

Chapter 1

排序算法

1.1 Quick Sort

1.1.1 性能

时间复杂度

Average	Worst
$O(n \cdot \log n)$	$O(n^2)$

Worst case: In the most unbalanced case, a single Quicksort call involves $O(n)$ work plus two recursive calls on lists of size 0 and $n - 1$, so the recurrence relation is:

$$\begin{aligned} T(n) &= O(n) + T(0) + T(n - 1) \\ &= O(n) + T(n - 1) \\ &= O(n^2) \end{aligned} \tag{1.1}$$

Average: In the most balanced case, a single quicksort call involves $O(n)$ work plus two recursive calls on lists of size $n/2$, so the recurrence relation is:

$$\begin{aligned} T(n) &= O(n) + 2T\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) \\ &= O(n \log n) \end{aligned} \tag{1.2}$$

空间复杂度

@TODO

1.1.2 实现

```
1 int partition(vector<int>& data, int low, int high)
2 {
3     int pivot = data[high];
4     int small = low - 1;
5     for (int i = low; i < high; ++i)
6     {
7         if (data[i] < data[high])
8         {
9             small++;
10            if (small != i)
11                swap(data[i], data[small]);
12        }
13    }
14    ++small;
15    swap(data[high], data[small]);
16    return small;
17 }
18
19 void quicksort(vector<int>& data, int low, int high)
20 {
21     if (low < high)
22     {
23         int k = partition(data, low, high);
24         quicksort(data, low, k-1);
25         quicksort(data, k+1, high);
26     }
27 }
```

Listing 1.1: 算法导论中的实现

1.2 Merge Sort

1.2.1 实现

1.3 Heap Sort

Chapter 2

搜索算法

2.1 Binary Search

2.1.1 实现

```
1 int bsearch(const vector<int>& data, int key)
2 {
3     int low = 0;
4     int high = data.size() - 1;
5     while (low <= high)
6     {
7         int mid = low + ((high - low) >> 1);
8         if (key < data[mid])
9             high = mid - 1;
10        else if (key > data[mid])
11            low = mid + 1;
12        else
13            return mid;
14    }
15    return -1;
16 }
```

Listing 2.1: Iterative Implementation

```
1 int bsearch(vector<int>& data, int key, int low, int high)
2 {
```

```
3  if (low > high)
4      return -1;
5
6  int mid = low + ((high - low) >> 1);
7  if (key < data[mid])
8      binary_search(data, key, low, mid-1);
9  else if (key > data[mid])
10     binary_search(data, key, mid+1, high);
11  else
12     return mid;
13 }
```

Listing 2.2: Recursive Implementation

Chapter 3

数组相关问题

Chapter 4

链表相关问题

Chapter 5

二叉树相关问题