

ALGORITMI TEORIA (TIPOLOGIE DI ESERCIZI)

· FATTI

- MIN / MAX HEAP
- RB TREES
- RICORRENZE
- HUFFMAN
- DIJKSTRA
- COUNTING SORT

· DA FARE

- TABELLE HASH
- PROGRAMMAZIONE DINAMICA
- STRATEGIA GREEDY

TEORIA ALGORITMI

FARO

- HEAP
- HEAPSORT
- COUNTING SORT.
- RADIX SORT
- HASH TABLE (CONCATENAZIONE, INDIRIZZAMENTO APERTO) DIM
- RED-BLACK TREES DIM
- LCS
- EDIT DISTANCE
- SELEZIONE DI ATTIVITA'
- PROBLEMA DEL RESTO
- ALL PAIRS SHORTEST PATH (ALG. GENERICO)
- FLOYD-WARSHALL

CANTONE

- INSERTION SORT (COMPLESSITA')
- DIVIDE ET IMPERA (MERGE-SORT)
- ANALISI ALGORITMI D.E.I
- METODO DI SOSTITUZIONE
- NOTAZIONI ASINTOTICHE
- METODO ITERATIVO
- TEOREMA MASTER E COROLLARIO
- MEDIANE E STATISTICHE D'ORDINE
- PROGRAMMAZIONE DINAMICA
- MOLTIPLICAZIONE SEQUENZA DI MATRICI
- ALGORITMI GREEDY
- PROBLEMA SELEZIONE ATTIVITA'
- KNAPSACK PROBLEM (INTERA, FRAZIONARIA)
- CODICI DI HUFFMAN
- LABEL SETTING (GENERIC ALGORITHM)
- DAG - SHORTEST PATH (TOP-SORT)
- DIJKSTRA
- LABEL CORRECTING
- BELLMAN-FORD

TEOREMA MASTER

- Per ricorrenze della forma

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

con $a \geq 1$, $b > 1$ costanti e $f(n)$ una funzione assegnata

① Se $f(n) = O(n^{\log_b a - \varepsilon})$ per qualche $\varepsilon > 0$,

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

② Se $f(n) = \Theta(n^{\log_b a})$

$$\Rightarrow T(n) = \Theta(n^{\log_b a} \cdot \log n)$$

③ Se $f(n) = \Omega(n^{\log_b a + \varepsilon})$ per qualche $\varepsilon > 0$

e se:

$\alpha F\left(\frac{n}{b}\right) \leq c f(n)$ per qualche $c < 1$ e per } CONDIZIONE DI REGOLARITÀ
valori di n sufficientemente grandi.

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

④ Se $f(n) = \Theta(n^{\log_b a} \cdot \log^k n)$, $k \geq 0$

$$\Rightarrow T(n) = \Theta(n^{\log_b a} \cdot \log^{k+1} n)$$

COROLLARIO AL TEOREMA MASTER

Siamo $a \geq 1$, $b > 1$, $K \geq 0$, $h \geq 0$ costanti:

$$T(n) = a + \left(\frac{n}{b}\right) + n^k (\log n)^h$$

$$T(n) = \begin{cases} \Theta(n^{\log_b a}) & \text{se } \log_b a > K \\ \Theta(n^K (\log n)^{h+1}) & \text{se } \log_b a = K \\ \Theta(n^k (\log n)^h) & \text{se } \log_b a < K \end{cases}$$

- $T(n) = O(n) \Rightarrow T(n) \leq O(n)$
- $T(n) = \Omega(n) \Rightarrow T(n) \geq \Omega(n)$
- $T(n) = \Theta(n) \Rightarrow T(n) = \Theta(n)$
- $T(n) = o(n) \Rightarrow T(n) < o(n)$
- $T(n) = \omega(n) \Rightarrow T(n) > \omega(n)$

NOTAZIONI ASINTOTICHE

- $\Theta(g(n)) = \{ f(n) : \exists c_1, c_2 > 0, n_0 \in \mathbb{N} : 0 \leq c_1 g(n) \leq f(n) \leq c_2 g(n) \quad \forall n \geq n_0 \}$
- $\mathcal{O}(g(n)) = \{ f(n) : \exists c > 0, n_0 \in \mathbb{N} : 0 \leq f(n) \leq c g(n) \quad \forall n \geq n_0 \}$
- $\Omega(g(n)) = \{ f(n) : \exists c > 0, n_0 \in \mathbb{N} : 0 \leq g(n) \leq f(n) \quad \forall n \geq n_0 \}$
- $\mathcal{O}(g(n)) = \{ f(n) : \forall c > 0, \exists n_0 > 0 : 0 \leq f(n) < c g(n) \quad \forall n \geq n_0 \}$
- $\omega(g(n)) = \{ f(n) : \forall c > 0, \exists n_0 > 0 : 0 \leq c g(n) \leq f(n) \quad \forall n \geq n_0 \}$

