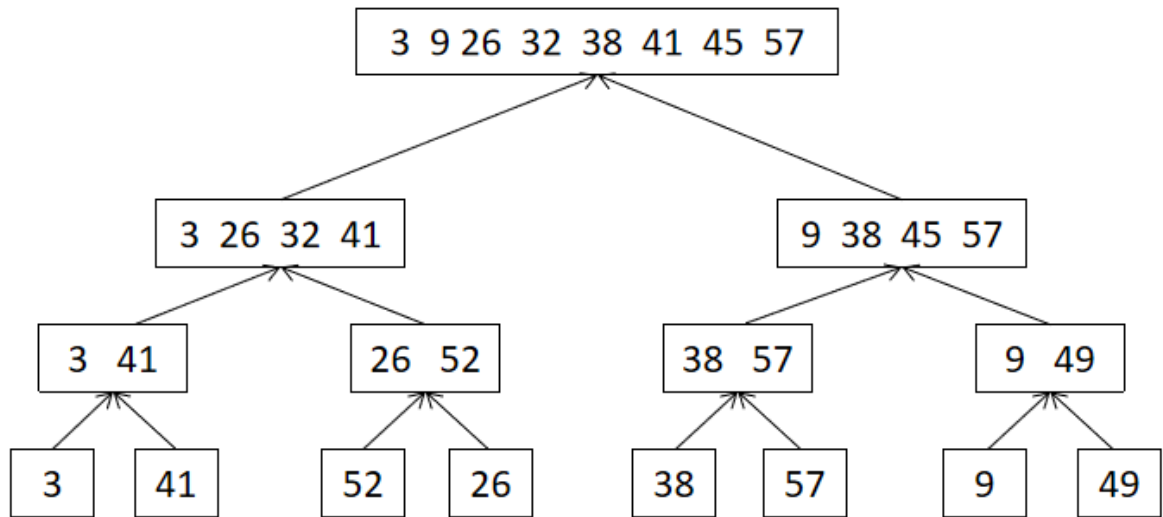


算法导论第一次理论课作业

2.3-1

使用图2-4作为模型，说明归并排序在数组 $A = \langle 3, 41, 52, 26, 38, 57, 9, 49 \rangle$



3-2 (相对渐进增长)

为下表中每对表达式(A, B)指出A是否是B的 O 、 o 、 Ω 、 ω 或 Θ 。假设 $k \geq 1, \varepsilon > 0$ 且 $c > 1$ 均为常量。回答应该以表格的形式，将“是”或“否”写在每个空格中。

A B	O	o	Ω	ω	Θ
$\log^k n$ n^ε	是	是	否	否	否
n^k c^n	是	是	否	否	否
\sqrt{n} $n^{\sin n}$	否	否	否	否	否
2^n $2^{\frac{n}{2}}$	否	否	是	是	否
$n^{\lg c}$ $c^{\lg n}$	是	否	是	否	是
$\lg(n!)$ $\log(n^n)$	是	否	是	否	是

$$(a) \lg^k n \sim n^\varepsilon$$

$$\text{因为 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^k}{c^n} = 0, \text{ 令 } n = \lg m, \text{ 则 } 0 = \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\lg^k m}{c^{\lg m}} = \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\lg^k m}{m^{\lg c}} = \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\lg^k m}{m^\varepsilon},$$

$$\text{因此 } \lg^k n = o(n^\varepsilon), \lg^k n = O(n^\varepsilon)$$

$$(b) n^k \sim c^n$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^k}{c^n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{k!}{c^n (\ln c)^k} = 0, \text{ 因此 } n^k = o(c^n), n^k = O(c^n)$$

$$(c) \sqrt[n]{n} \sim n^{\sin n}$$

因为 $n^{\sin n}$ 是波动函数，因此没有任何关系

$$(d) 2^n \sim 2^{\frac{n}{2}}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2^n}{2^{\frac{n}{2}}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2^{\frac{n}{2}}}{1} = \infty$$

