1.绪论

(d) 算法分析

He calculated just as men breathe, as eagles sustain themselves in the air.

- Francois Arago

邓俊辉

deng@tsinghua.edu.cn

算法分析

- **❖两个主要任务** = 正确性(不变性 x 单调性) + 复杂度
- ❖ 为确定后者,真地需要将算法描述为RAM的基本指令,再统计累计的执行次数? 不必!
- ❖ C++等高级语言的基本指令,均等效于常数条RAM的基本指令;在渐进意义下,二者大体相当

分支转向:goto //算法的灵魂;出于结构化考虑,被隐藏了

迭代循环: for()、while()、... //本质上就是 "if + goto"

调用 + 递归(自我调用) //本质上也是goto

❖ 复杂度分析的主要方法

迭代:级数求和

递归:递归跟踪 + 递推方程

猜测 + 验证

级数

❖ 算数级数:与末项平方同阶

$$T(n) = 1 + 2 + ... + n = n(n+1)/2 = O(n^2)$$

❖ 幂方级数:比幂次高出一阶:

$$\left| \sum_{k=0}^{n} k^{d} \approx \int_{0}^{n} x^{d} dx = \frac{1}{d+1} x^{d+1} \right|_{0}^{n} = \frac{1}{d+1} n^{d+1} = O(n^{d+1})$$

$$T_2(n) = 1^2 + 2^2 + 3^2 + ... + n^2 = n(n+1)(2n+1)/6 = O(n^3)$$

$$T_3(n) = 1^3 + 2^3 + 3^3 + ... + n^3 = n^2(n+1)^2/4 = O(n^4)$$

$$T_4(n) = 1^4 + 2^4 + 3^4 + ... + n^4 = n(n+1)(2n+1)(3n^2+3n-1)/30 = O(n^5)$$

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❖几何级数(a > 1):与末项同阶

$$T_a(n) = a^0 + a^1 + ... + a^n = (a^{n+1} - 1)/(a - 1) = O(a^n)$$

$$1 + 2 + 4 + ... + 2^n = 2^{n+1} - 1 = \mathcal{O}(2^{n+1}) = \mathcal{O}(2^n)$$

❖ 收敛级数

$$1/1/2 + 1/2/3 + 1/3/4 + \dots + 1/(n-1)/n = 1 - 1/n = O(1)$$

 $1 + 1/2^2 + \dots + 1/n^2 < 1 + 1/2^2 + \dots = \pi^2/6 = O(1)$
 $1/3 + 1/7 + 1/8 + 1/15 + 1/24 + 1/26 + 1/31 + 1/35 + \dots = 1 = O(1)$

❖ 有必要讨论这类级数吗?

难道,基本操作次数、存储单元数可能是分数?某种意义上!

$$(1-\lambda)\cdot[1 + 2\lambda + 3\lambda^2 + 4\lambda^3 + ...] = 1/(1-\lambda) = O(1)$$
 , $O < \lambda < 1 //几何分布$

❖ 可能未必收敛,然而长度有限

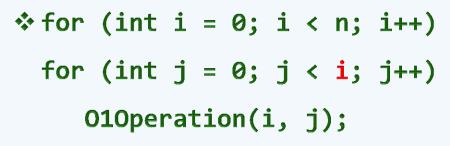
$$h(n) = 1 + 1/2 + 1/3 + ... + 1/n = \Theta(logn)$$
 //调和级数 $log1 + log2 + log3 + ... + logn = log(n!) = \Theta(nlogn)$ //对数级数

❖如有兴趣,不妨读读:<u>Concrete Mathematics</u> //ex-2.35, Goldbach Theorem

循环 vs. 级数

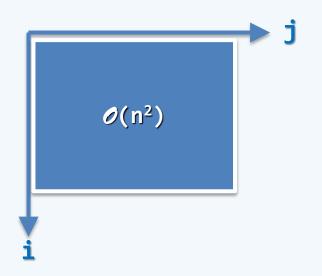
算术级数:

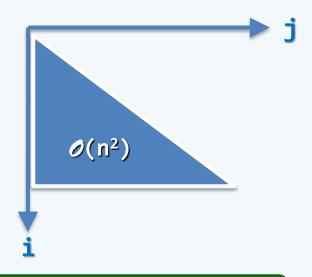
$$\sum_{i=0}^{n-1} n = n + n + ... + n = n * n = O(n^2)$$



