

```
(Divide-and-Conquer)

(Divide):

(Conquer):

(Combine): (

(top-down)
```

1

```
(Binary Search):
    index location (index low, index high) \{
        index mid;
        if (low > high)
                                             //
          return 0;
        else {
          mid = (low + high) / 2
          if (x == S[mid])
              return mid;
          else if (x \le S[mid])
              return location(low, mid-1); //
              return location(mid+1, high); //
    locationout = location(1, n);
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                                                   2
```

```
• locationout
?
n, S, x
.
(recursive call)
7.
```

```
(recursive algorithm)
(tail recursion)
(iterative algorithm)

(activation records)

7

( ).

(constant factor)

Scheme

7

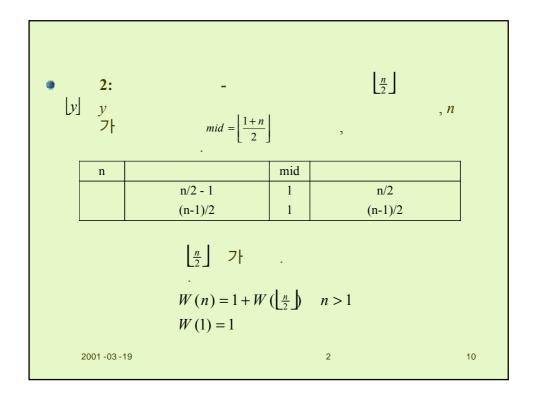
2

6
```

, , ,

```
(recurrence)
W(n) = W(\frac{n}{2}) + 1 \qquad n > 1 \qquad , n = 2^{k}(k \ge 1)
W(1) = 1
W(2) = W(1) + 1 = 2
W(4) = W(2) + 1 = 3
W(8) = W(4) + 1 = 4
W(16) = W(8) + 1 = 5
...
W(2^{k}) = k + 1
...
W(n) = \lg n + 1
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```

, ,



```
7 + W(n) = \lfloor \lg n \rfloor + 17 + n
             : n = 1
                             [\lg n] + 1 = [\lg 1] + 1 = 0 + 1 = 1 = W(1)
                                                                          , W(k) = \left| \lg k \right| + 1가
                            1 < k < n k
  フト : n > 1
                                                                                                                                      가
                                   \left( , \left\lfloor \frac{n}{2} \right\rfloor = \frac{n}{2} \right),
                       W(n) = 1 + W(\left\lfloor \frac{n}{2} \right\rfloor)
                                  =1+\left|\lg\left|\frac{n}{2}\right|\right|+1
                                                                          가
                                  =2+\left[\lg\left[\frac{n}{2}\right]\right]
                                  =2+\left\lfloor \lg\frac{n}{2}\right\rfloor n
                                  =2+\lfloor \lg n-1\rfloor
                                  =2+\left[\lg n\right]-1
                                  =1+\lfloor \lg n \rfloor
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                                                                                                                                 11
```

```
• n  
 ( , \lfloor \frac{n}{2} \rfloor = \frac{n-1}{2} ), 

W(n) = 1 + W(\lfloor \frac{n}{2} \rfloor) 
 = 1 + \lfloor \lg \lfloor \frac{n}{2} \rfloor \rfloor + 1 
 = 2 + \lfloor \lg \lfloor \frac{n}{2} \rfloor \rfloor 
 = 2 + \lfloor \lg (n-1) \rfloor - 1 \rfloor 
 = 2 + \lfloor \lg (n-1) \rfloor - 1 
 = 1 + \lfloor \lg (n-1) \rfloor 
 = 1 + \lfloor \lg (n-1) \rfloor 
 = 1 + \lfloor \lg n \rfloor 
 n
 , W(n) = \lfloor \lg n \rfloor + 1 \in \Theta(\lg n). 
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```

```
(Mergesort)
: n
: n, 7 ↑ n S[1..n]
: S[1..n]
: 27, 10, 12, 20, 25, 13, 15, 22
```

```
void mergesort (int n, keytype S[]) { const \ int \ h=n/2, \ m=n-h; \\ keytype \ U[1..h], \ V[1..m]; \\ if \ (n>1) \ \{ \\ copy \ S[1] \ through \ S[h] \ to \ U[1] \ through \ U[h]; \\ copy \ S[h+1] \ through \ S[n] \ to \ V[1] \ through \ V[m]; \\ mergesort(h,U); \\ mergesort(m,V); \\ merge(h,m,U,V,S); \\ \} \\ \} \\ 2001-03-19 \qquad 2 \qquad 14
```

