

アルゴリズム論 Theory of Algorithms

第1回講義

アルゴリズムの設計と解析の基礎(1)

アルゴリズム論 Theory of Algorithms

Lecture #1

Foundation of Design and Analysis of Algorithms(1)

アルゴリズム(algorithm)

= 問題を正しく解くための計算の手順

- ・どんな入力に対しても正しく解が得られること
- ・必ず終了すること
- ・記述に曖昧さが無いこと

プログラム(program)

= アルゴリズムを計算機言語で記述したもの
あるいは、単なる命令の系列

思い付きのアルゴリズム

: アルゴリズム設計技法に関する知識の欠如

作りっぱなしのアルゴリズム

: アルゴリズムの動作の解析がない

- ・計算時間を推定する式
最も都合のよい場合、都合の悪い場合
- ・必要なメモリー量を推定する式
- ・アルゴリズムの正しさの検証

Algorithm

= procedure to solve a problem correctly

- to find a correct solution for any input
- to terminate in all cases
- no ambiguity in its description

Program

= description of algorithms in computer languages
or simply a sequence of instructions

Algorithms based on sudden thought

: lack of knowledge of algorithm design schema

Algorithms without any consideration

: no analysis on behavior of algorithm

- equation to estimate computation time
best case, worst case
- equation to estimate storage required
- validation of correctness of algorithms

最小値

問題P0: 配列に蓄えられたn個のデータの最小値を求めよ.

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| a | 17 | 32 | 19 | 22 | 28 | 16 | 18 | 20 | 39 | 31 |

アルゴリズムP0-A0:

```
min=9999;  
for( i=0; i<n; i++ )  
    if( a[i] < min ) min = a[i];  
return min;
```

データ比較回数はn回. 計算時間は $O(n)$.

すべてのデータが9999以下なら, 正しく最小値が求まる.
10000以上の値が含まれると9999が出力される.

Minimum Value

Problem P0: Find a minimum value among n data in an array.

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| a | 17 | 32 | 19 | 22 | 28 | 16 | 18 | 20 | 39 | 31 |

Algorithm P0-A0:

```
min=9999;  
for( i=0; i<n; i++ )  
    if( a[i] < min ) min = a[i];  
return min;
```

number of comparisons is n. computation time is $O(n)$.

If all data are at most 9999, then the minimum value is found correctly, but 9999 is output otherwise.

最小値

問題P0: 配列に蓄えられたn個のデータの最小値を求めよ.

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| a | 17 | 32 | 19 | 22 | 28 | 16 | 18 | 20 | 39 | 31 |

アルゴリズムP0-A1:

```
min=a[0];  
for( i=1; i<n; i++ )  
    if( a[i] < min ) min = a[i];  
return min;
```

データ比較回数はn-1回. 計算時間はO(n).
常に正しく最小値を求める.

Minimum value

Problem P0: Find a minimum value among n data in an array.

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| a | 17 | 32 | 19 | 22 | 28 | 16 | 18 | 20 | 39 | 31 |

Algorithm P0-A1:

```
min=a[0];  
for( i=1; i<n; i++ )  
    if( a[i] < min ) min = a[i];  
return min;
```

number of data comparisons is $n-1$. computation time is $O(n)$.
Minimum value is always found correctly.

再帰を用いた方法

問題P0: 配列に蓄えられたn個のデータの最小値を求めよ.

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| a | 17 | 32 | 19 | 22 | 28 | 16 | 18 | 20 | 39 | 31 |

$\text{Min}(i) = a[0] - a[i]$ の最小値, と定義すると,

$\text{Min}(0) = a[0];$

$\text{Min}(i) = \min(\text{Min}(i-1), a[i])$ for $i > 0$

これをプログラムに直すと

アルゴリズムP0-A2:

```
int Min(int i){
    if(i==0) return a[0];
    else if(a[i] < Min(i-1) ) return a[i];
    else return Min(i-1);
}
```

main で `cout << Min(n-1)` とする.

計算時間は?

Min(i-1)を2回呼び出すと効率が悪い

解析は?

Algorithms based on Recursion

Problem P0: Find a minimum value among n data in an array.

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| a | 17 | 32 | 19 | 22 | 28 | 16 | 18 | 20 | 39 | 31 |

Define $\text{Min}(i) = \text{minimum among } a[0] - a[i]$, then

$\text{Min}(0) = a[0]$;

$\text{Min}(i) = \min(\text{Min}(i-1), a[i])$ for $i > 0$

Converting the above into a program:

Algorithm P0-A2:

```
int Min(int i){  
    if(i==0) return a[0];  
    else if(a[i] < Min(i-1) ) return a[i];  
    else return Min(i-1);  
}  
main で cout << Min(n-1) とする。
```

Computation time?

If $\text{Min}(i-1)$ is called twice, then it is not efficient.

Analysis?

アルゴリズムP0-A2:

```
int Min(int i){
    if(i==0) return a[0];
    else if(a[i] < Min(i-1) ) return a[i];
    else return Min(i-1);
}
main で cout << Min(n-1) とする.
```

練習問題: アルゴリズム
P0-A2を実装し, 動作を
確かめよ.

