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| 記分 Score | 教師簽章 Instructor Signature |
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國立臺北大學
National Taipei University

學年度第
University

學期期中/末 考試試卷
Student's Answer Sheet

系級/Department & Grade 資工四

科目/Course Title 110 高等演算期中考

(該科目所屬系級)/ Course Given Department 資工碩一

☒ 學士班 Bachelor Program

☐ 碩士班 Master Program

☐ 博士班 Ph.D. Program

學號/ Student ID

姓名/ Student Name

任課教師/ Instructor Name

110 年 Year 11 月 Month 18 日 Date

(上列各項，考生須逐項填明，違者該科試卷以零分計)

Please fill out the above information, otherwise the score of this quiz will be zero.

(第一面) Page 1

1. (老師有套固定的寫法, 建議參考他的做法)

$$\text{令 } k = \lfloor \log_3 \log_2 (n-1) \rfloor$$

$n = 3 \sim 8$ 時, $a=8, b=b, c=5 \rightarrow \text{Loop } 1 = k, k=0$

$n = 9 \sim 512$ 時, $a=512, b=12, c=6 \rightarrow \text{Loop } 2 = k, k=1 \rightarrow k+1$ 與 Loop 次數相等

(a) $\lfloor \log_3 \log_2 (n-1) \rfloor + 1$
 $a = 2^3$

(b) \vdots
 $b = 3 \times 2^{\lfloor \log_3 \log_2 (n-1) \rfloor + 1}$

(c) $c = 5 + \lfloor \log_3 \log_2 (n-1) \rfloor$ (d) $\oplus (\lg \lg n)$

2.

(a) 令 $c(n)$ 表 input n 時的 count 結果

$$\begin{cases} c(n) = c(n-1) + 2c(n-2) + 2 \\ c(1) = 3, c(2) = 3 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \text{homo: } x^2 = x + 2, & x = -1 \text{ or } 2 \\ \text{hetero: } x = x + 2x + 2, & x = -1 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{令 } c(n) = \alpha 2^n + \beta (-1)^n - 1$$

將 $C(1)=3, C(2)=3$ 代入 $C(n)$, $\alpha=\frac{4}{3}, \beta=-\frac{4}{3}$, 故 $C(n)=\frac{4}{3}2^n + (-\frac{4}{3})(-1)^n - 1$

(b) 令 $T(n)$ 為 input n 的 time function

$$\begin{cases} T(n) = T(n-1) + 2T(n-2) + 1 \\ T(1) = 1, T(2) = 1 \end{cases}$$

注意與 (a) 小題的關係式僅差在 $+1$ 與 $+2$,
故 $T(n) = \frac{2}{3}2^n - \frac{2}{3}(-1)^n - 1, T(n) \in \Theta(2^n)$

3,

$$\text{令 } q_i = (1 - p_i)$$

$$(a) R_L(1, n, k) = p_{n-k+1} q_{n-k+2} \cdots q_n R_L(1, n-k, k) + p_{n-k+2} q_{n-k+3} \cdots q_n R_L(1, n-k+1, k) + \cdots + p_{n-1} q_n R_L(1, n-2, k) + p_n R_L(1, n-1, k)$$

$$(b) R_L(1, n, k) = R_L(1, n-1, k) - p_{n-k} q_{n-k+1} q_{n-k+2} \cdots q_n R_L(1, n-k-1, k)$$

$$(c) R_C(1, n, k) = R_L(2, n, k) + R_L(3, n+1, k) + \cdots + R_L(k+1, n+k-1, k)$$

4,

(a)

int ans = 0, a[n] = {0, 1};

for(int i = 2; i <= n; i++) {

a[n] = a[n-1] + a[n-2];

}

f(n) = a[n]

整個過程僅 1 個 for-loop 做 n -times iteration,
故 time complexity = $\Theta(n)$

(b)

$$\begin{bmatrix} F(n) \\ F(n-1) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} F(n-1) \\ F(n-2) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}^{n-1} \begin{bmatrix} F(1) \\ F(0) \end{bmatrix}, \text{ 令 } A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \text{ 則需在 } \Theta(\lg n) \text{ 內算出 } A^n:$$

$$\begin{cases} A^n = A^{n/2} \cdot A^{n/2}, & \text{if } n = \text{even} \\ A^n = A^{\lfloor n/2 \rfloor} \cdot A^{\lfloor n/2 \rfloor} \cdot A, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

矩陣乘法 $\Theta(1)$, 該 algo 做 $\lg_2(n)$ recursive 會到 A^1 ,
故整體 time complexity = $\Theta(\lg n)$