1999

```
void\ merge(int\ h,\ int\ m,\ const\ keytype\ U[],\ const\ keytype\ V[],\ const\ keytype\ S[])\ \{
       index i, j, k;
       i = 1; j = 1; k = 1;
        while (i <= h && j <= m) {
            \text{if}\,(U[i] \leq V[j])\;\{
                    S[k] = U[i];
                    i++;
            else {
                    S[k] = V[j];
                    j++;
            k++;
       if (i > h)
           copy \ V[j] \ through \ V[m] \ to \ S[k] \ through \ S[h+m];
           copy \ U[i] \ through \ U[h] \ to \ S[k] \ through \ S[h+m];
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                                                                       2
```

1999

, , ,

```
• n 2 (power) 7!

W(n) = W(\lfloor \frac{n}{2} \rfloor) + W(\lceil \frac{n}{2} \rceil) + n + 1 n > 1

W(1) = 0

, n = 2^k 7!

, n = 2^k

7!

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2 19
```

```
(in-place sort)

(in-place sort)

(I V 7)

(I N 8)

(I N 8)

(I N 8)

(I N 9)

(I N
```

```
가
      (Mergesort)
                   가 n
                               S[1..n]
           n,
                                     S[1..n]
void\ mergesort 2\ (index\ low,\ index\ high)\ \{
    index mid;
    if (low < high) {
       mid = (low + high) / 2;
       mergesort2(low, mid);
       mergesort2(mid+1, high);
       mergesort2(low, mid, high);
mergesort2(1, n);
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                                                 2
                                                                              21
```

```
      Image: Image
```

```
void merge2(index low, index mid, index high) {
    index i, j, k; keytype U[low.high]; //
    i = low; j = mid + 1; k = low;
    while (i <= mid && j <= high) {
        if (S[i] < S[j]) {
            U[k] = S[i];
            i++;
        }
        else {
            U[k] = S[j];
            j++;
        }
        k+++;
    }
    if (i > mid)
        copy S[j] through S[high] to U[k] through U[high];
    else
        copy S[i] through S[mid] to U[k] through U[high];
        copy U[low] through U[high] to S[low] through S[high];
}
```

```
(The Master Theorem)

• a \ b \ 1

T(n)

T(n) = a \times T \left(\frac{n}{b}\right) + f(n)

1. \varepsilon > 0

2. f(n) = \Theta\left(n^{\log_b a}\right)

3. \varepsilon > 0

f(n) = O\left(n^{\log_b a} \log_b a\right)

7. f(n) = O\left(n^{\log_b a} \log_b a\right)

7. f(n) = O\left(n^{\log_b a} \log_b a\right)

8. f(n) = O\left(n^{\log_b a} \log_b a\right)

9. f(n) = O\left(n^{\log_b a} \log_b a\right)

1. f(n) = O\left(n^{\log_b a} \log_b a\right)

2. f(n) = O\left(n^{\log_b a} \log_b a\right)

3. f(n) = O\left(n^{\log_b a} \log_b a\right)

4. f(n) = O\left(n^{\log_b a} \log_b a\right)

5. f(n) = O\left(n^{\log_b a} \log_b a\right)

7. f(n) = O\left(n^{\log_b a} \log_b a\right)

8. f(n) = O\left(n^{\log_b a} \log_b a\right)

9. f(n) = O\left(n^{\log_b a} \log_b a\right)

10. f(n) = O\left(n^{\log_b a} \log_b a\right)

11. f(n) = O\left(n^{\log_b a} \log_b a\right)

12. f(n) = O\left(n^{\log_b a} \log_b a\right)

13. f(n) = O\left(n^{\log_b a} \log_b a\right)

14. f(n) = O\left(n^{\log_b a} \log_b a\right)

15. f(n) = O\left(n^{\log_b a} \log_b a\right)

16. f(n) = O\left(n^{\log_b a} \log_b a\right)

17. f(n) = O\left(n^{\log_b a} \log_b a\right)

18. f(n) = O\left(n^{\log_b a} \log_b a\right)

19. f(n) = O\left(n^{\log_b a} \log_b a\right)

10. f(n) = O\left(n^{\log_b a} \log_b a\right)

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19. f(n) = O\left(n^{\log_b a} \log_b a\right)

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13. f(n) = O\left(n^{\log_b a} \log_b a\right)

14. f(n) = O\left(n^{\log_b a} \log_b a\right)

15. f(n) = O\left(n^{\log_b a} \log_b a\right)

16. f(n) = O\left(n^{\log_b a} \log_b a\right)

17. f(n) = O\left(n^{\log_b a} \log_b a\right)

18. f(n) = O\left(n^{\log_b a} \log_b a\right)

19. f(n) = O\left(n^{\log_b a} \log_b a\right)

10. f(n) = O\left(n^{\log_b a} \log_b a\right)

10. f(n) = O\left(n^{\log_b a} \log_b a\right)

11. f(n) = O\left(n^{\log_b a} \log_b a\right)

12. f(n) = O\left(n^{\log_b a} a\right)

13. f(n) = O\left(n^{\log_b a} a\right)

14. f(n) = O\left(n^{\log
```

```
• T(n) = 9T(\frac{n}{3}) + n

a = 9, b = 3, f(n) = n , n^{\log_b a} = n^{\log_3 9} = \Theta(n^2) , \varepsilon = 1 , f(n) = O(n^{\log_3 9 - \varepsilon}) . 1

, T(n) = \Theta(n^{\log_3 9}) = \Theta(n^2) .
```

