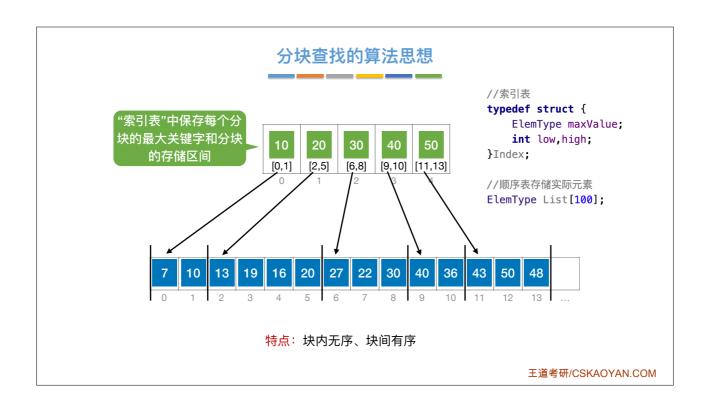
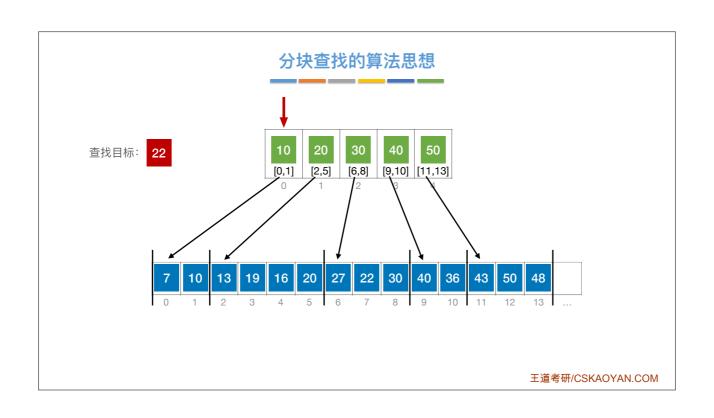
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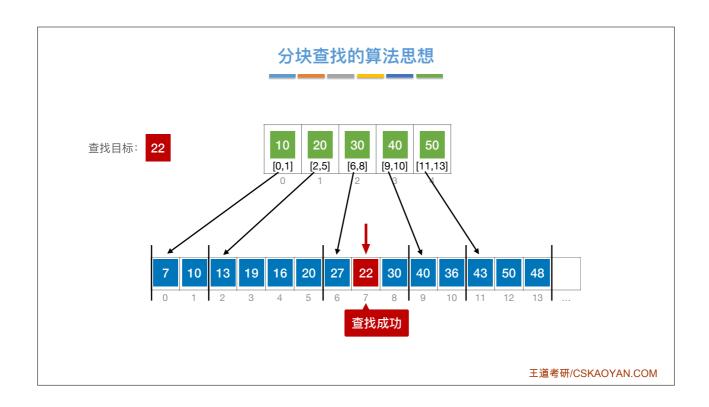
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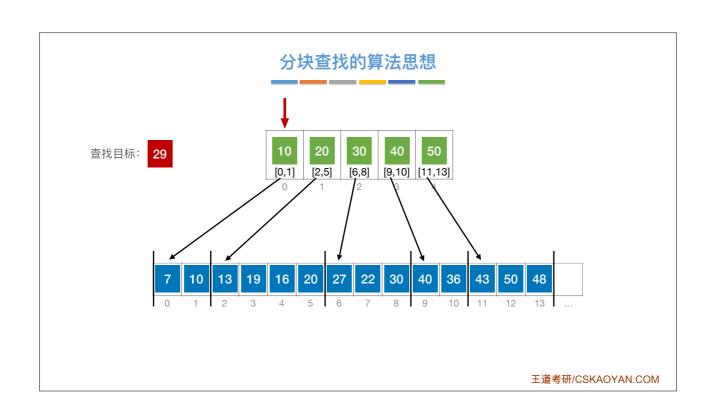
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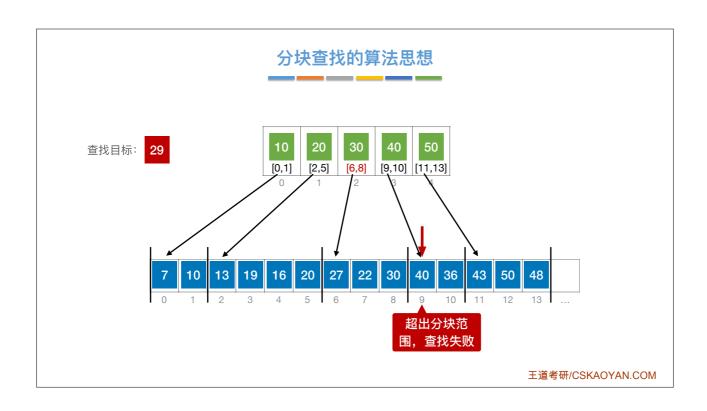
## 知识总览 算法思想 分块查找 查找效率分析 (ASL) 王道考研/CSKAOYAN.COM

