THE PUBLIC IS MORE FAMILIAR WITH BAD DESIGN THAN GOOD DESIGN. IT IS, IN EFFECT, CONDITIONED TO PREFER BAD DESIGN, BECAUSE THAT IS WHAT IT LIVES WITH. THE NEW BECOMES THREATENING, THE OLD REASSURING.

PAUL RAND

A DESIGNER KNOWS THAT HE HAS ACHIEVED PERFECTION NOT WHEN THERE IS NOTHING LEFT TO ADD, BUT WHEN THERE IS NOTHING LEFT TO TAKE AWAY.

ANTOINE DE SAINT-EXUPÉRY

. . . THE DESIGNER OF A NEW SYSTEM MUST NOT ONLY BE THE IMPLEMENTOR AND THE FIRST LARGE-SCALE USER; THE DESIGNER SHOULD ALSO WRITE THE FIRST USER MANUAL. . . IF I HAD NOT PARTICIPATED FULLY IN ALL THESE ACTIVITIES, LITERALLY HUNDREDS OF IMPROVEMENTS WOULD NEVER HAVE BEEN MADE, BECAUSE I WOULD NEVER HAVE THOUGHT OF THEM OR PERCEIVED WHY THEY WERE IMPORTANT.

DONALD E. KNUTH

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PUBLISHED BY ANT

TUFTE-LATEX.GOOGLECODE.COM

First printing, April 2018

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Dedicated to those who appreciate LaTeX

and the work of Edward R. Tufte and Donald E. Knuth.

Introduction

This is a collection of psuedocode for classic algorithms.

Basic Iterative and Recursive Algorithms

Algorithm 1 Horner rule for polynomial evaluation.

```
procedure HORNER(A[0...n], x)                ▷ A : {a_0 ... a_n}
    p ← A[n]
    for i ← n − 1 downto 0 do
        p ← px + A[i]
    return p
```

Algorithm 2 Integer Multiplication.

```
procedure INT-MULT(y, z)
    if z = 0 then
        return 0
    return INT-MULT(cy, ⌊z/c⌋) + y(z mod c)
```

Sorting

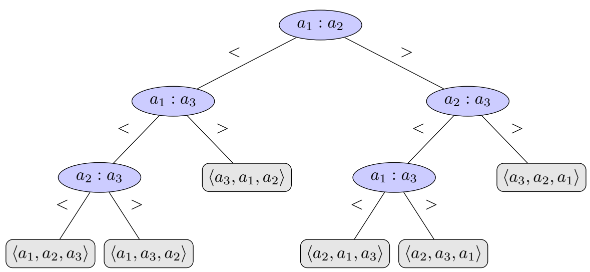

Figure 1: 3-element sorting algorithm represented by a decision tree.

Algorithm 3 Selection Sort.

```
procedure SELECTION-SORT(A, n)
    for i ← 1 to n − 1 do
        for j ← i + 1 to n do
            if A[j] < A[i] then
                SWAP(A[j], A[i])
```

Selection

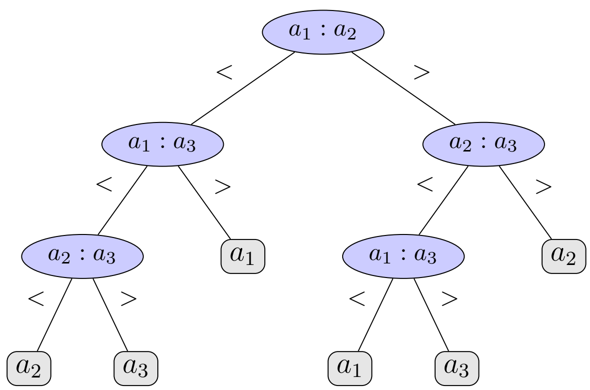

Figure 2: 3-element median selection algorithm represented by a decision tree.

