

# Algoritmi e Strutture Dati

## Lezione 2

<http://mlpi.ing.unipi.it/alfeo>

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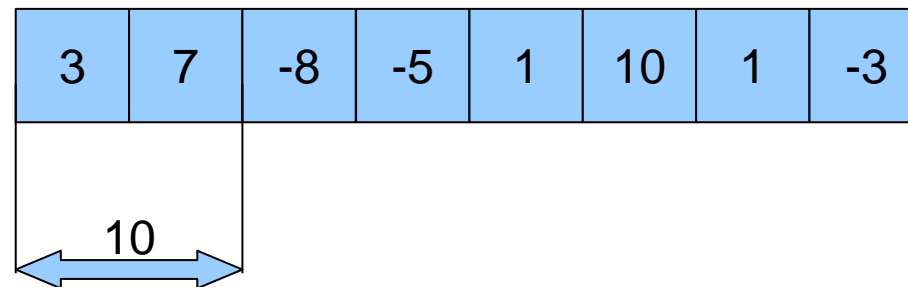
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# Sommario

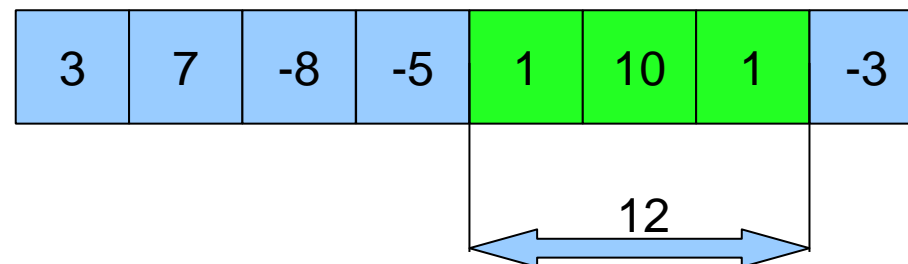
- Soluzione esercizi e relativa complessità
- Insertion Sort
- Merge Sort
- Esercizi

# Esercizio: Somma Massima



- Input: array
- Output: somma massima di elementi consecutivi

- Esempio



# Soluzione 1

```
1  int sommel(int a[] , int size )
2  {
3
4
5
6      for(i=0; i<size; i++)          // n
7      {
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17      }
18      return max;
    }
```

# Soluzione 1

```
1  int sommel(int a[] , int size )
2  {
3
4
5
6      for(i=0; i<size; i++)                // n
7      {
8          for(j=i; j<size; j++)            // n
9          {
10
11
12
13
14
15
16          }
17      }
18      return max;
    }
```

# Soluzione 1

```
1  int sommel(int a[] , int size )
2  {
3      int somma;
4      int i,j,k;
5      int max=a[0];
6      for(i=0; i<size; i++)                // n
7      {
8          for(j=i; j<size; j++)            // n
9          {
10             somma=0;
11             for(k=i; k<=j; k++)           // n
12             {
13                 somma+=a[k] ;
14             }
15             if(somma > max) max=somma;
16         }
17     }
18     return max;
}
```

# Soluzione 1

```
1  int sommel(int a[] , int size )
2  {
3      int somma;
4      int i,j,k;
5      int max=a[0];
6      for(i=0; i<size; i++)           // n
7      {
8          for(j=i; j<size; j++)       // n
9          {
10             somma=0;
11             for(k=i; k<=j; k++)       // n
12             {
13                 somma+=a[k] ;
14             }
15             if(somma > max) max=somma;
16         }
17     }
18     return max;
}
```

$$\Theta(n^3)$$

# Soluzione 2

```
1  int somme2(int a[] , int size )
2  {
3      int somma;
4      int i,j;
5      int max=a[0];
6      for(i=0; i<size; i++)
7      {
8          somma=0;
9          for(j=i; j<size; j++)
10         {
11             somma+=a[j];
12             if(somma > max) max=somma;
13         }
14     }
15     return max;
16 }
17
18
```

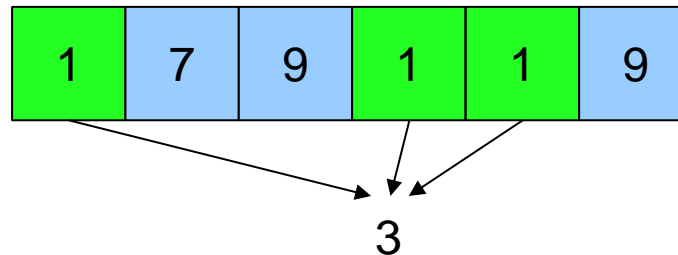


# Soluzione 2

```
1  int somme2(int a[] , int size )
2  {
3      int somma;
4      int i,j;
5      int max=a[0];
6      for(i=0; i<size; i++)           // n
7      {
8          somma=0;
9          for(j=i; j<size; j++)       // n
10         {
11             somma+=a[j];
12             if(somma > max) max=somma;
13         }
14     }
15     return max;
16 }
17
18
```

$\Theta(n^2)$

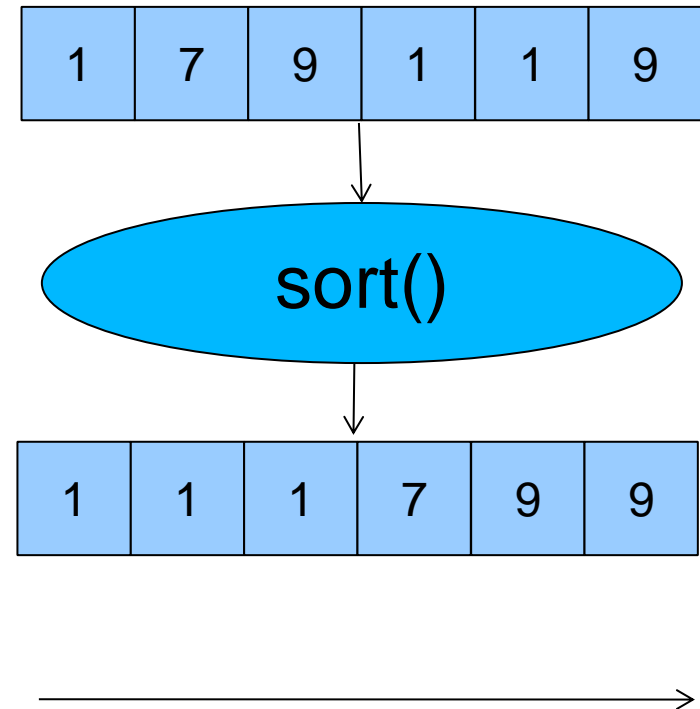
# Occorrenza valore più frequenti



- Input: elementi array, intero k
- Output: Occorrenza valore più frequenti

# Occorrenza valore più frequenti

```
int main() {  
    // inserimento -> O(n)  
  
    // ordinamento -> O(n log(n))  
  
    // calcolo occorrenze -> O(?)  
  
    // stampa  
  
}
```



# Occorrenza valore più frequenti

```
int maxOcc(int arr[], int size) {  
    countMax = 0;  
    tmpCount = 1;  
    for(i=0; i<size-1; i++) {  
        if (arr[i]==arr[i+1])  
            tmpCount += 1;  
        else {  
            tmpCount > countMax ? countMax = tmpCount : countMax = countMax;  
            tmpCount = 1;  
        }  
    }  
    return countMax;  
}
```

$$\Theta(n)$$



# Occorrenza valore più frequenti

```
int main() {  
    // inserimento -> O(n)  
  
    // ordinamento -> O(n log(n))  
  
    // calcolo occorrenze con maxOcc -> O(n)  
  
    // stampa  
  
}
```

