```
C/C++ 進階班
                         amIndex(this.$active = this.$element.find('.item.active'))
      資結演算法
          分治法
(Divide and Conquer)
            李耕銘:s.slide(pos activeIndex next
```

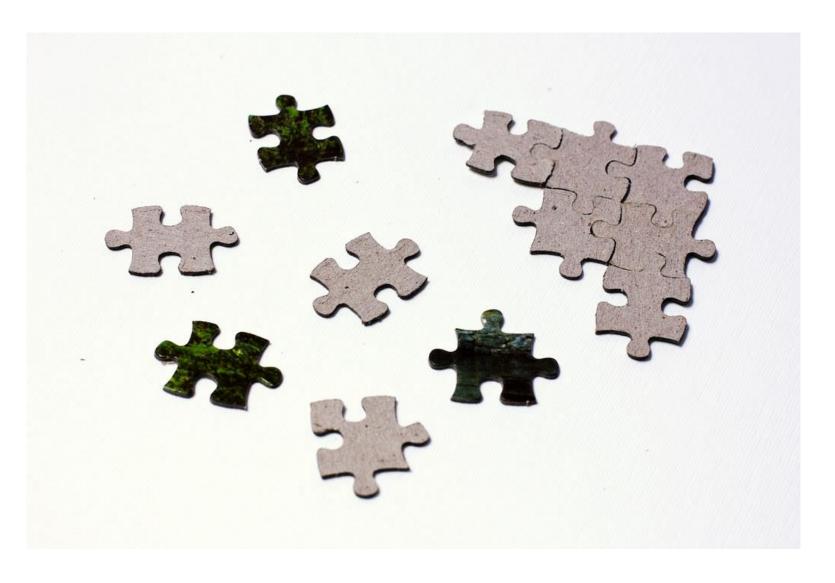
課程大綱

- 分治法簡介
- 分治法常見應用
 - ➤ 河內塔 (Hanoi Tower)
 - ➤ 合併排序 (Merge Sort)
 - ➤ 快速排序 (Quick Sort)
 - ➤ 最大子數列問題 (Maximum Subarray)
 - ➤ 矩陣相乘 (Matrix Multiplication)
 - ➤ 選擇問題 (Selection Problem)
 - ➤ 最近點對問題 (Closest Pair of Points Problem)
- Master theorem
- 實戰練習



- 分治法 (Divide and Conquer)
 - 1. 是一種程式設計的策略 (Strategy)
 - ✓ 並沒有固定的 Pseudocode
 - ✓ 貪婪演算法、動態規劃亦同
 - 2. 沒有共同定義的算法
 - ✓ 學習這些演算法背後的目的精神是很重要的
 - □ 為什麼要這樣做?
 - □ 這樣做可以包含所有可能或答案嗎?
 - □ 這樣做的複雜度如何?

- 分治法 (Divide and Conquer)
 - 1. 顧名思義,「切割」與「征服」
 - 2. 把原(大)問題切割成幾個小問題後再分別征服之
 - 3. 大小問題的解法是一樣的,只有輸入資料不同
 - ✓ 利用遞迴來解決這些問題
 - ✓ 把問題縮小到一定規模後就可以直接求解
 - 4. 最後再把小問題的答案合併成原問題的答案
- "利而誘之,亂而取之,實而備之,強而避之,怒而撓之,卑而驕之,佚而勞之,親而離之。攻其無備,出其不意。此兵家之勝,不可先傳也。"-孫子兵法



C/C++進階班:資結演算法

疊代:通常使用 for 迴圈跑遍所有範

```
int sum(int n) {
   int sum = 0;
   for(int i = 1; i <= n; i++)
       sum += i;
   return sum;
}</pre>
```

```
int factorial(int n) {
   int sum = 1;
   for(int i = 1; i <= n; i++)
       sum *= i;
   return sum;
}</pre>
```

遞迴(Recursive):把步驟進一步簡化後重新呼叫函式

```
sum(n) = 1 + 2 + 3 + 4 ... + n

sum(n) = 1 + 2 + 3 + 4 ... + n-1 + n

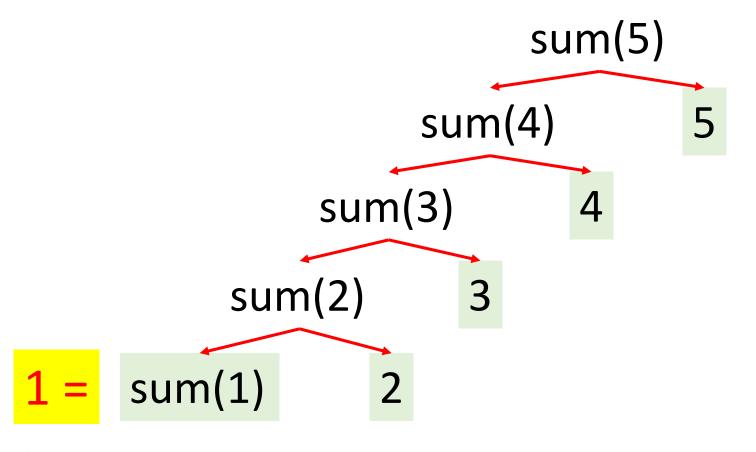
sum(n) = sum(n-1) + n
```

```
int sum(int n) {
   if(n == 1)
       return 1;
   else
      return sum(n-1) + n;
}
```

```
sum(n) = 1 + 2 + 3 + 4 ... + n

sum(n) = 1 + 2 + 3 + 4 ... + n-1 + n

sum(n) = sum(n-1) + n
```



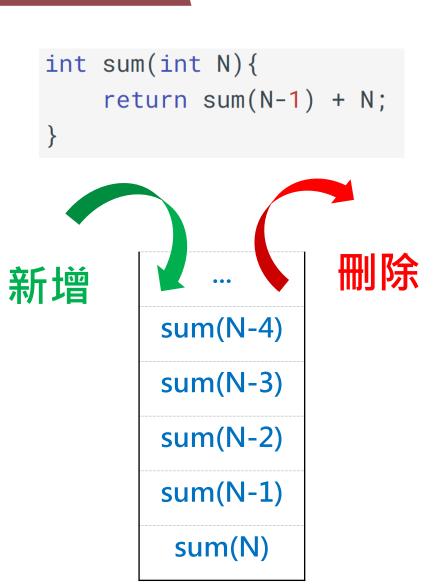
- 化簡到哪裡可以結束
- 如何化簡問題

```
int sum(int n) {
   if(n == 1)
       return 1;
   else
      return sum(n-1) + n;
}
```

遞迴

- 優點:容易設計、簡潔、易懂、直觀
 - 1. 如何化簡問題
 - 2. 化簡到哪裡可以結束
- 缺點:效率通常較差
 - 1. 每次呼叫就必須為函式配置記憶體
 - 2. 可能有重複運算與記憶體消耗的問題
 - 3. Stackoverflow

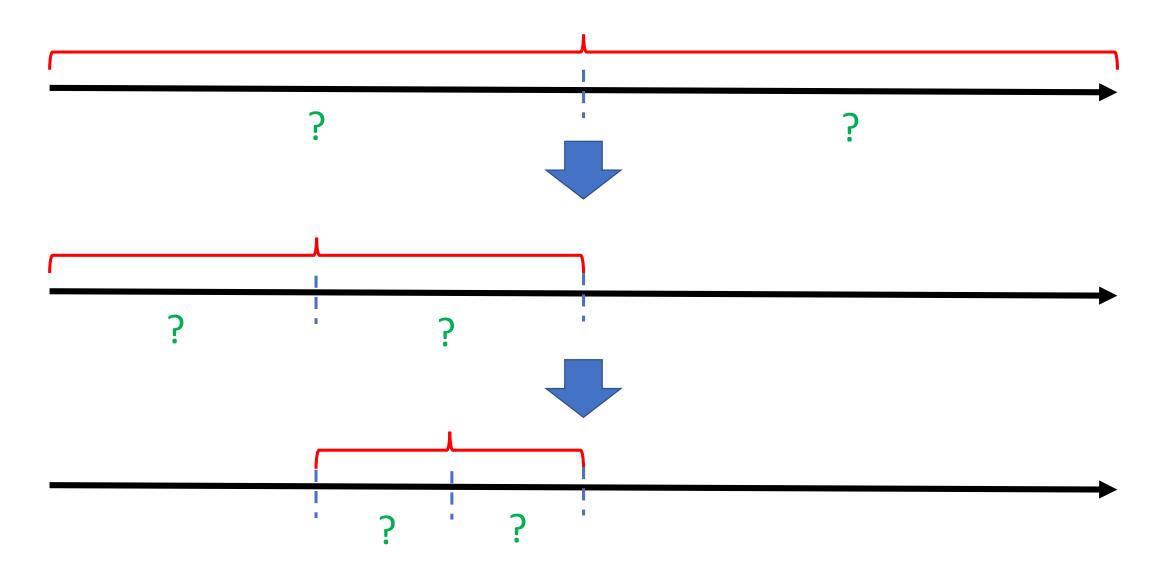




二分搜尋法

- 每次搜尋時,用刪去法刪去一半的可能
 - > 資料必須事先排序好,才知道要刪哪一半
 - > 需要支援隨機存取(索引值),否則效能低落
 - > 每次搜尋會分成三種狀況
 - 1. 確定找或找不到資料!
 - 2. 沒有找到資料,但它會出現在陣列的前半部
 - 3. 沒有找到資料,但它會出現在陣列的後半部

二分搜尋法



C/C++進階班:資結演算法

二分搜尋法

- 二分搜尋法每一輪比較後都會有一半的資料區間被刪去
 - > 可視為特化的分治法
 - ✓ 分治法把母問題切割成子問題 (Divide)
 - ✓ 再使用同樣的算法或函式分別處理 (Conquer)
 - ✓ 最後再把每個小問題的答案合併成母問題的 (Combine)
 - > 但二分搜尋法將切割後直接將答案不存在的區間削減掉
 - ✓ 再繼續往下搜尋

斐波那契數列

- 1. 前兩項定義為1
- 2. 之後每一項都是前面兩個的和

Ex: 1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13, 21, 34, 55, 89.....

