

## Random Quick Sort

Valore atteso del # di confronti

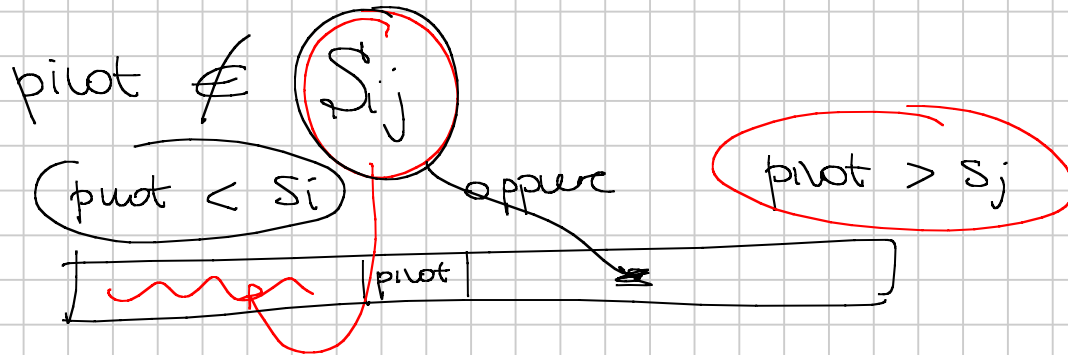
$$E[X] = \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} \sum_{j=i+1}^n P_{ij}$$

$$P_{ij} = \text{Prob.} \{ s_i \text{ si confronta con } s_j \}$$

$$i < j$$

$$S_{ij} = \{ s_i, s_{i+1}, \dots, s_j \}$$

1° caso



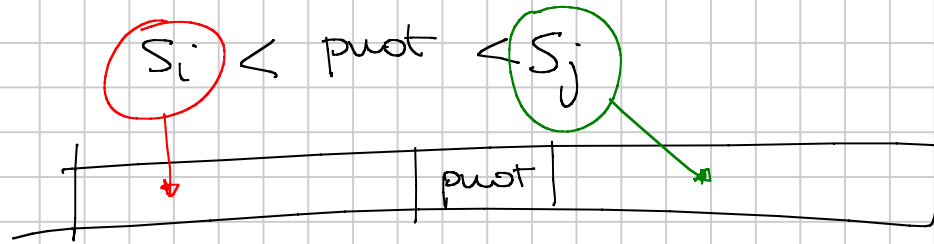
I° caso

$$\text{pivot} \in S_{ij}$$

Consideriamo il PRIMO pivot scelto in  $S_{ij}$

2a

$$\text{pivot} \in S_{ij}, \quad \text{pivot} \neq S_i \quad \text{e} \quad \text{pivot} \neq S_j$$



$S_i$  e  $S_j$  NON SI CONFRONTANO MAI

2b

$$\text{pivot} = S_i \quad \text{oppure} \quad \text{pivot} = S_j$$

$S_i$  e  $S_j$  si confrontano

$$P_{ij} = \frac{2}{|S_{ij}|} = \frac{2}{j-i+1}$$

(con percorsi)

(con passi, equiprobabili)

per  $j = i+1$

$$P_{i,i+1} = \frac{2}{i+1-i+1} = \frac{2}{2} = 1$$

$$E(X) = \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} \sum_{j=i+1}^n P_{ij} = \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} \sum_{j=i+1}^n \frac{2}{j-i+1} = \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} \sum_{k=1}^{n-i} \frac{2}{k+1}$$

$$< 2 \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} \sum_{k=1}^k \frac{1}{k} = 2 \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} H_n = 2 \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} \Theta(\lg n) = \Theta(n \lg n)$$

$$H_n = \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k} = 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \dots + \frac{1}{n}$$

n-esimo numero  
armonico

$$H_n = \ln n + \Theta(1) = \Theta(\log n)$$

$$E[X] \leq \Theta(n \log n)$$

$$\Rightarrow E[X] = \Theta(n \log n)$$

RQS è ottimo al caso medio (in tempo)

$$\frac{\text{Complessità in spazio}}{\text{RQS}} = \begin{cases} \Theta(\log n) & \text{caso medio} \\ \Theta(n) & \text{caso pessimo} \end{cases}$$

↳ gestione della ricorrenza.