算术级数:

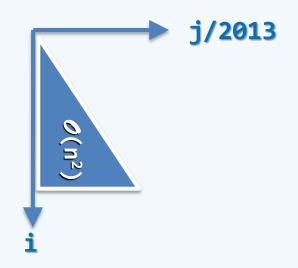
$$\sum_{i=0}^{n-1} i = 0 + 1 + ... + (n-1) = \frac{n(n-1)}{2} = O(n^2)$$

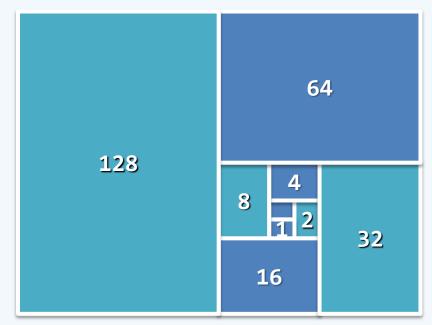




循环 vs. 级数

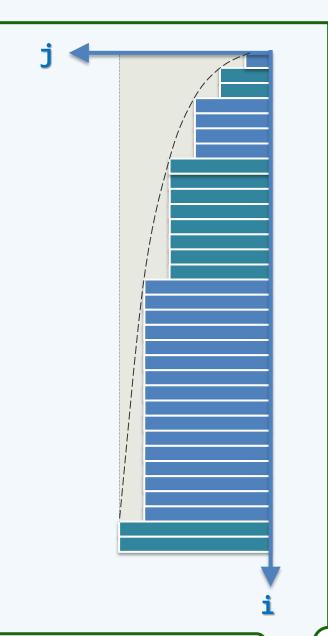
```
❖ for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)</pre>
  for (int j = 0; j < i; j += 2013)
    01Operation(i, j);
  算术级数: ...
\Leftrightarrow for (int i = 1; i < n; i <<= 1)
  for (int j = 0; j < i; j++)
    010peration(i, j);
  几何级数:
    1 + 2 + 4 + \dots + 2^{\lceil \log_2(n-1) \rceil}
    = \sum_{k=0}^{\lfloor \log_2(n-1) \rfloor} 2^k \qquad \text{(let k = log_2i)}
    = 2^{n} \log_{2} n - 1 = O(n)
```





循环 vs. 级数

```
❖ for (int i = 0; i <= n; i++)</pre>
  for (int j = 1; j < i; j += j)
      01Operation(i, j);
  几何级数: \sum_{k=0}^{n} \lceil \log_2 i \rceil = O(n \log n)
  (i = 0, 1, 2, 3\sim4, 5\sim8, 9\sim16, \ldots)
  = 0 + 0 + 1 + 2*2 + 3*4 + 4*8 + ...
  = \Sigma_{k=0..\log n}(k * 2^{k-1})
  = O(\log n * 2^{\log n}) \qquad (CM page#33)
```



取非极端元素

◇问题: 给定整数子集S, |S| = n ≥ 3

找出元素a \in S, a \neq max(S) 且 a \neq min(S)

❖ 算法: 从S中任取三个元素{x, y, z}

//若S以数组形式给出,不妨取前三个

//由于S是集合,这三个元素必互异

确定并排除其中的最小、最大者

//不妨设 x = max{x, y, z}, y = min{x, y, z}

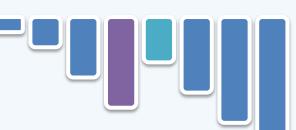
输出剩下的元素z

❖ 无论输入规模n多大,上述算法需要的执行时间都不变

$$T(n) = 常数 = O(1) = Ω(1) = Θ(1)$$

起泡排序

- ▶ ❖ 问题:给定n个整数,将它们按(非降)序排列
- ▶ ※ 观察:有序/无序序列中,任意/总有一对相邻元素顺序/逆序
 - ❖ <u>扫描交换</u>:依次比较每一对相邻元素,如有必要,交换之 若整趟扫描都没有进行交换,则排序完成;否则,再做一趟扫描交换



```
❖ void bubblesort(int A[], int n) { //第二章将进一步改进
for (bool sorted = false; sorted = !sorted; n--) //逐趟扫描交换,直至完全有序
for (int i = 1; i < n; i++) //自左向右,逐对检查A[0, n)内各相邻元素
    if (A[i-1] > A[i]) { //若逆序,则
        swap(A[i-1], A[i]); //令其互换,同时
        sorted = false; //清除(全局)有序标志
```

