华东师范大学期中试卷 2019—2020 学年第 一 学期

课程名称:	算法导论
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学生姓名: _____ 学 号: _____

专 业: __软件工程____ 年级/班级: 2016 级_____

课程性质:专业必修

 	111	四	五.	总分	阅卷人签名

一、渐近分析(共20分)。

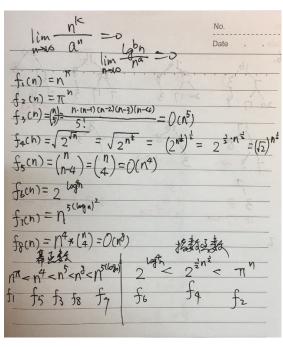
1、根据增长的阶来排序下列函数,即找到函数的一种排列 g_1, g_2, g_3, g_4 ,

$$g_5, g_6, g_7, g_8$$
 ,使得 $g_i = O(g_{i+1})$, $i = 1 \cdots 7$ 。(8分)

$$f_1(n) = n^{\pi}$$
, $f_2(n) = \pi^n$, $f_3(n) = \binom{n}{5}$, $f_4(n) = \sqrt{2^{\sqrt{n}}}$

$$f_5(n) = \binom{n}{n-4}$$
, $f_6(n) = 2^{\log^4 n}$, $f_7(n) = n^{5(\log n)^2}$, $f_8(n) = n^4 * \binom{n}{4}$

Solution: $f_1(n), f_5(n), f_3(n), f_8(n), f_7(n), f_6(n), f_4(n), f_2(n)$



2、判断下面每个论断是正确(T)还是错误(F),并给出简单的说明。(12分)

(1) 二分插入排序(在插入排序过程中,利用二分法去找到每一个插入点)需要 O(n*logn)的运算量。

答:

Solution: False. While binary insertion sorting improves the time it takes to find the right position for the next element being inserted, it may still take O(n) time to perform the swaps necessary to shift it into place. This results in an $O(n^2)$ running time, the same as that of insertion sort.

(2)在合并排序的递归树中,在树的每个层次上运算代价基本相同。 答:

Solution: True. At the top level, roughly n work is done to merge all n elements. At the next level, there are two branches, each doing roughly n/2 work to merge n/2 elements. In total, roughly n work is done on that level. This pattern continues on through to the leaves, where a constant amount of work is done on n leaves, resulting in roughly n work being done on the leaf level, as well.

(3)在最小堆中,每个元素的下一个最大元素,可以在 O(logn)时间内找到。答

Solution: False. A min-heap cannot provide the next largest element in $O(\log n)$ time. To find the next largest element, we need to do a linear, O(n), search through the heap's array.

- 二、递归分治策略(共20分)。
- 3、找出下面递归式的渐近解,用θ符号表示你的答案,并给出简单的理由。

(1)
$$T(n) = \log n + T(\sqrt{n})$$
 (2) $T(n) = 4 T(n/2) + n^2 \sqrt[8]{n}$

解答: (1)

Solution: $T(n) = \Theta(\log n)$.

To see this, note that if we expand out T(n) by continually replacing T(n) with its formula, we get:

$$T(n) = \log n + \log \sqrt{n} + \log \sqrt{\sqrt{n}} + \log \sqrt{\sqrt{n}} + \dots$$

$$= \log n + \frac{1}{2} \log n + \frac{1}{2} \log \sqrt{n} + \frac{1}{2} \log \sqrt{\sqrt{n}} + \dots$$

$$= \log n + \frac{1}{2} \log n + \frac{1}{4} \log n + \frac{1}{8} \log n + \dots$$

$$= \Theta(\log n)$$

(2)

We have $f(n) = n^2 \sqrt{n} = n^{5/2}$ and $n^{\log_b a} = n^{\log_2 4} = n^{\lg 2}$. Since $n^{5/2} = \Omega(n^{\lg 2+3/2})$, we look at the regularity condition in case 3 of the master theorem. We have $af(n/b) = 4(n/2)^2 \sqrt{n/2} = n^{5/2}/\sqrt{2} \le cn^{5/2}$ for $1/\sqrt{2} \le c < 1$. Case 3 applies, and we have $T(n) = \Theta(n^2 \sqrt{n})$.

