

$T(n)$

MERGE-SORT (A, p, r)

Divide et Impero

dividi

→

if $p < r$
 $q = \frac{p+r}{2} \quad \Theta(1)$

- Dividi
- Risolvi ricorsivamente direttamente
- Combina

risolvi

→

{ MERGE-SORT (A, p, q) $T(n/2)$
 MERGE-SORT ($A, q+1, r$) $T(n/2)$

combina

→

MERGE (A, p, q, r) → $\Theta(n)$

corrette

Induzione

base: $n=1 \quad (p=r) \quad \text{vero}$

passo induttivo: $n/2 \Rightarrow n \quad \text{vero}$

Analisi Merge Sort

- Correttezza

- Complessità

"

tempo

spazio $\Theta(n)$

Merge

invariante : $A[p..k-1]$ contiene i primi $k-p$ elementi ordinati e $L[i]$ e $R[j]$ contengono i 2 minimi degli elementi da ordinare

inizio $k=1$: $A[p..k-1] = \emptyset$, $L[1]$ e $R[1]$ contengono i 2 minimi

conservazione : k : $A[p..k-2, k]$ \rightarrow $A[p..k-1]$ vero
 $L[i]$ $R[j]$

fine : $k=n+1$ $A[p..n]$ \rightarrow vero

$$T(n) = \begin{cases} \underline{\Theta(1)} & \text{se } n \leq k \\ a T\left(\frac{n}{b}\right) + c f(n) \end{cases}$$

numero dei sottoproblemi risolti ricorsivamente

dimensione dei sottoproblemi

combine

equazione di ricorrenza

$$T(n) = \begin{cases} \Theta(1) & \text{se } n = 1 \\ 2 T\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) + \Theta(n) + \Theta(1) \end{cases}$$

Risolvi
combine
dividi

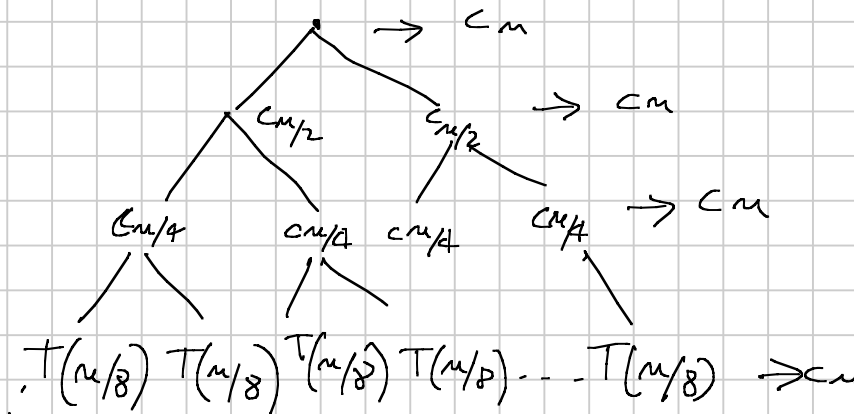
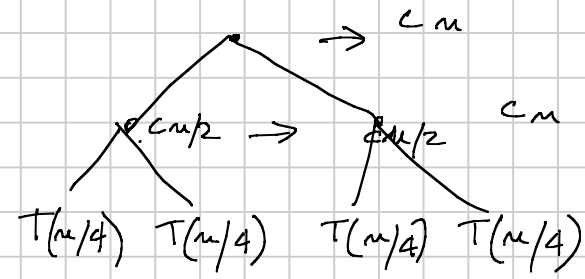
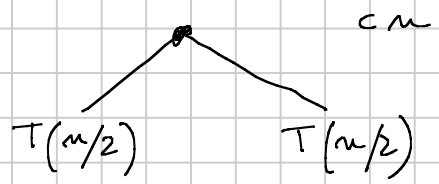
$$n = 2^i$$

