

LaTeX: 算法模板

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参考一

```
\documentclass{article}
\usepackage{algorithm}
\usepackage{algorithmic}
\renewcommand{\algorithmicrequire}{\textbf{Input:}} %Use Input in the format of Algorithm
\renewcommand{\algorithmicensure}{\textbf{Output:}} %UseOutput in the format of Algorithm
% 参考: https://blog.csdn.net/jzwong/article/details/52399112
\begin{document}
% 例1
\begin{algorithm}[htb]
\caption{ Framework of ensemble learning for our system.}
\label{alg:Framwork}
\begin{algorithmic}[1] %这个1 表示每一行都显示数字
\REQUIRE ~~~ %算法的输入参数: Input
    The set of positive samples for current batch,  $P_n$ ;\\
    The set of unlabelled samples for current batch,  $U_n$ ;\\
    Ensemble of classifiers on former batches,  $E_{n-1}$ ;
\ENSURE ~~~ %算法的输出: Output
    Ensemble of classifiers on the current batch,  $E_n$ ;
    \STATE Extracting the set of reliable negative and/or positive samples  $T_n$  from  $U_n$  with help of  $P_n$ ;
    \STATE Training ensemble of classifiers  $E$  on  $T_n \cup P_n$ , with help of data in former batches;
    \STATE  $E_n = E_{n-1} \cup E$ ;
    \STATE Classifying samples in  $U_n - T_n$  by  $E_n$ ;
    \STATE Deleting some weak classifiers in  $E_n$  so as to keep the capacity of  $E_n$ ;
\RETURN  $E_n$ ; %算法的返回值
\end{algorithmic}
\end{algorithm}

% 例2
\begin{algorithm}
\caption{An example}
\label{alg:2}
\begin{algorithmic}
\STATE {set  $r(t)=x(t)$ }
\REPEAT
\STATE set  $h(t)=r(t)$ 
\REPEAT
\STATE set  $h(t)=r(t)$ 
\UNTIL{B}
\UNTIL{B}
\end{algorithmic}
\end{algorithm}
```

```

\end{algorithm}
% 例3
\begin{algorithm}
  \caption{Calculate  $y = x^n$ }
  \label{alg:3}
  \begin{algorithmic}
    \REQUIRE  $n \geq 0 \vee x \neq 0$ 
    \ENSURE  $y = x^n$ 
    \STATE  $y \Leftarrow 1$ 
    \IF{$n < 0$}
      \STATE  $X \Leftarrow 1 / x$ 
      \STATE  $N \Leftarrow -n$ 
    \ELSE
      \STATE  $X \Leftarrow x$ 
      \STATE  $N \Leftarrow n$ 
    \ENDIF
    \WHILE{$N \neq 0$}
      \IF{$N$ is even}
        \STATE  $X \Leftarrow X \times X$ 
        \STATE  $N \Leftarrow N / 2$ 
      \ELSE[$N$ is odd]
        \STATE  $y \Leftarrow y \times X$ 
        \STATE  $N \Leftarrow N - 1$ 
      \ENDIF
    \ENDWHILE
  \end{algorithmic}
\end{algorithm}
% 例4
\begin{algorithm}[h]
  \caption{An example for format For & While Loop in Algorithm}
  \label{alg:4}
  \begin{algorithmic}[1]
    \FOR{each  $i$  in  $[1, 9]$ }
      \STATE initialize a tree  $T_{\{i\}}$  with only a leaf (the root);\
      \STATE  $T = T \cup T_{\{i\}}$ ;\
    \ENDFOR
    \FORALL { $c$  such that  $c \in \text{RecentMBatch}(E_{\{n-1\}})$ }
      \STATE  $T = T \cup \text{PosSample}(c)$ ;
    \ENDFOR
    \FOR{$i=1$;  $i < n$ ;  $i++$  }
      \STATE  $\$//\$$  Your source here;
    \ENDFOR
    \FOR{$i=1$ to  $n$ }
      \STATE  $\$//\$$  Your source here;
    \ENDFOR
    \STATE  $\$//\$$  Reusing recent base classifiers.
    \WHILE { $(|E_n| \leq L_1)$  and  $(D \neq \phi)$ }
      \STATE Selecting the most recent classifier  $c_i$  from  $D$ ;
      \STATE  $D = D - c_i$ ;
      \STATE  $E_n = E_n + c_i$ ;
    \ENDWHILE
  \end{algorithmic}
\end{algorithm}

```

$\end{algorithmic}$
 $\end{algorithm}$
 $\end{document}$

结果:

Algorithm 1 Framework of ensemble learning for our system.