計算時間を $T(n)$ と表すと,

$$T(n) \leq 2T(n-1) + c$$

c は定数.

$$\begin{aligned} T(n) &\leq 2T(n-1) + c \leq 2(2T(n-2) + c) + c = 2^2T(n-2) + (2+1)c \\ &\leq 2^{n-1}T(n-(n-1)) + (2^{n-2} + \dots + 2 + 1)c = O(2^n) \end{aligned}$$

となり, 指数時間かかってしまう危険性がある.

練習問題: アルゴリズムP0-A2が指数時間かかってしまうような
入力を具体的に与えよ.

Algorithm P0-A2:

```
int Min(int i){  
    if(i==0) return a[0];  
    else if(a[i] < Min(i-1) ) return a[i];  
    else return Min(i-1);  
}  
main contains cout << Min(n-1).
```

Exercise: Implement the algorithm P0-A2 to see its behavior.

If we denote the computation time by $T(n)$, then we have

$$T(n) \leq 2T(n-1) + c$$

where c is a constant.

$$\begin{aligned} T(n) &\leq 2T(n-1) + c \leq 2(2T(n-2) + c) + c = 2^2T(n-2) + (2+1)c \\ &\leq 2^{n-1}T(n-(n-1)) + (2^{n-2} + \dots + 2 + 1)c = O(2^n) \end{aligned}$$

This suggests some possibility of exponential time.

Exercise: Give an input such that the algorithm P0-A2 requires exponential time.

では、どうすれば指数時間を回避できるか？

同じ関数を重複して呼び出さないように注意.

Min(i-1)の値を変数に蓄えておく.

アルゴリズムP0-A3:

```
int Min(int i){  
    if(i==0) return a[0];  
    minsf = Min(i-1);  
    if(a[i] < minsf ) return a[i];  
    else return minsf;  
}  
main で cout << Min(n-1) とする.
```

計算時間の解析

$$T(n) \leq T(n-1) + c.$$

したがって, $T(n) = O(n)$.

他にも再帰的なアルゴリズムは考えられるか？

Then, how can we avoid exponential time?

The same function should be never called twice.

Store the value of $\text{Min}(i-1)$ in a variable.

Algorithm P0-A3:

```
int Min(int i){
    if(i==0) return a[0];
    minsf = Min(i-1);
    if(a[i] < minsf ) return a[i];
    else return minsf;
}
main contains cout << Min(n-1).
```

Computation time

$T(n) \leq T(n-1) + c.$
Thus, $T(n) = O(n).$

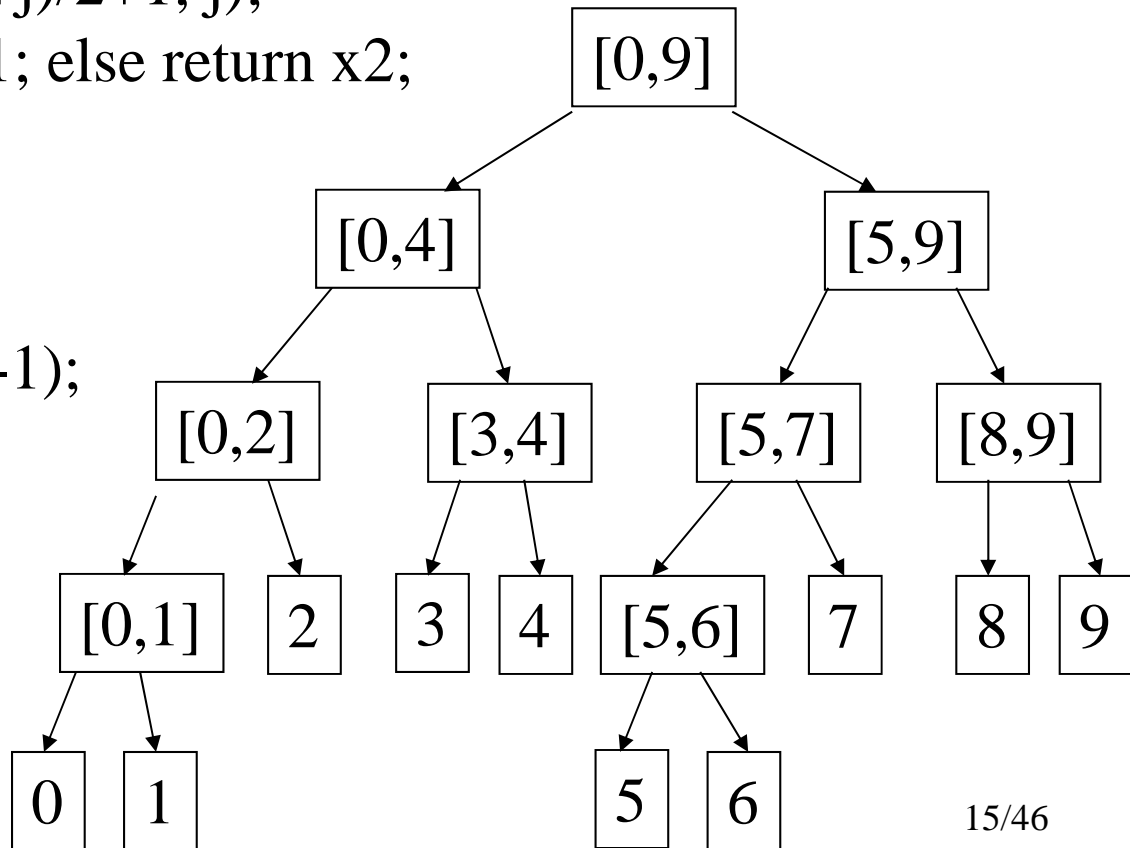
Any other recursive algorithm?