HEAP

INSERT(A, k) $O(\log n)$

heapSize \leftarrow A[heapSize] = k
 $i = \text{heapSize}$

while ($i > 1$ $\&$ A[parent(i)] $<$ A[i])

swap(A, i, parent(i))

$i = \text{parent}(i)$

HEAPIFY(A, i) $O(\log n)$

$l = \text{left}(i)$

$r = \text{right}(i)$

max = i

if ($l \leq \text{heapSize}$ $\&$ A[l] $>$ A[max])

max = l

if ($r \leq \text{heapSize}$ $\&$ A[r] $>$ A[max])

max = r

if (max \neq i)

swap(A, i, max)

HEAPIFY(A, max)

EXTRACT-MAX(A)

swap(A, 1, heapSize) } $O(1)$

heapSize --

HEAPIFY(A, 1) } $O(\log n)$

return A[heapSize + 1]

INCREASE-KEY(A, i, k) $O(\log n)$

A[i] = k

while ($i > 1$ $\&$ A[parent(i)] $<$ A[i])

swap(A, i, parent(i))

$i = \text{parent}(i)$

HEAPSORT(A, m) $O(m \log n)$

BUILD-HEAP(A, m)

for ($i = 1$ to $m - 1$)

EXTRACT-MAX(A)

BUILD-HEAP(A, m) $O(m \log n)$

heapSize = m

for ($i = \lfloor m/2 \rfloor$ down to 1) // in realtà heapify non viene

// sempre chiamata $\Rightarrow O(m)$

HEAPIFY(A, i)

ORDINAMENTO

COUNTING-SORT(A, m) $O(k+m)$

$$k = \max(A)$$

C = new-array($k+1$)

For ($i=0$ to k)

$$C[i] = 0$$

for ($i=0$ to $m-1$)

$$C[A[i]]++$$

B = new-array(m)

$$J=0$$

for ($i=0$ to $k+1$)

For ($h=1$ to $C[i]$)

$$B[J] = i$$

$$J++$$

RADIX-SORT(A, d) $O(m)$

For ($i=1$ to d)

COUNTING-SORT(A, i)

STATISTICHE D'ORDINE

MIN-MAX (A) $O(\lceil \frac{3m}{2} \rceil - 2)$

- Sia A un insieme di m numeri
- si suddividono gli m elementi in $\lceil \frac{m}{2} \rceil$ coppie
- si confrontano gli elementi di ciascuna coppia mettendo i vincenti in B e i perdenti in C
(se c'è un elemento sparato si aggiunge a B e C)
- Avremo che: MAX(B) = MAX(A)

$$\text{MIN}(C) = \text{MIN}(A)$$

SELECT (A, i) $\Theta(m)$

- si divida A in $\lfloor \frac{m}{5} \rfloor$ gruppi di 5 elementi
- si determinino le mediane degli $\lceil \frac{m}{5} \rceil$ gruppi e sia M la sequenza di tali mediane
- si effettui la chiamata ricorsiva $m = \text{SELECT}(M, \lceil \frac{m}{2} \rceil)$
(la mediana delle mediane)
- Partizioniamo A in A_1, A_2, A_3 , dove:
 - $A_1 = [x \in A : x < m]$
 - $A_2 = [x \in A : x = m]$
 - $A_3 = [x \in A : x > m]$

L'obiettivo è dunque cercare l'i-esimo elemento, quindi:

if ($|A_1| \geq i$) $\rightarrow \text{SELECT}(A_1, i)$
 else if ($|A_1| + |A_2| \geq i \geq |A_1|$) $\rightarrow \text{return } m$
 else ($|A_1| + |A_2| < i \leq |A_1| + |A_2|$) $\rightarrow \text{SELECT}(A_3, i - (|A_1| + |A_2|))$

TABELLE HASH

- INSERT (t, k) $O(1)$
 $t[h(k)] = k$
- CANCEL (t, k) $O(1)$
 $t[h(k)] = \text{NIL}$
- SEARCH (t, k) $O(m)$
return $t[h(k)] \neq \text{NIL}$

FUNZIONE HASH

- CONC.** $O(1+a)$ { METODO DELLA DIVISIONE $[h(k) = k \bmod m]$
- INDIRIZZI.** $O(1+a)$ { METODO DI MOLTIPLICAZIONE $[h(k) = L_m(ka \bmod 1)]$ ($A = \frac{s}{2^w}$, $w = \# \text{bit}$; una word \Rightarrow prendo i bit più significativi di $k \cdot s$)
- APERTO** { HASHING A SCANSIONE LINEARE $[h(k, i) = (h'(k) + i) \bmod m]$ (suffice di aggiornare prima)
- { HASHING QUADRATICO $[h(k, i) = (h'(k) + c \cdot i^2) \bmod m]$ (non suffice semplicemente)
- { HASHING DOPPIO $[h(k, i) = [h'(k) + i \cdot h''(k)] \bmod m]$ (non suffice)