2

• $T(n) = T(\frac{2n}{3}) + 1$ $a = 1, b = \frac{3}{2}, f(n) = 1$, $n^{\log_b a} = n^{\log_{\frac{3}{2}} 1} = n^0 = \Theta(1)$, $f(n) = \Theta(1)$. 2 , $T(n) = \Theta(1 \mid g \mid n) = \Theta(1 \mid g \mid n)$

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```
• T(n) = 3T(\frac{n}{4}) + n \lg n

a = 3, b = 4, f(n) = n \lg n , n^{\log_b a} = n^{\log_4 3} = O(n^{0.793}) , \varepsilon \approx 0.2 ,

\varepsilon = 1 , f(n) = \Omega(n^{\log_4 3 + \varepsilon}) . 3

n , 3f(\frac{n}{4}) \le c \times f(n) . 1 c7!

rac{3}{4} , 3\frac{n}{4}\lg(\frac{n}{4}) \le \frac{3}{4}n\lg n . n

rac{3}{4} . T(n) = \Theta(n \lg n) .
```

```
• T(n) = a \times T\left(\frac{n}{b}\right) + f(n)

• k \ge 0   k   f(n)   \Theta(n^{\log_b a} \lg^k n)

• T(n) = \Theta(n^{\log_b a} \lg^{k+1} n)   . ( )

• f(n) = \Theta(n \lg n)   T(n) = \Theta(n \lg^2 n)

·
```

```
(Quicksort)

• 1962 (C.A.R. Hoare)

• (Quicksort) 7

. 7

. 7

. (partition exchange sort)"

. .

