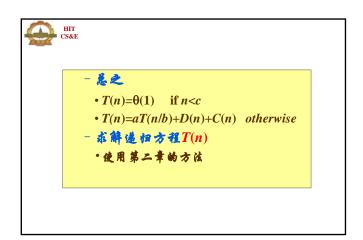
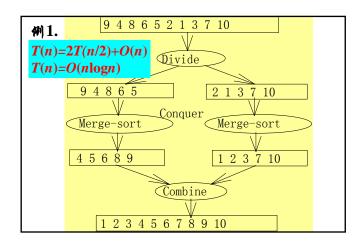
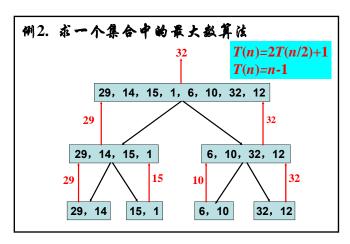




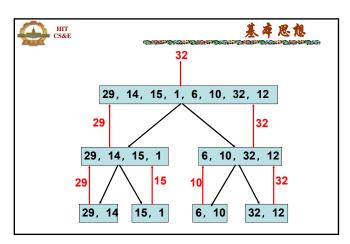
- -Divide阶段的时间复杂性
 - 划分问题为a个子问题。
 - 每个子问题大小为n/b。
 - 划分时间可直接得到=D(n)
- Conquer阶段的时间复杂性
 - 递归调用
- Combine阶段的时间复杂性
 - 时间可以直接得到=C(n)



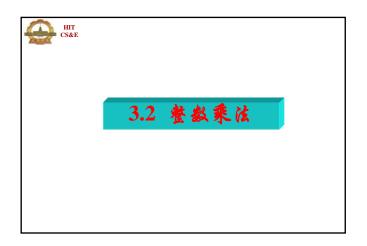


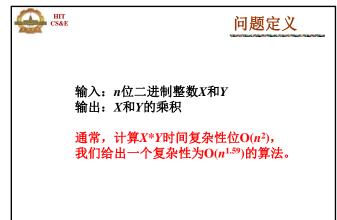


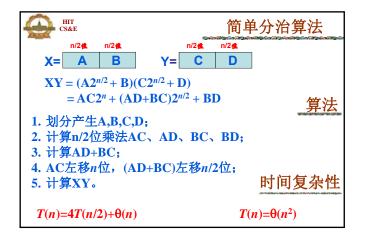


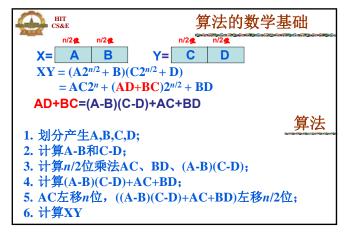


```
算法MaxMin(A)
输入:数组A[i,...,j]
输出:数组A[i,...,j]中的max和min
1. If j-i+1=1 Then 输出A[i],A[i],算法结束
2. If j-i+1=2 Then
3. If A[i]< A[j] Then输出A[i],A[j];算法结束
4. k \leftarrow (j-i+1)/2
5. m_{1} M_{1} \leftarrow MaxMin(A[i:k]);
6. m_{2} M_{2} \leftarrow MaxMin(A[k+1:j]);
7. m \leftarrow min(m_{1},m_{2});
8. M \leftarrow max(M_{1},M_{2});
9. 输出m,M
```











算法的分析

• 建立递归方程

 $T(n)=\theta(1)$ if n=1T(n)=3T(n/2)+O(n)if *n*>1

·使用Master定理

 $T(n) = O(n^{\log 3}) = O(n^{1.59})$

3.3 矩阵乘法



问题定义

输入: 两个n×n 矩阵A和B

输出: A和B的积

通常, 计算XY的时间复杂性值O(n3),

我们给出一个复杂性的 $O(n^{2.81})$ 的算法

算法的数学基础

● 把C=AB中每个矩阵分成大小相同的4个子矩阵

各个子矩阵都是一个n/2×n/2矩阵

• $\uparrow \& \lceil C_{11} \quad C_{12} \rceil$ $\begin{bmatrix} A_{11} & A_{12} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} B_{11} & B_{12} \end{bmatrix}$ $\begin{bmatrix} A_{21} & A_{22} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} B_{21} & B_{22} \end{bmatrix}$ $|C_{21} C_{22}|$

 $C_{11} = A_{11}B_{11} + A_{12}B_{21}$

需要求解8个 $n/2 \times n/2$ 子问题

 $C_{12}^{-} = A_{11}B_{12} + A_{12}B_{22}$ $T(n)=8T(n/2)+O(n^2)$

 $C_{21} = A_{21}B_{11} + A_{22}B_{21}$ $T(n)=\Theta(n^3)$

 $C_{11} = A_{21}B_{12} + A_{22}B_{22}$

分治中子问题个数能否减少?



