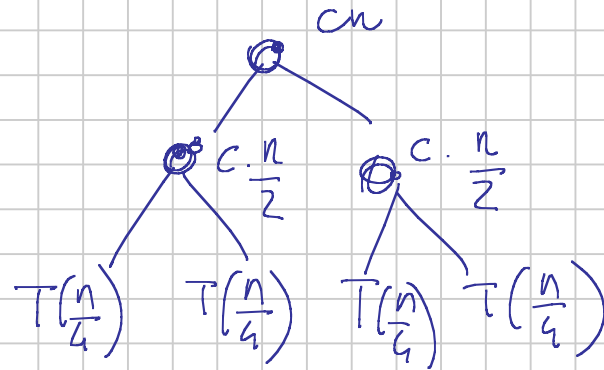
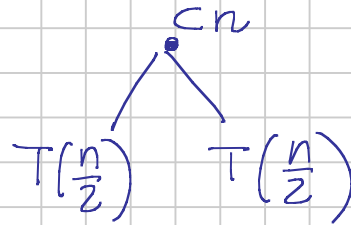


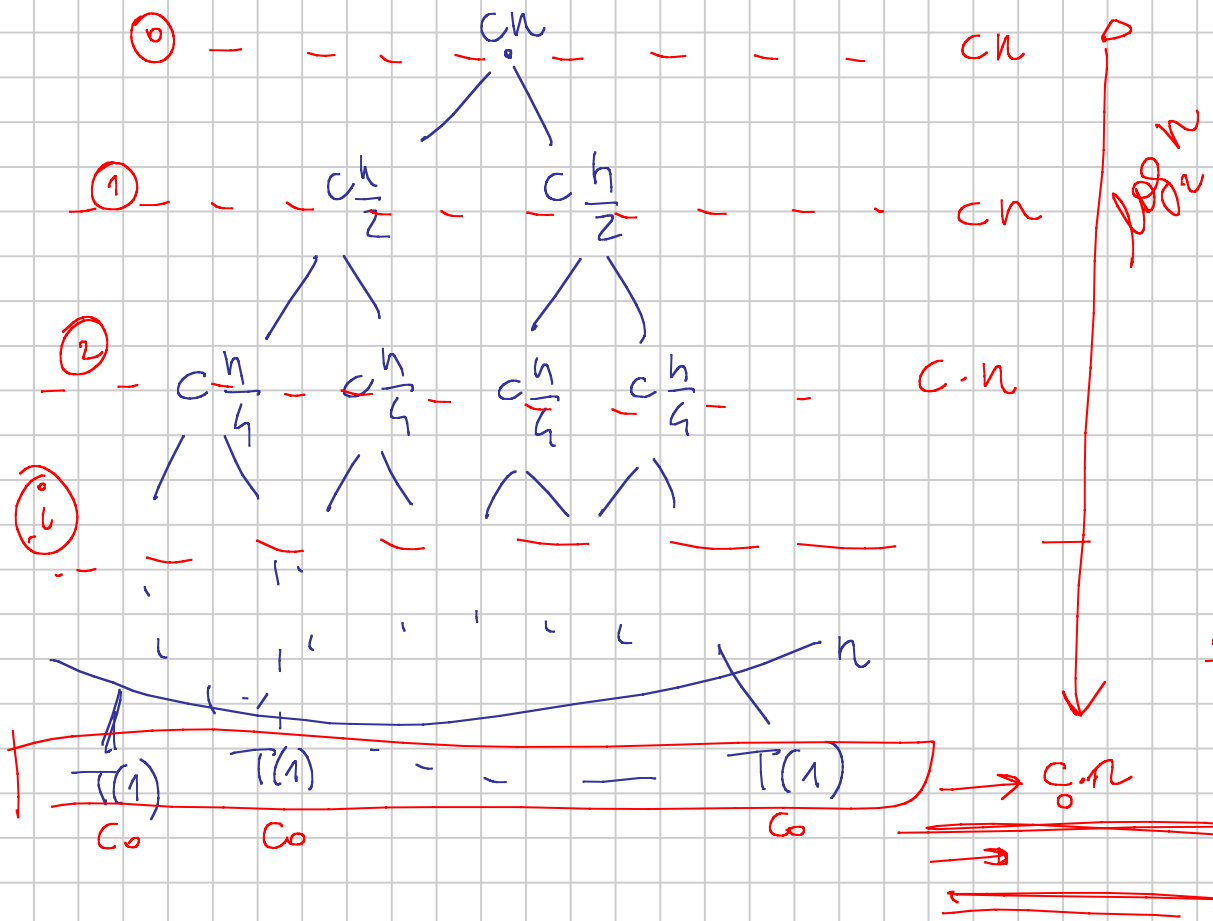
Merge Sort : analisi di complessità

$$T(n) = \begin{cases} c_0 & n \leq 1 \\ 2T\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) + cn & n > 1 \end{cases}$$

