

Recursion 1 && Sorting Algorithms

Fibonacci sequence:

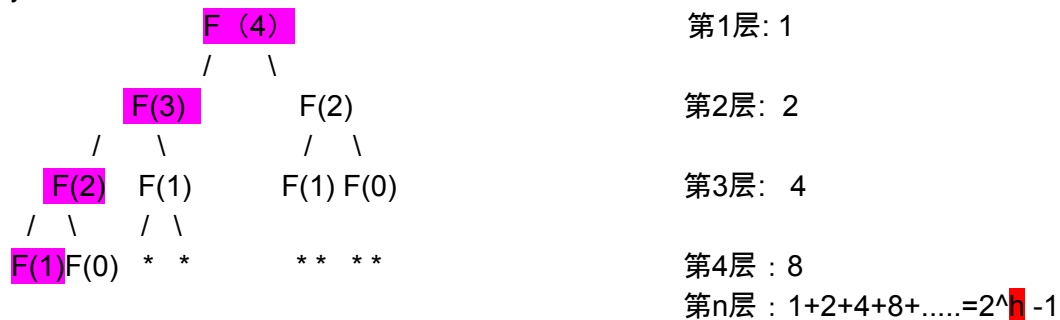
- 0th fibonacci number is 0
- 1st fibonacci number is 1
- 2nd fibonacci number is 1
- 3rd fibonacci number is 2
- 6th fibonacci number is 8

subproblem: fib(n-1), fib(n-2)

rule: fib(n-1) + fib(n-2)

basecase: n == 0 && n == 1

```
public static long fib(int n){
    if (n == 0 {
        return 0;
    }
    if (n == 1){
        return 1;
    }
    return fib(n-1)+ fib(n-2);
}
```



time: recursion, 所有node时间的总和, 看最后一层node ; 脑子里面想这个tree, 不断的二分, 直到不能分为止, 2, 4, 8, 2^h ;

2^h : h ? h = n ; so time is 2^N

space : recursion, 直上直下粉红色的路径 ; On

call stack:

+ local memory allocated by computer system

+ used to record the local variable before the recursion function call

+ when we go back to the same level, we still can recover what happened in this level

Better Fibonacci sequence:

用dp, 也就是sliding window来解决这个

```
public long fib(int n){  
  
    if (n < 0)  
        return 0;  
    if (n == 0)  
        return 0;  
  
    if (n == 1)  
        return 1;  
    long a = 0;  
    long b = 1;  
    for (int i = 0; i < n - 1; i++){  
        long temp = a+b;  
        a = b;  
        b = temp;  
    }  
    return b;  
}
```

time: not recursion, On

space: stack:0; heap: 0 , so O1

Example question 2: power

how to calculate a^b , eg $a = 2, b = 1000$

assumption: 1) a, b are int; 2) $a > 0, b \geq 0$;

subproblem: $\text{power}(a, b/2)$

rule:

b is odd: $\text{power}(a, b/2) + \text{power}(a, b/2) * a$;

b is even: $\text{power}(a, b/2) + \text{power}(a, b/2)$;

base case: $b == 0, a = 1; \text{power}(a, 0) = 1$

```
public long power(int a, int b){  
    if (b == 0)
```

```

        return 1;
    long temp = power(a, b/ 2);
    if (b % 2 == 0)
        temp * temp;
    else
        temp * temp * a;
}

```

F(3, 8)	第一层 : 1
/	
F (3, 4)	第二层 : 1
/	
F (3, 2)	第3层 : 1
/	
F (3, 1)	第4层 : 1
/	
F (3, 0)	第5层 : 1
	第n层 : 还是1

time: recursion, 二分, 高度 : F8, F4, F2, F1, $\log n$; 层*高 = $1 * \log n = O(\log n)$

space: recursion, 看tree 的高度, 直上直下, 粉红色的路径, $O(\log n)$

Discussion:

(重点强调) For recursion function

1. **Time complexity** analysis: Depends on the **total number of nodes** in the recursion tree. We only need to sum up each node's actions.
2. **Space complexity** analysis: Depends on the height of the recursion tree, which is equal to the height call stack. We only need to sum up the nodes along the call stack (直上直下粉红色路径)

Code Review : 做题要求

- 1 : document my assumptions
- 2: explain my idea from the high level
- 3: provide my code comments, helper function comments, parameters comments
- 4: time , space analysis
- 5: why use this algorithm
- 6: only provide best answer