三、理解堆的算法(共15分)。

- 4、堆排序算法中,需要调用 MAX-HEAPIFY 过程,以维护最大堆性质。现有数组 A,对一棵以 i 为根结点、大小为 n 的子树,MAX-HEAPIFY(A,i)主要代价包括(1)调整代价 θ (1);(2)在一棵以 i 的(左/右)孩子为根结点的子树上运行 MAX-HEAPIFY 的时间代价。请说明:
- (1)每个孩子的子树的大小至多为 2n/3 (最坏情况发生在树的最底层恰好半满的时候)。(10分)
- (2)对一棵树高为 h 的结点来说,MAX-HEAPIFY 的时间复杂度时 O(h)。(5分)解: (1)根据二叉树的性质,从根结点开始每次分成两支,每层填满后才开始下一层,所以最坏情况发生在树的最底层(h 层)恰好半满的时候。h 层的叶子结点数是 h-1 层叶子结点数的两倍。对 n 个结点的二叉树而言,有 n/2 个叶子结点,所以 h 层的叶子结点数为 n/2*2/3=n/3。

所以小分支的结点数为 (n-n/3) /2=n/3。

所以,每个孩子的子树大小最多为 n-n/3=2n/3。

(2) 运行时间 $T(n) \le T(2n/3) + \theta$ (1),

由主定理计算,可得 T(n)=O(lgn)。如果树高为 h,则 h=lgn,所以 MAX-HEAPIFY 的时间复杂度时 O(h)。

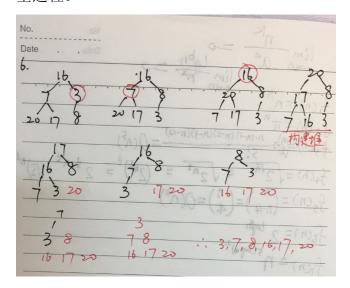
四、算法设计与实现(共45分)。

- 5、设 a[0:n-1]是已排好序的数组。请改写二分搜索算法,使得当搜索元素 x 不在数组中时,返回小于 x 的最大元素位置 i 和大于 x 的最小元素位置 j。当搜索元素在数组中时,i 和 j 相同,均为 x 在数组中的位置。请
- (1) 写出算法伪代码; (2) 以类 C++或 java 风格写出算法代码。