分割統治法

アルゴリズムP0-A4:

```
int find_min(int i, int j){  
    if(i==j) return a[i];  
    int x1 = find_min(i, (i+j)/2);  
    int x2 = find_min((i+j)/2+1, j);  
    if( x1 < x2) return x1; else return x2;  
}  
main(){  
    ...  
    cout << find_min(0, n-1);  
    ...  
}
```

与えられた配列を前半と後半に2分割し、それぞれで再帰的に最小値を求め得られた2つの最小値の小さい方を答える。



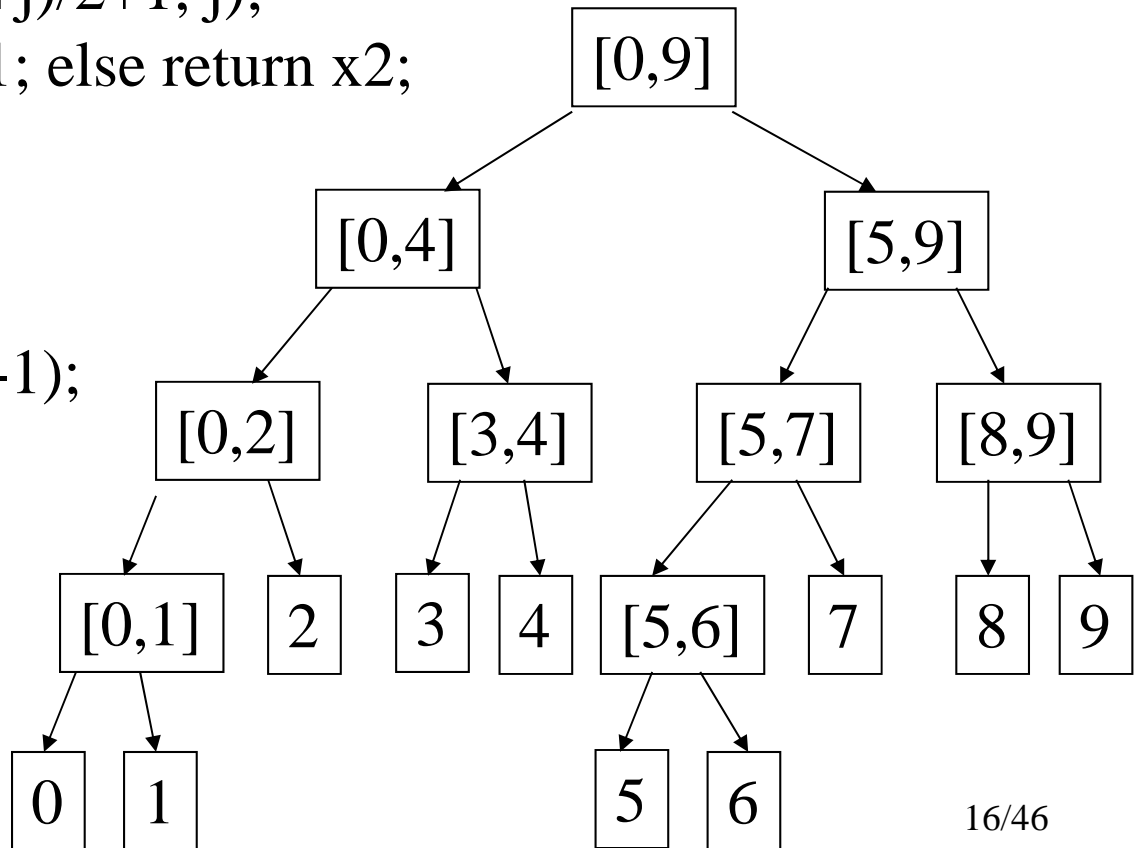
練習問題: データ比較回数を求めよ.

Divide-and-Conquer

Algorithm P0-A4:

```
int find_min(int i, int j){  
    if(i==j) return a[i];  
    int x1 = find_min(i, (i+j)/2);  
    int x2 = find_min((i+j)/2+1, j);  
    if( x1 < x2) return x1; else return x2;  
}  
main(){  
    ...  
    cout << find_min(0, n-1);  
    ...  
}
```

Divide an array into two halves, find minimum values recursively, and output the smaller one of the two.



Exercise: Analyze the number of comparisons.

問題P1: 配列に蓄えられたn個のデータそれぞれについて、自分より左(自分も含めて)の要素の中の最小値を求めよ。

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| a | 17 | 32 | 19 | 22 | 28 | 16 | 18 | 20 | 39 | 31 |
| | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 |

アルゴリズムP1-A0:

```
lmin[0] = a[0];
for( i=1; i<n; i++ ) {
    min=a[0];
    for(j=1; j<=i; j++)
        if( a[j] < min ) min = a[j];
    lmin[i] = min;
}
```

腕力法:

すべての要素について問題P0
に対するアルゴリズムを適用.

