绪论

迭代与递归: 分而治之

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凡治众如治寡,分数是也

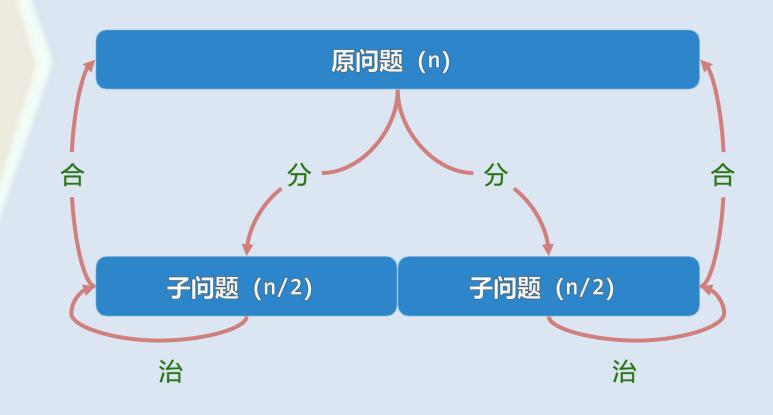
Divide-and-Conquer

- ❖ 为求解一个大规模的问题,可以...
- **❖ 将其划分为若干子问题**

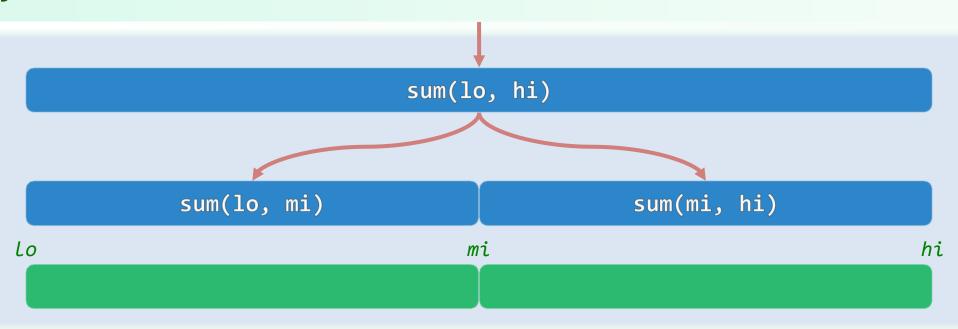
(通常两个, 且规模大体相当)

- * 分别求解子问题
- ❖ 由子问题的解

合并得到原问题的解



Binary Recursion

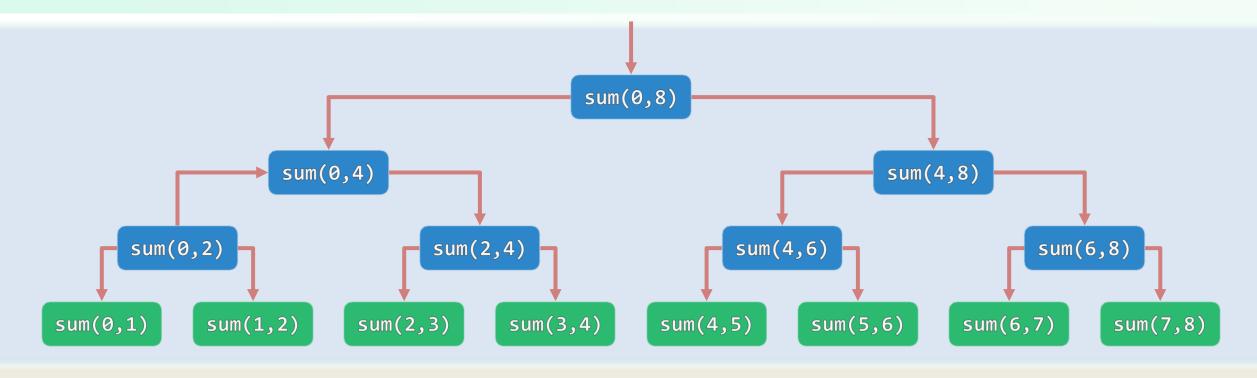


```
sum( int A[], int lo, int hi ) { //区间范围A[lo, hi)

if ( hi - lo < 2 ) return A[lo];

int mi = (lo + hi) >> 1;  return <u>sum(</u> A, lo, mi ) + <u>sum(</u> A, mi, hi );
} //入口形式为sum( A, 0, n )
```

