1.绪论

动态规划 记忆法

请告诉我谁是中国人 启示我,如何把记忆抱紧 请告诉我这个民族的伟大 轻轻的告诉我,不要喧哗

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fib():<u>递归</u>

```
\Leftrightarrow fib(n) = fib(n-1) + fib(n-2)
                                                          //\{0, 1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, \ldots\}
                                                                              //为何这么慢?
❖int fib(n)
  { return (2 > n) ? n : fib(n - 1) + fib(n - 2); }
*复杂度: T(0) = T(1) = 1; T(n) = T(\lceil n-1 \rceil) + T(\lceil n-2 \rceil) + 1, \forall n > 1
      $
             S(n) = [T(n) + 1]/2
      则
             S(0) = 1 = fib(1), \quad S(1) = 1 = fib(2)
      故
             S(n) = S(n-1) + S(n-2) = fib(n+1)
             T(n) = 2 \cdot S(n) - 1 = 2 \cdot fib(n+1) - 1 = O(fib(n+1)) = O(\phi^n) = O(2^n)
      其中 \phi = (1+\sqrt{5})/2 \approx 1.618
```

封底估算

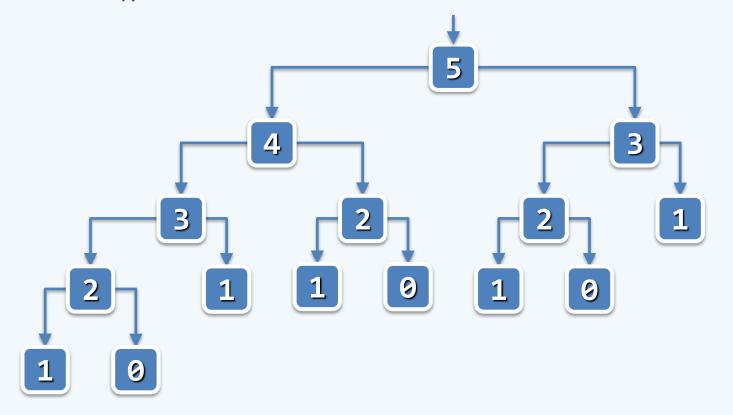
$$\phi^{36} \approx 2^{25}$$
 $\phi^{43} \approx 2^{30} \approx 10^9 \, flo = 1 \, sec$

$$\phi^5 \approx 10$$
 $\phi^{67} \approx 10^{14} flo = 10^5 sec \approx 1 day$

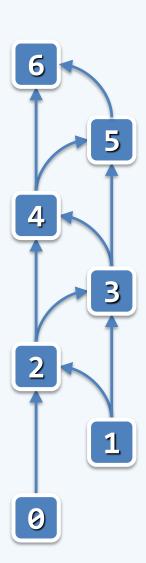
$$\phi^{92} \approx 10^{19} \ flo = 10^{10} \ sec \approx 10^5 \ day \approx 3 \ century$$

fib():<u>递归</u>

❖ 递归版fib()低效的根源在于,各递归实例均被大量重复地调用



先后出现的递归实例,共计 $\mathcal{O}(\phi^n)$ 个而去除重复之后,总共不过 $\mathcal{O}(n)$ 种



fib():<u>迭代</u>

- ❖解决方法A(记忆: memoization)
 将已计算过实例的结果制表备查,避免重复调用
- ❖解决方法B(动态规划:dynamic programming)
 颠倒计算方向:由自顶而下递归,为自底而上迭代

```
$ f = 1; g = 0; //fib(-1), fib(0)
while ( 0 < n-- ) {
    g = g + f;
    f = g - f;
}
return g;</pre>
```

❖ T(n) = Ø(n),而且仅需Ø(1)空间!