Input:

- The set of positive samples for current batch, P_n ;
- The set of unlabelled samples for current batch, U_n ;
- Ensemble of classifiers on former batches, E_{n-1} ;

Output:

- Ensemble of classifiers on the current batch, E_n ;
 - 1: Extracting the set of reliable negative and/or positive samples T_n from U_n with help of P_n ;
 - 2: Training ensemble of classifiers E on $T_n \cup P_n$, with help of data in former batches;
 - 3: $E_n = E_{n-1} \cup E$;
 - 4: Classifying samples in $U_n - T_n$ by E_n ;
 - 5: Deleting some weak classifiers in E_n so as to keep the capacity of E_n ;
 - 6: **return** E_n ;
-

Algorithm 2 An example

set $r(t) = x(t)$

repeat

 set $h(t) = r(t)$

repeat

 set $h(t) = r(t)$

until B

until B

Algorithm 3 Calculate $y = x^n$

Input: $n \geq 0 \vee x \neq 0$

Output: $y = x^n$

$y \Leftarrow 1$

if $n < 0$ **then**

$X \Leftarrow 1/x$

$N \Leftarrow -n$

else

$X \Leftarrow x$

$N \Leftarrow n$

end if

while $N \neq 0$ **do**

if N is even **then**

$X \Leftarrow X \times X$

$N \Leftarrow N/2$

else $\{N \text{ is odd}\}$

$y \Leftarrow y \times X$

$N \Leftarrow N - 1$

end if

end while

Algorithm 4 An example for format For & While Loop in Algorithm

```
1: for each  $i \in [1, 9]$  do
2:   initialize a tree  $T_i$  with only a leaf (the root);
3:    $T = T \cup T_i$ ;
4: end for
5: for all  $c$  such that  $c \in RecentMBatch(E_{n-1})$  do
6:    $T = T \cup PosSample(c)$ ;
7: end for
8: for  $i = 1; i < n; i++$  do
9:   // Your source here;
10: end for
11: for  $i = 1$  to  $n$  do
12:   // Your source here;
13: end for
14: // Reusing recent base classifiers.
15: while  $(|E_n| \leq L_1) and (D \neq \phi)$  do
16:   Selecting the most recent classifier  $c_i$  from  $D$ ;
17:    $D = D - c_i$ ;
18:    $E_n = E_n + c_i$ ;
19: end while
```

参考二

```
\documentclass{article}
\usepackage[ruled]{algorithm2e}           %算法排版样式1
%\usepackage[ruled,vlined]{algorithm2e}   %算法排版样式2
%\usepackage[linesnumbered,boxed]{algorithm2e} %算法排版样式3
% 参考: https://www.cnblogs.com/tsingke/p/5833221.html
\begin{document}
% 例1
\begin{algorithm}[H]
% \SetAlgoNoLine %去掉之前的竖线
\caption{How to write algorithms}
\KwIn{this text}
\KwOut{how to write algorithm with \LaTeX2e }

initialization; \\\
\While{not at end of this document}{
  read current; \\\
  \eIf{understand}
  {
    go to next section; \\\
    current section becomes this one; \\\
  }
  {
    go back to the beginning of current section; \\\
  }
}
\end{algorithm}

% 例2
\begin{algorithm}
\SetAlgoNoLine %去掉之前的竖线
\caption{identifyRowContext}
\KwIn{$r_i$, $Backgrd(T_i)$=$\{T_1, T_2, \ldots, T_n\}$ and similarity threshold $\theta_r$}
\KwOut{$con(r_i)$}
$con(r_i) = \Phi$; \\\
\For{$j=1; j \leq n; j \neq i$}
{
  float $maxSim=0$; \\\
  $r^{maxSim}=null$; \\\
  \While{not end of $T_j$}
  {
    compute Jaro($r_i, r_m$)($r_m$ in $T_j$); \\\
    \If{$(Jaro(r_i, r_m) \geq \theta_r) \wedge (Jaro(r_i, r_m) \geq r^{maxSim})$}
    {
      replace $r^{maxSim}$ with $r_m$; \\\
    }
  }
}
$con(r_i) = con(r_i) \cup \{r^{maxSim}\}$; \\\

```

```
}
return $con(r_i$; \\
\end{algorithm}

\end{document}
```

结果:

Algorithm 1: How to write algorithms

Input: this text

Output: how to write algorithm with L^AT_EX2e
initialization;

while *not at end of this document* **do**

| read current;

| **if** *understand* **then**

| | go to next section;

| | current section becomes this one;

| **else**

| | go back to the beginning of current section;

| **end**

end

Algorithm 2: identifyRowContext

Input: r_i , $Backgrd(T_i)=T_1, T_2, \dots, T_n$ and similarity threshold θ_r

Output: $con(r_i)$

$con(r_i) = \Phi$;

for $j = 1; j \leq n; j \neq i$ **do**

 float $maxSim = 0$;

$r^{maxSim} = null$;

while *not end of* T_j **do**

 compute $Jaro(r_i, r_m)(r_m \in T_j)$;

if $(Jaro(r_i, r_m) \geq \theta_r) \wedge (Jaro(r_i, r_m) \geq r^{maxSim})$ **then**

 replace r^{maxSim} with r_m ;

end

end

$con(r_i) = con(r_i) \cup r^{maxSim}$;

end

return $con(r_i)$;

补充：常用到的分条目

```
\begin{itemize}
\item[1. ] xxx
\item[2. ] xxx
\end{itemize}
```

参考文献

[1] [latex算法流程图](#)_开飞机的小毛驴儿-CSDN博客_latex 算法流程图

[2] [LaTeX 算法代码排版 --latex2e范例总结](#) - Tsingke - 博客园

[3] 更多LaTeX知识, 参考: [LaTeX常用链接与资料](#)