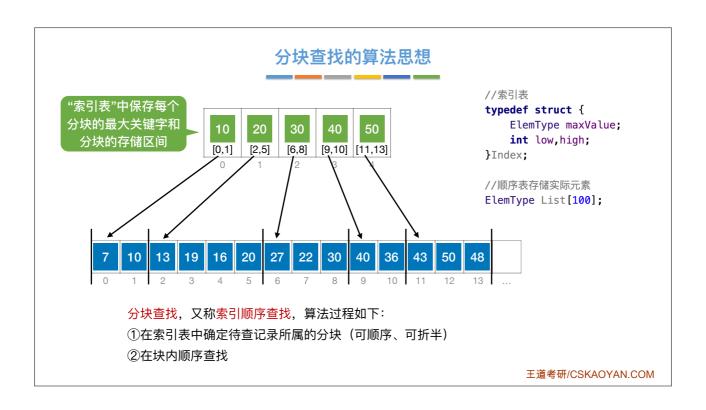


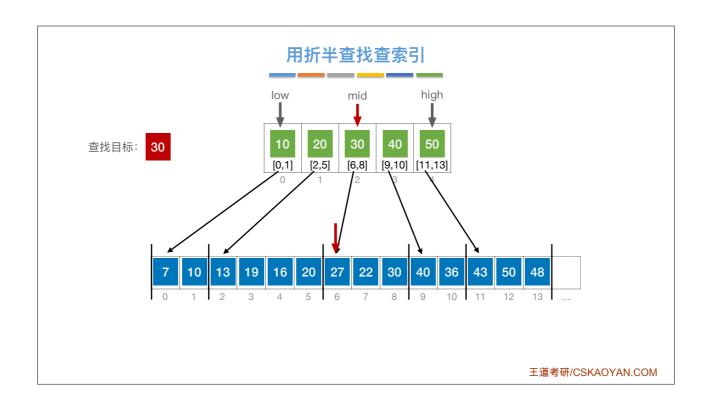


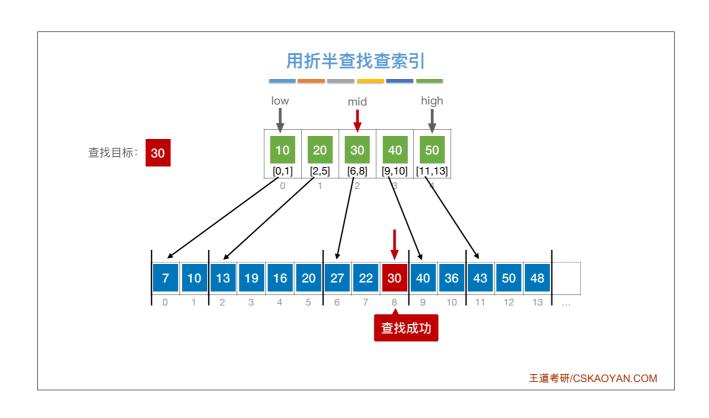


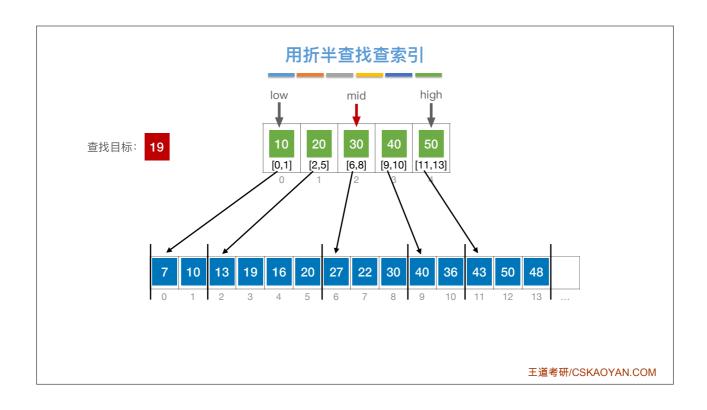


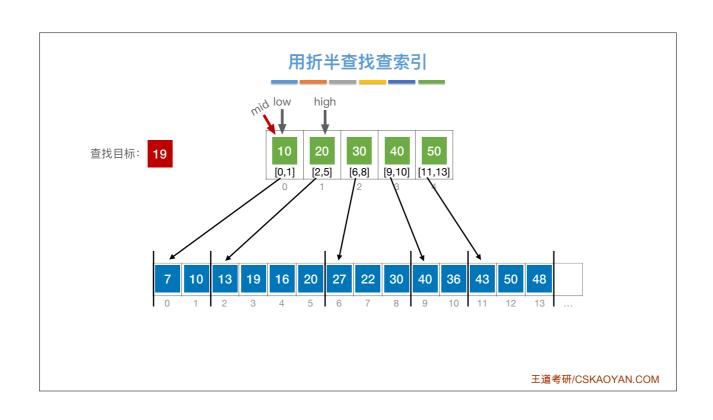


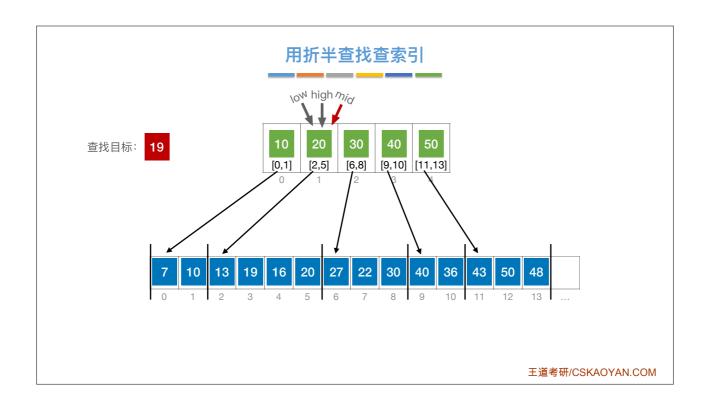


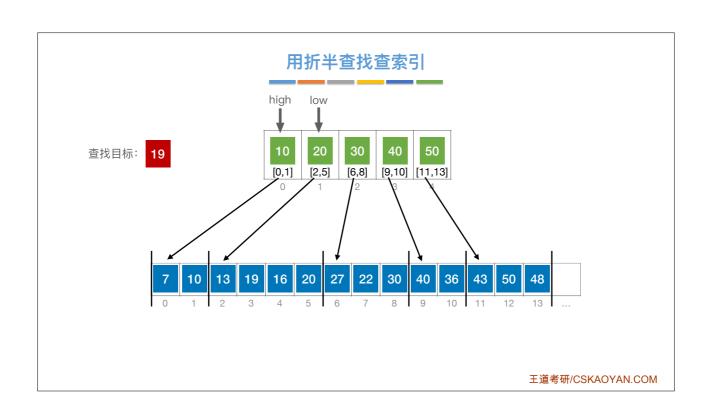


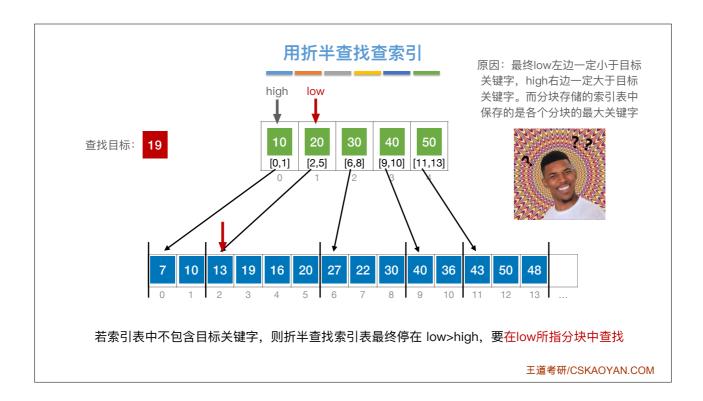


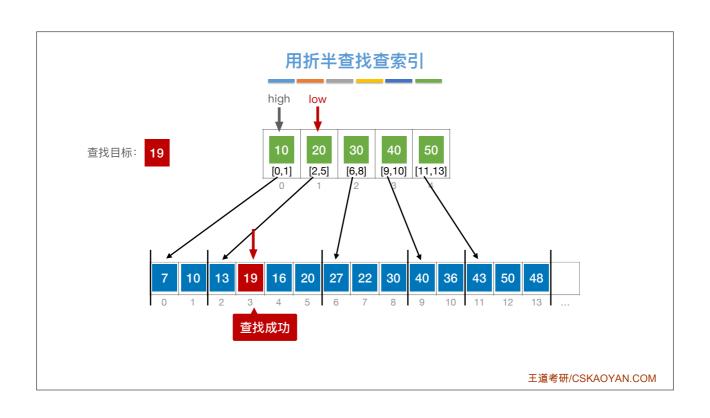


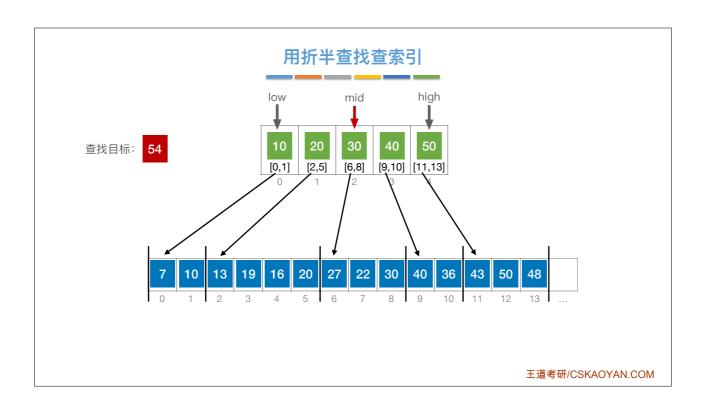


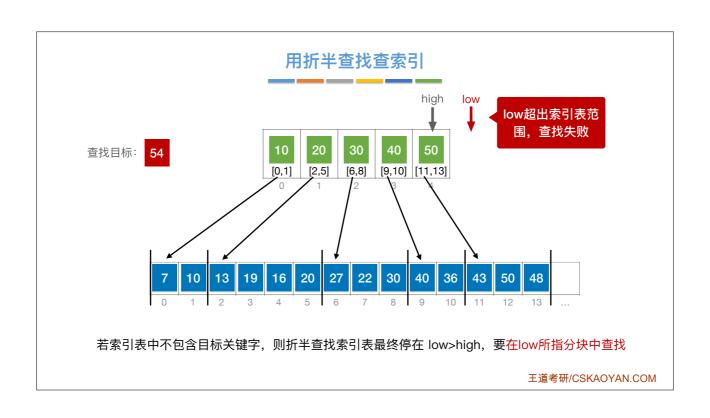


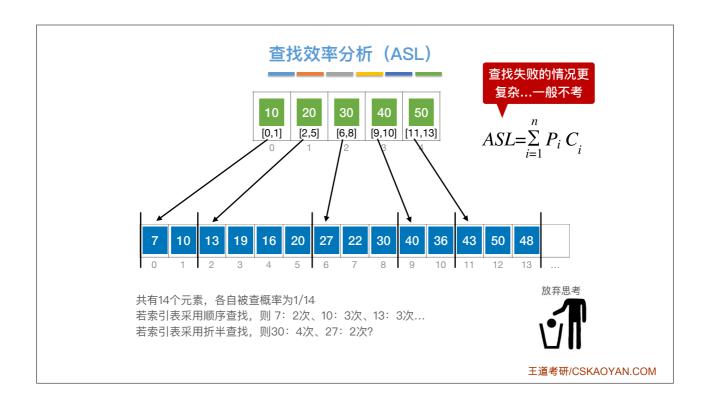
















假设、长度为n的查找表被均匀地分为b块、每块s个元素

