

# AL - KHAWARIZMI

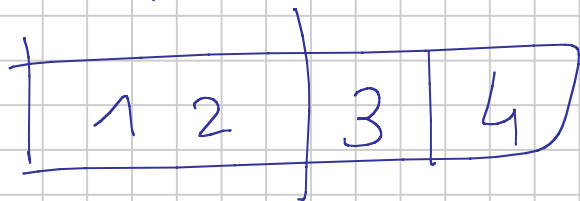
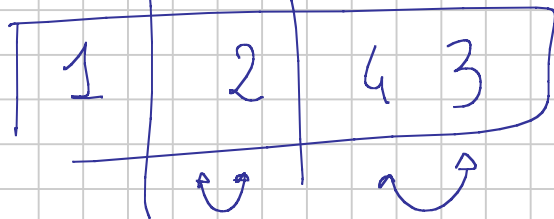
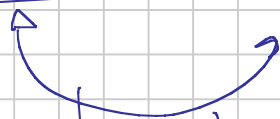
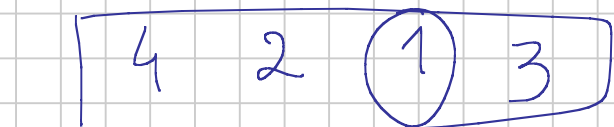
## Selection Sort

$$i = 1, \dots, n-1$$



- ORDINATO
- CONTIENE GLI  $i-1$  ELEMENTI PIÙ PICCOLI DI  $a[1 \dots n]$

si cerca il minimo in  $a[i \dots n]$  e ~~si~~ lo si porta in posizione  $i$  (scambiandolo con  $a[i]$ )



SelectionSort (a) // n = dim. di a

for i = 1 to n-1 ↵

    minimo = i

    for j = i+1 to n ↵

        if ( $a[j] < a[\text{minimo}]$ ) minimo = j

        y scambia  $a[i]$  con  $a[\text{minimo}]$

y

## Correttezza

INVARIANTE:

prima ~~della~~ dell'esecuzione della  $i$ -esima iterazione del for esterno

$a[1 \dots i-1]$  è ordinato e contiene gli  $i-1$  elementi più piccoli di  $a[1 \dots n]$

Iniz.  $a[1 \dots i-1]$   $i=1 \rightarrow a[1,0] \rightarrow \emptyset$

Cons. x ispezione del codice

Cond.  $i=n$  alla fine del ciclo  
 $a[1 \dots n-1]$  è  $\rightarrow$  e contiene gli  $n-1$  elementi più piccoli di  $a[1 \dots n]$

Complessità

→ studiamo il numero di confronti

$$T(n) \sim C(n)$$

$$C(n) = \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} \sum_{j=i+1}^n 1 = \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} (n - (i+1) + 1) = \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} (n-i)$$

for  
esterno

for  
interno

$$= (n-1) + (n-2) + (n-3) + \dots + 2 + 1$$

$$= \frac{(n-1)n}{2} = \binom{n}{2}$$

fa tutti i  
confronti  
possibili

## Complessità in spazio

I.S. e S.S. usano spazio costante (oltre a quello usato per i dati di input)

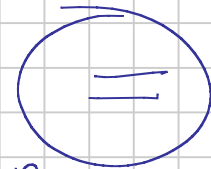
"ORDINANO IN LOCO"

