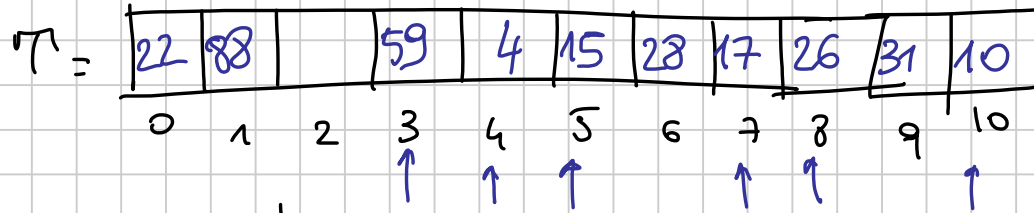


TABELLE HASH indirizzamento aperto.

scansione quadratica

$$S = \{10, 22, 31, 4, 15, 28, 17, 88, 59, 26\}$$



chiave	sequenza di scansione
10	10
22	0
31	9
4	4
15	4, 5
28	6, 7
17	6, 7
88	0, 1
59	4, 5, 7, 10, 3
26	4, 5, 7, 10, 3, 8

$$h(k, i) = (k \bmod 11 + \frac{1}{2} i + \frac{1}{2} i^2) \bmod 11$$

$i=1 \rightarrow 1$
 $i=2 \rightarrow 3$
 $i=3 \rightarrow 6$
 $i=4 \rightarrow 10$
 $i=5 \rightarrow 15 \equiv 4$

Hashing doppio

$S = \{10, 22, 31, 4, 15, 28, 17, 88, 59, 26\}$

chiave	$h(k)$	$h'(k)$	sequenza
10	10		10
22	0		0
31	9		9
4	4		4
15	4	6	4, 10, 5
28	4		6, 4, 10, 5
17	6		6, 3, 7
88	0	8	0, 6, 3, 7
59	4	10	4, 3, 2
26	4	7	4, 0, 7, 3, 10, 6, 2, 9, 5, ①

$$h(k, i) = \underbrace{(k \bmod 11)}_h + i \underbrace{(1 + k \bmod 10)}_{h'} \bmod 11$$

$T =$

22	0
26	1
59	2
17	3
4	4
15	5
28	6
88	7
	8
	9
31	9
10	10

ESERCITAZIONE: HEAP

ESERCIZIO

A : array di n interi distinti
 k : intero $1 \leq k \leq n$

Progettare un algoritmo che restituisca l'elemento di rango k di A ,
(k -esimo elemento più piccolo di A).

① Costo $T(n, k) = O(n \log n)$

Rango1(A, k)
HeapSort(A);
return A[k];

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

$$\textcircled{2} \quad T(n, k) = \mathcal{O}(n + k \log n)$$

Rang2(A, k)

Build-Min-Heap(A);

for j = 1 to k-1

 Heap-Extract-Min(A);

return Heap-Minimum(A)

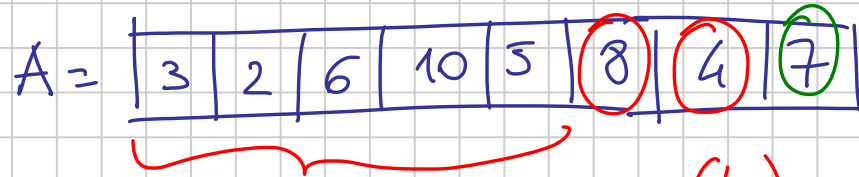
$\Theta(n)$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \mathcal{O}((k-1) \log n) = \mathcal{O}(k \log n) \end{array} \right.$$

$\Theta(1)$

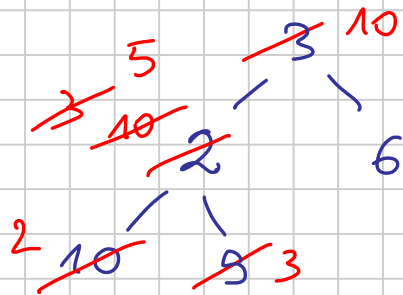
$$T(n, k) = \mathcal{O}(n + k \log n)$$

③ $T(n, k) = O(n \log k)$

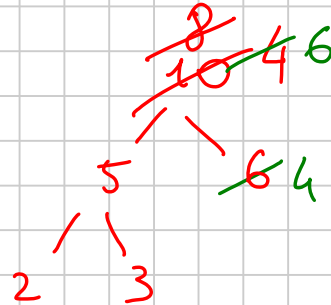


$k = 5$

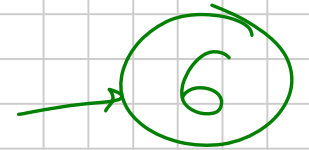
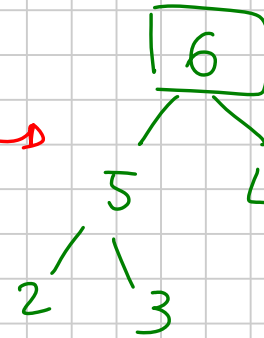
— Heap di massimo sui primi 5 elementi di A ^(k)



→



→



Rango 3(A, k)

H = nuovo array di dim k, per la rappresentazione
implicita di un heap di massimo

H.heapsize = k.

for i = 1 to k {
 Max-Heap-Insert(H, A[i]);

