

10月25日・本日のメニュー

- 1.2.1 Linear Recursion and Iteration
- 1.2.2 Tree Recursion
- 1.2.3 Orders of Growth
- 1.2.4 Exponentiation
- 1.2.5 Greatest Common Divisors
- 1.2.6 Example: Testing for Primality

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左上教科書表紙：<http://mitpress.mit.edu/images/products/books/0262011530-f30.jpg>

1-2-1 Linear Recursion and Iteration

■ 階乗の定義

```
(define (factorial n)
  (if (<= n 0)
      1
      (* n (factorial (- n 1)))))
```

To define  $n!$ , if it is non-positive, return 1  
otherwise, multiply it by  $(n-1)!$   
 $n! = n * (n-1)!$

どう実行されるか。Substitution model で実行

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## factorial の置換モデルによる実行

```
(factorial 6)
(* 6 (factorial 5))
(* 6 (* 5 (factorial 4)))
(* 6 (* 5 (* 4 (factorial 3))))
(* 6 (* 5 (* 4 (* 3 (factorial 2)))))
(* 6 (* 5 (* 4 (* 3 (* 2 (factorial 1))))))
(* 6 (* 5 (* 4 (* 3 (* 2 (* 1 (factorial 0)))))))
(* 6 (* 5 (* 4 (* 3 (* 2 (* 1 1))))))
(* 6 (* 5 (* 4 (* 3 (* 2 1))))))
(* 6 (* 5 (* 4 (* 3 2))))
(* 6 (* 5 24))
(* 6 120)
720
```

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## 1-2-1 Linear Recursion and Iteration

- 階乗の定義(その1)

```
(define (factorial n)
  (if (<= n 0)
    1
    (* n (factorial (- n 1)))))
```

To define N!, if it is non-positive, return 1  
otherwise, multiply it by (N-1)!

- どう実行されるか。Substitution model で実行
- Linear recursive process (線形再帰的プロセス)  
(Nに比例して再帰プロセスが生じる)
- 積は deferred operations (遅延演算)

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## factorial の置換モデルによる実行

```
(factorial 6)
(* 6 (factorial 5))
(* 6 (* 5 (factorial 4)))
(* 6 (* 5 (* 4 (factorial 3))))
(* 6 (* 5 (* 4 (* 3 (factorial 2)))))
(* 6 (* 5 (* 4 (* 3 (* 2 (factorial 1))))))
(* 6 (* 5 (* 4 (* 3 (* 2 (* 1 (factorial 0)))))))
(* 6 (* 5 (* 4 (* 3 (* 2 (* 1 1))))))
(* 6 (* 5 (* 4 (* 3 (* 2 1))))))
(* 6 (* 5 (* 4 (* 3 2))))
(* 6 (* 5 24))
(* 6 120)
720
```

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Deferred operation

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## 1-2-1 Linear Recursion and Iteration

- 階乗の定義(その2)

```
(define (factorial n)
  (fact-iter 1 1 n) )

(define (fact-iter product counter max-count)
  (if (> counter max-count)
      product
      (fact-iter (* counter product)
                 (+ counter 1)
                 max-count) ))
```

To define  $n! = 1 * 2 * \dots * n$

product = counter \* product

counter = counter + 1

どう実行されるか。Substitution model で実行

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## factorial の置換モデルによる実行

```
(factorial 6)
(fact-iter 1 1 6)
(fact-iter 1 2 6)
(fact-iter 2 3 6)
(fact-iter 6 4 6)
(fact-iter 24 5 6)
(fact-iter 120 6 6)
(fact-iter 720 7 6)
720
```

- Linear iterative process  
(線形反復プロセス)

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## factorial – Block Structure

```
(define (factorial n)
  (define (iter product counter)
    (if (> counter n)
        product
        (iter (* counter product)
              (+ counter 1) )))
  (iter 1 1) )
```

- 手書き iter は、factorial の中に有效。
- 外部からは隠蔽。

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## Tail recursion の補足説明

```
(define (fact n)
  (if (= n 1)
      1
      (* (fact (- n 1)) n) ))
```

- このプログラムは次の翻訳
- $n! = (n-1)! * n$
- 先ほどのfactorialとの違いは

```
(define (factorial n)
  (if (<= n 0)
      1
      (* n (factorial (- n 1))))))
```

