Merge Sort (归并排序) — Divide and Congner

8-n To

输入: [3,4,1,6,7,2,5,9] 输出: [1,2,3,4,5,6,7,9]

[3,4,1,6] [7,2,5,9]

Divide

[3,4,1,6] [7,2,5,9]

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[1,2,3,4,5,6,7,9]

Merge
$$_$$
SovA(α):

if $len(\alpha) == 1$: Network α
 $M = \alpha[\alpha] - \alpha[\frac{h}{2}]$
 $l_2 = \alpha[\frac{h}{2} + 1 - \cdots N]$
 $l_1 = Merge _$ SovA(l_1)

 $l_2 = Merge _$ SovA(l_2)

Network $Merge$ C1, 1, 2

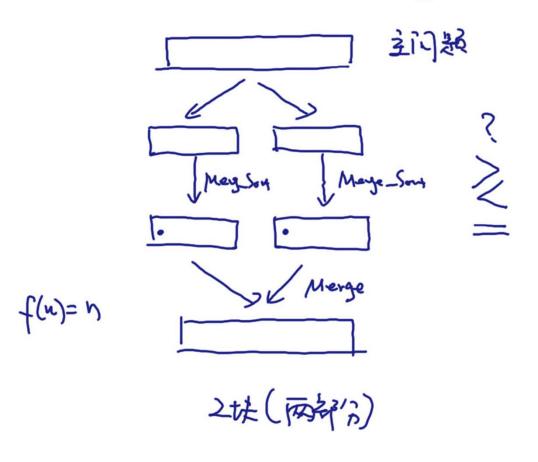
 $T(h) = C_1 + T(\frac{h}{2}) + T(\frac{h}{2}) + \Pi$
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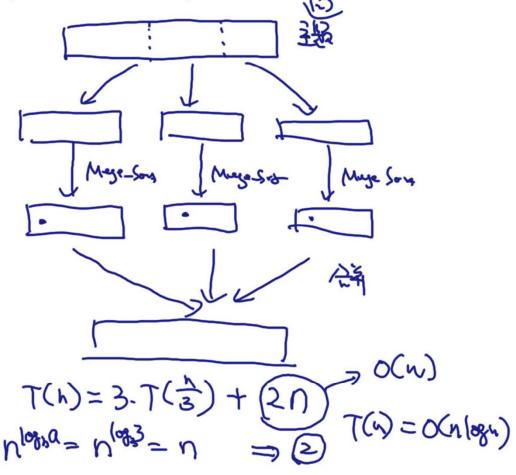
Merge Sort (归并排序)

$$T(n) = G + 2T(\frac{h}{2}) + D$$

= $2T(\frac{h}{2}) + N$

Merge Sort (归并排序)





The Master Theorem applies to recurrences of the following form:

$$T(n) = aT(n/b) + f(n)$$

where $a \ge 1$ and b > 1 are constants and f(n) is an asymptotically positive function.

1. If
$$f(n) = O(n^{\log_b a} - \epsilon)$$
 for some constant $\epsilon > 0$, then $T(n) = \Theta(n^{\log_b a})$.
2. If $f(n) = \Theta(n^{\log_b a} \log^k n)$ with $k \ge 0$, then $T(n) = \Theta(n^{\log_b a} \log^{k+1} n)$.

- 3. If $f(n) = \Omega(n^{\log_b a + \epsilon})$ with $\epsilon > 0$, and f(n) satisfies the regularity condition, then $T(n) = \Theta(f(n))$. Regularity condition: $af(n/b) \le cf(n)$ for some constant c < 1 and all sufficiently large n.

①
$$O(n^{\log_{k}a}) > f(n) = O(n^{\log_{k}a})$$

② $O(n^{\log_{k}a}) = f(n) = O(n^{\log_{k}a} \cdot \log_{k}n^{2})$
③ $O(n^{\log_{k}a}) < f(n) = O(f(n))$

