

《算法技术手册》

图书基本信息

书名 : 《算法技术手册》

13位ISBN编号 : 9787564116323

10位ISBN编号 : 7564116323

出版时间 : 2009-4

出版社 : 东南大学出版社

作者 : [美]海涅曼 (Heineman.G.T.),[美]波利切 (Pollice.G.),[美]塞克欧 (Selkow.S.)

页数 : 343

版权说明 : 本站所提供下载的PDF图书仅提供预览和简介以及在线试读 , 请支持正版图书。

更多资源请访问 : www.tushu111.com

《算法技术手册》

内容概要

创造稳定的软件需要有效的算法，但是程序设计者们很少能在问题出现之前就想到。《算法技术手册(影印版)》描述了现有的可以解决多种问题的算法，并且能够帮助你根据需求选择并实现正确的算法——只需要一定的数学知识即可理解并分析算法执行。相对于理论来说，本书更注重实际运用，书中提供了多种程序语言中可用的有效代码解决方案，可轻而易举地适合一个特定的项目。有了这本书，你可以：

解决特定编码问题或改进现有解决方案的执行；

迅速确定与需要解决的问题相关的算法，并判定为什么这样的算法是正确的；

探索C、C++、Java、Ruby中的算法解决方案，伴有实现诀窍；

了解一个算法预期的执行情况及最佳的执行条件；

发现不同算法中相似设计产生的冲突；

学习先进的数据结构以改进算法效率。

有了《算法技术手册》，你可以学习如何改进算法的性能，这是软件应用成功的关键。

《算法技术手册》

作者简介

George T.Heineman , Gary Pollice和Stanley Selkow均为 Worcester Polytechnic Institute (伍斯特理工学院) 计算机科学系的教授。George是《Component-Based Software Engineering : Putting the Pieces Together》(Addison-Wesley) 的合编者 , Gary则是《Head First Object-Oriented Analysis and Design》(O'Reilly) 的合著者。

《算法技术手册》

书籍目录

Part 11. Algorithms Matter
Understand the Problem
Experiment if Necessary
Algorithms to the Rescue
Side Story
The Moral of the Story
References
2. The Mathematics of Algorithms
Size of a Problem
Instance Rate of Growth of Functions
Analysis in the Best, Average, and Worst Cases
Performance Families
Mix of Operations
Benchmark Operations
One Final Point
References
3. Patterns and Domains
Patterns: A Communication Language
Algorithm Pattern Format
Pseudocode Pattern Format
Design Format
Empirical Evaluation Format
Domains and Algorithms
Floating-Point Computations
Manual Memory Allocation
Choosing a Programming Language
References
Part 24. Sorting Algorithms
Overview
Insertion Sort
Median Sort
Quicksort
Selection Sort
Heap Sort
Counting Sort
Bucket Sort
Criteria for Choosing a Sorting Algorithm
References
5. Searching
Overview
Sequential Search
Binary Search
Hash-based Search
Binary Tree Search
Graph Algorithms
Overview
Depth-First Search
Breadth-First Search
Single-Source Shortest Path
All Pairs Shortest Path
Minimum Spanning Tree Algorithms
References
7. Path Finding in AI
Overview
Depth-First Search
Breadth-First Search
A* Search
Comparison
Minimax
NegMax
AlphaBeta
References
8. Network Flow Algorithms
Overview
Maximum Flow
Bipartite Matching
Reflections on Augmenting Paths
Minimum Cost Flow
Transshipment
Transportation
Assignment
Linear Programming
References
9. Computational Geometry
Overview
Convex Hull
Scan Line Sweep
Nearest Neighbor Queries
Range Queries
References
Part 310.
When All Else Fails
Variations on a Theme
Approximation Algorithms
Offline Algorithms
Parallel Algorithms
Randomized Algorithms
Algorithms That Can Be Wrong, but with Diminishing Probability
References
11. Epilogue
Overview
Principle: Know Your Data
Principle: Decompose the Problem into Smaller Problems
Principle: Choose the Right Data Structure
Principle: Add Storage to Increase Performance
Principle: If No Solution Is Evident, Construct a Search
Principle: If No Solution Is Evident, Reduce Your Problem to Another Problem That Has a Solution
Principle: Writing Algorithms Is Hard——Testing Algorithms Is Harder
Part 4 Appendix:
Benchmarking
Index

《算法技术手册》

章节摘录

In the sortPointers function of Example 4 - 11.each element in the input is inserted into its associated bucket based upon the provided hash function ; this takes linear , or $O(n)$, time.The elements in the buckets are not sorted , but because of the careful design of the hash function.we know that all elements in bucket b_j are smaller than the elements in bucket b_j , if $i \neq j$.As the values are extracted from the buckets and written back into the input array.INSERTION SORT is used when a bucket contains more than a single element.For BUCKET SORT to exhibit $O(n)$ behavior.we must guarantee that the total time to sort each of these buckets is also $O(n)$.Let ' S define t_O be the number of elements partitioned in bucket b_i .We can treat n_i as a random variable (using statistical theory) .NOW consider the expected value . Each element in the input set has probability $p=1/n$ of being inserted into a given bucket because each of these elements is uniformly drawn from the range $[0, 1]$.Therefore , $E[n_i] : n * p = n * (1/n) = 1$.From this equation we can compute the expected value of n_i^2 .This is critical because it is the factor that determines the cost of INSERTION SORT , which runs in a worst case of $O(n^2)$.We compute $E[n_i^2] = (1-1/n) + 1 = (2-1/n)$, which shows that $E[n^2]$ is a constant.This means that when we sum up the costs of executing INSERTION SORT on all n buckets , the expected performance cost remains.

《算法技术手册》

媒体关注与评论

“作者汲取了大量鲜为人知的文献资料，这本不可或缺的指南巩固了理论与实际操作的完美平衡。通过它来理解算法变得更加轻松容易。” ——Matthew Russell . 高级技术总监，Digital Reasoning System ; 《Dojo : The Definitive Guide》的作者 (OReilly)

《算法技术手册》

精彩短评

- 1、上学看过，复习挺好
- 2、影印版
- 3、挺不错的一本小册子，很实用，很方便简单的温习一下当年的算法课
- 4、很好的一个总结。而且算法的伪代码加上简单的配图实例，非常好。比较奇怪的是排序算法里面没有归并排序，一般的算法书上好像都会提这个的。
- 5、很不错的书，适合我这种看到《算法导论》就头大的人，适当量的推理，对算法适用场合清晰的阐述，比较适合做案头书
- 6、抽空找找回忆
- 7、只要是奥莱离出版的，总是要找来几本翻翻看，这算法才叫实用！你索索你丫能在内存管理写内存缓冲区的时候用他妈强连通子图算法吗？

《算法技术手册》

精彩书评

1、看得英文版，不难懂。里面的算法伪代码和配套图示非常棒。比较奇怪的是排序里面没有提到归并，这个一般的算法书里面都会讲到。总之，作为一本快速查询算法的书籍，名副其实。就算你原来不懂的算法，看过了基本上也能理解。最多复杂度分析什么的可能需要一些更全面的书籍来解答。

《算法技术手册》

版权说明

本站所提供下载的PDF图书仅提供预览和简介，请支持正版图书。

更多资源请访问:www.tushu111.com