

# アルゴリズムとデータ構造入門

## 1.手続きによる抽象の構築

### 1.2.2 ~1.3

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<http://winnie.kuis.kyoto-u.ac.jp/~fukubaya/AlgDsWiki/>

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## 11月10日・本日のメニュー

- 1.2.5 Great Common Divisors
- 1.2.6 Examples: Testing for Primality
- 1.3 Formulating Abstractions with Higher-Order Procedures
- 1.3.1 Procedures as Arguments
- 1.3.2 Constructing Procedures Using Lambda
- 1.3.3 Procedures as General Methods



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## Ex.1.10改 Ackermann Function

$$Ack(m, n) = \begin{cases} n+1, & \text{if } m = 0 \\ Ack(m-1, 1), & \text{if } n = 0 \\ Ack(m-1, Ack(m, n-1)), & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

Ackermann関数は線形再帰ではない

```
(define (ackermann m n)
  (if (= m 0)
      (+ n 1)
      (if (= n 0)
          (ackermann (- m 1) 1)
          (ackermann
            (- m 1)
            (ackermann m (- n 1))))))
```

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### 宿題1:アッカーマン関数の値

手計算で求める. 計算過程を書くこと.  
(trace ackermann) で得られる結果も提出.

1. (ackermann 0 2)
2. (ackermann 1 2)
3. (ackermann 2 2)
4. (ackermann 3 2)

#### 以下随意課題

5. (ackermann 0 n)  $\equiv$  n+1 (理由も)
6. (ackermann 1 n)  $\equiv$  ? (理由も)
7. (ackermann 2 n)  $\equiv$  ? (理由も)
8. (ackermann 3 n)  $\equiv$  ? (理由も)

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### 宿題1:アッカーマン関数の値

```
(define (ackermann m n)
  (if (= m 0)
      (+ n 1)
      (if (= n 0)
          (ackermann (- m 1) 1)
          (ackermann (- m 1)
                     (ackermann m (- n 1)))))
```

1. (ackermann 0 n)  $\equiv$
2. (ackermann 1 n)  $\equiv$
3. (ackermann 2 n)  $\equiv$
4. (ackermann 3 n)  $\equiv$
5. (ackermann 4 n)  $\equiv$

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### Order of Growth: まとめ

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	$\Theta(1)$	$\Theta(n)$

ステップ数(時間計算量)とスペース(空間計算量)が交換可能な場合がある!

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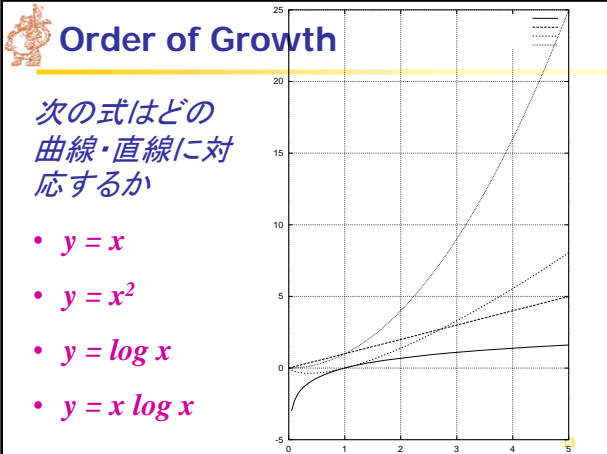
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**11月10日・本日のメニュー**

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**小学校の復習**

1. 143と546の最大公約数を求めよ.

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## Greatest Common Divisors (最大公約数)

- $a \bmod b = r$  (modulo 剰余)とすると
- $\text{GCD}(a, b) = \text{GCD}(b, r)$  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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## Lameの定理

- $\text{GCD}(a, b)$  (ただし、 $b < a$ ) の計算に  $k$  step 必要なら、 $b \geq \text{Fib}(k)$
- 例えば、 $\text{GCD}(m, n)$  (ただし、 $n < m$ ) が  $k$  step かかるかすると、 $n \geq \text{Fib}(k) \cong \Phi^k / \sqrt{5}$

$$\phi = \frac{1}{2}(1 + \sqrt{5}) \quad \text{Fib}(n) \cong \frac{\phi^n}{\sqrt{5}}$$

- つまり、ステップ数は、 $n$  の対数的に増加。
- $\Theta(\log n)$  steps

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## 小学校の復習

1. 143と546の最大公約数を求めよ.
2. 3で割った余りが2 ( $x \bmod 3 \equiv 2$ ),  
5で割った余りが3 ( $x \bmod 5 \equiv 3$ ),  
7で割った余りが1 ( $x \bmod 7 \equiv 1$ ),  
となるような最小正整数  $x$  を求めよ.
3. 3で割った余りが1 ( $x \bmod 3 \equiv 1$ ),  
5で割った余りが2 ( $x \bmod 5 \equiv 2$ ),  
7で割った余りが3 ( $x \bmod 7 \equiv 3$ ),  
となるような最小正整数  $x$  を求めよ.