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## factの置換モデルによる実行

```
(fact 6)
(* (fact 5) 6)
(* (* (fact 4) 5) 6)
(* (* (* (fact 3) 4) 5) 6)
(* (* (* (* (fact 2) 3) 4) 5) 6)
(* (* (* (* (* (fact 1) 2) 3) 4) 5) 6)
(* (* (* (* (* (* (fact 0) 1) 2) 3) 4) 5) 6)
(* 120)
720
```

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## Tail recursion による高速化

```
SC> (time (null? (factorial 5000)))
total time: 0.72999999999563 secs
user time: 0.690993 secs
system time: 0 secs
#f
SC> (time (null? (fact 5000)))
total time: 1.34000000000015 secs
user time: 1.321901 secs
system time: 0 secs
#f
SC> (time (null? (fact-iter 5000)))
total time: 0.720000000001164 secs
user time: 0.701008 secs
system time: 0 secs
#f
コンパイルすると factorial と fact-iter は同じコードに変換される。
```

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## Procedure (手続き) vs. Process(プロセス)

- 手続きが再帰的とは、構文上から定義。  
自分で中で自分を直接・間接に呼び出す。
- 再帰的手続きの実行
  - 再帰プロセスで実行
  - 反復プロセスで実行
- 線形再帰プロセスは線形反復プロセスに変換可能  
「tail recursion (末尾再帰的)」
- 再帰プロセスでは、deferred operation用にプロセスを保持しておく必要がある  
⇒ スペース量が余分にいる。
- Scheme のループ構造はsyntactic sugar
  - do, repeat, until, for, while

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## Ex.1.10 Ackermann Function

```
(define (A x y)
  (cond ((= y 0) 0)
        ((= x 0) (* 2 y))
        ((= y 1) 2)
        (else (A (- x 1)
                  (A x (- y 1))))))
```



- Ackermann関数は線形再帰ではない！

```
(define (Ack m n)
  (cond ((= m 0) (+ n 1))
        ((= n 0) (Ack (- m 1) 1))
        (else (Ack (- m 1)
                  (Ack m (- n 1))))))
```

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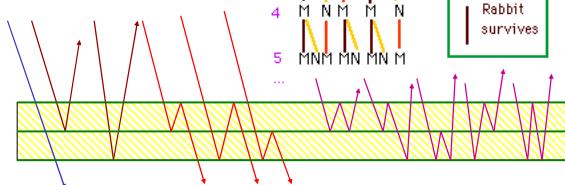
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## フィボナッチ関数(Fibonacci Function)

- ウサギのつがい  
(二羽)の数

- 内部反射回数



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## 1.2.2 Fibonacci – Tree Recursion (木構造 再帰)

```
(define (fib n)
  (cond ((= n 0) 0)
        ((= n 1) 1)
        (else (+ (fib (- n 1))
                  (fib (- n 2))))))

(define (fib n)
  (fib-iter 1 0 n))

(define (fib-iter a b count)
  (if (= count 0)
      b
      (fib-iter (+ a b) a (- count 1))))
```

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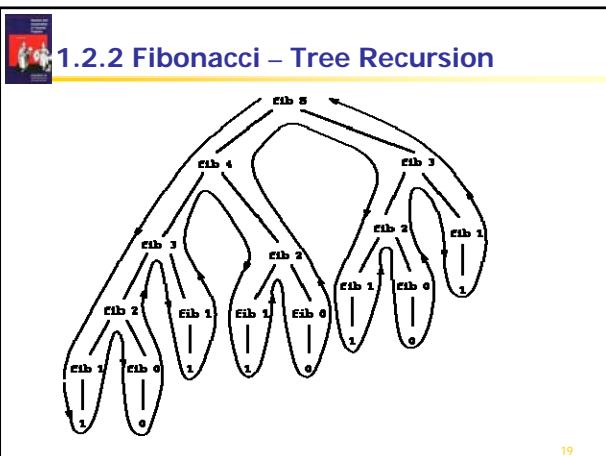
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出所:<http://mitpress.mit.edu/sicp/chapter1/fib-tree.gif>



