

作业1

1.2 解: 最坏情况为A递减排序

$$(1) \text{ 比较运算次数} = (n-1) + (n-2) + \dots + 2 + 1$$

$$= \frac{[1+(n-1)](n-1)}{2}$$

$$= \frac{n(n-1)}{2}$$

(2) A中n个数不等且递减排序为最坏情况,

$$\text{交换次数也为 } \frac{n(n-1)}{2}$$

1.6 解: 设 $P = [a_0, a_1, \dots, a_n]$,

则该算法求解 $\sum_{i=0}^n a_i x^i$, 即求解以P中元素为系数

$$\text{的多项式 } f(x) = \sum_{i=0}^n a_i x^i$$

乘法运算次数: $2n$

加法运算次数: n

1.7 解: (1) 比较次数: $1 + 2 \times (n-3+1) = 1 + 2(n-2) = 2n-3$

(2) 考虑位置 i

若 $S[i]$ 为 $S[1 \dots i]$ 中较小的2个数之一

则在 i 处需比较2次, 否则只需比较1次.

由于所有输入等概率分布, 故平均情况下比较次数为

$$1 + \sum_{i=2}^n (2 \times \frac{2}{i} + 1 \times \frac{i-2}{i})$$

$$= 1 + \sum_{i=2}^n (\frac{4}{i} + 1 - \frac{2}{i})$$

$$= 1 + (n-2+1) + 2 \sum_{i=2}^n \frac{1}{i}$$

$$= 1 + n - 2 + 2(\ln n + O(1))$$

$$= n - 1 + 2 \ln n + O(1)$$

$$= n + 2 \ln n + O(1)$$

1.15 解: (1) $g(n) = O(f(n))$

$$(2) f(n) = O(g(n))$$

$$(3) f(n) = O(g(n))$$

$$(4) g(n) = O(f(n))$$

$$(5) f(n) = O(g(n))$$

1.18 解: $n!, 2^{2^n}, n2^n, n^{2 \lg \lg n} = \theta(\lg n^{2 \lg n})$

$$n^2, \lg(n!) = \theta(n \lg n), \lg 10^n = \theta(n), \sqrt{2 \lg n}, \sqrt{2 \lg n}$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k} = \theta(\lg n), \lg \lg n$$

1.19 解: (2) $T(n) = 9T(\frac{n}{3}) + n$

$$= 9[9T(\frac{n}{3^2}) + \frac{n}{3}] + n$$

$$= 9^2 T(\frac{n}{3^2}) + 3n + n$$

$$= 9^2 [9T(\frac{n}{3^3}) + \frac{n}{3^2}] + 3n + n$$

$$= 9^3 T(\frac{n}{3^3}) + 9n + 3n + n$$

$$= \dots$$

$$(\text{设 } n = 3^k) = 9^k T(1) + (3^{k-1} + 3^{k-2} + \dots + 1) n$$

$$= 9^k + \frac{1-3^k}{1-3} n$$

$$= n^2 + \frac{n-1}{2} n = \frac{3}{2} n^2 - \frac{1}{2} n = \theta(n^2)$$

$$(4) T(n) = T(n-1) + \lg 3^n$$

$$= T(n-2) + \lg 3^{n-1} + \lg 3^n$$

$$= \dots$$

$$= T(1) + \lg 3^2 + \lg 3^3 + \dots + \lg 3^n$$

$$= 1 + \lg 3^{2+3+\dots+n}$$

$$= 1 + \lg 3^{\frac{(n+1)(n-1)}{2}}$$

$$= 1 + \frac{n^2+n-2}{2} \lg 3$$

$$(b) T(n) = 2T(\frac{n}{2}) + n^2 \lg n$$

$$a=2, b=2, n^{\lg_b a} = n$$

$$f(n) = n^2 \lg n = \Omega(n^{\lg_b a + \epsilon}), \epsilon > 0.$$

$$\text{取 } c = \frac{1}{2} < 1$$

$$2f(\frac{n}{2}) = 2(\frac{n^2}{4} \lg \frac{n}{2}) = \frac{n^2}{2} \lg \frac{n}{2} \leq cn^2 \lg n, n \rightarrow +\infty.$$