算法

• 计算n/2×n/2矩阵的10个加减和7个乘法

$$\begin{split} \mathbf{M}_1 &= \mathbf{A}_{11} \left(\mathbf{B}_{12} - \mathbf{B}_{22} \right) \\ \mathbf{M}_2 &= \left(\mathbf{A}_{11} + \mathbf{A}_{12} \right) \mathbf{B}_{22} \\ \mathbf{M}_3 &= \left(\mathbf{A}_{21} + \mathbf{A}_{22} \right) \mathbf{B}_{11} \\ \mathbf{M}_4 &= \mathbf{A}_{22} \left(\mathbf{B}_{21} - \mathbf{B}_{11} \right) \\ \mathbf{M}_5 &= \left(\mathbf{A}_{11} + \mathbf{A}_{22} \right) \left(\mathbf{B}_{11} + \mathbf{B}_{22} \right) \\ \mathbf{M}_6 &= \left(\mathbf{A}_{12} - \mathbf{A}_{22} \right) \left(\mathbf{B}_{21} + \mathbf{B}_{22} \right) \\ \mathbf{M}_7 &= \left(\mathbf{A}_{11} - \mathbf{A}_{12} \right) \left(\mathbf{B}_{11} + \mathbf{B}_{12} \right) \end{split}$$

• 计算n/2×n/2矩阵的8个加减

$$\begin{split} &C_{11}\!=M_5+M_4\!-\!M_2+M_6\\ &C_{12}\!=M_1\!+\!M_2\\ &C_{21}\!=\!M_3\!+\!M_4\\ &C_{22}\!=\!M_5\!+\!M_1\!-\!M_3\!-\!M_7 \end{split}$$

HIT CS&E

算法复杂性分析

- 18个n/2×n/2矩阵加减法,每个需O(n²)
- 7个n/2×n/2矩阵乘法
- 建立造但方程

T(n)=O(1)

n=2

 $T(n)=7T(n/2)+O(n^2)$ n>2

• 使用Master定理乖解T(n)

 $T(n) = O(n^{\log 7}) \approx O(n^{2.81})$

3.4 Finding the closest pair of points

HIT CS&E

问题定义

输入: Euclidean空间上的n个点的集合Q

 $Dis(P_1, P_2)=Min\{Dis(X, Y) | X, Y \in Q\}$

Dis(X, Y) 是Euclidean 雖 萬:

****** $X=(x_1, x_2), Y=(y_1, y_2),$

 $Dis(X,Y) = \sqrt{(x_1 - x_2)^2 + (y_1 - y_2)^2}$

HIT CS&E

一维空间算法

- 利用排序的算法
 - 一算法
 - ·把Q中的点排序
 - •通过排序集合的线性扫描找出最近点对
 - 时间复杂性
 - $T(n)=O(n\log n)$

HIT CS&E

一権空间算法(後)

• Divide-and-conquer算法

Preprocessing:

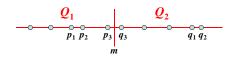
- 1. 此果Q中仅包含2个点,则返回这个点对;
- 2. 求Q中点的中位数m。



Divide:

1. 用Q中点坐标中位数m把Q划分局两个 大小相等的子集合

 $Q_1 = \{x \in Q \mid x \le m\}, \ Q_2 = \{x \in Q \mid x > m\}$





Conquer:

1. 递归地在 Q_1 和 Q_2 中找出最接近点对 (p_1, p_2) 和 (q_1, q_2)

Merge:

2. 在 (p_1, p_2) 、 (q_1, q_2) 和某个 (p_3, q_3) 之间这样最接近点对(x, y),其中 p_3 是 Q_1 中最大点, q_3 是 Q_2 中最小点,(x, y)是Q中最接近点





二维空间算法

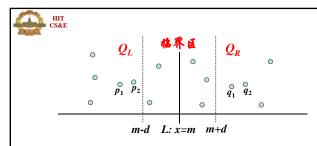
• Divide-and-conquer算法

Preprocessing:

- 1. 此果Q中仅包含一个点,则算法结束;
- 2. 把Q中点分别按x-坐标值和y-坐标值排序.

Divide:

- 1. 计算O中各点x-生标的中位数m;
- 2. 用垂钺L:x=m把Q划分成两个大小相等的子集合 Q_L 和 Q_R , Q_L 中点在L左边, Q_R 中点在L右边.



