Design and Analysis of Algorithms Lecture 3: Solving Recurrences

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从杠铃增重问题到排序问题



• 排序问题回顾

排序问题

Sorting Problem

输入

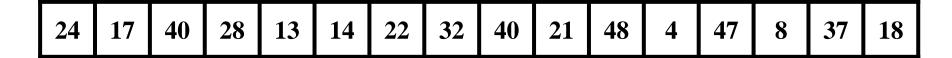
• 包含n个数字的序列 $< a_1, ..., a_n >$

输出

• 输入序列的升序

$$< a_1', a_2', ..., a_n' >$$

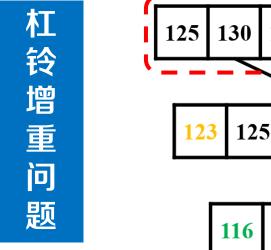
满足 $a_1' \le a_2' \le \cdots \le a_n'$

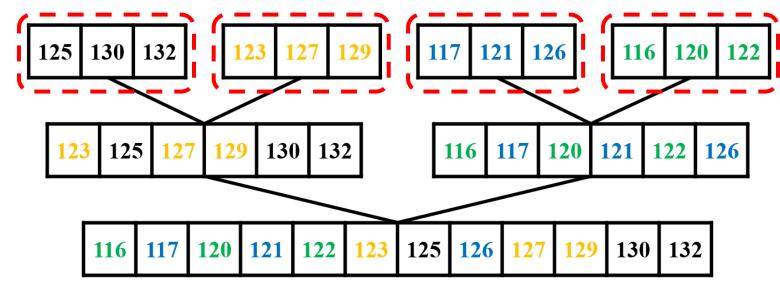


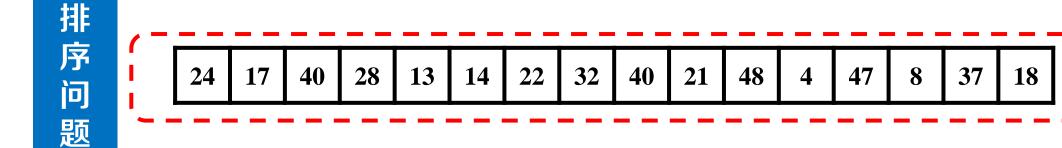
从杠铃增重问题到排序问题



- 问题输入变化
 - 完整数组输入
 - 局部有序缺失



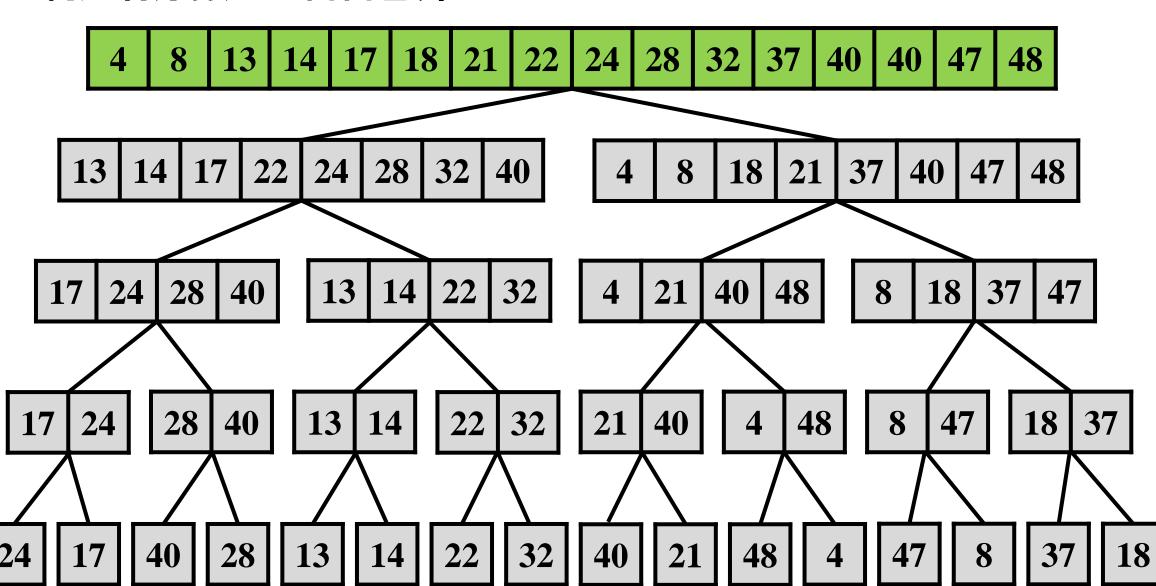




从杠铃增重问题到排序问题

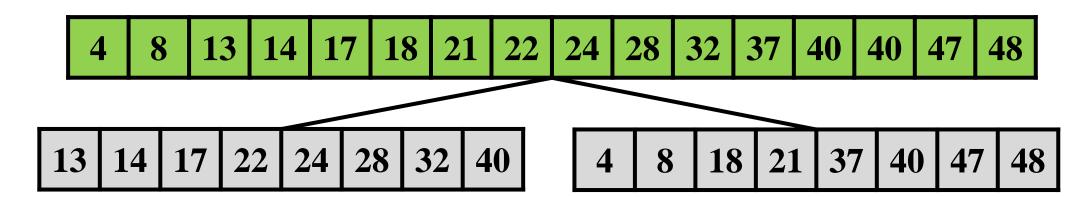


• 构建有序数组: 两两合并



归并排序





- 算法流程
 - 将数组A[1,n]排序问题分解为 $A[1,\left|\frac{n}{2}\right|]$ 和 $A[\left|\frac{n}{2}\right|+1,n]$ 排序问题

分解原问题

• 递归解决子问题得到两个有序的子数组

解决子问题

将两个有序子数组合并为一个有序数组

合井问题解

归并排序:分解数组,递<mark>归</mark>求解,合<mark>并排序</mark>



MergeSort(A, left, right)

初始调用: MergeSort(A, 1, n)

```
输入: 数组A[1..n],数组下标left, right
输出: 递增数组A[left..right]
if left \geq right then
   return A[left..right]
end
mid \leftarrow \lfloor \frac{left+right}{2} \rfloor
MergeSort(A, left, mid)
MergeSort(A, mid + 1, right)
Merge(A, left, mid, right)
return A[left..right]
```



MergeSort(A, left, right)

初始调用: MergeSort(A, 1, n)

```
输入: 数组A[1..n],数组下标left, right
输出: 递增数组A[left..right]
if left \geq right then
  return A[left..right]
end
mid \leftarrow \lfloor \frac{\overline{left} + ri\overline{ght}}{2} \rfloor
MergeSort(A, left, mid)
MergeSort(A, mid + 1, right)
Merge(A, left, mid, right)
return A[left..right]
```

递归终止: 仅有一个元素



MergeSort(A, left, right)

初始调用: MergeSort(A, 1, n)

```
输入: 数组A[1..n],数组下标left, right
输出: 递增数组A[left..right]
if left \geq right then
   return A[left..right]
end
mid \leftarrow \lfloor \frac{left + right}{2} \rfloor
MergeSort(A, left, mid)
MergeSort(A, mid + 1, right)
Merge(A, left, mid, right)
return A[left..right]
```

计算子问题规模



MergeSort(A, left, right)

初始调用: MergeSort(A, 1, n)

```
输入: 数组A[1..n],数组下标left, right
输出: 递增数组A[left..right]
if left \geq right then
   return A[left..right]
end
mid \leftarrow \lfloor \frac{left+right}{2} \rfloor
MergeSort(A, left, mid)
                                      递归求解子问题
MergeSort(A, mid \pm 1, right)
Merge(A, left, mid, right)
return A[left..right]
```



MergeSort(A, left, right)

初始调用: MergeSort(A, 1, n)

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输入: 数组A[1..n],数组下标left, right
输出: 递增数组A[left..right]
if left \geq right then
\mid \mathbf{return} \ A[left..right]
end
mid \leftarrow \lfloor \frac{left+right}{2} \rfloor
MergeSort(A, left, mid)
MergeSort(A, mid \pm 1, right)
Merge(A, left, mid, right)
return A[left..right]
```

合并子问题解



```
输入: 数组A[1..n],数组下标left, mid, right
  输出: 递增数组A[left..right]
A'[left..right] \leftarrow A[left..right]
                                                            初始化
i \leftarrow left, \ j \leftarrow mid + 1, \ k \leftarrow 0
 while i \leq mid and j \leq right do
     if A'[i] \leq A'[j] then
         A[left+k] \leftarrow A'[i]
         k \leftarrow k+1, i \leftarrow i+1
      end
      else
          A[left+k] \leftarrow A'[j]
          k \leftarrow k+1, j \leftarrow j+1
      end
  end
  if i \leq mid then
      A[left + k..right] \leftarrow A'[i..mid]
  end
  else
      A[left + k..right] \leftarrow A'[j..right]
  end
  return A[left..right]
```



```
输入: 数组A[1..n],数组下标left, mid, right
 输出: 递增数组A[left..right]
 A'[left..right] \leftarrow A[left..right]
 i \leftarrow left, j \leftarrow mid + 1, k \leftarrow 0
while i \leq mid and j \leq right do
     if A'[i] \leq A'[j] then
         A[left+k] \leftarrow A'[i]
        k \leftarrow k+1, i \leftarrow i+1
                                              遍历子数组,进行合并
     end
     else
         A[left+k] \leftarrow A'[j]
         k \leftarrow k+1, j \leftarrow j+1
     end
end
 if i \leq mid then
     A[left + k..right] \leftarrow A'[i..mid]
 end
 else
     A[left + k..right] \leftarrow A'[j..right]
 end
 return A[left..right]
```



```
输入: 数组A[1..n],数组下标left, mid, right
  输出: 递增数组A[left..right]
 A'[left..right] \leftarrow A[left..right]
 i \leftarrow left, j \leftarrow mid + 1, k \leftarrow 0
 while i \leq mid and j \leq right do
     if A'[i] \leq A'[j] then
          A[left+k] \leftarrow A'[i]
         k \leftarrow k+1, i \leftarrow i+1
      end
      else
          A[left+k] \leftarrow A'[j]
          k \leftarrow k+1, j \leftarrow j+1
      end

\mathbf{if} \ i \leq mid \ \overline{\mathbf{then}}

      \overline{A}[left + k..right] \leftarrow A'[i..mid]
end
                                                  添加剩余元素保证有序
I else
     A[left + k..right] \leftarrow A'[j..right]
end
 return A[left..right]
```



