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1. 可以用 tail recursion, 因為把它 recursion 擺在函式的最後一步, 讓 call stack 不會被呼叫時創建的新 frame 塞滿, 從而避免 stack overflow.

tail recursion:

```
int fib(int n, int a, int b) {
    if (n == 0)
        return a;
    if (n == 1)
        return b;
    return fib(n-1, b, a+b);
}
```

2. (a)

$$T(n) = 2T\left(\frac{n}{4}\right) + T\left(\frac{2}{3}n\right) + cn$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{c} T(n) \\ \swarrow \quad \downarrow \quad \searrow \\ T(\frac{n}{4}) \quad T(\frac{n}{4}) \quad T(\frac{2}{3}n) \end{array} \xrightarrow{\text{cost}} \frac{7}{6}n \Rightarrow T(n) \leq \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{7}{6}\right)^i cn \\ & \begin{array}{c} T(\frac{n}{4}) \quad T(\frac{n}{4}) \quad T(\frac{2}{3}n) \\ \swarrow \quad \downarrow \quad \searrow \quad \swarrow \quad \downarrow \quad \searrow \\ T(\frac{n}{16}) \quad T(\frac{n}{16}) \quad T(\frac{n}{12}) \quad T(\frac{n}{16}) \quad T(\frac{n}{16}) \quad T(\frac{n}{12}) \end{array} \xrightarrow{\text{sum}} \frac{49}{36}n \Rightarrow T(n) \leq 1 * \frac{(1 - (\frac{7}{6})^{\infty})}{1 - \frac{7}{6}} cn \\ & \Rightarrow T(n) = O(n) \end{aligned}$$

(b)

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

$$\text{set } k = \lg n, \quad n = 2^k$$

$$\Rightarrow T(2^k) = 2T(2^{\frac{k}{2}}) + k$$

$$\text{set } S(k) = T(2^k)$$

$$\Rightarrow S(k) = 2S\left(\frac{k}{2}\right) + k$$

$$\Rightarrow S(k) \leq 2S\left(\frac{k}{2}\right) + ck$$

use

$$\Rightarrow S(k) = O(k \log k)$$

Master

Theorem

$$\Rightarrow T(n) = O(\log n \cdot \log \log n)$$

3. \therefore heap tree 是二元樹

\therefore leaf nodes 最多有 $\frac{n}{2}$ 個

$$h = 0, \lceil \frac{n}{2^{0+1}} \rceil = \frac{n}{2}$$

$$h = k, \lceil \frac{n}{2^{k+1}} \rceil$$

$$h = k+1, \lceil \frac{\frac{n}{2^{k+1}}}{2} \rceil = \lceil \frac{n}{2^{k+1+1}} \rceil = \lceil \frac{n}{2^{h+1}} \rceil \text{ 與公式相符 } \Rightarrow \text{由數學歸納法證明此題論述為正確}$$

4. 全部乘以大数，很有可能 overflow

$$5. (a) \text{LCS}(i, j, k) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } k=0 \\ \text{LCS}(i-1, j-1, k-1) + 1 & \text{if } ch_i == ch_j == ch_k \\ \max(\text{LCS}(i-1, j, k), \text{LCS}(i, j-1, k), \text{LCS}(i, j, k-1)) & \text{else} \end{cases}$$

Time Complexity: $O(n \times n \times \dots \times n) \Rightarrow O(n^k) \times$

(b) set $i = \text{"HELWOR"}$
 $j = \text{"HELLOW"}$
 $k = \text{"HEO"}$

$\text{LCS}(i, j, k) = \text{"HEO"}$

$\text{LCS}(\text{LCS}(i, j), k) = \text{"HE"}$

\Rightarrow 字符串 i, j 的最佳解不一定是 i, j, k 的最佳解