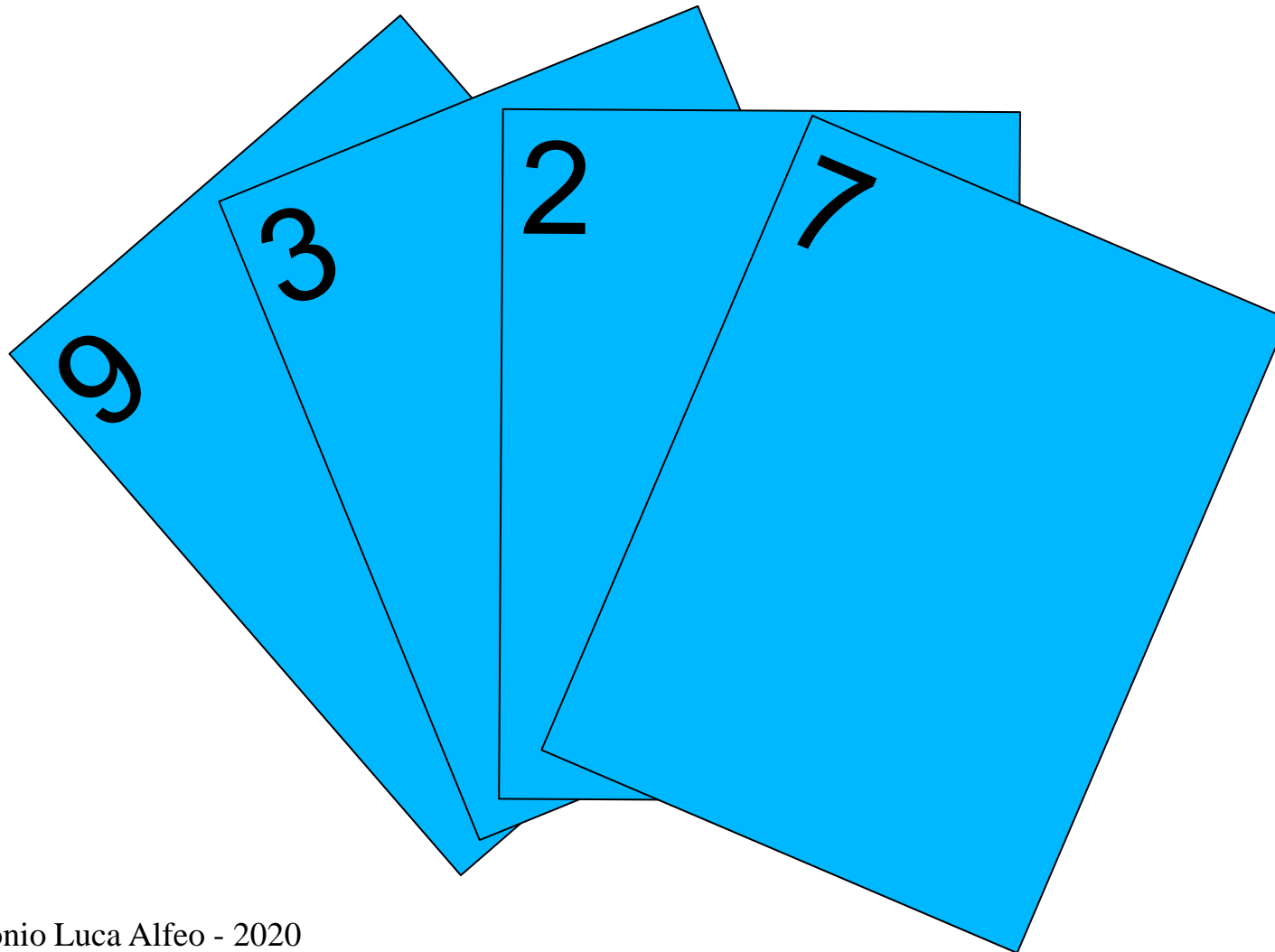
$$\Theta(n \log n)$$

# ORDINAMENTO



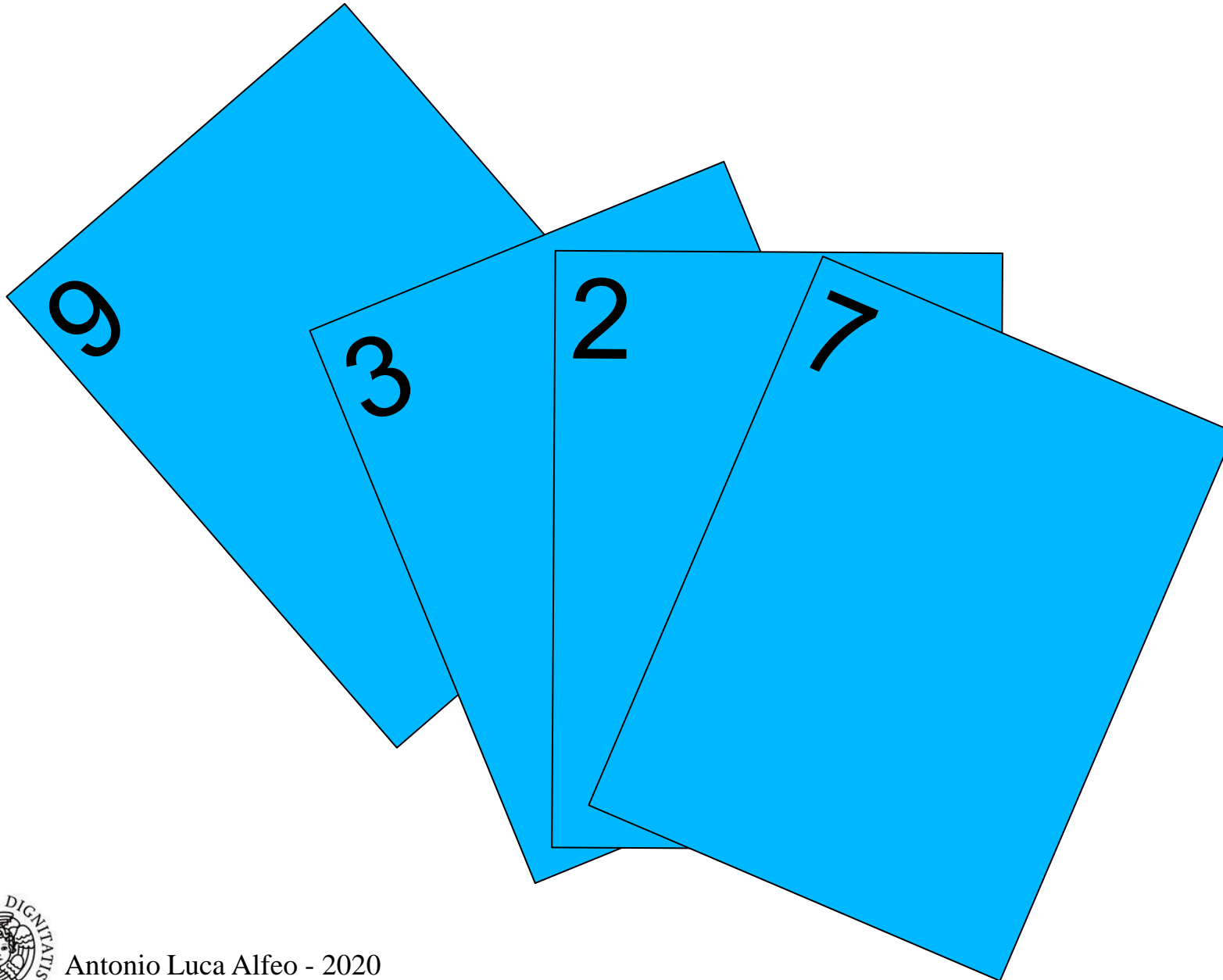
# INSERTION SORT

# Ordinare Carte da Gioco

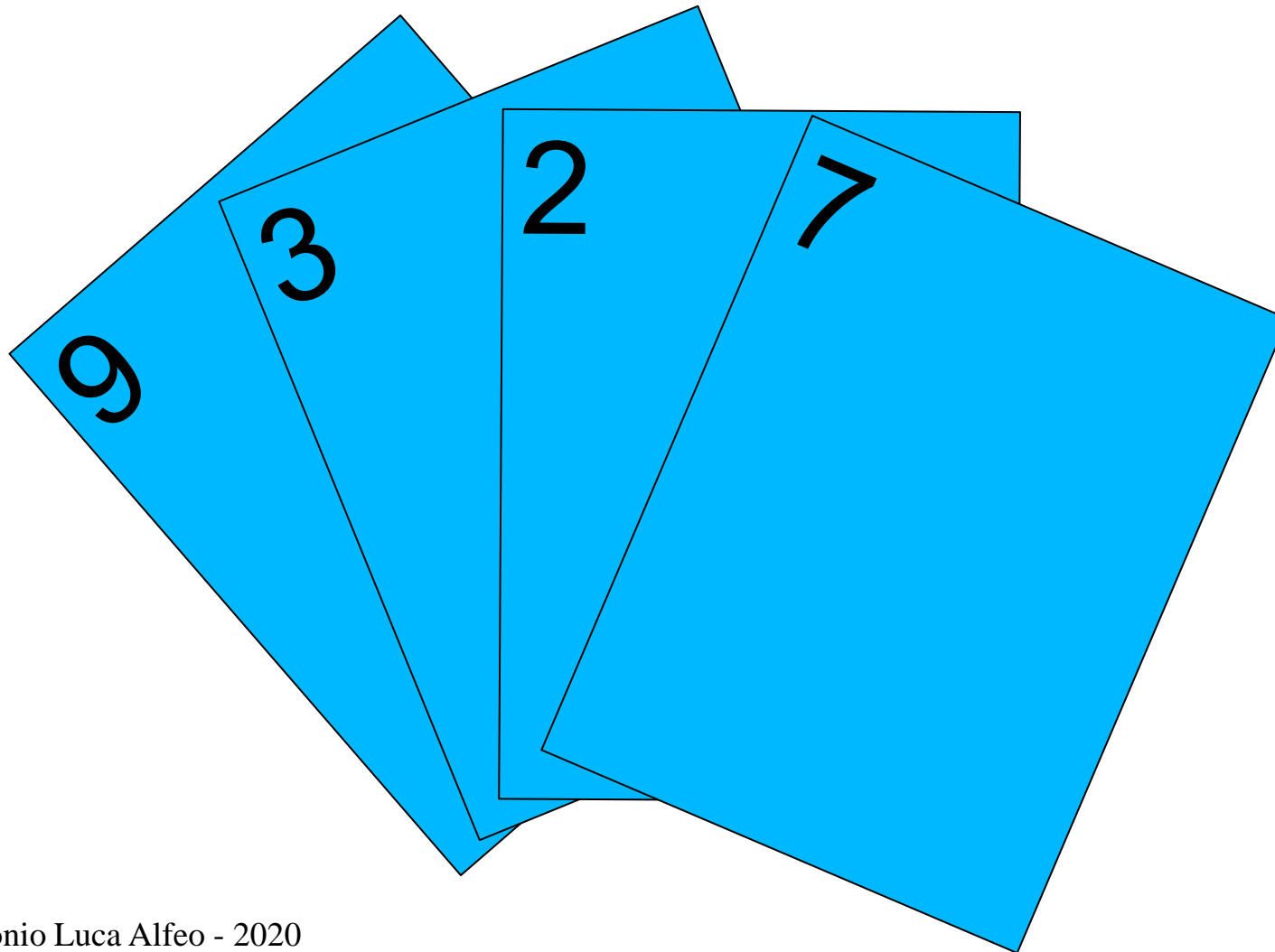




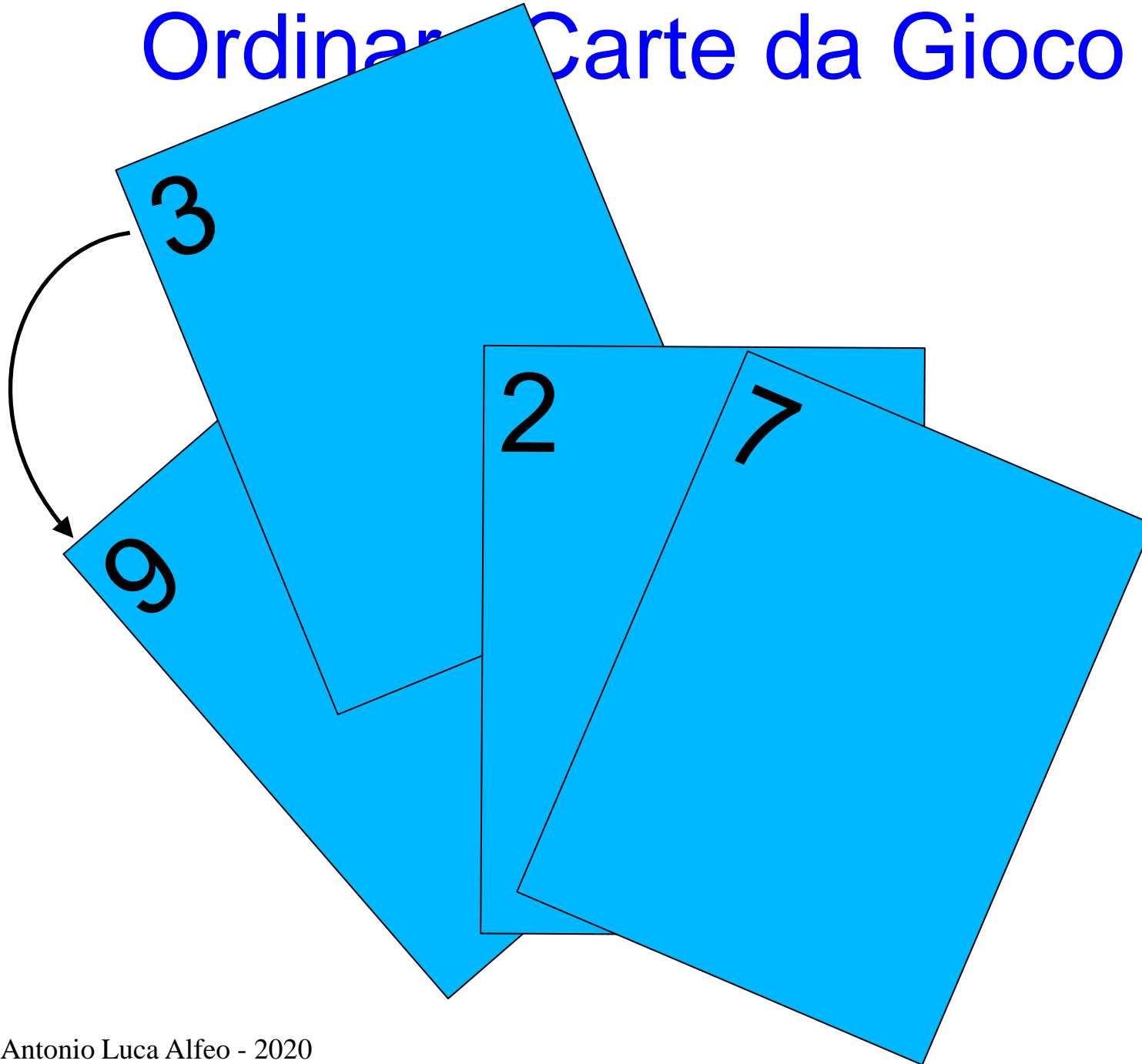
# Ordinare Carte da Gioco



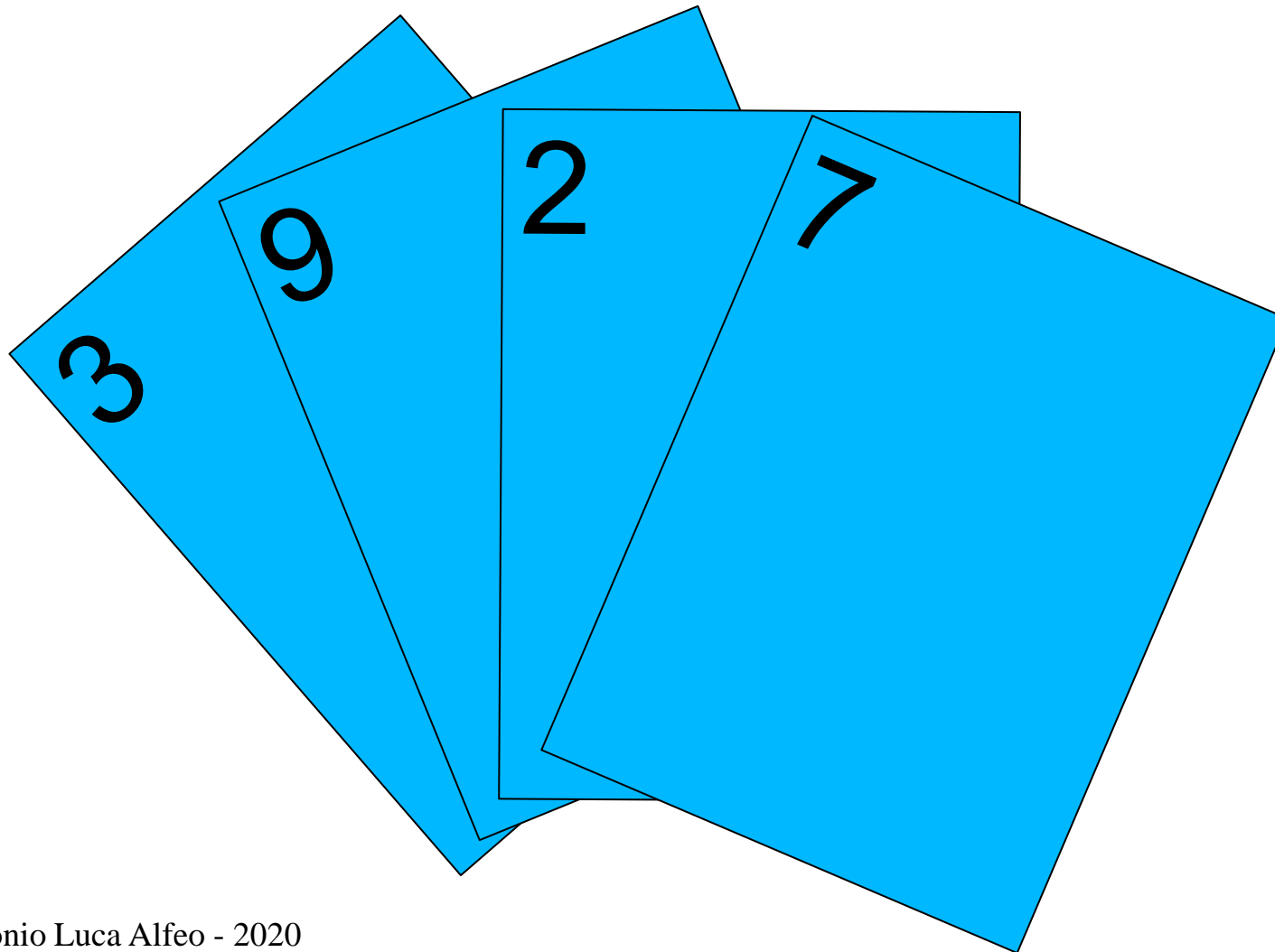
# Ordinare Carte da Gioco



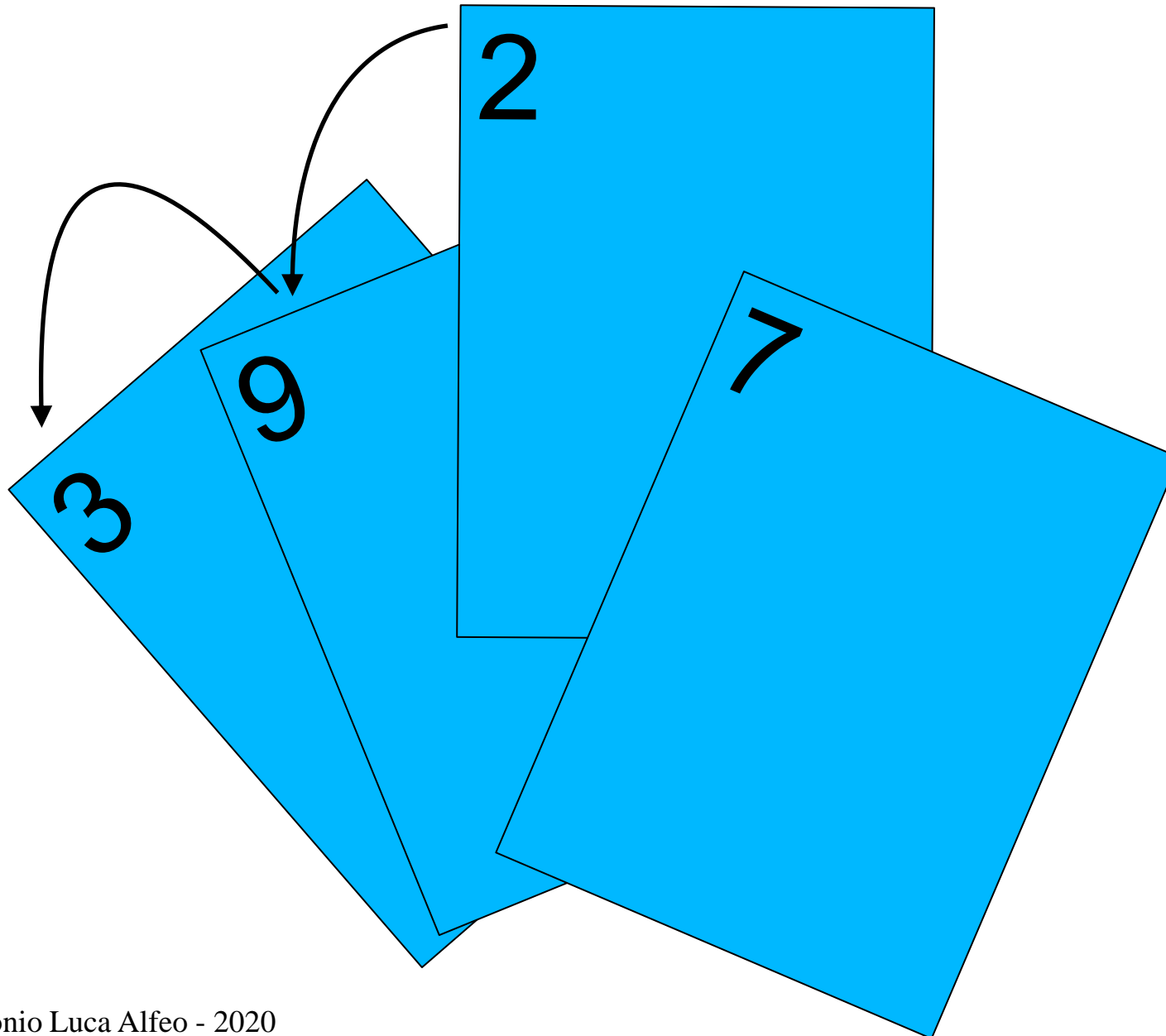
