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Курс: Алгоритмизация и программирование

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Отчет по лабораторной работе № 11

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Листинг программы

Задание 1

```
1 #include <iostream>
2 #include <vector>
3 #include <chrono>
4
5 template<typename Func, typename... Args>
6 auto measure_time(Func&& func, Args&&... args)
7 requires requires(Func function) { function(std::forward<Args>(args)...); }
8 {
9     auto start = std::chrono::high_resolution_clock::now();
10    auto result = std::forward<Func>(func)(std::forward<Args>(args)...);
11    auto end = std::chrono::high_resolution_clock::now();
12
13    std::chrono::duration<double> duration = end - start;
14    return std::make_pair(result, duration.count());
15 }
16
17 long long recursive(int n) {
18     switch (n) {
19         case 0:
20             return 0ll;
21         case 1:
22             return 1ll;
23         default:
24             long long result = 0;
25             for (int i = 2; i <= n; i++) {
26                 result += recursive(n / i);
27             }
28             return result;
29     }
30 }
31
32 long long iterative(int n) {
33     std::vector<long long> cache(n + 1);
34     cache[1] = 1;
35
36     for (int i = 2; i <= n; i++) {
37         for (int j = 2; j <= n; j++) {
38             cache[i] += cache[i / j];
39         }
40     }
41
42     return cache[n];
43 }
44
45 int main() {
46     int n;
47     std::cin >> n;
48
49     auto [res_rec, time_rec] = measure_time(recursive, n);
50     auto [res_it, time_it] = measure_time(iterative, n);
51
52     std::cout << std::fixed << std::setprecision(8);
53     std::cout << res_rec << ' ' << time_rec << '\n';
54     std::cout << res_it << ' ' << time_it << '\n';
55 }
```

Задание 2

```
1 #include <iostream>
2 #include <cassert>
3 #include <limits>
4
5 template <
6     typename T,
7     typename Allocator = std::allocator<T>
8 > class BinaryTree {
9     struct BaseNode {
10         BaseNode* left = nullptr;
11         BaseNode* right = nullptr;
12         BaseNode* parent = nullptr;
13     };
14
15     struct Node : BaseNode {
16         T value;
17
18         template <typename... Args>
19         Node(BaseNode* left = nullptr, BaseNode* right = nullptr,
20             BaseNode* parent = nullptr, Args&&... args)
21             : BaseNode(left, right, parent), value(std::forward<Args>(args)...)
22         {}
23     };
24
25     template <bool IsConst>
26     class BaseIterator {
27     public:
28         using value_type = T;
29         using pointer = std::conditional_t<IsConst, const T*, T*>;
30         using reference = std::conditional_t<IsConst, const T&, T&>;
31
32         BaseIterator() = default;
33         BaseIterator(const BaseIterator&) = default;
34         BaseIterator& operator=(const BaseIterator&) = default;
35
36         explicit BaseIterator(BaseNode* node, BaseNode* sentinel)
37             : current(node), sentinel(sentinel)
38         {}
39
40         bool operator==(const BaseIterator& other) const {
41             return current == other.current;
42         }
43
44         bool operator!=(const BaseIterator& other) const {
45             return current != other.current;
46         }
47
48         BaseIterator operator++(int) {
49             auto temp = *this;
50             ++(*this);
51             return temp;
52         }
53
54         BaseIterator& operator++() {
55             current = find_next(current);
56             return *this;
57         }
58     }
```

```

59         reference operator*() const {
60             return static_cast<Node*>(current)->value;
61         }
62
63         pointer operator->() const {
64             return &(static_cast<Node*>(current)->value);
65         }
66
67     private:
68         BaseNode* find_next(BaseNode* node) {
69             if (node->right != sentinel && node->right != nullptr) {
70                 node = node->right;
71                 while (node->left != sentinel && node->left != nullptr) {
72                     node = node->left;
73                 }
74                 return node;
75             } else {
76                 BaseNode* parent = node->parent;
77                 while (parent != sentinel && node == parent->right) {
78                     node = parent;
79                     parent = parent->parent;
80                 }
81                 return parent;
82             }
83         }
84
85         BaseNode* current;
86         BaseNode* sentinel;
87     };
88
89     BaseNode sentinel_node;
90
91     public:
92         using iterator = BaseIterator<false>;
93         using const_iterator = BaseIterator<true>;
94         using node_allocator = typename std::allocator_traits<Allocator>::template
            rebind_alloc<Node>;
95
96         BinaryTree()
97             : sentinel_node{&sentinel_node, &sentinel_node, &sentinel_node}
98         {}
99
100         ~BinaryTree() {
101             clear();
102         }
103
104         iterator end() {
105             return iterator(&sentinel_node, &sentinel_node);
106         }
107
108         iterator begin() {
109             return iterator(sentinel_node.left, &sentinel_node);
110         }
111
112         const_iterator end() const {
113             return const_iterator(&sentinel_node, &sentinel_node);
114         }
115
116         const_iterator begin() const {
117             return const_iterator(sentinel_node.left, &sentinel_node);

