

大学计算机教育国外著名教材系列



The Algorithm Design Manual

Second Edition

算法设计手册

(第2版)



Steven S. Skiena 著



清华大学出版社



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Stony Brook University



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出版说明

进入 21 世纪,世界各国的经济、科技以及综合国力的竞争将更加激烈。竞争的中心无疑是对人才的竞争。谁拥有大量高素质的人才,谁就能在竞争中取得优势。高等教育,作为培养高素质人才的事业,必然受到高度重视。目前我国高等教育的教材更新较慢,为了加快教材的更新频率,教育部正在大力促进我国高校采用国外原版教材。

清华大学出版社从 1996 年开始,与国外著名出版公司合作,影印出版了“大学计算机教育丛书(影印版)”等一系列引进图书,受到国内读者的欢迎和支持。跨入 21 世纪,我们本着为我国高等教育教材建设服务的初衷,在已有的基础上,进一步扩大选题内容,改变图书开本尺寸,一如既往地请有关专家挑选适用于我国高校本科及研究生计算机教育的国外经典教材或著名教材,组成本套“大学计算机教育国外著名教材系列(影印版)”,以飨读者。深切期盼读者及时将使用本系列教材的效果和意见反馈给我们。更希望国内专家、教授积极向我们推荐国外计算机教育的优秀教材,以利我们把“大学计算机教育国外著名教材系列(影印版)”做得更好,更适合高校师生的需要。

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Preface

I have been gratified by the warm reception the first edition of *The Algorithm Design Manual* has received since its initial publication in 1997. It has been recognized as a unique guide to using algorithmic techniques to solve problems that often arise in practice. But much has changed in the world since *The Algorithm Design Manual* was first published over ten years ago. Indeed, if we date the origins of modern algorithm design and analysis to about 1970, then roughly 30% of modern algorithmic history has happened since the first coming of *The Algorithm Design Manual*.

Three aspects of *The Algorithm Design Manual* have been particularly beloved: (1) the catalog of algorithmic problems, (2) the war stories, and (3) the electronic component of the book. These features have been preserved and strengthened in this edition:

- *The Catalog of Algorithmic Problems* – Since finding out what is known about an algorithmic problem can be a difficult task, I provide a catalog of the 75 most important problems arising in practice. By browsing through this

Most professional programmers that I've encountered are not well prepared to tackle algorithm design problems. This is a pity, because the techniques of algorithm design form one of the core practical *technologies* of computer science. Designing correct, efficient, and implementable algorithms for real-world problems requires access to two distinct bodies of knowledge:

- *Techniques* – Good algorithm designers understand several fundamental algorithm design techniques, including data structures, dynamic programming, depth-first search, backtracking, and heuristics. Perhaps the single most important design technique is *modeling*, the art of abstracting a messy real-world application into a clean problem suitable for algorithmic attack.

- *Resources* – Good algorithm designers stand on the shoulders of giants. Rather than laboring from scratch to produce a new algorithm for every task, they can figure out what is known about a particular problem. Rather than re-implementing popular algorithms from scratch, they seek existing implementations to serve as a starting point. They are familiar with many classic algorithmic problems, which provide sufficient source material to model most any application.

This book is intended as a manual on algorithm design, providing access to combinatorial algorithm technology for both students and computer professionals. It is divided into two parts: *Techniques* and *Resources*. The former is a general guide to techniques for the design and analysis of computer algorithms. The *Resources* section is intended for browsing and reference, and comprises the catalog of algorithmic resources, implementations, and an extensive bibliography.

To the Reader

I have been gratified by the warm reception the first edition of *The Algorithm Design Manual* has received since its initial publication in 1997. It has been recognized as a unique guide to using algorithmic techniques to solve problems that often arise in practice. But much has changed in the world since the *The Algorithm Design Manual* was first published over ten years ago. Indeed, if we date the origins of modern algorithm design and analysis to about 1970, then roughly 30% of modern algorithmic history has happened since the first coming of *The Algorithm Design Manual*.

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- *The Catalog of Algorithmic Problems* – Since finding out what is known about an algorithmic problem can be a difficult task, I provide a catalog of the 75 most important problems arising in practice. By browsing through this catalog, the student or practitioner can quickly identify what their problem is called, what is known about it, and how they should proceed to solve it. To aid in problem identification, we include a pair of “before” and “after” pictures for each problem, illustrating the required input and output specifications. One perceptive reviewer called my book “The Hitchhiker’s Guide to Algorithms” on the strength of this catalog.

The catalog is the most important part of this book. To update the catalog for this edition, I have solicited feedback from the world’s leading experts on each associated problem. Particular attention has been paid to updating the discussion of available software implementations for each problem.

- *War Stories* – In practice, algorithm problems do not arise at the beginning of a large project. Rather, they typically arise as subproblems when it becomes clear that the programmer does not know how to proceed or that the current solution is inadequate.

To provide a better perspective on how algorithm problems arise in the real world, we include a collection of “war stories,” or tales from our experience with real problems. The moral of these stories is that algorithm design and analysis is not just theory, but an important tool to be pulled out and used as needed.

This edition retains all the original war stories (with updates as appropriate) plus additional new war stories covering external sorting, graph algorithms, simulated annealing, and other topics.

- *Electronic Component* – Since the practical person is usually looking for a program more than an algorithm, we provide pointers to solid implementations whenever they are available. We have collected these implementations

at one central website site (<http://www.cs.sunysb.edu/~algorithm>) for easy retrieval. We have been the number one “Algorithm” site on Google pretty much since the initial publication of the book.