計算時間は明らかに
 $O(n^2)$

Problem P1 : For each datum from n data in an array find the minimum value among those to its left (including itself).

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| a | 17 | 32 | 19 | 22 | 28 | 16 | 18 | 20 | 39 | 31 |
| | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 |

Algorithm P1-A0:

```
lmin[0] = a[0];
for( i=1; i<n; i++ ) {
    min=a[0];
    for(j=1; j<=i; j++)
        if( a[j] < min ) min = a[j];
    lmin[i] = min;
}
```

Brute-Force algorithm :

Apply the algorithm for the problem P0 for each element.

Computation time is obviously $O(n^2)$

問題P1: 配列に蓄えられたn個のデータそれぞれについて, 自分より左(自分も含めて)の要素の中の最小値を求めよ.

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| a | 17 | 32 | 19 | 22 | 28 | 16 | 18 | 20 | 39 | 31 |
| | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 |

└──────────┘ lmin[i-1] a[i]

$lmin[i] = \min(lmin[i-1], a[i])$ であることに注目すると

アルゴリズムP1-A1:

```
lmin[0] = a[0];  
for( i=1; i<n; i++ ){  
    min=lmin[i-1];  
    if(a[i] < min) min = a[i];  
    lmin[i] = min;  
}
```

計算時間は
 $O(n)$

Problem P1 : For each datum from n data in an array find the minimum value among those to its left (including itself).

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| a | 17 | 32 | 19 | 22 | 28 | 16 | 18 | 20 | 39 | 31 |
| | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 |

$\underbrace{\hspace{10em}}_{\text{lmin}[i-1] \quad a[i]}$

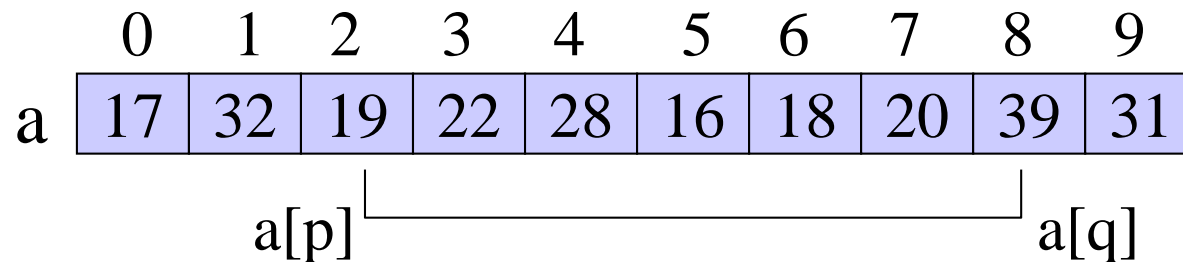
If we note that $\text{lmin}[i] = \min(\text{lmin}[i-1], a[i])$

Algorithm P1-A1:

```
lmin[0] = a[0];  
for( i=1; i<n; i++ ){  
    min=lmin[i-1];  
    if(a[i] < min) min = a[i];  
    lmin[i] = min;  
}
```

Computation time is
 $O(n)$

問題P2: n 個のデータが配列 $a[]$ に蓄えられているとき,
区間 $[p,q]$ ($0 \leq p < q < n$) に対して定まる差 (区間差) $a[q] - a[p]$ の
最大値を求めよ.



すべての区間を列挙して, 最大の区間差を求めればよい.

アルゴリズムP2-A0:

```
maxsf=0;
```

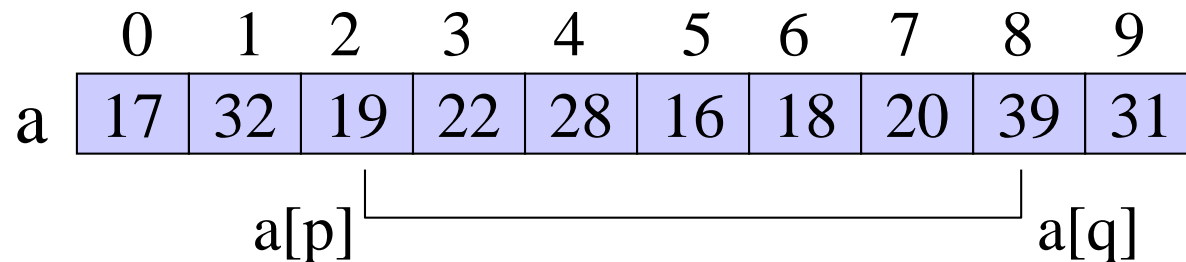
```
for( p=0; p<n-1; p++ )
```

```
    for(q=p+1; q<n; q++)
```

```
        if(a[q] - a[p] > maxsf) maxsf = a[q] - a[p];
```

2重ループの構造なので, 計算時間は $O(n^2)$

Problem P2: When n data are stored in an array $a[]$, find the maximum value of an interval difference $a[q]-a[p]$ for an interval $[p,q]$, where $0 \leq p < q < n$.



