

## TEOREMA PRINCIPALE

Siano  $a \geq 1, b > 1, m_0 \geq 0$  delle costanti, sia  $f(n)$  una funzione non negativa, sia  $T(n)$  una funzione definita su interi dell'equazione di ricorrenza:

$$T(n) = \begin{cases} \theta(1) & n \leq m_0 \\ aT\left(\frac{n}{b}\right) + f(n) & n > m_0 \end{cases}$$

Allora  $T(n)$  può essere stimata asintoticamente come segue:

$$1) \text{ Se } f(n) = O(n^{\log_b a - \epsilon}) \quad \mu \quad \epsilon > 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad T(n) = \theta(n^{\log_b a})$$

$$2) \text{ Se } f(n) = \theta(n^{\log_b a}) \quad \Rightarrow \quad T(n) = \theta(n^{\log_b a} \cdot \log n)$$

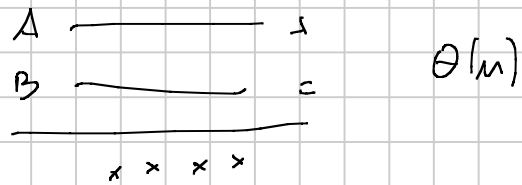
$$3) f(n) = \Omega(n^{\log_b a + \epsilon}) \quad \epsilon > 0 \quad \exists \quad a f\left(\frac{n}{b}\right) \leq c f(n) \quad c < 1 \quad \Rightarrow \quad T(n) = \theta(f(n))$$

# MOLTIPLICAZIONE VELOCE DI INTERI DI LUNGHEZZA ARBITRARIA

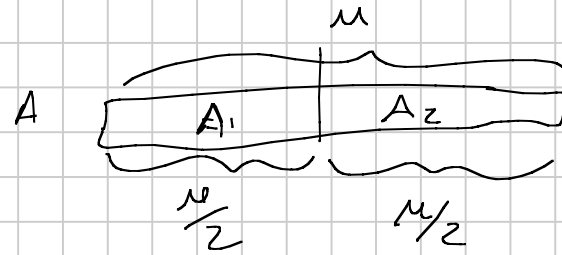
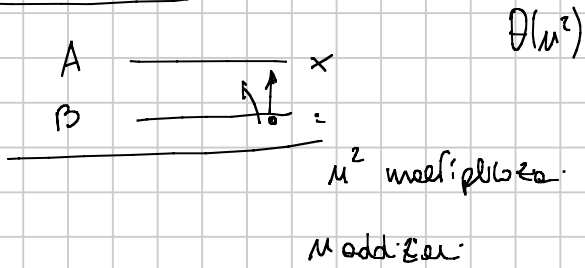
$A, B$  interi di  $n$  cifre

- Leggere e scrivere  $A$  e  $B$  richiede tempo  $\Theta(n)$

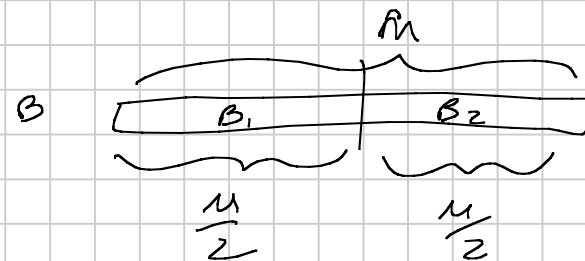
**ADDIZIONE**



**MOLTIPLICAZIONE**



$$A = A_1 + 10^{n/2} + A_2$$



$$B = B_1 \cdot 10^{n/2} + B_2$$

$$A = 12345678$$

$$n = 8$$

tempo  $A_1, A_2, B_1, B_2$  in tempo  $\Theta(n)$

$$A_1 = 1234$$

$$A_2 = 5678$$

$$A = 1234 \cdot 10^4 + 5678$$

$$A * B = (A_1 \cdot 10^{\frac{n}{2}} + A_2) * (B_1 \cdot 10^{\frac{n}{2}} + B_2) = A_1 B_1 \cdot 10^n + (A_1 B_2 + B_1 A_2) \cdot 10^{\frac{n}{2}} + A_2 B_2$$

$$A = A_1 \cdot 10^{\frac{n}{2}} + A_2$$

$$B = B_1 \cdot 10^{\frac{n}{2}} + B_2$$

algoritmo DIVIDE ET IMPERA

MOLT (A, B, n)  $T(n)$

AD  
BASE

if ( $n=1$ ) then return  $A * B$  ;

$$A * B = \underbrace{A_1 B_1}_{x} \cdot 10^u + \underbrace{(A_1 B_2 + B_1 A_2)}_z \cdot 10^{\frac{u}{2}} + \underbrace{A_2 B_2}_y$$

2 divisione  
recurre?