Conquer:

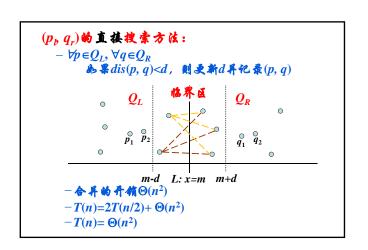
- 1. 通相地在 Q_L , Q_R 中我出最接近点对: $(p_1, p_2) \in Q_L$, $(q_1, q_2) \in Q_R$
- 2. $d=\min\{Dis(p_1, p_2), Dis(q_1, q_2)\};$

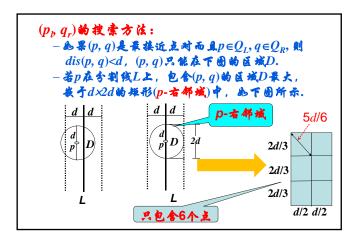


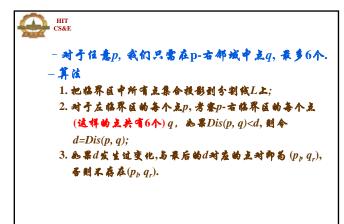
Merge:

- 1. 在临界区查找距离小子d的点对 $(p_b,q_r),p_l\in Q_L$
- 2. 痴界我到,則 (p_1, q_r) 是Q中最接近点对,否则 (p_1, p_2) 和 (q_1, q_2) 中距离最小者笱Q中最接近点对.

