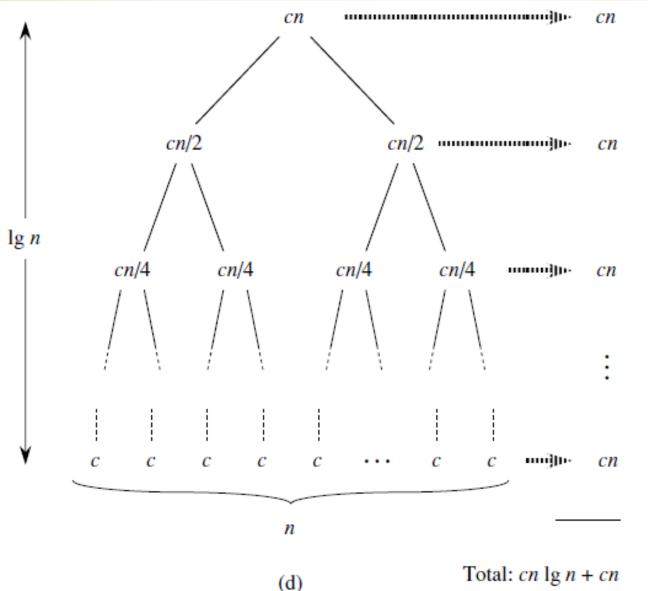
■ منظور از حل یک رابطه بازگشتی مثل (۱):

$$T(n) = 0 (?)$$

 $T(n) = \theta (?)$

: recursion tree معرفی





: recursion tree

2.3-7 *

Describe a $\Theta(n \lg n)$ -time algorithm that, given a set S of n integers and another integer x, determines whether or not there exist two elements in S whose sum is exactly x.

2-1 Insertion sort on small arrays in merge sort

Although merge sort runs in $\Theta(n \lg n)$ worst-case time and insertion sort runs in $\Theta(n^2)$ worst-case time, the constant factors in insertion sort make it faster for small n. Thus, it makes sense to use insertion sort within merge sort when subproblems become sufficiently small. Consider a modification to merge sort in which n/k sublists of length k are sorted using insertion sort and then merged using the standard merging mechanism, where k is a value to be determined.

a. Show that the n/k sublists, each of length k, can be sorted by insertion sort in $\Theta(nk)$ worst-case time.

2-3 Correctness of Horner's rule

The following code fragment implements Horner's rule for evaluating a polynomial

$$P(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{n} a_k x^k$$

= $a_0 + x(a_1 + x(a_2 + \dots + x(a_{n-1} + xa_n) \dots)),$

given the coefficients a_0, a_1, \ldots, a_n and a value for x:

- $\begin{array}{ccc}
 1 & y \leftarrow 0 \\
 2 & i \leftarrow n \\
 3 & \mathbf{while} \ i \geq 0 \\
 4 & \mathbf{do} \ y \leftarrow a_i + x \cdot y \\
 5 & i \leftarrow i 1
 \end{array}$
- a. What is the asymptotic running time of this code fragment for Horner's rule?

2-4 Inversions

Let A[1..n] be an array of n distinct numbers. If i < j and A[i] > A[j], then the pair (i, j) is called an *inversion* of A.

- a. List the five inversions of the array (2, 3, 8, 6, 1).
- **b.** What array with elements from the set $\{1, 2, ..., n\}$ has the most inversions? How many does it have?
- c. What is the relationship between the running time of insertion sort and the number of inversions in the input array? Justify your answer.
- d. Give an algorithm that determines the number of inversions in any permutation on n elements in $\Theta(n \lg n)$ worst-case time. (*Hint*: Modify merge sort.)

۱. جایگذاری با تکرار

```
T(n) = 2 T(n/2) + cn
T(n = 2^{i}) = 2 T(2^{i-1}) + C2^{i}
= 2(2 T(2^{i-2}) + C2^{i-1}) + C2^{i}
= 2^{2}T(2^{i-2}) + C2 \times 2^{i}
\vdots
\vdots
= 2^{i} T(1) + C \times i \times 2^{i} = Cn + C \times nlogn \rightarrow T(n) = O(n logn)
```

۲. معادله مشخصه characteristic function

$$a_n = 5a_{n-1} - 6 a_{n-2} = 0$$

$$r^2 - 5r + 6 = 0 \begin{cases} r_1 = 2 \\ r_2 = 3 \end{cases} \quad a_n = C_1 2^n + C_2 3^n$$

