

- 作业讲解

- UD第2章问题1、5、6、7、8、10、11

- UD第3章问题2、6、7、8、9、10、11

- UD第4章问题1、5、7、9、13

- 补充题1道

# UD第2章问题1

- $P \rightarrow Q$ 
  - Q if P
  - P is sufficient for Q
  - Q is necessary for P
  - P only if Q
  - Q whenever P
- You can come to the party **only if** you have an invitation.
  - Have an invitation  $\rightarrow$  Come to the party ?
  - Come to the party  $\rightarrow$  Have an invitation ?

# UD第2章问题6

- $\neg(P \rightarrow Q)$

$$\leftrightarrow \neg(\neg P \vee Q)$$

$$\leftrightarrow \neg(\neg P) \wedge \neg Q$$

$$\leftrightarrow P \wedge \neg Q$$

- If T is continuous, then T is bounded.
  - 否定: T is continuous **and** T is **not** bounded.
- The number x is prime only if x is odd.
  - 否定: The number x is prime **and** x is **not** odd.

# UD第3章问题7d

- **Negation** of “If the coat is green, then the moon is full or the cow jumps over it.”
  - Negation of  $(P \rightarrow Q)$ :  $\neg(P \rightarrow Q)$
  - Inverse of  $(P \rightarrow Q)$ :  $\neg P \rightarrow \neg Q$
  - Converse of  $(P \rightarrow Q)$ :  $Q \rightarrow P$

# UD第4章问题5g

- There is a  $y$  such that  $xy=0$  for every  $x$ .
  - 否定1: For all  $y$ , there is an  $x$  such that  $xy \neq 0$
  - 否定2: There is an  $x$  such that for all  $y$   $xy \neq 0$
  - 两种写法等价吗?

# UD第4章问题5j

- For all  $\varepsilon > 0$ , there exists  $\delta > 0$  such that if  $x$  is a real number with  $|x-1| < \delta$ , then  $|x^2-1| < \varepsilon$ .
  - 符号化:  $\forall \varepsilon, (\varepsilon > 0 \rightarrow \exists \delta, (\delta > 0 \wedge \forall x, (x \in R \wedge |x-1| < \delta \rightarrow |x^2-1| < \varepsilon)))$
  - 否定:  $\exists \varepsilon, (\varepsilon > 0 \wedge \forall \delta, (\delta \leq 0 \vee \exists x, (x \in R \wedge |x-1| < \delta \wedge |x^2-1| \geq \varepsilon)))$
  - 亦即:  $\exists \varepsilon, (\varepsilon > 0 \wedge \forall \delta, (\delta > 0 \rightarrow \exists x, (x \in R \wedge |x-1| < \delta \wedge |x^2-1| \geq \varepsilon)))$

# UD第4章问题13c

- ① If  $l$  is a positive real number, then there exists a real number  $m$  such that  $m > l$ .

$$\forall l, (l > 0 \rightarrow \exists m, m > l)$$

- ② Every real number  $m$  is less than  $t$ .

$$\forall m, (m < t)$$

- ③ The real number  $t$  is not positive?

$$t > 0?$$

- 教材讨论
  - DH第2章第1、2单元



# 问题1：控制结构与流程图

- 什么是控制结构？  
为什么需要定义若干种控制结构？
- 你能解释这些控制结构吗？
  - Direct sequencing
  - Conditional branching
  - Bounded iteration
  - Conditional iteration (aka unbounded iteration)
- 它们可以相互替代吗？
- 多种控制结构之间可以错杂嵌套，你能举一些实际生活中的例子吗？

# 问题1：控制结构与流程图 (续)

- 你能解释“选择排序”算法吗？
  1. Find the minimum value in the list.
  2. Swap it with the value in the first position.
  3. Repeat the steps above for the remainder of the list (starting at the second position and advancing each time).
- 它用到了哪些控制结构？
- 你能绘制出它的流程图吗？