Binary Recursion: Trace



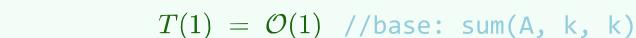
$$= \mathcal{O}(1) \times (2^0 + 2^1 + 2^2 + \dots + 2^{\log n})$$

$$=\mathcal{O}(1)\times(2^{1+\log n}-1)=\mathcal{O}(n)$$
 //更快捷地,作为几何级数...

Binary Recursion: Recurrence

- ❖ 从递推的角度看,为求解sum(A, lo, hi), 需要
 - 递归求解sum(A, lo, mi)和sum(A, mi+1, hi), 进而 //2*T(n/2)
 - **将子问题的解累加** //**⊘**(1)
- * 递推方程: $T(n) = 2 \cdot T(n/2) + \mathcal{O}(1)$

$$T(1) = \mathcal{O}(1)$$
 //base: sum(A, k, k



***** 求解:
$$T(n) = 4 \cdot T(n/4) + \mathcal{O}(3) = 8 \cdot T(n/8) + \mathcal{O}(7) = 16 \cdot T(n/16) + \mathcal{O}(15) = \dots$$

= $n \cdot T(1) + \mathcal{O}(n-1) = \mathcal{O}(2n-1) = \mathcal{O}(n)$



T(n/2)

Master Theorem

分治策略对应的递推式,通常(尽管不总是)形如: $T(n) = a \cdot T(n/b) + \mathcal{O}(f(n))$

(原问题被分为a个规模均为n/b的子任务;任务的划分、解的合并总共耗时f(n))

- *若 $f(n) = \mathcal{O}(n^{\log_b a \epsilon})$,则 $T(n) = \Theta(n^{\log_b a})$
 - kd-search: $T(n) = 2 \cdot T(n/4) + \mathcal{O}(1) = \mathcal{O}(\sqrt{n})$
- *若 $f(n) = \Theta(n^{\log_b a} \cdot \log^k n)$, 则 $T(n) = \Theta(n^{\log_b a} \cdot \log^{k+1} n)$
 - binary search: $T(n) = 1 \cdot T(n/2) + \mathcal{O}(1) = \mathcal{O}(\log n)$
 - mergesort: $T(n) = 2 \cdot T(n/2) + \mathcal{O}(n) = \mathcal{O}(n \cdot \log n)$
 - STL mergesort: $T(n) = 2 \cdot T(n/2) + \mathcal{O}(n \cdot \log n) = \mathcal{O}(n \cdot \log^2 n)$
- *若 $f(n) = \Omega(n^{\log_b a + \epsilon})$, 则 $T(n) = \Theta(f(n))$
 - quickSelect (average case): $T(n) = 1 \cdot T(n/2) + O(n) = O(n)$

Multiplication: Naive + DAC

$$T(n) = 4 \cdot T(n/2) + \mathcal{O}(n)$$

$$= \mathcal{O}(n^{\log_2 4})$$

$$= \mathcal{O}(n^2)$$

$$BC$$

$$B \subset AD$$

Multiplication: Optimal

$$T(n) = 3 \cdot T(n/2) + \mathcal{O}(n)$$

$$= \mathcal{O}(n^{\log_2 3})$$

$$\approx \mathcal{O}(n^{1.585})$$

$$BD$$

$$AC$$

$$B \times C + A \times D = A \times C + B \times D + (A - B) \times (D - C)$$

$$BD$$

$$(A-B) (D-C)$$