RICERCA CONCAT. $O(1+a)$

RICERCA IND. APERTO = $\begin{cases} \frac{1}{\alpha} \ln \left(\frac{1}{1-\alpha} \right) & \text{con successo} \\ \frac{1}{1-\alpha} & \text{senza successo (inserimento)} \end{cases}$

PROGRAMMAZIONE DINAMICA

MATRIX-MULTIPLY(A, B) $\Theta(p \cdot q \cdot r)$

```

p = rows[A]
q = columns[A]
r = columns[B]
for i = 1 to p
    for j = 1 to r
        C[i, j] = 0
        for k = 1 to q
            C[i, j] = C[i, j] + A[i, k] · B[k, j]

```

return C

DINAMICO

MATRIX-CHAIN-ORDER(p) $\Theta(m^3)$

```

for(i = 1 to m)
    m[i, i] = 0
for(Delta = 1 to m-1)
    for(i = 1 to m-Delta)
        j = Delta + i
        m[i, j] = +infinity
        for(k = i to j-1)
            q = m[i, k] + m[k+1, j] + p_{i-1} · p_k · p_j
            if(q < m[i, j])
                m[i, j] = q
                s[i, j] = k

```

return m, s

MATRIX-CHAIN-MULTIPLY(A, s, i, j)

if(i = j) return A

else

X = M-CH-M(A, s, i, s[i, j])

Y = M-CH-M(A, s, s[i, j]+1, s)

return (MATRIX-MULTIPLY(X, Y))

m[i, j] costo
s[i, j] punto ottimo

A: sequenza di matrici

SELEZIONE DI ATTIVITÀ

RECURSIVE_ACTIVITY_SELECTOR (s, f, i, S)

For ($k = i + 1$ to $|S| - 1$)

If ($f_i \leq s_k < f_k \leq s_j$)

RETURN $\{k\} \cup$ RECURSIVE_ACTIVITY_SELECTOR (s, f, k, S)

RETURN \emptyset

GREEDY_ACTIVITY_SELECTOR (s, f) $\mathcal{O}(m)$ a meno dell'ordinamento di S .

$m = |S|$

$A = \{1\}$

$i = 1$

for ($m = 2$ to m)

If ($s_m \geq f_i$)

$A = A \cup \{m\}$

$i = m$

return A

CODICI DI HUFFMAN

HUFFMAN(c, f)

$m = |c|$

$Q = \text{make_queue}(c, f)$

For $i = 1$ To $m-1$

allociamo modo z

$\text{left}[z] = x = \text{EXTRACT-MIN}(Q)$

$\text{right}[z] = y = \text{EXTRACT-MIN}(Q)$

$f[z] = f[x] + f[y]$

$\text{INSERT}(Q, z, f)$

return $\text{EXTRACT-MIN}(Q)$

• MAKE-QUEUE = $O(m)$

• $(m-1)$ INSERT = $O(m \log m)$

• $(2m-1)$ EX-MIN = $O(m \log n)$

↓

$O(m \log m)$

LONGEST COMMON SUBSEQUENCE

LCS(x_i, y_j)

$M = \text{new_matrix}(m+1, m+1)$

For ($j = 1$ To m) $M[0, j] = 0$ $O(m)$

for ($i = 1$ To m) $M[i, 0] = 0$ $O(m)$

for ($i = 1$ To m)

 for ($j = 1$ To m)

 if ($x[i] == y[j]$)

$M[i, j] = M[i-1, j-1] + 1$

 else

$M[i, j] = \max(M[i, j-1], M[i-1, j])$

return $M[m, m]$

$O(m \times m)$

$O(m, m)$

$O(1)$

SINGLE SOURCE SHORTEST PATH (PROCEDURE BASE)

- GENERIC-ALGORITHM (G, s, w)

INITIALIZE-SINGLE-SOURCE (G, s)

$S = \emptyset$

while ($\exists v \in V[G] \setminus S$ tale che $d[v] = \delta_G(s, v)$)

 sia $v \in V[G] \setminus S : d[v] = \delta_G(s, v)$

 SCAN (v, G, w)

$S = S \cup \{v\}$

- SCAN (u, G, w)

 for ($v \in \text{Adj}[u]$)

 RELAX (u, v, w)

- RELAX (u, v, w)

 if ($d[v] > d[u] + w(u, v)$)

