

SOLUZIONE COMPITINO 1/4/2019

1) MERGESORT(A, p, r)

IF $p < r$ THEN $q = \frac{p+r}{2}$;

MERGESORT(A, p, q);
 MERGESORT(A, q+1, r);
 MERGE(A, p, q, r);

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

T. esposto $a=b=2$ $n^{\log_b a} = n = \Theta(f(n)) = \Theta(n)$
 $\hookrightarrow 2 \Rightarrow T(n) = \Theta(n \log n)$

2) CONTALI(A, p, r)

IF $p = r$ THEN $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{IF } p \leq A[p] \text{ THEN return 1} \\ \text{ELSE return 0} \end{array} \right.$

ELSE $q = \frac{p+r}{2}$;

return (CONTALI(A, p, q) + CONTALI(A, q+1, r));

$$T(n) = \begin{cases} \Theta(1) & n=1 \\ 2T(\frac{n}{2}) + \Theta(1) & n>1 \end{cases} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{T. esposto } a=b=2 \\ n^{\log_b a} = n^1 \end{array}$$

$f(n) = \Theta(1) \in O(n^{1-\epsilon}) \quad \forall 0 < \epsilon$

$\hookrightarrow 1 \Rightarrow T(n) = \Theta(n^{\log_b a}) = \Theta(n)$

- Limite inferiore con alberi di decisione:

$$R(\log(S(n))) = R(\log n) \quad \text{non è specifico}$$

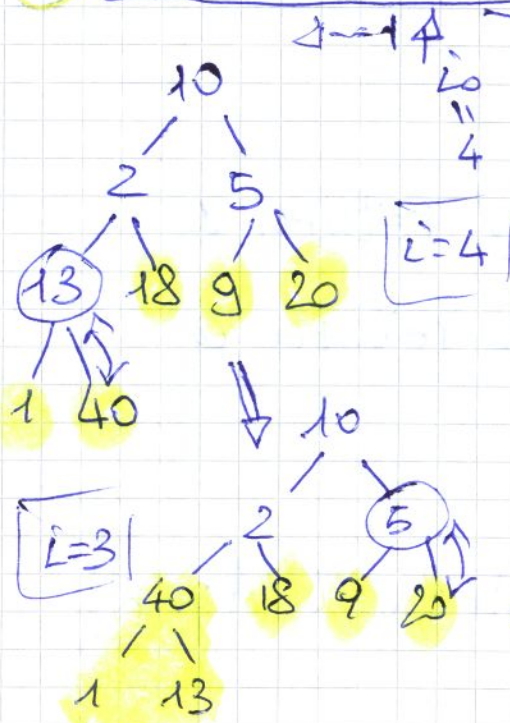
↓
possibili
soluzioni

- Limite inferiore basata sulla dimensione dell'input: $R(n)$ è specifico
⇒ CONTALI è ottimo.

3)

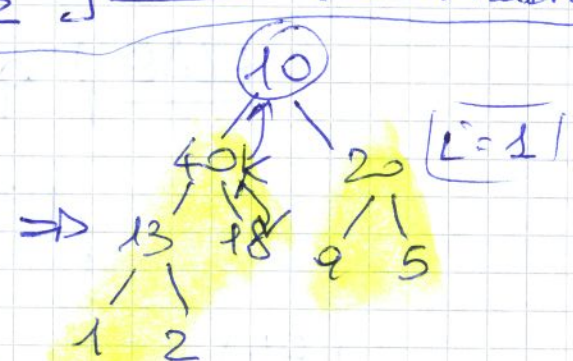
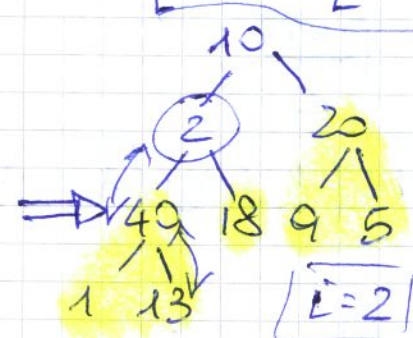
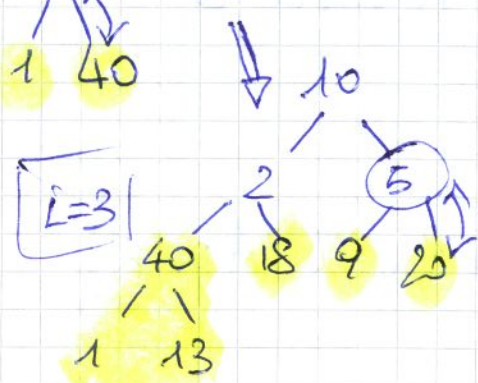
10	2	5	13	18	9	20	1	40
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 $n=9$ A