Selezione dell'elemento di rango  $i$  da un array  
non ordinato

IPOTESI: elementi distinti,

$\downarrow$   
i-esimo elemento più piccolo

[ i-esima statistica d'ordine ]

$$i = 1$$

→ MINIMO

$$i = n$$

→ MASSIMO

n dispari

$$i = \left\lceil \frac{n}{2} \right\rceil$$

→ MEDIANA

n pari

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

MEDIANA INFERIORE

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

"

SUPERIORE

1° approccio (ineff.)

ordina  $a$   
return  $a[i]$

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

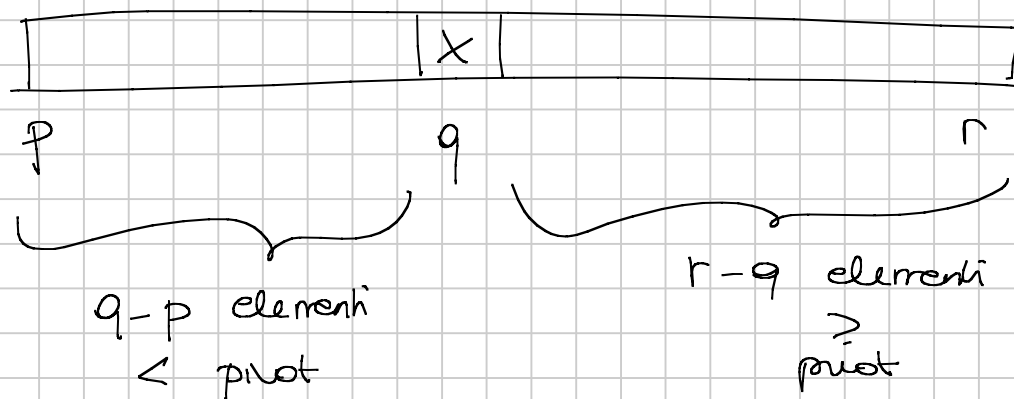
È possibile selezionare l'elemento di rango  $i$  in tempo  $\Theta(n)$

↳

RANDOMIZED-SELECT

$$T(n) = \begin{cases} \Theta(n^2) & \text{caso pessimo} \\ \Theta(n) & \text{caso medio} \end{cases}$$

Divide - et - impera

Rango  $i$  $x = \text{pivot}$ 

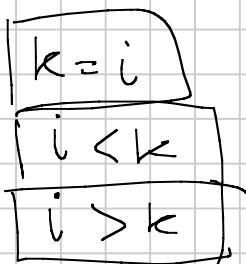
$$k = q - p + 1$$

$\Rightarrow$  il pivot è l'elemento di rango  $k$

il pivot è l'elemento di rango  $i$

l'elemento di rango  $i$  ~~si trova~~ si trova in  $A[p \dots q-1]$

l'elemento di rango  $i$  si trova in  $A[q+1 \dots r]$ , ed è l'elemento di rango  $i-k$  in  $A[q+1 \dots r]$



```
RANDOMIZED-SELECT ( A, p, r, i ) // p ≤ i ≤ r
  if ( p == r ) return A[p];
  else
    q = RANDOMIZED-PARTITION ( A, p, r )
    k = q - p + 1
    if ( i == k ) return A[q] // il pivot è l'elemento di rango i
    else if ( i < k ) return RANDOMIZED-SELECT ( A, p, q-1, i )
    else return RANDOMIZED-SELECT ( A, q+1, r, i-k );
```



Caso pessimo

$$T(n) = T(n-1) + \Theta(n) = \Theta(n^2)$$

Caso ottimo

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

$$a=1$$

$$b=2$$

$$n^{\log_b a} = n^{\log_2 1} = 1$$

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

$$f(n) = \Omega\left(n^{\log_2 1 + \varepsilon}\right)$$

$$0 < \varepsilon \leq 1$$

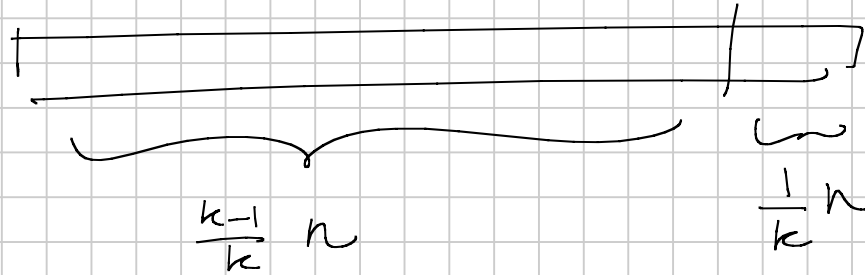
$$\Rightarrow \underline{\text{Il caso}} \quad \boxed{T(n) = \Theta(n)}$$