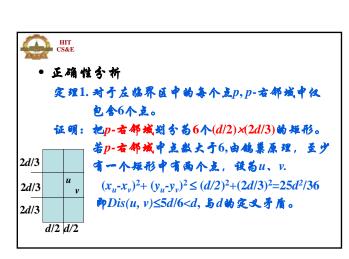
吴健是 (p_l,q_r) 的搜索方法及其搜索时间

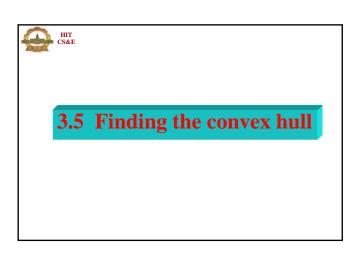




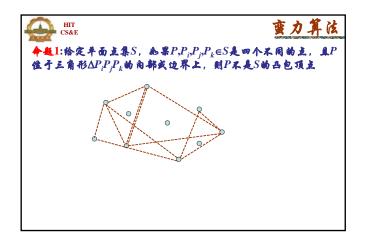


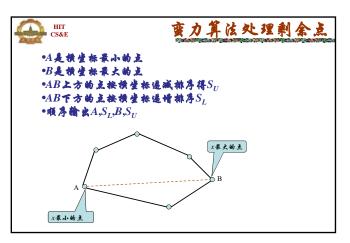


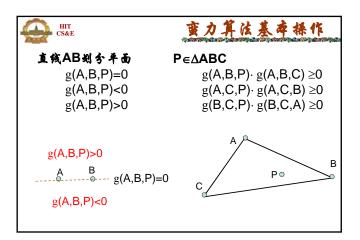






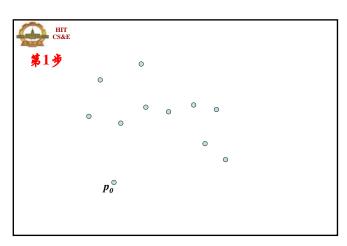


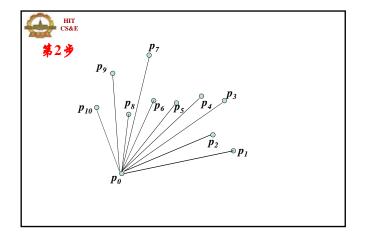


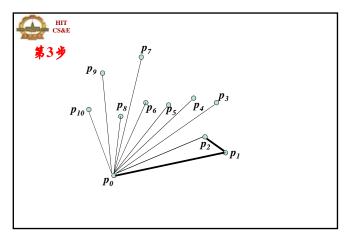


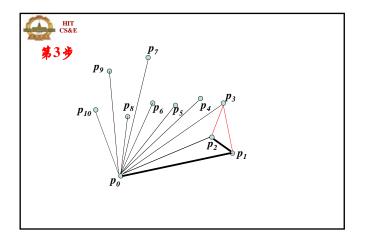


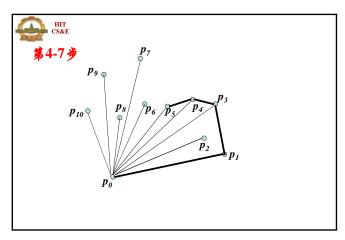


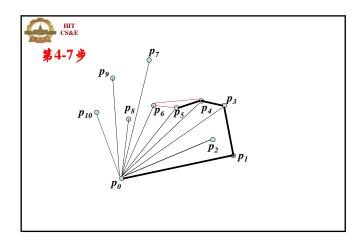


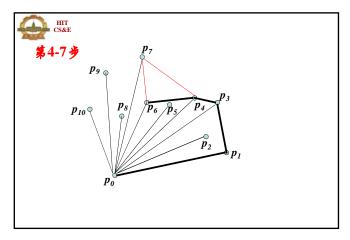


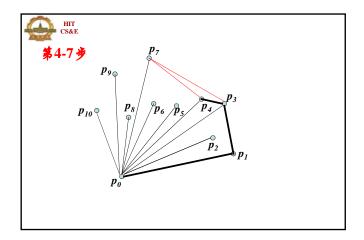


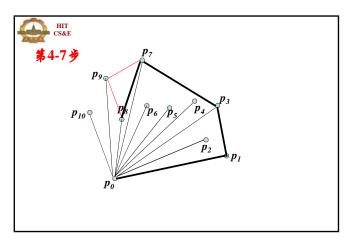


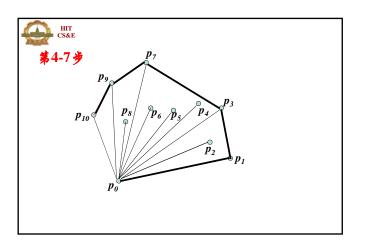






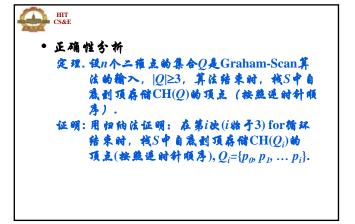






算法Graham-Scan(Q)
 /* 核S从為到項店借款追討針方向排列的CH(Q)項点*/
 1. 並Q中y-建報信录が動点p₀;
 2. 按競易p₀教育(递耐針方向)火砂排序Q中其余点, 结果的<p_p p₂ ···; p_m>;