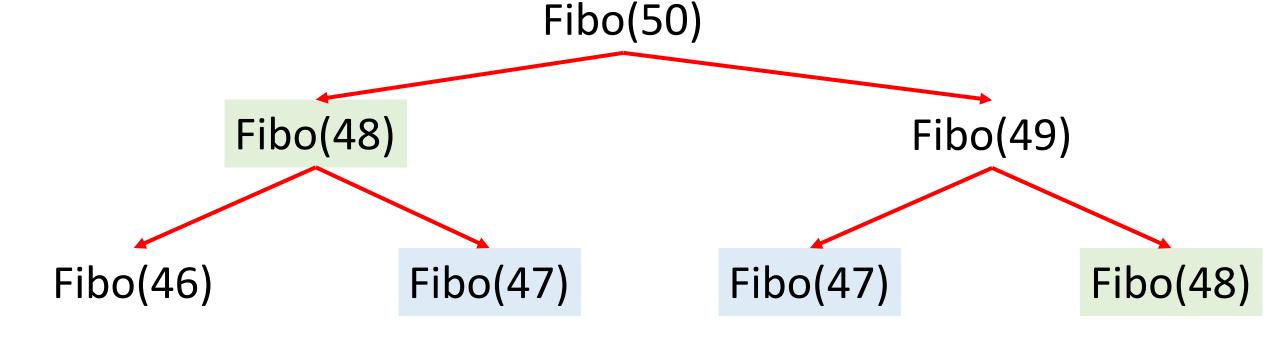
```
int fibo(int n) {
   if(n <= 2)
       return 1;
   else
      return fibo(n-1) + fibo(n-2);
}</pre>
```

Example Code

Mission

利用分治法與遞迴求費波那契數列。

```
fibo(1) = 1
fibo(2) = 1
fibo(n) = fibo(n-1) + fibo(n-2)
```



```
int fibo(int n) {
    int *data = (int*) malloc(sizeof(int)*n);
    data[0] = 1;
    data[1] = 1;
    for(int i=2;i<n;i++){
        data[i] = data[i-1] + data[i-2];
    }
    int result = data[n-1];
    free(data);
    return result;
}</pre>
```

疊代:效率好、架構不清楚

(這個方法就是動態規劃)

```
int fibo(int n) {
    if(n <= 2)
        return 1;
    else
        return fibo(n-1) + fibo(n-2);
}</pre>
```

遞迴:效率不好、架構清楚

- 不適合使用分治法的情境
 - ▶ 問題會被切割成兩個以上的子問題
 - ✓ 假設是 n 個子問題, 拆解 k 次後變成: n^k
 - > 但特定狀況下指數成長無法避免的
 - ✓ 河內塔:每呼叫一次只能搬動一個圓盤,無法更快

Fibo(50)

Fibo(48)
Fibo(46)
Fibo(47)

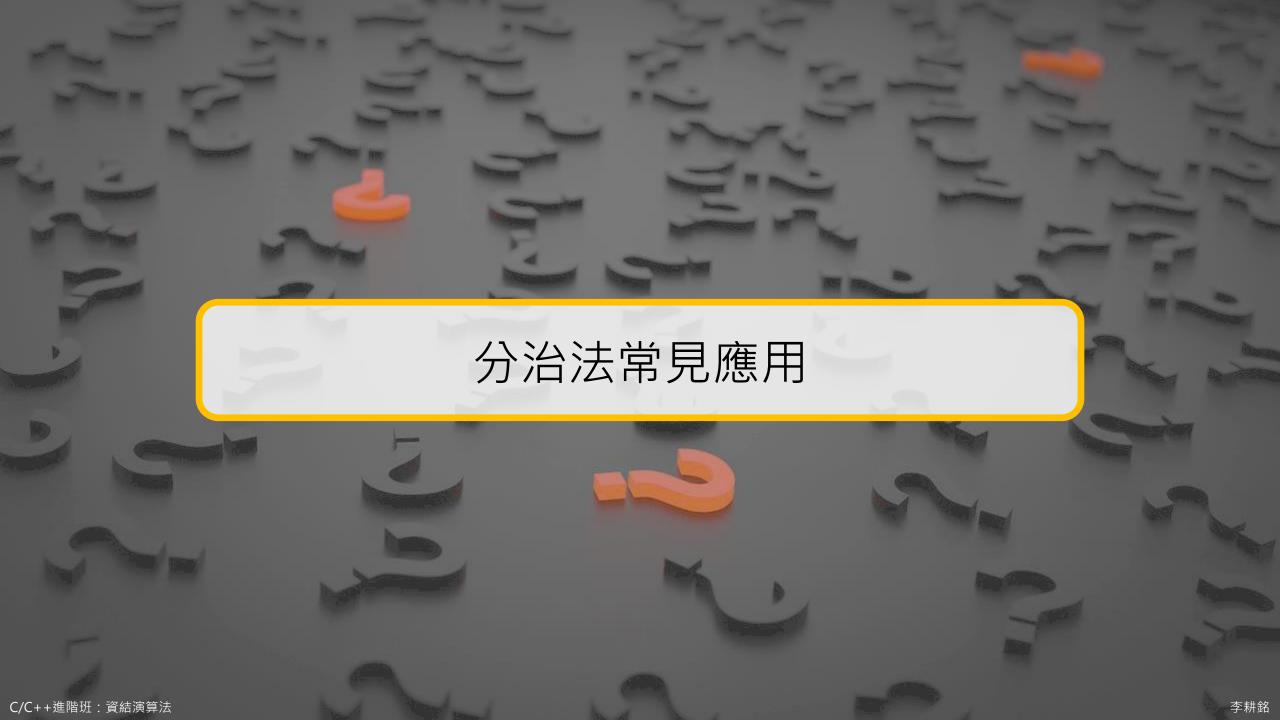
Fibo(49)

Fibo(47)

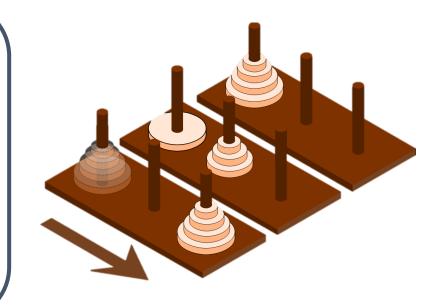
Fibo(48)

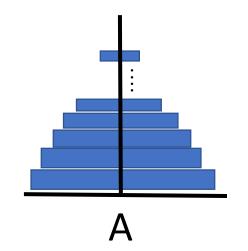
C/C++進階班:資結演算法

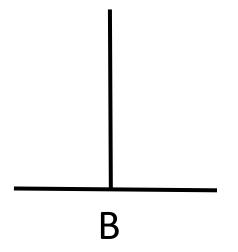
- 分治法總結
 - ▶ 可能適用:問題可以被切割成單一、且同樣的的子問題
 - ▶ 可能不適用:問題會被切割成兩個以上的子問題(視情況而定)
 - ✓ 嘗試使用動態規劃?
 - ▶ 步驟:
 - 1. (Divide) 把原問題切割成許多同樣的子問題
 - ✓ 利用遞迴切割這些子問題
 - 2. (Conquer) 當切割到夠小的時候,就直接解決它
 - 3. (Combine) 把這些小問題的答案合併成原問題的答案

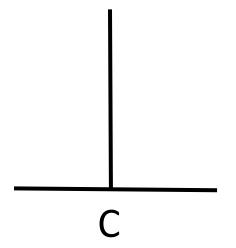


- 河內塔
 - 1. 有三根可以置放圓盤的棍子
 - 2. 圓盤依序由小到大,不重複
 - 3. 圆盤只能依照大小插在圆棍上 (小的放在大的上)
- 把 n 個圓盤從一根棍子移到另一根棍子的過程