```
输入: 数组A[1..n],数组下标left, mid, right
输出: 递增数组A[left..right]
A'[left..right] \leftarrow A[left..right]
i \leftarrow left, j \leftarrow mid + 1, k \leftarrow 0
while i \leq mid and j \leq right do
   if A'[i] \leq A'[j] then
       A[left+k] \leftarrow A'[i]
       k \leftarrow k+1, i \leftarrow i+1
    end
    else
        A[left+k] \leftarrow A'[j]
        k \leftarrow k+1, j \leftarrow j+1
    end
end
if i \leq mid then
    A[left + k..right] \leftarrow A'[i..mid]
end
else
    A[left + k..right] \leftarrow A'[j..right]
end
                                                时间复杂度: O(n)
return A[left..right]
```



- T(n): 完成MergeSort(A, 1, n) 的运行时间
 - 为便于分析,假设n是2的幂



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输入: 数组A[1..n],数组下标left, right
输出: 递增数组A[left..right]
if left \geq right then
    return A[left..right]
end
mid \leftarrow \lfloor \frac{left + right}{2} \rfloor
                                   \rightarrow T(n/2)
MergeSort(A, left, mid)
MergeSort(A, mid + 1, right) \longrightarrow T(n/2)
                                  \longrightarrow O(n)
Merge(A, left, mid, right)
return A[left..right]
                  T(n) = \begin{cases} 2T(n/2) + O(n), & if n > 1 \\ O(1), & if n = 1 \end{cases}
```



- T(n): 完成MergeSort(A, 1, n) 的运行时间
 - 为便于分析,假设n是2的幂
- MergeSort(A, left, right)