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## Modularity Calculus(合同式)

- $a \equiv b \pmod n$  (**congruent modulo  $n$** )  
「 $a \pmod n$  と  $b \pmod n$  が等しい」
- (remainder of)  $x \pmod n$  は剰余
- $a+b \pmod n$   
 $\equiv (a \pmod n + b \pmod n) \pmod n$
- $a*b \pmod n$   
 $\equiv (a \pmod n * b \pmod n) \pmod n$
- $a \pmod{(m*n)}$ は中国人剰余定理で求める
- $a^{p-1} \equiv 1 \pmod p$  if  $p$  が素数(prime)

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## Chinese Remainder Theorem

連立1次合同式

$$x \equiv b_1 \pmod{d_1}$$

$$x \equiv b_2 \pmod{d_2}$$

...

$$x \equiv b_t \pmod{d_t}$$

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

$x \pmod{105}$  は?

- $3 * 5 * 7 = 105$

- $x \equiv 1 \pmod 3$

- $x \equiv 2 \pmod 5$

- $x \equiv 3 \pmod 7$

- $35*2 \equiv 1 \pmod 3$

- $21*1 \equiv 1 \pmod 5$

- $15*1 \equiv 1 \pmod 7$  より、

- $x \pmod{105}$

$$\equiv 1*35*2 + 2*21*1 + 3*15*1 \pmod{105}$$

$$= 157 \pmod{105} \equiv 52 \pmod{105}$$

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### Chinese Remainder Theoremの例

**2<sup>90</sup> mod 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、  
 $2^{84} \equiv 1 \pmod{13} \Rightarrow 2^{90} \equiv -1 \pmod{13}$
- $13*6 \equiv 1 \pmod{7}$
- $7*2 \equiv 1 \pmod{13}$  より、
- $2^{90} \pmod{91} \equiv 1*13*6 - 1*7*2 = 64$

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### test: プログラムを作成せよ

1. GCDの手続きを書け
2. (GCD 120 36) でプロセス実行を書け.
3. (GCD m n) の時間計算量は？
4. GCDの実行プロセスは？

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## Testing for Primality

```
(define (smallest-divisor n)
  (find-divisor n 2) )

(define (find-divisor n test-divisor)
  (cond ((> (square test-divisor) n) n)
        ((divides? test-divisor n) test-divisor)
        (else (find-divisor n
                              (+ test-divisor 1) )) ))

(define (divides? a b)
  (= (remainder b a) 0) )

(define (prime? n)
  (= n (smallest-divisor n)) )
```

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## Improvement by HGO

```
(define (smallest-divisor n)
  (find-divisor n 3) )

(define (find-divisor n test-divisor)
  (cond ((> (square test-divisor) n) n)
        ((divides? test-divisor n) test-divisor)
        (else (find-divisor n
                              (+ test-divisor 2) )) ))

(define (divides? a b)
  (= (remainder b a) 0) )

(define (prime? n)
  (if (even? n)
      2
      (= n (smallest-divisor n)) ))
```

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## The Fermat Test

- $a^{p-1} \equiv 1 \pmod{p}$  if  $p$  is prime (素数)

```
(define (expmod base exp m)
  (cond ((= exp 0) 1)
        ((even? exp)
         (remainder (square (expmod base (/ exp 2) m)) m) )
        (else
         (remainder (* base (expmod base (- exp 1) m)) m) )
        ))

(define (fermat-test n)
  (define (try-it a)
    (= (expmod a n n) a) )
  (try-it (+ 1 (random (- n 1))))))

(define (fast-prime? n times)
  (cond ((= times 0) true)
        ((fermat-test n) (fast-prime? n (- times 1)))
        (else false) ))
```

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### Probabilistic Algorithms (確率的アルゴリズム)