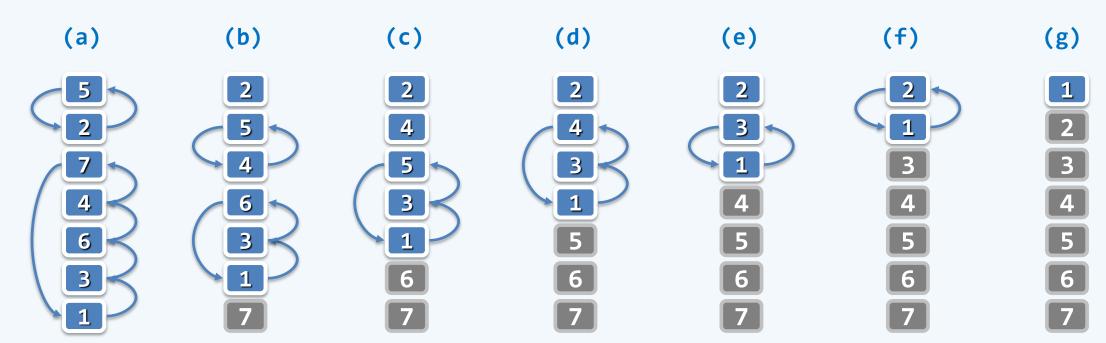
起泡排序

❖ 问题: 该算法必然会结束?至多需迭代多少趟?

❖ 不变性:经k轮扫描交换后,最大的k个元素必然就位

❖ 单调性:经k轮扫描交换后,问题规模缩减至n-k

❖ 正确性: 经至多n趟扫描后,算法必然终止,且能给出正确解答



起泡排序

❖ 最坏情况:输入数据反序排列

共n-1趟扫描交换

每趟的效果,都等同于当前有效区间循环左移一位

第k趟中,需做n-k次比较和3(n-k)次移动,0 < k < n

累计:
$$\#KMP = (n-1) + (n-2) + ... + 1 = n(n-1)/2$$

 $\#MOV = 3 \times n(n-1)/2$
 $T(n) = 4 \times n(n-1)/2 = O(n^2)$

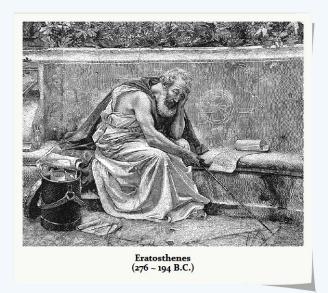
❖ 最好情况:所有输入元素已经完全(或接近)有序

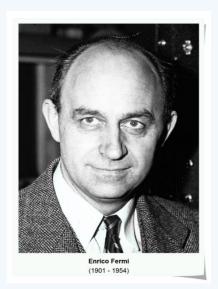
外循环仅1次,做n-1次比较和0次元素交换

累计: $T(n) = n-1 = \Omega(n)$

Back-Of-The-Envelope Calculation

- ❖地球(赤道)周长 ≈ 787 x 360/7.2
 - $= 787 \times 50$
 - = 39,350 km
- ❖ 1天 = 24hr x 60min x 60sec
 - \approx 25 x 4000 = 10^5 sec
- ❖1生 ≈ 1世纪
 - $= 100yr \times 365 = 3 \times 10^4 day = 3 \times 10^9 sec$
- * "为祖国健康工作五十年" ≈ 1.6 x 10^9 sec
- * "三生三世" ≈ 300 yr = 10^10 = (1 googel)^(1/10) sec
- ❖宇宙大爆炸至今 = 10^21 = 10 x (10^10)^2 sec





Back-Of-The-Envelope Calculation

❖ 考察对全国人口 普查数据的排序

 $n = 10^9 ...$

Bubblesort (10^9)^2 10^18

Mergesort (10^9) x log(10^9) 30 x 10^9 普通PC 1GHz 10^9 flops 天河1A 干万亿次 = 1P 10^15 flops

硬件

10^9 sec 30 yr 10³ sec 20 min

30 sec

0.03 ms

课后

- ❖ 试按照"不变性+单调性"的模式,归纳证明本章各算法的正确性
- ❖ 试举例说明, 010peration()对循环体的复杂度也可能有实质影响
- ❖ 学习不同开发环境提供的Profiler工具,并藉此优化你的程序性能
- ❖习题[1-32]