怎么给别人讲code：

- 1：千万别一行一行讲，
- 2：arguments， function 定义， signarutes， 在做什么
- 3：主要逻辑， 2个for loop， 每个干什么？

SelectionSort：

1：是什么：去个例子，你有一摞卷子，你从这些卷子里面找到最小的放在最上面，再从剩下的卷子里找到第二小的放在最小的那个卷子的后面，以此类推；

- 2：iteration 1：find the global min -3, $\{-1, -3, 7, 4\} \Rightarrow -3 \{-1, 7, 4\}$
iteration 2：find the global min -1, $\{-1, 7, 4\} \Rightarrow -3 -1 \{7, 4\}$
iteration 3：find the global min 4, $\{7, 4\} \Rightarrow -3, -1, 4 \{7\}$
iteration 4：find the global min 7, $\{7\} \Rightarrow -3, -1, 4, 7 \{ \}$

3: 2 nested for loop, the outer loop is the 挡板, the inner for loop is to find the global min

```
void selectionSort(int[] array, int n){
    if (array == null || array.length == 0){
        return;
    }

    for (int i = 0; i < n-1; i++){// 因为最后一个元素不需要sort，外层是挡板，当在最后一个元素时就结束
        int globalMin = i;
        for (int j = i + 1; j < n; j++){
            if (array[j] < array[globalMin]){
                globalMin = j;
            }
        }
        swap(array, i, globalMin);
    }
}

private void swap(int[]a, int left, int right ){
    int temp = array[left];
    array[left] = array[right];
    array[right] = temp;
}

}
```

时间复杂度分析:

```
for (int i = 0; i < n-1; i++) {//outer loop: how many iterations
    for (int j = i+1; j < n; j++)
```

```
iteration i = 0: inner      (0..n-1)   = 4
```

```
iteration i = 1: inner n-1  (1..n-1)   = 3
```

```
iteration i = 2: inner n-2  (2..n-1)   = 2
```

```
iteration i = 3: inner n-2  (2..n-1)   = 1
```

```
1+2+3+4+...+n = n(n+1)/2 ->  $n^2$  →  $O(n^2)$ 
```

Space = $O(1)$

Time = $O(n^2)$

question1: given an array stored in stack1, how to sort the numbers by using additional two stack

stack 1 input: 3 1 2 **4** 先把4 弹出来, globalMin = 4, 然后把4放到buffer里面

stack 2 buffer: 4

stack 3 result:

stack 1 input: 3 1 **2** 先把2 弹出来, globalMin = 2, 然后把2放到buffer里面

stack 2 buffer: 4 2

stack 3 result:

stack 1 input: 3 **1** 先把1 弹出来, globalMin = 1, 然后把1放到buffer里面

stack 2 buffer: 4 2 1

stack 3 result:

stack 1 input: **3** 先把3 弹出来, globalMin = 1, 然后把3放到buffer里面

stack 2 buffer: 4 2 1 3

stack 3 result:

这已经做了一轮了, 现在找到了globalMin = 1; 所以 3 != globalMin, 把3放回stack1;

+++++

stack 1 input: **3** 先把3 弹出来, globalMin = 1, 3 != globalMin 然后把3放到input里面

stack 2 buffer: 4 2 1

stack 3 result:

stack 1 input: **3** 先把1弹出来, globalMin 1, 1== globalMin 然后把1放到result里面

stack 2 buffer: 4 2

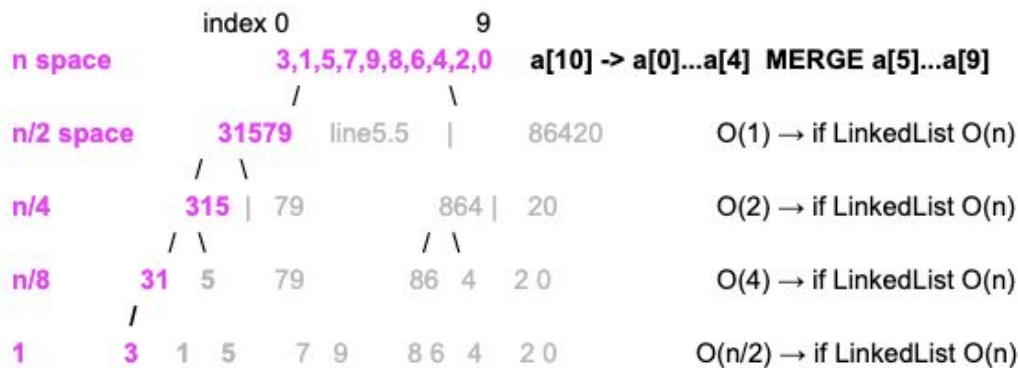
stack 3 result: **1**

stack 1 input: 3 2 先把2弹出来, $globalMin\ 1, 2 \neq globalMin$ 然后把2放到input里面
 stack 2 buffer: 4
 stack 3 result: 1