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输入: 数组A[1..n],数组下标left, right
输出: 递增数组A[left..right]
if left \geq right then
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end
mid \leftarrow \lfloor \frac{left + right}{2} \rfloor
                             \rightarrow T(n/2)
MergeSort(A, left, mid)
MergeSort(A, mid + 1, right) \longrightarrow T(n/2)
                               \longrightarrow O(n)
Merge(A, left, mid, right)
return A[left..right]
```

$$T(n) = \begin{cases} 2T(n/2) + O(n), & if n > 1 \\ O(1), & if n = 1 \end{cases}$$
?

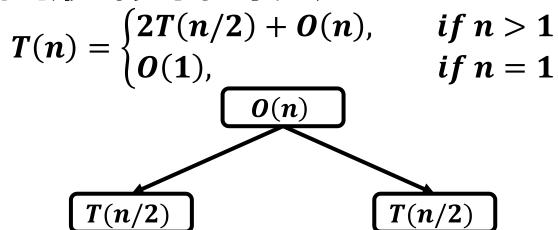


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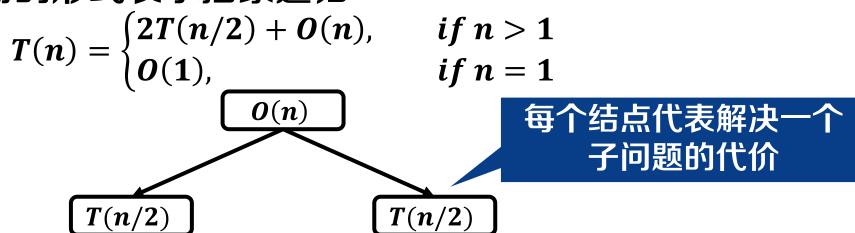


$$T(n) = \begin{cases} 2T(n/2) + O(n), & \text{if } n > 1 \\ O(1), & \text{if } n = 1 \end{cases}$$

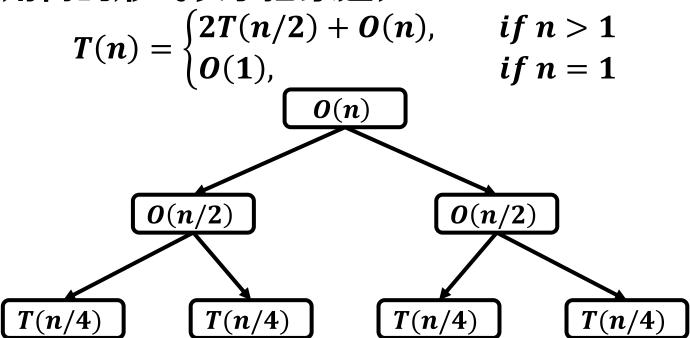




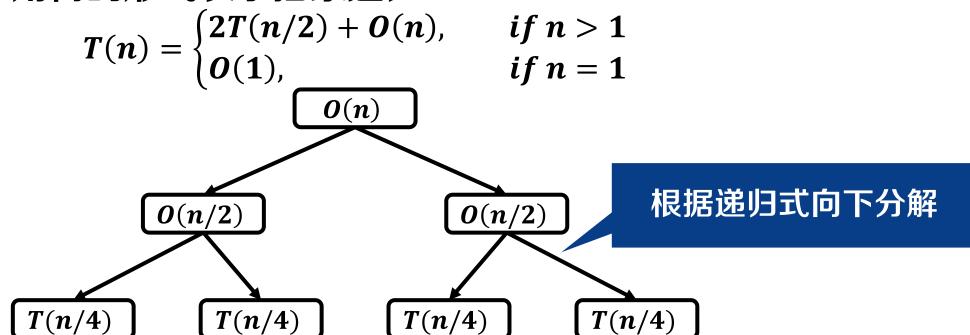




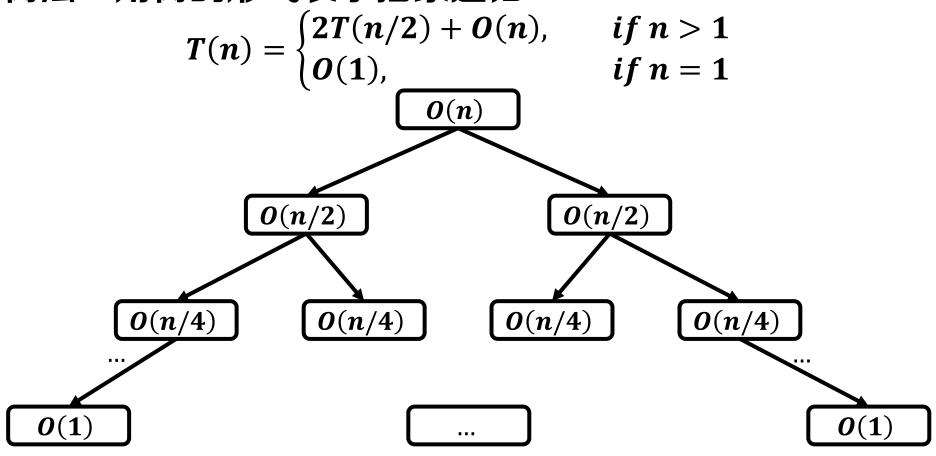




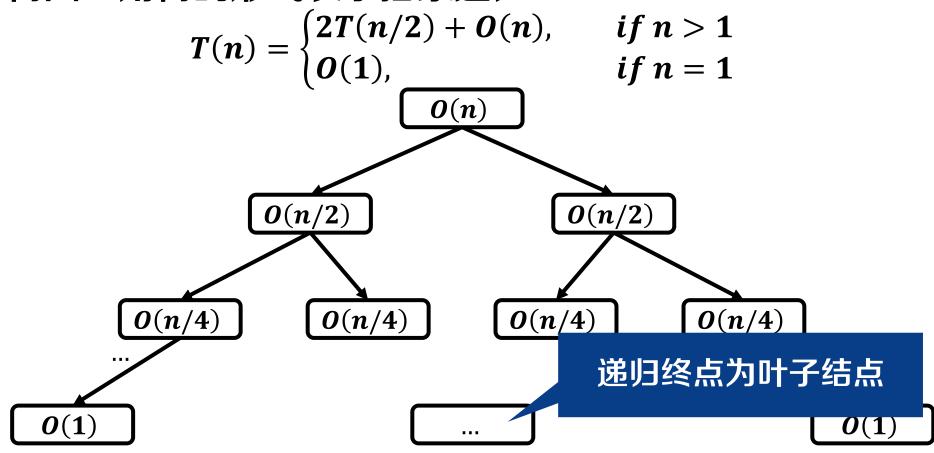




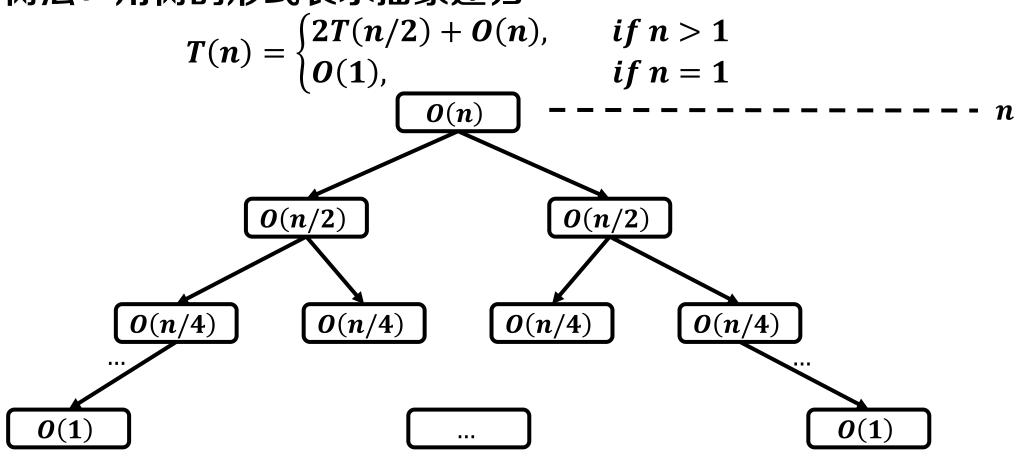




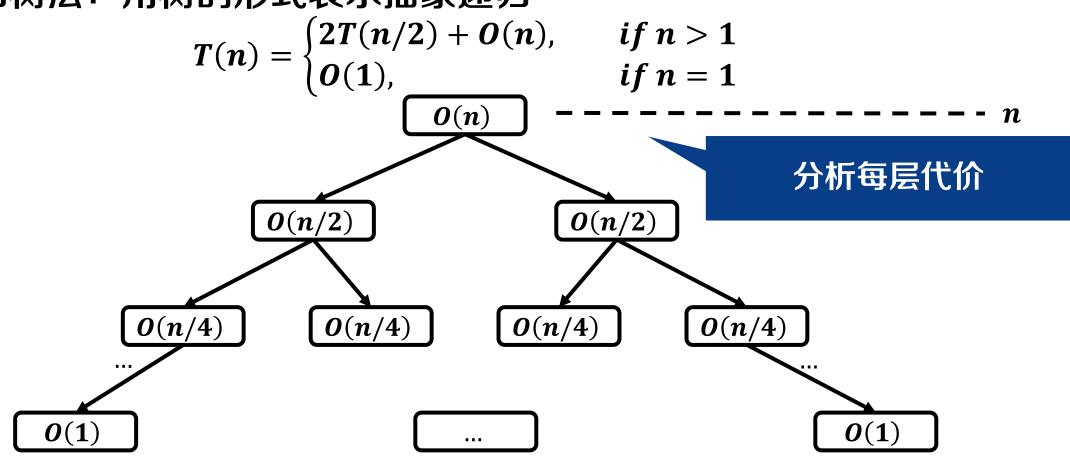




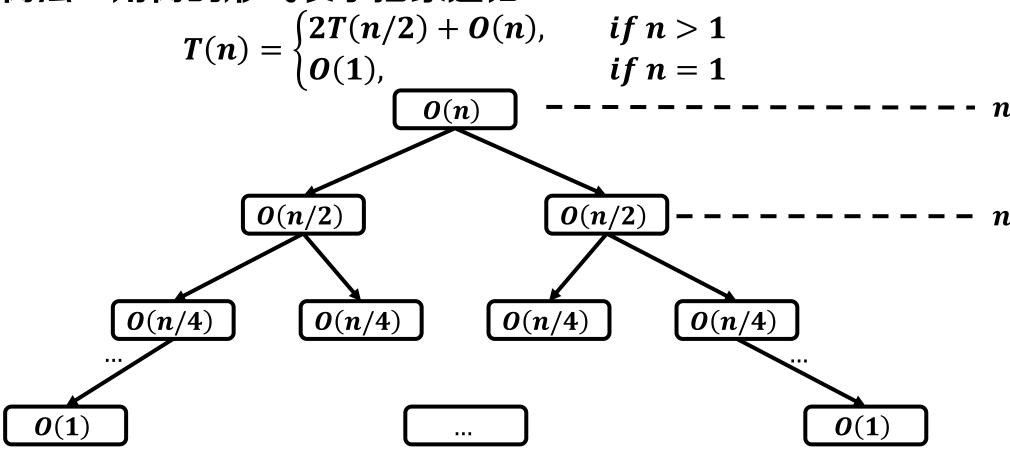




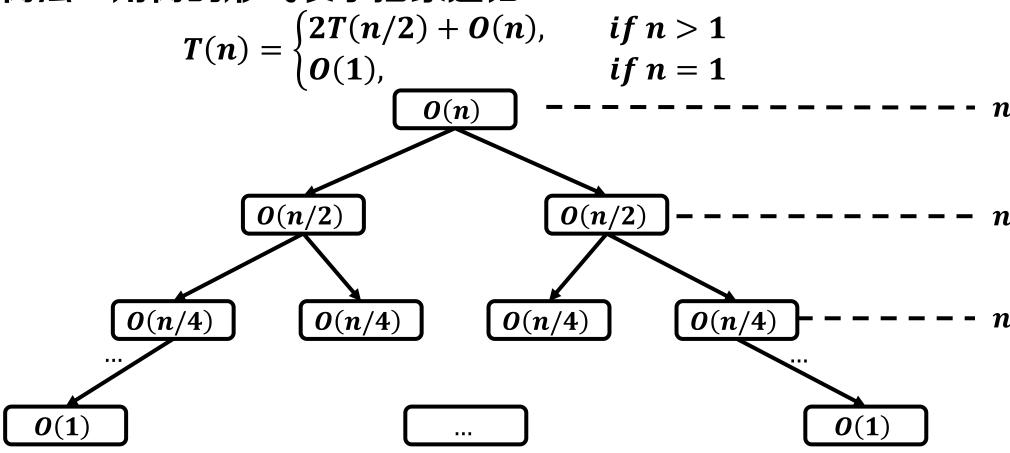




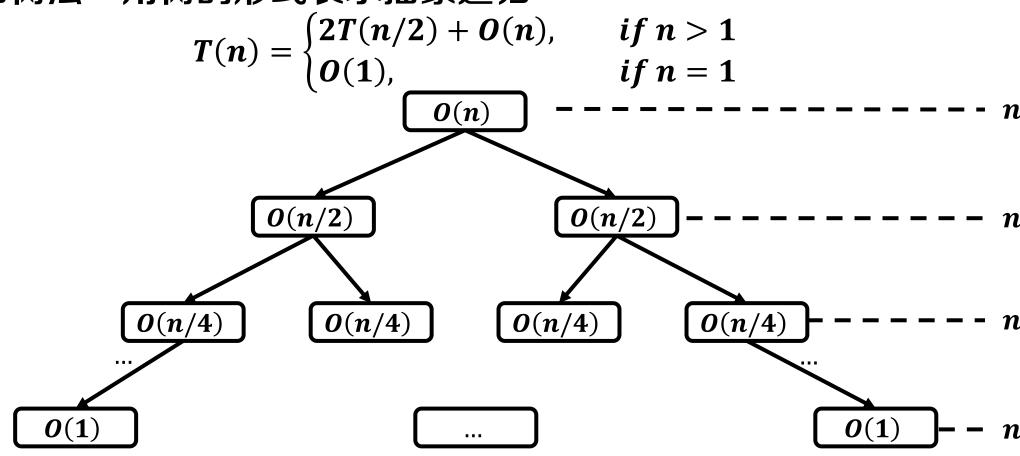






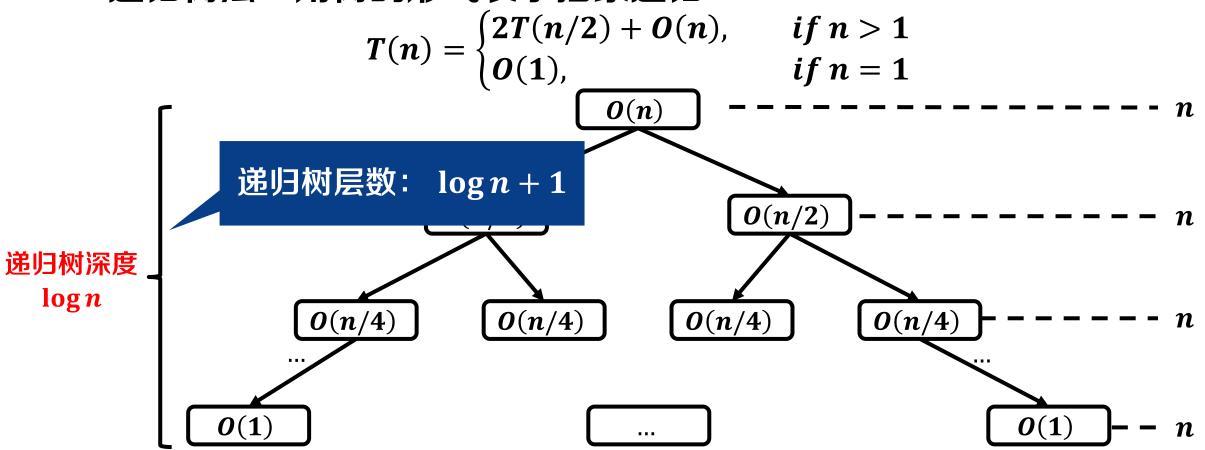






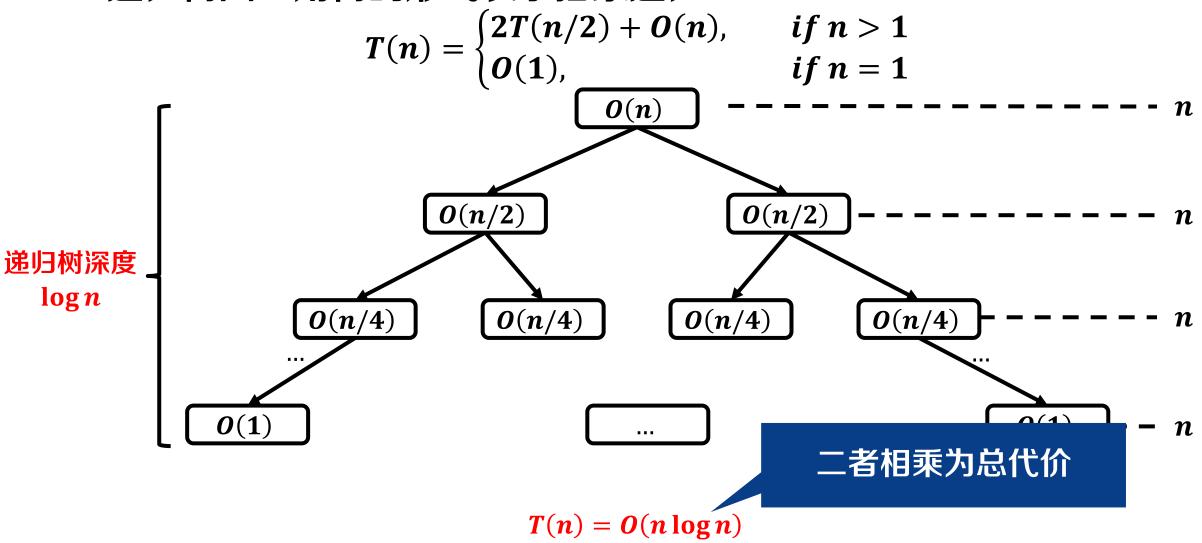


• 递归树法: 用树的形式表示抽象递归



由于树的深度通常由0开始计数,故层数=深度+1,后续统一用"深度"







递归树法

代人法

主定理法



递归树法

代人法

主定理法

递归树法: 实例



$$T(n) = \begin{cases} T(n/4) + T(3n/4) + n, & \text{if } n \ge 4 \\ 1, & \text{if } n < 4 \end{cases}$$



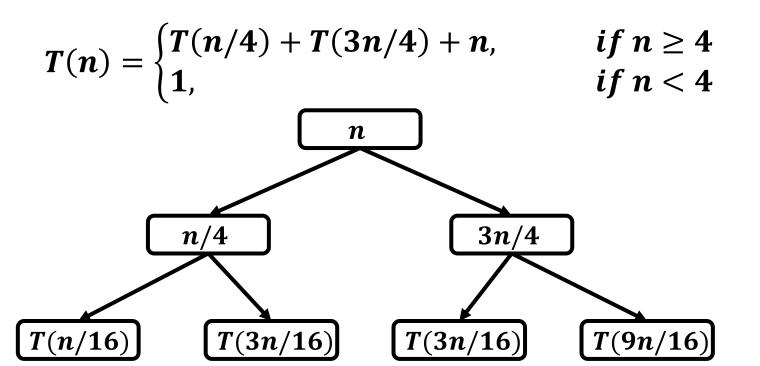
$$T(n) = \begin{cases} T(n/4) + T(3n/4) + n, & \text{if } n \geq 4 \\ 1, & \text{if } n < 4 \end{cases}$$



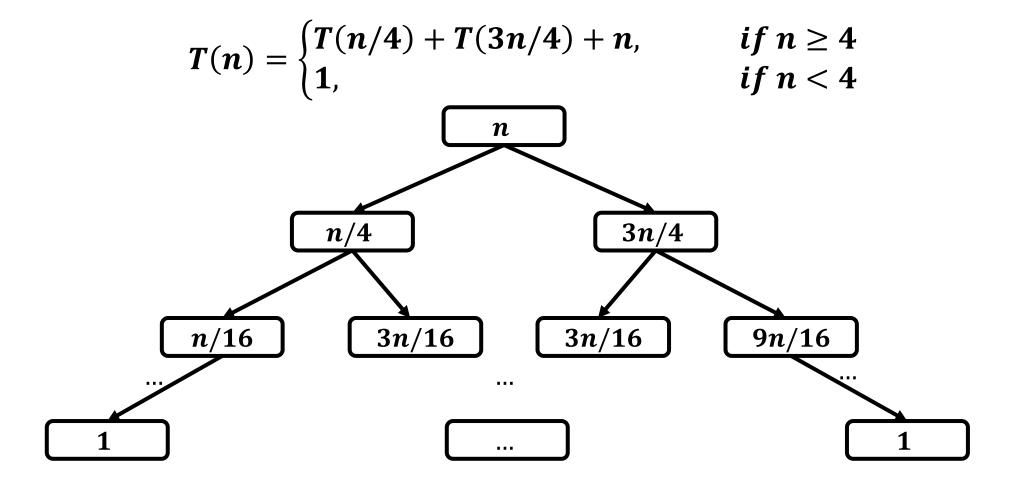
$$T(n) = \begin{cases} T(n/4) + T(3n/4) + n, & \text{if } n \ge 4 \\ 1, & \text{if } n < 4 \end{cases}$$

$$T(n/4)$$

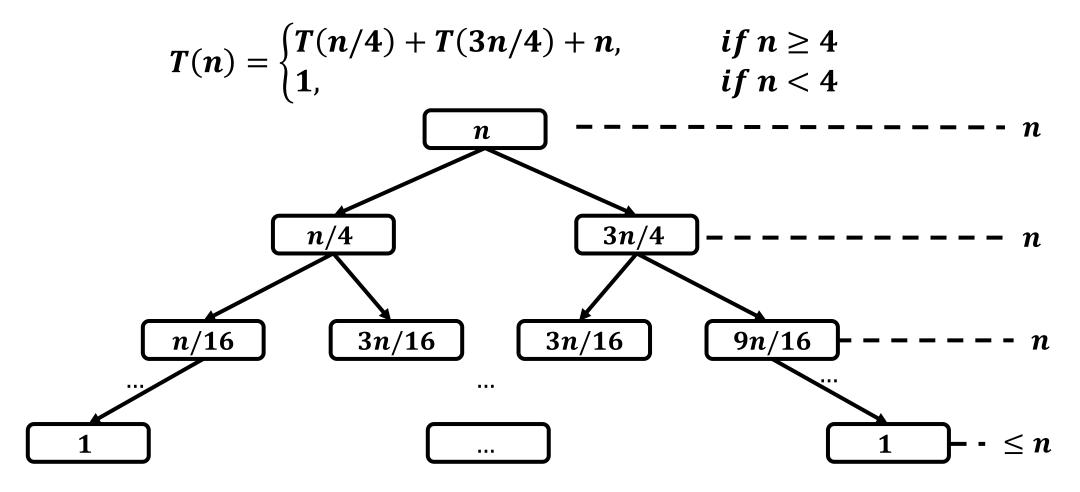




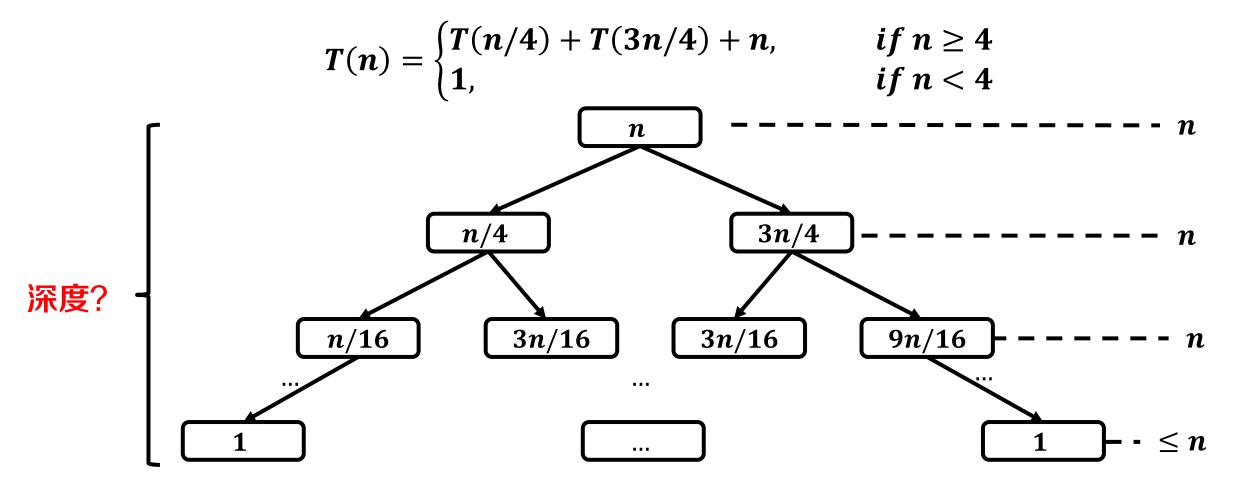




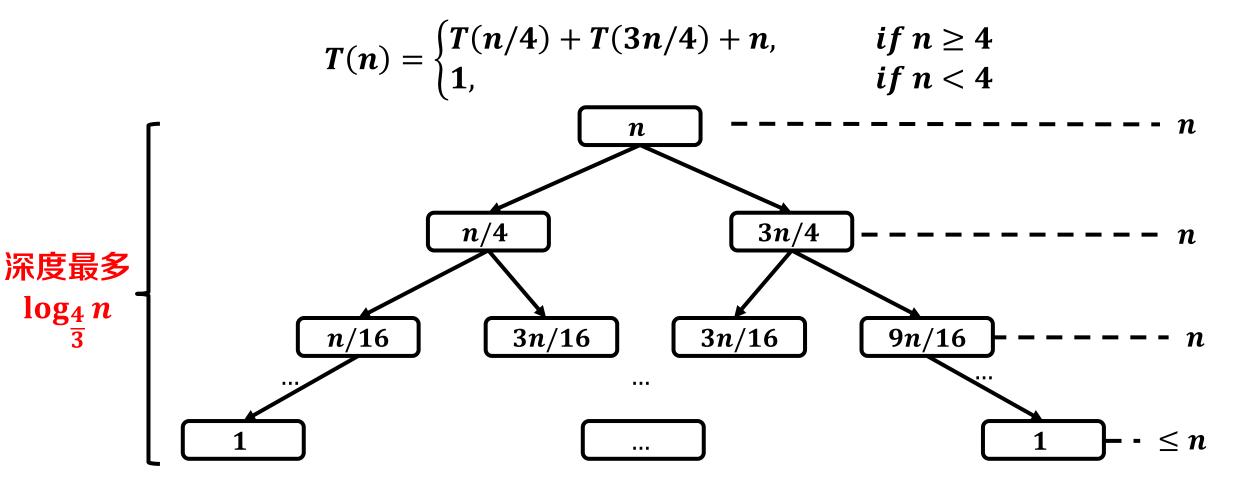




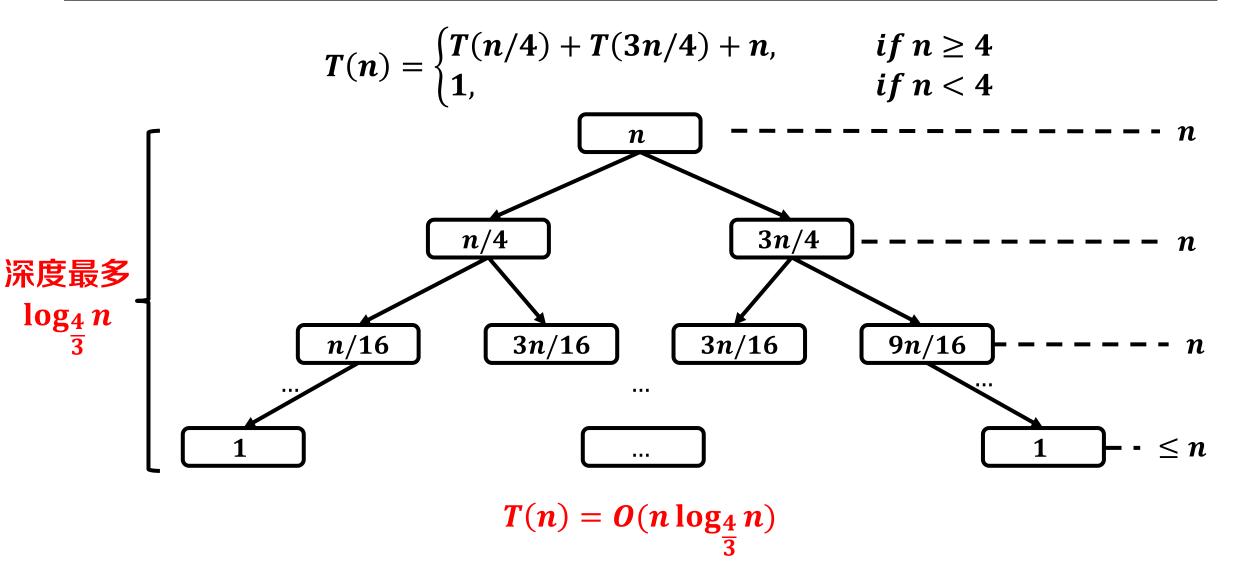




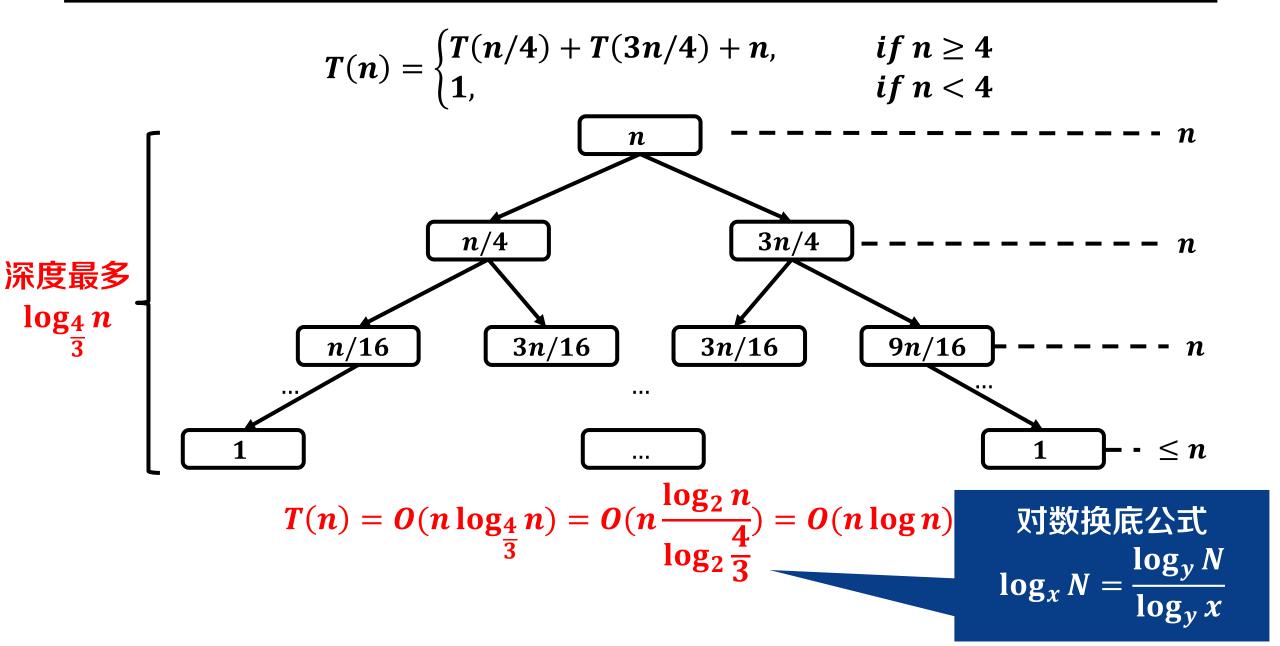




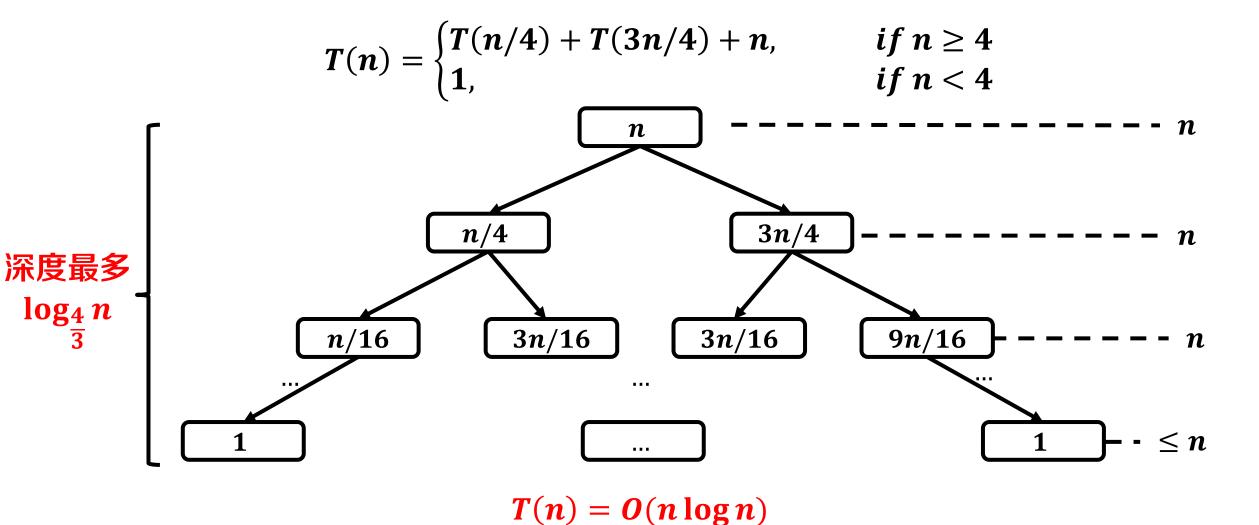












问题:该界是否为渐进紧确界?



递归树法

代人法

主定理法



•
$$T(n) = \begin{cases} T(n/4) + T(3n/4) + n, & n \ge 4 \\ 1, & n < 4 \end{cases}$$



•
$$T(n) = \begin{cases} T(n/4) + T(3n/4) + n, & n \geq 4 \\ 1, & n < 4 \end{cases}$$

• 猜测: $T(n) = \Theta(n \log n)$



•
$$T(n) = \begin{cases} T(n/4) + T(3n/4) + n, & n \ge 4 \\ 1, & n < 4 \end{cases}$$

- 猜测: $T(n) = \Theta(n \log n)$
 - 即证明 $\exists c_1, c_2, n_0 > 0$,使得 $\forall n > n_0, c_1 \cdot n \log n \leq T(n) \leq c_2 \cdot n \log n$

0记号

定义:

• 对于给定的函数g(n), $\Theta(g(n))$ 表示以下函数的集合:

$$\Theta(g(n)) = \{T(n): \exists c_1, c_2, n_0 > 0, 使得 \forall n \geq n_0, c_1g(n) \leq T(n) \leq c_2g(n)\}$$



•
$$T(n) = \begin{cases} T(n/4) + T(3n/4) + n, & n \geq 4 \\ 1, & n < 4 \end{cases}$$

- 猜测: $T(n) = \Theta(n \log n)$
 - 即证明 $\exists c_1,c_2,n_0>0$,使得 $\forall n>n_0,\ c_1\cdot n\log n\leq T(n)\leq c_2\cdot n\log n$

使用数学归纳法证明该命题



•
$$T(n) = \begin{cases} T(n/4) + T(3n/4) + n, & n \geq 4 \\ 1, & n < 4 \end{cases}$$

- 猜测: $T(n) = \Theta(n \log n)$
