# DSA HW#3

## **Problem 1**

## **Subproblem 1:**

Ans : 
$$1-\frac{n^2!}{n^{2n}*(n^2-n)!}$$
  
所求=1-完全沒collision  
完全沒collision =  $\frac{n^2*(n^2-1)...*(n^2-n+1)}{n^{2n}}=\frac{n^2!}{n^{2n}*(n^2-n)!}$ 

## **Subproblem 2:**

## **Subproblem 3:**

#### **(1):**

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
							18			
	34						18			
	34						18		9	
	34			37			18		9	
	34			37			18	40	9	
	34			37			18	40	9	32
	34	89		37			18	40	9	32

### (2):

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
							18			
	34						18			
	34						18		9	
	34			37			18		9	
	34			37			18	40	9	
	34			37			18	40	9	32
89	34			37			18	40	9	32

## **Subproblem 4:**

Table 1

0	1	2	3	4	5	6
						6
			31			6
		2	31			6
		2	31			41
		30	31			6
		30	45			6
		44	31			6

Table 2

0	1	2	3	4	5	6
						-
						-
						-
6						
2					41	
2				31	41	
2				30	41	45

# **Problem 2**

## **Subproblem 1:**

```
ans[Q] = {0}
for j from 1 to Q:
    interval = 12-11
    for i from 11 to 11 +n-1:
        if S[i] != S[i+interval]:
            ans[j] = False
    ans[j] = True
```

最糟狀況下會把搜尋的子字串全部跑過一次,長度為n

接著又有Q次查詢,所以最糟時間複雜度是O(Qn)

額外使用的空間只有儲存變數interval的而已和作為答案的ans陣列,所以是O(Q)

 $Time\ complexity: O(QN)$   $Space\ complexity: O(Q)$ 

#### **Subproblem 2:**

 $X = \{8, 0, 0, 0, 3, 0, 0, 0\}$ 

#### **Subproblem 3:**

ref:

https://wangwilly.github.io/willywangkaa/2018/03/19/Algorithm-Z-%E6%BC%94%E7%AE%97%E6%B3%95/

https://kenjichao.gitbooks.io/algorithm/content/z\_algorithm.html

```
Calculate_X(S,X)
int L = 0
X[0] = 0
for i from 1 to N:
    if i>L+X[L]:
        X[i] = 0
    else:
        X[i] = min(Z[L]+L-i, X[i-L])
    while(S[i]==S[i+X[i]]):
        X[i]++
    if X[i]+i >X[L]+L:
        L = i
```

最糟情況下,內層迴圈總共會跑n次

外層迴圈固定是n次

因此時間複雜度為 O(2n) = O(n)

額外使用的空間只有儲存變數L,因此為 O(1)

若把X的空間計入則為O(n)Time complexity: O(n)Space complexity: O(n)

### **Subproblem 4:**

```
len_p = len(p)
s[1...p] = p[1...p]
s[p+1] = '#'
s[p+2...p+N] = t[1...N]
x[1...N+p] = {0}

ans = 0
Calculate_X(s,x)
ans = 0
for i from p+2 to N+p:
    if x[i] == len_p:
        ans++
return ans
```

```
令p為字串p的長度
計算X陣列時間複雜度為O(N+p)
然後遍歷X的次數為N
因此時間複雜度為O(N+p)
額外使用的空間只有儲存變數,因此為O(1)
若把X的空間計入則為O(N)
Time\ complexity: <math>O(N+p)
Space\ complexity: O(N)
```

### **Problem 3**

### **Subproblem 1:**

```
INIT(n)
    for i from 0 to n-1:
       set[i] = NULL
    No = 0
ADD-EDGE(x, y)
    x_set = -1
    y_set = -1
    if set[x]==NULL:
        MAKE-SET(x)
    else
        x_set = FIND-SET(x)
    if set[y]==NULL:
        MAKE-SET(y)
    else
        y_set = FIND-SET(y)
    if x_{set} == y_{set} and x_{set} =-1:
        No++
    UNION(x, y)
IS-BIPARTITE():
   if No>0
        return false
    return True
```

每次增加邊的時候都呼叫FIND-SET確認是不是同個SET連線如果是就紀錄下來‧等到IS-BIPARTITE()時輸出

## **Subproblem 2:**

```
INIT(n)
    for i from 0 to n-1:
        set[i] = NULL
    for i from 0 to 2:
        winlist[i][0] = -1
        winlist[i][1] = -1
    No = 0
WIN(x, y)
if set[x]==NULL:
```

```
MAKE-SET(x)
    if set[y]==NULL:
        MAKE-SET(y)
    x_set = FIND-SET(x)
    y_set = FIND-SET(y)
    In = 0
    for i from 0 to 2:
        if winlist[i][0] == x_set:
            if winlist[i][1] != y_set:
                No++
            In++
    if In == 0:
        for i from 0 to 2:
            if winlist[i][0] != -1:
                winlist[i][0] = x_set
                winlist[i][1] = y_set
TIE(x, y):
    if set[x]==NULL:
        MAKE-SET(x)
    if set[y]==NULL:
        MAKE-SET(y)
    x_set = FIND-SET(x)
    y_set = FIND-SET(y)
    for i from 0 to 2:
        if winlist[i][0] == x_set and winlist[i][1] == y_set:
        if winlist[i][0] == y_set and winlist[i][1] == x_set:
    UNION(x, y)
IS-CONTRADICT():
    check[6] = \{0\}
    if No>0
        return false
    return True
```

創建一個勝利紀錄表紀錄勝負關係,每次WIN和TIE時都利用這個表來確認有沒有出問題。

### **Subproblem 3:**

```
ANS: {}_{\,\,\,\,\,\,\,\,} 只有Path\ compression不會改變Find-Set的時間複雜度(From lecture Disjoint Set) Ex:
```

```
n = 10000000000000000 //any number
init(&djs, n);
add_edge(&djs, 2, 1);
add_edge(&djs, 3, 2);
add_edge(&djs, 4, 3);
.
.
.
.
add_edge(&djs, n-2, n-3);
add_edge(&djs, n-1, n-2);
add_edge(&djs, n, n-1);
add_edge(&djs, n, 1);
```

#### **Subproblem 4:**

### **Subproblem 5:**

操作共有M次,因此時間複雜度為O(N + Mlg(N))