- Carmichael numbers: 561, 1105, 1072, 2465,  
 $a^{560} = a^2 a^{10} a^{16}$   
 $a^2 \equiv 1 \pmod{3}, a^{10} \equiv 1 \pmod{11}, a^{16} \equiv 1 \pmod{17}$   
 $\Rightarrow a^{560} \equiv 1 \pmod{561 = 3 * 11 * 17}$
- Fermat's testは、エラーの機会を任意に小さくできる。  
 $\rightarrow$  *probabilistic algorithm*  
 必要条件のみ満足
- Algorithm: Wilson's test  
 $p$  is a prime precisely when  $(p-1)! \equiv -1 \pmod{p}$   
 必要十分条件

**Fermat's test は十分条件ではない**

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### Fermat's Last Theorem

$x^n + y^n = z^n$

*I have discovered a truly remarkable proof which this margin is too small to contain.*

$n > 2$  で  $x, y, z$  を満たす非負整数

Euler's Conjecture

$a^4 + b^4 + c^4 \neq d^4$

が成立するだろう。

$95800^4 + 217519^4 + 414560^4 = 422481^4$

1987年発見

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### 1.3.1 Procedures as Arguments

```

(define (sum-integers a b)
  (if (> a b)
      0
      (+ a (sum-integers (+ a 1) b))))

```

$\sum_{i=a}^b i$

```

(define (sum-cubes a b)
  (if (> a b)
      0
      (+ (cube a) (sum-cubes (+ a 1) b))))

```

$\sum_{i=a}^b i^3$

```

(define (cube x) (* x x x))
(define (pi-sum a b)
  (if (> a b)
      0
      (+ (/ 1.0 (* a (+ a 2))) (pi-sum (+ a 4) b))))

```

```

(define (<name> a b)
  (if (> a b)
      0
      (+ (<term> a)
          (<name> (<next> a) b))))

```

$\sum_{i=a, i+4}^b \frac{1}{i(i+2)}$

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### 1.3.1 sumを抽象化

```
(define (<name> a b)
  (if (> a b)
      0
      (+ (<term> a)
         (<name> (<next> a) b))))
```

```
(define (sum term a next b)
  (if (> a b)
      0
      (+ (term a)
         (sum term (next a) next b))))
```

```
(define (inc n) (+ n 1))
(define (sum-cubes a b)
  (sum cube a inc b))
(define (identity x) x)
(define (sum-integers a b)
  (sum identity a inc b))
```

$$\sum_{i=a, \text{next}(i)}^b f(i)$$

$$\sum_{i=a, i+1}^b \text{cube}(i)$$

$$\sum_{i=a, i+1}^b i$$

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### Pi-Sum (Pi/8) の計算方法

$$\sum_{i=a, \pi \text{next}(i)}^b \pi \text{term}(i)$$

```
(define (pi-sum a b)
  (define (pi-term x)
    (/ 1.0 (* x (+ x 2))))
  (define (pi-next x) (+ x 4))
  (sum pi-term a pi-next b))
```

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### 積分 (integral) の計算方法

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = \left[ f\left(a + \frac{dx}{2}\right) + f\left(a + dx + \frac{dx}{2}\right) + f\left(a + 2dx + \frac{dx}{2}\right) + \dots \right] dx$$

$$\left( \sum_{i=a, i+\Delta x}^b f(i) \right) \Delta x$$

```
(define (integral f a b dx)
  (define (add-dx x) (+ x dx))
  (* (sum f (+ a (/ dx 2.0)) add-dx b)
     dx))
```

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### Ex.1.31 Productを抽象化

```
(define (product term a next b)
  (if (> a b)
      1
      (* (term a)
         (product term (next a) next b))))
```

$$\prod_{i=a, \text{next}(i)}^b f(i)$$

```
(define (product-cubes a b)
  (product cube a inc b))
```

$$\prod_{i=a, i+1}^b i^3$$

```
(define (product-integers a b)
  (product identity a inc b))
```

$$\prod_{i=a, i+1}^b i$$

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### Ex.1.32 Accumulation(さらなる抽象化)

```
(define (sum term a next b)
  (if (> a b)
      0
      (+ (term a)
         (sum term (next a) next b))))
```

$$\sum_{i=a, \text{next}(i)}^b f(i)$$

```
(define (product term a next b)
  (if (> a b)
      1
      (* (term a)
         (product term (next a) next b))))
```

$$\prod_{i=a, \text{next}(i)}^b f(i)$$

```
(define (<combiner> <name> <term> a <next> b)
  (if (> a b)
      <null-value>
      (<combiner> (<term> a)
                  (<name> <term> (<next> a) <next> b))))
```