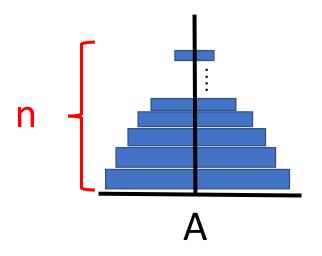


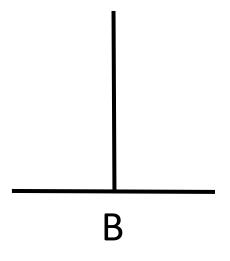


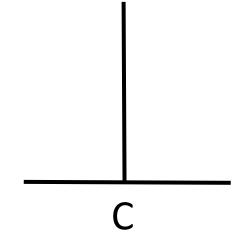




最大的盤子要先從 A 移到 C



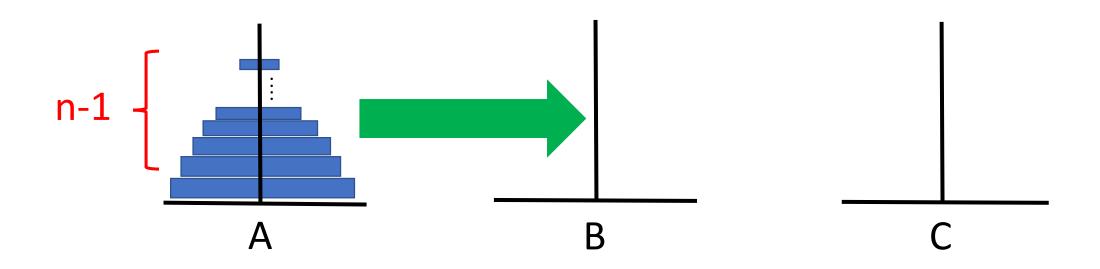




Hanoi(n) =

最大的盤子要先從 A 移到 C

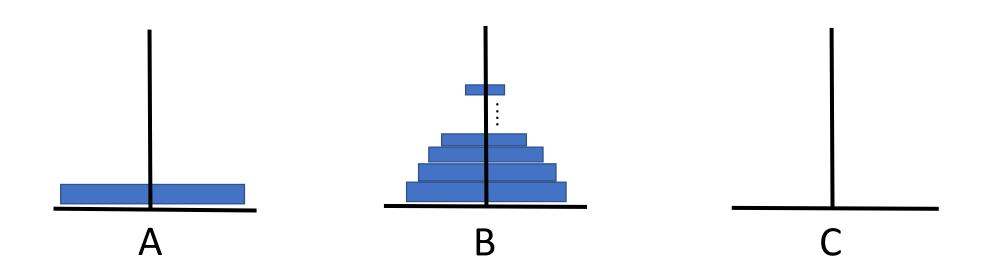
→須淨空最大盤子上的所有盤子



$$Hanoi(n) =$$

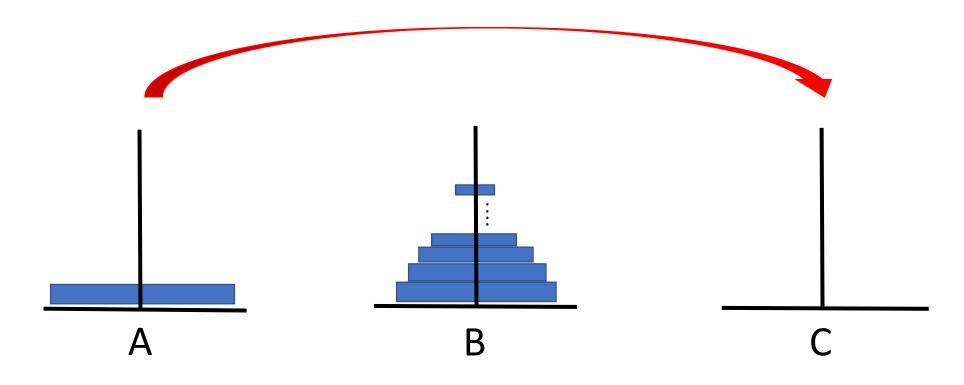
最大的盤子要先從 A 移到 C

→須淨空最大盤子上的所有盤子



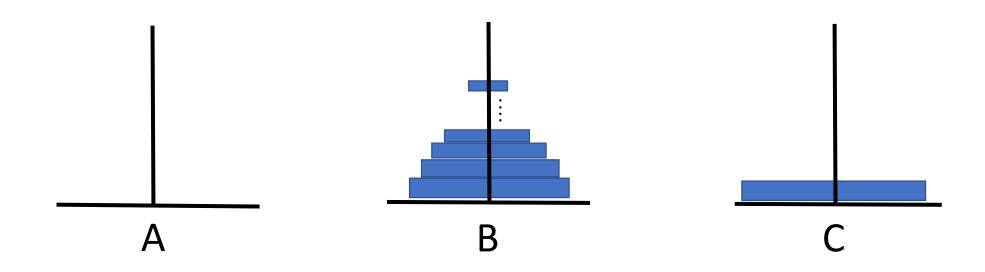
Hanoi(n) = Hanoi(n-1)

最大的盤子移動到目的地



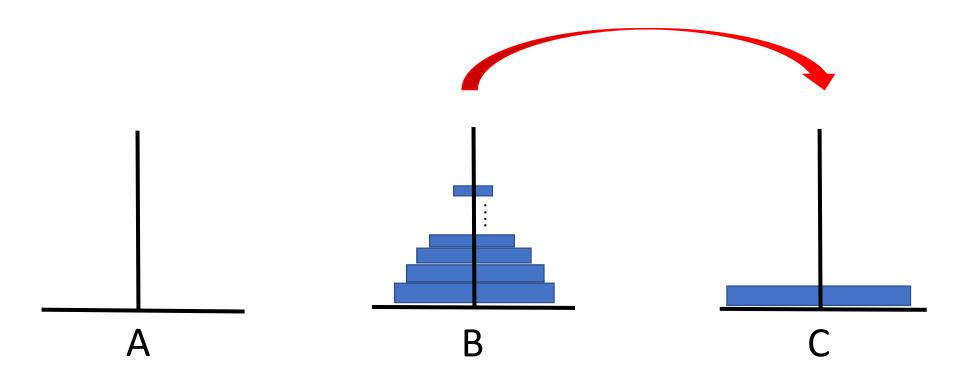
$$Hanoi(n) = Hanoi(n-1)$$

最大的盤子移動到目的地



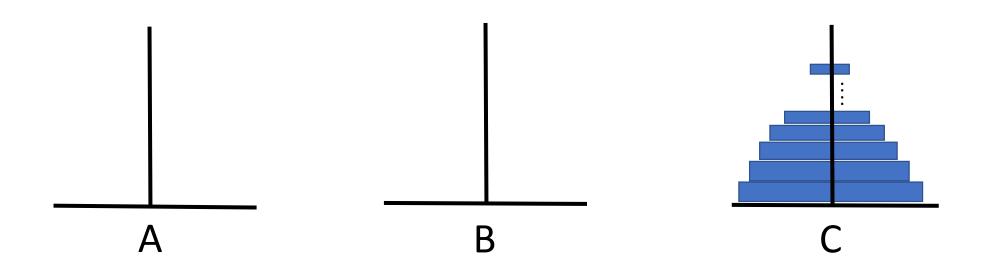
Hanoi(n) = Hanoi(n-1) + Hanoi(1)

移動 n-1 個盤子到目的地

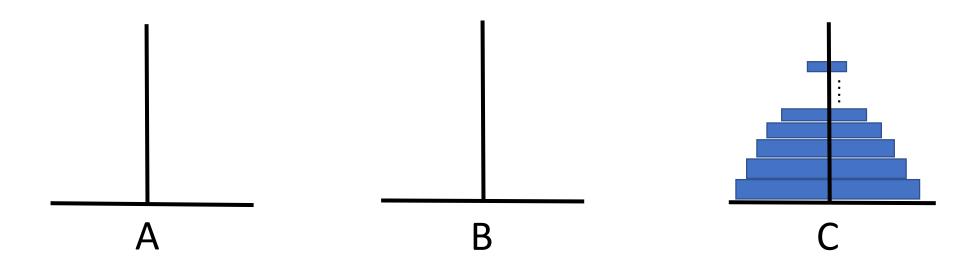


$$Hanoi(n) = Hanoi(n-1) + Hanoi(1)$$

移動 n-1 個盤子到目的地



Hanoi(n) = Hanoi(n-1) + Hanoi(1) + Hanoi(n-1)



$$Hanoi(n) = Hanoi(n-1) + Hanoi(1) + Hanoi(n-1)$$

$$T(n) = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{if } n = 1\\ 2T(n-1) + 1, & \text{if } n \ge 2 \end{cases}$$

C/C++進階班:資結演算法

$$T(n) = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{if } n = 1\\ 2T(n-1) + 1, & \text{if } n \ge 2 \end{cases}$$

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

$$\leq 2[2T(n-2)+1]+1=4T(n-2)+1+2$$

$$\leq 4[2T(n-3)+1]+1+2=8T(n-3)+1+2+4$$

• • • • • •

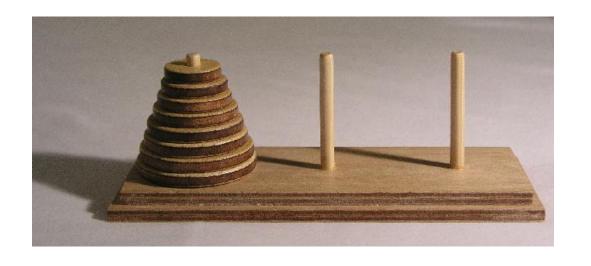
$$\leq 2^{n-1}T(1) + 2^{n-1} - 1 = 2^n - 1$$

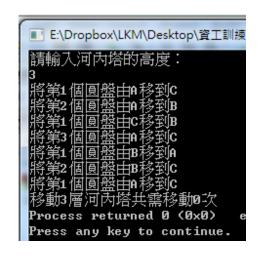
$$T(n) = O(2^n)$$

Practice

Mission

輸入一整數 n · 請輸出搬動 n 層的所有過程。





合併排序

- 切割資料後再融合
 - ▶ 把資料切成兩組,分別排序
 - > 再把已排序好的兩組資料融合在一起
 - ➤ 分治法 (Divide and Conquer) 的應用