```

```

118     }
119
120     bool empty() const {
121         return sentinel_node.parent == &sentinel_node;
122     }
123
124     iterator find(const T& value) {
125         assert(!empty());
126
127         BaseNode* parent_or_self = find_place(value);
128         if (static_cast<Node*>(parent_or_self)->value == value) {
129             return iterator(parent_or_self, &sentinel_node);
130         } else {
131             return end();
132         }
133     }
134
135     template <typename U>
136     requires requires(T lhs, U rhs) { lhs < rhs; lhs - rhs; }
137     iterator find_closest(const U& value) {
138         assert(!empty());
139
140         BaseNode* parent_or_self = find_place(value);
141         iterator next = iterator(parent_or_self, &sentinel_node);
142         next++;
143
144         if (next != end()
145             && *next - value <= value - static_cast<Node*>(parent_or_self)->
146                 value) {
147             return next;
148         } else {
149             return iterator(parent_or_self, &sentinel_node);
150         }
151     }
152
153     std::pair<iterator, bool> insert(const T& value) {
154         BaseNode* parent_or_self = find_place(value);
155         Node* new_node;
156
157         if (parent_or_self == &sentinel_node) {
158             new_node = create_node(&sentinel_node, &sentinel_node, &sentinel_node,
159                                     value);
160             sentinel_node.left = sentinel_node.right = sentinel_node.parent =
161                 new_node;
162         } else if (static_cast<Node*>(parent_or_self)->value == value) {
163             return {end(), false};
164         } else if (static_cast<Node*>(parent_or_self)->value < value) {
165             new_node = create_node(nullptr, nullptr, parent_or_self, value);
166             parent_or_self->right = new_node;
167             if (sentinel_node.right == parent_or_self) {
168                 sentinel_node.right = new_node;
169             }
170         } else {
171             new_node = create_node(nullptr, nullptr, parent_or_self, value);
172             parent_or_self->left = new_node;
173             if (sentinel_node.left == parent_or_self) {
174                 sentinel_node.left = new_node;
175             }
176         }
177         return {iterator(new_node, &sentinel_node), true};

```

```

175     }
176
177 private:
178     node_allocator alloc;
179
180     BaseNode* find_place(const T& value) {
181         BaseNode* current = sentinel_node.parent;
182         BaseNode* parent = &sentinel_node;
183
184         while (current && current != &sentinel_node) {
185             parent = current;
186             if (static_cast<Node*>(current)->value < value) {
187                 current = current->right;
188             } else if (value < static_cast<Node*>(current)->value) {
189                 current = current->left;
190             } else {
191                 return current;
192             }
193         }
194
195         return parent;
196     }
197
198     template <typename... Args>
199     Node* create_node(BaseNode* left, BaseNode* right, BaseNode* parent, Args&&...
200         args) {
201         Node* new_node = std::allocator_traits<node_allocator>::allocate(alloc, 1);
202         try {
203             std::allocator_traits<node_allocator>::construct(
204                 alloc, new_node, left, right, parent, std::forward<Args>(args)...);
205         } catch (...) {
206             std::allocator_traits<node_allocator>::deallocate(alloc, new_node, 1);
207             throw std::bad_alloc();
208         }
209         return new_node;
210     }
211
212     void destroy_node(Node* node) {
213         std::allocator_traits<node_allocator>::destroy(alloc, node);
214         std::allocator_traits<node_allocator>::deallocate(alloc, node, 1);
215     }
216
217     void clear() {
218         if (sentinel_node.parent != &sentinel_node) {
219             delete_subtree(sentinel_node.parent);
220         }
221         sentinel_node.left = &sentinel_node;
222         sentinel_node.right = &sentinel_node;
223         sentinel_node.parent = &sentinel_node;
224     }
225
226     void delete_subtree(BaseNode* node) {
227         if (node == nullptr || node == &sentinel_node) {
228             return;
229         }
230         delete_subtree(node->left);
231         delete_subtree(node->right);
232         destroy_node(static_cast<Node*>(node));
233     }
234 };

```

```

234
235 int main() {
236     int n;
237     std::cin >> n;
238
239     int min = std::numeric_limits<int>::max();
240     int max = std::numeric_limits<int>::min();
241
242     BinaryTree<int> t;
243     for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
244         int x;
245         std::cin >> x;
246
247         min = std::min(min, x);
248         max = std::max(max, x);
249
250         t.insert(x);
251     }
252
253     std::cout << "Binary tree contents:\n";
254     for (auto it = t.begin(); it != t.end(); ++it) {
255         std::cout << *it << ' ';
256     }
257     std::cout << '\n';
258
259     if (!t.empty()) {
260         auto closest = t.find_closest((min + max) / 2.0);
261         std::cout << "Closest to (min + max) / 2:\n";
262         std::cout << *closest << '\n';
263     } else {
264         std::cout << "Tree is empty\n";
265     }
266 }

```

Распечатка тестов к программе и результатов

Задание 1

Номер	Исходные данные	Результат
1	100	658 0.00003535 658 0.00007577
2	1000	33962 0.00063162 33962 0.00707651
3	10000	1817299 0.02140001 1817299 0.68015174
4	100000	97624715 1.13036776 97624715 38.13754973

Задание 2

Номер	Исходные данные	Результат
1	6 1 2 3 4 5 6	Binary tree contents: 1 2 3 4 5 6 Closest to $(\max + \min) / 2$: 4
2	8 10 11 6 2 1 7 3 4	Binary tree contents: 1 2 3 4 6 7 10 11 Closest to $(\max + \min) / 2$: 6
3	4 -1 -2 0 1	Binary tree contents: -2 -1 0 1 Closest to $(\min + \max) / 2$:
4	4 -1 -1 -1 -1	Binary tree contents: -1 Closest to $(\min + \max) / 2$: -1