24

12

78

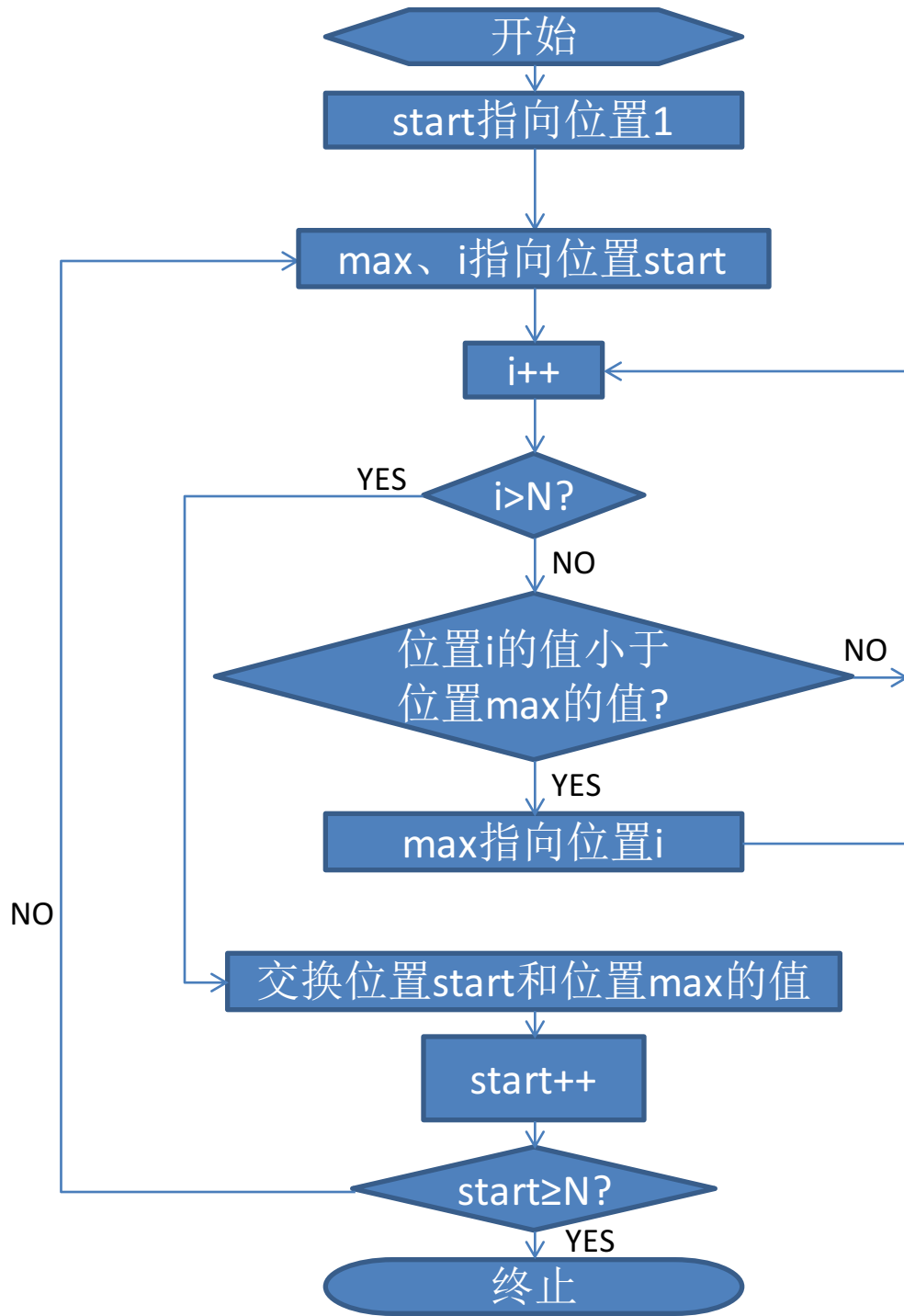
14

26

8

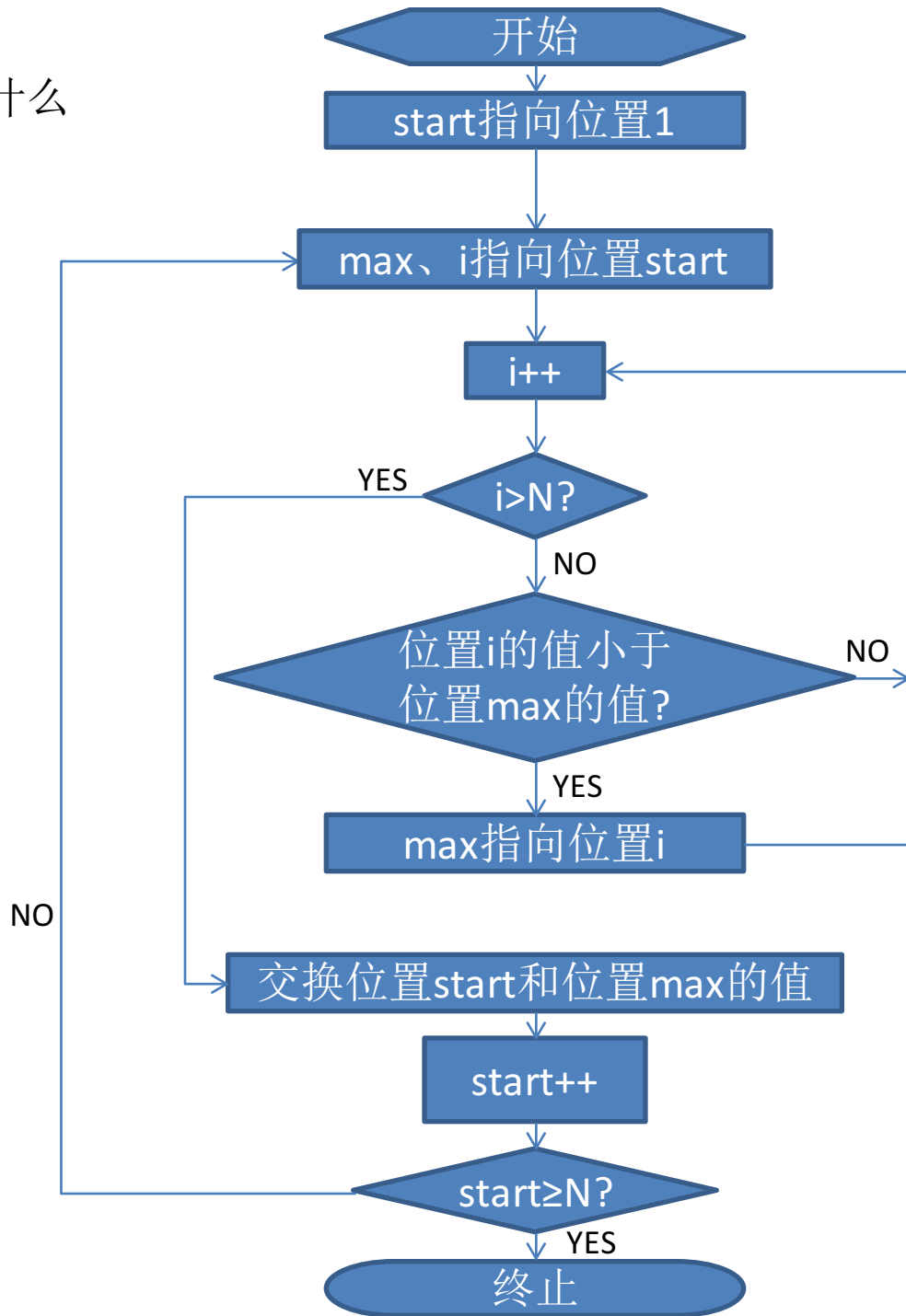
69

46



- 24
- 12
- 78
- 14
- 26
- 8
- 69
- 46

绘制流程图有什么好处和坏处？



24

12

78

14

26

8

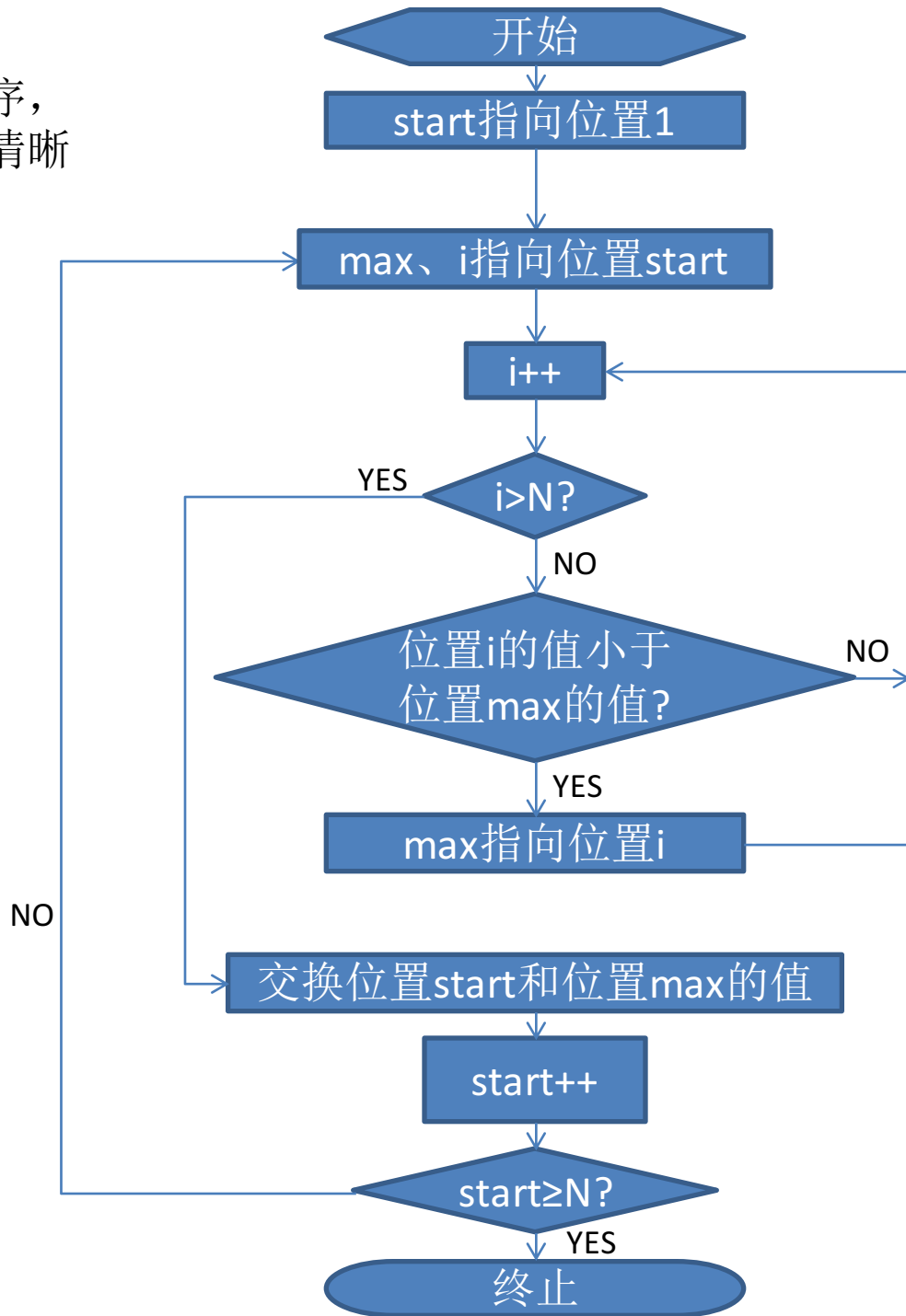
69

46

# 问题2：子程序

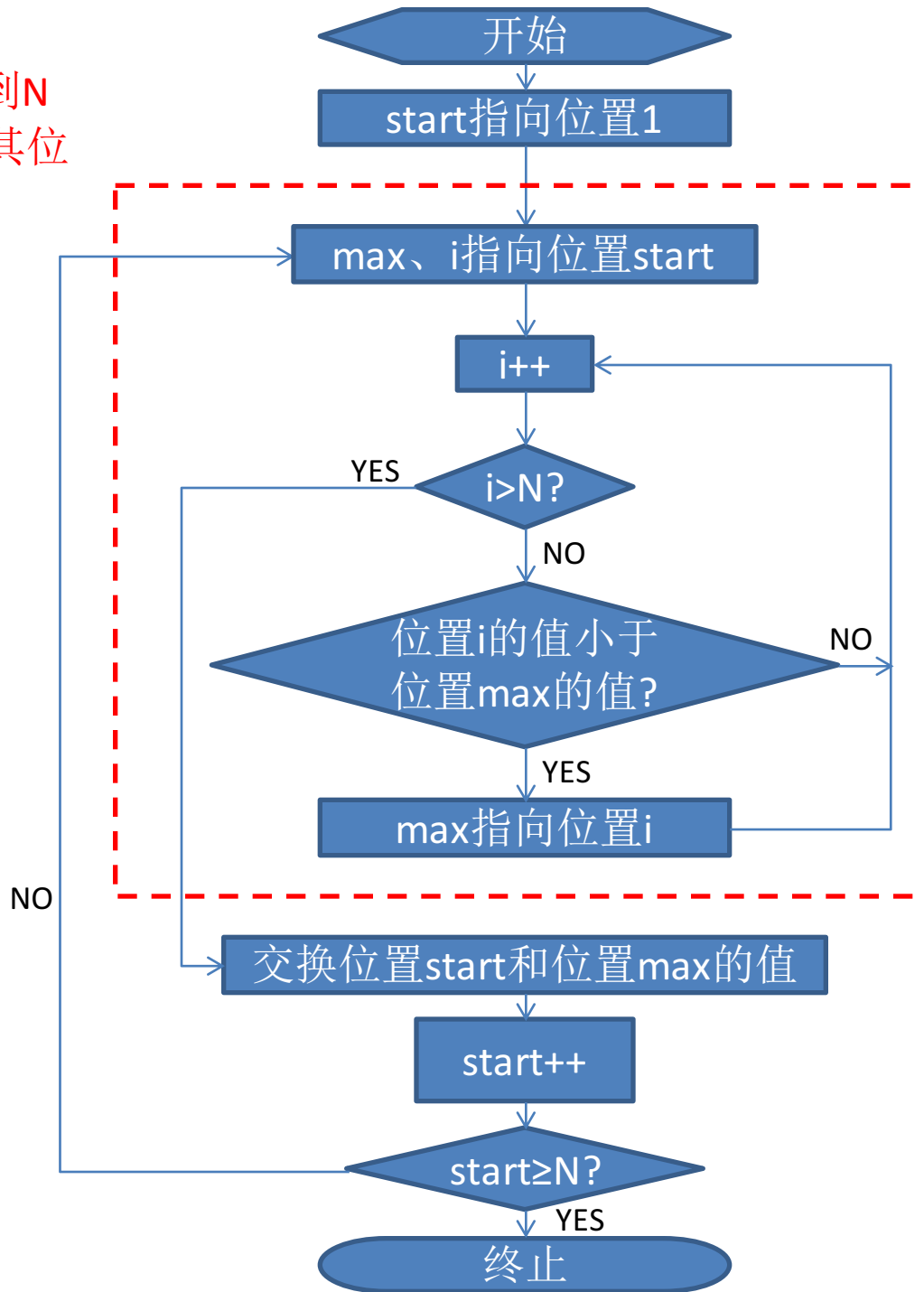
- 什么是子程序？  
什么是子程序的参数？它有什么作用？

你能借助子程序，  
绘制一种更加清晰  
的流程图吗？



- 24
- 12
- 78
- 14
- 26
- 8
- 69
- 46

找到位置start到N  
中的最小值，其位  
置记作max



- 24
- 12
- 78
- 14
- 26
- 8
- 69
- 46

## 问题2：子程序 (续)

- 使用子程序有什么好处和坏处？



## 问题2：子程序 (续)

- 使用子程序有什么好处和坏处？
  - Subroutines can be very economical as far as the size of an algorithm is concerned.
