

A [1..n]

[1, n+1]

ordinato

1) $O(n)$

intero mancante

 $n+1$ potrebbe essere l'intero mancante

cerca1(A);

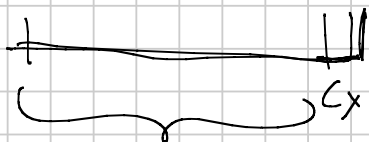
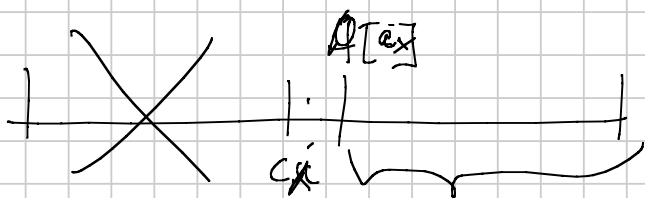
 $i = 1;$ while ($i \leq n$ && $A[i] == i$) $i++;$

return i;

caso ottimo: $\Theta(1)$ caso pessimo: $\Theta(n)$

$$\text{caso medio: } \frac{1+2+3+\dots+n}{n+1} = \frac{1}{n+1} \sum_{i=1}^n i + n =$$

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



Ricerca (A)

Ricerca (~~recursiva~~ $n/2$)

Ricerca (~~destro~~ $n/2$)

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

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

alg. lineare

Cerca 2 (A, sx, dx): *sulla base di Ricerca Binaria*

Terminazione

sinistra (test su sottoinsiemi di size 1)

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{if } (sx > dx) \text{ return } n+1; \\ \text{if } (sx == dx) \\ \quad \text{if } (A[sx] == sx) \text{ return } n+1; \\ \quad \text{else return } sx; \end{array} \right.$$

$cx = (sx + dx) / 2;$

$$\text{if } (A[cx] == cx) \text{ return } \text{Cerca 2}(A, cx+1, dx);$$

$$\text{else return } \text{Cerca 2}(A, sx, \underline{cx});$$

$$T(n) = \begin{cases} \Theta(1) & \text{per } n \leq 1 \\ T(\frac{n}{2}) + \Theta(1) & \text{altrimenti} \end{cases}$$

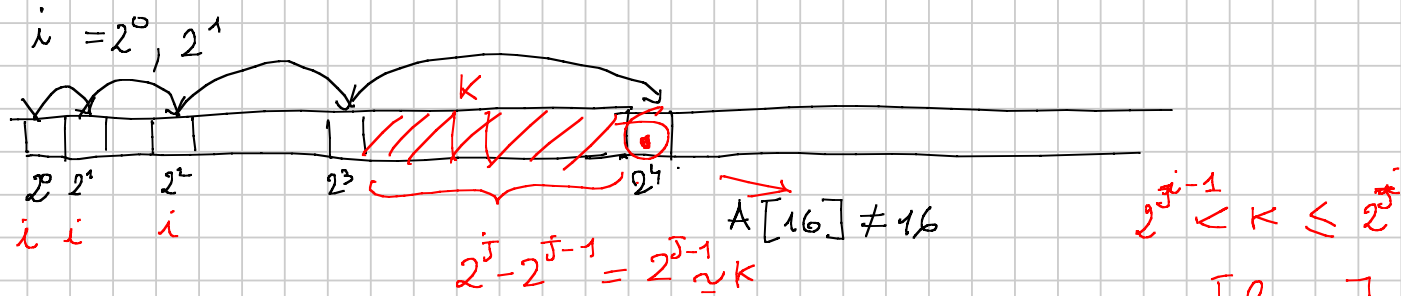
soluz. $T(n) = \Theta(\log n)$

Se K è l'intero mancante $\Theta(\log k)$

$k = 10$

$n = 1000$

Se $K = \Theta(n)$



- Il numero di ~~per~~ passi per localizzare k è $\lfloor \log k \rfloor$

- Ricerca Binaria (Cerca 2 nella sua nome) $\Theta(\log k)$

Cerca3(A):

$i = 1;$

while ($i \leq n$ & & $A[i] == i$) $i = 2 * i;$

if ($i > n$) return Cerca2($A, \frac{i}{2} + 1, n$);

else // $A[i] \neq i$

return Cerca2($A, \frac{i}{2} + 1, i$);

Merge Sort 2 (a)

⋮

Merge Sort 2 (a, sx, cx);

→ Quick Sort (a, cx+1, dx);
merge (- -)

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

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

$$a = 1 \quad b = 2 \quad n^{\log_2 1} = n^0$$

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

$$n^2 = \Omega(n^{0+\varepsilon})$$

$$\varepsilon \leq 2$$

caso 3:

$$T(n) = \Theta(n^2)$$

se vale la regolarità

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

$$\left(\frac{n}{2}\right)^2 \leq c n^2$$

$$\frac{n^2}{4} \leq c n^2 \quad \frac{1}{4} \leq c < 1$$

verificata

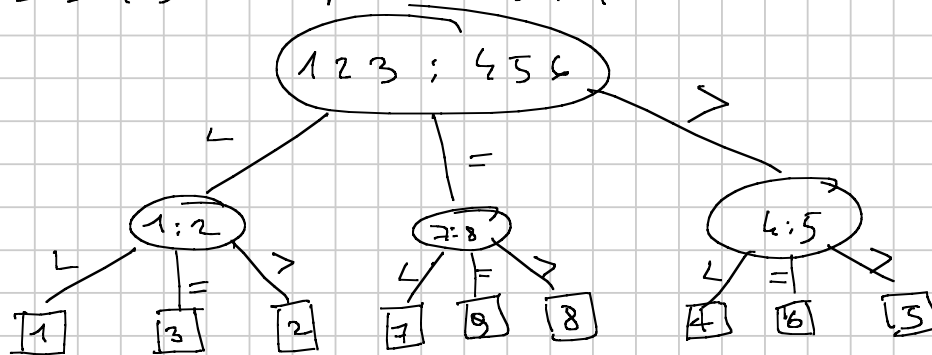
n monete 1 falsa sicuramente perché + leggere

1. $n = 2^i$ si dividono 2 gruppi e si continuano ricorsivamente sul gruppo + leggero $\Theta(\log_2 n)$

$n = 3^i$ $\Theta(\log_3 n)$ migliore del precedente
 $n \neq 3^i$

$\lfloor \frac{n}{3} \rfloor$ $\lfloor \frac{n}{3} \rfloor$ $\lfloor \frac{n}{3} \rfloor$ oppure $\lfloor \frac{n}{3} \rfloor$ $\lfloor \frac{n}{3} \rfloor$ $\lfloor \frac{n}{3} \rfloor$

2. $n = 9$
 n^0 soluzioni = 9



2 pesate

Titolo nota

17/03/2016