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## 1.2.2 Fibonacci – Iteration

```
(define (fib n)
  (cond ((= n 0) 0)
        ((= n 1) 1)
        (else (+ (fib (- n 1))
                  (fib (- n 2))))))

■ トップダウン(top-down)式に計算

(define (fib n)
  (fib-iter 1 0 n))

(define (fib-iter a b count)
  (if (= count 0)
      b
      (fib-iter (+ a b) a (- count 1))))
```

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## Ex. Counting Change

```

(define (count-change amount)
  (cc amount 5) )

(define (cc amount kinds-of-coins)
  (cond ((= amount 0) 1)
        ((or (< amount 0) (= kinds-of-coins 0)) 0)
        (else (+ (cc amount (- kinds-of-coins 1))
                  (cc (- amount (first-denomination
                                  kinds-of-coins))
                      kinds-of-coins )))))

(define (first-denomination kinds-of-coins)
  (cond ((= kinds-of-coins 1) 1)
        ((= kinds-of-coins 2) 5)
        ((= kinds-of-coins 3) 10)
        ((= kinds-of-coins 4) 25)
        ((= kinds-of-coins 5) 50) ))

```



### 1.2.3 Order of Growth

$R(n)$  は、ステップ数あるいはスペース量

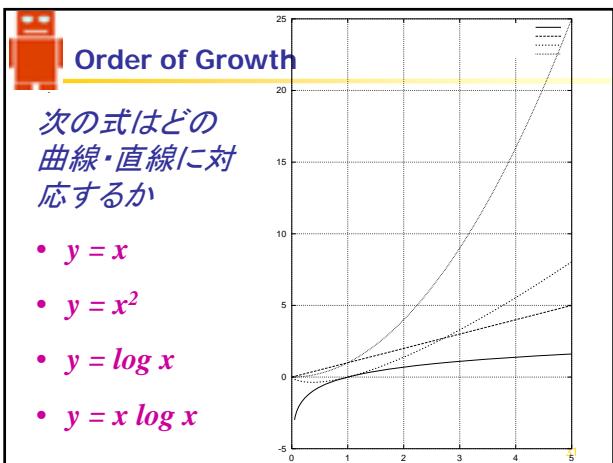
- $R(n)$  が  $\Theta(n)$      $k_1 f(n) \geq R(n) \geq k_2 f(n)$
  - $R(n)$  が  $O(n)$   
上限                   $R(n) \leq k f(n)$
  - $R(n)$  が  $\Omega(n)$   
下限                   $R(n) \geq k f(n)$

For all  $n \geq n_0$



## Order of Growth: Examples

手続き	ステップ数	スペース
factorial	$\Theta(n)$	$\Theta(n)$
fact-iter	$\Theta(n)$	$\Theta(1)$
テーブル参照型fact	$\Theta(1)$	$\Theta(n)$
fib	$\Theta(\phi^n)$	$\Theta(n)$
fib-iter	$\Theta(n)$	$\Theta(1)$
テーブル参照型fib	$\Theta(1)$	$\Theta(n)$




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### 1.2.4 Exponentiation (冪乗)

```
(define (expt b n)
  (if (= n 0)
      1
      (* b (expt b (- n 1)))))
```

■ Linear recursive process  $\Theta(n)$  steps,  $\Theta(n)$  space

```
(define (expt b n)
  (expt-iter b n 1))
(define (expt-iter b counter product)
  (if (= counter 0)
      product
      (expt-iter b
                 (- counter 1)
                 (* b product))))
```

■ Linear iterative process  $\Theta(n)$  steps,  $\Theta(1)$  space

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### Exponentiation

```
(define (fast-expt b n)
  (cond ((= n 0) 1)
        ((even? n)
         (square (fast-expt b (/ n 2)))))
        (else (* b (fast-expt b
                               (- n 1))))))

(define (even? n)
  (= (remainder n 2) 0))
```

■ recursive process  $\Theta(\log n)$  steps,  $\Theta(\log n)$  space

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## Exponentiation(べき乗)

- $x^{16}$
  - $16 \equiv 10000_2$  より2進数を4回左シフト
1. まず、1を“sx”、0を“s”で置換し、
  2. 次に、先頭の“sx”を除く。
  3. 得られたsとxを「square」「xをかける」と読む。

