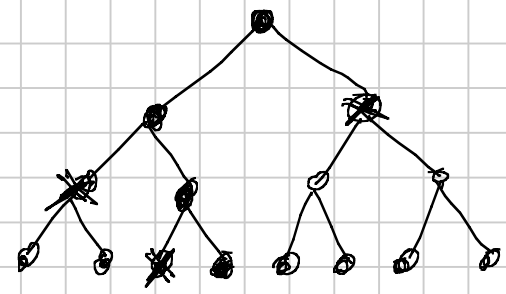


ALG. DOPPIO TORNEO

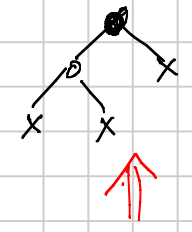
albero perfettamente bilanciato

n

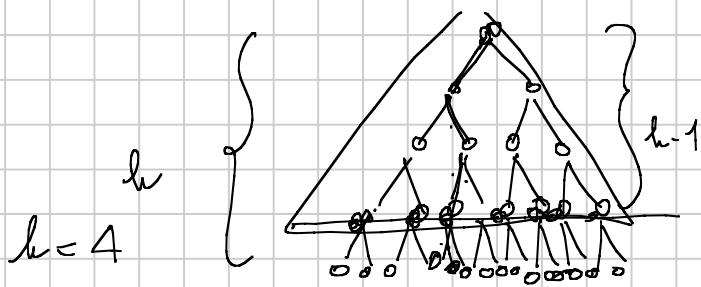


- n° partite = n° confronti = $n - 1$ (per stabilire il campione (max))

- stabilisce il vice campione (secondo)



$$C = n - 1 + \log n - 1 = n + \log n - 2 \quad \text{è anche un limite inferiore}$$



albero perf. bilanciato Δ

$h=0$

•

altezza = n° archi da radice a foglie

Th: Un alb. perf. bilanciato di altezza h

Prova: induzione su h

h :

$N = 2^{h+1} - 1$	nodici
$n = 2^h$	foglie
$i = 2^h - 1$	nodici interni

base: $h=0 \Rightarrow$

$N = 2^1 - 1 = 1$	vero
$n = 2^0 = 1$	vero
$i = 2^0 - 1 = 0$	vero

passo induttivo:

$n_h = 2 \cdot 2^{h-1} = 2^h$ vero

$i_h = 2^h - 1$ vero

$h-1 \Rightarrow h$

$$N_h = N_{h-1} + 2n_{h-1} = 2^h - 1 + 2 \cdot 2^{h-1} = 2^h - 1 + 2^h = 2^{h+1} - 1 \text{ vero}$$

n n° foglie

$n = 2^h$

$h = \log n$

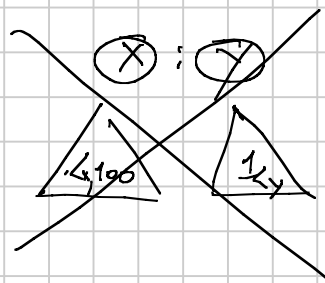
$C = n + \log n - 2$

$n-1$ per stabilire il max (eventi controllabili)

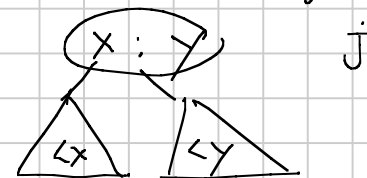
$$\begin{cases} M(j) = 1 & j=1 \\ M(j) \leq 2M(j-1) + 1 \end{cases}$$

equazione di ricorrenza

numero di giocatori risultati minori del campione dopo j incontri



oracolo dice sempre il peggio



$$\begin{cases} M(j) = 1 & \text{per } j=1 \\ M(j) \leq 2 \underbrace{M(j-1)} + 1 & \end{cases} \quad M(j-1) \leq \underbrace{2M(j-2)} + 1$$

col metodo iterativo

$$M(j) \leq 2 \left(\underbrace{2M(j-2)} + 1 \right) + 1 \quad M(j-2) = \underbrace{2M(j-3)} + 1$$

$$M(j) \leq 2(2(2M(j-3)+1)+1)+1$$

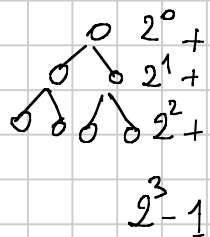
$$M(j) \leq \underline{2} \left(\underline{2} \left(\dots \left(\underline{2M(1)+1} \right) + 1 \right) + 1 \right) + 1 \dots + \underline{1} + \textcircled{1}$$

$$\leq 2^{j-1} \cdot 1 + 2^{j-2} + 2^{j-3} + \dots + 2 + 1 = \sum_{i=0}^{j-1} 2^i = \boxed{2^j - 1}$$

alla fine

$$\underline{M(j)} \geq n-1$$

$$2^j - 1 \geq n - 1 \quad j \geq \log n$$



$j \gg \log n$

j n° incontri minimo fatti dal campione per vincere

j il numero minimo di perdenti del campione

$$C \gg \underbrace{n-1}_{\text{max}} + \underbrace{\log n - 1}_{\text{vice max}} = n + \log n - 2$$