$d[v] = d[u] + w(u, v)$

 pred [v] = u

- INITIALIZE-SINGLE-SOURCE (G, s)

 for ($v \in V[G]$)

$d[v] = +\infty$

 pred [v] = NIL

$d[s] = 0$

SSSP GRAFI ACICLICI

DAG-SHORTEST-PATHS(G, s, w)
 INITIALIZE-SINGLE-SOURCE(G, s)

$$S = \emptyset$$

while ($V[G] \setminus S \neq \emptyset$)

sia $v \in V[G] \setminus S$ i cui predecessori siamo in S

SCAN(v, G, w)

$S \cup S \cup \{v\}$

VARIANTE TOP-SORT

DAG-SHORTEST-PATH(G, s, w)
 INITIALIZE-SINGLE-SOURCE(G, s)
 sia τ un top-sotto di G
 for ($v \in V[G]$ seguendo τ)
 SCAN(v, G, w)

$$\begin{aligned} & O(|V|) \\ & O(|V+E|) \\ & O(|V+E|) \\ & \hline O(|V+E|) \end{aligned}$$

SSSP GRAFI CON $w: E \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^+$

DISKSTRA(G, s, w)

INITIALIZE-SINGLE-SOURCE(G, s)

$$S = \emptyset$$

while ($V[G] \setminus S \neq \emptyset$)

sia $v \in V[G] \setminus S$: $d[v] = \min \{d[u] \mid u \in V \setminus S\}$

SCAN(v, G, w)

$S = S \cup \{v\}$

VARIANTE CON HEAP

DISKSTRA(G, s, w)

INITIALIZE-SINGLE-SOURCE(G, s)

$Q = \text{BUILD-HEAP}(V[G], d)$

while ($Q \neq \emptyset$)

$v = \text{EXTRACT-MIN}(Q, d)$

SCAN(v, G, w)

$$\begin{bmatrix} O(|V|) \\ O(|V|) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} O(|V \log V|) \\ O(|E \log V|) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\underline{\underline{O(|V+E| \log V)}}$$

SSSP LABEL CORRECTING

BELLMAN-FORD(G, w, s)

INITIALIZE - SINGLE SOURCE (G, s)

For($i = 1$ To $|V| - 1$)

For($u, v \in E$)

RELAX(u, v, w)

For($u, v \in E$)

If($d[v] > d[u] + w(u, v)$) // ciclo-

return false

return true

$O(V)$

$O(V \cdot E)$

$O(V+E)$

$O(VE)$

$O(V^3)$ se G é muito denso

ALL-PAIR-SHORTEST-PATH

ALGORITMO DINAMICO

$\text{EXTEND-SP}(D^{m-1}, w)$

$$D^m = \text{new_matrix}[m \times m]$$

For ($i=0$ to $m-1$)

For ($j=0$ to $m-1$)

$$d_{ij}^m = d_{ij}^{m-1}$$

For ($k=0$ to $m-1$)

$$\text{if } (d_{ik}^{m-1} + w_{kj} < d_{ij}^m)$$

$$d_{ij}^m = d_{ik}^{m-1} + w_{kj}$$

return D^m

$$\left[\begin{array}{c} m^2 \\ m \end{array} \right] \left\{ \begin{array}{c} m^3 \\ m^3 \end{array} \right.$$

$\text{ALL-PAIRS-SP}(w)$

$$D^0 = w$$

For ($m=2$ to $m-1$)

$$D^m = \text{EXTEND-SP}(D^{m-1}, w)$$

return D^{m-1}

$$\overline{\mathcal{O}(m^4)}$$

$\text{FAST-ALL-PAIR-SP}(w)$

$$D^0 = w$$

$$m = 1$$

while ($m \leq m-1$)

$$D^{2m} = \text{EXTEND-SP}(D^m, D^m)$$

$$m = 2m$$

return D^{2m}

$$\left[\begin{array}{c} \log m \\ m^3 \end{array} \right] \overline{\mathcal{O}(m^3 \log m)}$$

FLOYD-WARSHALL (w)

$$D^0 = w$$

For ($K=1$ to m)

$$D^K = \text{new_matrix}[m \times m]$$

For ($i=1$ to m)

For ($j=1$ to m)

$$d_{ij}^K = d_{ij}^{K-1}$$

$$\text{if } (d_{ij}^K > (d_{ik}^{K-1} + d_{kj}^{K-1}))$$

$$d_{ij}^K = d_{ik}^{K-1} + d_{kj}^{K-1}$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{c} m \\ m^2 \end{array} \right]$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{c} m^2 \\ m^2 \end{array} \right]$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{c} 0(1) \\ 0(1) \end{array} \right]$$

return D^m

$$\overline{\mathcal{O}(V^3)}$$

