第二章作业

1、(20分) 用O、 Ω 、 Θ 表示函数f与g之间阶的关系,并分别指出下列函数中阶最低和最高的函数: (该题考察阶的关系, 20分)

1.
$$f(n) = 100, g(n) = n^{\frac{1}{100}}$$

$$f(n)=\Theta(1),\quad g(n)=\Theta(n^{rac{1}{100}})$$
 $\therefore f(n)=O(g(n)).$ 阶最低: $f(n)$,阶最高: $g(n)$.

2.
$$f(n) = 6n + n \lfloor \log n \rfloor, \ g(n) = 3n$$

$$f(n) = 6n + n \lfloor \log n \rfloor$$
,设 $\exists c_1, c_2 > 0, n_0, \forall n > n_0,$ $s.t.$ $c_1 n \log n \le 6n + n \lfloor \log n \rfloor \le c_2 n \log n$ $\therefore n_0 > 0$ $\therefore c_1 \log n \le 6 + \lfloor \log n \rfloor \le c_2 \log n,$ 当 $n_0 = 100, \ c_1 = 1, \ c_2 = 7$ 时成立, $\therefore f(n) = \Theta(n \log n)$ 又 $\therefore g(n) = \Theta(n)$ $\therefore g(n) = O(f(n)).$ 阶最低: $g(n)$,阶最高: $f(n)$.

3.
$$f(n) = \frac{n}{\log n} - 1, \ g(n) = 2\sqrt{n}$$

4.
$$f(n) = 2^n + n^2$$
, $g(n) = 3^n$

$$f(n) = \Theta(2^n), \ g(n) = \Theta(3^n)$$

 $\therefore f(n) = O(g(n)).$
阶最低: $f(n)$, 阶最高: $g(n)$.

5.
$$f(n) = \log_3 n, \ g(n) = \log_2 n$$

$$f(n) = O(g(n))$$
, 阶最低: $f(n)$,阶最高: $g(n)$.

2、 (20分) (该题考察和式求和, 20分)

证明: $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k^2}$ 有常数上界。

证明:

$$egin{aligned} \because rac{rac{1}{(k+1)^2}}{rac{1}{k^2}} &= (1-rac{1}{k+1})^2 \leq rac{1}{4} = r \ dots &\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} rac{1}{k^2} \leq \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} a_1 r^k = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} 1 imes (rac{1}{4})^k = rac{1}{1-rac{1}{4}} = rac{4}{3} \ dots &rac{1}{4} &= rac{1}{4} &= rac{1}{4} \end{aligned}$$

3、(20分) 给出下列各式中T(n)的渐近上下界,假设当 $n \leq 10$,T(n)为常数,尽可能保证给出的界限是紧的,并验证给出的答案。(该题考察递归方程解法,20分)

1.
$$T(n) = 3T(\frac{n}{5}) + \lg^2 n$$

$$f(n) = \lg^2 n = O(n^{\log_5 3})$$

∴ ந $Master$ হய਼ , $T(n) = O(n^{\log_5 3}) = \Omega(n^{\log_5 3}) = \Theta(n^{\log_5 3})$

2.
$$T(n) = T(\sqrt{n}) + \Theta(\lg \lg n)$$

令
$$m=\lg\lg n,$$
 则 $n=2^{2^m}, T(2^{2^m})=T(2^{\frac{2^m}{2}})+\Theta(m)=T(2^{2^{m-1}})+\Theta(m)$ 令 $S(m)=T(2^{2^m}),$ 则 $S(m-1)=T(2^{2^{m-1}})$ $\therefore S(m)=S(m-1)+\Theta(m)$ ∴ 由 $Master$ 定理, $S(m)=\Theta(m)$ $\therefore T(n)=\Theta(\lg\lg n)$

3.
$$T(n) = 10T(\frac{n}{3}) + 17n^{1.2}$$

$$f(n) = 17n^{1.2} = O(n^{\log_3 10})$$

∴ 由 $Master$ 定理, $T(n) = O(n^{\log_3 10}) = \Omega(n^{\log_3 10}) = \Theta(n^{\log_3 10})$

4.
$$T(n) = 7T(\frac{n}{2}) + n^3$$

$$egin{aligned} \therefore \log_2 7 pprox 2.8 < 3 \therefore f(n) = n^3
eq O(n^{\log_2 7}) \ \therefore & \# Master$$
定理 $, T(n) = \Theta(f(n)) = \Theta(n^3) = O(n^3) = \Omega(n^3) \end{aligned}$

5.
$$T(n) = T(\frac{n}{2} + \sqrt{n}) + \sqrt{6046}$$

対
$$T_1(n) = T_1(\frac{n}{2}) + \frac{\sqrt{6046}}{2}, \because f_1(n) = \frac{\sqrt{6046}}{2} = \Theta(n^{\log_2 1}) \therefore T_1(n) = \Theta(\lg n)$$

対 $T_2(n) = T_2(\sqrt{n}) + \frac{\sqrt{6046}}{2},$ 设 $m = \lg n,$ 则 $n = 2^m;$ 令 $S(m) = T(2^m),$
 $\because T_2(2^m) = T_2(2^{\frac{m}{2}}) + \frac{\sqrt{6046}}{2} \therefore S(m) = S(\frac{m}{2}) + \frac{\sqrt{6046}}{2}$
 $\therefore S(m) = \Theta(\lg m) \therefore T_2(n) = \Theta(\lg m) = \Theta(\lg \lg n)$
 $\therefore T(n) = T_1(n) + T_2(n) = \Theta(\lg n)$

- **4、(20分)** 运用主定理求解下面方程,假设T为O(1)作为基本情况: (该题考察主定理, 20分)
- 1. $T(n) = 25T(\frac{n}{5}) + n^{2.1}$

$$egin{aligned} \therefore f(n) &= n^{2.1}
eq O(n^{\log_5 25}) = O(n^2), 2.1 > 2 \ \therefore T(n) &= \Theta(n^{2.1}) \end{aligned}$$

2. $T(n) = 25T(\frac{n}{5}) + n^{1.5}$

$$\therefore f(n) = n^{1.5} = O(n^{\log_5 25}) = O(n^2)$$

 $\therefore T(n) = \Theta(n^2)$

3. $T(n) = 25T(\frac{n}{5}) + n^2$

$$f(n) = n^2 = \Theta(n^{\log_5 25}) = \Theta(n^2)$$

 $f(n) = \Theta(f(n) \lg n) = \Theta(n^2 \lg n)$

5、 **(20分)** 对递归式 $T(n)=3T(\frac{n}{4})+cn^2$,用递归法确定一个渐进上界,并画出递归树。可能会用到的公式: $a^{\log_b c}=c^{\log_b a}$ (该题考察递归树,20分)

$$egin{align} T(n) &= cn^2 + rac{3}{16}cn^2 + (rac{3}{16})^2cn^2 + \dots + (rac{3}{16})^{\log_4^{n-1}}cn^2 + \Theta(n^{\log_4^3}) \ &= \sum_{i=0}^{\log_4^{n-1}} (rac{3}{16})^icn^2 + \Theta(n^{\log_4^2}) \ &= rac{(rac{3}{16})^{\log_4^n} - 1}{rac{3}{16} - 1}cn^2 + \Theta(n^{\log_4^3}) \ dots : T(n) &= O(n^2) \ \end{array}$$