# Concrete Math: Homework 2

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Modify QuickSort algorithm to find the  $k^{th}$  largest number: Given k and a sequence of n numbers a1, ..., an (not sorted), output the  $k^{th}$  largest number.

- 1. Show the pseudo-code of your algorithm.
- 2. Prove its expected running time is O(n) by the probability argument about comparing pairs of elements.

#### Solution

1.

## **Algorithm 1** Find the $k^{th}$ largest number in an array

**Input:** A: a sequence of n numbers; begin: the index of the first number in A; end: the index of the last number in A; k: the ordinal number.

Output: the  $k^{th}$  largest number.

```
1: function FIND-KTH(A, begin, end, k)
      if k > (begin - end + 1) then
          return
3:
      end if
4:
      index = Partition(A, begin, end)
5:
      if end - k + 1 < index then
6:
          FIND-KTH(A, start, index - 1, k-(end - index + 1))
      else if end - k + 1 > index then
8:
          FIND-KTH(A, index +1, end, k)
9:
10:
      else
          return A[index]
11:
       end if
13: end function
14:
15: function Partition(A, p, r)
16:
      x = A[r]
      i = p-1
17:
      for j = p to r-1 do
18:
          if A[i] \le x then
19:
             i = i+1
20:
             swap(A[i], A[j])
21:
          end if
22:
      end for
23:
      swap(A[i+1], A[r])
24:
      return i+1
26: end function
```

#### 2

设为期望时间为 T(n),已知调用 Partition 时间为 O(n),最大比较次数为 n。设枢轴变量是第 l 大的元素,则  $p(l=i)=\frac{1}{n},\ i=1,2,...,n$ ,若 l< k,则搜索区间缩小为 [l+1,n],若 l> k,则搜索区间缩

小为 [1, l-1], 若 l=k, 则搜索结束。则:

$$\begin{split} T(n) &\leq \sum_{l=1}^{n} \frac{1}{n} \left[ [l < k] \times T(n-l) + [l > k] \times T(l-1) \right] + n + 1 \\ &\leq \sum_{l=1}^{n} \frac{1}{n} \left[ [l < k] \times T(n-l) + [l > k] \times T(l-1) + [l == k] \times T(l-1) \right] + n + 1 \\ &\leq \sum_{l=1}^{n} \frac{1}{n} \left[ [l < k] T(\max(n-l,l-1)) + [l > k] T(\max(n-l,l-1)) + [l == k] T(\max(n-l,l-1)) \right] + n + 1 \\ &\leq \frac{1}{n} \sum_{l=1}^{n} T(\max(n-l,l-1)) + n + 1 \\ &\leq \frac{1}{n} \left[ \sum_{l=1}^{\lfloor \frac{n+1}{2} \rfloor} T(\max(n-l,l-1)) + \sum_{l=\lceil \frac{n+1}{2} \rceil}^{n} T(\max(n-l,l-1)) \right] + n + 1 \\ &\leq \frac{1}{n} \left[ \sum_{l=\lfloor \frac{n}{2} \rfloor}^{\lfloor \frac{n+1}{2} \rfloor} T(l) + \sum_{l=\lceil \frac{n+1}{2} \rceil}^{n} T(l-1) \right] + n + 1 \\ &\leq \frac{1}{n} \left[ \sum_{l=\lfloor \frac{n}{2} \rfloor}^{n-1} T(l) + \sum_{l=\lceil \frac{n-1}{2} \rceil}^{n-1} T(l) \right] + n + 1 \\ &\leq \frac{2}{n} \sum_{l=\lfloor \frac{n}{2} \rfloor}^{n-1} T(l) + n + 1 \end{split}$$

Problem 1 (continued)

可得:

$$nT(n) \le 2\sum_{l=|\frac{n}{2}|}^{n-1} T(l) + n^2 + n$$

由于求的是性能上界,不妨设等号成立:

$$nT(n) = 2\sum_{l=\lfloor \frac{n}{2} \rfloor}^{n-1} T(l) + n^2 + n$$
$$(n-1)T(n-1) = 2\sum_{l=\lfloor \frac{n-1}{2} \rfloor}^{n-2} T(l) + (n-1)^2 + n - 1$$

两式相减可得:

$$nT(n) - (n-1)T(n-1) = T(n-1) + 2n + T(\frac{n}{2} - 1)[n\%2 == 0]$$

$$nT(n) - (n-1)T(n-1) \le T(n-1) + 2n$$

$$nT(n) \le nT(n-1) + 2n$$

$$T(n) \le T(n-1) + 2$$

$$T(n) \le 2n$$

所以, 
$$T(n) = O(n)$$

Prove that Euclid's algorithm to compute gcd(m, n) runs in time O(logm + logn) assuming all integeroperations are done in O(1) time.