Further, we provide recommendations to make it easier to identify the correct code for the job. With these implementations available, the critical issue in algorithm design becomes properly modeling your application, more so than becoming intimate with the details of the actual algorithm. This focus permeates the entire book.

Equally important is what we do not do in this book. We do not stress the mathematical analysis of algorithms, leaving most of the analysis as informal arguments. You will not find a single theorem anywhere in this book. When more details are needed, the reader should study the cited programs or references. The goal of this manual is to get you going in the right direction as quickly as possible.

To the Instructor

This book covers enough material for a standard *Introduction to Algorithms* course. We assume the reader has completed the equivalent of a second programming course, typically titled *Data Structures* or *Computer Science II*.

A full set of lecture slides for teaching this course is available online at <http://www.algorist.com>. Further, I make available online audio and video lectures using these slides to teach a full-semester algorithm course. Let me help teach your course, by the magic of the Internet!

This book stresses design over analysis. It is suitable for both traditional lecture courses and the new “active learning” method, where the professor does not lecture but instead guides student groups to solve real problems. The “war stories” provide an appropriate introduction to the active learning method.

I have made several pedagogical improvements throughout the book. Textbook-oriented features include:

- *More Leisurely Discussion* – The tutorial material in the first part of the book has been *doubled* over the previous edition. The pages have been devoted to more thorough and careful exposition of fundamental material, instead of adding more specialized topics.
- *False Starts* – Algorithms textbooks generally present important algorithms as a *fait accompli*, obscuring the ideas involved in designing them and the subtle reasons why other approaches fail. The war stories illustrate such development on certain applied problems, but I have expanded such coverage into classical algorithm design material as well.
- *Stop and Think* – Here I illustrate my thought process as I solve a topic-specific homework problem—false starts and all. I have interspersed such

problem blocks throughout the text to increase the problem-solving activity of my readers. Answers appear immediately following each problem.

- *More and Improved Homework Problems* – This edition of *The Algorithm Design Manual* has twice as many homework exercises as the previous one. Exercises that proved confusing or ambiguous have been improved or replaced. Degree of difficulty ratings (from 1 to 10) have been assigned to all problems.
- *Self-Motivating Exam Design* – In my algorithms courses, I promise the students that *all* midterm and final exam questions will be taken directly from homework problems in this book. This provides a “student-motivated exam,” so students know exactly how to study to do well on the exam. I have carefully picked the quantity, variety, and difficulty of homework exercises to make this work; ensuring there are neither too few or too many candidate problems.
- *Take-Home Lessons* – Highlighted “take-home” lesson boxes scattered throughout the text emphasize the big-picture concepts to be gained from the chapter.
- *Links to Programming Challenge Problems* – Each chapter’s exercises will contain links to 3-5 relevant “Programming Challenge” problems from <http://www.programming-challenges.com>. These can be used to add a programming component to paper-and-pencil algorithms courses.
- *More Code, Less Pseudo-code* – More algorithms in this book appear as code (written in C) instead of pseudo-code. I believe the concreteness and reliability of actual tested implementations provides a big win over less formal presentations for simple algorithms. Full implementations are available for study at <http://www.algorist.com>.
- *Chapter Notes* – Each tutorial chapter concludes with a brief notes section, pointing readers to primary sources and additional references.

Acknowledgments

Updating a book dedication after ten years focuses attention on the effects of time. Since the first edition, Renee has become my wife and then the mother of our two children, Bonnie and Abby. My father has left this world, but Mom and my brothers Len and Rob remain a vital presence in my life. I dedicate this book to my family, new and old, here and departed.

I would like to thank several people for their concrete contributions to this new edition. Andrew Gaun and Betson Thomas helped in many ways, particularly in building the infrastructure for the new <http://www.cs.sunysb.edu/~algorithand> dealing with a variety of manuscript preparation issues. David Gries offered valuable feedback well beyond the call of duty. Himanshu Gupta and Bin Tang bravely

taught courses using a manuscript version of this edition. Thanks also to my Springer-Verlag editors, Wayne Wheeler and Allan Wylde.

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Several exercises were originated by colleagues or inspired by other texts. Reconstructing the original sources years later can be challenging, but credits for each problem (to the best of my recollection) appear on the website.

It would be rude not to thank important contributors to the original edition. Ricky Bradley and Dario Vlah built up the substantial infrastructure required for the WWW site in a logical and extensible manner. Zhong Li drew most of the catalog figures using xfig. Richard Crandall, Ron Danielson, Takis Metaxas, Dave Miller, Giri Narasimhan, and Joe Zachary all reviewed preliminary versions of the first edition; their thoughtful feedback helped to shape what you see here.

Much of what I know about algorithms I learned along with my graduate students. Several of them (Yaw-Ling Lin, Sundaram Gopalakrishnan, Ting Chen, Francine Evans, Harald Rau, Ricky Bradley, and Dimitris Margaritis) are the real heroes of the war stories related within. My Stony Brook friends and algorithm colleagues Estie Arkin, Michael Bender, Jie Gao, and Joe Mitchell have always been a pleasure to work and be with. Finally, thanks to Michael Brochstein and the rest of the city contingent for revealing a proper life well beyond Stony Brook.

Caveat

It is traditional for the author to magnanimously accept the blame for whatever deficiencies remain. I don't. Any errors, deficiencies, or problems in this book are somebody else's fault, but I would appreciate knowing about them so as to determine who is to blame.

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 April 2008

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Part I

Practical Algorithm Design