Find the largest interval difference by enumerating all intervals.

Algorithm P2-A0:

maxsf=0;

for(p=0; p<n-1; p++)

 for(q=p+1; q<n; q++)

 if(a[q] - a[p] > maxsf) maxsf = a[q] - a[p];

Double loop structure ==> computation time is $O(n^2)$.

pとqの順序を入れ替えてループを構成してみると,

```
1: maxsf=0;
2: for( q=1; q<n; q++ )
3:     for(p=0; p<q; p++)
4:         if(a[q] - a[p] > maxsf)
5:             maxsf = a[q] - a[p];
```

3-5行目では, $a[0] \sim a[q-1]$ の
最小値を求めている.
よって, 問題P1のように先に
各要素について自分より左での
最小値を $O(n)$ 時間で求めて
おけば, この部分を単純化可能.

```
アルゴリズムP2-A1:  
アルゴリズムP1-A1で $a[0] \sim a[q-1]$ の  
最小値を $lmin[q-1]$ として求めておく.  
maxsf=0;  
for( q=1; q<n; q++ )  
    if(a[q] - lmin[q-1] > maxsf)  
        maxsf = a[q] - lmin[q-1];
```

最初のステップは $O(n)$.
残りの計算も $O(n)$.
よって, 全体でも $O(n)$.

余分の配列 $lmin[]$ を使わずに同じことができるか?

Reconstructing the program by exchanging the order of p and q

```
1: maxsf=0;
2: for( q=1; q<n; q++ )
3:     for(p=0; p<q; p++)
4:         if(a[q] - a[p] > maxsf)
5:             maxsf = a[q] - a[p];
```

The lines 3-5 find the minimum value of $a[0] \sim a[q-1]$. Thus, this part can be simplified if for each element the minimum value to its left is available as in Problem 1.

Algorithm P2-A1:

Find the minimum value among $a[0] \sim a[q-1]$ as $lmin[q-1]$ by the algorithm P1-A1.

```
maxsf=0;
for( q=1; q<n; q++ )
    if(a[q] - lmin[q-1] > maxsf)
        maxsf = a[q] - lmin[q-1];
```

The first step takes $O(n)$ time. The computation of the remaining steps is also $O(n)$. Thus, the total computation time is $O(n)$.

Is it possible without any auxiliary array $lmin[]$?

アルゴリズムP1-A1:

```
lmin[0] = a[0];  
for( q=1; q<n; q++ )  
    min=lmin[q-1];  
    if(a[q] < min) min = a[q];  
    lmin[q] = min;  
}
```

```
maxsf=0;
```

```
for( q=1; q<n; q++ )  
    if(a[q] - lmin[q-1] > maxsf)  
        maxsf = a[q] - lmin[q-1];
```

これらを組み合わせると次のアルゴリズムを得る.

アルゴリズムP2-A2:

```
maxsf=0;min=a[0];  
for( q=1; q<n; q++ ){  
    if(a[q] - min > maxsf) maxsf = a[q] - min;  
    if(a[q] < min) min = a[q];  
}
```

計算時間:
1重ループだから
 $O(n)$

Algorithm P1-A1:

```
lmin[0] = a[0];  
for( q=1; q<n; q++ )  
    min=lmin[q-1];  
    if(a[q] < min) min = a[q];  
    lmin[q] = min;  
}
```

maxsf=0;

```
for( q=1; q<n; q++ )  
    if(a[q] - lmin[q-1] > maxsf)  
        maxsf = a[q] - lmin[q-1];
```

Combination of the two algorithm leads to the following algorithm.

Algorithm P2-A2:

```
maxsf=0;min=a[0];  
for( q=1; q<n; q++ ){  
    if(a[q] - min > maxsf) maxsf = a[q] - min;  
    if(a[q] < min) min = a[q];  
}
```

Computation time
Single loop
=> O(n)

問題P3(最大区間和): n 個のデータが配列 $a[]$ に蓄えられているとき, 区間 $[p, q]$ に対する和(区間和) $\text{sum}(p, q)$ を, その区間内の要素 $a[p] \sim a[q]$ の和と定義する. このとき, 区間和の最大値を求めよ.

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| a | 10 | -9 | -5 | 12 | -3 | 10 | -8 | 11 | -8 | -2 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|----|----|-----|----|----|----|----|-----------|----|-----|----|---|
| | | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | q |
| 0 | 10 | 1 | -4 | 8 | 5 | 15 | 7 | 18 | 10 | 8 | | |
| 1 | | -9 | -14 | -2 | -5 | 5 | -3 | 8 | 0 | -2 | | |
| 2 | | | -5 | 7 | 4 | 14 | 6 | 17 | 9 | 7 | | |
| 3 | | | | 12 | 9 | 19 | 11 | 22 | 14 | 12 | | |
| 4 | | | | | -3 | 7 | -1 | 10 | 2 | 0 | | |
| 5 | | | | | | 10 | 2 | 13 | 5 | 3 | | |
| 6 | | | | | | | -8 | 3 | -5 | -7 | | |
| 7 | | | | | | | | 11 | 3 | 1 | | |
| 8 | | | | | | | | | -8 | -10 | | |
| 9 | | | | | | | | | | | -2 | |

Problem P3 (Largest Sum Interval): Given n data in an array $a[]$, a sum interval $\text{sum}(p,q)$ for an interval $[p,q]$ is defined as the sum of elements $a[p] \sim a[q]$. Find a largest sum interval for a given array.