## NOTAZIONE ASINTOTICA (Knuth '70)

$\Theta, O, \Omega, o, \omega$

NOTAZIONE  $\Theta$

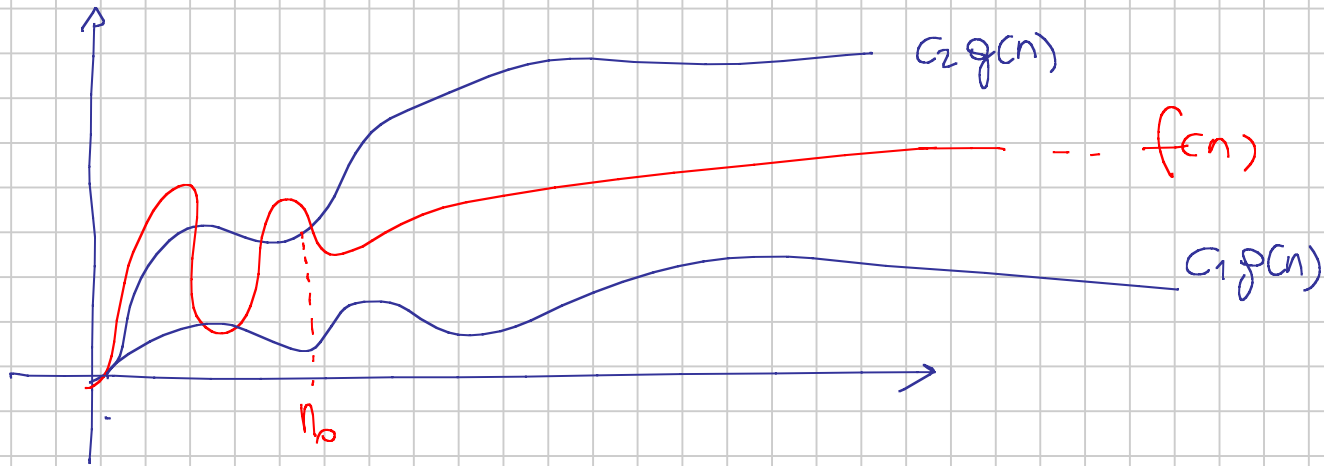
limite asintotico stretto



$$\Theta(g(n)) = \{ f(n) \mid \exists c_1, c_2, n_0 > 0 \text{ t.c. } \forall n > n_0 \\ 0 \leq c_1 g(n) \leq f(n) \leq c_2 g(n) \}$$

$$f(n) \in \Theta(g(n)) \rightsquigarrow f(n) = \Theta(g(n))$$

" $f(n)$  CRESCe come  $g(n)$ , e meno di fattori costanti."



$$T_{\text{Sel. Sort}}(n) = \Theta(n^2)$$



$$f(n) = 3n^2 \log n + 2n^4 = \Theta(n^4)$$
$$= 3 \overset{\textcircled{3}}{n} \log^2 n + 4 \overset{\textcircled{4}}{n} \log^{10} n = \Theta(n^{\textcircled{3}} \log^2 n)$$

$$f(n) = 4n^{10} + 5n^2 + 6n - 2 = \Theta(n^{10})$$

NOTAZIONE

 $O$ 

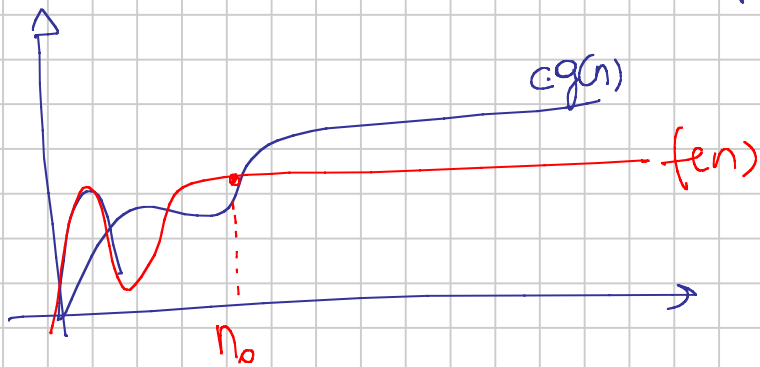
LIMITI ASINTOTICI SUPERIORI

 $\leq$ 

$$O(g(n)) = \{ f(n) \mid \exists c, n_0 > 0 \text{ t.c. } \forall n \geq n_0 \ 0 \leq f(n) \leq c \cdot g(n) \}$$

$$f(n) = O(g(n))$$

$f(n)$  CRESCE AL PIÙ COME  $g(n)$ ,  
a meno di un fattore costante



$$T_{\text{ins. Soft}}(n) = O(n^2)$$

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

$$\Downarrow$$

$$f(n) = O(g(n))$$

$$f(n) = a n^2 \log^3 n = \Theta(n^2 \log^3 n)$$

$$\neq O(n^2) \quad \text{NO}$$

$$= O(n^3) \quad \underline{\underline{SI}}$$

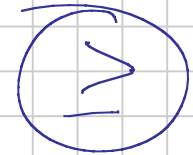
$$= O(n^2 \log^3 n) \quad \underline{\underline{SI}}$$

$$= O(n^2 \log^4 n) \quad \underline{\underline{SI}}$$

$$= O(n \log^3 n) \quad \underline{\underline{NO}}$$

NOTAZIONE  $\Omega$

LIMITE ASINTOTICO INFERIORE



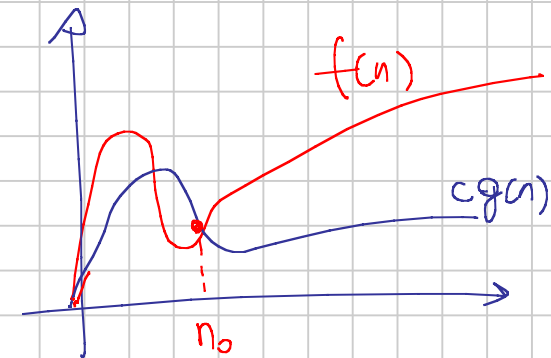
$$\Omega(g(n)) = \{f(n) \mid \exists c, n_0 > 0 \text{ t.c. } \forall n \geq n_0 \\ 0 \leq c \cdot g(n) \leq f(n)\}$$