#### Solution

设执行时间为 T(m,n),显然 T(m,n) 是关于 m,n 单调递增的。若 m=n,则复杂度为 O(1),结论是 平凡的;若 n=1,则复杂度为 T(m,1)=O(1),结论也是平凡的;若  $m\neq n$ ,不妨设 m>n,可以分 两种情况:

所以综上  $m \mod n \leq \frac{m}{2}$ , 则:

$$T(m,n) = 1 + T(n, m \mod n)$$

$$= 1 + 1 + T(m \mod n, n \mod (m \mod n))$$

$$\leq 2 + T(\frac{m}{2}, \frac{n}{2})$$

$$\leq 2 \log m + 2 \log n + O(1)$$

$$= O(\log m + \log n)$$

综上  $T(m,n) = O(\log m + \log n)$ 

- 1. 将  $\sum_{k=1}^n k2^k$  重新改写成多重和式  $\sum_{1\leq j\leq k\leq n} 2^k$  的形式来对它进行计算
- 2. 用正文中的方法 5 来计算  $@_n = \sum_{k=1}^n k^3$ : 首先记  $@_n + \square_n = 2 \sum_{1 \le j \le k \le n} jk$  然后应用(2.33)

#### Solution

1.

$$\sum_{k=1}^{n} k 2^k = \sum_{1 \le j \le k \le n} 2^k$$

$$= \sum_{j=1}^{n} \sum_{k=j}^{n} 2^k$$

$$= \sum_{j=1}^{n} (2^{n+1} - 2^j)$$

$$= (n-1)2^{n+1} + 2$$

2.

$$\square_n + \square_n = \sum_{k=1}^n (k^3 + k^2)$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^n (\frac{k^2 + k}{2} \times 2k)$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^n (\frac{k(k+1)}{2} \times 2k)$$

$$= 2 \sum_{k=1}^n (\sum_{j=1}^k j \times k)$$

$$= 2 \sum_{1 \le j \le k \le n} jk$$

$$= (\sum_{k=1}^n k)^2 + \sum_{k=1}^n k^2$$

$$= (\sum_{k=1}^n k)^2 + \square_n$$

两边约去  $\square_n$ ,可得:

$$\mathbb{D}_n = (\sum_{k=1}^n k)^2 = \frac{n^2(n+1)^2}{4}$$

- 1. 证明,表达式  $\left[\frac{2x+1}{2}\right] \left[\frac{2x+1}{4}\right] + \left|\frac{2x+1}{4}\right|$  总是等于 |x| 或者 [x]
- 2. 证明序列 1,2,2,3,3,3,4,4,4,4,5,5,5,5,5,5, 的第 n 个元素是  $|\sqrt{2n}+\frac{1}{2}|$

#### Solution

1.

对于任意整数 n 显然有:

$$\lceil n \rceil - |n| = 0$$

对于任意非整数 y 显然有:

$$\lceil y \rceil - |y| = 1$$

所以当  $(2x+1) \mod 4 = 0$ ,也即  $x = 2n + \frac{3}{2}, n \in \mathbb{Z}$  时:

$$\lceil \frac{2x+1}{4} \rceil - \lfloor \frac{2x+1}{4} \rfloor = 0$$

否则:

$$\lceil \frac{2x+1}{4} \rceil - \lfloor \frac{2x+1}{4} \rfloor = 1$$

可得:

$$\lceil \frac{2x+1}{2} \rceil - \lceil \frac{2x+1}{4} \rceil + \lfloor \frac{2x+1}{4} \rfloor = \lceil x + \frac{1}{2} \rceil - [x \neq 2n + \frac{3}{2}]$$

$$= \lceil x \rceil + [\{x\} > \frac{1}{2}] + [\{x\} = 0] - [x \neq 2n + \frac{3}{2}]$$

$$= \begin{cases} \lceil x \rceil, \ \{x\} > \frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$= \begin{cases} \lceil x \rceil, \ \{x\} > \frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$[x], \ \{x\} \le \frac{1}{2}, \ (2x+1)\%4 = 0$$

$$\lfloor x \rfloor, \ 0 < \{x\} \le \frac{1}{2}, \ (2x+1)\%4 \neq 0$$

$$\lfloor x \rfloor, \ \{x\} = 0, \ (2x+1)\%4 \neq 0$$

2

设第 n 个元素为  $a_n$ , 当  $a_n=m$  时,前面小于 m 的数 1,2,2,...,m-1 的个数是:

$$\sum_{i=1}^{m-1} = \frac{m(m-1)}{2}$$

值为m 的数组元素的个数是m,所以值为m 的数组元素 $a_n$  的索引n 的范围是:

$$\frac{m(m-1)}{2} < n \le \frac{m(m-1)}{2} + m$$

$$m^2 - m < 2n \le m^2 + m$$

$$m^2 - m + \frac{1}{4} < 2n \le m^2 + m + \frac{1}{4}$$

$$(m - \frac{1}{2})^2 < 2n \le (m + \frac{1}{2})^2$$

$$m - \frac{1}{2} < \sqrt{2n} \le m + \frac{1}{2}$$

可得 m 的范围:

$$\sqrt{2n} - \frac{1}{2} \le m < \sqrt{2n} + \frac{1}{2} \tag{1}$$

假设  $\sqrt{2n} - \frac{1}{2}$  是整数, 即  $\sqrt{2n} - \frac{1}{2} = k \in Z$ :

$$2n = (k + \frac{1}{2})^2$$
$$2n = k^2 + k + \frac{1}{4}$$
$$2n - k(k+1) = \frac{1}{4}$$