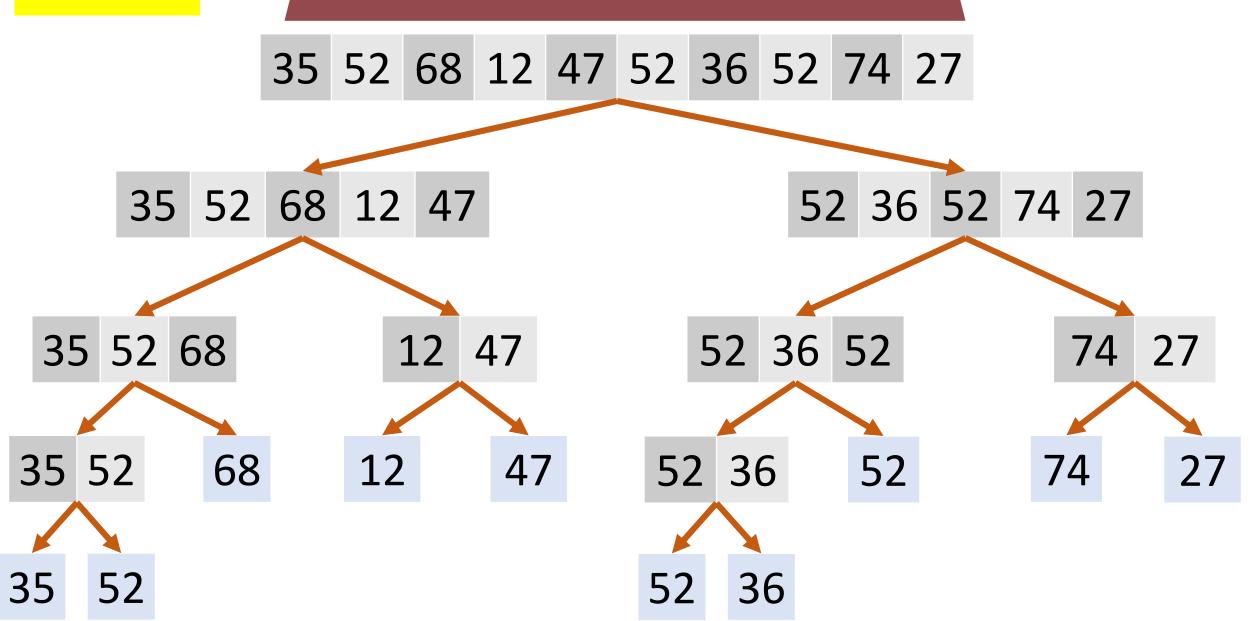


35 52 68 12 47

52 36 52 74 27

Divide

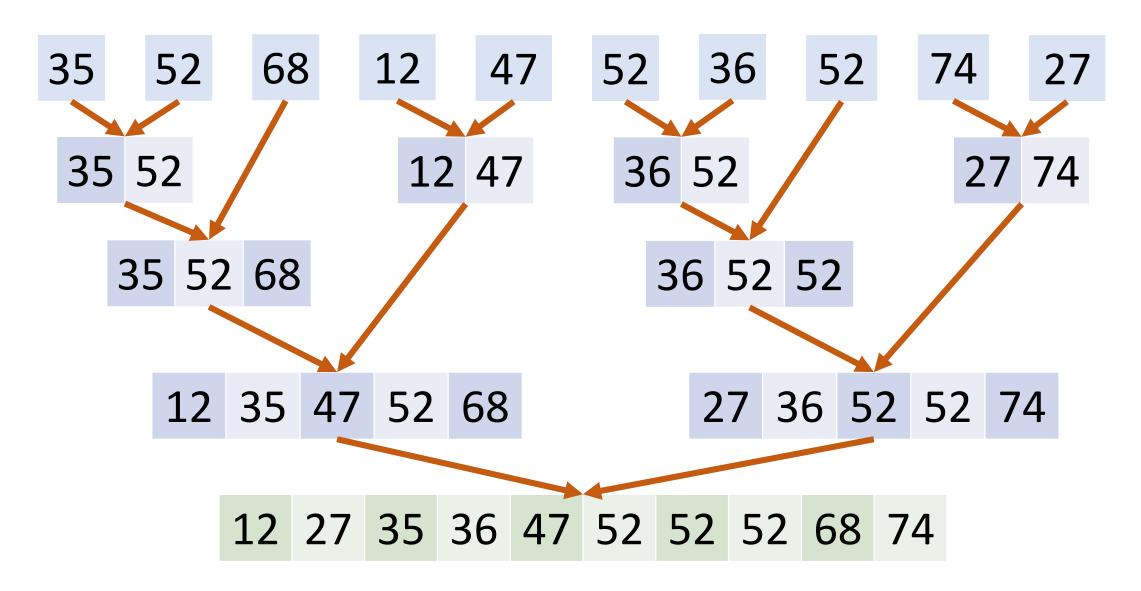
合併排序



C/C++進階班: 資結演算法

Conquer

合併排序



合併排序

$$T(n) = \begin{cases} O(1), & \text{if } n = 1\\ T\left(\left\lceil \frac{n}{2} \right\rceil\right) + T\left(\left\lceil \frac{n}{2} \right\rceil\right) + O(n), & \text{if } n \ge 2 \end{cases}$$

合併排序

$$T(n) = \begin{cases} O(1), & \text{if } n = 1 \\ 2T(\frac{n}{2}) + O(n), & \text{if } n \ge 2 \end{cases} \le 2T(\frac{n}{2}) + cn$$

$$< 2\left[2T(\frac{n}{2}) + O(n)\right] + cn$$

$$T(n)$$

$$\leq 2T\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) + cn$$

$$\leq 2\left[2T\left(\frac{n}{4}\right) + c\frac{n}{2}\right] + cn = 4T\left(\frac{n}{4}\right) + 2cn$$

$$\leq 4\left[2T\left(\frac{n}{8}\right) + c\frac{n}{4}\right] + 2cn = 8T\left(\frac{n}{8}\right) + 3cn$$

.....

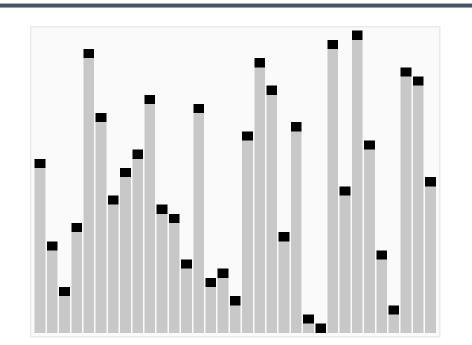
$$\leq 2^k T\left(\frac{n}{2^k}\right) + kcn, let \ k = log_2 n$$

$$T(n) \le nT(1) + cnlog_2 n = O(n) + O(nlog_2 n)$$
$$T(n) = O(nlog_2 n)$$

C/C++進階班:資結演算法

快速排序

- 隨機選出一筆資料當基準點
 - > 比該筆資料小的放左邊
 - > 比該筆資料大的放右邊
 - > 依序做至資料數目為1



快速排序

```
void Quick_Sort(int data[], int start, int finish){
    if (start < finish) {
        int pivot = Partition(data, start, finish); → O(n)
        Quick_Sort(data, start, pivot - 1);
        Quick_Sort(data, pivot + 1, finish);
    }
}</pre>
```

$$T(n) = \begin{cases} O(1), & \text{if } n = 1\\ T\left(\left\lceil \frac{n}{2} \right\rceil\right) + T\left(\left\lceil \frac{n}{2} \right\rceil\right) + O(n), & \text{if } n \ge 2 \end{cases}$$

給定一陣列,陣列的值有正有負,請找出一區間[a,b]可

以使區間內的元素總和最大,並回傳該元素總和。

8 -5 -1 4 -3 6 2 -2 3 4

暴力解:

 $O(n^3)$

```
class Solution {
public:
    int maxSubArray(vector<int>& nums) {
        int n = nums.size();
        int sum[n][n]; // Should use malloc or vector instead
        int maximum = -2147483648;
        for(int start=0;start<n;start++){</pre>
            for(int finish=start;finish<n;finish++){</pre>
                 sum[start][finish] = 0;
                 for(int k=start;k<=finish;k++){</pre>
                     sum[start][finish] += nums[k];
                 if(sum[start][finish]>maximum){
                     maximum = sum[start][finish];
        return maximum;
};
```

 $O(n^3)$

C/C++進階班: 資結演算法

優化的暴力解:

 $O(n^2)$

```
class Solution {
                                                            sum 1 n 存 1 到 n 元素和
public:
   int maxSubArray(vector<int>& nums) {
       int n = nums.size();
       int sum_1_to_n[n]; // Should use malloc or vector instead
       int sum[n][n]; // Should use malloc or vector instead
       int maximum = -2147483648;
       for(int i=0;i<n;i++){</pre>
           if(i==0)
               sum_1_to_n[i] = nums[0];
           else
               sum 1 to n[i] = sum 1 to n[i-1] + nums[i];
       for(int start=0;start<n;start++){</pre>
           for(int finish=start;finish<n;finish++){</pre>
               if(start)
                   sum[start][finish] = sum_1_to_n[finish]-sum_1_to_n[start-1];
               else
                   sum[start][finish] = sum_1_to_n[finish];
               if(sum[start][finish]>maximum){
                   maximum = sum[start][finish];
       return maximum;
};
                                           start 到 finish 的和變: O(1)
```

C/C++進階班:資結演算法

分治法:向二分搜尋法學習

最大值出現在左邊或右邊?

 $max_subarray(0, n)$

$$= \max(\max_{subarray}(0, \left\lfloor \frac{n}{2} \right\rfloor), \max_{subarray}(\left\lfloor \frac{n}{2} \right\rfloor, n))$$

這樣分割問題,對嗎?

C/C++進階班:資結演算法

分治法:向二分搜尋法學習

最大值出現在左邊或右邊?

$$max_subarray(0, \left\lfloor \frac{n}{2} \right\rfloor) \qquad max_subarray(\left\lfloor \frac{n}{2} \right\rfloor, n)$$

$$8 \quad -5 \quad -1 \quad 4 \quad -3 \quad 6 \quad 2 \quad -2 \quad 3 \quad 4$$

有可能出現在中間!

$$max_subarray(0, \left\lfloor \frac{n}{2} \right\rfloor) \quad max_subarray(\left\lfloor \frac{n}{2} \right\rfloor, n)$$

$$8 \quad -5 \quad -1 \quad 4 \quad -3 \quad 6 \quad 2 \quad -2 \quad 3 \quad 4$$

$$max_cross_array(0, n)$$

1.max_subarray(0, $\left\lfloor \frac{n}{2} \right\rfloor$)
2.max_subarray($\left\lfloor \frac{n}{2} \right\rfloor$, n)
3.max_cross_array(0, n)

回傳其中的最大值!

