

O , Ω , Θ

$$f(n) = 3n^2$$

$$O(n^2) \quad \checkmark$$

$$O(n^4) \quad \checkmark$$

~~$$O(n \log n)$$~~

$$O(n^2 \log n) \quad \checkmark$$

~~$$O(n)$$~~

$$\Omega(n) \quad \checkmark$$

$$\Omega(\sqrt{n}) = \Omega(n^{1/2}) = \checkmark$$

$$\Omega(n^2) \quad \checkmark$$

~~$$\Omega(n^2 \log n)$$~~

~~$$\Omega(n^3)$$~~

$$\Theta(n^2)$$

~~$$\Theta(n)$$~~

~~$$\Theta(n \log n)$$~~

~~$$\Theta(n^2 \log n)$$~~

n dimensione dei dati d'ingresso

$$\Theta(n^k)$$



problemi
trattabili

input size

$$\Theta(k^n)$$

ATTENZIONE!

CRESCITA ESPONENZIALE

si possono risolvere per valori
"piccoli" di n

$$19, (\log n)^n, \log^2 n, 3^{n-2}, \pi^n, n^5 - 5n^2, n^4 - 7n^3, n^{\log n}, \frac{n}{\log n}, \sqrt{n}, \frac{n}{\sqrt{n}}$$

$$19, \log^2 n, \sqrt{n}, \frac{n}{\log n}, n^4 - 7n^3, n^5 - 5n^2, n^{\log n}, 3^{n-2}, \pi^n, (\log n)^n$$

$$(\log n)^n = (2^{\log \log n})^n = 2^{n \cdot \log \log n}$$

$$3^{n-2} = (2^{\log 3})^{n-2} = 2^{\log 3 \cdot (n-2)}$$

$$\pi^n = (2^{\log \pi})^n = 2^{\log_2 \pi \cdot n}$$

~~$$\frac{n \log n}{n} = (2^{\log n})^{\log n} = 2^{\log^2 n}$$~~

RICERCA

input: A di n interi, intero K ;

output: $1 \leq i \leq n$ se $A[i] = K$ (se K occorre nell'array A)
 -1 se K non occorre in A ;

Ricerca Seq. (A, K)

$A.length = n$

$pos = -1;$ $\Theta(1)$

$i = 1;$

$\Theta(1)$
 $\Theta(1)$
 while $(i \leq n \ \& \ \& \ pos == -1)$ {

if $A[i] == K$
 else $i++$

$pos = i;$ $\Theta(1)$

} return pos ;

caso ottimo: $A[1] = K$ 1

caso pessimo: $A[n] = K$ n
 $K \notin A$

~~$\Theta(n)$~~

$O(n)$

Ricerca sequenziale
 $O(n)$

caso medio } $\Rightarrow \Theta(n)$
 caso pessimo }
 caso ottimo } $\Theta(1)$

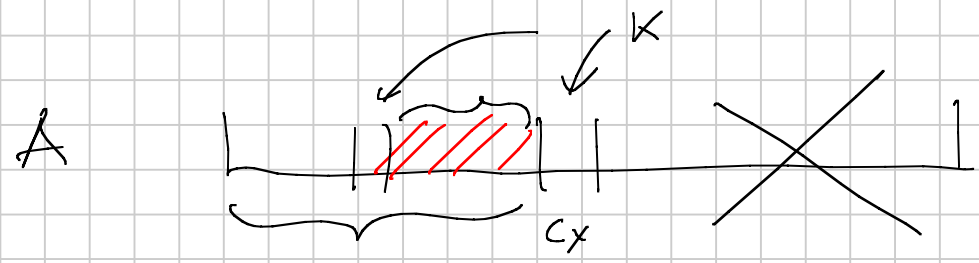
Analisi tutti casi possibili
 costo dei confronti

$A[1]=K$, $A[2]=K$, ..., $A[n]=K$ $K \neq A$
 1 conf. 2 conf. n conf. n confronti

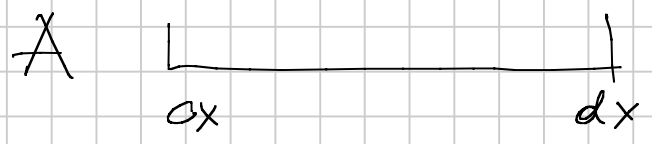
$$C_H(n) = \frac{1 + 2 + \dots + n + n}{n+1} = \frac{\cancel{(n+1)}n}{2\cancel{(n+1)}} + \frac{n}{n+1} =$$

$$\approx \frac{n}{2} + 1 = O(n)$$

Ricerca di K in A (A è ordinato)