Dynamic Programming

Algorithm 4 Computing $\binom{n}{k}$ recursively.

procedure $\textsc{Binom}(n, k)$ ▷ Required: $n \geq k \geq 0$
    if $k = 0 \vee n = k$ **then**
        return 1
    return $\textsc{Binom}(n-1, k) + \textsc{Binom}(n-1, k-1)$

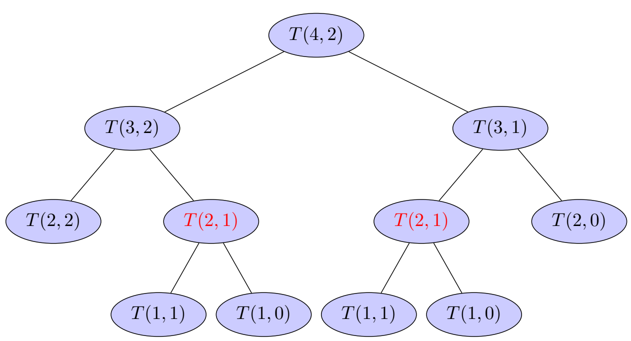

Figure 3: Calculate $\binom{4}{2}$ recursively.

$$\binom{0}{0}$$
$$\binom{1}{0} \quad \binom{1}{1}$$
$$\binom{2}{0} \quad \binom{2}{1} \quad \binom{2}{2}$$
$$\binom{3}{0} \quad \binom{3}{1} \quad \binom{3}{2} \quad \binom{3}{3}$$
$$\binom{4}{0} \quad \binom{4}{1} \quad \binom{4}{2} \quad \binom{4}{3} \quad \binom{4}{4}$$
$$\binom{5}{0} \quad \binom{5}{1} \quad \binom{5}{2} \quad \binom{5}{3} \quad \binom{5}{4} \quad \binom{5}{5}$$

Figure 4: Pascal triangle for binomial coefficients.

Algorithm 5 Computing $\binom{n}{k}$ by dynamic programming.

```
procedure BINOM(n, k)                          ▷ Required: n ≥ k ≥ 0
    for i ← 0 to n − k do
        B[i][0] ← 1
    for i ← 1 to k do
        B[i][i] ← 1
    for j ← 1 to k do
        for d ← 1 to n − k do
            i ← j + d
            B[i][j] ← B[i − 1][j] + B[i − 1][j − 1]
    return B[n][k]
```

$$(n-k+1)+(k)+k(n-k)=nk-k^2+n+1$$

Traversal on Trees

DFS on Trees

Algorithm 6 Calculate the sum of depths of all nodes of a tree T.

```
procedure SUM-OF-DEPTHS()
    return SUM-OF-DEPTHS(T, 0)

procedure SUM-OF-DEPTHS(r, depth)                ▷ r: root of a tree
    if r is a leaf then
        return depth
    sum ← depth
    for all child vertex v of r do
        sum ← sum + SUM-OF-DEPTHS(v, depth + 1)
    return sum
```

Algorithm 7 Count the number of nodes in T at depth K.

```
procedure NODES-AT-DEPTH()
    return NODES-AT-DEPTH(T, K)

procedure NODES-AT-DEPTH(r, k)                   ▷ r: root of a tree
    if k = 0 then
        return 1
    if r is a leaf then
        return 0
    num ← 0
    for all child vertex v of r do
        num ← num + NODES-AT-DEPTH(v, k − 1)
    return num
```

Algorithm 8 Check whether a tree T has any leaf at an even depth.

```
procedure LEAF-AT-EVEN-DEPTH()
    return LEAF-AT-DEPTH(T, even = 0)

procedure LEAF-AT-DEPTH(r, parity)                ▷ r: root of a tree
    if r is a leaf then
        return 1 − parity
    result ← 0
    for all child vertex v of r do
        result ← result ∨ LEAF-AT-DEPTH(v, 1 − parity)
    return result
```

BFS on Trees

Algorithm 9 Calculate the sum of contents of nodes of a tree T at each depth.

```
procedure SUM-AT-DEPTH(r)                         ▷ r: root of the tree T
    r.depth ← 0
    Q ← ∅
    ENQUEUE(Q, r)
    while Q ≠ ∅ do
        u ← DEQUEUE(Q)
        sumAtDepth[u.depth] += u.content
        for all child vertex v of u do
            v.depth ← u.depth + 1
            ENQUEUE(Q, v)
```

Algorithm 10 Count the number of nodes of a tree T at each depth.

```
procedure NODES-AT-DEPTH(r)                    ▷ r: root of the tree T
    r.depth ← 0
    Q ← ∅
    ENQUEUE(Q, r)
    while Q ≠ ∅ do
        u ← DEQUEUE(Q)
        nodesAtDepth[u.depth] += 1
        for all child vertex v of u do
            v.depth ← u.depth + 1
            ENQUEUE(Q, v)
    return argmax_K nodesAtDepth[k]
```

Bibliography