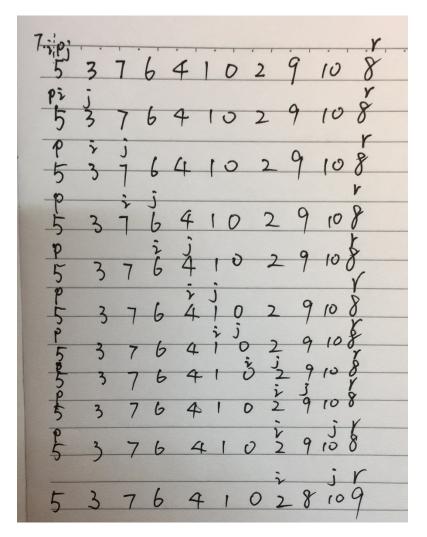
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设 a[0;n-1]是已排好序的数组。请改写二分搜索算法,使得当搜索元素 x 不在数组中时, 该回小于 x 的最大元素位置; 和大于 x 的最小元素位置;。当搜索元素在数组中时, i 和 j 相同, 均为 x 在数组中的位置。
分析与解答:
如下改写二分搜索算法。
public static boolean binarySearch(int[]a, int x, int left, int right, int[] ind)
{
    int middle;
    while (left <= right)
    {
        middle=(left + right)/2;
        if (x == a[middle]) (ind[0]=ind[1]=middle; return true;)
        if (x>a[middle]) left=middle + 1;
        else right=middle-1;
    }
    ind[0]=right, ind[1]=left;
    return false;
}
```

返回的 ind[0]是小于 x 的最大元素位置,ind[1]是大于 x 的最小元素位置。

6、给定一个整型数组 $a[6]=\{16,7,3,20,17,8\}$,对其进行堆排序。请图示堆排序的全过程。



7、以数组 $a[11]=\{5,3,7,6,4,1,0,2,9,10,8\}$ 为例,说明快速排序算法过程中,PARTITION 过程第一次运行的过程。请以 a[11]为主元,分步图示运算结果。



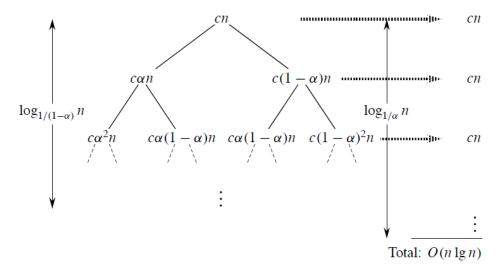
五、拓展题。算法分析(共20分)。

8、利用递归树给出下列递归式的渐近紧确解,

$$T(n)=T(\alpha n)+T((1-\alpha)n)+cn$$
,

其中 α 是一个常数,0< α <1; c 是常数,c>0。答:

Without loss of generality, let $\alpha \ge 1-\alpha$, so that $0 < 1-\alpha \le 1/2$ and $1/2 \le \alpha < 1$.



The recursion tree is full for $\log_{1/(1-\alpha)} n$ levels, each contributing cn, so we guess $\Omega(n\log_{1/(1-\alpha)} n) = \Omega(n\lg n)$. It has $\log_{1/\alpha} n$ levels, each contributing $\leq cn$, so we guess $O(n\log_{1/\alpha} n) = O(n\lg n)$.

Now we show that $T(n) = \Theta(n \lg n)$ by substitution. To prove the upper bound, we need to show that $T(n) < dn \lg n$ for a suitable constant d > 0.

$$\begin{split} T(n) &= T(\alpha n) + T((1-\alpha)n) + cn \\ &\leq d\alpha n \lg(\alpha n) + d(1-\alpha)n \lg((1-\alpha)n) + cn \\ &= d\alpha n \lg \alpha + d\alpha n \lg n + d(1-\alpha)n \lg(1-\alpha) + d(1-\alpha)n \lg n + cn \\ &= dn \lg n + dn(\alpha \lg \alpha + (1-\alpha) \lg(1-\alpha)) + cn \\ &\leq dn \lg n \;, \end{split}$$

if $dn(\alpha \lg \alpha + (1 - \alpha) \lg (1 - \alpha)) + cn \le 0$. This condition is equivalent to

$$d(\alpha \lg \alpha + (1 - \alpha) \lg (1 - \alpha)) \le -c$$
.

Since $1/2 \le \alpha < 1$ and $0 < 1 - \alpha \le 1/2$, we have that $\lg \alpha < 0$ and $\lg(1 - \alpha) < 0$. Thus, $\alpha \lg \alpha + (1 - \alpha) \lg(1 - \alpha) < 0$, so that when we multiply both sides of the inequality by this factor, we need to reverse the inequality:

$$d \geq \frac{-c}{\alpha \lg \alpha + (1-\alpha) \lg (1-\alpha)}$$

OT.

$$d \ge \frac{c}{-\alpha \lg \alpha + -(1-\alpha)\lg(1-\alpha)}.$$

The fraction on the right-hand side is a positive constant, and so it suffices to pick any value of d that is greater than or equal to this fraction.

To prove the lower bound, we need to show that $T(n) \ge dn \lg n$ for a suitable constant d > 0. We can use the same proof as for the upper bound, substituting \ge for \le , and we get the requirement that

$$0 < d \leq \frac{c}{-\alpha \lg \alpha - (1-\alpha) \lg (1-\alpha)} \; .$$

Therefore, $T(n) = \Theta(n \lg n)$.