Caso medio

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

NON LO  
DIMOSTRAVO

$\frac{1}{k}$



invariante

$k = \text{costante}$

$$T(n) = T\left(\frac{k-1}{k} \cdot n\right) + \Theta(n)$$

$$a = 1$$

$$b = \frac{k}{k-1}$$

$$n^{\log_{\frac{k}{k-1}} 1} = n^0 = 1$$

$\frac{1}{k} \cdot n$  loss  
 $T(n) = \Theta(n)$

## ESERCITAZIONE

$$\textcircled{1} \quad T(n) = 3T\left(\frac{n}{4}\right) + n \log n$$

$$a=3$$

$$b=4$$

$$n^{\log_4 3}$$

$$\log_4 3 < 1$$

$$f(n) = n \log n = \Omega\left(n^{\log_4 3 + \varepsilon}\right)$$

$$\underline{0 < \varepsilon \leq 1 - \log_4 3}$$

$$1 \geq \log_4 3 + \varepsilon$$

Cond. di ricorrenza

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

$$3\left(\frac{n}{4}\right) \log\left(\frac{n}{4}\right) = \frac{3}{4} \cdot n \log \frac{n}{4} < \frac{3}{4} \cdot n \log n = \frac{3}{4} \cdot f(n) \quad c = \frac{3}{4}$$

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

②

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

$$\underline{a=1} \quad b = \frac{3}{2}$$

Th. principale II° caso

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

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

$\forall b > 1$   
costante

$$n^{\log_b a} = n^{\log_{3/2} 1} = \underline{1}$$

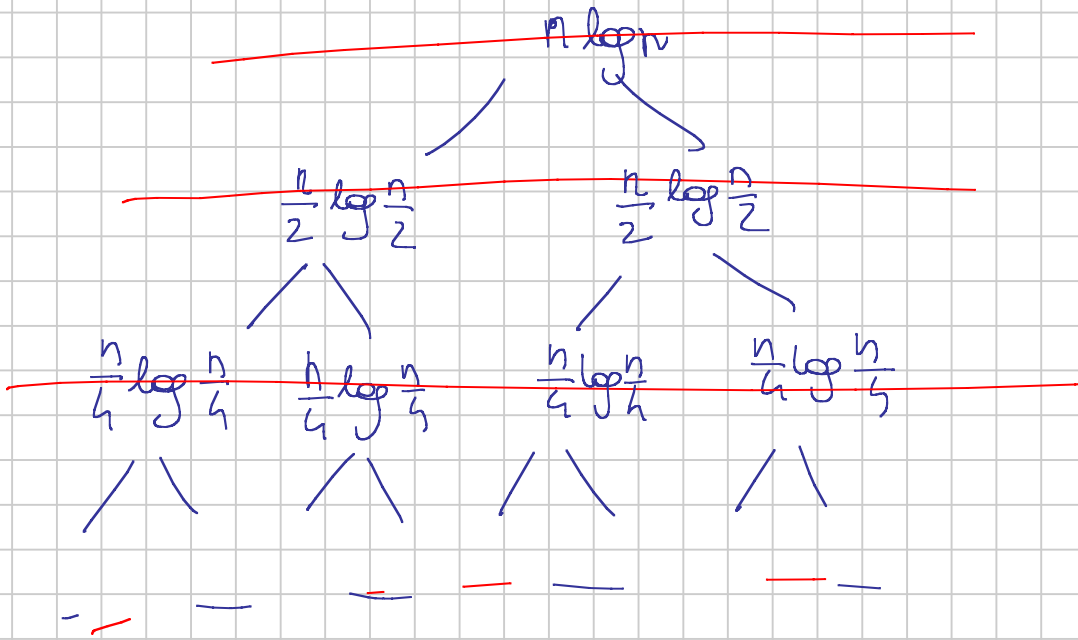
③

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

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

$f(n)$  cresce più velocemente di  $n^{\log_b a}$   
solo per un fattore logaritmico