$$\text{因此 } 2^n = \omega(2^{\frac{n}{2}}), 2^n = \Omega(2^{\frac{n}{2}})$$

$$(e) n^{\lg c} \sim c^{\lg n}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^{\lg c}}{c^{\lg n}} = 1, \text{ 因此 } n^{\lg c} = \Theta(c^{\lg n}), n^{\lg c} = O(c^{\lg n}), n^{\lg c} = \Omega(c^{\lg n})$$

$$(f) \lg(n!) \sim n \lg n$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\lg(n!)}{n \lg n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\lg(\sqrt{2\pi n} (\frac{n}{e})^n)}{n \lg n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\lg(\sqrt{2\pi n}) + n \lg(\frac{n}{e})}{n \lg n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n \lg(n) - n \lg e}{n \lg n} = 1$$

$$\text{因此 } \lg(n!) = \Theta(n \lg n), \lg(n!) = O(n \lg n), \lg(n!) = \Omega(n \lg n)$$

3-3 (根据渐进增长率排序)

a. 根据增长的阶来排序下面的函数，即求出满足 $g_1 = \Omega(g_2), g_2 = \Omega(g_3), \dots, g_{29} = \Omega(g_{30})$ 的函数的一种排列 g_1, g_2, \dots, g_{30} 。把你的表划分成等价类，使得函数 $f(n)$ 和 $g(n)$ 在相同类中当且仅当 $f(n) = \Theta(g(n))$ 。

$$\lg(\lg^* n) \quad 2^{\lg^* n} \quad (\sqrt{2})^{\lg n} \quad n^2 \quad n! \quad (\lg n)!$$

$$(\frac{3}{2})^n \quad n^3 \quad \lg^2 n \quad \lg(n!) \quad 2^{2^n} \quad n^{\frac{1}{\lg n}}$$

$$\ln \ln n \quad \lg^* n \quad n \cdot 2^n \quad n^{\lg \lg n} \quad \ln n \quad 1$$

$$2^{\lg n} \quad (\lg n)^{\lg n} \quad e^n \quad 4^{\lg n} \quad (n+1)! \quad \sqrt{\lg n}$$

$$\lg^*(\lg n) \quad 2^{\sqrt{2 \lg n}} \quad n \quad 2^n \quad n \lg n \quad 2^{2^{n+1}}$$

$$(1) 2^{2^{n+1}} \geq 2^{2^n}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2^{2^{n+1}}}{2^{2^n}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{4^{2^n}}{2^{2^n}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 2^{2^n} = \infty$$

$$(2) 2^{2^n} \geq (n+1)!$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2^{2^n}}{(n+1)!} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2^n \lg 2}{\lg[(n+1)!]} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2^n \lg 2}{\lg \sqrt{2\pi(n+1)} + (n+1) \lg \left(\frac{n+1}{e}\right)} = \infty$$

$$(3) (n+1)! \geq n!$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(n+1)!}{n!} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n+1 = \infty$$

$$(4) n! \geq e^n$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n!}{e^n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{2\pi n} \left(\frac{n}{e}\right)^n}{e^n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt{2\pi n} \left(\frac{n}{e^2}\right)^n = \infty$$

$$(5) e^n \geq n2^n$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{e^n}{n2^n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\left(\frac{e}{2}\right)^n}{n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\left(\frac{e}{2}\right)^n \ln\left(\frac{e}{2}\right)}{1} = \infty$$

$$(6) n2^n \geq 2^n$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n2^n}{2^n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n = \infty$$

$$(7) 2^n \geq \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^n$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2^n}{\left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{4}{3}\right)^n = \infty$$

$$(8) \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^n \geq (\lg n)^{\lg n}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^n}{(\lg n)^{\lg n}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n \lg 1.5}{\lg n \lg \lg n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2^n \lg 1.5}{n \lg n} = \infty$$