C/C++進階班:資結演算法 李耕銘

$max_cross_array(0, n)$



從中間(-3)往左右長,分別往左右長到最大值

左

$$2. 4 - 1 = 3$$

$$3. 3 - 5 = -2$$

$$4. -2 + 8 = 6$$

$$max_left = +6$$

右

$$2. 6 + 2 = 8$$

$$3.8 - 2 = 6$$

$$4. 6 + 3 = 9$$

$$5. 9 + 4 = 13$$

$$max_right = +13$$

 $max_cross_array(0, n)$



從中間(-3)往左右長,分別往左右長到最大值

總和:

 $max = -3 + max_left + max_right = 16$

Divide & Conquer

```
max_left = maxSubArray(data_left);
 max_right = maxSubArray(data_right);
max center = maxCrossArray(data);
 if(max_left>=max_center && max_left>=max_right)
   return max left;
 else if(max_right>=max_center && max_right>=max_left)
                                                           Combine
   return max right;
 else
   return max_center;
```

$max_cross_array(0, n)$

```
8 -5 -1 4 -3 6 2 -2 3 4
```

```
int max_center = nums[(len-1)/2];
int index_left = -1, index_right = 1,left_sum = 0,right_sum = 0, max = 0;
while((len-1)/2+index_left>=0){
  left_sum += nums[(len-1)/2+index_left];
  if(left_sum > max)
    max = left sum;
  index_left--;
max_center += max;
max = 0;
while((len-1)/2+index_right<len){
  right_sum += nums[(len-1)/2+index_right];
  if(right_sum > max)
    max = right_sum;
  index right++;
max_center += max;
```

Divide & Conquer

```
max_left = maxSubArray(data_left);
max_right = maxSubArray(data_right);
max_center = maxCrossArray(data);

if(max_left>=max_center && max_left>=max_right)
return max_left;
else if(max_right>=max_center && max_right>=max_left)
return max_right;
else
return max_center;
```

$$T(n) = \begin{cases} O(1), & \text{if } n = 1 \\ T\left(\left\lceil\frac{n}{2}\right\rceil\right) + T\left(\left\lceil\frac{n}{2}\right\rceil\right) + O(n), & \text{if } n \geq 2 \end{cases}$$

 $T(n) = O(nlog_2n)$

證明方法同 merge sort

下下章節的動態規劃可以把最大子數列問題壓在 O(n)

8 -5 -1 4 -3 6 2 -2 3 4

C/C++進階班:資結演算法

Practice 3

Mission

Try LeetCode #53. Maximum Subarray

Given an integer array nums, find the contiguous subarray

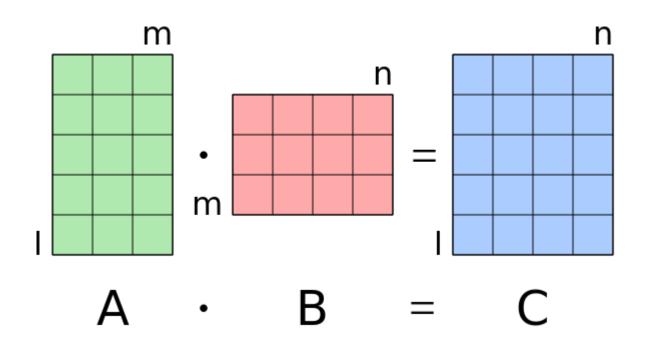
(containing at least one number) which has the largest sum and

• Example 1:

return its sum.

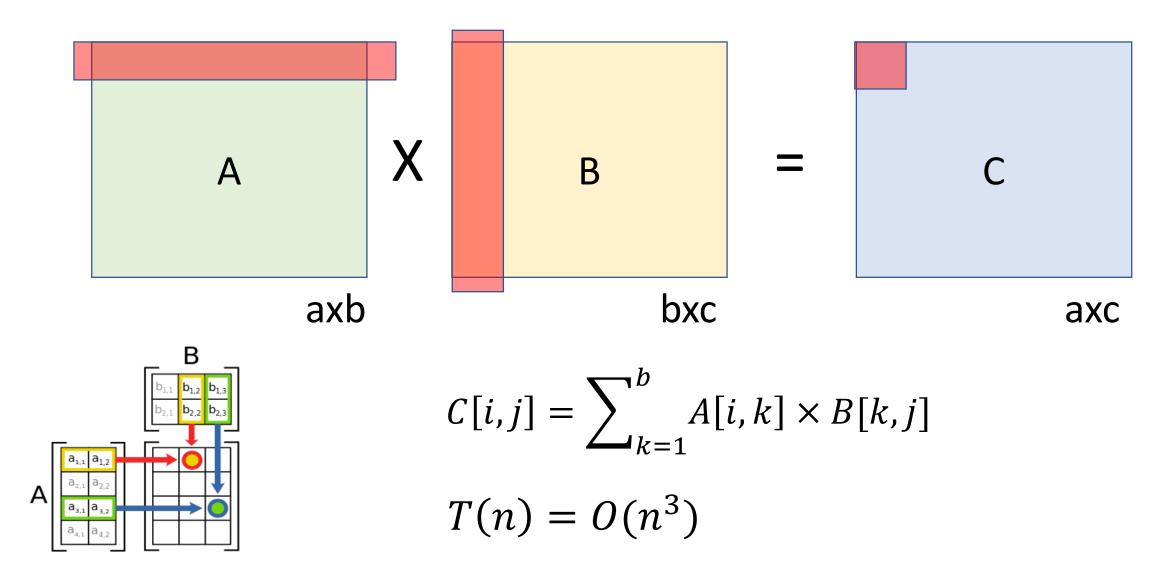
- \rightarrow Input: nums = [-2,1,-3,4,-1,2,1,-5,4]
- > Output: 6
- \triangleright Explanation: [4,-1,2,1] has the largest sum = 6.

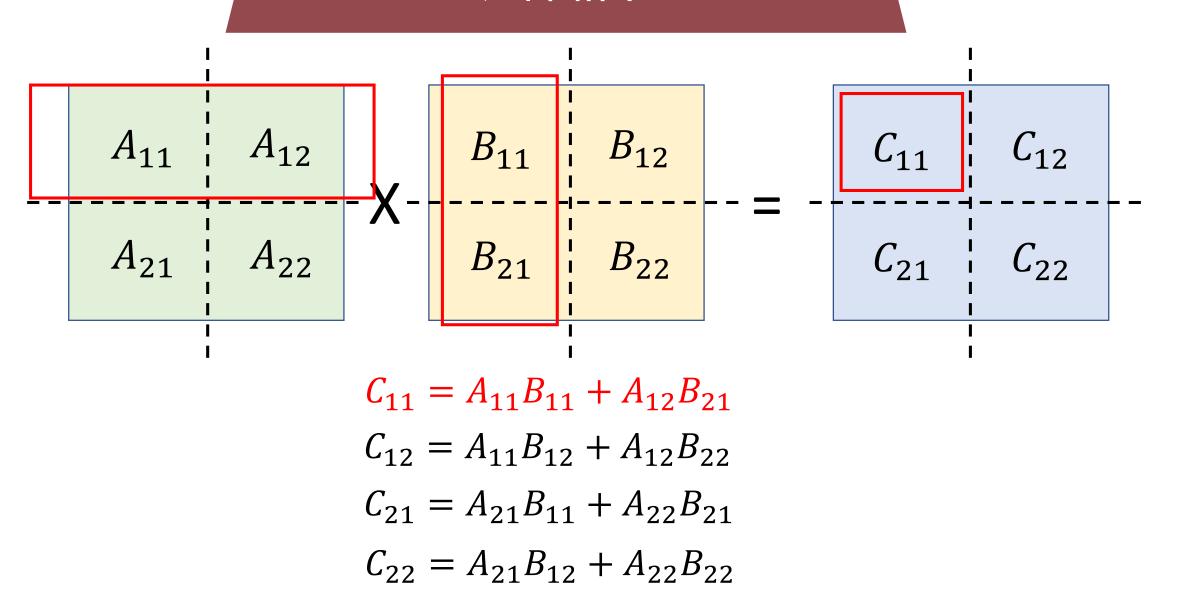
Ref: https://leetcode.com/problems/maximum-subarray/