# Ordinary Carte da Gioco



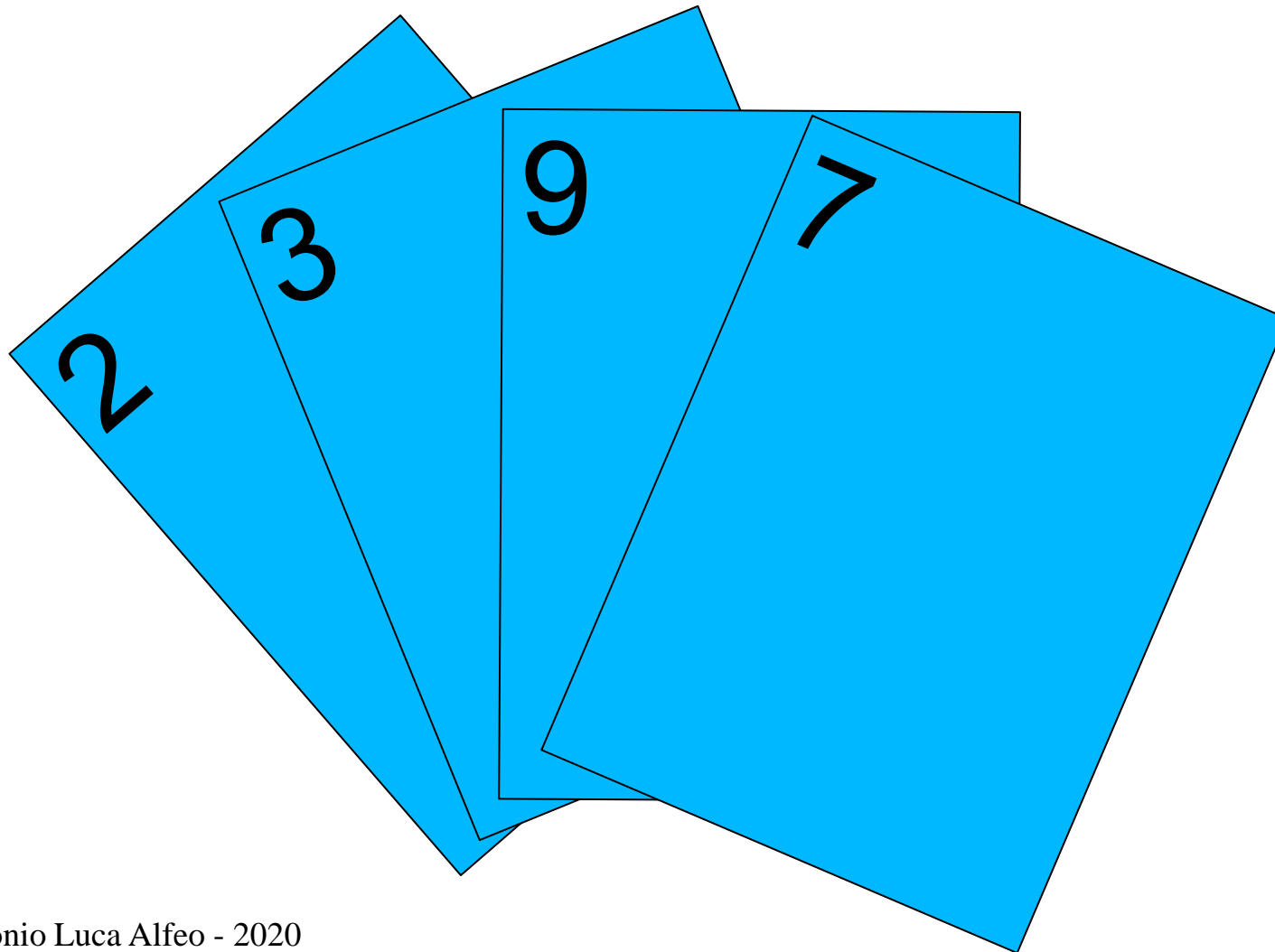
# Ordinare Carte da Gioco



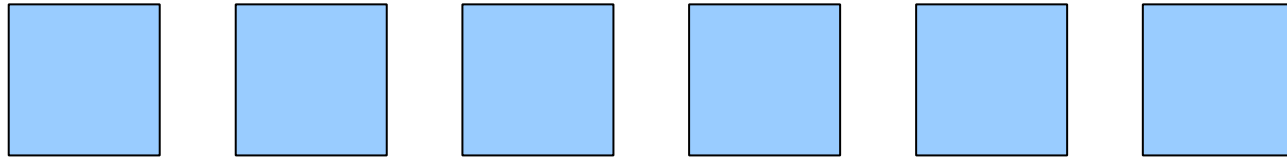
# Ordinare Carte da Gioco



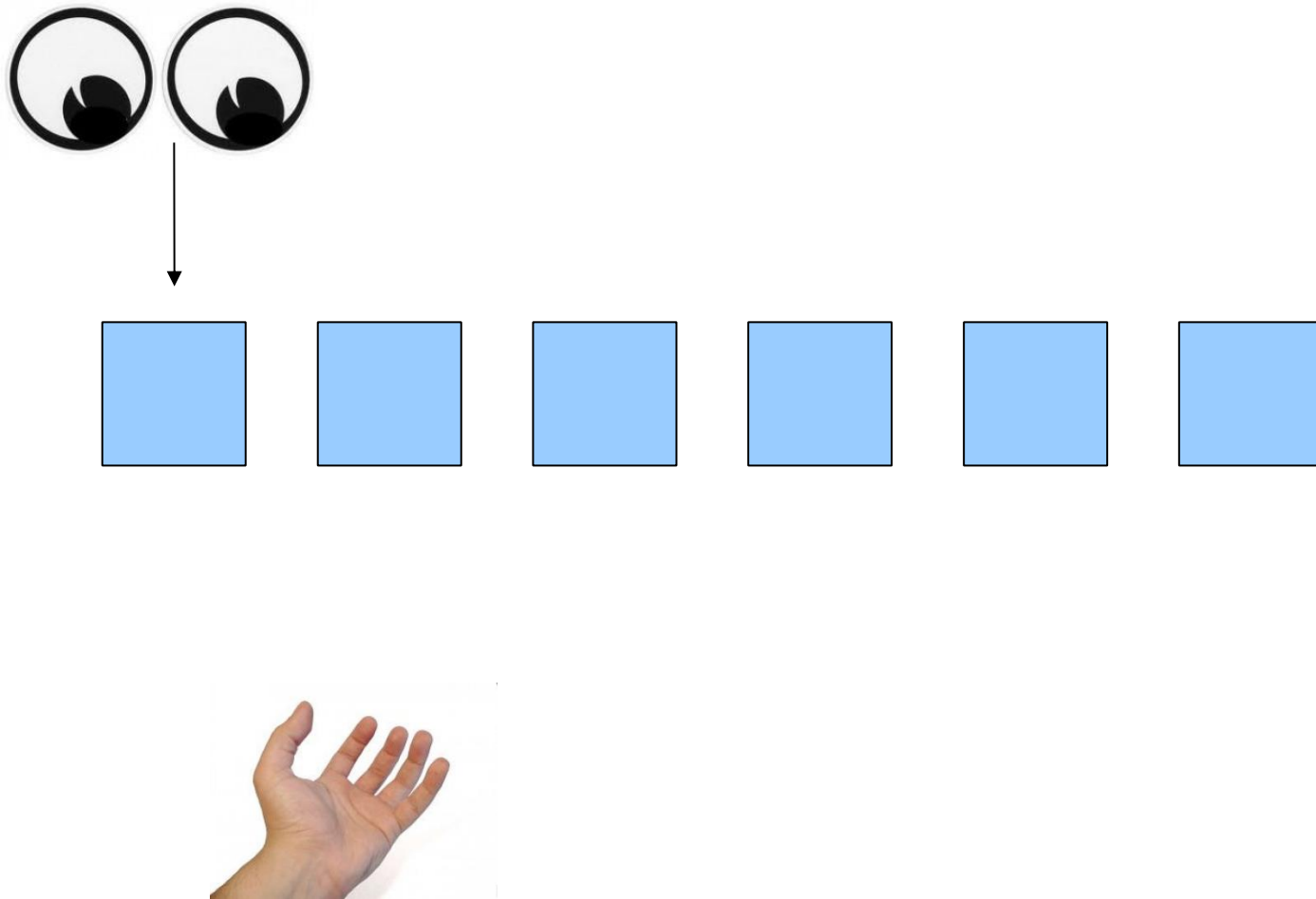
# Ordinare Carte da Gioco



# Insertion Sort: rappresentazione

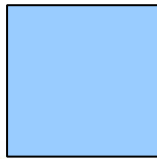
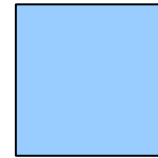