 - 即证明 $\exists c_1, c_2, n_0 > 0$,使得 $\forall n > n_0, c_1 \cdot n \log n \leq T(n) \leq c_2 \cdot n \log n$
- 数学归纳法
 - n = 3时: 使 $c_1 \cdot 3 \log 3 \le 1 \le c_2 \cdot 3 \log 3$,需取 $0 < c_1 \le \frac{1}{3 \log 3}$, $c_2 \ge \frac{1}{3 \log 3}$



•
$$T(n) = \begin{cases} T(n/4) + T(3n/4) + n, & n \ge 4 \\ 1, & n < 4 \end{cases}$$

- 猜测: $T(n) = \Theta(n \log n)$
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 - 小于n时: 假设命题成立



•
$$T(n) = \begin{cases} T(n/4) + T(3n/4) + n, & n \geq 4 \\ 1, & n < 4 \end{cases}$$

- 猜测: $T(n) = \Theta(n \log n)$
 - 即证明 $\exists c_1, c_2, n_0 > 0$,使得 $\forall n > n_0, c_1 \cdot n \log n \leq T(n) \leq c_2 \cdot n \log n$
- 数学归纳法
 - n = 3时: 使 $c_1 \cdot 3 \log 3 \le 1 \le c_2 \cdot 3 \log 3$,需取 $0 < c_1 \le \frac{1}{3 \log 3}$, $c_2 \ge \frac{1}{3 \log 3}$
 - 小于n时: 假设命题成立
 - 等于*n*时: 代入可得

o
$$T(n) = T(n/4) + T(3n/4) + n \le c_2 \cdot \frac{n}{4} \cdot \log \frac{n}{4} + c_2 \cdot \frac{3n}{4} \cdot \log \frac{3n}{4} + n$$



$$T(n) = T(n/4) + T(3n/4) + n$$

$$\leq c_2 \cdot \frac{n}{4} \cdot \log \frac{n}{4} + c_2 \cdot \frac{3n}{4} \cdot \log \frac{3n}{4} + n$$

$$= \left(c_2 \cdot \frac{n}{4} \cdot (\log n - \log 4)\right) + \left(c_2 \cdot \frac{3n}{4} \cdot (\log n - \log \frac{4}{3})\right) + n$$



$$T(n) = T(n/4) + T(3n/4) + n$$

$$\leq c_2 \cdot \frac{n}{4} \cdot \log \frac{n}{4} + c_2 \cdot \frac{3n}{4} \cdot \log \frac{3n}{4} + n$$

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$$= c_2 n \log n$$



$$T(n) = T(n/4) + T(3n/4) + n$$

$$\leq c_2 \cdot \frac{n}{4} \cdot \log \frac{n}{4} + c_2 \cdot \frac{3n}{4} \cdot \log \frac{3n}{4} + n$$

$$= \left(c_2 \cdot \frac{n}{4} \mid (\log n - \log 4)\right) + \left(c_2 \cdot \frac{3n}{4} \cdot \left(\log n - \log \frac{4}{3}\right)\right) + n$$

$$= c_2 n \log n - \left(c_2 n \left(\frac{1}{4} \log 4 + \frac{3}{4} \log 4 - \frac{3}{4} \log 3\right)\right) + n$$



$$T(n) = T(n/4) + T(3n/4) + n$$

$$\leq c_2 \cdot \frac{n}{4} \cdot \log \frac{n}{4} + c_2 \cdot \frac{3n}{4} \cdot \log \frac{3n}{4} + n$$

$$= \left(c_2 \cdot \frac{n}{4} \cdot (\log n - \log 4)\right) + \left(c_2 \cdot \frac{3n}{4} \cdot (\log n - \log \frac{4}{3})\right) + n$$

$$= c_2 n \log n - \left(c_2 n \left(\frac{1}{4} \log 4 + \frac{3}{4} \log 4 - \frac{3}{4} \log 3\right)\right) + n$$



$$T(n) = T(n/4) + T(3n/4) + n$$

$$\leq c_2 \cdot \frac{n}{4} \cdot \log \frac{n}{4} + c_2 \cdot \frac{3n}{4} \cdot \log \frac{3n}{4} + n$$

$$= \left(c_2 \cdot \frac{n}{4} \cdot (\log n - \log 4)\right) + \left(c_2 \cdot \frac{3n}{4} \cdot \left(\log n - \log \frac{4}{3}\right)\right) + n$$

$$= c_2 n \log n - \left(c_2 n \left(\frac{1}{4} \log 4 + \frac{3}{4} \log 4\right) - \frac{3}{4} \log 3\right) + n$$

$$= c_2 n \log n - \left(c_2 \left(\log 4 - \frac{3}{4} \log 3\right) - 1\right) n$$



$$T(n) = T(n/4) + T(3n/4) + n$$

$$\leq c_2 \cdot \frac{n}{4} \cdot \log \frac{n}{4} + c_2 \cdot \frac{3n}{4} \cdot \log \frac{3n}{4} + n$$

$$= \left(c_2 \cdot \frac{n}{4} \cdot (\log n - \log 4)\right) + \left(c_2 \cdot \frac{3n}{4} \cdot (\log n - \log \frac{4}{3})\right) + n$$