- 例:  $x^{23}$
  - $23 \equiv 10111_2$
1.     sx s sx sx sx
  2.         ssxsxsx
  3.          $x^2 x^4 x^5 x^{10} x^{11} x^{22} x^{23}$

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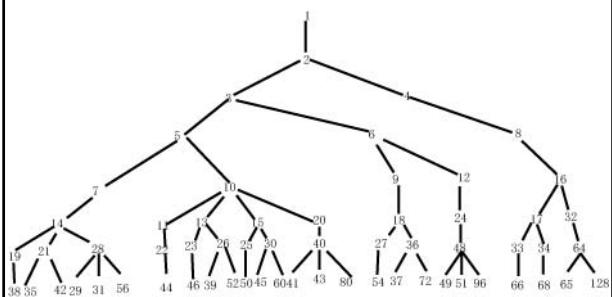
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## “Power Tree”



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## Greatest Common Divisors (最大公約数)

- $a \bmod b = r$  (modulo 剰余) すると
- $\text{GCD}(a, b) = \text{GCD}(b, r)$  が成立。
- ユークリッドの互除法

```
(define (gcd a b)
  (if (= b 0)
      a
      (gcd b (remainder a b)) ))
```

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## Modularity Calculus

- $a \equiv b \pmod{n}$  (**congruent modulo n**)  
「 $a \pmod{n}$  と  $b \pmod{n}$  が等しい」
- (reminder of)  $x \pmod{n}$  は剩余
- $a+b \pmod{n}$   
 $\equiv (a \pmod{n} + b \pmod{n}) \pmod{n}$
- $a*b \pmod{n}$   
 $\equiv (a \pmod{n} * b \pmod{n}) \pmod{n}$
- $a \pmod{(m*n)}$  は中国人剩余定理で求める
- $a^{p-1} \equiv 1 \pmod{p}$  if  $p$  が素数(prime)<sup>42</sup>

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## Chinese Remainder Theorem

連立1次合同式  
 $x \equiv b_1 \pmod{d_1}$   
 $x \equiv b_2 \pmod{d_2}$   
 $\dots$   
 $x \equiv b_t \pmod{d_t}$

の場合、 $d_1, d_2, \dots, d_t$  が互いに素であれば、  
 $n = d_1 d_2 \dots d_t$

を法として、ただ一つの解がある。

まず、 $n/d_i = n_i$  とおけば、 $d_i$  と  $n_i$  は互いに素であるから、  
 $n_i x_i \equiv 1 \pmod{d_i}$

の解  $x_i$  を求めることができる。ここで、

$x \equiv b_1 n_1 x_1 + b_2 n_2 x_2 + \dots + b_t n_t x_t \pmod{n}$   
 とすれば、この  $x$  は明らかにもとの合同式をすべて満足する。

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## Chinese Remainder Theoremの例

$2^{90} \pmod{91}$  は?

- $91 = 7 * 13$
- $2^3 \equiv 1 \pmod{7}$  より、 $2^{90} \equiv 1 \pmod{7}$
- $2^6 \equiv -1 \pmod{13}$  より、  
 $2^{84} \equiv 1 \pmod{13} \Rightarrow 2^6 \equiv -1 \pmod{13}$
- $13 * 6 \equiv 1 \pmod{7}$
- $7 * 2 \equiv 1 \pmod{13}$  より、
- $2^{90} \pmod{91} \equiv 1 * 13 * 6 - 1 * 7 * 2 = 64$

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## Discussion: Fermat's or Wilson's?

1. 単純な素数判定:
2. Fermat's test:  $p$  が素数なら  
 $\forall a < p, a^{(p-1)} \equiv 1 \pmod{p}$
3. Wilson's test:  $p$  が素数である必要十分条件は  
 $(p-1)! \equiv -1 \pmod{p}$   
ちなみに  
 $n! \sim (2\pi n)^{\frac{1}{2}} (n/e)^n$

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## 宿題: 10月31日午後5時締切

- Tail recursion は iteration に自動変換
- 宿題は、次の7題:
- Ex.1.9, 1.10, 1.12, 1.14, 1.16, 1.17, 1.19.

DON' T PANIC!



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