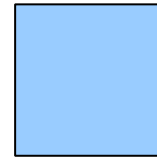
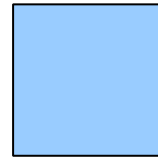
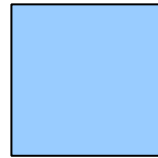
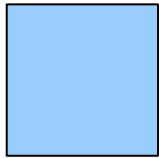


# Insertion Sort: rappresentazione

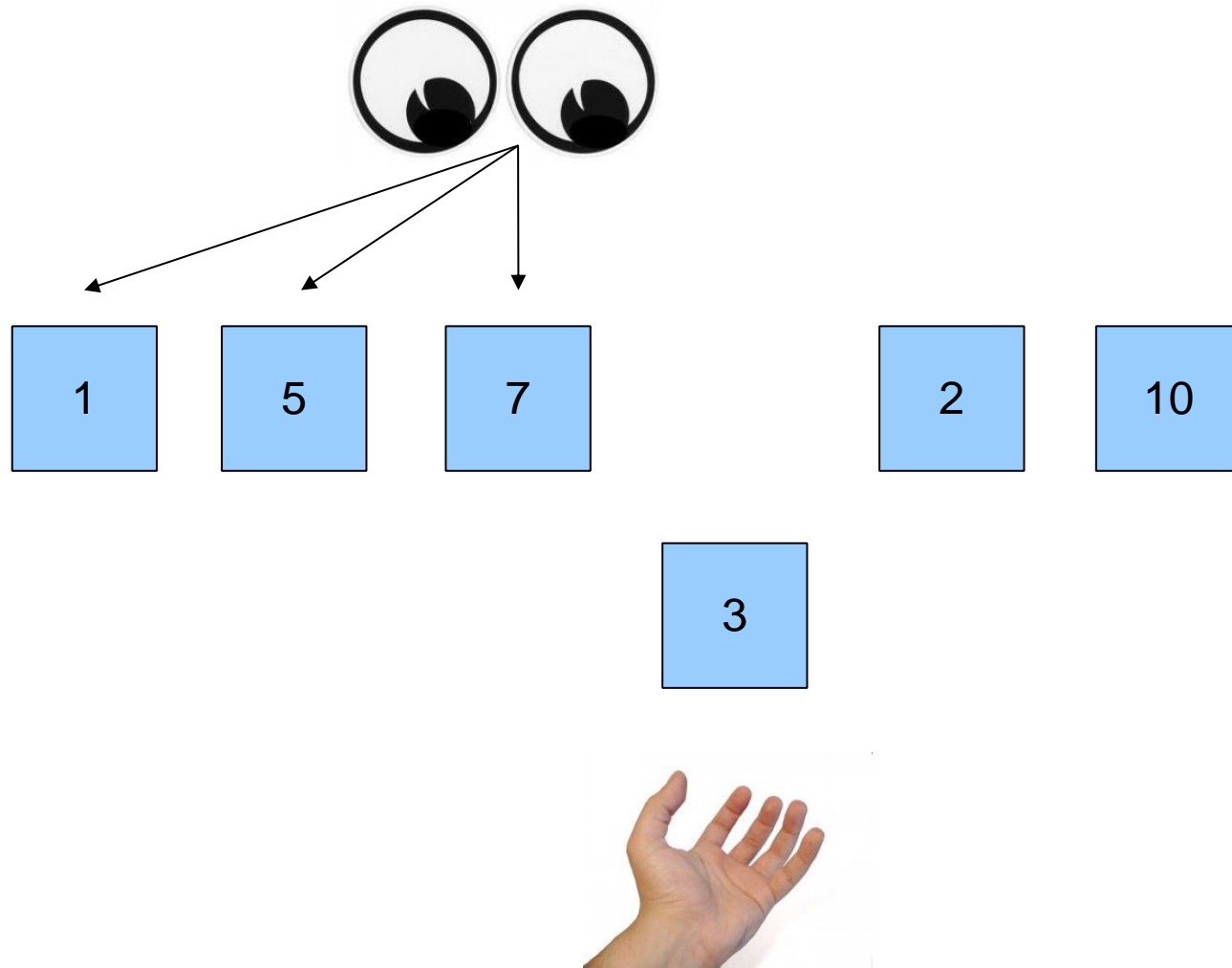




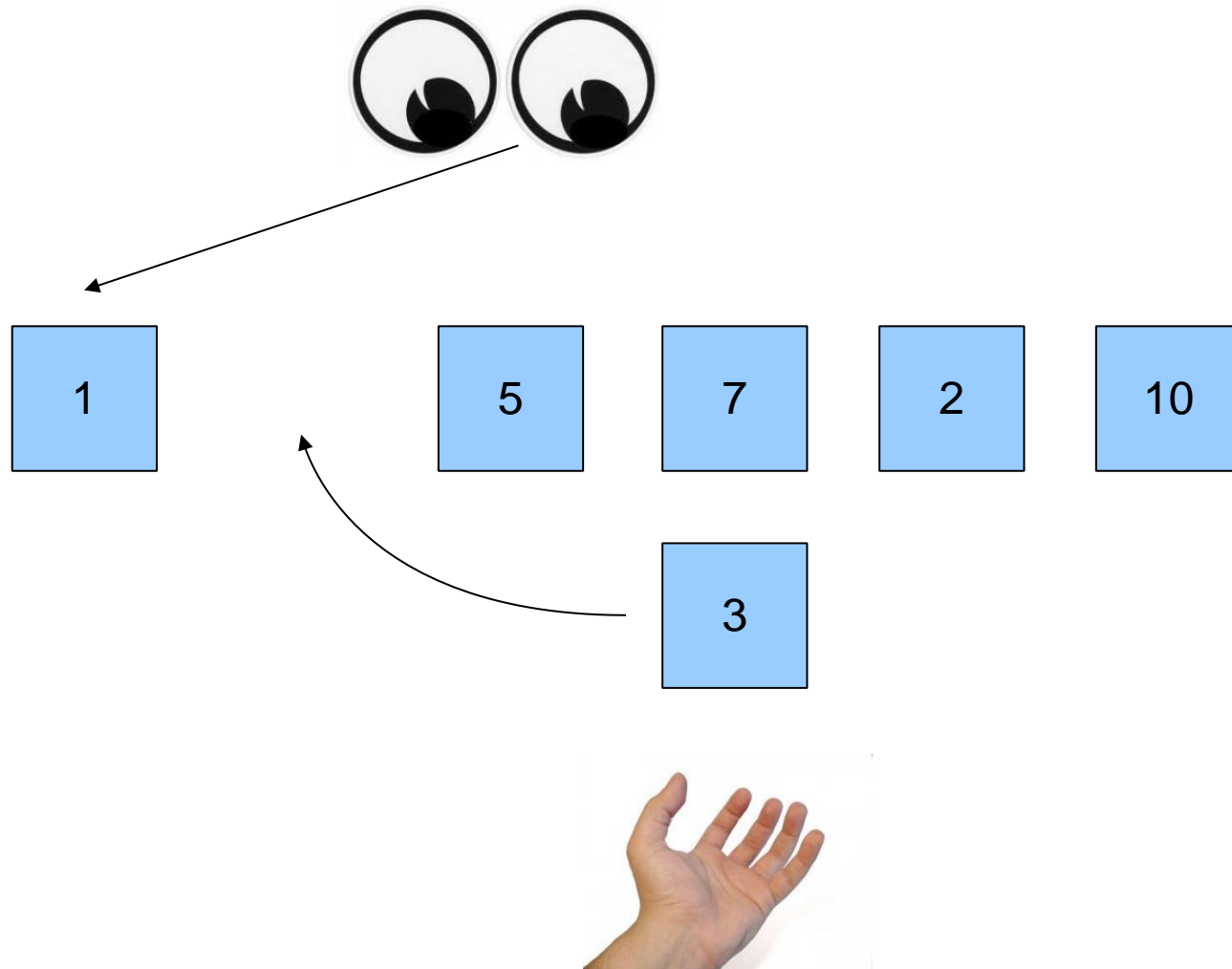
# Insertion Sort: rappresentazione



# Insertion Sort: rappresentazione



# Insertion Sort: rappresentazione



# Sorting

```
1 void sortArray( int arr[] , int len )
2 {
3
4
5     for( per ogni elemento della fila )
6     {
7         // inizializzo mano e occhio
8
9
10        while( trovo posizione corretta )
11        {
12            // sposto oggetto
13            // sposto occhio
14        }
15
16        // libero mano
17    }
18 }
```