Ricerca Binaria (A, K, s_x, d_x)



Divide et Impere

Dividi

Risolvi < ^{dirett.} ricorsivamente

~~Combina~~

Ricerca Binaria (A, k, sx, dx)

Risolvere direttamente

```

if (sx > dx) return -1;
if (sx == dx) {
    if A[sx] == k return sx;
    else return -1;
}
    
```

Dividi

$$cx = \frac{sx + dx}{2}$$

Risolvere ricorsivamente

```

if k == A[cx] return cx;
if (k < A[cx]) return RicercaBin (A, k, sx, cx-1);
else return RicercaBinaria (A, k, cx+1, dx);
    
```

Ricerca Binaria (A, k, 1, n)

1° chiamata

k = 76

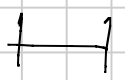
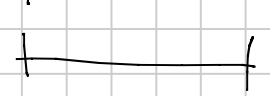
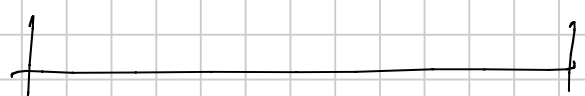
sx	dx	cx	
1	8	4	k: 100
1	3	2	k: 43
3	3		OK

A	14	43	76	100	115	290	500	511
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

$$n = 2^i$$

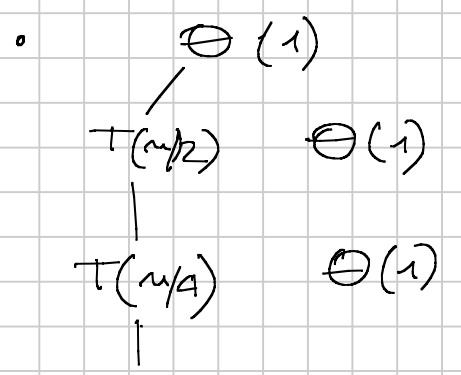
$$T(n) = \begin{cases} \Theta(1) & \text{se } n = 1 \\ \leq T\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) + \Theta(1) \end{cases}$$

$$T(n) = n + n \log n$$



$$T(n) = \Theta(\log n) = \Theta(n \log n)$$

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



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

Ricerca Binaria

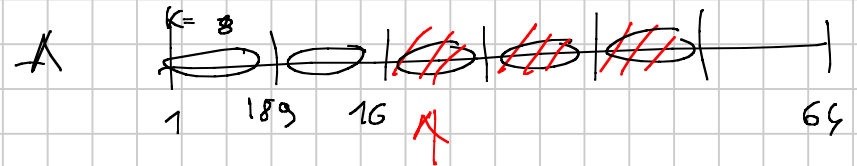
$$\Theta(\log n)$$

$$\boxed{\log n} = \log 2^i = i$$

lavoro preliminare $\Theta(n \log n)$

CLRS Problema 2.1

A n el. un valore $k < n$



Merge Sort

Merge Insertion Sort (A, sx, dx, k)

if $((dx - sx + 1) > k)$ {

$cx = (sx + dx) / 2;$

MergeInsSort (A, sx, cx, k);

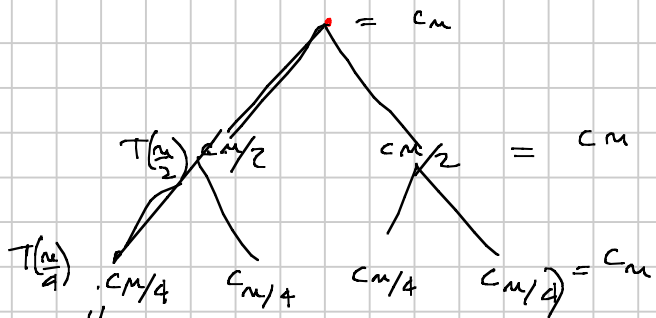
MergeInsSort (A, cx+1, dx, k);

Merge (A, sx, cx, dx);

} else INSERTIONSORT (A, sx, dx);

$$T(n) = \begin{cases} 2T\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) + \Theta(n) & \text{se } n > k \\ O(n^2) & \text{se } n \leq k \end{cases}$$

\downarrow Merge Sort
 \uparrow INSERT



$$T(n) = cn \log(n/k) + n/k \leq k^2 =$$

$$= c \underline{n \log(n/k)} + \underline{cn/k}$$