stack 1 input: 3 2 4 先把4弹出来, $globalMin\ 1, 4 \neq globalMin$ 然后把4放到input里面
 stack 2 buffer:
 stack 3 result: 1
 第一轮外层for 循环结束, 一次类推

这里selectionSort的思想是不变的, 每轮晒出一个最小的, 把每一轮都晒完, 就好了

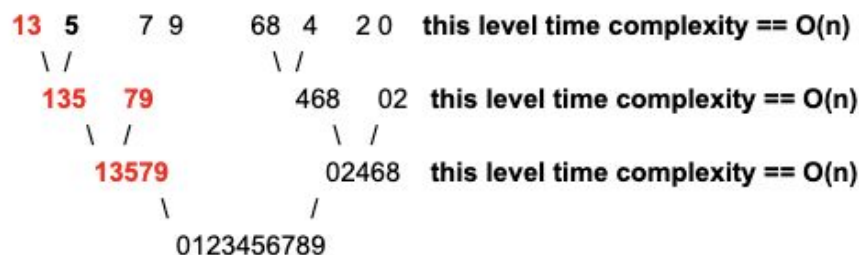
MergeSort:



Time complexity above this line = $1 + 2 + 4 + \dots + n/2 = O(n/2) = O(n)$
 $\log n$ items because there are $\log n$ level
 $n \log n$ if LinkedList

how many levels above this line = $\log(n)$
space = $n + n/2 + n/4 + n/8 + n/16 + \dots + 2 + 1 = O(n) \rightarrow O(\log n)$ if LinkedList

how many levels below this line = $\log(n)$ **total time = $O(n \log n)$**
Time complexity below this line = $O(n \log n)$



时间复杂的分析：

1：用了recursion，双横线以上，mid 就只是把数组砍一刀，砍2到，所以时间就是O1，通过每一层，可以看出来是 1 2 4 8，

所以 $1+2+4+8+16+\dots = 2^N$ ；应该是等比数列，exponation的增长；但为什么双横线以上时间为On呢？

因为 2分法，每一层是1, 2, 4, 8，一共有多少层呀？logn层呀，是logn个items，不是N个items，所以一共是logn项；

$2^{\log n} = 2^{\log 2^{\log n}} = n$ ；因为底数相同，遵循这个公式： $a \log a^b = b$ ，所以双横线以上是On

2：双横线以下，每一层是On，一共logn 层，所以是Onlogn

3：Total：On + Onlogn = Onlogn；

空间复杂度的分析：因为用了recursion，双横线以上，直上直下，粉红色的路径；

$n+n/2+n/4+n/8+\dots 2^{\log n}$ ；一共有logn层，所以是 $2^{\log n} = n$ ；所以是On；

$n+n/2+n/4+n/8+\dots+1 = 2n-1$ ：等比数列求和公式，所以是On；

Secondly, you missed a clause mentioned at the linked StackOverflow question: the correct statement is that **if n is a power of 2**, then $\lfloor n \rfloor + \lfloor \frac{n}{2} \rfloor + \lfloor \frac{n}{4} \rfloor + \dots$ (which in this case is the same as $n + \frac{n}{2} + \frac{n}{4} + \dots + 1$) is exactly $2n - 1$.

For this special case when n is a power of 2 (which is what it takes for all the numbers $\frac{n}{2}, \frac{n}{4}, \dots$ to be integers, all the way to 1), this is easy to prove. When n is a power of 2, say $n = 2^k$, the sum is

$$2^k + \frac{2^k}{2} + \frac{2^k}{4} + \dots + 1 = 2^k + 2^{k-1} + 2^{k-2} + \dots + 1 = 2^{k+1} - 1 = 2n - 1$$

For example, $16 + 8 + 4 + 2 + 1 = 31$.