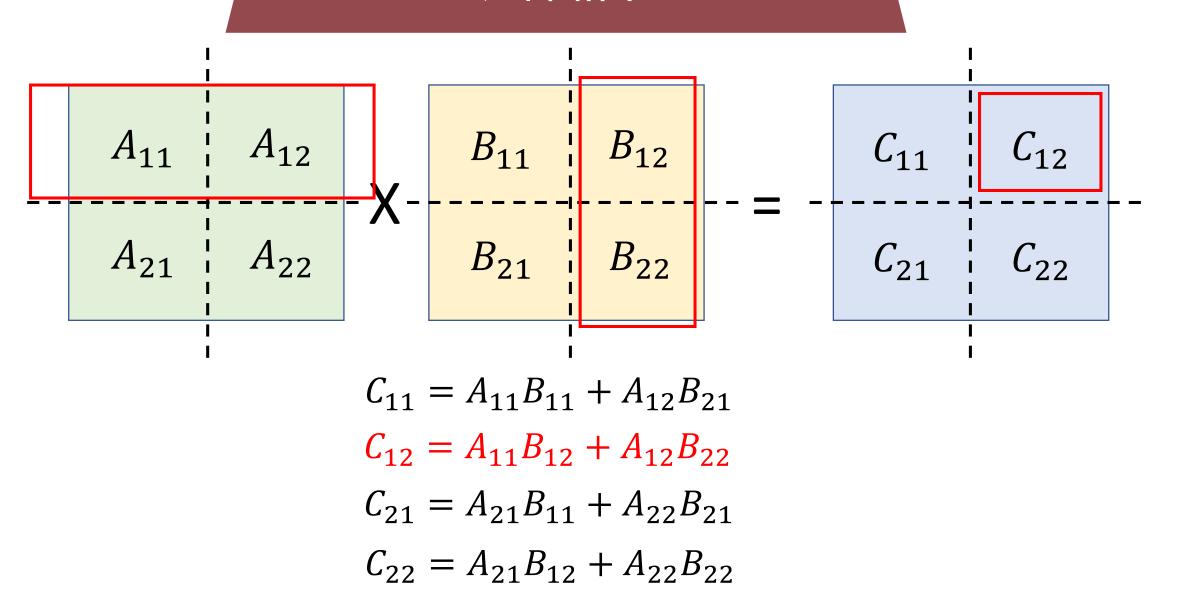


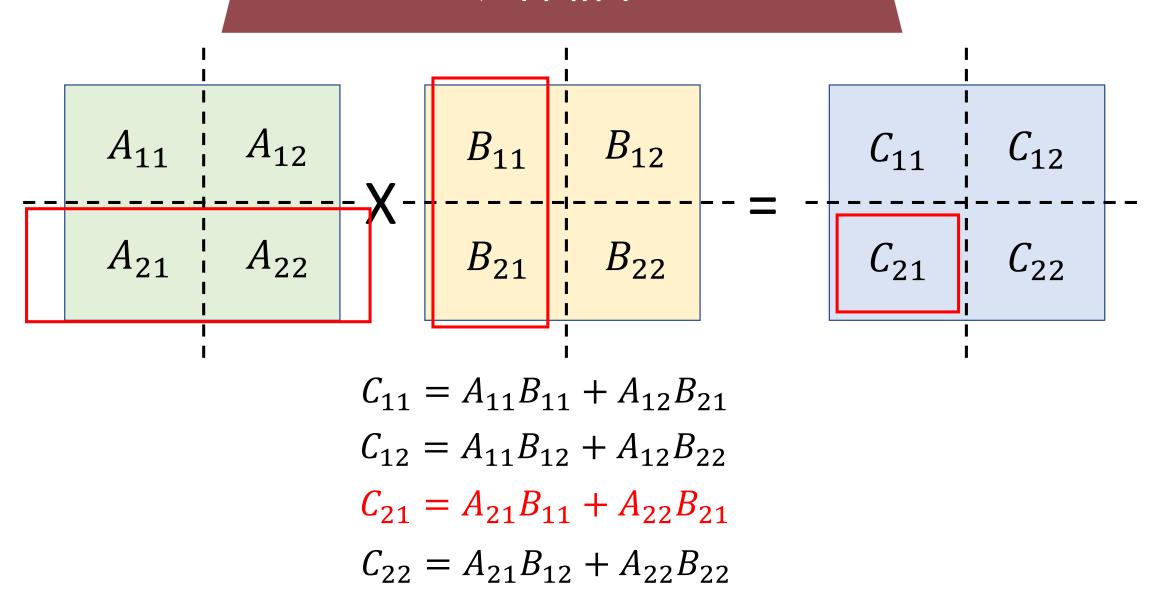
• 矩陣相乘

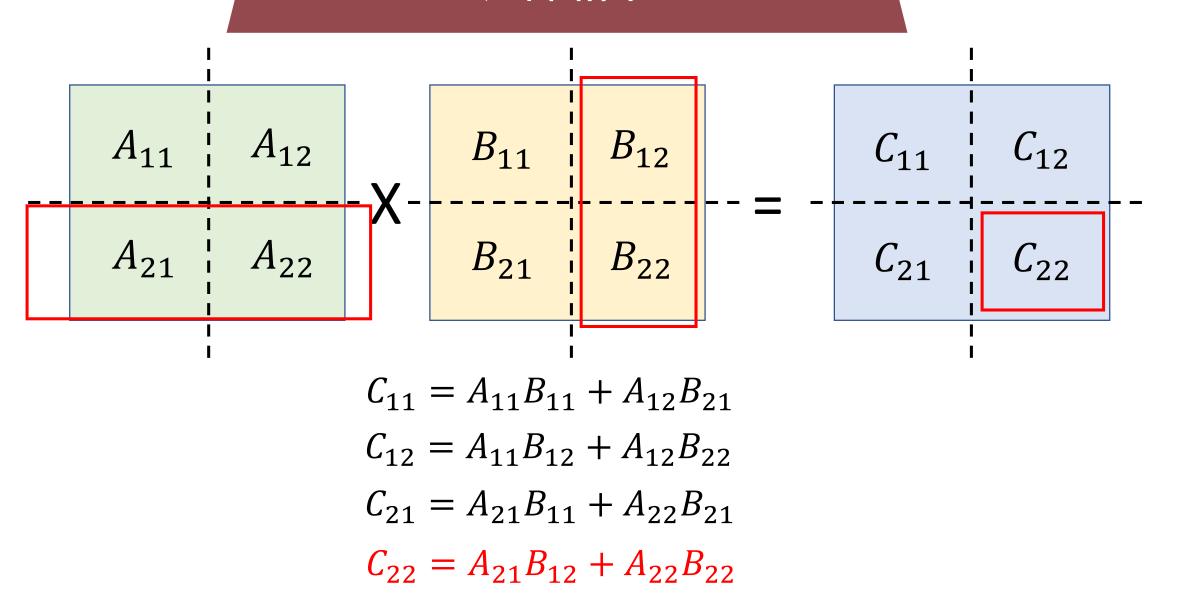
- \rightarrow 輸入兩 $n \times n$ 的矩陣
- 輸出兩矩陣的乘積
- > 這裡只考慮正方形矩陣
- > 不常考,但電腦科學中很重要











$$C_{11} = MatrixMultiply(\frac{n}{2}, A_{11}, B_{11}) + MatrixMultiply(\frac{n}{2}, A_{12}, B_{21})$$

$$n$$

$$C_{12} = MatrixMultiply(\frac{n}{2}, A_{11}, B_{12}) + MatrixMultiply(\frac{n}{2}, A_{12}, B_{22})$$

$$C_{21} = MatrixMultiply(\frac{n}{2}, A_{21}, B_{11}) + MatrixMultiply(\frac{n}{2}, A_{22}, B_{21})$$

$$C_{22} = MatrixMultiply(\frac{n}{2}, A_{21}, B_{12}) + MatrixMultiply(\frac{n}{2}, A_{22}, B_{22})$$

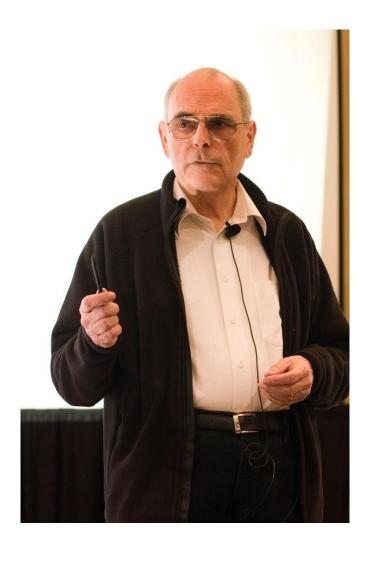
 $Divide : \Theta(1)$

Conquer: T(n) = 8T(n/2)

Combine: $4\Theta((n/2)^2) = \Theta(n^2)$

$$T(n) = \begin{cases} O(1), & \text{if } n = 1\\ 8T(\frac{n}{2}) + \Theta(n^2), & \text{if } n \ge 2 \end{cases}$$

$$T(n) = \Theta(n^3)$$
,沒有比較好



- Strassen algorithm
 - > 減少遞迴的呼叫次數

> Ex:

1. ac + ad + bc + bd

✓ ×:4 · +:3

2. (a+b)(c+d)

✓ ×:1 · +:2

$$C = A \times B$$

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

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

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

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

$$M_{1} = (A_{11} + A_{22})(B_{11} + B_{22})$$

$$M_{2} = (A_{21} + A_{22})B_{11}$$

$$M_{3} = A_{11}(B_{12} - B_{22})$$

$$M_{4} = A_{22}(B_{21} - B_{11})$$

$$M_{5} = (A_{12} + A_{11})B_{22}$$

$$M_{6} = (A_{21} - A_{11})(B_{11} + B_{12})$$

$$M_{7} = (A_{12} - A_{22})(B_{21} + B_{22})$$

$$C = A \times B$$

$$C_{11} = A_{11}B_{11} + A_{12}B_{21} = M_1 + M_4 - M_5 + M_7$$

$$C_{12} = A_{11}B_{12} + A_{12}B_{22} = M_3 + M_5$$

$$C_{21} = A_{21}B_{11} + A_{22}B_{21} = M_2 + M_4$$

$$C_{22} = A_{21}B_{11} + A_{22}B_{21} = M_1 - M_2 + M_3 + M_6$$

$$Strassen(n, A, B)$$

$$if (n == 1)$$

$$return AB;$$

$$M_{1} = Strassen(\frac{n}{2}, (A_{11} + A_{22}), (B_{11} + B_{22}))$$

$$M_{2} = Strassen(\frac{n}{2}, (A_{21} + A_{22}), B_{11})$$

$$M_{3} = Strassen(\frac{n}{2}, A_{11}, (B_{12} - B_{22}))$$

$$M_{4} = Strassen(\frac{n}{2}, A_{22}, (B_{21} - B_{11}))$$

$$M_{5} = Strassen(\frac{n}{2}, (A_{12} + A_{11}), B_{22})$$

$$M_{6} = Strassen(\frac{n}{2}, (A_{21} - A_{11}), (B_{11} + B_{12}))$$

$$M_{7} = Strassen(\frac{n}{2}, (A_{12} - A_{22}), (B_{21} + B_{22}))$$

$$C_{11} = M_{1} + M_{4} - M_{5} + M_{7}$$

$$C_{12} = M_{3} + M_{5}$$

$$C_{21} = M_{2} + M_{4}$$

$$C_{21} = M_{1} - M_{2} + M_{3} + M_{6}$$

$$T(n) = 7T(\frac{n}{2}) + \Theta(n^2)$$
$$T(n) = \mathbf{O}(\mathbf{n}^{\log_2 7}) \sim \mathbf{O}(\mathbf{n}^{2.807})$$