  - Subroutines not only shorten algorithms but also make them clear and well structured.
  - All that the user of the subroutine has to know is what it does, but not how it does.
  - Using subroutines, it is possible to develop a complex algorithm gradually step by step.

# 问题2：子程序 (续)

- 使用子程序有什么好处和坏处？（维基百科）
  - Advantages
    - Decomposing a complex programming task into simpler steps: this is one of the two main tools of structured programming, along with data structures
    - Reducing duplicate code within a program
    - Enabling reuse of code across multiple programs
    - Dividing a large programming task among various programmers, or various stages of a project
    - Hiding implementation details from users of the subroutine
    - Improving traceability (i.e. most languages offer ways to obtain the call trace which includes the names of the involved subroutines and perhaps even more information such as file names and line numbers); by not decomposing the code into subroutines, debugging would be impaired severely
  - Disadvantages
    - Invoking a subroutine (versus using in-line code) imposes some computational overhead in the call mechanism. The subroutine typically requires standard housekeeping code – both at entry to, and exit from, the function (function prologue and epilogue – usually saving general purpose registers and return address as a minimum).

# 问题3：递归

- 什么是递归？
- 你能举一些实际生活中的例子吗？

subroutine **move  $N$  from  $X$  to  $Y$  using  $Z$ :**

- (1) if  $N$  is 1 then output “move  $X$  to  $Y$ ”;
- (2) otherwise (i.e., if  $N$  is greater than 1) do the following:
  - (2.1) call **move  $N - 1$  from  $X$  to  $Z$  using  $Y$** ;
  - (2.2) output “move  $X$  to  $Y$ ”;
  - (2.3) call **move  $N - 1$  from  $Z$  to  $Y$  using  $X$** ;
- (3) return.

## 问题3：递归 (续)

- 你能写出解决以下问题的递归子程序吗？
  - Calculate the factorial of a natural number
  - Search a dictionary for a particular word
  - Traverse a filesystem

## 问题3：递归 (续)

- 你能将这些子程序中的递归改写为循环吗？
  - Calculate the factorial of a natural number
  - Search a dictionary for a particular word
  - Traverse a filesystem

## 问题3：递归 (续)

- Search a dictionary for a particular word
  1. Set  $L$  to 0 and  $R$  to  $n - 1$ .
  2. If  $L > R$ , the search terminates as unsuccessful.
  3. Set  $m$  (the position of the middle element) to the floor of  $(L + R) / 2$ .
  4. If  $D_m < T$ , set  $L$  to  $m + 1$  and go to step 2.
  5. If  $D_m > T$ , set  $R$  to  $m - 1$  and go to step 2.
  6. Now  $D_m = T$ , the search is done; return  $m$ .

## 问题3：递归 (续)

- 既然所有递归子程序都能改写为循环，那为什么还需要用递归？
- 反之，所有循环都能改写为递归子程序吗？你能不能举个例子？