Cenerating function توابع مولد.

a₀, a₁, ... a_n, ...

$$A(x) = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} a_i x^i$$
 $f(x) = (x^3 + x^4 + \dots + x^{10})^4$

$$A(x) = x^{12} (\underbrace{1 + x + x^2 + \cdots})^4 \qquad (\underbrace{\frac{1}{1 - x}})^4$$

- substitution جانشینی
- recursion tree درخت بازگشت ¬ ۵
 - ۶ قضیه اصلی master theorem

- ◄ روش جايگزيني:
 - ۱۔ حدس جواب
- ۲ـ استفاده از استقرای ریاضی برای اثبات درستی حدس.
- این روش موقعی کاربرد دارد که بتوان جواب را به آسانی حدس زد.

روش جايگزيني:

$$T(n) = 2T(\lfloor n/2 \rfloor) + n ,$$

make the guess that $T(n) = O(n \lg n)$, $T(n) \le cn \lg n$

$$T(n) \leq 2(c \lfloor n/2 \rfloor \lg(\lfloor n/2 \rfloor)) + n$$

$$\leq cn \lg(n/2) + n$$

$$= cn \lg n - cn \lg 2 + n$$

$$= cn \lg n - cn + n$$

$$\leq cn \lg n,$$

Changing variables

Sometimes, a little algebraic manipulation can make an unknown recurrence similar to one you have seen before. As an example, consider the recurrence

$$T(n) = 2T(\lfloor \sqrt{n} \rfloor) + \lg n,$$

which looks difficult. We can simplify this recurrence, though, with a change of variables. For convenience, we shall not worry about rounding off values, such as \sqrt{n} , to be integers. Renaming $m = \lg n$ yields

$$T(2^m) = 2T(2^{m/2}) + m$$
.

