304. ATIUPUTEN 30 SPORME HO UHBROUN

JOOG UNBERCHU?

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Vi¥j εξ1...n} i<j ^ ωργεί] > ωργεί]

UHBercust

· Чрез метода на мехурчето Lo броим swap-obete

· 4 pez cuptupane 4pez Buzubune



Make.  $\int P_0 = \frac{n(n-1)}{2}$ 

Гаден е произволен масив Селементи от {1,2... г.} Гез повторение Cregen Spot UHBepchu!

1. n. (n. 1)
2

Bepage HOCT 30 UHBEPCUSL

DOMANHO: COUM HOCTTON HO AICAP?

Анализ Но Спиниростта НА рекурсивни омгоритии (част 2)

• Апгоритиц изградени по по схемата прязделяй и владей!

Алгоритинте изградени по схенато Р.В. се състои в 3 фази:

- · Pazyelain
- Ако входът е достатъчно галям, 70 702 св разбива на малки части
- Ако вхоубт е малак, то задачята се рекава по тривислен начин.

- Впадей -> Решеваме задачата за малките части
- Комбинирай

  > хомбинираме Решенията

  на мулките насти в

  Решение За уелия вхоу

Master theorem

$$T(n) = \omega \cdot T(n) + f(n)$$

HONOHINT ENHA

- 1cn  $n^{k-2} > f(n) = 1(n) = f(n^k)$
- $2c_n \quad n^k \asymp f(n) = ) \quad T(n) = O(n^k, login)$
- ·300 NK+E{f(n)
  - · NP OBEPKO 30 PEZSASIPHUCT

$$\exists c \in (v,1) \exists r_0 \in I \setminus V \quad \forall r \geq r_0$$

$$\alpha \cdot \mathcal{F} \left( \frac{r_0}{g} \right) \leq C \cdot \mathcal{F}(r_0)$$

$$= 1 \quad \mathcal{F}(r_0) = \Theta(\mathcal{F}(r_0))$$

- D3-1e CN. HO M.T HE CA PASSUBAHE HO BCUYKU CN.
- CPABH9LBOME SAIG HO MUCTOTO B 9898070 Ha pex. C F(h)

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

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

$$0 = 2 \quad 6 = 2$$

$$K = \{0y_{1}, 0 = \{0y_{2}\}^{2} = 1$$

$$1$$

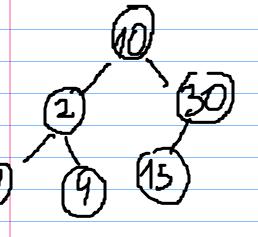
550,3

 $n^{1.0.1} > 1$ 

$$3ag - T(n) = T(\frac{1}{2}) + 1$$
  
 $\alpha = 1 \quad \beta = 2$ 

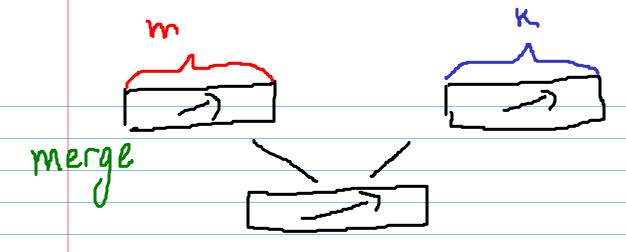
$$K = log_2 1 = 0$$
 $n^0 = 1$ 

3043 TEPCENE 6 BST



He 3 Haen Kou Lizzletiga 98 pboto KONKO CO BCHYKH BST-OR C 4ULIATO 1... D NP4 17=3 BPOSIT UM & Cr (N-TOTO YUCHO)  $C_{n} = \frac{1}{n+1} \left( \frac{2}{n} \right)$  $C_0 = 1$   $C_{n+1} = \sum_{i=0}^{n} C_i C_{n-i}$ · Har-gorphyt ch. · Ano 93 PBOTO e SOMAHCUPANO 丁(11)= 丁(号)+1 Beye 20 pewuxme:

T(n) = (leg(n))



AHARUZ Ha Merge Sort.

$$T(n) = 2T(\frac{1}{2}) + \Pi$$

$$\alpha = 2, \beta = 2$$

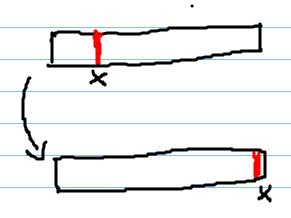
$$merge$$

· 2-рь сп. на М.Т

Quick Sort

sovid 6 partition Ain) X e Ha MALTOTO EL B COPTHPOLHOTO PEGLYOL. =) Macubor Аняпиз: Hau-godop CA. PRO Pazgeruseras [P:VOL-0] BUHARU e Cregnust po Lonemuna T(1)=2+(4)+n тови рек. ур-е го решихме  $T(n) = \check{H}(n.login)$ 4 HU 4 - JOW possessites Bungzu

e най-големият / най- щалкият елемент в масива



• 
$$T(n) = T(n-1) + N$$
  
 $T(n) = T(n-1) + n = T(n-2) + (n-1) + n$   
 $= T(0) + 1 + 2 + 3 + \cdots + n$   
 $= \theta(1) + 0 + 1 + 2 + 3 + \cdots + n$   
 $= \theta(1) + 0 + 1 + 2 + 3 + \cdots + n$ 

$$3ag$$
 $T(\Pi) = 4T(\frac{1}{2}) + \pi$ 
 $K = loy_2 4 = 2$ 
 $\eta^{K} = \Pi^{2}$ 
•1an. на м.т.  $\eta^{2-6,1} > \pi$ 
 $= 3\theta (11^{2})$ 

• Jag 
$$T(n) = T(\frac{5n}{6}) + 1$$
 $T(n) = T(\frac{1}{6}) + 1$ 
 $K = \log_{\frac{1}{6}} 1 = 0$ 
 $N' = n^0 = 1 \times F(n) = 1$ 

=>  $2 - p \cup c n$ . Ha M.T.

