1-5 数据与数据结构

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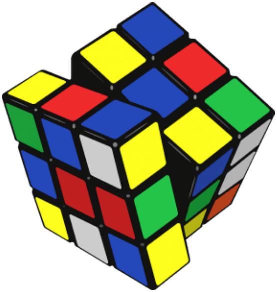
Permutations



DH 2.9: # of Permutations

Prove that the number of permutations of $A_n = \{1 \cdots n\}$ is $n!$.

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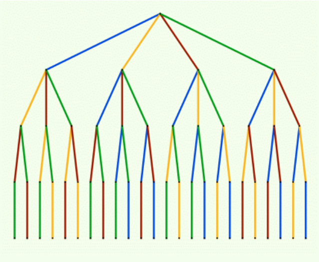

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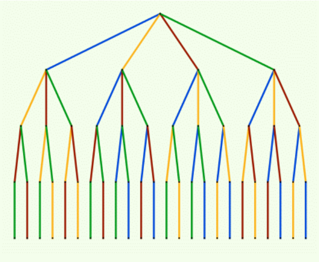

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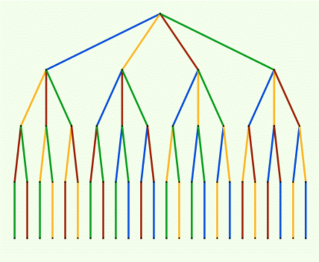

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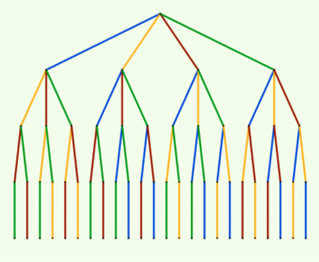

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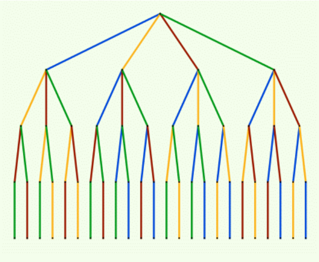

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Choosing from

Inserting into

□

DH 2.11: Generate All Permutations

Design an algorithm which, given a positive integer N, produces all the permutations of A_N.

DH 2.10: Permutation Checking

- An integer n
- An array of integers P of length n

To check whether P is a permutation of $1 \cdots n$?

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- Boolean array $[1 \cdots n]$
- Sort
- $\forall x : x \in [1 \cdots n]$
- check for duplication

Stackable Permutations

Definition (Stackable Permutations)

`read(X)`: `in >>` X

`print(X)`: `out <<` X

`push(X, S)`: $S \Leftarrow X$

`pop(X, S)`: $X \Leftarrow S$

Q_1 : What are X and out after `print(X)`?

A_1 : Elements move around.

Q_2 : $'a' >=< X$, `top(S)`?

A_2 : Yes.

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$$\texttt{in} = (1, \cdots, n) \xrightarrow[X=0]{S=\emptyset} \texttt{out} = (a_1, \cdots, a_n)$$

fig here.

DH 2.12: Stackable Permutations

(a) Show that the following permutations *are* stackable:

(i) $(3, 2, 1)$
(ii) $(3, 4, 2, 1)$
(iii) $(3, 5, 7, 6, 8, 4, 9, 2, 10, 1)$

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DH 2.13: Stackable Permutations Checking Algorithm

To check whether a given permutation can be obtained by a stack.

`read` `print` `push` `pop` `is-empty`

```
X = 0
S = ∅
```

```
foreach 'a' in out:
  if (! is-empty(S)
      && 'a' == top(S))
    pop(S, X)
    print(X)
    break
  else ··· // T.B.C
```

```
else // T.B.C
  while (in != ∅)
    read(X)
    if (X == 'a')
      print(X)
      break
    else if (X < 'a')
      push(X, S)
    else // (X > 'a')
      ERR
  ERR
```

DH 2.12: Stackable Permutations

(b) Prove that the following permutations are *not* stackable:

(i) $(3, 1, 2)$

(ii) $(4, 5, 3, 7, 2, 1, 6)$

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312-Pattern

Theorem (Stackable Permutations)

A permutation $(a_1, \cdots, a_n)$ *is stackable* $\iff$ *it is not the case that*

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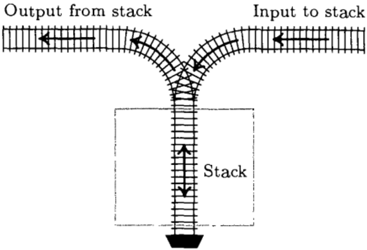
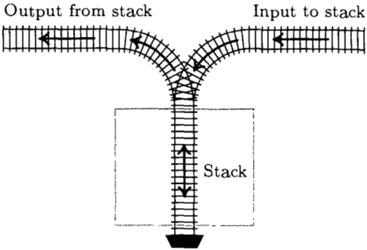
$\Rightarrow$ $\Leftarrow$

□



Theorem (Equivalence)

These two models ($S+X$ and S) are equivalent.



Theorem (Equivalence)

These two models ($S + X$ and S) are equivalent.

Proof.

By simulations.

Simulate S by $S + X$:

- `Push`
- `Pop`

Simulate $S + X$ by S:

By iterative transformations.

□

Theorem (Stackable Permutations)

A permutation $(a_1, \cdots, a_n)$ is stackable (on the model S) $\iff$ it is not the case that

$$a_i \cdots a_j \cdots a_k : i < j < k \land a_j < a_k < a_i$$

Proof.

$$\implies$$

By contradiction.

$a_j < a_k < a_i$: When a_i is poped, a_j and a_k are on the stack.

$j < k$: a_j is above a_k on the stack.

$a_j < a_k$: Contradiction.

□

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Proof.

$$\Longleftarrow$$

According to our algorithms and by contradiction.

$$a_j \notin \texttt{in} \land a_j \mathrel{!}= \texttt{top}(S) \implies \exists k > j : a_k > a_j$$

$$a_j, a_k \implies \exists i < j (< k) : a_j < a_k < a_i$$

□

DH 2.12: Stackable Permutations

(c) How many permutations of A_4 *cannot* be obtained by a stack?

$$(1,4,2,3),(2,4,1,3),(3,1,2,4),(3,1,4,2),(3,4,1,2)$$
$$(4,1,2,3),(4,1,3,2),(4,2,1,3),(4,2,3,1),(4,3,1,2)$$

DH 2.12: Stackable Permutations

How many permutations of A_n *cannot* be obtained by a stack?

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How many permutations of A_n *cannot* be obtained by a stack?

$$\texttt{Push}: + \qquad \texttt{Pop}: -$$

$$(3, 2, 5, 6, 1, 4): + + + - - + + - + - - -$$

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Theorem

Different admissible sequences correspond to different permutations.

$$+ + + - - + \cdots$$

$$+ + + - - - \cdots$$

Theorem (Reflection Method)

The number of stackable permutations is $\binom{2n}{n} - \binom{2n}{n-1}$.


Thank
You!