$$= c_2 n \log n - \left(c_2 n \left(\frac{1}{4} \log 4 + \frac{3}{4} \log 4 - \frac{3}{4} \log 3\right)\right) + n$$

$$= c_2 n \log n - \left(c_2 \left(\log 4 - \frac{3}{4} \log 3\right) - 1\right) - n$$



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希望此式 \lequeq c_2 n \leques n \leque n \leques n \le



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只需此部分≥ 0



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只需此部分≥ 0

• 令
$$\left(c_2\left(\log 4 - \frac{3}{4}\log 3\right) - 1\right)n \ge 0$$
,解得 $c_2 \ge \frac{1}{\log 4 - \frac{3}{4}\log 3} > 0$



•
$$T(n) = \begin{cases} T(n/4) + T(3n/4) + n, & n \geq 4 \\ 1, & n < 4 \end{cases}$$

- 猜测: $T(n) = \Theta(n \log n)$
 - 即证明 $\exists c_1, c_2, n_0 > 0$,使得 $\forall n > n_0, c_1 \cdot n \log n \leq T(n) \leq c_2 \cdot n \log n$
- 数学归纳法
 - n = 3时: 使 $c_1 \cdot 3 \log 3 \le 1 \le c_2 \cdot 3 \log 3$,需取 $0 < c_1 \le \frac{1}{3 \log 3}$, $c_2 \ge \frac{1}{3 \log 3}$
 - 小于n时: 假设命题成立
 - 等于n时: 代入可得

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$$T(n) = T(n/4) + T(3n/4) + n \le c_2 \cdot \frac{n}{4} \cdot \log \frac{n}{4} + c_2 \cdot \frac{3n}{4} \cdot \log \frac{3n}{4} + n$$
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 - 小于*n*时:假设命题成立
 - \triangleright 等于n时:代人可得

o
$$T(n) = T(n/4) + T(3n/4) + n \le c_2 \cdot \frac{n}{4}$$

o
$$T(n) = T(n/4) + T(3n/4) + n \le c_2 \cdot \frac{n}{4} \cdot \log \frac{1}{4} \cdot c_2 \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot \log \frac{1}{4} + n$$
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两条件需同时满足

$$\frac{\log_4 + c_2 \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot \log_{\frac{1}{4}} + n}{4}$$



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- o $c_2 \ge \max\left\{\frac{1}{\log 4 \frac{3}{4} \log 3}, \frac{1}{3 \log 3}\right\}$



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 - 小于*n*时:假设命题成立
 - 等于n时: 代入可得
 - $\quad \mathbf{取} c_2 \geq \max\left\{\frac{1}{\log 4 \frac{3}{4}\log 3}, \frac{1}{3\log 3}\right\}, \quad \mathbf{可得} T(n) \leq c_2 \cdot n \log n$
 - o 取 $0 < c_1 \le \min\left\{\frac{1}{\log 4 \frac{3}{4}\log 3}, \frac{1}{3\log 3}\right\}$,可得 $T(n) \ge c_1 \cdot n\log n$



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 - o 取 $0 < c_1 \le \min\left\{\frac{1}{\log 4 \frac{3}{4}\log 3}, \frac{1}{3\log 3}\right\}$,可得 $T(n) \ge c_1 \cdot n\log n$
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 - 小于n时:假设命题成立
 - 等于n时: 代入可得

问题: 猜测解不易得时如何求解递归式?

- o 取 $0 < c_1 \le \min\left\{\frac{1}{\log 4 \frac{3}{4}\log 3}, \frac{1}{3\log 3}\right\}$,可得 $T(n) \ge c_1 \cdot n\log n$
- 得证 $T(n) = \Theta(n \log n)$



递归树法

代人法

主定理法



• 对形即 $T(n) = aT\left(\frac{n}{b}\right) + f(n)$ 的递归式

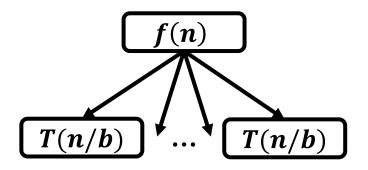
常数 $a \geq 1, b > 1$



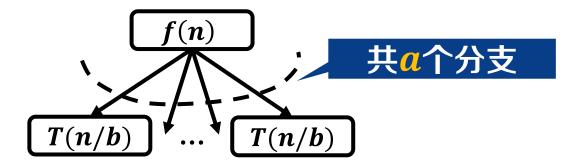
• 对形如 $T(n) = aT\left(\frac{n}{b}\right) + f(n)$ 的递归式

T(n)

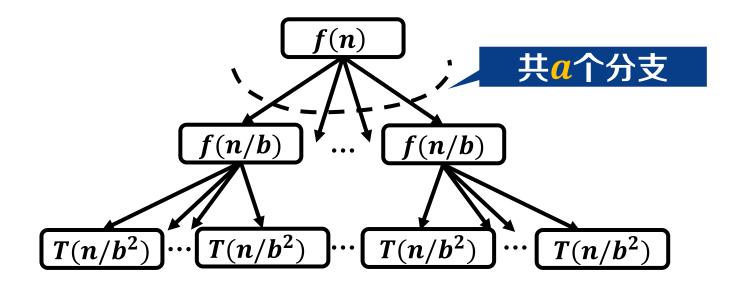




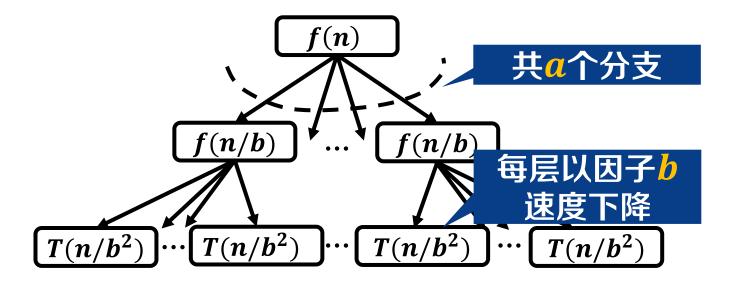




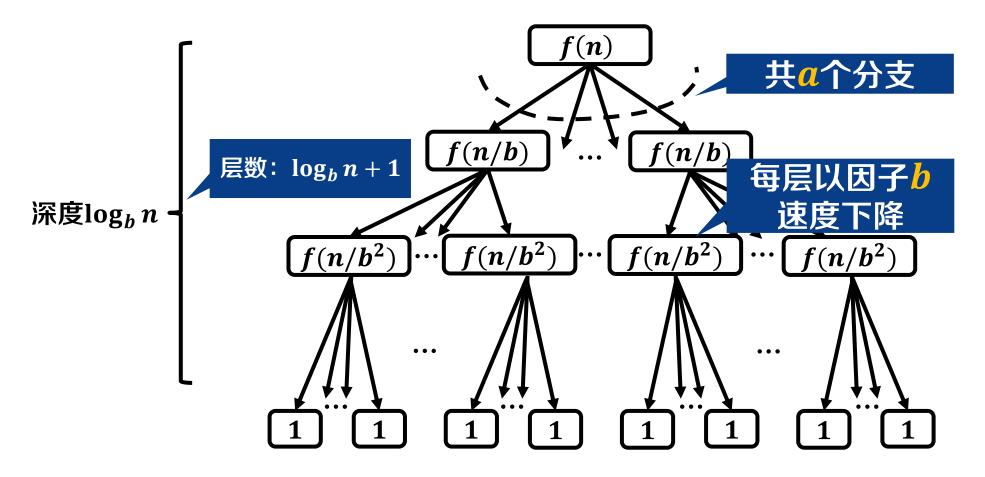




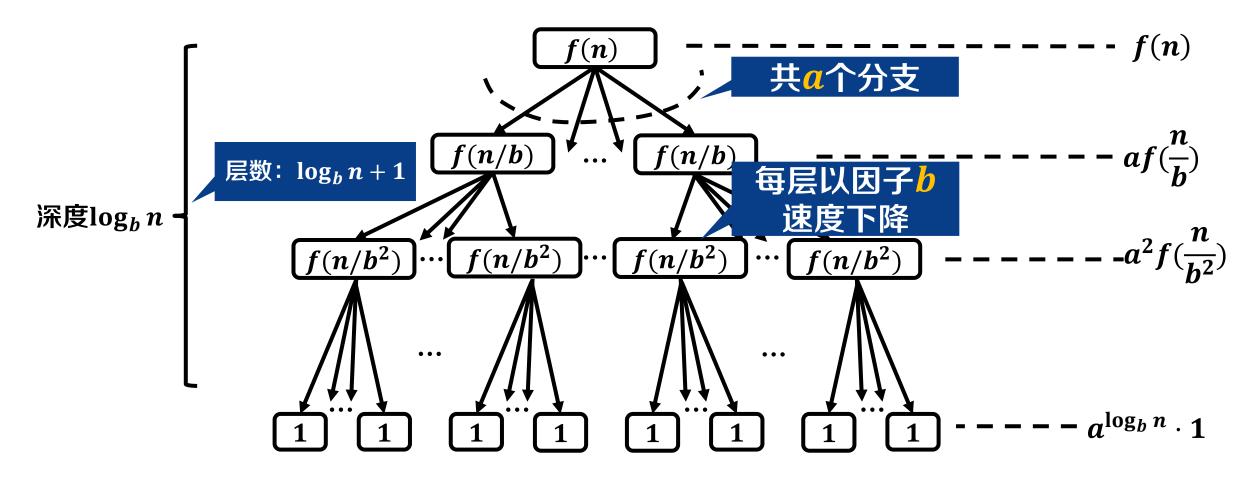






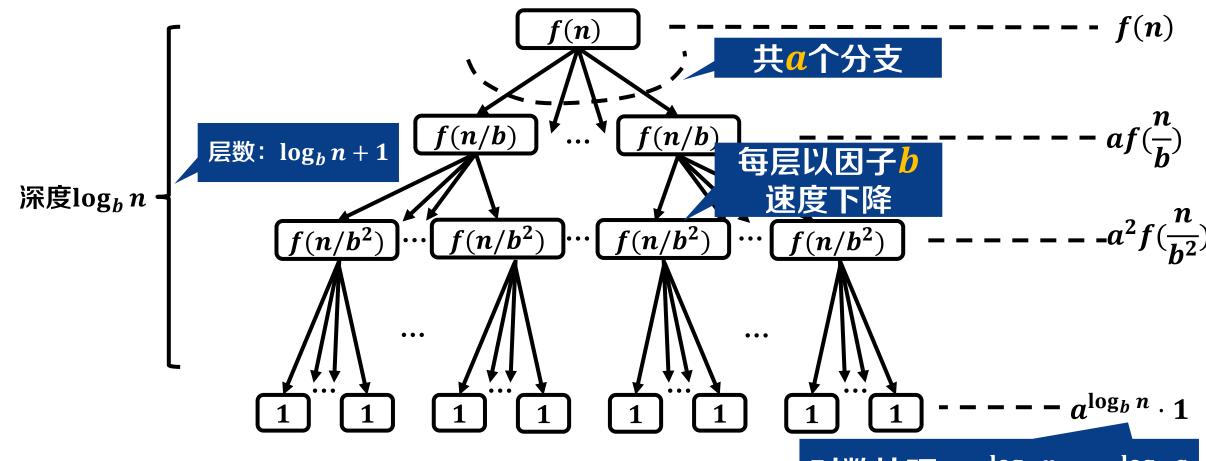






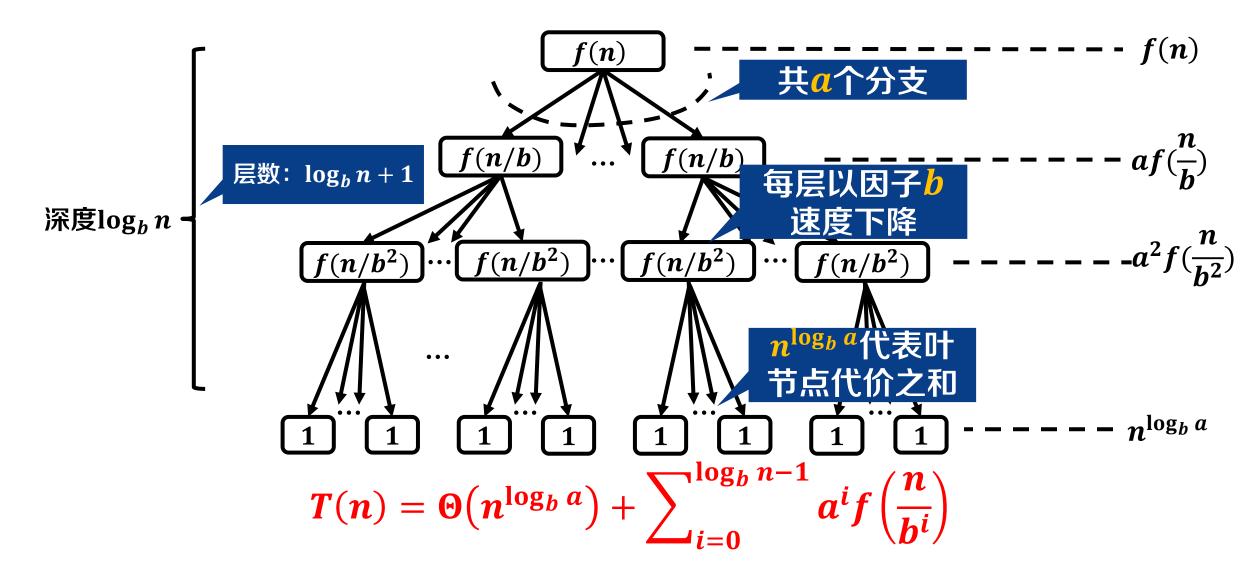