等式左边是整数,右边不是整数,显然推出矛盾,故  $\sqrt{2n}-\frac{1}{2}$  不是整数,那么  $\sqrt{2n}-\frac{1}{2}+1=\sqrt{2n}+\frac{1}{2}$  也不是整数,所以:

$$\left\lceil \sqrt{2n} - \frac{1}{2} \right\rceil = \left\lfloor \sqrt{2n} - \frac{1}{2} + 1 \right\rfloor = \left\lfloor \sqrt{2n} + \frac{1}{2} \right\rfloor$$

再带入不等式 (1) 可得:

$$\sqrt{2n} - \frac{1}{2} \le m \le \left\lfloor \sqrt{2n} + \frac{1}{2} \right\rfloor$$
$$\left\lceil \sqrt{2n} - \frac{1}{2} \right\rceil \le m \le \left\lfloor \sqrt{2n} + \frac{1}{2} \right\rfloor$$
$$\left\lfloor \sqrt{2n} + \frac{1}{2} \right\rfloor \le m \le \left\lfloor \sqrt{2n} + \frac{1}{2} \right\rfloor$$

故:

$$a_n = m = \left\lfloor \sqrt{2n} + \frac{1}{2} \right\rfloor$$

求解递归式:

$$\begin{cases}
 a_0 = 1; \\
 a_n = a_{n-1} + \lfloor \sqrt{a_{n-1}} \rfloor, \ n > 0.
\end{cases}$$
(2)

#### Solution

当  $a_n = m^2$  时:

$$a_{n+1} = m^2 + m,$$
  $a_{n+2} = m^2 + m + m = m^2 + 2m$   $a_{n+3} = m^2 + 2m + m = (m+1)^2 + (m-1),$   $a_{n+4} = m^2 + 3m + m + 1 = (m+1)^2 + 2m$  (3)  $a_{n+5} = m^2 + 5m + 2 = (m+2)^2 + (m-2),$   $a_{n+6} = m^2 + 3m + m + 1 = (m+2)^2 + 2m$ 

引理:

$$a_{n+2k+1} = (m+k)^2 + (m-k), \ a_{n+2k+2} = (m+k)^2 + 2m, \ 0 \le k \le m$$
 (4)

用数学归纳法证明引理(4):

- 当 k=0 时, $a_{n+2k+1}=a_{n+1}=m^2+m$ , $a_{n+2k+2}=a_{n+2}=m^2+2m$ ,引理(4)成立
- 假设 k = l, l < m 时引理 (4) 成立, 当 k = l + 1 时:

$$a_{n+2(l+1)+1} = a_{n+2l+3} = (m+l)^2 + 2m + m + l = (m+(l+1))^2 + m - (l+1)$$
  
$$a_{n+2(l+1)+2} = a_{n+2l+4} = (m+(l+1))^2 + m - (l+1) + m + (l+1) = (m+(l+1))^2 + 2m$$

综上引理(4)成立。令 k=m,可得:

$$a_{n+2m+1} = (m+m)^2 + (m-m) = (2m)^2$$

此时又得到一个完全平方数。这样一来,我们可以发现,以某一完全平方数  $a_n=m^2$  为起点,可以利用引理(4)计算出其后面的 2m+1 个数,即: $a_n,a_{n+1},..,a_{n+2m+1}$ ,此时引理(4)已不能继续递推,需要重新更换起点,该起点得是完全平方数,而  $a_{n+2m+1}=2m^2$  刚好是完全平方数,以其为起点,又可以继续下一轮递推。

由于  $a_0=1$  是完全平方数,因此,可以以  $a_0=1$  为起点递推,得到:  $a_0,a_1,a_2,a_3$ ; 再以  $a_3$  为起点,继续递推,得到:  $a_3,a_4,a_5,...,a_8$ ; 再以  $a_8$  为起点,继续递推,得到:  $a_8,a_9,a_10,...,a_{17}$ ; ......; 除去左起始端点,每轮递推依次得到  $2^1+1,2^2+1,2^3+1,...,2^m+1,...$  个数。

左起始端点依次为  $a_{2^1+1-3}, a_{2^2+2-3}, a_{2^3+3-3}, ..., a_{2^m+m-3}, ...$ ,所以,当  $2^l+l-3 \le n < 2^{l+1}+l-2$  时:

$$a_n = 2^l + \left\lfloor \left( \frac{n - l - 1}{2} \right)^2 \right\rfloor$$