

kdTree

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```
from typing import List
from scipy.spatial import KDTree

def findNeighbors(point: List[int], set: List[List[int]], k: int) ->
List[List[int]]:
    pass # Your implementation
    tree=KDTree(set)
    result, indexArray=tree.query(point, k)
    resultArray=[]
    for index in range(k):
        resultArray.append(set[indexArray[index]])

    return resultArray

def main():
    print(findNeighbors([1,3,2],[[1,-2,-2],[1,-3,-3],[1,2,4],[1,4,3],[2,1,4]],
3))

main()
```

结果

```

1  from typing import List
2  from scipy.spatial import KDTree
3
4  def findNeighbors(point: List[int], set: List[List[int]], k: int) -> List[List[int]]:
5      pass # Your implementation
6      tree=KDTree(set)
7      result, indexArray=tree.query(point, k)
8      resultArray=[]
9      for index in range(k):
10         resultArray.append(set[indexArray[index]])
11
12     return resultArray
13
14 def main():
15     print(findNeighbors([1,3,2],[[1,-2,-2],[1,-3,-3],[1,2,4],[1,4,3],[2,1,4]], 3))
16
17     main()
18

```

kdTree x

↑ /Users/kangyixiao/EchoFile/coding/SJTU-SE/SE2322_HighLevelDataStructure/20210418_kdTree/ver
 ↓ [[1, 4, 3], [1, 2, 4], [2, 1, 4]]
 ↻ Process finished with exit code 0

时间复杂度分析

构造kdTree 时间复杂度: $O(d * n * \log(n))$

得到最近点的集合时间复杂度: $O(k * \log(n))$

构造一棵d维的kdTree 的时间复杂度为 $O(dn\log(n))$, kdTree支持查找最近的点, 每次查找后把这个点从集合中删去, 每次查找的时间复杂度为: $O(\log(n))$,所以总时间复杂度为: $O(k*\log(n))$

因此总的时间复杂度为 $O(d * n * \log(n)) + O(k * \log(n)) = O(n*\log(n))$