 3. Push(p₀ S); Push(p_p S); Push(p₂ S);
 4. FOR i=3 TO m DO
 5. While Next-to-top(S)、Top(S)和p_i形成非左移动 Do
 6. Pop(S);
 7. Push(p_p S);
 8. Rerurn S.







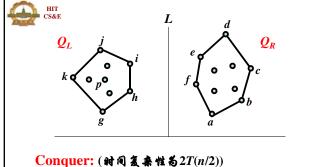
Divide-and-conquer算法

Preprocess: (対例复杂性的O(1))

- 1. 贴果|Q|<3,算法停止/
- 2. 贴果|Q|=3, 按照通前针方向输出CH(Q)的顶点;

Divide:(耐阅复杂性笱O(n))

1. 这样一个垂直于x-釉的直线把Q划分易基率相等的两个集合 Q_L 和 Q_R , Q_L 在 Q_R 的左边;

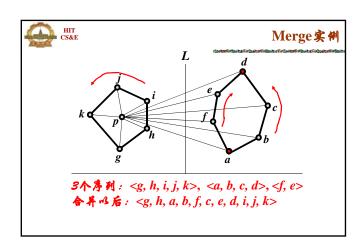


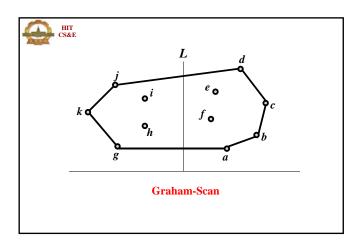
1. 追相地易 Q_L 和 Q_R 构造 $CH(Q_L)$ 和 $CH(Q_R)$;



Merge:

我们先通过一个例子来看Merge的思想







Merge:(耐闷复杂性的O(n))

- 1. 我一个 Q_L 的为点p;
- 2. 在 $\mathrm{CH}(Q_R)$ 中我与 p 的极角最大和最小顶点u和v;
- 3. 构造此下三个点序列:
 - (1) 按追附針方向排列的 $\mathrm{CH}(Q_L)$ 的所有顶点,
 - (2) 按选时针方向排列的 $\mathrm{CH}(Q_R)$ 从u到v的顶点,
 - (3) 按順时針方向排列的 $\mathrm{CH}(Q_R)$ 从u到v的顶点;
- 4. 合并上述三个序列;
- 5. 在合异的序列上应用Graham-Scan.