$$(9) (\lg n)^{\lg n} = n^{\lg \lg n}$$

$$\text{因为 } a^{\lg b} = b^{\lg a}$$

$$(10)(\lg n)^{\lg n} \geq (\lg n)!$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(\lg n)^{\lg n}}{(\lg n)!} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^n}{n!} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n \lg n}{\lg \sqrt{2\pi n} + n \lg(n/e)} = 1$$

$$(11)(\lg n)! \geq n^3$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(\lg n)!}{n^3} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\lg[(\lg n)!]}{3 \lg n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\lg n \lg \lg n}{3 \lg n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\lg \lg n}{3} = \infty$$

$$(12)n^3 \geq n^2$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^3}{n^2} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n = \infty$$

$$(13) n^2 = 4^{\lg n}$$

$$4^{\lg n} = n^{\lg 4} = n^2$$

$$(14) n^2 \geq \lg(n!)$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^2}{\lg(n!)} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^2}{n \lg n} = \infty$$

$$(15) \lg(n!) = n \lg n$$

$$\text{见 } 3-2(f)$$

$$(16) n \lg n \geq n$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n \lg n}{n} = \infty$$

$$(17) n = 2^{\lg n}$$

$$(18) n \geq \sqrt{2}^{\lg n}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n}{\sqrt{2}^{\lg n}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n}{2^{\frac{1}{2} \lg n}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n}{\sqrt{n}} = \infty$$

$$(19) \sqrt{2}^{\lg n} \geq 2^{\sqrt{2} \lg n}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{2}^{\lg n}}{2^{\sqrt{2} \lg n}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2^{\frac{1}{2} \lg n}}{2^{\sqrt{2} \lg n}}, \text{ 因为 } \frac{1}{2} \lg n = \Omega(\sqrt{2} \lg n), \text{ 所以 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2^{\frac{1}{2} \lg n}}{2^{\sqrt{2} \lg n}} = \infty$$

$$(20) 2^{\sqrt{2} \lg n} \geq \lg^2 n$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2^{\sqrt{2} \lg n}}{\lg^2 n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2^{\sqrt{2} n}}{n^2} = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2^k}{\left(\frac{k^2}{2}\right)^2} = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2^k}{k^4} = \infty$$

$$(21) \lg^2 n \geq \ln n$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\lg^2 n}{\ln n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\lg^2 n \lg e}{\lg n} = \infty$$

$$(22) \ln n \geq \sqrt{\lg n}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln n}{\sqrt{\lg n}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\lg n}{\lg e \sqrt{\lg n}} = \infty$$

$$(23) \sqrt{\lg n} \geq \ln \ln n$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{\lg n}}{\ln \ln n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{m / \ln 2}}{\ln \ln m} = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{k}{\ln \ln k} = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{k}{\ln \ln k} = \infty$$

$$n \rightarrow \infty \ln \ln n \quad m \rightarrow \infty \ln m \quad k \rightarrow \infty \ln(k^L \ln 2) \quad k \rightarrow \infty 2 \ln k + \ln \ln 2$$

$$(24) \ln \ln n \geq 2^{\lg^* n}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln \ln n}{2^{\lg^* n}} = \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2^{2^{2^{\dots^2}}} \text{ (其中有 } m-2 \text{ 个 } 2)}{2^m} = \infty$$

$$(25) 2^{\lg^* n} \geq \lg^* n$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2^{\lg^* n}}{\lg^* n} = \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2^m}{m} = \infty$$

$$(26) \lg^* n = \lg^*(\lg n)$$

$$\lg^* n = \lg^*(\lg n) + 1$$

$$\text{因此 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\lg^* n}{\lg^*(\lg n)} = \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \frac{m}{m-1} = 1$$

$$(27) \lg^*(\lg n) \geq \lg(\lg^* n)$$

$$\text{设 } \lg^* n = m$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\lg^*(\lg n)}{\lg(\lg^* n)} = \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \frac{m-1}{\lg(m)} = \infty$$