• 对形切 $T(n) = aT\left(\frac{n}{b}\right) + f(n)$ 的递归式

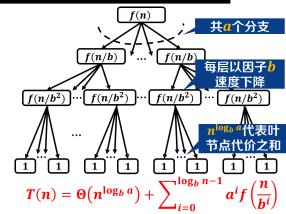


对数技巧: $a^{\log_b n} = n^{\log_b a}$











• 主定理: 对形如 $T(n) = aT(\frac{n}{b}) + f(n)$ 的递归式

$$T(n) = egin{cases} \mathbf{\Theta}ig(f(n)ig) \ \mathbf{\Theta}ig(n^{\log_b a} \log nig) \ \mathbf{\Theta}ig(n^{\log_b a}ig) \end{cases}$$

比较根节点代价f(n)与 叶节点代价之和 $n^{\log_b a}$



• 主定理: 对形如 $T(n) = aT\left(\frac{n}{b}\right) + f(n)$ 的递归式

• 若存在常数 $\epsilon > 0$ 使 $f(n) = \Omega(n^{\log_b a + \epsilon})$,且存在常数c < 1和足够大的 n 使得 $af\left(\frac{n}{b}\right) \le cf(n)$,则 $T(n) = \Theta(f(n))$



• 主定理: 对形如 $T(n) = aT\left(\frac{n}{b}\right) + f(n)$ 的递归式

• 若存在常数 $\epsilon > 0$ 使 $f(n) = \Omega(n^{\log_b a + \epsilon})$,且存在常数c < 1和足够大的 n 使得 $af\left(\frac{n}{b}\right) \le cf\left(\frac{f(n)}{b}\right)$ 受项式意义大于 $n^{\log_b a}$:

不止渐进大于且相差因子 n^{ϵ}



• 主定理: 对形如 $T(n) = aT(\frac{n}{h}) + f(n)$ 的递归式

• 若存在常数 $\epsilon > 0$ 使 $f(n) = \Omega(n^{\log_b a + \epsilon})$,且存在常数c < 1和足够大的 n称为"正则"条件

使得 $af\left(\frac{n}{h}\right) \leq cf(n)$,则 $T(n) = \Theta(f(n))$

 $n^{\log_b a}$ $n^{\log_b a + \epsilon}$ $n^{\log_b a - \epsilon}$



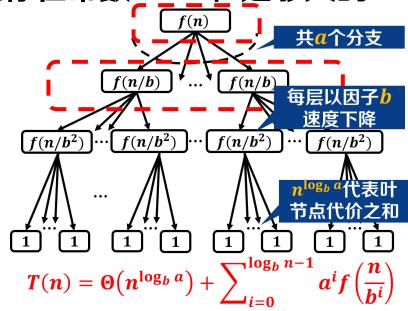
• 主定理: 对形如 $T(n) = aT\left(\frac{n}{b}\right) + f(n)$ 的递归式

$$T(n) = \begin{cases} \Theta(f(n)) & \text{if } f(n) = \Omega(n^{\log_b a + \epsilon}) \text{ 1} \\ \Theta(n^{\log_b a} \log n) & \text{if } f(n) = \Theta(n^{\log_b a}) & \text{2} \\ \Theta(n^{\log_b a}) & \text{if } f(n) = O(n^{\log_b a - \epsilon}) \text{ 3} \end{cases}$$

• 若存在常数 $\epsilon > 0$ 使 $f(n) = \Omega(n^{\log_b a + \epsilon})$,且存在常数 $c \le 1$ 和足够大的 n

使得 $af\left(\frac{n}{b}\right) \leq cf(n)$,则 $T(n) = \Theta(f(n))$

保证了根节点代价 大于下一层代价之和





• 主定理: 对形如 $T(n) = aT\left(\frac{n}{b}\right) + f(n)$ 的递归式

$$T(n) = egin{cases} \Theta(f(n)) & if \ f(n) = \Omega(n^{\log_b a + \epsilon}) \ \Omega(n^{\log_$$

• 若存在常数 $\epsilon > 0$ 使 $f(n) = \Omega(n^{\log_b a + \epsilon})$,且存在常数c < 1和足够大的 n

使得 $af\left(\frac{n}{b}\right) \leq cf(n)$,则 $T(n) = \Theta(f(n))$

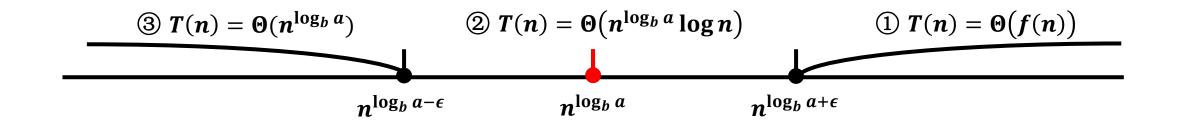
称为"正则"条件

保证了根节点代价 大于下一层代价之和



$$T(n) = \begin{cases} \Theta(f(n)) & \text{if } f(n) = \Omega(n^{\log_b a + \epsilon}) \text{ } 1 \text{ } 1$$

• 若
$$f(n) = \Theta(n^{\log_b a})$$
, 则 $T(n) = \Theta(n^{\log_b a} \log n)$





• 主定理: 对形如 $T(n) = aT\left(\frac{n}{b}\right) + f(n)$ 的递归式

$$T(n) = egin{cases} \Theta(f(n)) & if \ f(n) = \Omega(n^{\log_b a + \epsilon}) \ \mathbb{I} & \text{for } f(n/b^2) & \text{for } f(n/b^2) \ \mathbb{I} & \text{for } f(n/b^2) & \text{for } f(n/b^2) \ \mathbb{I} & \text{for } f(n/b^2) & \mathbb{I} & \text{for } f(n/b^2) \ \mathbb{I} & \text{for } f(n/b^2) & \mathbb{I} &$$

• 若存在常数 $\epsilon > 0$ 使 $f(n) = O(n^{\log_b a - \epsilon})$,则 $T(n) = O(n^{\log_b a})$



• 主定理: 对形如 $T(n) = aT\left(\frac{n}{b}\right) + f(n)$ 的递归式

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• 若存在常数 $\epsilon > 0$ 使 $f(n) = O(n^{\log_b a - \epsilon})$,则 $T(n) = O(n^{\log_b a})$

 $\frac{f(n)}{\int s}$ 多项式意义小于 $\frac{n^{\log_b a}}{\int s}$:不止渐进小于且相差因子 n^{ϵ}



• 主定理: 对形如 $T(n) = aT(\frac{n}{b}) + f(n)$ 的递归式



