# PS2-231830106

# **Problem Set 2**

### Problem 1

- 简介:利用双栈,用操作符栈储存 + × (),用数字栈储存数字
   1.1:接收到数字压入num\_stack
   1.2:接收到(压入opt\_stack
   1.3:接收到)从opt\_stack中取出操作符直至取出(
   1.4:接收到+×根据优先级从num\_stack中取出数进行运算
- 2. 伪代码:

```
function evaluateInfix(expression):
    num_stack = empty stack
    opt_stack = empty stack
    precedence = {'+': 1, 'x': 2}
    for token in expression:
        if token is a number:
            num_stack.push(int(token))
        else if token is '(':
            opt_stack.push(token)
        else if token is ')':
            while opt_stack.top() != '(':
                performOperation(num_stack, opt_stack)
            opt_stack.pop() // pop '('
        else if token is an operator:
            while not opt_stack.isEmpty() and opt_stack.top() is not '('
and precedence[opt_stack.top()] >= precedence[token]:
                performOperation(num_stack, opt_stack)
            opt_stack.push(token)
   while not opt_stack.isEmpty():
        performOperation(num_stack, opt_stack)
    return num_stack.pop()
function performOperation(num_stack, opt_stack):
    operator = opt_stack.pop()
```

```
number2 = num_stack.pop()
number1 = num_stack.pop()
result = applyOperation(operator, number1, number2)
num_stack.push(result)

function applyOperation(operator, number1, number2):
    if operator == '+':
        return number1 + number2
    else if operator == 'x':
        return number1 * number2
```

#### 3.时间复杂度:

在线性栈中进行操作,每个元素只被操作至多两次,因此时间复杂度为O(n)

### **Problem** 2

$$T(n) = T(\alpha n) + T((1-\alpha)n) + cn$$
 不妨设0\frac{1}{2}

## (a): 递归树:

a.1: 树的高度: $\log_{1/a} n \ \nabla \ 0 < a < \frac{1}{2}$ ,可认为树的高度约为 $O(\lg n)$ 

a.2: 第一层: T(n)

第二层:  $T(\alpha n) + T((1-\alpha)n)$ 

第三层:  $T(\alpha^2 n) + 2T(\alpha(1-\alpha)n) + T((1-\alpha)^2 n)$ 

. . . . .

可以看出每一层的节点和为T(n)

a.3: 用高度×每层的节点和: 即 $T(n) = O(\lg n) \times O(n) = O(n \lg n)$ 

a.4: 又每层的节点和至少为 $\Omega(n)$ 高度至少为 $\Omega(\lg n)$ ,显然 $T(n) = \Omega(n) \times \Omega(\lg n) = \Omega(n \lg n)$ 

a.5: 即证

### (b):

1. 
$$T(n) = 3T(n/3-2) + n/2$$
  $O(n\lg n) \quad \Omega(n\lg n)$ 

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

3. 
$$T(n) = T(n-2) + \lg n$$
  $O(n \lg n) - \Omega(n \lg n)$ 

4. 
$$T(n) = \sqrt{n}T(\sqrt{n}) + n$$
  $O(n) \quad \Omega(n)$ 

```
5. T(n) = T(n/2) + T(n/4) + n
O(n \lg n) \quad \Omega(n)
```

### **Problem** 3

# (a):

```
MERGESORT(left,right,A):
        mid = (left+right)//2
        MERGESORT(left,mid,A)
        MERGESORT(mid+1, right, A)
        MERGE(left,right,mid,A)
MERGE(left,right,mid,A):
        L1 = mid - left + 1
        L2 = right -mid
        for i in range(L1-1):
                 L[i] = A[i]
        for i in range(L2-1):
                 R[i] = A[mid+i+1]
        i = 0, j = 0
        k = left
        while i < L1 and j < L2:
                 if L[i] \leftarrow R[j]:
                          A[k] = L[i]
                          i++
                 else:
                         A[k] = R[j]
                         j++
                 k++
        while i<L1:
                 A[k] = L[i]
                 k++
                 <u>i++</u>
        while j<L2:
                 A[k] = R[j]
                 k++
                 j++
```

时间复杂度:每一层合并都需要n次,深度为 $\lg n$  因此时间复杂度为 $O(n \lg n)$ 

空间复杂度:开辟了2个长度为n/2的数组因此空间复杂度为O(n)

## (b):

```
MERGESORT_LIST(head):
        if head is null and head.next is null:
                return head
        middle = GET_MIDDLE(head)
        next_to_middle = middle.next
        middle.next = null
    left = MERGESORT_LIST(head)
    right = MERGESORT_LIST(next_to_middle)
        result = MERGE_LIST(left, right)
        return result
GET_MIDDLE(head):
        if head is null:
                return head
        slow = head
        fast = head
        while fast.next is not null and fast.next.next is not null:
                fast = fast.next.next
                slow = slow.next
        return slow
MERGE_LIST(left, right)
        dummy = new Listnode(0)
        tail = dummy
        while left is not null and right is not null:
                if left.value <= right.value:</pre>
                         tail.next = left
                         left = left.next
                else:
```

```
tail.next = right
    right = right.next

tail = tail.next

if left.next is not null:
        tail.next = left
if right.next is not null:
        tail.next = right

return dummy.next
```