We can now rename $S(m) = T(2^m)$ to produce the new recurrence

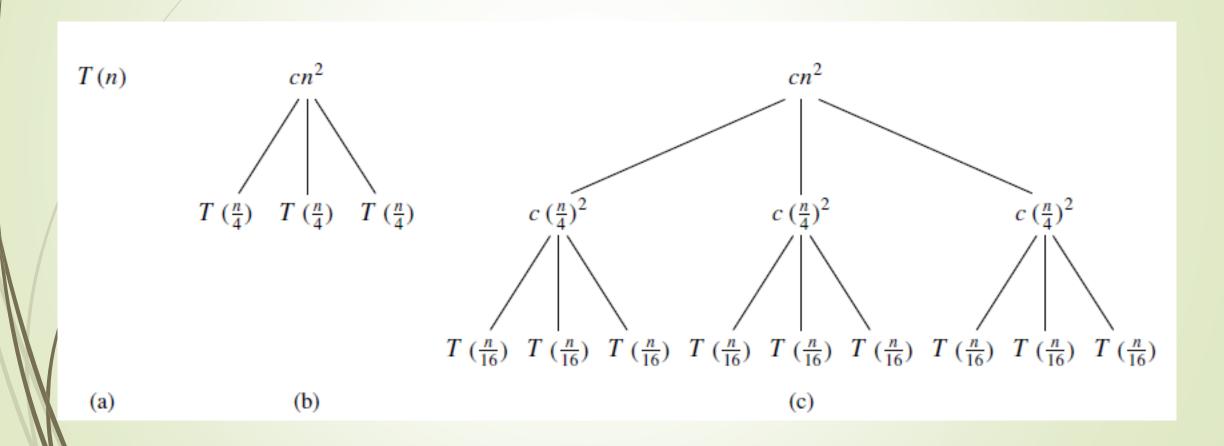
$$S(m) = 2S(m/2) + m,$$

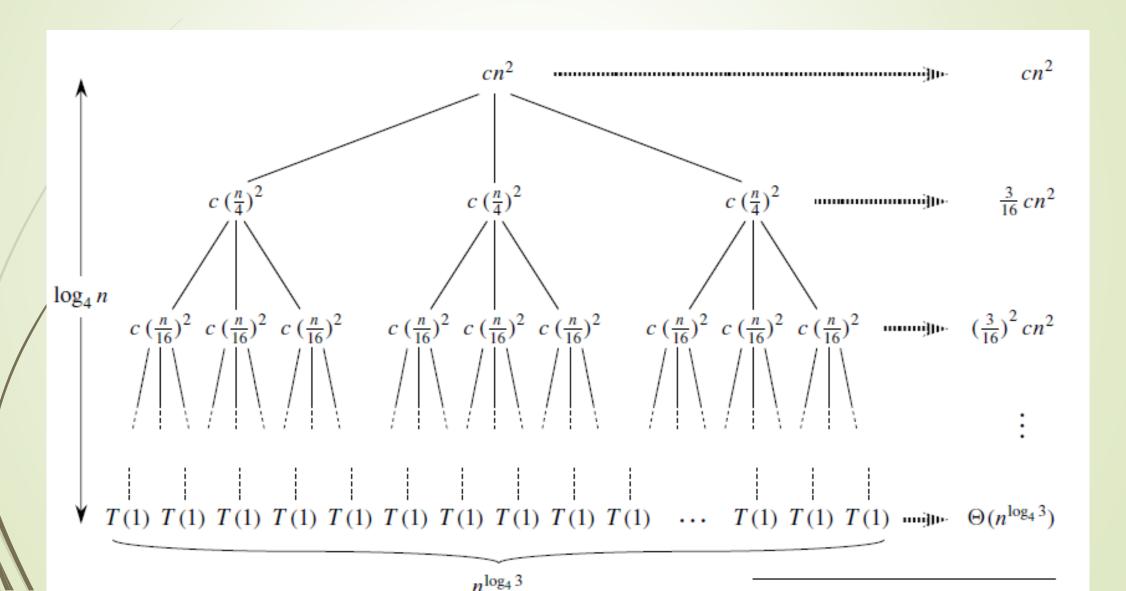
which is very much like recurrence (4.4). Indeed, this new recurrence has the same solution: $S(m) = O(m \lg m)$. Changing back from S(m) to T(n), we obtain $T(n) = T(2^m) = S(m) = O(m \lg m) = O(\lg n \lg \lg n)$.

روش جایگزینی:

روش جایگزینی:

- درخت بازگشت:
- $T(n) = 3 T (n/4) + \theta(n^2)$
 - $T(n) = 3 T(n/4) + Cn^2$





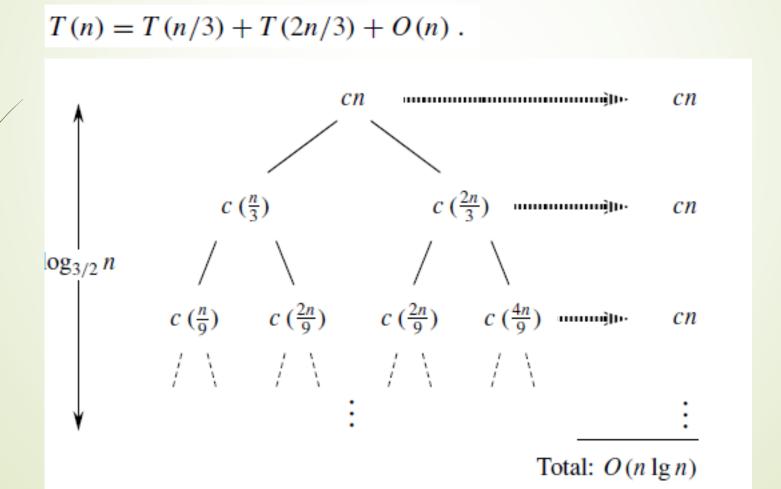
$$T(n) = \sum_{i=0}^{\log_4 n - 1} \left(\frac{3}{16}\right)^i cn^2 + \Theta(n^{\log_4 3})$$

$$< \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{3}{16}\right)^i cn^2 + \Theta(n^{\log_4 3})$$

$$= \frac{1}{1 - (3/16)} cn^2 + \Theta(n^{\log_4 3})$$

$$= \frac{16}{13} cn^2 + \Theta(n^{\log_4 3})$$

$$= O(n^2).$$



4.2-5

Use a recursion tree to give an asymptotically tight solution to the recurrence $T(n) = T(\alpha n) + T((1 - \alpha)n) + cn$, where α is a constant in the range $0 < \alpha < 1$ and c > 0 is also a constant.