// H contiene un heap di massimo formato dai primi k elementi di A

for i = k+1 to n {
 if (A[i] < H[1]) {

 H[1] = A[i];

 Max-Heapify(H, 1);

// H è un heap di massimo che contiene i k elementi più piccoli di A

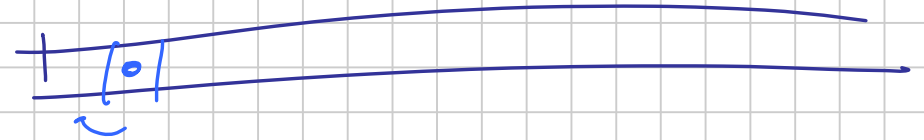
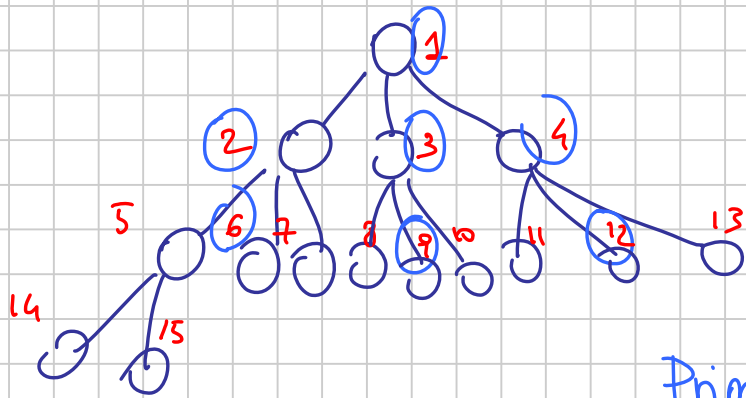
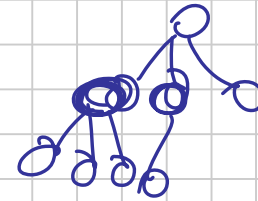
$O(k \log k)$

$O((n-k) \log k)$

return H[1];

$$T(n, k) = O(k \log k) + O((n-k) \log k) = O(n \log k)$$

MAX-HEAP ternario



$$\frac{\text{Primo}(i)}{\text{return } 3*i - 1}$$

$$\frac{\text{Secondo}(i)}{\text{return } 3*i}$$

$$\frac{\text{Tercio}(i)}{\text{return } 3*i + 1}$$

$$\frac{\text{Padre}(i)}{\lfloor \frac{i+1}{3} \rfloor}$$

$$\forall i \quad \text{Padre}(\text{Primo}(i)) = i$$
$$\text{Padre}(\text{Secondo}(i)) = i$$
$$\text{Padre}(\text{Terzo}(i)) = i$$

$$\forall i, \quad \text{Padre}(\text{Primo}(i)) = \text{Padre}(3i-1) = \left\lfloor \frac{(3i-1)+1}{3} \right\rfloor = \left\lfloor \frac{3i}{3} \right\rfloor = i \quad \swarrow$$

$$\text{Padre}(\text{Secondo}(i)) = \text{Padre}(3i) = \left\lfloor \frac{3i+1}{3} \right\rfloor = \left\lfloor i + \frac{1}{3} \right\rfloor = i \quad \swarrow$$

$$\text{Padre}(\text{Terzo}(i)) = \text{Padre}(3i+1) = \left\lfloor \frac{3i+1+1}{3} \right\rfloor = \left\lfloor i + \frac{2}{3} \right\rfloor = i \quad \swarrow$$

Max-Heapify (A, i)

p = Primo(i)

s = secondo(i)

t = terzo(i) → max = i

if (p ≤ A.heapsize && A[p] > A[max]) max = p;

if (s ≤ A.heapsize && A[s] > A[max]) max = s;

if (t ≤ A.heapsize && A[t] > A[max]) max = t;

if (max ≠ i) {

 Scambia A[i] e A[max];

 Max-Heapify (A, max);

}

} $\Theta(1)$

↑



$$T(n) = O(h) = O(\log n)$$

Max-Heap Insert (A, key)

```
A.heapsize++;  
A[A.heapsize] = key  
i = A.heapsize;  
while ( i > 1 && A[Padre(i)] < A(i) )  
    [ Sambia A(i) e A[Padre(i)];  
      i = Padre(i);  
    ]  
}
```

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

ESERCIZIO

Sono dati due heap di massimo: heap1 e heap2, di dimensione m e n , con $n > m$.

Progettare un algoritmo che restituisca un nuovo heap composto dall'intersezione degli elementi contenuti in heap1 e heap2.

$$\begin{aligned} & m \log n \\ & + n \log n \\ & (m+n) \log n \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & n \log m \\ & + m \log m \\ & (n+m) \log m \\ & \uparrow \end{aligned}$$

HeapIntersect (heap1, heap2)

H = nuovo heap inizialmente vuoto
H.heapsize = 0;

while (heap1.heapsize > 0 && heap2.heapsize > 0) {

if (Heap-Maximum(heap1) == Heap-Maximum(heap2)) {

 e = Heap-Extract-Max(heap1);

Max-Heap-Insert(H, e);

 Heap-Extract-Max(heap2);

else if (Heap-Maximum(heap1) > Heap-Maximum(heap2)) {

 Heap-Extract-Max(heap1);

else Heap-Extract-Max(heap2);

}
return H;