(a)

```
while(1){
```

```
    a = Biased_Rand(); b = Biased_Rand();
```

```
    if(a != b) return a;
```

```
}
```

(b)

| Case | 機率 | |
|------|-----------|--|
| 1, 1 | p^2 | $P(\text{Loop 1 return 0}) = p(1-p), P(\text{Loop 1 return 1}) = p(1-p),$ |
| 1, 0 | $p(1-p)$ | $P(\text{Loop again}) = p^2 + (1-p)^2, \text{ 令 } q = p^2 + (1-p)^2 = 2p^2 - 2p + 1$ |
| 0, 1 | $(1-p)p$ | $P(\text{return 0}) = p(1-p)(1 + q + q^2 + \dots) = \frac{p(1-p)}{1-q} = \frac{p(1-p)}{2p-2p^2} = \frac{1}{2}$ |
| 0, 0 | $(1-p)^2$ | $P(\text{return 1}) = \frac{1}{2} \because \text{過程相同}$ |

(c),

令 algo. expected time = $E[X]$, $q = p^2 + (1-p)^2$, 跑 1 次 Loop 的 time = C

$$E[X] = C + qC + q^2C + \dots \quad \frac{C}{1-q} = \frac{C}{2p(1-p)}$$

b,

(a)

```
While(1){
```

```
    X = 4 * Unbiased_Rand() + 2 * Unbiased_Rand() + Unbiased_Rand();
```

```
    if(X < 3) return 0;
```

```
    if(3 ≤ X < 5) return 1;
```

```
}
```

(b)

$X=0 \sim X=7$ 機率均為 $(\frac{1}{2})^3 = \frac{1}{8}$, 一次 loop 就 return 0 的機率 = $\frac{3}{8}$, 一次 loop 就 return 1 的機率 = $\frac{2}{8}$, 多跑一次的機率: $\frac{3}{8}$,

$$P(\text{return } 0) = \frac{3}{8} + \frac{3}{8} \times \frac{3}{8} + \left(\frac{3}{8}\right)^2 \times \frac{3}{8} - \dots = \frac{3}{8} \times \frac{1}{1-\frac{3}{8}} = \frac{3}{5}$$

$$P(\text{return } 1) = \frac{1}{8} \times \frac{2}{8} = \frac{2}{5}, \text{ algo is correct!}$$

(c)

設跑一次的 time 為 c , then expected running time = $c + \frac{3}{8}c + \dots = \frac{8}{5}c = \Theta(1)$

2,

(a) time complexity of counting sort: $O(n+2^r)$

(b) time complexity of radix sort: $O(\frac{b}{r}(n+2^r))$

(c) take $r = \lg n$, $n^5 - 1 = 2^b$, take $b = 5 \lg n$

$$O\left(\frac{b}{r}(n+2^r)\right) = O\left(\frac{5 \lg n}{\lg n}(n+n)\right) = O(5 \cdot 2n) = O(n)$$

8,

(a) 每做一個 comparison 會淘汰一個數字, 97 個數字要淘汰 96 個數字才能出現 maximum

96 comparisons are necessary

(b) 承(a), 96 comparisons 會得到一個單淘汰競賽樹, 生成 $\lceil 97/2 \rceil = 49$ 個於 first round 就淘汰的 the smaller numbers, 再用類似(a)的手法找出 the smallest number,

$$96 + (49 - 1) = 144 \text{ comparisons}$$

(c) 承(a), 做出競賽樹後, 與 the maximum compare 的數字都有可能為 the second largest number, 故要

$$96 + \lceil \lg 97 \rceil - 1 = 102 \text{ comparisons,}$$

9.

令 $T(n)$ 為執行 i -th smallest number 的 time, 分成 5 個組找 medium of medium, 再踢除部分數字後做 recursion, 則 time complexity 分析如下:

$$T(n) = O(n) + T(n/5) + O(n) + T(3n/4)$$

↓
分成 5 個組
找 medium

↓
pivot and split

↓
至少踢除 $\frac{1}{4}$ 個數字

medium of medium

$$\text{設 } T(n) \leq cn, \quad T(n) \leq \frac{1}{5}cn + \frac{3}{4}cn + O(n)$$

$$= \frac{19}{20}cn + O(n)$$

$$T(n) \leq cn - \left(\frac{1}{20}cn + O(n)\right) \leq cn, \text{ QED,}$$

依 substitution method, $T(n) \in \Theta(n)$