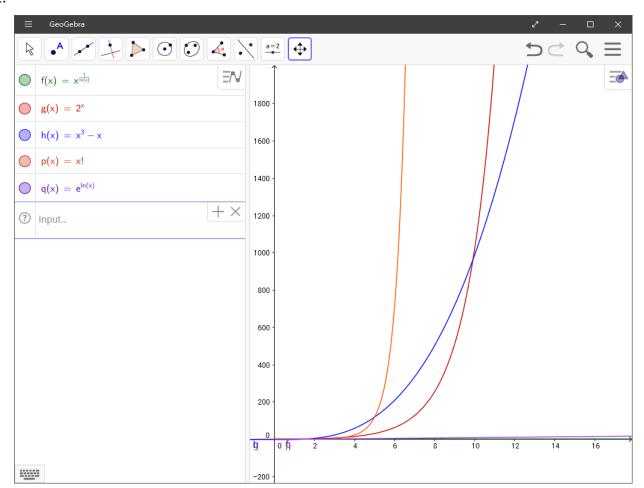
## DSA hw1 b05902086

1.1.



$$g_1 = n!$$

$$g_2 = 2^n$$

$$g_3 = n^3 - n$$

$$g_4 = e^{\ln n}$$

$$g_5 = n^{\frac{1}{\ln n}}$$

1.2.

$$n = 4 \Rightarrow 4! > 2^{4}, \ \forall n > 4[n > 2] \Rightarrow \forall n \geq 4[n! > 2^{n}], \lim_{h \to \infty} \frac{2^{n}}{n!} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \exists C > 0, N \in \mathbb{N}[\forall n > N \Rightarrow 0 \leq C2^{n} < n!] \Rightarrow n! = \omega(2^{n})$$

$$n = 2 \Rightarrow 2! < 2^{2}, \forall n > 2\left[n \leq \frac{n^{n+1}}{n^{n}} < \frac{(n+1)^{n+1}}{n^{n}}\right] \Rightarrow \forall n \geq 2[n! < n^{n}], \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{n!}{n^{n}} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \exists C > 0, N \in \mathbb{N}[\forall n > N \Rightarrow 0 \leq n! < Cn^{n}] \Rightarrow n! = o(n^{n})$$

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1.3.
       (a)
              f(n) = O(g(n)) \Rightarrow \exists C > 0, N \in \mathbb{N}[\forall n > N \Rightarrow 0 \le f(n) \le Cg(n)]
              \Rightarrow \exists C > 0, N \in \mathbb{N}[\forall n > N \Rightarrow 0 \leq Cf(n) \leq g(n)]
              \Rightarrow g(n) = \Omega(f(n)) \Rightarrow \exists C > 0, N \in \mathbb{N}[\forall n > N \Rightarrow 0 \leq Cf(n) \leq g(n)]
              \Rightarrow \exists C > 0, N \in \mathbb{N}[\forall n > N \Rightarrow 0 \le f(n) \le Cg(n)] \Rightarrow f(n) = O(g(n))
       (b)
              f(n) = \Theta(g(n)) \Rightarrow \exists C_1 > 0, C_2 > 0, N \in \mathbb{N}[\forall n > N \Rightarrow 0 \le C_1 g(n) \le f(n) \le C_2 g(n)]
              \Rightarrow \exists C_1 > 0, C_2 > 0, N \in \mathbb{N}[\forall n > N \Rightarrow 0 \le f(n) \le C_2 g(n), 0 \le C_1 g(n) \le f(n)]
              \Rightarrow f(n) = O(g(n)), f(n) = \Omega(g(n))
              \Rightarrow \exists C > 0, N \in \mathbb{N} [\forall n > N \Rightarrow 0 \leq f(n) \leq Cg(n)],
                  \exists C > 0, N \in \mathbb{N} [\forall n > N \Rightarrow 0 \le Cg(n) \le f(n)]
              \Rightarrow \exists C_1 > 0, C_2 > 0, N \in \mathbb{N}[\forall n > N \Rightarrow 0 \leq C_1 g(n) \leq f(n) \leq C_2 g(n)]
              \Rightarrow f(n) = \Theta(g(n))
       (c)
               f(n) = O(g(n)) \Rightarrow \exists C > 0, N \in \mathbb{N}[\forall n > N \Rightarrow 0 \le f(n) \le Cg(n)]
              \Rightarrow \exists C > 0, N \in \mathbb{N}[\forall n > N \Rightarrow 0 \le f(n) \cdot g(n) \le Cg(n) \cdot g(n)]
              \Rightarrow f(n) \cdot g(n) = O(g(n)^2)
              \Rightarrow \exists C > 0, N \in \mathbb{N}[\forall n > N \Rightarrow 0 \le f(n) \cdot g(n) \le Cg(n)^2] \Rightarrow f(n) = O(g(n))
       (d)
               f(n) = O(g(n)) \Rightarrow \exists C > 0, N \in \mathbb{N}[\forall n > N \Rightarrow 0 \le f(n) \le Cg(n)]
              \Rightarrow \exists C > 0, N \in \mathbb{N}[\forall n > N \Rightarrow 0 \le f(n)^2 \le C^2 g(n)^2]
              \Rightarrow \exists C > 0, N \in \mathbb{N}[\forall n > N \Rightarrow 0 \le f(n)^2 \le Cg(n)^2]
              \Rightarrow f(n)^2 = O(q(n)^2)
              \Rightarrow \exists C > 0, N \in \mathbb{N}[\forall n > N \Rightarrow 0 \le f(n)^2 \le Cg(n)^2]
              \Rightarrow \exists C > 0, N \in \mathbb{N}[\forall n > N \Rightarrow 0 \le f(n)^2 \le C^2 g(n)^2]
              \Rightarrow \exists C > 0, N \in \mathbb{N}[\forall n > N \Rightarrow 0 \le f(n) \le Cg(n)]
               \Rightarrow f(n) = O(g(n))
2.1.
       time complexities of Binary Search: O(N \log_2 N)
       time complexities of Count Search: O(N)
       space complexities of Count Search: O(K)
       當 K 在記憶體可開起來的範圍時,使用 Count Search,否則使用 Binary Search
2.2.
       (a)
              Calculate M(A[],N, K, k){
                      M=0;
                      for(i=0;i<N;i++)</pre>
                              for(j=i+1;j<N;j++)</pre>
                                      M+=(A[i]+A[j]==k);
                      return M;
```

}