# Albero di ricorrenza

$T(n)$





$$\# \text{ livelli} = \log_2 n + 1$$

Sul livello  $i$  dell'albero  
 ci sono  $2^i$  nodi, che  
 rappresentano le  $2^i$  chiamate  
 su porzioni dell'array di dim.  $\frac{n}{2^i}$ .

$\hookrightarrow$  nodo sul livello  $i$   
 $\hookrightarrow c \cdot \frac{n}{2^i}$   
 $2^i * c \frac{n}{2^i} = cn$

$$\overline{T}(n) = c \cdot n \cdot \log_2 n + n \cdot C_0 = \Theta(n \log n)$$

( $c \cdot n \times \#$  livelli alberi)

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

$$2^i = n$$

$$\log_2 2^i = \log_2 n$$

$$\Rightarrow i = \log_2 n$$

## Metodo iterativo

$$T(n) = 2T\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) + cn = 2 \cdot \left[ 2T\left(\frac{n}{4}\right) + c \cdot \frac{n}{2} \right] + cn =$$

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

$$= 2^2 \cdot \left[ 2T\left(\frac{n}{2^3}\right) + c \cdot \frac{n}{2^2} \right] + 2cn = 2^3 \cdot T\left(\frac{n}{2^3}\right) + 3cn =$$

$$= \dots = 2^i T\left(\frac{n}{2^i}\right) + icn = 2^{\log_2 n} T\left(\frac{n}{2^{\log_2 n}}\right) + c \cdot n \cdot \log_2 n$$

$$= n \cdot T(1) + cn \log_2 n = c_0 \cdot n + c \cdot n \log_2 n = \Theta(n \log n)$$

Merge Sort  $\leftarrow$  Commodor 64 1982  
0.5 MIPS (milioni di istruzioni al secondo)

Insertion Sort  $\leftarrow$  Intel 7 (2013)  
190000 MIPS (380000 volte più veloce del Commodor 64)

$$n = 10^7$$

I.S.  $n^2$  operazioni

$$\text{tempo} = \frac{n^2}{\# \text{ op. al sec}} = \frac{(10^7)^2}{190000 \cdot 10^6} = 526 \text{ sec} \approx 9 \text{ minuti}$$

Merge Sort

$$tempo = \frac{(n \cdot \log_2 n)}{\# \text{ op. al sec}} = \frac{(10^7 \cdot 23)}{0.5 \cdot 10^6} \approx 460 \text{ sec} \approx 8 \text{ minuti}$$

 $n = 10^8$ 

Intel 7  
Ins. Sort

$$t = \frac{(10^8)^2}{190000 \cdot 10^6} \approx 15 \text{ ore}$$

Commodore 64  
Merge Sort

$$t = \frac{(10^8) \cdot 27}{0.5 \cdot 10^6} \approx \text{1,5 ore}$$

↳ 10 volte più veloce!

$$n = 10^9$$

Ins. Sort su Intel7  $\rightarrow$  61 giorni

Merge Sort sul Compaq 64  $\rightarrow$  16 ore

Merge Sort su intel7  $<$  1 sec.



## Merge Sort

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

$$S(n) = \Theta(n)$$

caso ottimo, medio, pessimo

→ array di oggetti

## ESERCIZI

Ricerca Sequenziale (a, k) // n = dim. di a

```

Θ(1) {
  i = 1;
  posizione = -1;
  while (i ≤ n && posizione == -1) {
    if (a[i] == k) posizione = i;
    else i++;
  }
  return posizione;
}

```

Annotations in the image:

- A red bracket groups the initialization lines (`i = 1;` and `posizione = -1;`) with a red  $\Theta(1)$ .
- A red bracket groups the `while` loop with a red  $\Theta(1)$ .
- A red circle highlights the condition `a[i] == k` in the `if` statement, with a red  $\Theta(1)$  next to it.
- A red  $\Theta(1)$  is written next to the `return` statement.