$$T(1) = c_0$$

$$T(n) = 2T\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) + cn$$

$$T(n/2) = 2T\left(\frac{n}{4}\right) + cn/2$$

$$T(n/4) = 2T\left(\frac{n}{8}\right) + cn/4$$



$$\frac{n}{2^i} = 1$$

$$n = 2^i$$

$$i = \log_2 n$$

$$T(n) = cn \cdot i = cn \log_2 n$$

$\Theta(n \log n)$

$$T\left(\frac{n}{2^i} = 1\right)$$

SORTING

Insertion Sort

IS

Tempo $O(n^2)$

Spazio $\Theta(1)$

Selection Sort

SS

Tempo $\Theta(n^2)$

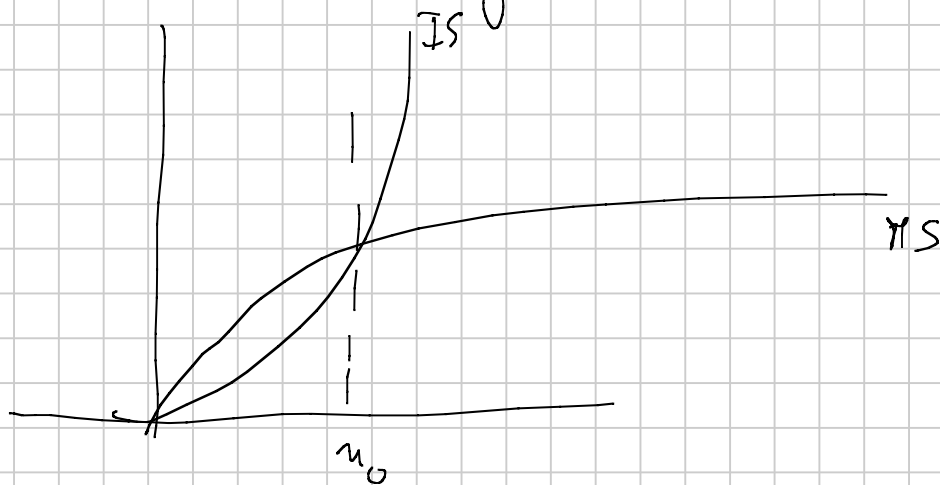
Spazio $\Theta(1)$

Merge Sort

MS

Tempo $\Theta(n \log n)$

Spazio $\Theta(n)$



possiamo ancora

migliorare?

$\Theta(n)$?

$$n = 10^7$$

Intel 7	(2013)	190.000	MIPS
COMMODORE 64	(1982)	0.5	MIPS

$$\text{Insertion Sort} = n^2$$

$$\text{Merge Sort} = n \log n$$

Tempo su INTEL
usando IS

$$: \frac{n^2 \text{ operazioni}}{n \text{ opes al sec}} = \frac{(10^7)^2}{190.000 \cdot 10^6} \approx 526 \text{ secondi}$$

$$\approx 9 \text{ minuti}$$

Tempo su COMMODORE
usando MS

$$: \frac{n \log n \text{ op.}}{n \cdot \text{op al sec}} = \frac{10^7 \log 10}{0.5 \cdot 10^6} = \frac{10^7 \cdot 2.3}{0.5 \cdot 10^6} = 460 \text{ sec}$$