```
(b)
       Binary_Search_2(A[],N,begin,val,op){
           left=begin;
           right=N-1;
           while(left<=right){</pre>
                size_t mid=(left+right)/2;
               if(op(A[mid],val))left=mid+1;
               elsr left=mid-1;
           }
           return right;
       }
       Calculate_M_2(A[],N,K,k){
           M=∅;
           sort(A);
           for(i=0;i<N;i++)</pre>
               M+=Binary_Search_2(A,N,i+1,k-A[i],less_equal())-
       Binary_Search_2(A,N,i+1,k-A[i],less());
           return M;
       }
2.3.
   Calculate(A[],N,K,m){
       for(i=0;i<N;i++){</pre>
            k=N-1;
            for(j=i+1;j<k;j++){</pre>
                while(k>j+1&&A[i]+A[j]+A[k]>m)
                    k--;
                if(A[i]+A[j]+A[k]==m)
                    return true;
            }
       }
       return false;
   因為 k 在每次第二層 for 中最多只能減N次(0 \le k < N),因此 while 是均攤O(1)的,而再加上外
面的兩層 for 迴圈,總複雜度為O(N^2)
```

```
3.1.
    PUSH 1
    PUSH 2
    PUSH 3
    POP
    POP
    PUSH 4
    POP
    POP
    PUSH 5
    POP
3.2.
    Valid2(A[],N){
        for(i=0;i<N;i++)</pre>
            if(A[i]!=i+1)
                 return false;
        return true;
    }
    最多用 if 判斷N次,因此複雜度為O(N)
3.3.
    Valid3(A[],N){
        S=malloc(N);
        size=0;
        now=1;
        for(i=0;i<N;i++){</pre>
            if(size&&S[size-1]==A[i]){
                 size--;
                 continue;
            }
            while(now<=N&&(!size||S[size-1]!=A[i]))</pre>
                 S[size++]=now++;
            if(size&&S[size-1]==A[i])
                 size--;
            else
                 return false;
        }
        return true;
```

for 迴圈中的 while 內的語句最多執行N次,而 for 迴圈內的其他東西也最多執行N次,因此總複雜度為O(N)

```
3.4.
   Valid4(A[],N){
       for(i=0;i<N;i++)</pre>
            if(A[i]!=i+1)
                return false;
       return true;
   }
   最多用 if 判斷N次,因此複雜度為O(N)
3.5.
   Valid5(A[],N){
       now=N;
       sp=N;
       for(i=N;i>0;i--){
            if(sp!=N&&A[sp]==i){
                sp++;
                continue;
            }
           while(now&&(sp==N||A[sp]!=i))
                A[--sp]=A[--now];
            if(sp!=N&&A[sp]==i)
                sp++;
            else
                return false;
       }
       return true;
   }
```

此作法相當於 3.3 的做法只是把輸入和目標兩邊都翻轉過來後交換,因此可以發現做法是等價的。而 for 迴圈中的 while 內的語句最多執行N次,而 for 迴圈內的其他東西也最多執行N次,因此總複雜度為O(N)