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• 主定理(简化形式): 对形如 $T(n) = aT\left(\frac{n}{b}\right) + n^k$ 的递归式

$$T(n) = egin{cases} \Theta(n^k) & if \ k > \log_b a & 1 \\ \Theta(n^k \log n) & if \ k = \log_b a & 2 \\ \Theta(n^{\log_b a}) & if \ k < \log_b a & 3 \end{cases}$$

主定理法: 实例一



 $f(n/b^2)$... $f(n/b^2)$... $f(n/b^2)$

 $T(n) = \Theta(n^{\log_b a}) + \sum_{i=1}^{\log_b n-1} \overline{a^i} f(\frac{n}{h^i})$

• 主定理(简化形式): 对形如 $T(n) = aT(\frac{n}{b}) + n^k$ 的递归式

$$T(n) = egin{cases} \Theta(n^k) & if \ k > \log_b a & 1 \\ \Theta(n^k \log n) & if \ k = \log_b a & 2 \\ \Theta(n^{\log_b a}) & if \ k < \log_b a & 3 \end{cases}$$

•
$$\mathfrak{P}$$
 : $T(n) = 2T\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) + n$

- k = 1
- $a = 2, b = 2, \log_b a = 1$
- $k = \log_b a$,属于情况②
- $T(n) = \Theta(n^k \log n) = \Theta(n \log n)$

主定理法: 实例二



• 主定理(简化形式): 对形如 $T(n) = aT(\frac{n}{b}) + n^k$ 的递归式

$$T(n) = egin{cases} \mathbf{\Theta}(n^k) \ \mathbf{\Theta}(n^k \log n) \ \mathbf{\Theta}(n^{\log_b a}) \end{cases}$$

if
$$k > \log_b a$$
 ①

if
$$k = \log_b a$$
 ②

if $k < \log_b a$ ③

if
$$k < \log_b a$$
 3

$$f(n/b)$$
 … $f(n/b)$ 每层以因子 b 速度下降 证度下降 节点代价之和 $f(n/b^2)$ … $f(n/b^2)$

- 例二: $T(n) = 5T\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) + n^3$
 - k = 3
 - $a = 5, b = 2, \log_b a = \log_2 5$
 - $k > \log_b a$,属于情况①
 - $T(n) = \Theta(n^k) = \Theta(n^3)$

主定理法: 实例三



 $f(n/b^2)$... $f(n/b^2)$... $f(n/b^2)$

 $T(n) = \Theta(n^{\log_b a}) + \sum_{i=1}^{\log_b n-1} \overline{a^i} f(\frac{\overline{n}}{\overline{n^i}})$

• 主定理(简化形式): 对形如 $T(n) = aT(\frac{n}{b}) + n^k$ 的递归式

$$T(n) = \begin{cases} \Theta(n^k) & \text{if } k > \log_b a & \text{i} \\ \Theta(n^k \log n) & \text{if } k = \log_b a & \text{i} \\ \Theta(n^{\log_b a}) & \text{if } k < \log_b a & \text{i} \end{cases}$$

• 例三:
$$T(n) = 4T\left(\frac{n}{4}\right) + \sqrt{n}$$

- $k = \frac{1}{2}$
- $a = 4, b = 4, \log_b a = \log_4 4 = 1$
- $k < \log_b a$,属于情况③
- $T(n) = \Theta(n^{\log_b a}) = \Theta(n)$

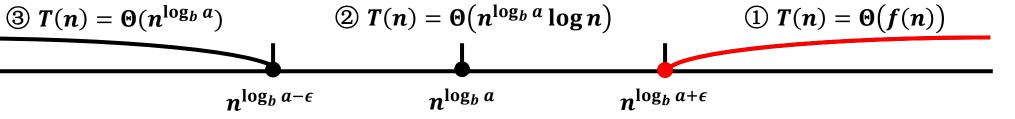
主定理法: 实例四



• 主定理: 对形如 $T(n) = aT(\frac{n}{h}) + f(n)$ 的递归式

- 例四: $T(n) = 3T\left(\frac{n}{4}\right) + n \log n$
 - $\log_b a = \log_4 3 < 1$,则 $\exists \epsilon > 0$,使得 $\log_b a + \epsilon < 1$,故 $f(n) = \Omega(n^{\log_b a + \epsilon})$
 - $\exists c = \frac{3}{4}$ 时, $af\left(\frac{n}{h}\right) = \frac{3n}{4}\log\left(\frac{n}{4}\right) < cf(n) = \frac{3}{4}n\log n$,属于情况①
 - $T(n) = \Theta(f(n)) = \Theta(n \log n)$

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



主定理法: 实例五



• 主定理: 对形如 $T(n) = aT(\frac{n}{b}) + f(n)$ 的递归式

$$T(n) = egin{cases} \Theta(f(n)) & if \ f(n) = \Omega(n^{\log_b a + \epsilon}) \ \mathbb{O}(n^{\log_b a} \log n) & if \ f(n) = \Theta(n^{\log_b a}) \ \mathbb{O}(n^{\log_b a}) & \mathbb{O}(n^{\log_b a}) & \mathbb{O}(n^{\log_b a}) \ \mathbb{O}(n^{\log_b a}) & \mathbb{O}(n^{\log_b a}) & \mathbb{O}(n^{\log_b a}) \ \mathbb{O}(n^{\log_b a}) & \mathbb{O}(n^{\log_b a - \epsilon}) \ \mathbb{O}(n^{\log_b a}) & \mathbb{O}(n^{\log_b a - \epsilon}) \ \mathbb{O}(n^{\log_b a - \epsilon}) \ \mathbb{O}(n^{\log_b a - \epsilon}) & \mathbb{O}(n^{\log_b