

problem 2

Problem 2:

If S is a set of n elements, the *powerset* of S is the set of all possible subsets of S . For example, if $S = (a, b, c)$, then $\text{powerset}(S) = \{(), (a), (b), (c), (a, b), (a, c), (b, c), (a, b, c)\}$. Write a recursive function to compute $\text{powerset}(S)$.

完整程式碼:

```
/* 1017 hw2 資工二乙 41143264 楊育哲
   遞迴產生排列 ex. S=[a, b] => powerset(S)={' ', a, b, ab}
*/
#include <iostream>
#include <string>
using namespace std;

class Powerset{
private:
    string power_set[100]; //最多可能有2^26個組合，此處預設測資組合數低於一百
    char S[26], comb[27]; //26個字母+' \0'
    int top, end, Sindex; //top協助comb成為stack, end為資料集大小, Sindex協助power_set存資料
public:
    Powerset(char *s, int size){ //初始化, s為資料集, size為資料集長度
        top = 0;
        Sindex = 0;
        end = size;
        copy(s, s+size, S);
    }
    void rec_PS(int start){ //遞迴主程式, 運作方式與課本舉例之排列遞迴類似
        for(int i=0; i<start; i++) power_set[Sindex++] = comb[i];
        Sindex++;
        for(int i=start; i<end; i++){
            comb[top++] = S[i];
            rec_PS(i+1);
            comb[--top] = '\0';
        }
    }
    int strPriority(string str){ //計算字串依字典的優先度, 協助排列函式運作
        int count=0;
        for(int h=0; h<str.length(); h++){
            if(str[h]!='\0') count=count*26+str[h]-'a'+1;
        }
        return count;
    }
    void setSort(){ //依字典順序將power_set排列
        for(int i=0; i<Sindex-1; i++){
            int index=i;
            for(int j=i+1; j<Sindex; j++){
```

```

        if(strPriority(power_set[index])>strPriority(power_set[j])) index=j;
    }
    string tmp=power_set[index];
    power_set[index] = power_set[i];
    power_set[i] = tmp;
}
}
void outputSet(){//輸出，輸出前先作排列
    setSort();
    for(int i=0; i<Sindex; i++) cout<<power_set[i]<<"\n";
}
};

int main(){
    char A[3]={'a', 'b', 'c'};
    Powerset test(A, 3);
    test.rec_PS(0);
    test.outputSet();
    return 0;
}

```

recursive function:

```

void rec_PS(int start){//遞迴主程式，運作方式與課本舉例之排列遞迴類似
    for(int i=0; i<start; i++) power_set[Sindex]+=comb[i];
    Sindex++;
    for(int i=start; i<end; i++){
        comb[top++] = S[i];
        rec_PS(i+1);
        comb[--top]='\0';
    }
}
}

```

1. 解題說明:

與課本中排列遞迴的函式類似。comb用來記錄組合，每次遞迴就將comb存進所求的power_set中。此處的for迴圈可以以深度優先的形式尋訪樹，產生所要的所有組合，也因此並不會有排序的狀況，所以得在加寫setSort()函式。

2. 效能分析:

- $S(P)=5*(2^n)$, 5words(變數*5), 2^n 次遞迴
- $T(P)=4*(n+1)*n/2+3*2^n$, 兩個for ($4*(n+1)$) +其他的遞迴 ($3*2^n$)
- $f(n)=O(n^2)$

1. 測試與驗證

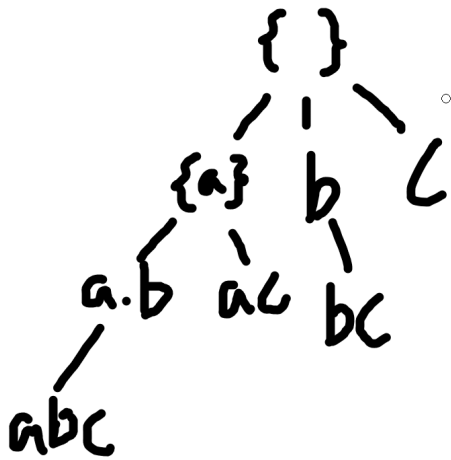
測試:

結果:

```
int main(){
    char A[3]={'a', 'b', 'c'};
    Powerset test(A, 3);
    test.rec_PS(0);
    test.outputSet();
    return 0;
}
```

a
b
c
ab
ac
bc
abc

驗證:



依深度優先 ' ', a, ab, abc, ac, b, bc,
c依序加進power_set

排列後為{' ', a, b, c, ab, ac, bc, abc}