时间复杂度:每一层合并都需要n次,深度为 $\lg n$  因此时间复杂度为 $O(n \lg n)$  空间复杂度:链接链表无需额外空间,空间复杂度只又递归深度决定为 $O(\lg n)$ 

### Problem 4

### (a):

```
已知: x^2=(x_1\times 10^{n/2}+x_2)^2解: 设m=x_1\times 10^{n/2},\ n=x_2,\ \ 则x^2=(m+n)^2=m^2+n^2+2mn=m^2=m^2+n^2+(m^2+n^2-(m-1)^2)则x^2=(m+n)^2=m^2+n^2+2mn=m^2+n^2+n^2+(m^2+n^2-(m-1)^2)则代码:
```

```
function K_square(x):
    if x is a small number:
        return x^2

n = number of digits in x

m = ceil(n / 2)

x1 = high m digits of x

x0 = low m digits of x

z2 = K_square(x1)

z0 = K_square(x0)

z1 = K_square(x1 + x0) - z2 - z0

return z2 * 10^(2*m) + z1 * 10^m + z0
```

```
xy = ((x+y)^2 - (x-y)^2)/4 显然两者的时间复杂度应该趋近相同
```

### **Problem** 5

二分查找即可 伪代码实现:

```
function Binary_search(A, n):
    left = 1
    right = n
    while left <= right:
        mid = floor((left + right) / 2)

        if A[mid] == mid:
        return mid

if A[mid] > mid:
        right = mid - 1
    else:
        left = mid + 1
```

显然二分查找的时间复杂度为 $O(\lg n)$ 

### **Problem** 6

#### (a):

- 1. 思路: 分治算法
  - 1.1: 将A[1...n]分为left[1...n/2]和right[n/2...n]在right和left中分别寻找最有可能的多数元素
  - 1.2: 若left的可能多数元素与right的可能多数元素相同,则直接返回。若不同,先检查返回值是否为-1,若不是-1则将数组扫描对可能多数元素计数,返回出现次数较多的元素。
  - 1.3: 最后一次若返回的元素数量不超过数组长度的1/2则返回-1
- 2. 伪代码:

```
function FindMajority(left,right,A):
    if left == right:
        return A[left]
```

```
mid = (left+right)//2
        leftmajority = FindMajority(left,mid,A)
        rightmajority = FindMajority(mid+1, right, A)
        if leftmajority == rightmajority:
                return leftmajority
        if leftmajority != -1:
                leftcount = count(left, right, leftmajority, A)
        else:
                leftcount = 0
        if rightmajority != -1:
                rightcount = count(left,right,rightmajority,A)
        else:
                rightcount = 0
        if leftcount > (right-left+1)//2:
                return leftmajority
        if rightcount > (right-left+1)//2:
                return rightmajority
        return -1
function count(left,right,target,A):
        count = 0
        for i in range(left, right+1):
                if A[i]==target:
                         count++
        return count
```

3. 正确性:

运用了分治算法,确保了每一个子问题的正确性,因此算法一定正确

4. 时间复杂度:

T(n) = 2T(n/2) + 2n 根据主定理可得时间复杂度为 $O(n \lg n)$ 

### (b):

- 1. 思路:(灵感由chatgpt提供思路和代码自己构建)
  - 1.1: 将元素之间相互抵消,确保如果有一个元素出现次数>n/2,那么它一定能够被筛选出来。
  - 1.2: 维护一个候选元素,和一个计数器。若候选元素与后一个元素相同则计数器+1不同

- 则-1, 当计数器归零时重置候选元素并重置计数器为1。
- 1.3: 一次遍历后如果存在多数元素则其一定为候选元素,但候选元素不一定是多数元素,所以在进行一次遍历确认元素为候选元素。
- 2. 伪代码

```
function find(A):
        candidate = None
        count = 0
        for num in A:
                if count == 0:
                        candidate = num
                        count = 1
                elif candidate != num:
                        count -= 1
                elif candidate == num:
                        count +=1
    count = 0
    for num in A:
           if num == candidate:
                    count += 1:
        if count > len(A)//2
               return candidate
        else:
            return -1
```

#### 3. 正确性:

若存在多数元素 $\alpha$ 则,在第一轮遍历后,由于 $\alpha$ 的数量> $\frac{1}{2}len(A)$ 因此A不会被抵消最后剩下的candidate一定为A。如果不存在多数元素 $\alpha$ 则无论第一轮遍历结果,第二轮遍历会判断不存在这样一个 $\alpha$ ,函数返回-1。

4. 时间复杂度:

对数组只进行了两轮遍历,因此时间复杂度为O(n)。·