设索引查找和块内查找的平均查找长度分别为L<sub>I</sub>、L<sub>S</sub>,则分块查找的平均查找长度为

$$ASL=L_I+L_S$$

用顺序查找查索引表,则 
$$L_t = \frac{(1+2+\ldots+b)}{b} = \frac{b+1}{2}$$
,  $L_S = \frac{(1+2+\ldots+s)}{s} = \frac{s+1}{2}$  则  $ASL = \frac{b+1}{2} + \frac{s+1}{2} = \frac{s^2+2s+n}{2s}$ ,当  $s = \sqrt{n}$  时, $ASL_{\frac{1}{8}} = \sqrt{n} + 1$  名 者n=10000,则 ASL\_min=101

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## 查找效率分析(ASL)



假设,长度为n的查找表被均匀地分为b块,每块s个元素

设索引查找和块内查找的平均查找长度分别为 $L_{\rm I}$ 、 $L_{\rm S}$ ,则分块查找的平均查找长度为

$$ASL=L_I+L_S$$

用折半查找查索引表,则 
$$L_I = \lceil log_2(b+1) \rceil$$
,  $L_S = \frac{(1+2+\ldots+s)}{s} = \frac{s+1}{2}$  则  $ASL = \lceil log_2(b+1) \rceil + \frac{s+1}{2}$ 

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又称"索引顺序查找",数据分块存储,块内无序、块间有序

ASL=查索引表的平均查找长度+查分块的平均查找长度

分块查找

设n个记录, 均匀分为b块, 每块s个记录

 $\Theta$ 

ASL

易错点

顺序查找索引表 🕒

 $ASL = \frac{b+1}{2} + \frac{s+1}{2}$ 

折半查找索引表

 $ASL = \lceil log_2(b+1) \rceil + \frac{s+1}{2}$ 

当  $s=\sqrt{n}$  时, $ASL_{最小}=\sqrt{n}+1$ 

对索引表进行折半查找时,若索引表中不包含目标关键字, 则折半查找最终停在 low>high,要在low所指分块中查找

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