Homework5 Solution

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Problem 17.4-2

可以将势函数展开为如下形式:

$$\Phi(T) = \begin{cases} 2T.num - T.size & \alpha \ge \frac{1}{2} \\ T.size - 2T.num & \alpha < \frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$$

若 $\alpha_i \ge \frac{1}{2}$, 则有 T.num(i) = T.num(i-1) - 1 且 T.size(i) = T.size(i-1), 因此

$$\hat{c_i} = 1 + 2T.num(i) - T.size(i) - 2T.num(i-1) + T.size(i-1)$$

= 1 - 2
= -1

若 $\alpha_i < \frac{1}{2}$,如果此时发生表收缩,则 T.num(i) = T.num(i-1) - 1 且 $T.size(i) = \frac{2}{3}T.size(i-1) - 1$,因此

$$\begin{split} \hat{c_i} &= T.num(i) + 1 + T.size(i) - 2T.num(i) - T.size(i-1) + 2T.num(i-1) \\ &= T.num(i-1) - \frac{1}{3}T.size(i-1) \\ &= \Theta(1) \end{split}$$

若 $\alpha_i < \frac{1}{2}$,如果此时未发生表收缩,则 T.num(i) = T.num(i-1) - 1 且 T.size(i) = T.size(i-1),因此

$$\hat{c_i} = 1 + T.size(i) - 2T.num(i) - T.size(i-1) + 2T.num(i-1)$$

= 3

综上,使用此策列,TABLE - DELETE 操作的摊还代价的上届是一个常数。

Problem 17-2

a.

```
\begin{array}{lll} \operatorname{SEARCH}(A,\,\mathbf{x}) \\ 1 & \operatorname{let} \, index = -1, result = -1 \\ 2 & \mathbf{for} \, i = 0 \, \operatorname{to} \, k \\ 3 & \mathbf{do} \, \mathbf{if} \, A_i[0] \geq x \\ 4 & \mathbf{then} \, result = \operatorname{BINARY-SEARCH}(A_i,x) \\ 5 & \mathbf{if} \, result \neq -1 \\ 6 & \mathbf{then} \, index = i \\ 7 & \operatorname{BREAK} \\ 8 & \operatorname{RETURN} \, \{index, result\} \end{array}
```

最坏情况下需要搜索所有 k 个集合,每个集合使用二分法复杂度为 $O(\lg n)$,则最坏情况下总的运行时间为 $O(\lg^2 n)$

b.

```
INSERT(A, x)
```

if $\lceil \lg n + 1 \rceil > k$ **then** let A_k be new array 3 let i = 04 let B_0 be new array containing x**while** A_i not empty **do** $B_{i+1} = \text{MERGE}(A_i, B_i)$ 7 let A_i be empty array i = i + 1 $A_i = B_i$

最坏情况下,需要将 A_0 到 A_{k-1} 全部归并为 A_k ,此时运行时间为 $\sum_{i=1}^{k-1} 2^i = \Theta(2^k) = \Theta(n)$ 下面分析摊还时间,定义势函数为 $\Phi(D_i) = \lg n * b_i$,其中 b_i 为第 i 次操作之后装满元素的数组的个数,假设第 i 次操作一共归并了 t_i 个数组,则有 $b_i = b_{i-1} - t_i + 1$,因此有

$$\hat{c_i} = c_i + \Phi(D_i) - \Phi(D_{i-1})$$

$$= \lg n * t_i + \lg n * b_i - \lg n * b_{i-1}$$

$$= \lg n * t_i + \lg n * (1 - t_i)$$

$$= \lg n$$

因此该插入算法的摊还时间为 $\lg n$

```
c.
```

```
DELETE(A,x)
 1 let \{index, result\} = SEARCH(A, x)
 2 if index = -1
 3
       then Error "Cannot find x in A"
 4 let i = 0
 5 while A_i is empty
 6
          \mathbf{do} i = i+1
 7 Delete A_{index}[result]
 8 Insert A_i[2^i-1] in A_{index} so that A_{index} is still ordered
 9 let count = 0
10 for j = 0 to i - 1
        then for k = 0 to 2^j - 1
11
12
                then A_i[k] = A_i[count]
13
                      count = count + 1
```

调用 SEARCH 耗时 $O(\lg^2 n)$,找到第一个非空数组耗时 $O(\lg n)$,插入新的元素耗时 O(n),重新整理数据耗时 O(n),因此运行时间为 O(n)

Problem 19-3

```
a.
```

```
FIB-HEAP-CHANGE-KEY(H,x,k)

1 if k < x.key

2 then FIB-HEAP-DECREASE-KEY(H,x,k)

3 if k = x.key

4 then RETURN

5 FIB-HEAP-DELETE(H,x)

6 FIB-HEAP-INSERT(H,k)

当 k > x.key 时,删除操作摊还时间 O(\lg n),插入操作摊还时间 O(1),则总的摊还时间为 O(\lg n) 当 k = x.key 时,摊还时间为 O(1)

当 k < x.key 时,减值操作摊还时间 O(1)
```

b.