Algorithm del doppio torneo

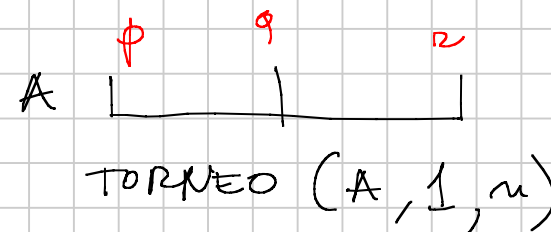
$C = n + \log n - 2$

limite inferiore

ottimo

Determinare il max con alg. del torneo

TORNEO (A, p, r)



risolvi
div

(if (p == r) max = A[p];

else {

q = (p+r)/2; $\Theta(1)$

dividi

< max₁ > = TORNEO(A, p, q);

< max₂ > = TORNEO(A, q+1, r);

if max₁ > max₂ max = max₁;

else max = max₂;

return max;

risolvi
ricorsivamente

Combina

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

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

$$C = n - 1$$

EQUAZIONI DI RICORRENZA

$$M(n) = 2M(n-1) + 1$$

metodo iterativo $2^n - 1$

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

torneo $\Theta(n)$

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

Merge Sort $\left. \begin{array}{l} \Theta(n \log n) \\ \Theta(\log n) \end{array} \right\}$

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

Ricerca Binaria $\left. \begin{array}{l} \Theta(n \log n) \\ \Theta(\log n) \end{array} \right\}$ albero di ricorsione

metodo iterativo

albero di ricorsione

~~metodo di sostituzione~~ (Trial and error)

→ metodo dell'esperto Teorema fondamentale ricorrenze

$$T(n) = a T\left(\frac{n}{b}\right) + f(n)$$

$$a \geq 1, b > 1$$

$f(n)$ definita sugli interi

1) se $f(n) = O(n^{\log_b a - \varepsilon})$ per $\varepsilon > 0 \Rightarrow T(n) = \Theta(n^{\log_b a})$

2) se $f(n) = \Theta(n^{\log_b a}) \Rightarrow T(n) = \Theta(n^{\log_b a} \cdot \log n)$

3) se $f(n) = \Omega(n^{\log_b a + \varepsilon})$ per $\varepsilon > 0 \Rightarrow T(n) = \Theta(f(n))$

se $a\left(f\left(\frac{n}{b}\right)\right) \leq c f(n)$ per $c < 1$

$$T(n) = 9 T\left(\frac{n}{3}\right) + n$$

$$a = 9 \quad b = 3$$

$$= n^{\log_3 9} = n^2$$

$$f(n) = n \quad n^{\log_b a} =$$

$$\underline{n} : \underline{n^2} \quad \underline{n} = O(n^{2-\varepsilon}) \quad \varepsilon \leq 1$$

$$\text{caso 1} \Rightarrow T(n) = \Theta(n^{\log_b a}) = \Theta(n^2)$$

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

$$a = 2, b = 2 \quad n^{\log_b a} = n \quad f(n) = n$$
$$f(n) = \Theta(n^{\log_b a}) = ? \quad \bar{n}$$

$$\text{caso 2:} \quad T(n) = \Theta(n^{\log_b a} \cdot \log n) = \Theta(n \log n)$$

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

$$a=2, b=2, n^{\log_b a} = n$$

$$\text{caso 1} \quad n^0; \underline{n}$$

$$f(n) = \Theta(1) = n^0 \quad ?$$

$$f(n) = n^0 = O(n^{1-\epsilon}) \quad \forall \epsilon \leq 1$$

$$\text{caso 1} \quad T(n) = \Theta(n^{\log_b a}) = \Theta(n)$$

$$T(n) = T\left(\frac{2n}{3}\right) + \Theta(1)$$

$$a=1, b=\frac{3}{2}$$

$$n^{\log_{\frac{3}{2}} 1}$$

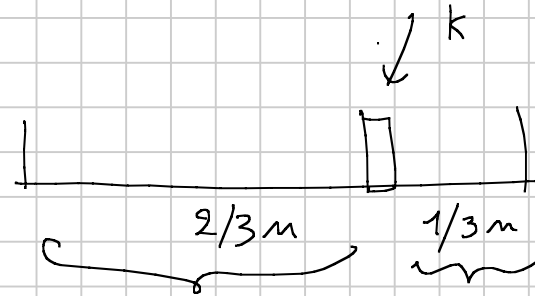
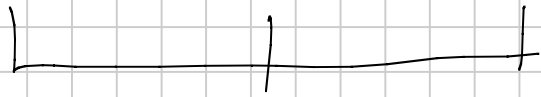
$$n^0 : n^0$$

$$f(n) = \Theta(n^{\log_b a}) \quad \underline{n}$$

caso 2

$$\underline{\underline{T(n) = \Theta(\log n)}}$$

Ricerca binaria



$$T(n) = T\left(\frac{2}{3}n\right) + \Theta(1)$$

caso pessimo