DIVISIONE

RIGOROSONE

else { <divido A e B in  $A_1, B_1, A_2, B_2$ > ;  $\Theta(n)$

X = MOLT ( $A_1, B_1, \frac{n}{2}$ ) ;  $T(\frac{n}{2})$

Y = MOLT ( $A_2, B_2, \frac{n}{2}$ ) ;  $T(\frac{n}{2})$

Z = MOLT ( $A_1 B_2, \frac{n}{2}$ ) + MOLT ( $A_2 B_1, \frac{n}{2}$ ) ;  $2T(\frac{n}{2})$

COMBINAZIONE

return  $X \cdot 10^u + Z \cdot 10^{\frac{u}{2}} + Y$  ;  $\Theta(n)$

$$T(n) = \begin{cases} \Theta(1) & n=1 \\ 4T(\frac{n}{2}) + \Theta(n) & n > 1 \end{cases}$$

a=4  
b=2

$n$  kapa =  $n^2$

$f(n) = \Theta(n)$

$f(n) = O(n^{2-\epsilon})$

$0 < \epsilon \leq 1$

$\Rightarrow T(n) = \Theta(n^2)$

$$A_1 B_2 + B_1 A_2 = (A_1 + A_2)(B_1 + B_2) - A_1 B_1 - A_2 B_2$$

$\underbrace{\hspace{2em}}_{\Theta(M/2)} \quad \underbrace{\hspace{2em}}_{\Theta(M/2)} \quad \underbrace{\hspace{1em}}_{\checkmark} \quad \underbrace{\hspace{1em}}_{\checkmark}$

Cost di 2 moltiplicazioni  
 lunghezza  $M/2$

$$A * B = A_1 B_1 \cdot 10^M + (A_1 B_2 + B_1 A_2) \cdot 10^{M/2} + A_2 B_2$$

$a=3$   $M^{\log_2 3} = M^{\log_2 3} = M^{1.585}$   
 $b=2$

$f(M) = \Theta(M)$   $\quad \checkmark f(M) = O(M^{1.585-\epsilon})$   $\quad 0 < \epsilon < \log_2 3 - 1 = 0.585$

$\Rightarrow 1^a \cdot 1^b = 1$   $\quad T(M) = \Theta(M^{\log_2 3}) = \Theta(M^{1.585})$

MULT2(A, B, n)

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if (n == 1) then return A * B; O(1)
else { <divide A e B in A1, B1, A2, B2 >; O(n)
      X = MULT2(A1, B1, n/2);
      Y = MULT2(A2, B2, n/2);
      Z = MULT2(A1+A2, B1+B2, n/2) - X - Y;
      return X * 10^M + Z * 10^{M/2} + Y; O(n)
    }
    
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$3T(M/2)$

$$T(n) = \begin{cases} \Theta(1) & n=1 \\ 3T(n/2) + \Theta(n) & n>1 \end{cases}$$

### MOLTIPLICAZIONE DI MATRICI

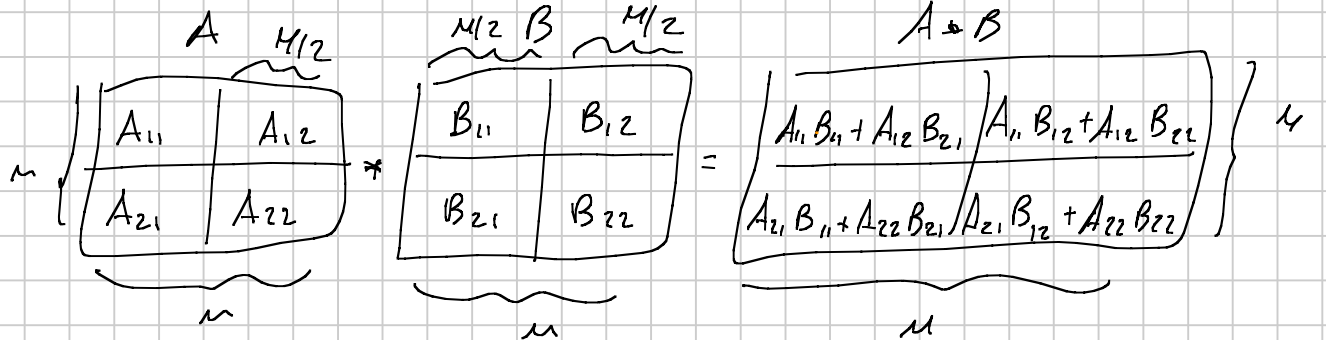
$A, B$  matrici  $n \times n$

$A+B \quad O(n^2)$

$A \cdot B \quad O(n^3) \leftarrow \Theta(n) \cdot n^2$

$$T(n) = \begin{cases} \Theta(1) & n=1 \\ 8T\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) + \Theta(n^2) & n>1 \end{cases}$$

### DIVIDE ET IMPERA



8 moltiplicazioni di matrice  $\frac{n}{2} \times \frac{n}{2}$   
& addizioni.