时间复杂性

- Preprocessing 所 冀
 - -0(1)
- Divide阶段
 - -O(n)
- Conquer 所 段
 - -2T(n/2)
- Merge所食
 - -O(n)



时间复杂性

- 总的时间复杂性
 - T(n)=2T(n/2)+O(n)
- 使用Master定理
 - $T(n) = O(n \log n)$



凸包问题的时间复杂度下界

定理:凸包问题不存在o(nlogn)时间的算法。

证明:(反证法)

- 排序问题的输入 $x_1, x_2, ..., x_n$
- 转换成凸包问题的输入 $(x_1,x_1^2),...,(x_n,x_n^2)$
- 此果凸包问题存在 $o(n\log n)$ 时间算法A,则A可以在 $o(n\log n)$ 时间为从横生标做小的点开始以通时针顺序输出凸包 $(y_1,y_1^2),....,(y_n,y_n^2)$
- $y_1, y_2, ..., y_n$ 即是 $x_1, x_2,, x_n$ 排序的结果
- · 导致排序问题在o(nlogn)时间向求解





3.6 **考核搜索** (Prune and search)

- 剪除与问题求解无关的数据,
- 剪除输入规模的 αn 个数据, $0<\alpha<1$
 - -剪枝的代价记为P(n)
- 对剩下的数据递归调用
 - $-T(n)=T((1-\alpha)n)+P(n)$
- 利用第二章的技术分析算法复杂性



在有序数组中查找元素x

A[1],A[2],...,A[k-1], A[k],A[k+1],....,A[n] x

- 将数组分为三个部分,A[1:k-1],A[k],A[k+1:n]
- · 通过比较x=?A[k],删除其中两个部分
- 为使任何情况下均至少删除一半以上的元素 取*k=n/*2
- T(n)=T(n/2)+1

 $T(n)=O(\log n)$

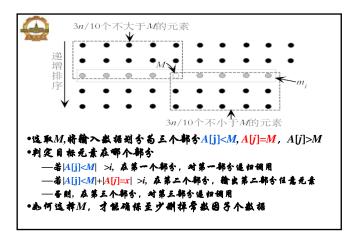


中位数线性时间选择

- -库专行论此何在O(n)时间向从n个不同的数中选取第i大的元素
- -中位数问题也就解决了,因苟远取中位数即选择 第n/2-文的元素

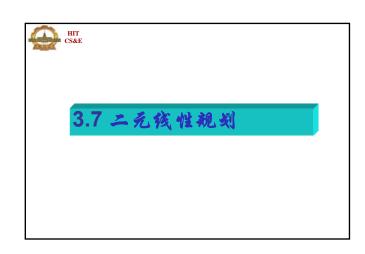
Input: $n \wedge (R \cap M)$ 数构成的集合X,整数i,其中 $1 \leq i \leq n$

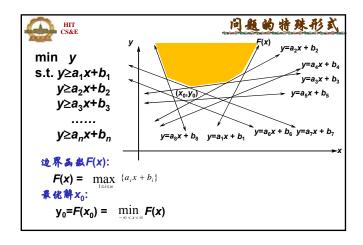
Output: $x \in X$ 使得X中恰有i-1个元素小子x

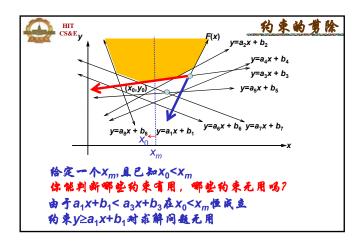


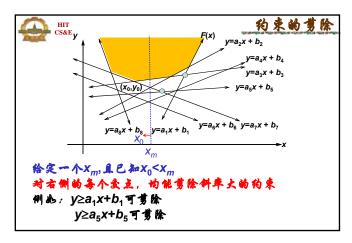
```
≜ 算 は Select(A,i)
  Input: \& \&A[1:n], 1 \le i \le n
  Output: A[1:n]中的第i-大的数
      1. for j←1 to n/5
             InsertSort(A[(j-1)*5+1: (j-1)*5+5]);
      3.
             swap(A[j], A[[(j-1)*5+3]);
      4. x \leftarrow Select(A[1: n/5], n/10);
      5. k \leftarrow \text{partition}(A[1:n], x);
      6. if
               k=i then return x:
      7. else if k > i then retrun Select(A[1:k-1],i);
                            retrun Select(A[k+1:n],i-k);
           ( Ø(1)
                                           if n≤C
  T(n) \le
            T n/5 + T(7n/10+6) + O(n)
                                            if n > C
```