$$(28) \lg(\lg^* n) \geq n^{\frac{1}{\lg n}}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\lg(\lg^* n)}{n^{\frac{1}{\lg n}}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\lg \lg(\lg^* n)}{\lg n \frac{1}{\lg n}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \lg \lg(\lg^* n) = \infty$$

$$(29) n^{\frac{1}{\lg n}} = 1$$

$$n^{\frac{1}{\lg n}} = k, \text{ 则 } \frac{1}{\lg n} \lg n = \lg k, \text{ 则 } k = 2, \text{ 因此 } n^{\frac{1}{\lg n}} \text{ 是常量 } 2, \text{ 因此 } n^{\frac{1}{\lg n}} = \Theta(1)$$

4.2-7

$$A = (a+b)(c+d) = ac + ad + bc + bd$$

$$B = ac$$

$$C = bd$$

$$(B-C) + (A-B-C)i$$

4.5-2

Strassen算法复杂度: $\Theta(n^{\lg 7})$

$T(n) = aT(n/4) + \Theta(n^2)$, $a = a, b = 4, f(n) = n^2$, 因此 $n^{\log_b a} = n^{\log_4 a}$,

$\log_4 a < \lg 7$, 解得 $a = 48$. 此时 $f(n) = (n^{\log_4(48-\epsilon)}) = n^2$, 存在 $\epsilon = 32 > 0$, $T(n) = \Theta(n \log_b a)$

4.1

a. $T(n) = 2T(n/2) + n^4$

根据主定理有: $a = 2, b = 2, f(n) = n^4$

对某个常数 $\epsilon > 0$, 有 $f(n) = \Omega(n^{\log_2 2 + \epsilon})$, $af(n/b) = 2f(n/2) = \frac{n^4}{8} \leq cf(n) = cn^4, c > \frac{1}{8}$

满足条件3, $T(n) = \Theta(n^4)$

b. $T(n) = T(7n/10) + n$

根据主定理有: $a = 1, b = 7, f(n) = n$

对某个常数 $\epsilon > 0$, 有 $f(n) = \Omega(n^{\log_7 1 + \epsilon})$, $af(n/b) = f(n/7) = n/7 \leq cf(n) = cn, c > \frac{1}{7}$

满足条件3, $T(n) = \Theta(n)$

c. $T(n) = 16T(n/4) + n^2$

根据主定理有: $a = 16, b = 4, f(n) = n^2$

又 $f(n) = \Theta(n^{\log_4 16}) = \Theta(n^2)$

满足条件2, $T(n) = \Theta(n^{\log_b a} \lg n) = \Theta(n^2 \lg n)$

d. $T(n) = 7T(n/3) + n^2$

根据主定理有: $a = 7, b = 3, f(n) = n^2$

对某个常数 $\epsilon > 0$, 有 $f(n) = \Omega(n^{\log_3 7 + \epsilon})$, $af(n/b) = 7f(n/3) = \frac{7n^2}{9} \leq cf(n), c > \frac{7}{9}$

满足条件3, $T(n) = \Theta(n^2)$

e. $T(n) = 7T(n/2) + n^2$

根据主定理有: $a = 7, b = 2, f(n) = n^2$

对某个常数 $\epsilon > 0$, 有 $f(n) = O(n^{\log_2 7 + \epsilon})$

满足条件1, $T(n) = \Theta(n^{\log_2 7})$

f. $T(n) = 2T(n/4) + \sqrt{n}$

根据主定理有: $a = 2, b = 4, f(n) = \sqrt{n}$

$$\text{又 } f(n) = \Theta(n^{\log_4 2}) = \Theta(\sqrt{n})$$

$$\text{满足条件2, } T(n) = \Theta(n^{\log_b a} \lg n) = \Theta(\sqrt{n} \lg n)$$

$$\text{g. } T(n) = T(n-2) + n^2$$

分n是奇数还是偶数考虑, $d = m \bmod 2$

$$T(n) = \sum_{j=1}^{j=n/2} (2j+d)^2 = \sum_{j=1}^{j=n/2} 4j^2 + 4jd + d^2 = \frac{n(n+2)(n+1)}{6} + \frac{n(n+2)d}{2} + \frac{d^2 n}{2} = \Theta(n^3)$$