- Strassen 演算法
 - > 減少遞迴的呼叫次數
 - ✓ 8次→7次
 - > 運算次數:
 - 1. 暴力解: $A \times n^3$
 - 2. Strassen 演算法: $\mathbf{B} \times n^{\log_2 7}$
 - > 缺點
 - 1. 因 B > A, 所以適用於矩陣較大的狀況
 - 2. 容易有溢位或浮點數運算誤差的問題
 - 3. 占用多餘空間

- 任意傳入一陣列
- 隨意指定常數 k · 1 ≤ k ≤ 陣列長度
- 回傳第 k 大的數字
- k=1, output = 74

- k=4, output = 52
- k=5, output = 52

- k=6, output = 47
- k=2, output = 68 k=7, output = 36
- k=3, output = 52 k=8, output = 35
 - k=9, output = 27
 - k=10, output = 12

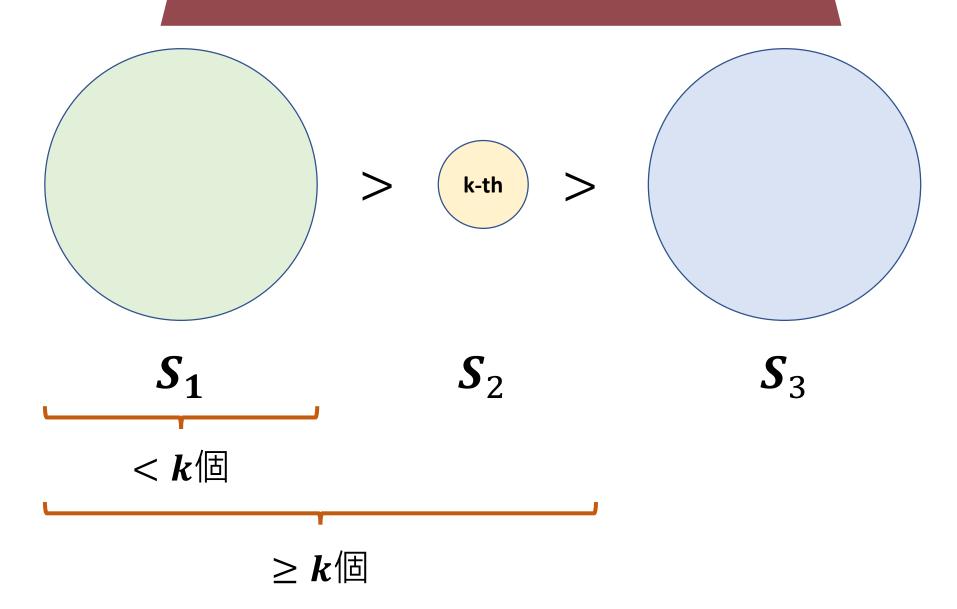
35 52 68 12 47 52 36 52 74 27

- 想法1:先排序再取
 - \triangleright $O(nlog_2n)$
- 選擇問題 ≤ 排序問題
- 有沒有更好的?
- k=1, output = 74
- k=2, output = 68 k=7, output = 36
- k=4, output = 52
- k=5, output = 52

- k=6, output = 47
- k=3, output = 52 k=8, output = 35
 - k=9, output = 27
 - k=10, output = 12

35 52 68 12 47 52 36 52 74 27

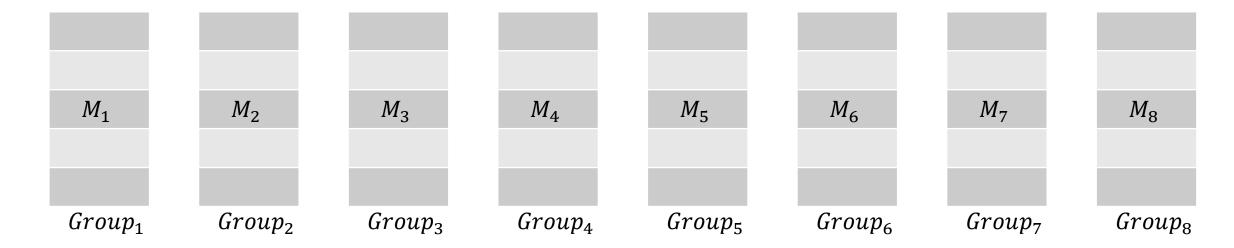
- Prune and Search
 - \triangleright 給定一集合 $S = \{s_1, s_2, s_3, \dots, s_n\}$ · 找出第 k 大的元素
 - >基本精神:
 - 1. 挑出一個元素 a (pivot)
 - 2. 利用 a 把集合 S 區分成
 - a. 大於 a 的集合: $S_1 = \{s_i | s_i > a, 1 \le i \le n\}$
 - b. 等於 a 的集合: $S_2 = \{s_i | s_i = a, 1 \le i \le n\}$
 - c. 小於 a 的集合: $S_3 = \{s_i | s_i < a, 1 \le i \le n\}$
 - 3. 分成三種狀況:
 - a. $if: |S_1| \geq k$ · 目標在 S_1
 - b. else if: $|S_1| + |S_2| \ge k$,目標在 S_2 ,a 就是答案
 - c. else:目標在 S_3



C/C++進階班:資結演算法

- 如何挑選 pivot ?
 - ➤ 好的 pivot 的特色
 - ✓ 每次都能夠刪減固定比例的資料
 - ➤ 理想中的 pivot
 - ✓ 每次都能夠把資料平均分成三個子集合
 - ✓ 理想很豐滿,現實很骨感,How?

- Prune and Search
 - > 把資料分成五個五個一組
 - ✓ 不足的部分補上∞
 - > 分別取出每一組五個元素中的中位數
 - 再取出所有組中的中位數的中位數
 - ✓ Median of Medain (MoM)



- · Median of Medain (MoM) 是所有資料的中位數嗎?
 - ▶ 並不是!
 - > 為何不直接取所有資料的中位數當 pivot?
 - ✓ 算不出來呀 QQ

1		1	1	1	6	6	6	
2		2	2	2	7	7	7	
3		3	3	3	8	8	8	
4		4	4	4	9	9	9	
5		5	5	5	10	10	10	
Group	1	$Group_2$	$Group_3$	$Group_4$	$Group_5$	$Group_6$	$Group_7$	

- · Median of Medain (MoM) 是所有資料的中位數嗎?
 - ➤ MOM 至少會 ≥ 30% 的資料
 - ➤ MOM 至少會 ≤ 30% 的資料
 - ▶ 會以 30%、70%的方式切出

1	1	1	1	6	6	6
2	2	2	2	7	7	7
3	3	3	3	8	8	8
4	4	4	4	9	9	9
5	5	5	5	10	10	10
$Group_1$	$Group_2$	$Group_3$	$Group_4$	$Group_5$	$Group_6$	$Group_7$

- 如何挑選 pivot?
 - 1. 將 S 分成 $\left\lceil \frac{n}{5} \right\rceil$ 組資料,每組有 5 筆資料:O(n)
 - ▶ 不足 5 個以 ∞ 補足。
 - 2. 排序每一組組內的五筆資料:O(1)
 - 3. 找出所有組別內的中位數:O(1)
 - 4. 重複步驟1~3,取出這些組別中位數的中位數:T(n/5)
 - 5. 把資料集合 S 分成 $S_1 \setminus S_2 \setminus S_3 : O(n)$
 - 6. 分成三種狀況加以判斷:T(7/10n)
 - a. $if: |S_1| \geq k \cdot$ 目標在 S_1
 - b. else if: $|S_1| + |S_2| \ge k$,目標在 S_2 ,a 就是答案
 - c. else:目標在S₃

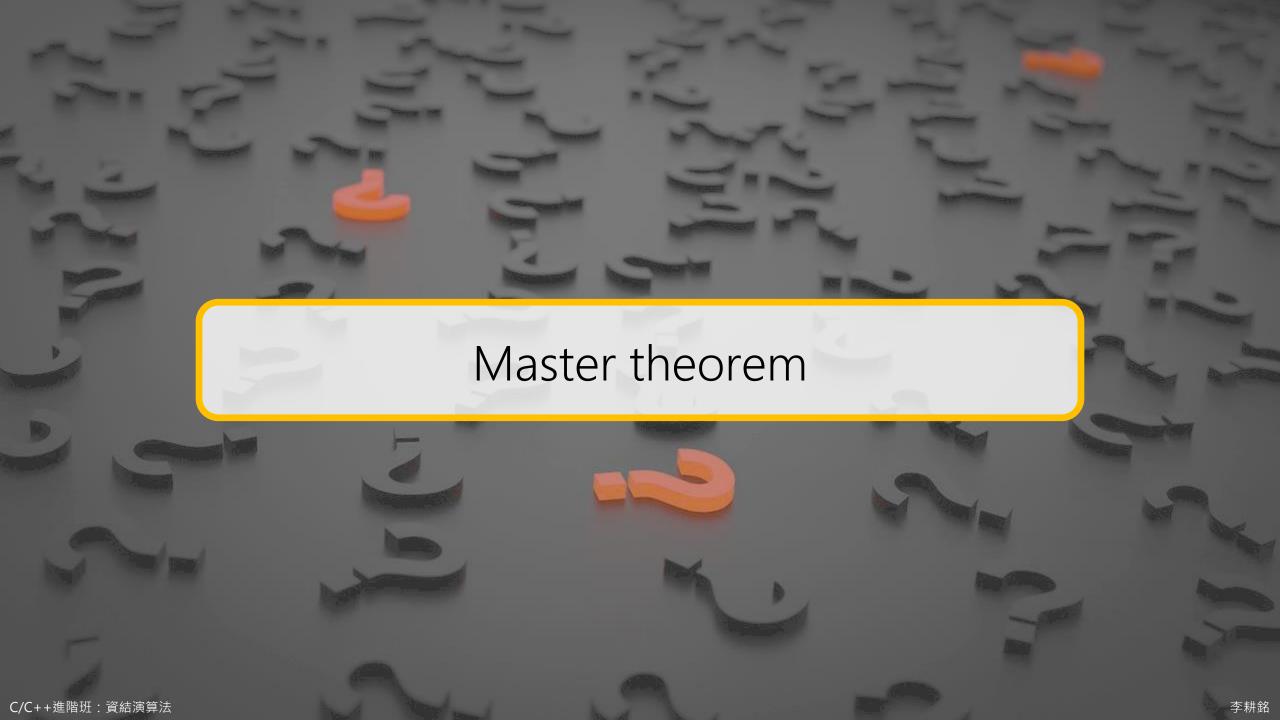
選擇問題

$$T(1) = \Theta(1)$$

$$T(n) \le T\left(\left\lfloor \frac{n}{5} \right\rfloor\right) + T\left(\left\lfloor \frac{7n}{10} \right\rfloor\right) + \Theta(n)$$
注意 n = 2~4 · undefined ?

$$T(n) = O(n)$$

Homework!