$$f(n) = \Omega(g(n))$$

$\Rightarrow$

$f(n)$  CRESCE ALMENO COME  $g(n)$   
a meno di un fattore costante

$\hookrightarrow$  si usa per i LIMITI INFERIORI



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

$$\begin{aligned} f(n) &= O(g(n)) \\ f(n) &= \Omega(g(n)) \end{aligned}$$

$$f(n) = a n^2 + b n + c = \Omega(n^2)$$

$$= \Omega(n)$$

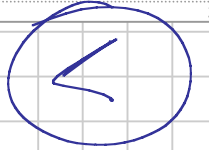
$$= \Omega(n \log n)$$

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

NO

$\sigma$

$$\sigma(g(n)) = \{f(n) \mid \forall c > 0 \exists n_0 \text{ t.c.} \\ \forall n \geq n_0 \quad 0 \leq f(n) < c \cdot g(n)\}$$



$$f(n) = \sigma(g(n))$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(n)}{g(n)} = 0$$

Es.

$$n^2 = \sigma(n^2 \log n)$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^2}{n^2 \log n} = 0$$

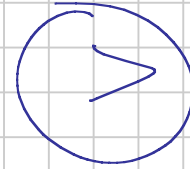
$\forall k > 0 \quad \forall \varepsilon > 0$  costanti

$$\log^k n = \sigma(n^\varepsilon)$$

$$n^b = \sigma(a^n) \quad \begin{array}{l} a, b \text{ costanti} \\ b > 0 \\ a > 1 \end{array}$$

$\omega$  piccolo

$$\omega(g(n)) = \left\{ f(n) \mid \forall c > 0 \exists n_0 > 0 \text{ t.c.} \right. \\ \left. 0 \leq c \cdot g(n) < f(n) \right\}$$



$$f(n) = \omega(g(n))$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{f(n)}{g(n)} = +\infty$$

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$$f(n) = o(g(n)) \iff g(n) = \omega(-f(n))$$

# Esercizi

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

- $O(n^2)$
- $O(n^4)$
- $O(n \log n)$
- $O(n^2 \log n)$
- $\Theta(n^2 \log n)$
- $\omega(n^2 \log n)$
- $\Theta(n^2)$
- $\Omega(n^2 \log n)$
- $\Omega(n^2)$

$\Omega$   
 $\Omega$   
 $\Omega$   
 $\Omega$   
 $\Theta$   
 $\Theta$   
 $\Theta$   
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 $\Omega$

- $\Omega(n)$   $\Omega$
- $\Omega(n^2)$   $\Omega$
- $\Omega(n^2 \log n)$   $\Omega$
- $\Omega\left(\frac{n^2}{\log n}\right)$   $\Omega$



ORDINARE, PER ORDINE DI GRANDEZZA CRESCENTE, LE FUNZIONI

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$$\cancel{\log^2 n}, \cancel{3^{n-2}}, \pi^n, \cancel{n^5}, \cancel{5n^2}, \cancel{n^4}, \cancel{7n^3}, n^{\log n}, \cancel{\frac{n}{\log n}}$$

$$\cancel{\sqrt{n}}, \cancel{19}, (\log n)^n$$

$$\frac{n}{\sqrt{n}} = \sqrt{n} \quad \div \quad \frac{n}{\log n}$$

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

$$3^{n-2}, \pi^n, (\log n)^n$$

$$3^{n-2} = \left( 2^{\log_2 3} \right)^{n-2} \Rightarrow 2^{(\log_2 3)(n-2)}$$

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

$$n^{\log n} = \left( 2^{\log_2 n} \right)^{\log n} = 2^{\log^2 n}$$

$$(\log n)^n = \left( 2^{\log_2 (\log n)} \right)^n = 2^{n \log \log n}$$

## FORMULE UTILI / RICHIAMI

 $\lfloor x \rfloor$ intero più grande  $\leq x$  $\lceil x \rceil$ intero più piccolo  $\geq x$ 

$$\lceil \frac{7}{2} \rceil = 4$$

$$\lfloor \frac{7}{2} \rfloor = 3$$

 $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}$ 

$$x-1 \leq \lfloor x \rfloor \leq x \leq \lceil x \rceil \leq x+1$$

 $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}$ 

$$\lfloor \frac{n}{2} \rfloor + \lceil \frac{n}{2} \rceil = n$$

## SOMMATORIE

serie aritmetica

$$\sum_{i=1}^n i = \frac{n(n+1)}{2} = \Theta(n^2)$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n i^2 = \frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6} = \Theta(n^3)$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n i^3 = \Theta(n^4)$$

geometrica

$$\sum_{i=0}^n X^i = 1 + X + X^2 + \dots + X^n$$
$$= \frac{X^{n+1} - 1}{X - 1}$$

$$\sum_{i=0}^{+\infty} X^i = \frac{1}{1-X} \quad |X| < 1$$