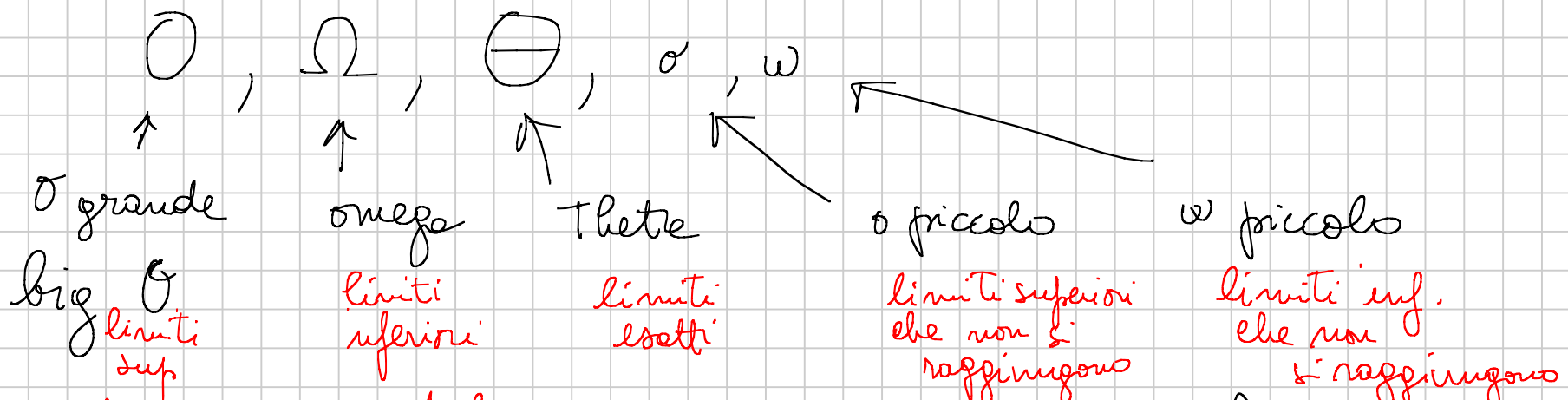
LA POTENZA DI UN ALG. EFFICIENTE

$$n = 10^8$$

$$T_{IS} \text{ su INTEL} = 15 \text{ ore}$$

$$T_{MS} \text{ su COMODORE} = 1 \text{ ora e } \frac{1}{2}$$

NOTAZIONI ASINTOTICHE



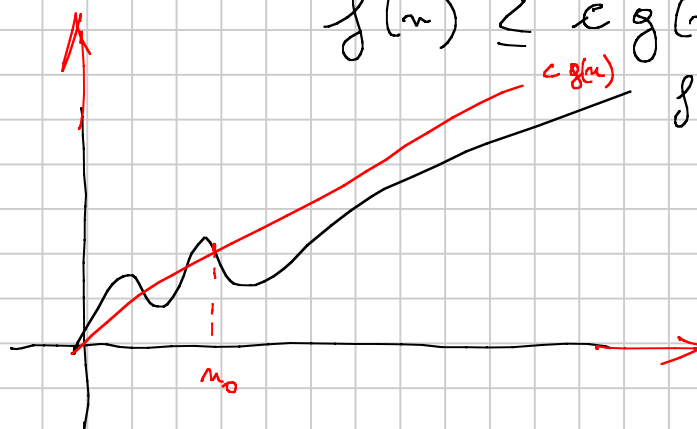
Donald Knuth: The art of Computer Programming
 4 volumi

O

$$O(g(n)) = \left\{ f(n) : \exists c, n_0 \text{ t. c. } \forall n \gg n_0 \right. \\ \left. f(n) \leq c g(n) \right\}$$

$$f(n) \in O(g(n))$$

$$f(n) = O(g(n))$$



Ω limite inferiore

$$\Omega(g(n)) = \left\{ f(n) : \exists c, n_0 \text{ t. } c \forall n \gg n_0 \right. \\ \left. f(n) \geq c g(n) \right\}$$



$$\text{Insertion Sort} = \Omega(n^2)$$

⊖ limite stretto

$$\Theta(g(n)) = \left\{ f(n) : \exists c_1, c_2, n_0 \text{ positive t.c. } \forall n > n_0 \right. \\ \left. 0 \leq c_1 g(n) \leq f(n) \leq c_2 g(n) \right\}$$



$f(n)$ cresce come $g(n)$ e meno di fattori costanti

$$\begin{aligned} f(n) &= 3n^2 \log n + 2n^4 = \Theta(n^4) \\ &= \underline{3n^3 \log^2 n} + 4n \log^3 n = \Theta(n^3 \log^2 n) \end{aligned}$$

$$f(n) = 4n^{10} + 5n^2 + 6n - 2 = \Theta(n^{10})$$

$$\text{se } f(n) = O(g(n)) \Rightarrow g(n) = O(f(n)) \quad ??$$

$$f(n) = O(g(n)) \Rightarrow g(n) = \Omega(f(n))$$

$$f(n) = a n^2 \log^3 n = \Theta(n^2 \log^3 n) \quad n^{\bar{2}}$$

$$= O(n^2) \quad n^0$$

$$= O(n^3) \quad n^{\bar{3}}$$

$$= O(n^2 \log^3 n) \quad n^{\bar{2}}$$

$$= O(n^2 \log^4 n) \quad n^{\bar{2}}$$

$$= O(n \log^3 n) \quad n^0$$

$$= \Omega(n \log^3 n) \quad n^{\bar{1}}$$

$$= \Omega(n^2) \quad n^{\bar{2}}$$

$$\text{se } f(n) \in \Theta(g(n))$$

$$\Downarrow$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} f(n) \in O(g(n)) \\ f(n) \in \Omega(g(n)) \end{array} \right.$$

$$\underline{o(g(n))} = \left\{ f(n) \mid \forall c > 0, \exists n_0 : \forall n \geq n_0 \right.$$

$$\left. 0 \leq f(n) < c g(n) \right\}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(n)}{g(n)} = 0$$

$$f(n) \bar{\in} o(g(n))$$

$$n^2 = o(n^2 \log n)$$

$$\log^k n = o(n^\epsilon)$$

$$\underline{\omega(g(n))} = \text{--- --- --- ---}$$

$$f(n) = \omega(g(n)) \text{ allora } g(n) = o(f(n))$$

↑
 limite sup.
 che non si
 raggiunge