$a=8$   
 $b=2$   
 $n^{\log_b a} = n^{\log_2 8} = n^3$

[...] 7 divisioni ricorsive

$a=7$   
 $b=2$   
 $n^{\log_b a} = n^{\log_2 7} = n^{2.807}$

$f(n) = O(n^3)$   
 $f(n) = O(n^{3-\epsilon}) \quad 0 < \epsilon \leq 1$

$$T(n) = \begin{cases} \Theta(1) & n=1 \\ 7T\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) + \Theta(n^2) & n>1 \end{cases}$$

$f(n) = n^2 = O(n^{2.807-\epsilon}) \quad 0 < \epsilon \leq 0.807$

$\Rightarrow 2^5 \cdot 4 \cdot 5$   
 $T(n) = O(n^3)$

$\Rightarrow a < b \Rightarrow T(n) = O(n^{\log_b a}) = O(n^{2.807})$

### ESERCIZIO SUL TEOREMA PRINCIPALE

$$T(n) = \begin{cases} \Theta(1) & n \leq 2 \\ 4T\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) + \begin{cases} (1) & n \\ (2) & n^2 \\ (3) & n^4 \\ (4) & n^2 \log n \\ (5) & n^2 / \log n \\ (6) & n / \log^2 n \\ (7) & n^3 \cdot \log n \end{cases} \end{cases}$$

$a=4$   
 $b=2$   
 $n^{\log_b a} = n^{\log_2 4} = n^2$

(2)  $f(n) = n^2 = \Theta(n^2) \Rightarrow$  caso 2 $\leftarrow$   $T(n) = n^2 \log n$

(3)  $f(n) = n^4 = \Omega(n^{2+\epsilon})$   $0 < \epsilon \leq 2$   
 condizione di regolarità  $\circ f\left(\frac{n}{b}\right) \leq c f(n)$   $c < 1$   
 $4 \left(\frac{n}{2}\right)^4 = 4 \cdot \frac{n^4}{16} = \frac{n^4}{4} \leq c \cdot n^4$   $c = 1/4 \Rightarrow T(n) = n^4$

(4)  $f(n) = n^2 \log n \neq \Omega(n^{2+\epsilon})$   $\epsilon > 0$  ? ~~///~~

(5)  $f(n) = \frac{n^2}{\log n} \neq O(n^{2-\epsilon})$   $\epsilon > 0$  ? ~~///~~

(6)  $f(n) = \frac{n}{\log^2 n} = O(n^{2-\epsilon})$   $0 < \epsilon \leq 1 \Rightarrow$  caso 1 $\leftarrow$   $T(n) = \Theta(n^2)$

(1)  $f(n) = n = O(n^{2-\epsilon})$   $0 < \epsilon \leq 1$   
 $\Rightarrow$  caso 1 $\leftarrow$   $T(n) = \Theta(n^2)$

(7)  $f(n) = n^3 \log n = \Omega(n^{2+\epsilon})$   $0 < \epsilon \leq 1 \Rightarrow$  caso 3 $\leftarrow$   $T(n) = \Theta(n^3 \log n)$   
 $4 \left(\frac{n}{2}\right)^3 \log \frac{n}{2} \leq \frac{1}{8} n^3 \cdot \log n = \frac{n^3}{2} \log n \leq c n^3 \log n$   $c = \frac{1}{2} < 1$

## ESERCIZIO SUL TEOREMA PRINCIPALE

• Il tempo di esecuzione di un algoritmo

$A \bar{e} \quad T(n) = 7 T\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) + n^2$

• Qual è il più grande valore di  $a$  per cui  $A'$  è asintoticamente più veloce di  $A$ ?

$A' \bar{e} \quad T'(n) = a T'\left(\frac{n}{4}\right) + n^2$

costo di  $A'$ :

$a$   
 $b=4$

$T(n) = \Theta(n^2)$

$f(n) = n^2$

$n \log_b a = \Omega(n^2) \Leftrightarrow$

$\log_4 a < 2 \Leftrightarrow a < 16$

•  $a < 15 \Rightarrow$  conviene  $A'$

•  $a = 16 \quad n \log_b a = n^2 \Leftrightarrow a = 16 \quad T'(n) = \Theta(n^2 \log n)$   
 $\Rightarrow$  conviene  $A'$

•  $a > 16$

costo di  $A$

$T(n) = 7 T\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) + n^2$

caso 1

$a=7$   
 $b=2 \quad n \log_b a = n^{2,807}$

$T(n) = \Theta(n^{2,807})$

$f(n) = n^2 = O(n^{2,807-\epsilon})$

$0 < \epsilon \leq 0,807$



$$a > 16 \quad \leftarrow \text{caso}$$

$$\log_4 a > 2 \Rightarrow \forall (n) = n^2 = O(n^{\log_4 a - \epsilon}) \quad 0 \leq \epsilon \leq \log_4 a - 2$$

$$T(n) = \Theta(n^{\log_4 a}) = \Theta(n^{\log_4 a})$$

$$n^{\log_4 a} < n^{2.807} = n^{\log_2 7}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow$$

$$\log_4 a < \log_2 7$$

$$\Leftrightarrow$$

$$\log_b a = \frac{\log_c a}{\log_c b}$$

$$\frac{\log_2 a}{\log_2 4} < \log_2 7 \quad \Leftrightarrow \log_2 a < 2 \cdot \log_2 7 = \log_2 7^2 = \log_2 49$$

per  $a \leq 48$  conviene l'algoritmo A'

per  $a \geq 49$  conviene  
l'algoritmo A

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

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

- $T(n) = 3 T\left(\frac{n}{4}\right) + n \cdot \log n$