This can be proved by induction, or it follows from the formula for the geometric series, which states that

$$a + ar + ar^2 + \dots + ar^{m-1} = a \frac{1 - r^m}{1 - r}.$$

In this case, we have $a = n = 2^k$, $r = 1/2$, and m (the number of terms) is $k + 1$, so the left-hand side is the sum $n + \frac{n}{2} + \dots + 1$, and the right-hand side is

$$n \frac{1 - (1/2)^{k+1}}{1 - (1/2)} = n \frac{2 - (1/2)^k}{1} = 2n - n/2^k = 2n - 1.$$

时间：在recursion的情况下，不是多少个node，就是多少的时间复杂度，而是每个node花费时间的总和，或者是每一层加起来

空间：在recursion的情况下，90%是这个recursion tree的高度，但不严谨，mergesort就不是，应该是直上直下，粉红色路径的总和；

Question3 : could we use merge sort to sort a linkedlist? what is the time complexity if so ?

yes, not change the time and space complexity.

time:

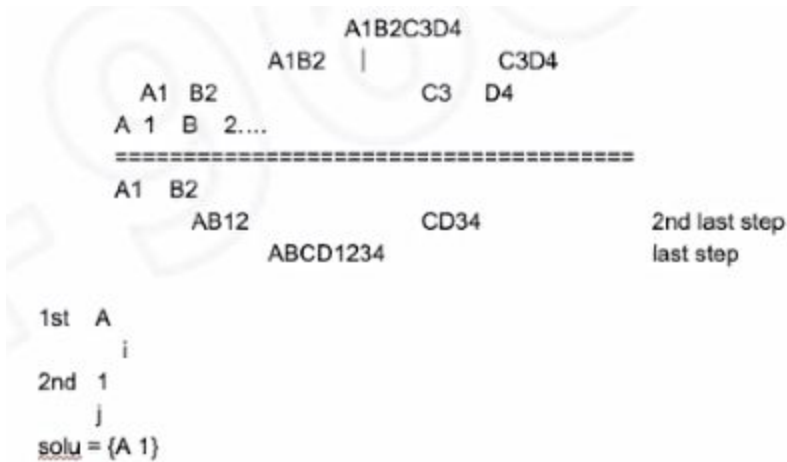
1:linkedlist 找中点是On的时间复杂度，所以横线以上都是On，一共logn层，所以时间是Onlogn，的确比mergesort横线以上的（On）增加了，但是总的不变；说横线一下还是nlogn

total : Onlogn + nlogn = nlogn

space: 一个recursion function，他的空间和什么有关？直上直下，粉红色的路径；总共多少个node？logn 个node，所以是logn；这个就死记硬背把现在；

mergesort算法是递归的，因此对于数组和链表大小写，它需要O（log n）堆栈空间。但是数组的情况下还分配了一个额外的O（n）空间，它占据了堆栈所需的O（log n）空间。所以数组版本是O（n），链表版本是O（log n）。

Question 4: given a string A1B2C3D4, how to convert it to another string ABCD1234



String 也可以sort, 可以用ASCII 码来转换

1 : 横线以上和mergesort一样, 都是中间切一刀

2 : 横线一下是如何merge 一个string和数字?

1st A : 65

i

2nd 1 : 49

j

soul = {}

谁小移动谁, letter和letter是alphabet order, 数字和数字之间是nature order

3 QuickSort

时间 :

average case

- 1) 不看下面2个递归, 只看递归以上的代码, 它的bottle neck 在哪? while loop; while loop 最多会执行多少次? 如果用left 和right 表示的话? R-L; 和R和L 的距离成正比; 所以quickSort调用一次是R-L 的时间复杂度;
- 2) 总共调用多少次呢?

$$\begin{matrix} & n & & n \\ n/2 & & n/2 & \end{matrix}$$

$$n/2 + n/2 = 2n/2 = n$$

$$\begin{matrix} n/4 & n/4 & n/4 & n/4 \\ & n/4 + n/4 + \dots = 4n/4 = n \end{matrix}$$

111111111111 111111111111 n

总共调用了n次, 但recursion 的高度是logn, 也就是层数是logn, 只要能被 不断2分的, 都是logn, 每层以 n/2 的速度来减小; $n(1/2)^x = 1$

3) $n \cdot \log n$

空间 :
average case

stack: 取决于 recursion tree 的高度, 是一个宝塔型的结构, 每一次也就是哪些 local variable, 是 $O(1)$, 总共多少层? == tree 的高度; 是 $\log n$; callstack 的高度是 $\log n$; 这里是每次砍掉一半;

heap: 0

$\log n$

question 7 : what is the worst case of quicksort ? can you provide some examples?