a - \epsilon}) \ \mathbb{O}(n^{\log_b a - \epsilon}) \ \mathbb{O}(n^{\log_b a - \epsilon}) & \mathbb{O}(n^{\log_b a - \epsilon}) \ \mathbb{O}(n^{\log_b a - \epsilon}) \ \mathbb{O}(n^{\log_b a - \epsilon}) & \mathbb{O}(n^{\log_b a - \epsilon}) \ \mathbb{O}(n^{\log_b a - \epsilon}) & \mathbb{O}(n^{\log_b a - \epsilon}) \ \mathbb{O}(n^{\log_b a - \epsilon}) \ \mathbb{O}(n^{\log_b a - \epsilon}) & \mathbb{O}(n^{\log_b a - \epsilon}) \ \mathbb{O}(n^{\log_b a - \epsilon}) \ \mathbb{O}(n^{\log_b a - \epsilon}) & \mathbb{O}(n^{\log_b a - \epsilon}) \ \mathbb{O}(n^{\log_b a - \epsilon}) & \mathbb{O}(n^{\log_b a - \epsilon}) \ \mathbb{O}(n^{\log_b a - \epsilon}) \ \mathbb{O}(n^{\log_b a - \epsilon}) & \mathbb{O}(n^{\log_b a - \epsilon}) \ \mathbb{O}(n^{\log_b a - \epsilon}) \ \mathbb{O}(n^{\log_b a - \epsilon}) & \mathbb{O}(n^{\log_b a - \epsilon}) \ \mathbb{O}(n^{\log_b a - \epsilon}) \ \mathbb{O}(n^{\log_b a - \epsilon}) & \mathbb{O}(n^{\log_b a - \epsilon}) \ \mathbb{O}(n^{$$

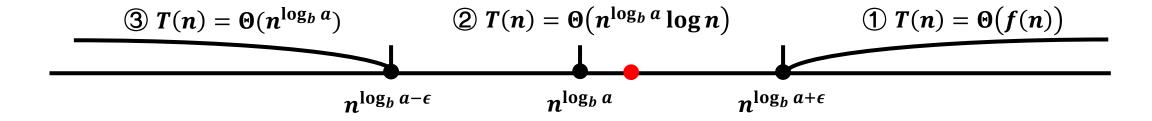
- 例五: $T(n) = 2T\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) + n \log n$
 - $\log_b a = \log_2 2 = 1, f(n) = \Omega(n^{\log_b a})$
 - 然而对 $\forall \epsilon > 0$, $\log n$ 渐进小于 n^{ϵ} , 故 $\exists \epsilon > 0$ 使 $f(n) = \Omega(n^{\log_b a + \epsilon})$
 - 该情况落人①和②之间,不能使用主定理

主定理法: 实例五



• 主定理: 对形如 $T(n) = aT(\frac{n}{b}) + f(n)$ 的递归式

- 例五: $T(n) = 2T\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) + n \log n$
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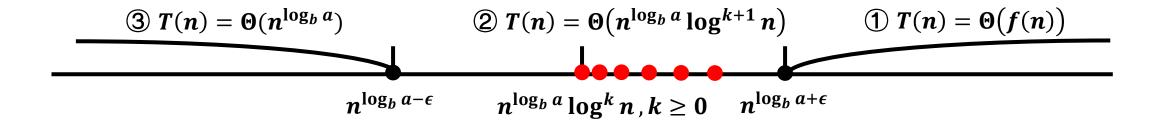
上述主定理不适用 扩展形式主定理可解决



• 主定理(扩展形式): 对形如 $T(n) = aT(\frac{n}{b}) + f(n)$ 的递归式

$$T(n) = \begin{cases} \Theta(f(n)) & \text{if } f(n) = \Omega(n^{\log_b a + \epsilon}) \\ \Theta(n^{\log_b a} \log^{k+1} n) & \text{if } f(n) = \Theta(n^{\log_b a} \log^k n), k \ge 0 \\ \Theta(n^{\log_b a}) & \text{if } f(n) = O(n^{\log_b a - \epsilon}) \end{cases}$$

$$3$$



主定理法:例五



• 主定理(扩展形式): 对形如 $T(n) = aT(\frac{n}{h}) + f(n)$ 的递归式

$$T(n) = \begin{cases} \Theta(f(n)) & \text{if } f(n) = \Omega(n^{\log_b a + \epsilon}) \\ \Theta(n^{\log_b a} \log^{k+1} n) & \text{if } f(n) = \Theta(n^{\log_b a} \log^k n), k \ge 0 \\ \Theta(n^{\log_b a}) & \text{if } f(n) = O(n^{\log_b a - \epsilon}) \end{cases}$$

$$3$$

- 例五: $T(n) = 2T\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) + n \log n$

 - $k = 1, f(n) = \Theta(n^{\log_b a} \log^k n)$,属于情况②
 - $T(n) = \Theta(n^{\log_b a} \log^{k+1} n) = \Theta(n \log^2 n)$

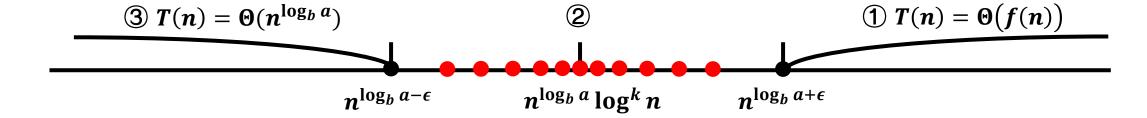


• 主定理(扩展形式): 对形如 $T(n) = aT(\frac{n}{b}) + f(n)$ 的递归式

$$T(n) = \begin{cases} \Theta(f(n)) & \text{if } f(n) = \Omega(n^{\log_b a + \epsilon}) \\ \Theta(n^{\log_b a} \log^{k+1} n) & \text{if } f(n) = \Theta(n^{\log_b a} \log^k n), k \ge 0 \\ \Theta(n^{\log_b a}) & \text{if } f(n) = O(n^{\log_b a - \epsilon}) \end{cases}$$

• 情况②的三种扩展

$$T(n) = egin{cases} \Theta(n^{\log_b a} \log^b a \log^{k+1} n) & k > -1 \ \Theta(n^{\log_b a} \log \log n) & k = -1 \ \Theta(n^{\log_b a}) & k < -1 \end{cases}$$



小结



• 递归式分析方法比较

分析方法	优点	缺点
递归树法	直观形象	难以展开
代人法	适用广泛	难猜通解
主定理法	形式简洁	适用有限





