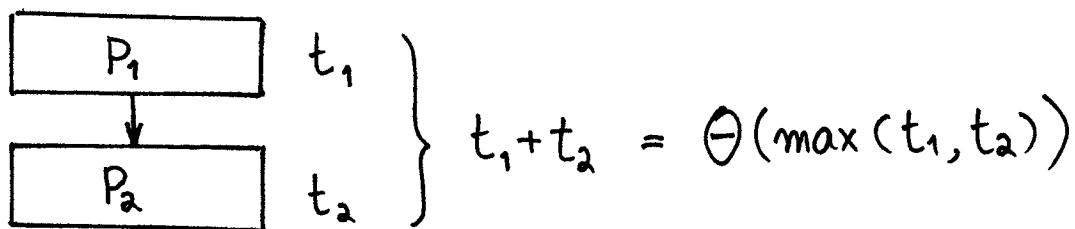


Analysis of Algorithms

Control Structures

- Sequencing



- "For" loop

for $i \leftarrow 1$ to m do $P(i)$

$$\text{in } P(i) \text{ from } t_i \rightarrow \sum_{i=1}^m t_i$$

$$\text{in } P(i) \text{ from } t \rightarrow \sum_{i=1}^m t = mt = \Theta(mt)$$

- "while" loop

BinarySearch($T[1..n]$, x)

$i \leftarrow 1$; $j = n$

while $i < j$ do

$m \leftarrow (i+j)/2$

case $x < T[m]$: $j \leftarrow m-1$

$x > T[m]$: $i \leftarrow m+1$

$x = T[m]$: $i, j \leftarrow m$

return i

ຖី d_k តើទ្វារា $j-i+1$ អស់ចាប់ដូចជា k

$$d_k \leq d_{k-1}/2 \quad k \geq 1$$

$$d_0 = n$$

យើរ $d_k \leq n/2^k$ } $k \leq \lceil \lg n \rceil$
while loop នូវខ្លះ $d \leq 1$

ក្រសក៍ការងារ 96 || ផែនវឌន៍ 96 គឺជាថាក់ $c \cdot \lceil \lg n \rceil$

∴ Binary search 96 គឺជាឧម្យ $O(\log n)$

៣.៤. Euclid's algorithm

ឬ G.C.D. (Greatest common divisor)

GCD(m, n)

```
while m > 0 do
    t ← m
    m ← n mod m
    n ← t
return n
```

$O(\log n)$

ឬ $n \geq m$ នៅពេលណាដំឡូងវិញ $n \mod m < n/2$ នៅទេ.

① កំពុង $m > n/2$ នៅពេល $1 \leq n/m < 2$ ទៀតនៅពេល $n \div m = 1$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore n \mod m &= n - m \times (n \div m) \\ &= n - m \\ &< n - n/2 = n/2 \end{aligned}$$

② កំពុង $m \leq n/2$ នៅពេល $n \mod m < m \leq n/2$

$\text{GCD}(m, n)$

$i \leftarrow \min(m, n) + 1$

repeat

$i \leftarrow i - 1$

until i divides both m and n
exactly

return i

<u>n</u>	<u>m</u>	<u>t</u>
52	16	
16	4	16
(4)	0	4

<u>n</u>	<u>m</u>	<u>t</u>
88	128	
128	88	128
88	40	88
40	8	40
(8)	0	8

<u>n</u>	<u>m</u>	<u>t</u>
128	84	
84	44	84
44	40	44
40	4	40
(4)	0	4

n	m	t
55	34	
34	21	34
21	13	21
13	8	13
8	5	8
5	3	5
3	2	3
2	1	2
①	0	1

3.5. Selection sort

Select ($T[1..n]$)

for $i \leftarrow n$ down to 2 do

$\text{max}_j \leftarrow 1$

 for $j \leftarrow 1$ to i do

 if $T[j] > T[\text{max}_j]$ then $\text{max}_j \leftarrow j$

 Swap(T, max_j, i)

ເລືອນ "barometer":

ດຳສັ່ງກໍ່ກຳນາໄປເປົ້າຈຳນວນກວ່າໃນເນື່ອບານທີ່ດຳສັ່ງອັນງານ

$T[j] > T[\text{max}_j]$

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{i=2}^n i &= 2+3+4+\dots+n = \frac{n(n+1)}{2}-1 \\ &= \frac{n^2}{2} + \frac{n}{2} - 1 \in \Theta(n^2) \end{aligned}$$