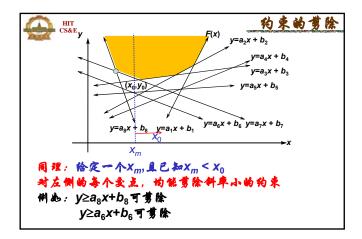


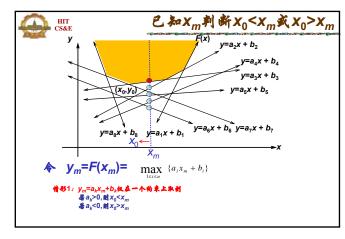


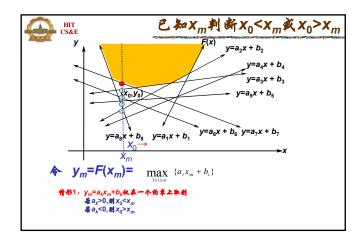


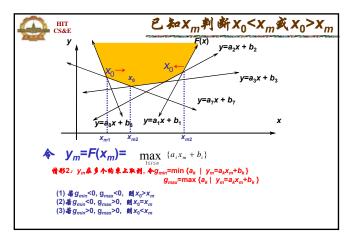


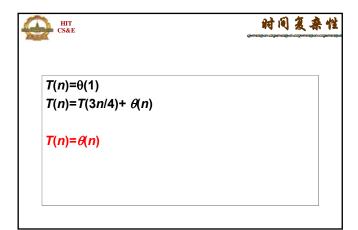


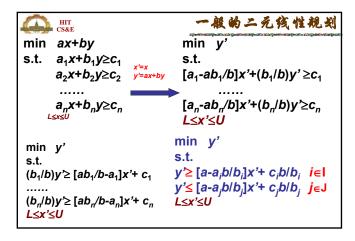


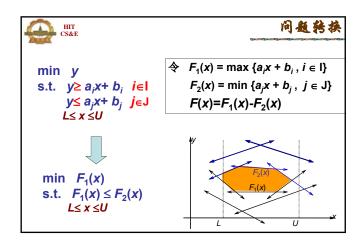


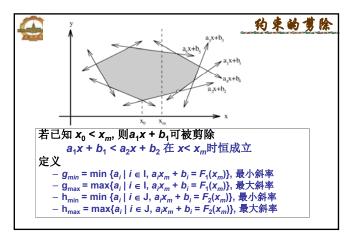


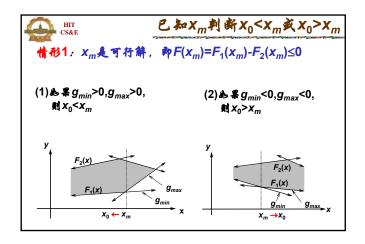


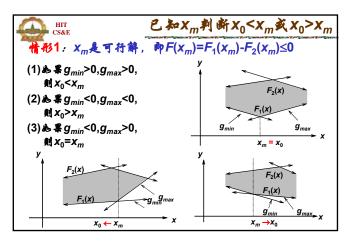


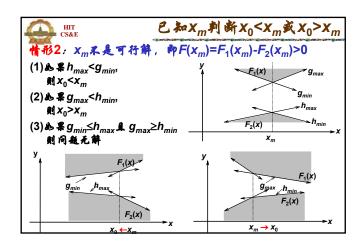




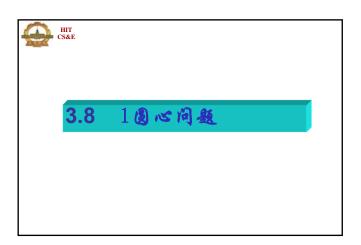


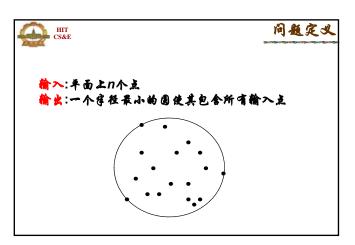


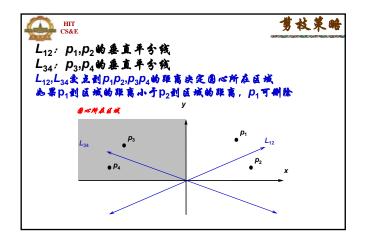


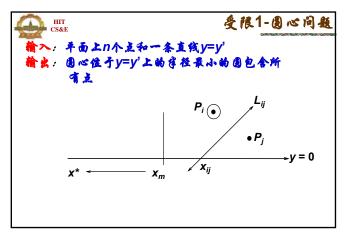


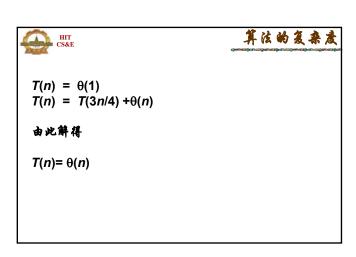










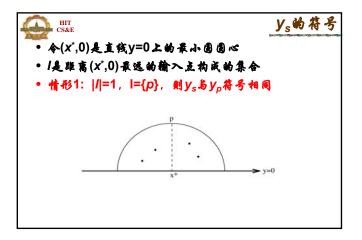


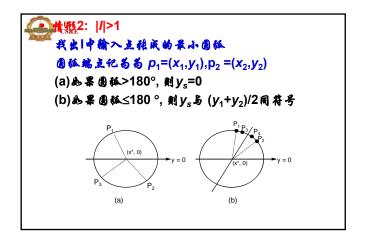
● HIT CS&E

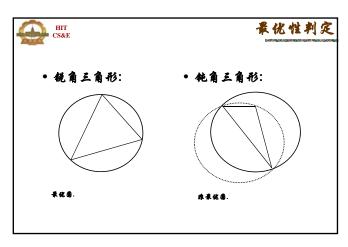
- 酸情况的处理

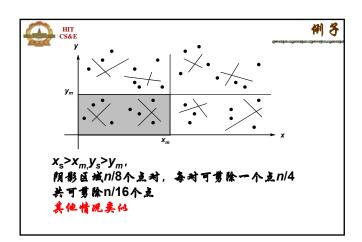
• 用受限1图心算法,可以计算出直线y=0上的图心 (x*,0).

• 而且,用受限1图心算法还可以
- 令(x_s, y_s)表示最优解的图心.
- 我们可以判定 y_s>0, y_s<0 还是 y_s=0.
- 类似地,我们可以判定 x_s>0, x_s<0 还是 x_s=0