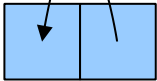
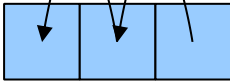
# Sorting

```
1 void sortArray( int arr[] , int len )
2 {
3     int mano = 0;
4     int occhio = 0;
5     for(
6         {
7
8
9
10        while(
11            {
12
13
14        }
15
16
17    }
18 }
```

# Sorting

```
1 void sortArray( int arr[] , int len )
2 {
3     int mano = 0;
4     int occhio = 0;
5     for( int iter = 1 ; iter < len ; ++iter )
6     {
7         mano = arr[iter];
8         occhio = iter-1;
9
10        while( occhio >= 0 && arr[occhio] > mano )
11        {
12            arr[occhio+1] = arr[occhio];
13            --occhio;
14        }
15
16        arr[occhio+1] = mano;
17    }
18 }
```

# Analisi InsertionSort

```
1 void sortArray( int arr[] , int len )
2 {
3
4
5     for( int iter = 1 ; iter < len ; ++iter )
6     {
7
8
9
10        while( occhio >= 0 && arr[occhio] > mano )
11        {
12            
13            
14            ...  $\frac{n(n-1)}{2}$ 
15        }
16
17    }
18 }
```

$\Theta(n^2)$

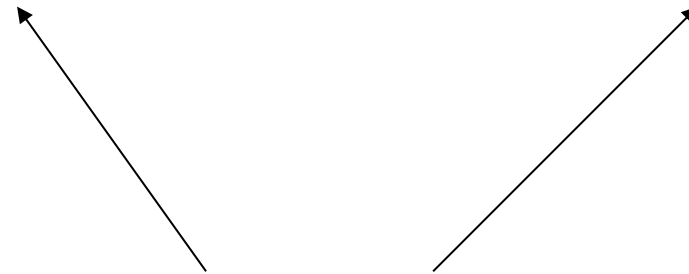
# CONFRONTO COMPLESSITA'





# STL : Sort()

```
sort( stlArray.begin(), stlArray.end() );
```



restituisce un iteratore

$$\Theta(n \log n)$$

# Confronto

Insertion  
Sort

vs

STL  
Sort

$$\Theta(n^2)$$

$$\Theta(n \log n)$$

```
time ./stlSort
```

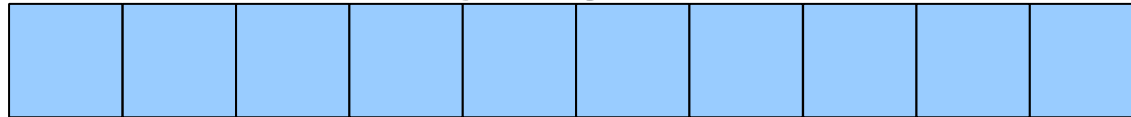
# Qualche esperimento per casa...

- Casi limite inputs
  - Tutti uguali
  - Ordine crescente (gia' ordinato)
  - Ordine decrescente
- Valori random
  - `srand(seed)`                      `rand()%maxVal`
- Comando time
  - `time nomeEseguibile`

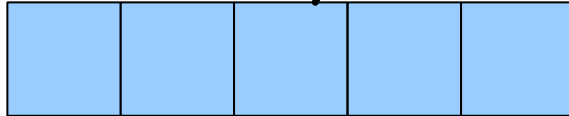
# MERGE SORT

# Merge Sort

Size



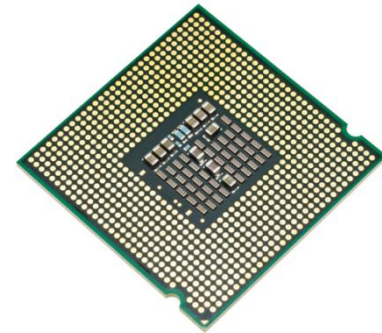
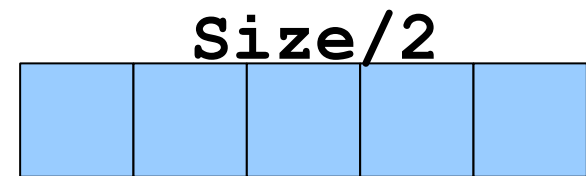
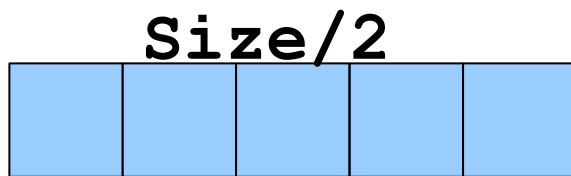
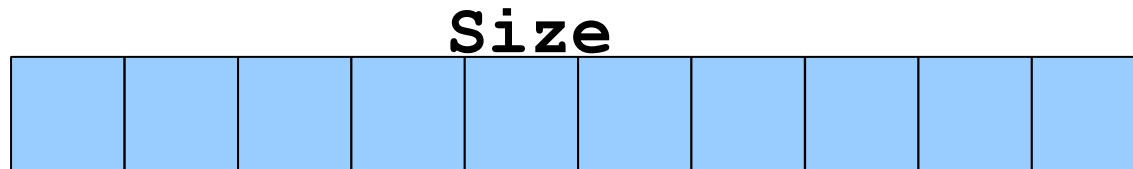
Size/2