Average-case Analysis

Insertion-Sort ($A[1..n]$)

```

for j ← 2 to n
    do key ← A[j]
        i ← j-1
        while i > 0 and A[i] > key
            do A[i+1] ← A[i]
                i ← i-1
            A[i+1] ← key
    
```

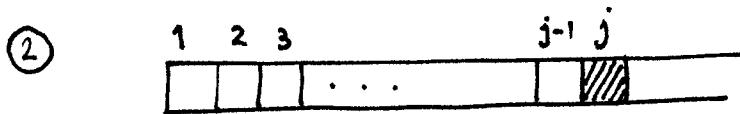
barometer : " $i > 0$ and $A[i] > \text{key}$ "

worst case : $\sum_{j=2}^n j = \frac{n(n+1)}{2} - 1 = \Theta(n^2)$

best case : $\sum_{j=2}^n 1 = n-1 = \Theta(n)$

average case :

① $\sum \frac{1}{n!} \times (\text{จำนวนการตัวอย่าง instance } i)$



สมมุติ j ทำหน้าที่ " $i > 0$ and $A[i] > \text{key}$ "

ตัวอย่าง 1 ตัวที่ ถ้า j ตัว

$$\therefore = \sum_{j=2}^n \left(\sum_{k=1}^j \frac{1}{j} \times k \right) = \sum_{j=2}^n \left(\frac{j+1}{2} \right) = \frac{(n-1)(n+4)}{2} = \Theta(n^2)$$

Amortized Analysis

for $i \leftarrow 1$ to n do P

ถ้า P ใช้เวลา $\Theta(\log n)$ worst case

\therefore ใช้เวลาทั้งหมด $O(n \log n)$ สำหรับ n จำนวนบวก.

แต่จริงๆ ใช้เวลาเร็วกว่า worst case

7.5. Binary counter : Increment

b_3	b_2	b_1	b_0			
0	0	0	0	1	0	
0	0	0	1	2	1	• ถ้า m บิต
0	0	1	0	1	3	worst case : $\Theta(m)$
0	0	1	1	3	4	(เปลี่ยนทุกปี)
0	1	0	0	1	7	
0	1	0	1	2	8	• Increment n ครั้ง
0	1	1	0	1	10	$O(nm)$
0	1	1	1	4	11	• Increment n ครั้ง
1	0	0	0	1	15	b_0 เป็นหนึ่ง n ครั้ง
1	0	0	1	2	16	b_1 " $[n/2]$ "
1	0	1	0	1	18	b_2 " $[n/4]$ "
1	0	1	1	3	19	:
1	1	0	0	1	22	b_{m-1} " $[n/2^{m-1}]$
1	1	0	1	2	23	
1	1	1	0	1	25	$\sum_{i=0}^{m-1} \left\lfloor \frac{n}{2^i} \right\rfloor < n \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^i} = 2n$
1	1	1	1	5	26	
1	0	0	0		31	$O(n)$

Recursive calls / Recurrences

FibRec(n)

if $n < 2$ then return n

else return ($\text{FibRec}(n-1) + \text{FibRec}(n-2)$) % 1024

$$T(n) = \begin{cases} a & \text{if } n=0 \text{ or } n=1 \\ T(n-1) + T(n-2) + b & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

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

BinSearch(T, l, r, x)

$$m \leftarrow (l+r)/2$$

case $x < T[m]$: return BinSearch($T, l, m-1, x$)

$x > T[m]$: return BinSearch($T, m+1, r, x$)

$x = T[m]$: return m

$$T(n) = T(n/2) + O(1)$$

$$T(n) = T(n/2) + 1$$

Select(T , n)

if ($n = 1$) return

$\max_j \leftarrow 1$

for $j \leftarrow 2$ to n do

 if $T[j] > T[\max_j]$ then $\max_j \leftarrow j$

Swap(T , \max_j , n)

Select(T , $n-1$)

$$T(n) = T(n-1) + \Theta(n)$$

$$T(n) = T(n-1) + n$$

Pow(x , n)

if ($n = 0$) return 1

if ($n = 1$) return x

if (even(n))

 return (Pow($x*x$, $n/2$))

else

 return (Pow($x*x$, $n/2$) * x)

$$x^{62} = (x^2)^{31}$$

$$x^{63} = (x^2)^{31} \cdot x$$

$$T(n) = T(n/2) + 1$$