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| a | 10 | -9 | -5 | 12 | -3 | 10 | -8 | 11 | -8 | -2 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|----|----|-----|----|----|----|----|-----------|----|-----|---|
| | | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | q |
| | 0 | 10 | 1 | -4 | 8 | 5 | 15 | 7 | 18 | 10 | 8 | |
| | 1 | | -9 | -14 | -2 | -5 | 5 | -3 | 8 | 0 | -2 | |
| | 2 | | | -5 | 7 | 4 | 14 | 6 | 17 | 9 | 7 | |
| | 3 | | | | 12 | 9 | 19 | 11 | 22 | 14 | 12 | |
| | 4 | | | | | -3 | 7 | -1 | 10 | 2 | 0 | |
| | 5 | | | | | | 10 | 2 | 13 | 5 | 3 | |
| | 6 | | | | | | | -8 | 3 | -5 | -7 | |
| | 7 | | | | | | | | 11 | 3 | 1 | |
| | 8 | | | | | | | | | -8 | -10 | |
| | 9 | | | | | | | | | | -2 | |
| p | | | | | | | | | | | | |

問題P3(最大区間和): n個のデータが配列a[]に蓄えられているとき,区間[p,q]に対する和(区間和)sum(p, q)を, その区間内の要素a[p]~a[q]の和と定義する. このとき, 区間和の最大値を求めよ.

すべての区間について対応する区間和を求めればよい.

アルゴリズムP3-A0:

```
maxsum=0;
for(p=0; p<n; p++){
    for(q=p; q<n; q++){
        // 区間[p,q]での和sumを求める
        sum=0;
        for(i=p; i<=q; i++){
            sum = sum + a[i];
            if(sum > maxsum) maxsum = sum;
        }
    }
}
```

計算時間:

3重ループだから
 $O(n^3)$ 時間

Problem P3 (Largest Sum Interval): Given n data in an array $a[]$, a sum interval $\text{sum}(p,q)$ for an interval $[p,q]$ is defined as the sum of elements $a[p] \sim a[q]$. Find a largest sum interval for a given array.

It can be computed by computing the interval sum for every interval.

Algorithm P3-A0:

```
maxsum=0;
for(p=0; p<n; p++)
  for(q=p; q<n; q++){
    // find the interval sum in an interval [p,q]
    sum=0;
    for(i=p; i<=q; i++)
      sum = sum + a[i];
    if(sum > maxsum) maxsum = sum;
  }
```

Computation time:
triple-loop=>
 $O(n^3)$ time

詳細な解析

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{p=0}^{n-1} \sum_{q=p}^{n-1} \sum_{i=p}^q c &= \sum_{p=0}^{n-1} \sum_{q=p}^{n-1} (q-p+1)c \\ &= \sum_{p=0}^{n-1} c((1/2)n(n-1)-p(p-1))/2-(p-1)(n-p)c = O(n^3) \end{aligned}$$

(改良)

区間の左端 p を固定して考えると、
右端 q は一つずつ右へ移動する。
区間和の変化は右端の要素 $a[q]$ の分だけ。
これは $O(1)$ 時間で更新可能。

Detailed analysis

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{p=0}^{n-1} \sum_{q=p}^{n-1} \sum_{i=p}^q c &= \sum_{p=0}^{n-1} \sum_{q=p}^{n-1} (q-p+1)c \\ &= \sum_{p=0}^{n-1} c \left(\frac{(1/2)n(n-1) - p(p-1)}{2} - (p-1)(n-p) \right) c = O(n^3) \end{aligned}$$

(Improvement)

If we fix the left endpoint p of an interval, the right endpoint moves to the right one by one. The interval sum is affected only by the rightmost element $a[q]$.

This update is maintained in $O(1)$ time.

繰り返し計算での重複を排除すると

アルゴリズムP3-A1:

```
maxsum=a[0];
for(p=0; p<n; p++){
    sum=0;
    for(q=p; q<n; q++){
        sum = sum + a[q];
        if( sum > maxsum) maxsum = sum;
    }
}
return maxsum;
```

2重ループの構造に
なったので, 計算時間は
 $O(n^2)$

冗長性:

和の計算で同じ区間の和が何度も計算されている.
繰り返し計算での重複を排除すると効率が改善される.

Removing duplication in the iteration, we have

Algorithm P3-A1:

```
maxsum=a[0];
for(p=0; p<n; p++){
    sum=0;
    for(q=p; q<n; q++){
        sum = sum + a[q];
        if( sum > maxsum) maxsum = sum;
    }
}
return maxsum;
```

double-loop structure
=> $O(n^2)$ time

Redundancy :

The same interval is dealt with in the computation of sums more than once. Thus, if we remove duplication in the iteration then the efficiency is improved.