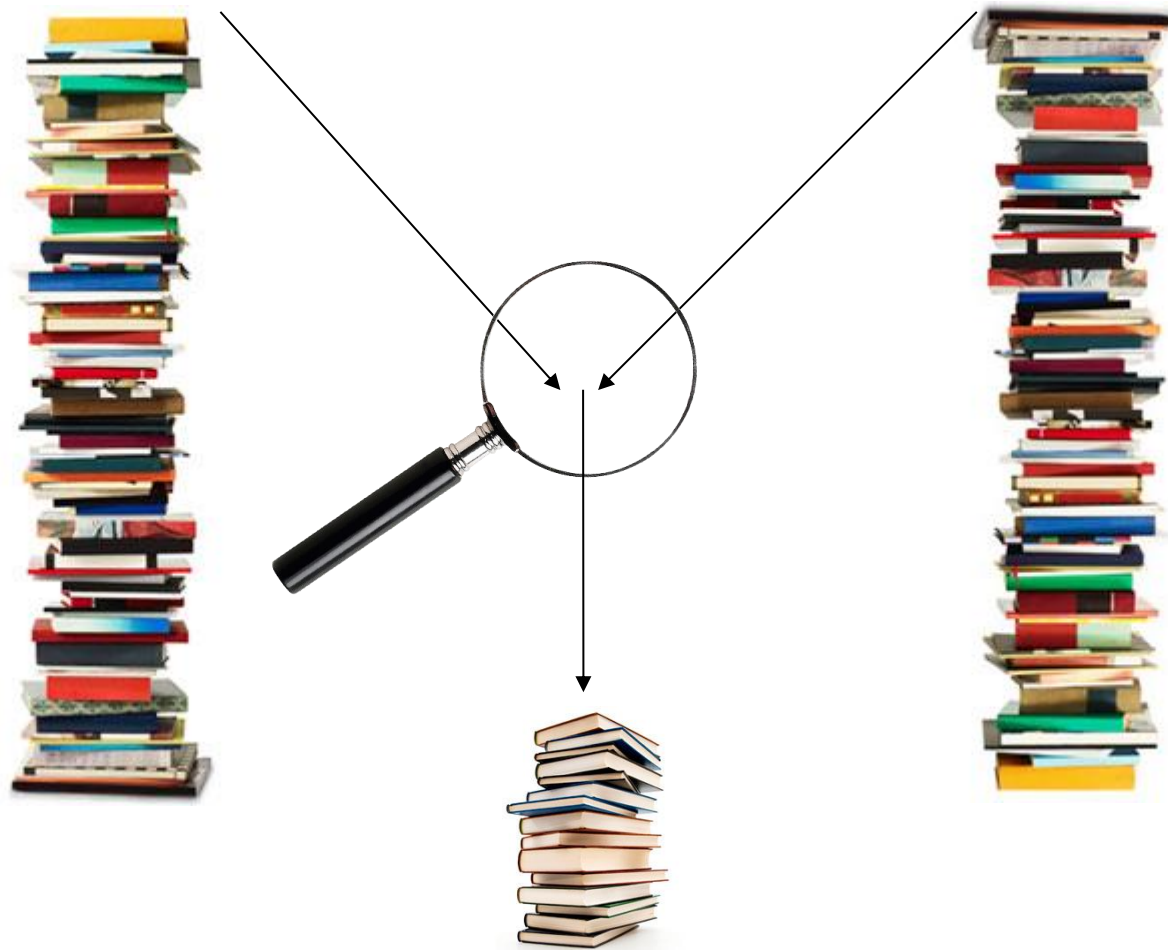
Size/2



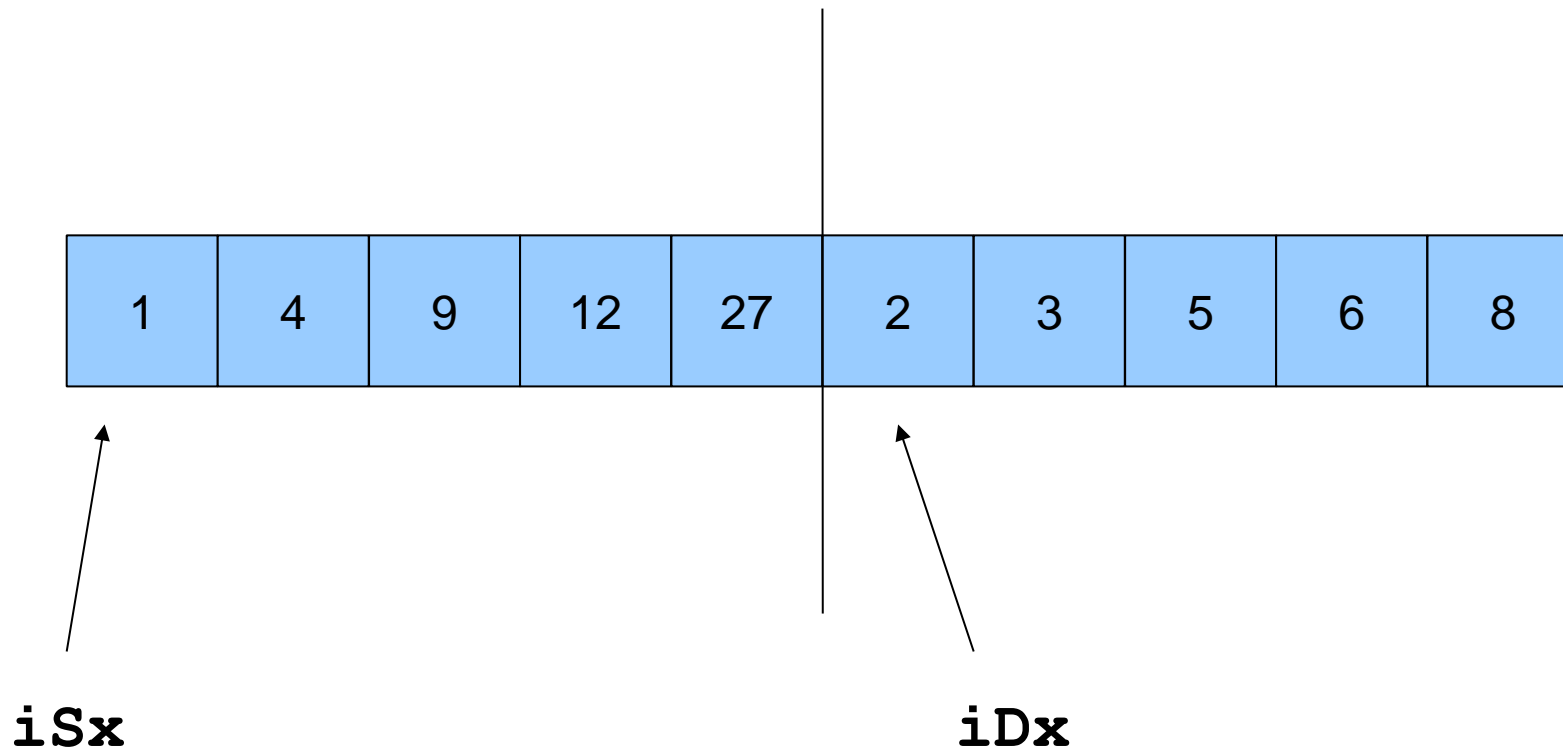
# Vantaggi



# Unire gli array



# Strategia? Divide , Conquer ...& Combine





# combine

```
1 void combine( int arr[] , int start , int mid , int end )
2 {
3     // init Variabili di stato + buffer appoggio
4
5     while(1)
6     {
7         // se arr[iSx] più piccolo
8         {
9             // Inserisco arr[iSx]
10
11         }
12         // se arr[iDx] più piccolo
13         {
14             // Inserisco arr[iDx]
15
16         }
17     }
18
19
20 }
```

# combine

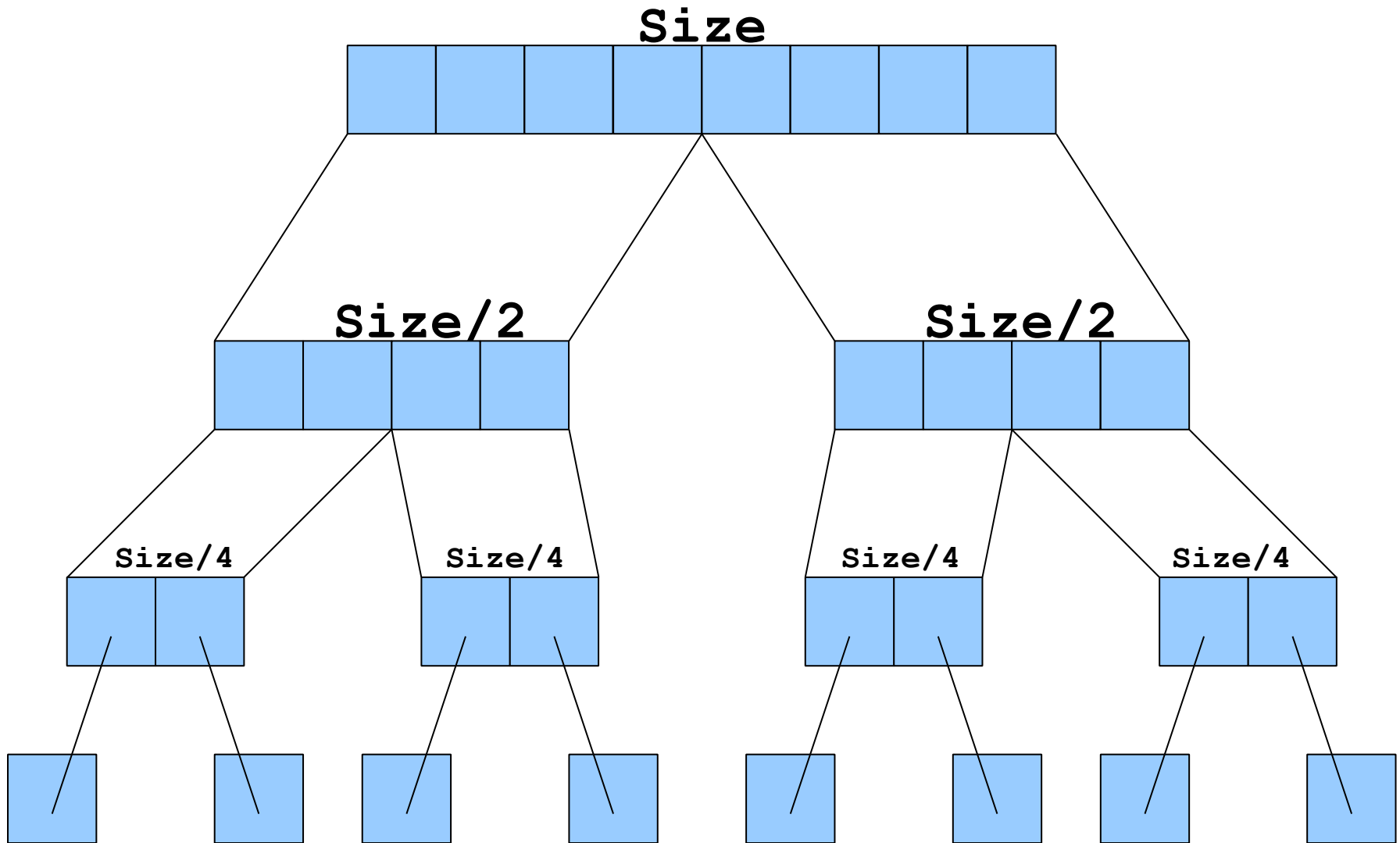
```
1 void combine( int arr[] , int start , int mid , int end )
2 {
3     int iSx = start , iDx = mid; // stato
4     std::vector<int> tempResult; // buffer
5     while(1)
6     {
7         if(arr[iSx] < arr[iDx])
8         {
9             tempResult.push_back(arr[iSx++]);
10            // CONDIZIONE USCITA
11        }
12        else
13        {
14            tempResult.push_back(arr[iDx++]);
15            // CONDIZIONE USCITA
16        }
17    }
18    // GESTISCO ULTIMI
19    // RICOPIO DA BUFFER A ARR
}
```