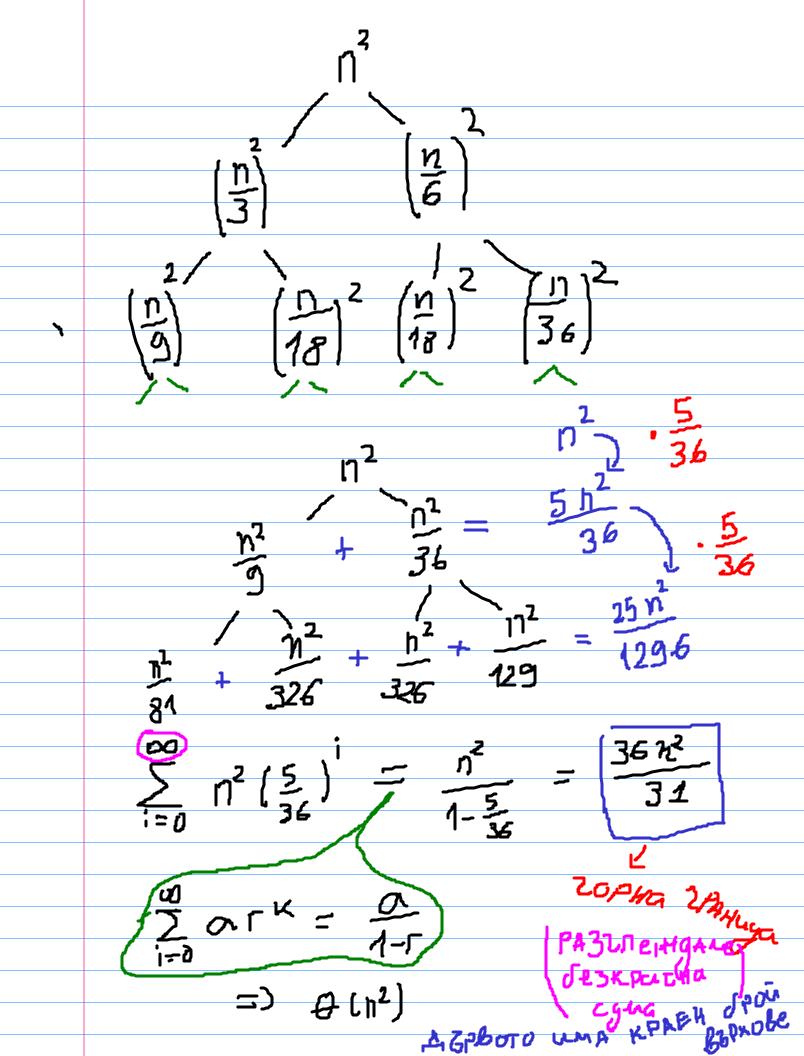
 $G(\log_{\frac{1}{6}} n)$ 
 $G(\log_{\frac{1}{6} n)$ 
 $G(\log_{\frac{1}{6} n)$ 
 $G(\log_{\frac{1}{6} n)}$ 
 $G(\log_{\frac{1}{6} n)} n)$ 

=) 3-Th GT. HA MIT.

$$4\left(\frac{n}{2}\right)^2, \sqrt{2} \leq C, n^2 \sqrt{n}$$

$$C = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \quad \text{Po} = 1$$

=) 
$$\Theta(\eta^2\sqrt{n})$$



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$$T(n) = 3T(\frac{n}{4}) + n \cdot \log(n)$$
 $K = \log_4 3 = 0, +9 \cdot \dots$ 
 $N^{n/3+\epsilon} \{ n \cdot \log(n) \} = 0, 1$ 

=> 3-Th ch. Her M.T.

Poblepher 3 cr perynaphoco.

3.  $\frac{n}{4} \cdot \log(\frac{n}{4}) \leq c \cdot n \cdot \log(\frac{n}{4})$ 
 $F(\frac{n}{4}) = 0$ 
 $C = \frac{3}{4} \left( \frac{3a}{2anana} \frac{aa}{n} \right)$ 

=>  $O(n \cdot \log(n))$ 

$$3ag T(n) = T(\frac{n}{2}) + lcy(n)$$

$$K = log_2 1 = 0$$

$$n^{k} = n^{0}$$

· C non arate;

$$T(2^{m}) = T(2^{m-1}) + m$$

$$5(m) = 5(m-1) + m$$

$$T(2^{m}) = \theta(m^{2})$$

$$T(2^{m}) = \theta(m^{2})$$

$$T(n) = \theta(\log^{2}(n))$$

$$PA3MUPERUE HO M.T. PA3MUPERUE HO M.T. P(n)
$$T(n) = \alpha T(\frac{\pi}{8}) + F(n)$$

$$f(n) = \theta(n^{k} \log^{4}(n))$$

$$f(n) = T(\frac{n}{2}) + \log(n)$$

$$F(n) = \pi^{0} \log^{1}(n)$$

$$F(n) = \theta(\log^{2}(n))$$

$$F(n) = \theta(\log^{2}(n))$$$$