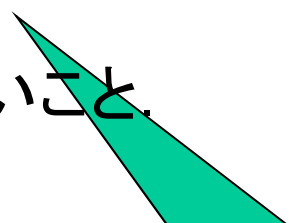
最大区間和を与える区間の満たすべき性質

左端の要素 $a[p]$ は全体の平均値より大きいこと.
=>"極大区間"の概念へと発展可能.

アルゴリズムP3-A2:

$a[0] \sim a[n-1]$ の平均値 $average$ を求める.

```
maxsum=a[0];  
for(p=0; p<n-1; p++){  
    if( a[p]>average){  
        sum=0;  
        for(q=p; q<n; q++){  
            sum = sum + a[q];  
            if( sum > maxsum) maxsum = sum;  
        }  
    }  
}  
return maxsum;
```


$$\text{例: } \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} a_i = 0 \text{ とする}$$

平均値以上の要素数は $n/2$ 個以上になり得るので、結局計算時間は $O(n^2)$.

Property to be satisfied by the largest sum interval
the leftmost element $a[p]$ must be larger than the overall average
 \Rightarrow leads to a notion of "maximal interval"

Algorithm P3-A2:

Find the `average` of $a[0] \sim a[n-1]$.

```
maxsum=a[0];
for(p=0; p<n-1; p++){
    if( a[p]>average){
        sum=0;
        for(q=p; q<n; q++){
            sum = sum + a[q];
            if( sum > maxsum) maxsum = sum;
        }
    }
}
return maxsum;
```

Ex: Suppose $\sum_{i=0}^{n-1} a_i = 0$.

Since the number of elements can be more than $n/2$, the total computation time is $O(n^2)$.

全く別の考え方によるアルゴリズム

$S[i] = a[0] \sim a[i]$ の和, と定義すると, 区間 $[p,q]$ の和は
 $\text{sum}(p,q) = \text{sum}(0,q) - \text{sum}(0,p-1) = S[q] - S[p-1]$
として計算できる. したがって, $S[0], S[1], \dots, S[n-1]$ を
求めておけば, 区間差の最大値を求める問題と等しくなる.

アルゴリズムP3-A3:

```
S[0] = a[0];
for(i=1; i<n; i++)
    S[i] = S[i-1] + a[i];
maxsum=a[0]; minsf=a[0];
for(p=1; p<n; p++){
    if(S[p] - minsf > maxsum) maxsum = S[p] - minsf;
    if(S[p] < minsf) minsf = S[p];
}
return maxsum;
```

計算時間

$O(n)$

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Algorithm based on completely different ideas

If we define $S[i] = \text{sum of } a[0] \sim a[i]$, the interval sum for $[p,q]$ can be computed by

$$\text{sum}(p,q) = \text{sum}(0,q) - \text{sum}(0,p-1) = S[q] - S[p-1].$$

Thus, if we have $S[0], S[1], \dots, S[n-1]$ in advance then the problem is reduced to that of finding the largest interval difference.

Algorithm P3-A3:

```
S[0] = a[0];
for(i=1; i<n; i++)
    S[i] = S[i-1] + a[i];
maxsum=a[0]; minsf=a[0];
for(p=1; p<n; p++){
    if(S[p] - minsf > maxsum) maxsum = S[p] - minsf;
    if(S[p] < minsf) minsf = S[p];
}
return maxsum;
```

Computation
time
 $O(n)$

作業用配列なしでも可能か？

ループの中では配列S[]に関してはS[i]の値しか参照していない.

=>和を配列で管理する必要はない.

S[i]を求めるループと区間和最大値を求めるループをまとめる.

アルゴリズムP3-A4:

```
maxsum=a[0]; minsf=a[0];sum=a[0];
for(p=1; p<n; p++){
    sum = sum + a[p];
    if(sum - minsf > maxsum) maxsum = sum - minsf;
    if(sum < minsf) minsf = sum;
}
return maxsum;
```

計算時間はやはり $O(n)$.

Is it possible without auxiliary array?

In the loop we refer only $S[i]$ in the array $S[]$.

=>no need to maintain sums in an array

Combining the loop to find $S[i]$ and that of finding the largest sum interval, we have

Algorithm P3-A4:

```
maxsum=a[0]; minsf=a[0];sum=a[0];
for(p=1; p<n; p++){
    sum = sum + a[p];
    if(sum - minsf > maxsum) maxsum = sum - minsf;
    if(sum < minsf) minsf = sum;
}
return maxsum;
```

Computation time is still $O(n)$.

動的計画法に基づくアルゴリズム

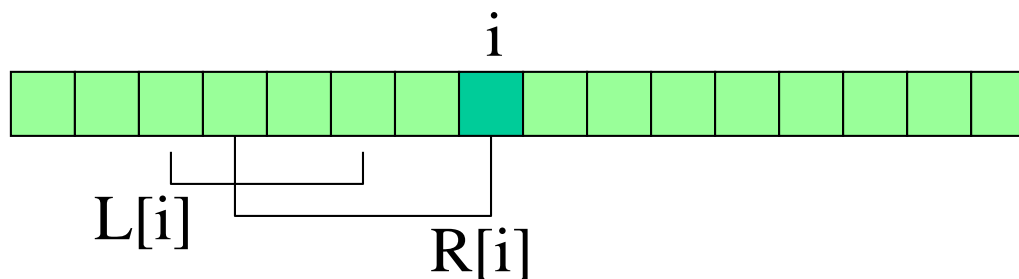
配列を左から右に順に調べていく。

$a[i]$ を調べているとき, $[0, i-1]$ の範囲における最大の区間和を $L[i]$,
 $a[i]$ を右端とする区間の中での最大区間和を $R[i]$ とする。