1: pivot 要么选的是最大的, 要么选最小的, 每次都要把另一边多有的都要排一遍;
时间 :

worst case

点背的情况,就是总是找pivot 是最大的, 或最小的, 一边是 $n - 1$ 长度; 另一边是 没有; 然后又 是 $n - 2$ 长度, 没有;

n
 $n - 1$
 $n - 2$
 $n - 3$

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

3) $O(n^2)$

空间 :

worst case

stack: n

n
 $n - 1$
 $n - 2$
 $n - 3$

高度是 n , n 调用 $n-1$, 然后 $n-1$ 再调用 $n-2$, 调用关系是 n , 所以高度是 n ; 这里是每次砍掉 1;

heap: 0

$O(n)$

quicksort 一般都是在 java 和 c++ 内层所实现的方法, 因为一般不会那么坏;

Question 8: Array Shuffling

Example `int[] a = {1, 0, -4, -5, 0, 2, 3};` \rightarrow `{ 1, -4, -5, 2, 3, 0, 0 }`

i = 0 → : all numbers to the left-hand side of i (**not including i**) are all "non-zero"s;
i is the **current index** to move

$j = \leftarrow \text{size}-1$: all numbers to the right hand side of j (not including j) are all "zero"s ,

j的右侧不包含j都是 0

question 9 : rainbowsort

i j k

j: j的左侧不包含j都为b；

k : k的右侧, 不包含k, 都是c

$$i \quad j \quad k$$

违背了rule1, 因为i的左侧不包含i, 都是a, 所以swap (i, j),

$$i \quad j \quad k$$

需要 $i++$, $j++$; 保持 i 的左侧不包含 i 都为 a , j 的左侧不包含 j 都为 b

```
aaaaaa Abbbbbb bXXXX CCCCC
      i      j      k
```

case2 : if input `【j】 == b ;`

```
aaaaaa bbbbbb BXXXX CCCCC
      i      j      k
```

这里很简单，只需要j++

```
aaaaaa bbbbbb BXXXX CCCCC
      i      j      k
```

case3 : if input `【j】 == c ;`

```
aaaaaa bbbbbb CXXXX CCCCC
      i      j      k
```

违背了rule3，k的右侧，不包含k都是c；swap (j, k)

```
aaaaaa bbbbbb XXXXC CCCCC
      i      j      k
```

还需要k--，保持rule3；至于j是否需要--，我们并不知道，因为swap过来的是个未知数x

```
aaaaaa bbbbbb XXXXC CCCCC
      i      j      k
```

```
public int[] rainbowSort(int[] array) {
    // Write your solution here
    if (array == null || array.length == 0){
        return array;
    }
    int i = 0;
    int j = 0;
    int k = array.length - 1;
    while (j <= k){
        if (array[j] == 1){
            swap(array, j,k);
            k--;
        }
    }
}
```

```

    }else if (array[j] == 0){
        j++;
    }else{
        swap(array, i,j);
        i++;
        j++;
    }
}
return array;
}
private void swap(int[] array, int left, int right){
    int tmp = array[left];
    array[left] = array[right];
    array[right] = tmp;
}

```

question10 : four color or even more (Systematic way of thinking)

aaaaaa bbbbbb cccccc XXXXX ddddddddddd
 i j k t

i : i的左侧不包含i, 都是a
j : j的左侧不包含j, 都是b
k : k的左侧不包含k, 都是c
t : t的右侧不包含t, 都是d
caseA :

```

aaaaaa bbbbbb cccccc AXXXX ddddddddddd
      i          j          k      t
违背了rule1 ; 先swap (j, k)
aaaaaa bbbbbb Accccc cXXXX ddddddddddd
      i          j          k      t
违背了rule1 ; 再swap (j, i)

aaaaaa Abbbbbb bccccc cXXXX ddddddddddd
      i          j          k      t
i++ ; j++ ; k++ ;
aaaaaa Abbbbbb bccccc cXXXX ddddddddddd
      i          j          k      t

