Predavanje 2 Ponauljanje: - asinptotska analizalnotacija (O, 2, 0) - ideja: izraziti VSA ponoću klase f-ja paranetriziranih pomoću duline/velicine inputa npr.: Insertion Soit T(n)= (n2) (worst-case) Možemo li sortirati brže od  $\Theta(n^2)^{?}$ Merge Sort algoritam PSEUDO KOD: Merge Sort (A[1...n]) floor 1) if n=1 done! 2) rekurzivno sortiraj A[1...L2] 3) spoji (MERGE) dva sortirana niza Naponena: Merge Sort 'gradi' stablasta struktura duk ne date do listora i tek tada počinje sortiranje (MÉRGE)

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

D2: Implementionite Merge Sort algorithm

VSA of Merge Sorta? 
$$T(n)$$

KORAK 1:  $\Theta(1)$  (nekakvo konstantno vrijeme)

KORAK 2:  $T(\lfloor \frac{n}{2} \rfloor) + T(\lfloor \frac{n}{2} \rfloor + 1) \approx 2 \cdot T(\frac{n}{2})$ 

NORAK 2. 
$$I(L_2)/7 I(L_2)/10 \sim 2.1(2)$$

NORAK 3:  $\Theta(n)$ 

$$=) T(n) = 2. T(\frac{n}{2}) + \Theta(n) \quad (REKURZIJA)$$

$$\frac{Luca J 2:}{ko f(n) = \Theta(n^{\log_b a}) + \frac{1}{a}Ja T(n) = \Theta(n^{\log_b a} \cdot \log_2 n)}$$

ko 
$$f(n) = \Theta(n^{\log_2 n}) + a J_a T(n) = \Theta(n^{\log_2 n})$$

LUCAJ 3: Ako  $f(n) = \Omega(n^{\log_2 n} + E)$ , za neki  $E > 0$  i ako

SLUCAJ 3: Ako 
$$f(n) = \Omega\left(n^{\log_b a + E}\right)$$
, za neki  $E > 0$  i ako

SLUCAJ 3: Ako 
$$f(n) = \Omega\left(n^{\log_b a + E}\right)$$
, za neki  $E > 0$  i ako a  $f\left(\frac{n}{b}\right) \leqslant c \cdot f(n)$  za neky konstantu  $C < 1$ 

a. 
$$f(\frac{n}{2}) \le c \cdot f(n)$$
 za neky konstantu  $C \le 1$ 

Primjeri:

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

$$\frac{\sqrt{er}}{T(n) = \frac{h}{T}\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) + n}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{$$

$$\frac{1}{(n)} = \frac{h \cdot T(\frac{\pi}{2}) + n}{(n)} = \frac{h^2}{(n)} = \frac{n^2}{(n)} = \frac{h^2}{(n)} = \frac{n^2}{(n)} = \frac{1}{(n)} = \frac{1$$

$$\frac{1}{12} = \frac{1}{12} = \frac{1}{12}$$

$$\frac{\alpha=1, b=2, n \cdot 3 = n \cdot 2 \cdot n}{\text{ULAJ 1: } n=0 \left(n^{2-\epsilon}\right) + \epsilon \epsilon \left(0,1\right)}$$

$$\frac{\mathcal{T}}{f(n)} = \mathcal{O}(n^{2-\epsilon}) + \epsilon \in (0,1]$$

$$\frac{\mathcal{T}}{f(n)} = \mathcal{T}(n) = \mathcal{O}(n^2)$$

$$\frac{(r_{1} - r_{1})}{1} = \frac{1}{1} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot$$

$$f(n) = \frac{7}{(n^2)^{\alpha-\epsilon}} = 7 \cdot 7(n) = \Theta(n^2)$$

$$f(n) = \frac{1}{n^2 \delta^{n-\epsilon}} = \int T(n) = \Theta(n^2)$$

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

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

$$a = h + 2 \quad n^{2}$$

$$O(n) = n^{2}$$

2) 
$$T(n) = 4 \cdot T(\frac{n}{2}) + n^2$$
  
 $q = 4, b = 2, n^{3/5} = n^2, f(n) = n^2$   
 $SLUOAJ 2$ :

$$\eta^{2} = \Theta(\eta^{2}) = \Im \overline{I}(\eta) = \Theta(\eta^{2}|q_{\eta})$$

$$I(\eta) = \Im [\eta^{2}|q_{\eta}]$$

3) 
$$T(n) = 4 \cdot T(\frac{n}{2}) + n^3$$
 $a = 4, b = 2, n^2 b^2 = n^2, f(n) = n^3$ 
 $s_{LUCRJ} 3: n^3 = D(n^{2+\epsilon}), \forall \epsilon \in (0,1]$ 
 $f(\frac{n}{2}) \leq C \cdot f(n), za neki c \leq 1$ 
 $f(n) = O(n^3)$ 
 $f(n) = 2 \cdot T(\frac{n}{2}) + C \cdot n$ 
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 $f(n) = O(n^3)$ 
 $f(n$ 

Polijeli: fivijalno  $\Theta(1)$ Vladaj:  $2 \cdot T(\frac{n}{2})$ Vombiniaj: (Merge procedura)  $\Theta(n)$ broj potproblena

potproblena

DZ.: Razmishte o prostornoj složenost Merge Sort alg.
MS nije "in-place" alg.

Problem binarmoy pretrazivanja (Binary search)
Promati x u sortiranom niza
Pr: x=9 3 5 7 8 9 12 15

(r: X=9) 3 5 7 8 15 9 12 15

Podijeli: Usporedi x sa srednjim elementom niza

Vladaj: Rekurzivno podijeli na odgovarajućoj polovici

Kombinisaj: Return (trivijalno)

VSA: Binary Search  $T(n) = 1.T(\frac{n}{2}) + \Theta(1)$ 

br. polp. veličina
potp.

 $q=1, b=2, n^{3}b^{n} = n^{3}a^{2} = 1, f(n)=0$   $Sl.2: f(n)=\Theta(n^{3}b^{n})$   $C=\Theta(1) \qquad T(n)=0$ 

T(n) = C T(n) = C  $(\log_2 n)$