このとき,

$$L[i] = \begin{cases} L[i-1] & L[i-1] \geq R[i-1] \text{ のとき,} \\ R[i-1] & \text{それ以外の場合.} \end{cases}$$

$$R[i] = \begin{cases} a[i] & R[i-1] + a[i] < a[i] \text{ のとき,} \\ R[i-1] + a[i] & \text{それ以外の場合.} \end{cases}$$



Algorithm based on dynamic programming

The array is checked from left to right.

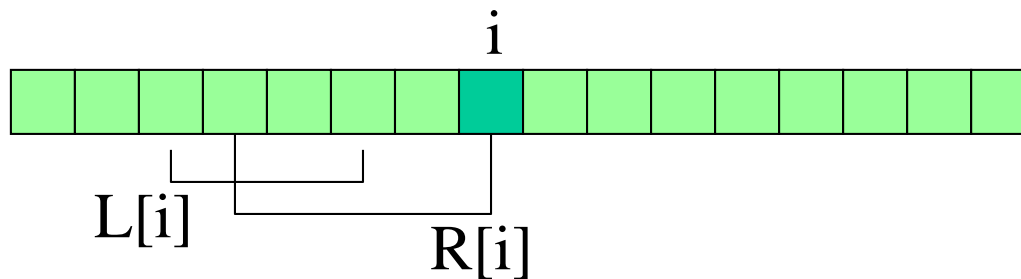
Let $L[i]$ be the largest sum interval in the interval $[0, i-1]$ and

$R[i]$ be the largest sum interval for interval with $a[i]$ in its right end.

Then, we have

$$L[i] = \begin{cases} L[i-1] & \text{if } L[i-1] \geq R[i-1], \\ R[i-1] & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

$$R[i] = \begin{cases} a[i] & \text{if } R[i-1] + a[i] < a[i], \\ R[i-1] + a[i] & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$



$$L[i] = \begin{cases} L[i-1] & L[i-1] \geq R[i-1] \text{ のとき,} \\ R[i-1] & \text{それ以外するとき.} \end{cases}$$

$$R[i] = \begin{cases} a[i] & R[i-1] + a[i] < a[i] \text{ のとき,} \\ R[i-1] + a[i] & \text{それ以外するとき.} \end{cases}$$

最後に $L[n-1]$ と $R[n-1]$ の大きい方が最大値.

アルゴリズムP3-A5:

```
L[0] = R[0] = a[0];
```

```
for(i=1; i<n; i++){
```

```
    if( L[i-1] >= R[i-1] ) L[i] = L[i-1]; else L[i] = R[i-1];
```

```
    if( R[i-1] + a[i] < a[i] ) R[i] = a[i]; else R[i] = R[i-1] + a[i];
```

```
}
```

```
if( L[n-1] > R[n-1] ) return L[n-1]; else return R[n-1];
```

計算時間は $O(n)$.

作業用の配列をなくす事はできるか？

$$L[i] = \begin{cases} L[i-1] & \text{if } L[i-1] \geq R[i-1], \\ R[i-1] & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

$$R[i] = \begin{cases} a[i] & \text{if } R[i-1] + a[i] < a[i], \\ R[i-1] + a[i] & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

Finally, we take the larger of $L[n-1]$ and $R[n-1]$ as the maximum.

Algorithm P3-A5:

```
L[0] = R[0] = a[0];
```

```
for(i=1; i<n; i++){
```

```
    if( L[i-1] >= R[i-1] ) L[i] = L[i-1]; else L[i] = R[i-1];
```

```
    if( R[i-1] + a[i] < a[i] ) R[i] = a[i]; else R[i] = R[i-1] + a[i];
```

```
}
```

```
if( L[n-1] > R[n-1] ) return L[n-1]; else return R[n-1];
```

Computation time is $O(n)$.

Is it possible to do without any auxiliary array?

L[i]の値はL[i-1]とR[i-1]だけで決まる.
R[i]の値はR[i-1], a[i]だけで決まる.
よって, 配列を使う必要はない.

アルゴリズムP3-A6:

```
L = R = a[0];  
for(i=1; i<n; i++){  
    if( L >= R ) L = L; else L = R;  
    if( R + a[i] < a[i] ) R = a[i]; else R = R + a[i];  
}  
if( L > R) return L; else return R;
```

$L[i]$ is determined only by $L[i-1]$ and $R[i-1]$.

$R[i]$ is determined only by $R[i-1]$ and $a[i]$.

Therefore, no auxiliary array is required.

Algorithm P3-A6:

```
L = R = a[0];
```

```
for(i=1; i<n; i++){
```

```
    if( L >= R ) L = L; else L = R;
```

```
    if( R + a[i] < a[i] ) R = a[i]; else R = R + a[i];
```

```
}
```

```
if( L > R) return L; else return R;
```