4.3

$$\text{a. } T(n) = 4T(n/3) + n \lg n$$

根据主定理有: $a = 4, b = 3, f(n) = n \lg n$

对某个常数 $\epsilon > 0$, 有 $f(n) = O(n^{\log_3 4 + \epsilon})$

$$\text{满足条件1, } T(n) = \Theta(n^{\log_3 4})$$

$$\text{b. } T(n) = 3T(n/3) + n/\lg n$$

如果按主定理求解, $a = 3, b = 3, f(n) = n/\lg n$, 但 $f(n) = n/\lg n$ 渐进小于 $n^{\log_b a} = n$, 不满足多项式意义上的大于

故不能用主定理求解

$$T(n) = 3T(n/3) + n/\lg n$$

$$T(n) = \sum_{i=0}^{\log_3 n - 1} \frac{cn}{\lg n - i \lg 3} + \Theta(n)$$

$$= \frac{cn}{\lg 3} \sum_{i=0}^{\log_3 n - 1} \left(\frac{1}{\log_3 n} + \frac{1}{\log_3 n - 1} + \dots + 1 \right) + \Theta(n)$$

$$= \frac{cn}{\lg 3} \sum_{i=1}^{\log_3 n} \frac{1}{i} + \Theta(n) = \Theta(n \lg n \lg n) / \Theta(n \log_3 n \log_3 n)$$

$$\text{c. } T(n) = 4T(n/2) + n^2 \sqrt{n}$$

根据主定理有: $T(n) = \Theta(n^{\log_b a} \lg n) = \Theta(n \lg n)$

对某个常数 $\epsilon > 0$, 有 $f(n) = \Omega(n^{\log_2 4 + \epsilon})$, $af(n/b) = 4f(n/2) = \frac{n^{5/2}}{\sqrt{2}} \leq cf(n)$, $c > \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$

满足条件3, $T(n) = \Theta(f(n)) = n^2 \sqrt{n}$

d. $T(n) = 3T(n/3 - 2) + n/2$

相比除法可以忽略减法

根据主定理有: $a = 3, b = 3, f(n) = n/2$

又 $f(n) = \Theta(n^{\log_3 3}) = \Theta(n)$

满足条件2, $T(n) = \Theta(n^{\log_b a} \lg n) = \Theta(n \lg n)$

e. $T(n) = 2T(n/2) + n/\lg n$

$T(n) = 2T(n/2) + n/\lg n$

$\frac{n}{2} / \lg \frac{n}{2}$ $\frac{n}{2} / \lg \frac{n}{2}$
 $\frac{n}{4} / \lg \frac{n}{4}$ $\frac{n}{4} / \lg \frac{n}{4}$ $\frac{n}{4} / \lg \frac{n}{4}$ $\frac{n}{4} / \lg \frac{n}{4}$
 \vdots \vdots
 $T(1)$ \dots $T(1)$ $\Theta(n)$

$T(n) = \sum_{i=0}^{\lg_2 n - 1} \frac{cn}{\lg n - i} + \Theta(n)$
 $= \frac{cn}{\lg 2} \sum_{i=0}^{\lg_2 n - 1} \left(\frac{1}{\lg_2 n} + \frac{1}{\lg_2 n - 1} + \dots + 1 \right) + \Theta(n)$
 $= \frac{cn}{\lg 2} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{i} + \Theta(n) = \Theta(n \lg n \lg n) / \Theta(n \lg_2 n \lg_2 n)$