1	2	5	6	8	12	18	26	78
3	6	9	99	100	120	150	168	300

sx 1  
 sx 2  
 dx 3  
 sx 5  
 dx 6  
 sx 6  
 sx 8  
 dx 9  
 sx 12  
 sx 18  
 sx 26  
 sx 78

1	2	3	5	6	6	8	9	<u>12</u>
18	26	78	99	100	120	150	168	300

# divide



# Divide , Conquer , Combine

```
1  conquer ( int * arr , int start , int end )
2  {
3      int mid;
4      if( start<end )
5      {
6          mid = (start+end)/2; // DIVIDE
7          conquer( arr , start , mid ); // CONQUER
8          conquer( arr , mid+1 , end ); // CONQUER
9          combine( arr , start , mid+1 , end );
10     }
11 }
12
```

# Divide , Conquer , Combine ovvero Split, Sort, Merge

```
1 void mergeSort( int * arr , int start , int end )
2 {
3     int mid;
4     if( start < end )
5     {
6         mid = (start + end) / 2; // DIVIDE
7         mergeSort( arr , start , mid ); // CONQUER
8         mergeSort( arr , mid + 1 , end ); // CONQUER
9         merge( arr , start , mid + 1 , end ); // COMBINE
10
11     }
12 }
```

# Complessità mergesort

- Elementi

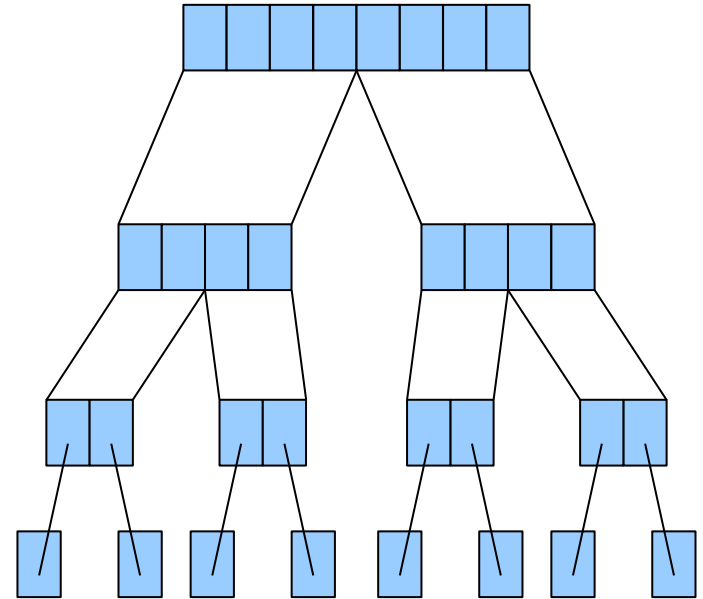
$n$

- Livelli

$\log(n) + 1$

- Costo livello

$n$



$$n(\log(n) + 1) \longrightarrow n \log(n) + n$$

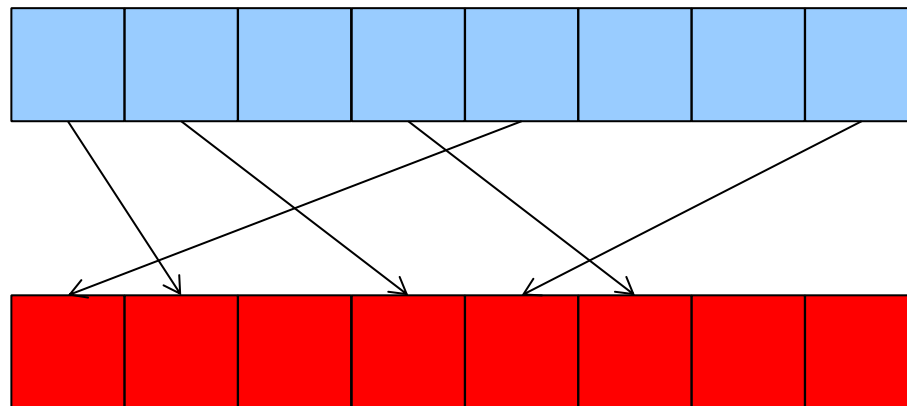
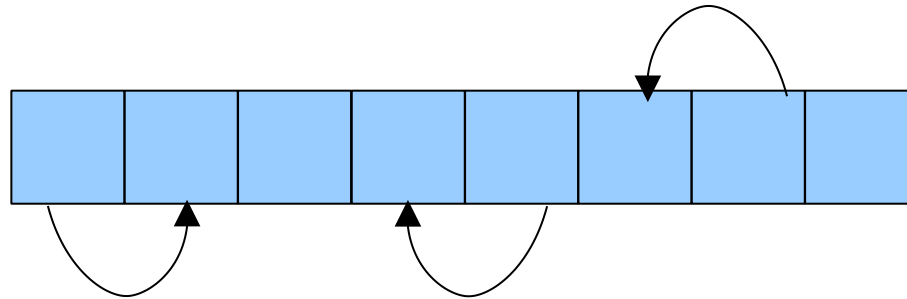
# Complessità Mergesort

$$\Theta(n \log(n))$$



# Complessità?

- Tempo di esecuzione: **worst** vs **best** vs **avg**
- Memoria: **in-place** or **not in-place**?





**BEST CASE**



**WORST CASE**

	Worst Case	Best Case	Average Case
Merge Sort	$\Theta(n \log n)$	$\Theta(n \log n)$	$\Theta(n \log n)$
Insertion Sort	$\Theta(n^2)$	$\Theta(n)$	$\Theta(n^2)$

# Esercizio Complessita' Merge e Insertion

- Dato un array di numeri interi, individuare il numero di scambi di elementi effettuati dalle procedure di Insertion Sort e di merge della procedura Merge Sort. Testare nei casi:
  - [10, 9, 8, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1]
  - [1, 2, 3, 7, 9, 11, 14, 19, 20, 25, 29, 30]
  - [30, 9, 29, 10, 1, 9, 2, 20, 15, 2, 13, 4, 28, 1]

# Esempio Insertion Sort

- Input in ordine decrescente

10 , 9 , 8 , 7 , 6 , 5 , 4 , 3 , 2 , 1

```
1 void sortArray( int arr[] , int l )
2 {
3     // init total e counter
4
5     for( int iter = 1 ; iter < len ; ++iter )
6     {
7
8         counter = 0;
9
10        while( occhio >= 0 && arr[occhio] > mano )
11        {
12            counter++;
13        }
14
15        total += counter;
16    }
17 }
18 }
```

```

start
      9
10      8      7      6      5      4      3      2      1
      10      8      7      6      5      4      3      2      1
9      10      8      7      6      5      4      3      2      1
=====
===== 1 =====
      8
9      10      7      6      5      4      3      2      1
9      10      7      6      5      4      3      2      1
      9      10      7      6      5      4      3      2      1
8      9      10      7      6      5      4      3      2      1
=====
===== 2 =====
      7
8      9      10      6      5      4      3      2      1
8      9      10      6      5      4      3      2      1
8      9      10      6      5      4      3      2      1
      8      9      10      6      5      4      3      2      1
7      8      9      10      6      5      4      3      2      1
=====
===== 3 =====
      6
7      8      9      10      5      4      3      2      1
7      8      9      10      5      4      3      2      1
7      8      9      10      5      4      3      2      1
7      8      9      10      5      4      3      2      1
      7      8      9      10      5      4      3      2      1
6      7      8      9      10      5      4      3      2      1
=====
===== 4 =====
      5
6      7      8      9      10      4      3      2      1
6      7      8      9      10      4      3      2      1
6      7      8      9      10      4      3      2      1
6      7      8      9      10      4      3      2      1
6      7      8      9      10      4      3      2      1
      6      7      8      9      10      4      3      2      1
5      6      7      8      9      10      4      3      2      1
=====
===== 5 =====

```

45



# Esercizio chiamate ordinamento

Scrivere una funzione che, dati un insieme di interi positivi ricevuti da tastiera, li ordina utilizzando il Merge Sort implementato iterativamente, stampando inoltre a video le informazioni sugli step operativi dell'algoritmo, ovvero:

- le chiamate ricorsive alla procedura MergeSort, con i parametri che le vengono passati;
- le chiamate alla procedura di fusione Merge, con i parametri che le vengono passati.

Dopo ogni chiamata a MergeSort, il programma deve stampare a video il risultato parziale ottenuto, ovvero la sottosequenza ordinata ottenuta.

Ad esempio con gli elementi [3, 1, 2, 5, 4] potrei ottenere un output tipo...

```

Chiamo MergeSort(A,1,5)
  Chiamo MergeSort(A,1,3)
    Chiamo MergeSort(A,1,2)
      Chiamo MergeSort(A,1,1)
        -Sequenza ordinata: 3
      Chiamo MergeSort(A,2,2)
        -Sequenza ordinata: 1
      Chiamo Merge(A,1,1,2)
        -Sequenza ordinata: 1,3
      Chiamo MergeSort(A,3,3)
        -Sequenza ordinata: 2
      Chiamo Merge(A,1,2,3)
        -Sequenza ordinata: 1,2,3
    Chiamo MergeSort(A,4,5)
      Chiamo MergeSort(A,4,4)
        -Sequenza ordinata: 5
      Chiamo MergeSort(A,5,5)
        -Sequenza ordinata: 4
      Chiamo Merge(A,4,4,5)
        -Sequenza ordinata: 4,5
      Chiamo Merge(A,1,3,5)
        -Sequenza ordinata: 1,2,3,4,5

```