```

caseB :

aaaaaa bbbbbb cccccc BXXXX ddddddddddd

i j k t

违背了rule2 ; swap (j, k)

aaaaaa bbbbbb Bccccc cXXXX ddddddddddd

i j k t

j++ ; k++ ;

aaaaaa bbbbbb Bccccc cXXXX ddddddddddd

i j k t

caseC :

aaaaaa bbbbbb cccccc CXXXX ddddddddddd

i j k t

违背了rule3 ; k++ ;

aaaaaa bbbbbb cccccc CXXXX ddddddddddd

i j k t

caseD :

aaaaaa bbbbbb cccccc DXXXX ddddddddddd

i j k t

违背了rule4 : swap (k, t)

aaaaaa bbbbbb cccccc XXXXD ddddddddddd

i j k t

t-- ;

aaaaaa bbbbbb cccccc XXXXD ddddddddddd

i j k t

1	2	3	4	5	-1	-1	-1
i					j		

clarity: input is a int[] array, output is int[] array, clarity the question, make sure I understand the question 100%

assumption: 是不是需要inplace? 如果不是inplace sol = {1, -1, 2, -1}, i++, j++ ;

result:

test:

1	2	3	4	5	-1	-1	-1
	i				j		

i : current index

j: is the 1st neg element is in the input, swap()

```
public int[] rainbowSortII(int[] array) {
    // Write your solution here
    if (array == null || array.length == 0){
        return array;
    }
    int i=0, j = 0, k = 0, t = array.length -1;
    while (k <= t){
        if (array[k] == 0){
            swap(array,k,j);
            swap(array,i,j);
            i++;
            j++;
            k++;
        }else if (array[k] == 1){
            swap(array,k,j);
            j++;
            k++;
        }else if (array[k] == 2){
            k++;
        }else{
            swap(array,k,t);
            t--;
        }
    }
    return array;
}

public void swap(int[] array, int left, int right){
    int tmp = array[left];
```



```

    array[left] = array[right];
    array[right] = tmp;
}

```

aaaaaa **bbbbbb** cccccc dddddd XXXXX eeeeeee
 i j k t m

i : i的左侧不包含i, 都是a
j : j的左侧不包含j, 都是b
k : k的左侧不包含k, 都是c
t : t的左侧不包含t, 都是d
[t m] : to be partitioned area
m: m的右侧不包含m, 都是e

cast A:

aaaaaa **bbbbbb** cccccc dddddd AXXXX eeeeeee
 i j k t m

swap(t,k)

aaaaaa **bbbbbb** cccccc A dddddd dXXXX eeeeeee
 i j k t m

swap(k,j)

aaaaaa **bbbbbb** Accccc c dddddd dXXXX eeeeeee
 i j k t m

swap(j,1)

aaaaaa A bbbbbb bccccc c dddddd dXXXX eeeeeee
 i j k t m

i++, j++, k++, t++;

aaaaaa A bbbbbb bccccc c dddddd dXXXX eeeeeee
 i j k t m

cast B:

aaaaaa **bbbbbb** cccccc dddddd BXXXX eeeeeee
 i j k t m

swap(t,k);

aaaaaa **bbbbbb** cccccc B dddddd dXXXX eeeeeee
 i j k t m

swap(k,j)

aaaaaa **bbbbbb** **B**ccccc **c**ddddd dXXXX eeeeeee
i j k t m

j++; k++; t++;

aaaaaa **bbbbbb** **B**ccccc **c**ddddd dXXXX eeeeeee
i j k t m

cast c:

aaaaaa **bbbbbb** **c**ccccc **d**ddddd CXXXX eeeeeee
i j k t m

swap(t, k)

aaaaaa **bbbbbb** **c**ccccc **C**ddddd dXXXX eeeeeee
i j k t m

k++;

t++;

aaaaaa **bbbbbb** **c**ccccc **C**ddddd dXXXX eeeeeee
i j k t m

cast: D

aaaaaa **bbbbbb** **c**ccccc **d**ddddd DXXXX eeeeeee
i j k t m

t++;

aaaaaa **bbbbbb** **c**ccccc **d**ddddd DXXXX eeeeeee
i j k t m

cast E:

aaaaaa **bbbbbb** **ccccc** **dddddd** **EXXX** **eeeeee**
i j k t m

swap(t, m)

aaaaaa **bbbbbb** **ccccc** **dddddd** **xXXE** **eeeeee**
i j k t m

m--;

aaaaaa **bbbbbb** **ccccc** **dddddd** **xXXE** **eeeeee**
i j k t m