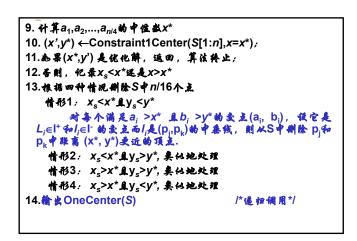




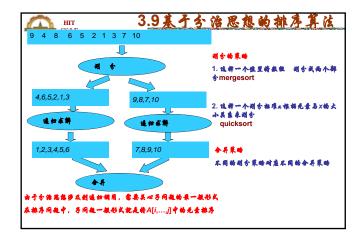


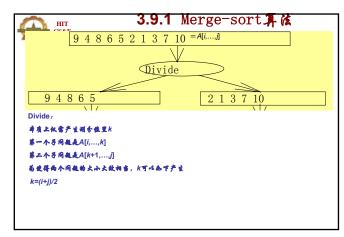


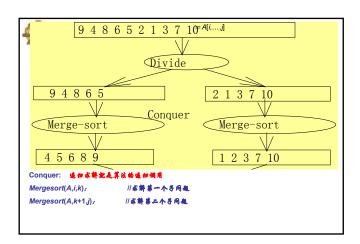


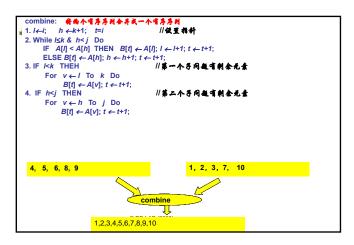


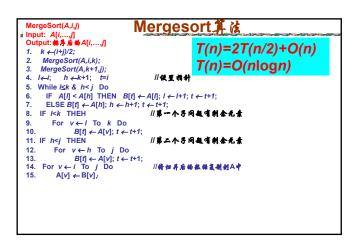




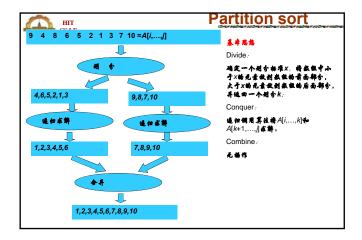


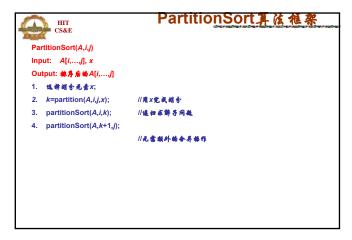










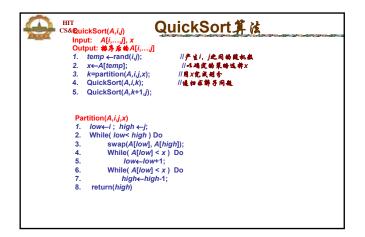


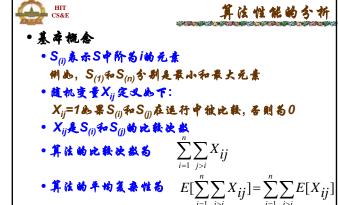


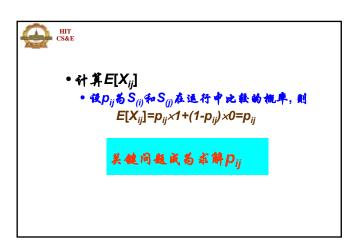


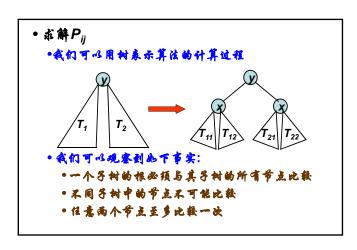


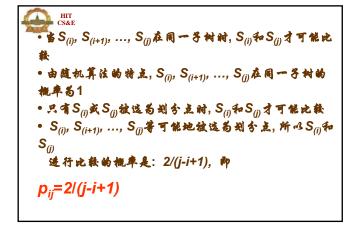


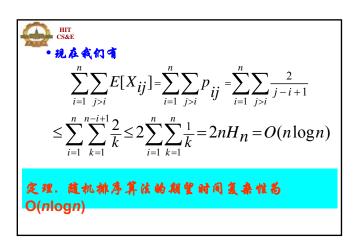




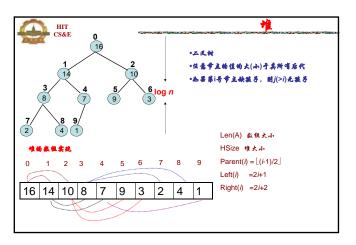


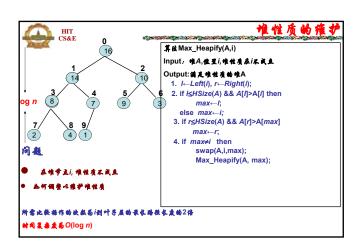


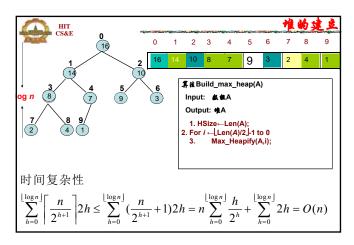


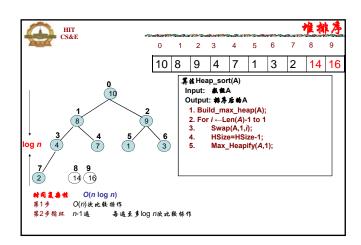


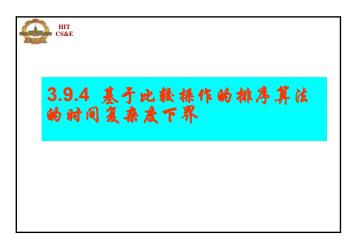




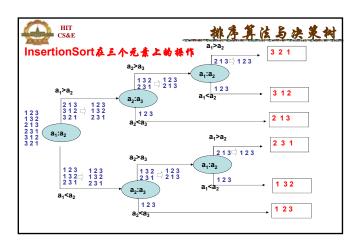


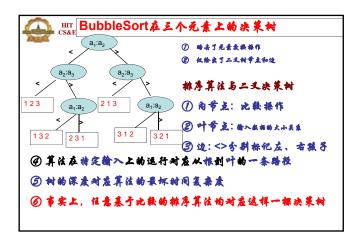
















What lower bound tells us?

- First, it reassures us that widely used sorting algorithms are asymptotically optimal. Thus, one should not needlessly search for an O(n) time algorithms (in the comparison-based class).
- Second, decision tree proof is one of the few non-trivial lower-bound proofs in computer science.
- Finally, knowing a lower bound for sorting also allows us to get lower bounds on other problems. Using a technique called reduction, any problem whose solution can indirectly lead to sorting must also have a lower bound of $\Omega(n \log n)$.



- 1. Straightforward application of decision tree method does not always give the best lower bound.
- 2. [Closest Pair Problem:] How many possible answers (or leaves) are there? At most $\binom{n}{2}$. This only gives a lower bound of $\Omega(\log n)$, which is very weak. Using more sophisticated methods, one can show a lower bound of $\Omega(n \log n)$.
- 3. [Searching for a key in a sorted array:] Number of leaves is n + 1. Lower bound on the height of the decision tree is $\Omega(\log n)$. Thus, binary search is optimal.