• : 15 22 13 27 12 10 20 25

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```

```
: n
: n > 0, 7 n S[1..n]
: S[1..n]
: Void quicksort (index low, index high) {
  index pivotpoint;
  if (high > low) {
    partition(low,high,pivotpoint);
    quicksort(low,pivotpoint-1);
    quicksort(pivotpoint+1,high);
  }
}
```

```
:(1)
                low, high, (2)
                                    low
                                              high
            low
                     high
                                   S
                                                             (pivot point), pivotpoint
void partition (index low, index high, index& pivotpoint) {
      index i, j;
      keytype pivotitem;
      pivotitem = S[low];//pivotitem
      for(i = low + 1; i \le high; i++)
          if\left(S[i] \le pivotitem\right) \ \{
                j++;
                exchange S[i] and S[j];
      pivotpoint = j;
      exchange S[low] and S[pivotpoint]; // pivotitem
                                                                pivotpoint
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```

```
• : S[i] key

• : 7 ; n = high - low + 1

• : T(n) = n - 1 .
```

```
• : S[i] key

• : S7† 7† , n

• :

7† 7† . ?

( ) , 7† n

7† 0 , 7† n

T(n) = T(0) + T(n-1) + n - 1
, T(0) = 0 , .

T(n) = T(n-1) + n - 1, n > 0
T(0) = 0
```

```
T(n) = T(n-1) + n - 1
T(n-1) = T(n-1) + n - 2
T(n-2) = T(n-3) + n - 3
...
T(2) = T(1) + 1
T(1) = T(0) + 0
T(0) = 0
T(0) = 0
T(n) = 1 + 2 + \dots + (n-1) = \frac{n(n-1)}{2}
7 \nmid \frac{n(n-1)}{2}, \qquad 7 \nmid \dots
7 \nmid \dots
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2 \qquad 33
```

```
n \quad nA(n) = 2\sum_{p=1}^{n} A(p-1) + n(n-1) \quad (1)
n \quad n-1
(n-1)A(n-1) = 2\sum_{p=1}^{n-1} A(p-1) + (n-1)(n-2) \quad (2)
(1) \quad (2) \quad nA(n) - (n-1)A(n-1) = 2A(n-1) + 2(n-1)
\frac{A(n)}{n+1} = \frac{A(n-1)}{n} + \frac{2(n-1)}{n(n+1)}
a_n = \frac{A(n)}{n+1}
a_n = a_{n-1} + \frac{2(n-1)}{n(n+1)} \quad n > 0
a_0 = 0
```

```
a_{n} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{2(i-1)}{i(i+1)}
= 2\left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{1}{i+1} - \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{1}{i(i+1)}\right)
\sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{1}{i} = 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \dots + \frac{1}{n} = \ln n
a_{n} \approx 2 \ln n.
A(n) \approx (n+1)2 \ln n
= (n+1)2(\ln 2)(\lg n)
\approx 1.38(n+1) \lg n
\in \Theta(n \lg n)
```

```
(Matrix Multiplication)

(Matrix Multiplication)

(In x n)
(I
```

```
I:

T(n) = n \times n \times n = n^3 \in \Theta(n^3)

II:

T(n) = (n-1) \times n \times n = n^3 - n^2 \in \Theta(n^3)

T(n) = (n-1) \times n \times n = n^3 - n^2 \in \Theta(n^3)

T(n) = (n-1) \times n \times n = n^3 - n^2 \in \Theta(n^3)
```

```
, n \times n
                                     A B
          n, n \times n
            A B
void strassen (int n, n*n_matrix A, n*n_matrix B, n*n_matrix& C) {
      if (n <= )
                                              C = A * B 		;
       else {
          A 4
                                    A_{11}, A_{12}, A_{21}, A_{22}
           B 4
                                    B_{11}, B_{12}, B_{21}, B_{22}
                                              C = A * B
          //
                                   : strassen(n/2, A<sub>11</sub>+A<sub>12</sub>, B<sub>11</sub>+B<sub>22</sub>,M<sub>1</sub>)
               (threshold) ?
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```

```
II

If (n) = 7T(\frac{n}{2}) + 18(\frac{n}{2})^2

If (n) = 7T(\frac{n}{2}) + 18(\frac{n}{2})^2

If (n) = 0

I
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```
・ アト\Theta(n^2)
・ フト
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・ 2001-03-19
```

```
• 7 \nmid n 2

, 7 \nmid n 7 \nmid n 7 \nmid n : (exponential)

• 7 \nmid n , 7 \nmid n/c .

c . \Rightarrow : \Theta(n^{\lg n})
```