複雜度計算 (Review)

- 數學解法 (Mathematics-based Method)
 - > 直接以遞迴的觀念算出複雜度

$$T(n) = \begin{cases} T(n-1) + 3, & \text{if } n > 1 \\ 1, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

$$T(n)$$

= $T(n-1) + 3$
= $T(n-2) + 3 + 3$
= $T(n-3) + 3 + 3 + 3$
=
= $T(1) + 3(n-1)$
= $3n-2$
 $T(n) \in O(n)$

C/C++ 進階班: 資給 澳 昇 法

複雜度計算 (Review)

- 代換法 (Substitution Method)
 - > 猜一個數字後帶入

$$T(n) = \begin{cases} T(n-1) + 3, & \text{if } n > 1 \\ 1, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

猜
$$T(n) \in O(n)$$

$$T(n) \le c(n-1) + 3$$
$$T(n) \le cn - c + 3$$

$$T(n) \in O(n)$$

C/C++進階班:資結演算法

複雜度計算 (Review)

- 遞迴樹法 (Recurrence Tree Method)
 - > 畫出遞迴樹後加總之

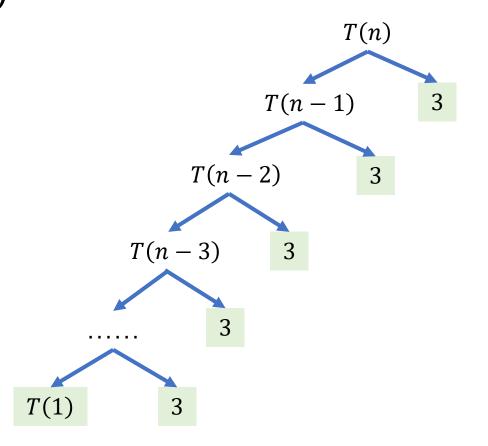
$$T(n) = \begin{cases} T(n-1) + 3, & \text{if } n > 1 \\ 1, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

$$T(n)$$

$$= T(1) + 3 \times (n - 1)$$

$$= 3n - 2$$

$$T(n) \in O(n)$$



支配理論

- 支配理論 (Master Method)
 - > 運用公式解

$$T(n)$$

$$= aT\left(\frac{n}{b}\right) + f(n); \ a, b \ge 1$$

$$= a[aT\left(\frac{n}{b^2}\right) + f\left(\frac{n}{b}\right)] + f(n)$$

$$= a^2T\left(\frac{n}{b^2}\right) + af\left(\frac{n}{b}\right) + f(n)$$

$$= \cdots (let \ n = b^i)$$

$$= a^iT\left(\frac{n}{b^i}\right) + a^{i-1}f\left(\frac{n}{b^{i-1}}\right) + a^{i-2}f\left(\frac{n}{b^{i-2}}\right) + \cdots + f(n)$$

支配理論

- 支配理論方法 (Master Method)
 - > 運用公式解

$$\begin{array}{ll}
n = b^i \\
i = \log_b n
\end{array} \qquad T(n)$$

$$T(n)$$

$$= a^{i}T\left(\frac{n}{b^{i}}\right) + a^{i-1}f\left(\frac{n}{b^{i-1}}\right) + a^{i-2}f\left(\frac{n}{b^{i-2}}\right) + \dots + f(n)$$

$$= a^{\log_{b}n}T(1) + a^{i-1}f\left(\frac{n}{b^{i-1}}\right) + a^{i-2}f\left(\frac{n}{b^{i-2}}\right) + \dots + f(n)$$

$$= n^{\log_{b}a}T(1) + a^{i-1}f\left(\frac{n}{b^{i-1}}\right) + a^{i-2}f\left(\frac{n}{b^{i-2}}\right) + \dots + f(n)$$

 $a^{\log_b n} = n^{\log_b a}$ $\log_b (a^{\log_b n}) = \log_b (n^{\log_b a})$ $\log_b n \log_b a = \log_b a \log_b n$

支配理論

$$T(n) = n^{\log_b a} T(1) + a^{i-1} f\left(\frac{n}{b^{i-1}}\right) + a^{i-2} f\left(\frac{n}{b^{i-2}}\right) + \dots + f(n)$$

讓 $n^{\log_b a}$ 跟 f(n) 比大小

1.
$$f(n) = O(n^{\log_b(a-\varepsilon)}), \varepsilon > 0 \to n^{\log_b a}$$
 比 $f(n)$ 大
$$T(n) = \Theta(n^{\log_b a})$$

2.
$$f(n) = \Omega(n^{\log_b(a+\varepsilon)}), \varepsilon > 0 \to f(n)$$
 比 $n^{\log_b a}$ 大
$$T(n) = \Theta(f(n))$$

3.
$$f(n) = \Theta(n^{\log_b a}) \to n^{\log_b a}$$
 跟 $f(n)$ 一樣大
$$T(n) = \Theta(n^{\log_b a} \times \log_b f(n))$$

矩陣相乘

$$Strassen(n, A, B)$$

$$if (n == 1)$$

$$return AB;$$

$$M_{1} = Strassen(\frac{n}{2}, (A_{11} + A_{22}), (B_{11} + B_{22}))$$

$$M_{2} = Strassen(\frac{n}{2}, (A_{21} + A_{22}), B_{11})$$

$$M_{3} = Strassen(\frac{n}{2}, A_{11}, (B_{12} - B_{22}))$$

$$M_{4} = Strassen(\frac{n}{2}, A_{22}, (B_{21} - B_{11}))$$

$$M_{5} = Strassen(\frac{n}{2}, (A_{12} + A_{11}), B_{22})$$

$$M_{6} = Strassen(\frac{n}{2}, (A_{21} - A_{11}), (B_{11} + B_{12}))$$

$$M_{7} = Strassen(\frac{n}{2}, (A_{12} - A_{22}), (B_{21} + B_{22}))$$

$$C_{11} = M_{1} + M_{4} - M_{5} + M_{7}$$

$$C_{12} = M_{3} + M_{5}$$

$$C_{21} = M_{2} + M_{4}$$

$$C_{21} = M_{1} - M_{2} + M_{3} + M_{6}$$

$$T(n) = 7T(\frac{n}{2}) + \Theta(n^2)$$

讓 $n^{\log_2 7}$ 跟 n^2 比大小
 $n^{\log_2 7} > n^2$
 $T(n) = \Theta(n^{\log_2 7}) = \Theta(n^{2.807})$
 $T(n) = O(n^{\log_2 7}) \sim O(n^{2.807})$

Practice 4

Mission

請利用支配理論計算合併排序的複雜度。

合併排序

$$T(n) = \begin{cases} O(1), & \text{if } n = 1\\ T\left(\left\lceil \frac{n}{2} \right\rceil\right) + T\left(\left\lceil \frac{n}{2} \right\rceil\right) + O(n), & \text{if } n \ge 2 \end{cases}$$

合併排序

$$T(n) = \begin{cases} O(1), & \text{if } n = 1 \\ 2T(\frac{n}{2}) + O(n), & \text{if } n \ge 2 \end{cases} \le 2T(\frac{n}{2}) + cn$$

$$< 2\left[2T(\frac{n}{2}) + O(n)\right] + cn$$

$$T(n)$$

$$\leq 2T\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) + cn$$

$$\leq 2\left[2T\left(\frac{n}{4}\right) + c\frac{n}{2}\right] + cn = 4T\left(\frac{n}{4}\right) + 2cn$$

$$\leq 4\left[2T\left(\frac{n}{8}\right) + c\frac{n}{4}\right] + 2cn = 8T\left(\frac{n}{8}\right) + 3cn$$

.....

$$\leq 2^k T\left(\frac{n}{2^k}\right) + kcn, let \ k = log_2 n$$

$$T(n) \le nT(1) + cnlog_2 n = O(n) + O(nlog_2 n)$$
$$T(n) = O(nlog_2 n)$$

C/C++進階班:資結演算法

合併排序



Practice

Mission

Try LeetCode #169. Majority Element

Given an array nums of size n, return the majority element.

The majority element is the element that appears more than

[n / 2] times. You may assume that the majority element always

exists in the array.

Example 1:

 \rightarrow Input: nums = [3,2,3]

> Output: 3

Ref: https://leetcode.com/problems/majority-element/

Practice

Mission

Try LeetCode #240. Search a 2D Matrix II

Write an efficient algorithm that searches for a target value in an m x n integer matrix. The matrix has the following properties:

- Integers in each row are sorted in ascending from left to right.
- Integers in each column are sorted in ascending from top to bottom.

Ref: https://leetcode.com/problems/search-a-2d-matrix-ii/