$$\text{故 } T(n) = \theta(f(n)) = \theta(n^2 \lg n)$$

$$(8) T(n) = T(n-1) + \lg n$$

$$= T(n-2) + \lg(n-1) + \lg n$$

$$= T(n-3) + \lg(n-2) + \lg(n-1) + \lg n$$

$$= \dots$$

$$= T(1) + \lg \prod_{i=2}^n i$$

$$= T(1) + \lg(n!)$$

$$= \theta(n \lg n)$$

1.21 解: 设问题规模为 n

① 算法A:

$$T(n) = 5T(\frac{n}{2}) + cn \quad (c > 0)$$

$$a=5, b=2, f(n) = O(n^{\lg_2 5 - \epsilon}), \epsilon > 0 \text{ 存在}$$

由主定理:

$$T(n) = \theta(n^{\lg_2 5})$$

② 算法B:

$$T(n) = 2T(n-1) + c \quad (c > 0)$$

$$= 2[2T(n-2) + c] + c$$

$$= 2^2 T(n-2) + 2c + c$$

$$= 2^2 [2T(n-3) + c] + 2c + c$$

$$= \dots$$

$$= 2^{n-1} T(1) + (2^{n-1} + \dots + 2 + 1) c$$

$$= 2^{n-1} c' + \frac{1-2^n}{1-2} c \quad (c' > 0)$$

$$= \theta(2^n)$$

③ 算法 C:

$$T(n) = 9T\left(\frac{n}{3}\right) + cn^3 \quad (c > 0)$$

$$a=9, b=3, n^{\log_b a} = n^2$$

$$f(n) = \Omega(n^{\log_b a + \epsilon}), \text{ 取 } \epsilon = \frac{1}{2} > 0,$$

$$af\left(\frac{n}{b}\right) = 9f\left(\frac{n}{3}\right) = 9 \cdot \frac{n^3}{27} \cdot c = \frac{c}{3}n^3$$

$$\text{取 } c' = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$af\left(\frac{n}{b}\right) = c'f(n) = \frac{c}{3}n^3, \quad n \rightarrow \infty,$$

$$\text{故 } T(n) = \theta(n^3)$$

故应选择算法 A.

补充题

$$1. \text{ 解: } T(n) = 2T\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) + \frac{n}{\log n}$$

$$\text{设 } n = 2^k$$

$$T(2^k) = 2T(2^{k-1}) + \frac{2^k}{k}$$

$$= 2\left[2T(2^{k-2}) + \frac{2^{k-1}}{k-1}\right] + \frac{2^k}{k}$$

$$= 2^2 T(2^{k-2}) + 2^k \left(\frac{1}{k-1} + \frac{1}{k}\right)$$

$$= \dots$$

$$= 2^{k-1} T(1) + 2^k \sum_{i=2}^k \frac{1}{i}$$

$$= c \cdot \frac{n}{2} + n(\ln k + o(1))$$

$$= \frac{c}{2} \cdot n + n \ln \log n + o(n)$$

$$= \theta(n \log \log n)$$

$$\text{故 } T(n) = \theta(n \log \log n)$$

下用归纳法证明: (why?)

$$\text{设 } T(k) = \theta(k \log \log k) \text{ 对 } n \leq k \text{ 成立, } k \in \mathbb{Z}_+$$

则当 $n = k+1$ 时

$$T(k+1) = 2T\left(\frac{k+1}{2}\right) + \frac{k+1}{\log(k+1)}$$

$$= \theta\left(\frac{k+1}{2} \log \log \frac{k+1}{2}\right) + \frac{k+1}{\log(k+1)}$$

$$= \theta((k+1) \log \log (k+1))$$

$$\text{故对 } \forall k \in \mathbb{Z}_+, T(k) = \theta(k \log \log k)$$

$$\text{故 } T(n) = \theta(n \log \log n) \quad \blacksquare$$

$$2. \text{ 证: } T(n) = T\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) + 1$$

$$= T\left(\frac{n}{4}\right) + 1 + 1$$

$$= T\left(\frac{n}{8}\right) + 1 + 1 + 1$$

$$= \dots$$

$$(\text{设 } n = 2^k) = T(1) + k$$

$$= T(1) + \log n = O(\log n) \quad \blacksquare$$