il th. principale NON si applica



$\frac{n}{2^i} = 1$   $i = \log_2 n$

l'albero contiene  $\log n$  livelli

$T(n) = 2T(\frac{n}{2}) + n \log n$   
 $n \log n \leq n \log n$

$n \log \frac{n}{2} \leq n \log n$

$n \log \frac{n}{4} \leq n \log n$

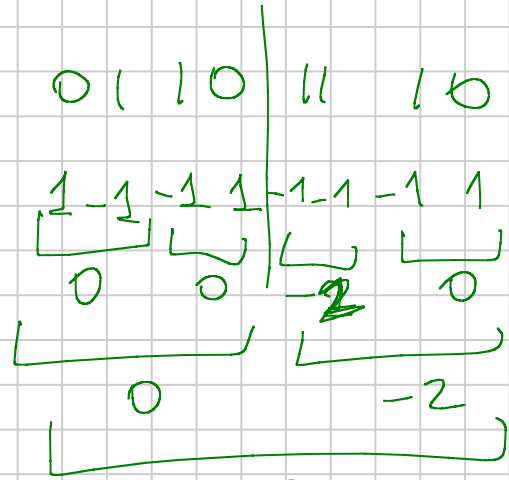
$n \log \frac{n}{2^i} \leq n \log n$

$T(n) \leq \# \text{livelli} \cdot \text{costo max di ciascun livello}$

$T(n) \leq (\log n)(n \log n)$

$T(n) = O(n \log^2 n)$

# ESERCIZIO 2 (Piu 0 de 1)



|           |         |
|-----------|---------|
| diff == 0 | #0 = #1 |
| diff < 0  | #0 < #1 |
| diff > 0  | #0 > #1 |

D&I  $\rightarrow$  calcola diff ha #0 e #1  
 diff = #0 - #1

Piu 0 de 1 (a, sx, dx) // sx <= dx

```

if (sx == dx) {
    if (a[sx] == 0) return 1;
    else return -1;
}
    
```

ch.

DW

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

RVC

```

diff[sx] = Piu 0 de 1 (a, sx, cx)
diff[dx] = Piu 0 de 1 (a, cx+1, dx)
    
```

RIC

```

return diff[sx] + diff[dx];
    
```

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

Main (a)

diff =  $\text{Pow}(\text{Ok}1(a, 1, n))$

if (diff > 0) return "Pow 0"

if else if (diff < 0) return "Pow 1"

else return "0 e 1 in equal numbers"

Dim. di correttezzaPer induzione su  $n$ BASE  $n=1$ 

OK ✓

PASSO INDUTTIVOi.i. algoritmo corretto su istanze di dimensione  $< n$ 

$$\begin{aligned} \text{diff} &= \text{diff } Sx + \text{diff } Dx = \left( \#0_{Sx} - \#1_{Sx} \right) + \left( \#0_{Dx} - \#1_{Dx} \right) \\ &= \#0_{Sx} + \#0_{Dx} - \#1_{Sx} - \#1_{Dx} = \#0 - \#1 \end{aligned}$$

✓



## ESERCIZIO 4 (MergeSort3)

MergeSort3(a, sx, dx)

if (  $sx == dx - 1$  ) // ci sono 2 elementi in a[sx, dx]

if (  $a[sx] > a[dx]$  ) sambia (  $a[sx], a[dx]$  );

↳

else if (  $sx < dx - 1$  ) // ci sono almeno 3 elementi

$$cx_1 = \frac{2sx + dx}{3} \quad // \quad sx + \frac{dx - sx}{3}$$

$$cx_2 = \frac{sx + 2dx}{3} \quad // \quad sx + \frac{2}{3}(dx - sx)$$

MergeSort3 (a, sx, cx<sub>1</sub>)

MergeSort3 (a, cx<sub>1</sub>+1, cx<sub>2</sub>)

MergeSort3 (a, cx<sub>2</sub>+1, dx)

↳ MergeSort3 (a, sx, cx<sub>1</sub>, cx<sub>2</sub>, dx)

$$\begin{aligned} T(n) &= 3T\left(\frac{n}{3}\right) + \Theta(n) \\ &= \Theta(n \log n) \end{aligned}$$