$$T(n) = 3T(n/2) + n^{2}$$

$$D^{\log_{b} a} = D^{\log_{b} 3} < D^{2}$$

$$O(u^{\log_{b} a}) < f(u) \Rightarrow 3$$

$$T(u) = O(f(u)) = O(u^{2})$$

$$T(n) = 4T(n/2) + n^{2}$$

$$n^{\log_{6} a} = n^{\log_{2} 4} = n^{2} = n^{2} = f(x)$$

$$O(n^{\log_{6} a}) = f(x) \Rightarrow (2)$$

$$f(x) = n^{2} = n^{2} \cdot \log_{10} x \Rightarrow k = 0$$

$$T(x) = O(n^{\log_{6} a} \cdot \log_{10} x)$$

$$= O(n^{2} \cdot \log_{10} x)$$

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$$T(n) = 16T(n/4) + n$$

$$h^{\log_{10} a} = h^{\log_{10} a} = n^{2} > n \Rightarrow 0$$

$$T(n) = o(n^{\log_{10} a}) = o(n^{2})$$

$$T(n) = 2T(n/4) + n^{0.51}$$

$$h^{100 + 0} = n^{100 + 2} = n^{0.5} < n^{0.51}$$

$$3 = f(n)$$

$$T(n) = 0(f(n)) = 0(n^{0.51})$$

$$T(n) = 16T(n/4) + n!$$

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$$T(n) = 2^n T(n/2) + n^n$$

$$T(n) = 64T(n/8) - n^2 \log n$$

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$$T(n) = \sqrt{2}T(n/2) + \log n$$

Merge Sort (归并排序)

f(v)= n-login T(v)= 2-T(か)+ n

$$h^{log_{b}a} = n^{log_{2}\cdot 2} = n = f(u)$$

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Compute Time Complexity for Recurrence

$$f(n) = f(n-1) + f(n-2) \qquad \text{i.e.} \qquad f(8) \qquad 2^{n} + 2^{n} + 2^{n} + 2^{n} = 2^{n} - 1$$

$$f(n) = f(n) = f(n-1) + f(n-2) \qquad \text{i.e.} \qquad f(8) \qquad 2^{n} + 2^{n} + 2^{n} + 2^{n} + 2^{n} = 2^{n} - 1$$

$$f(n) = f(n) = f(n-1) + f(n-2) \qquad \text{i.e.} \qquad f(n) = f(n) \qquad f($$

Compute Space Complexity for Recurrence

$$\frac{f(n) = f(n-1) + f(n-2)}{\text{def main():}}$$

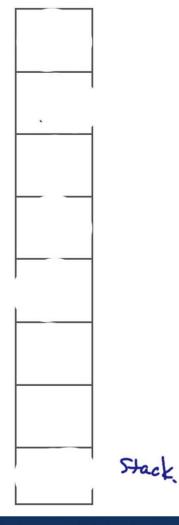
$$\rightarrow f(8)$$

$$f(i) = f(2) = 1$$

$$\uparrow (8)$$

$$\uparrow (8)$$

$$\uparrow (8)$$



Iterative Process for Fibonacci Number

$$f(s) \leftarrow f(s) + f(s) +$$

Closed Form Solution for Fibonacci Number

$$f(u) = \int \frac{f(u-1) + f(u-2)}{f(u-1) + f(u-2)}$$

$$f(u) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \left(\frac{1 + \sqrt{5}}{2} \right)^{h} - \left(\frac{1 - \sqrt{5}}{2} \right)^{u}$$

$$= \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \left(\frac{1 + \sqrt{5}}{2} \right)^{h} - \left(\frac{1 - \sqrt{5}}{2} \right)^{u}$$

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$$= \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \left(\frac{1 + \sqrt{$$

Remarks on Complexity

notation: O(1) < O(logn) < O(n) < O(nlgn) < O(n2) < O(n2/gn) <0(n1) P NP. NP couplete, NP hard 习书如级解及 O(p") 多项式等数 O(nP) ~

Computational Complexing Theory

案例: 搭建一个智能客服系统

常见的问题((FAQ)):

1. 本课程是线上课程还是线下课程

回答:线上课程为主

2. 课程有助教吗

回答: 每门课程都配备专业助教

3. 学习周期是多久啊?

回答:通常来讲在3-4个月不等

4. 如果不满意可以退款吗?

回答: 前两周提供无条件退款

5. 老师都是什么背景啊?

回答: 绝大部分都是全美前10学校的博士

6. 课程会有考试吗

回答: 有的。一般包括期中和期末

7. 我只有编程基础,可以报名吗

回答: 对于初级的项目班只要求编程基础

8. 课程有实操吗

回答:大部分都是实操,动手能力是最重要的

9. 课程为什么贵?

回答:跟别的知识付费不一样,我们会提供很 多教学服务,辅助完成学员做完所有的项目

10. 课程学完了能做什么?

回答: 可以找相关岗位的工作问题不大

11课程多久开一次啊?

回答:我们每个月开一期,但价格通常会不断

升高

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升高

案例: 搭建一个智能客服系统

常见的问题(FAQ):

相似度:(0.1)

相似度:(0.9)

用户输入: ("我想了解老师的背景"

1. 本课程是线上课程还是线下课程?

回答: 本课程是线上课程还是线下课程?

相似度: 0.05

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