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

$t_w = \#$  volte  
che si  
esegue  
il while

$$T(n) = \Theta(t_w) = \begin{cases} \Theta(1) \\ \Theta(n) \end{cases}$$

caso ottimo  $\frac{t_w = 1}{a(1) = k}$

caso pessimo  $\frac{t_w = n}{k \in \mathbb{Q}}$

$$C(n) = \begin{cases} 1 \\ n \end{cases}$$

$\underbrace{\quad}_{\# \text{ confronti}}$

caso ottimo

caso pessimo

## # Confronti al caso medio

$k$  occore  
in pos. 1

1 conf.

$k$  è in  
pos. 2

↓

2 conf.

...

$k$  è in  
pos.  $i$

↓

$i$

$k$  è in  
pos.  $n$

$n$

$k$  non è  
in  $Q$

$n$

$n+1$  conf.

$C(n)$   
medio

$$= \frac{1 + 2 + 3 + \dots + i + \dots + n + n}{n+1} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{n+1} \left[ \sum_{i=1}^n i + n \right] = \frac{1}{n+1} \cdot \left( \frac{n(n+1)}{2} + n \right) = \frac{n}{2} + \frac{n}{n+1} \approx \frac{n+1}{2}$$

## Ricerca Binaria (a, sx, dx, k)

```

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

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

```

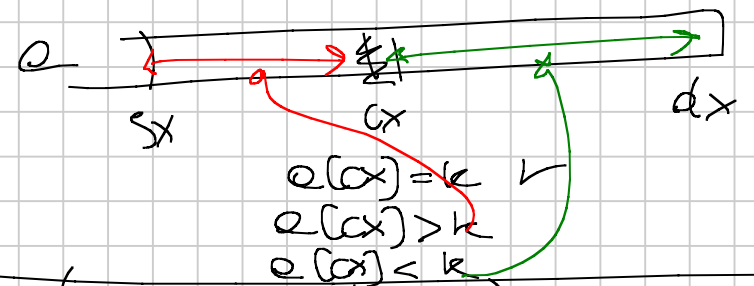
if (a[cx] == k) return cx;
if (a[cx] < k) return RicercaBinaria(a, cx+1, dx, k);
else return RicercaBinaria(a, sx, cx-1, k);
    