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### Accumulateによる sum, product

```
(define (accumulate combiner null-value
  term a next b)
  (if (> a b)
      null-value
      (combiner (term a)
                (accumulate combiner null-value
                            term (next a) next b)))))
```

```
(define (sum term a next b)
  (accumulate + 0 term a next b))
```

```
(define (product term a next b)
  (accumulate * 1 term a next b))
```

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- **Intermission**
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## lambda: 無名(匿名)手続き

```
(define (plus4 x) (+ x 4))
```

は次式と等価

```
(define plus4 (lambda (x) (+ x 4)))
```

ラムダ式の読み方

```
(lambda (x) (+ x 4))
|           | | |
the procedure of an argument x that adds x and 4
```

本体  
(body)

仮引数  
(formal  
parameters)

ラムダ式の適用

```
((lambda (x y z) (+ x y (square z))) 1 2 3)
```

x = 1, y = 2, z = 3 を代入(置換)

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## Lambda as anonymous procedure

```
(lambda (x) (+ x 4))      無名(匿名)手続き
((lambda (x) (+ x 4)) 5) 手続き適用
```

```
(define (pi-sum a b)
  (define (pi-term x)
    (/ 1.0 (* x (+ x 2))))
  (define (pi-next x) (+ x 4))
  (sum pi-term a pi-next b))
```

局所的な無  
駄な名前  
Pi-term,  
Pi-next  
をなくす

```
(define (pi-sum a b)
  (sum (lambda (x) (/ 1.0 (* x (+ x 2))))
    a
    (lambda (x) (+ x 4))
    b))
```

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## lambda: Anonymous procedure

```
(define (fact n)
  (if (= n 0)
      1
      (* n (fact (- n 1)))))
```

は次の式と等価

```
(define fact
  (lambda (n)
    (if (= n 0)
        1
        (* n (fact (- n 1)))))
```

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## Using let to create local variables

$$f(x, y) = x(1+xy)^2 + y(1-y) + (1+xy)(1-y)$$

```
(define (f x y)
  (define (f-helper a b)
    (+ (* x (square a))
        (* y b)
        (* a b)))
  (f-helper
   (+ 1 (* x y))
   (- 1 y)))
```

補助変数 a, b  
を使いたい

$$a = 1 + xy$$

$$b = 1 - y$$

$$f(x, y) = xa^2 + yb + ab$$

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## lambda: Anonymous procedure

```
(define (fact n)
  (if (= n 0)
      1
      (* n (fact (- n 1)))))
```

は次の式と等価

```
(define fact
  (lambda (n)
    (if (= n 0)
        1
        (* n (fact (- n 1)))))
```

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## Lambda as anonymous procedure

```
(lambda (x) (+ x 4))
((lambda (x) (+ x 4)) 5)

(define (pi-sum a b)
  (define (pi-term x)
    (/ 1.0 (* x (+ x 2)))) )
  (define (pi-next x) (+ x 4) )
  (sum pi-term a pi-next b) )

(define (pi-sum a b)
  (sum (lambda (x) (/ 1.0 (* x (+ x 2)))
        a
        (lambda (x) (+ x 4))
        b )))
```

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## 1.3.2 Local Variables with let

```
(define (f x y)
  (define (f-helper a b)
    (+ (* x (square a))
       (* y b)
       (* a b) ))
  (f-helper
   (+ 1 (* x y))
   (- 1 y) ))

(define (f x y)
  ((lambda (a b)
    (+ (* x (square a))
       (* y b)
       (* a b) )))
  (+ 1 (* x y))
  (- 1 y))

(let ((<v1> <e1>)
      (<v2> <e2>)
      ...
      (<vn> <en>))
  <body> )
シンタックス・シュガー
```

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## scope of variables

```
(let ((x 7))
  (+ (let ((x 3))
      (+ x (* x 10)) )
     x) )
```

```
(let ((x 5))
  (let ((x 3)
        (y (+ x 2)) )
    (* x y) ))
```

lambda式への  
procedure  
application を  
Substitution model  
で考える

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**宿題:11月17日正午締切**

宿題は、次の4題:

Ex.1.29~1.32.

(Ex.1.30~1.32 は復習)

随意課題: Ex.1.33

**DON'T PANIC!**



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