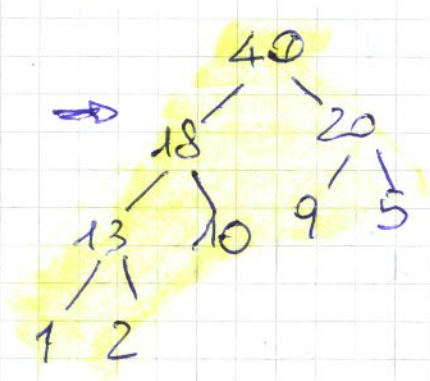
swap padre e duplo heap

```
BUILD-MAX-HEAP(A)
A.heap-size = A.length;
for i = floor(A.length/2) downto 1 do MAX-HEAP(A, i)
```



Array finale

40	18	20	13	10	9	5	1	2
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MAX heap

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

$$T_{\text{SELECTION SORT}}^{(n)} = T_{\text{SS}}(n) = \Theta(n^2)$$

• Risolvo l'eq. su $T(n)$ con T. esposto

$$f(n) = \Theta(n) \quad a=2k \quad b=2$$

$$n^{\frac{\log a}{b}} = n^{\frac{\log 2k}{2}} = n^{\frac{1+\log_2 k}{2}}$$

$$- k=1 \quad f(n) = \Theta(n) = \Theta\left(n^{\frac{1+\log_2 k}{2}}\right) \quad \text{caso 2}$$

$$\Rightarrow T(n) = \Theta(n \log n) \quad \text{RISORT coincide}$$

$$- k>1 \quad f(n) \in O\left(n^{\frac{1+\log_2 k}{2} - \epsilon}\right) \quad \forall \epsilon > 0 :$$

caso 1

$$\Leftrightarrow \log_2 k > \epsilon$$

$$\Rightarrow T(n) = \Theta\left(n^{\frac{1+\log_2 k}{2}}\right)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \log_2 k > \epsilon > 0$$

$$\swarrow \quad k=2 \quad T(n) = \Theta(n^2)$$

RISORT è
equivalente a
Sel. Sort.

$$\searrow \quad k \geq 3 \quad T(n) = \Omega(n^2)$$

coincide
SELECTION SORT

5)



ABCB



• CASO BASE

$u=0$ (solo radice) $2^u = 2^0 = 1$ e la radice è foglio ✓

• PASSO INDUTTIVO

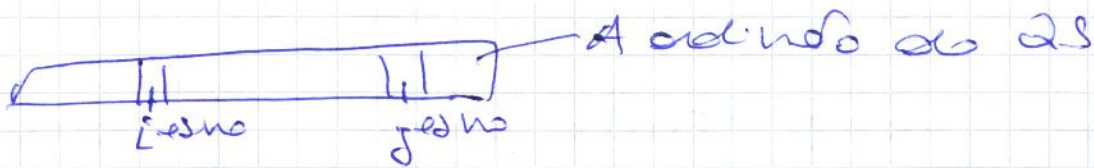
Ip induttiva: dopo ad altezza $u-1$ ho

2^{u-1} foglio

Il livello u ~~ha~~ ^{ha} ~~2 fogli e più~~ ^{2 fogli e più} qui foglio che era nel ABCB di altezza

$u-1 \Rightarrow 2 * 2^{u-1} = 2^u$

6) v libro p. 151 Cap 7.4.2 o lezione relativa



I due elementi si confrontano

$\text{mov } \frac{2}{j-i+1} \rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 0 \text{ vero se un pivot } \neq i, j \text{ e si separa} \\ 1 \text{ vero se esistono nell'array} \\ \text{intervalli con PARTITION e uno di loro} \\ \text{è il pivot} \end{array} \right.$