```

$\Theta(1)$

$\Theta(1)$   
 $\Theta(1)$

## Ricerca Binaria (Q, 1, n, k)

Q è ORDINATO



$T(n/2)$   
 $T(n/2)$

|    |    |    |     |     |     |     |     |
|----|----|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 14 | 43 | 76 | 100 | 115 | 290 | 500 | 571 |
| 1  | 2  | 3  | 4   | 5   | 6   | 7   | 8   |

$k=76$

| $s_x$ | $d_x$ | $c_x$ | comparato       |
|-------|-------|-------|-----------------|
| 1     | 8     | 4     | 76 : 100 $k <$  |
| 1     | 3     | 2     | 76 : 43 $k >$   |
| 3     | 3     |       | 76 $\checkmark$ |

~~trovato~~ trovato (valore 2.3)

$k=300$

|   |   |   |                 |
|---|---|---|-----------------|
| 1 | 8 | 4 | 300 : 100 $k >$ |
| 5 | 8 | 6 | 300 : 290 $k >$ |
| 7 | 8 | 7 | 300 : 500 $k <$ |
| 7 | 6 |   | $\equiv$        |

NON TROVATO (return -1)

$$T(n) = \begin{cases} C_0 & n \leq 1 \\ T\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) + C_1 & n > 1 \end{cases}$$

Analisi al caso  
perimetro

↓  
quando  $k \neq a$

$$T(n) = T\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) + C_1 = \left[ T\left(\frac{n}{4}\right) + C_1 \right] + C_1 = T\left(\frac{n}{4}\right) + 2C_1 =$$

$$= \left[ T\left(\frac{n}{8}\right) + C_1 \right] + 2C_1 = T\left(\frac{n}{8}\right) + 3C_1 = T\left(\frac{n}{2^3}\right) + 3C_1 = \dots$$

$$\dots = T\left(\frac{n}{2^i}\right) + iC_1 = T\left(\frac{n}{2^{\log_2 n}}\right) + C_1 \cdot \log_2 n = T(1) + C_1 \log_2 n = C_0 + C_1 \log_2 n = \Theta(\log n)$$

$i = \log_2 n$

$$T(n) = \begin{cases} \Theta(1) & \text{caso ottimo} \\ \Theta(\log n) & \text{caso peggior} \end{cases} = O(\log n)$$

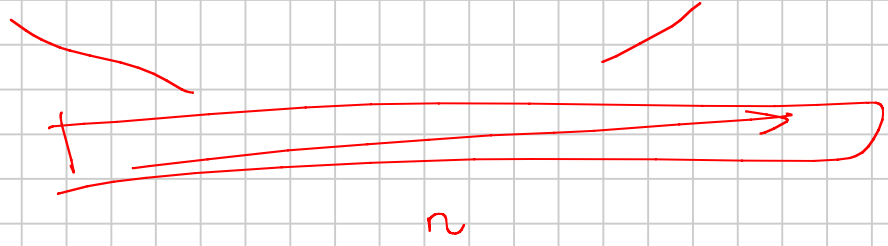
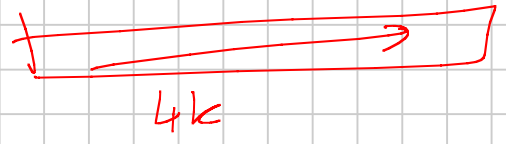
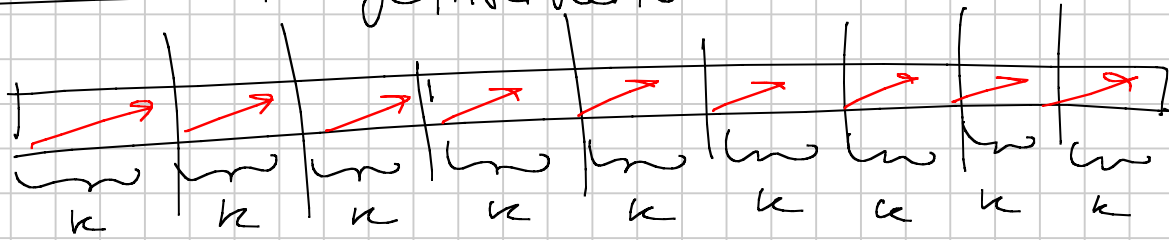
Ricerca  
Binaria

$$C(n) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{caso ottimo} \\ \log_2 n + 1 & \text{caso peggior} \end{cases} \quad n = 2^t$$

# confronti  
# elementi  
dell'array con  
cui si confronta k



# Esercizio 3 Merge Insertion Sort



MergeInsSort (a, sx, dx, k)

Base

if  $((dx - sx + 1) \leq k)$  InsertionSort (a, sx, dx)

Divisione

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

MergeInsSort (a, sx, cx, k);

MergeInsSort (a, cx+1, dx, k);

Merge (a, sx, cx, dx);

Ricorsione

Combinazione

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

$$T(n) = \begin{cases} c_0 n^2 & n \leq k \\ 2T\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) + cn & n > k \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 T(n) &= 2T\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) + cn = 2 \left[ 2T\left(\frac{n}{4}\right) + c \cdot \frac{n}{2} \right] + cn = 4T\left(\frac{n}{4}\right) + 2cn = \\
 &= 8T\left(\frac{n}{8}\right) + 3cn = \dots = 2^i T\left(\frac{n}{2^i}\right) + i cn = 2^{\log_2 \frac{n}{k}} \cdot T\left(\frac{n}{2^{\log_2 \frac{n}{k}}}\right) + cn \log_2 \frac{n}{k}
 \end{aligned}$$

quando  $\frac{n}{2^i}$  diventa  $\leq k$  arresto le chiamate ricorsive e ordino con Ins. Sort.

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

$$\Rightarrow 2^i = \frac{n}{k} \Rightarrow$$

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

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{i = \log_2 \frac{n}{k}}$$

$$\sum_{i=0}^{\log_2 \frac{n}{k}} 2^{\log_2 \frac{n}{k}} T\left(\frac{n}{2^{\log_2 \frac{n}{k}}}\right) + c \cdot n \cdot \log_2 \frac{n}{k} =$$

$$= \frac{n}{k} \cdot T\left(\frac{n}{n/k}\right) + cn \log_2 \frac{n}{k} = \frac{n}{k} \cdot T(k) + cn \log_2 \frac{n}{k} =$$

$$= \frac{cn}{k} \cdot c_0 \cdot k^2 + c \cdot n \log_2 \frac{n}{k} = \Theta\left(nk + n \log_2 \frac{n}{k}\right)$$