

② LECCIÓN 4: continuación

EFICIENCIA de Ordenación

: SELECCIÓN, INSERCCION Y BURBUJA.

SELECCIÓN

```
void Intercambiar (int &a, int &b)
{
    int aux = a;  ———  $O(1)$ 
    a = b;  ———  $O(1)$ 
    b = aux;  ———  $O(1)$ 
}
```

Regla del máximo $O(1)$

```
void Ordenacion-Seleccion (int *v, int n)
{
    for (int i = 0; i < n-1; i++)
```

```
        for (int j = i+1; j < n; j++)
            if (v[j] < v[i])
                Intercambiar(v[i], v[j])
```

$\sum_{j=i+1}^{n-1} 1$ $\rightarrow O(1)$

$$\sum_{i=0}^{n-2} \sum_{j=i+1}^{n-1} 1 = \sum_{i=0}^{n-2} (n-1) - (i+1) + 1 =$$

$$= \sum_{i=0}^{n-2} n - i - 1 = \sum_{i=0}^{n-2} n - \sum_{i=0}^{n-2} i - \sum_{i=0}^{n-2} 1 \quad (*)$$

$$\cdot \sum_{i=0}^{n-2} n = n \sum_{i=0}^{n-2} 1 = n \underbrace{(1+1+\dots+1)}_{(n-2)+1} = n(n-1) = n^2 - n$$

$$\cdot \sum_{i=0}^{n-2} i = \underbrace{0+1+2+\dots+n-2}_{\text{PROGRESION ARITHMETICA}} = (n-2) \frac{(n-1)}{2}$$

$$= \frac{n^2}{2} - \frac{n}{2} - n + 1$$

$$= \frac{n^2}{2} - \frac{3n}{2} + 1$$

$$\cdot \sum_{i=0}^{n-2} 1 = n-1$$

$$(*) \quad (n^2 - n) - \left(\frac{n^2}{2} - \frac{3n}{2} + 1 \right) - (n-1) = \frac{n^2}{2} + \frac{3n}{2} \quad \boxed{O(n^2)}$$

③ LECCION 4

INSERCIÓN

```
void Ordenacion_Insercion(int *v, int n){
```

```
    for (int i=1; i < n; i++) {
```

```
        O(1) ← int value = v[i];
```

```
         $\sum_{j=0}^{i-1} 1$  [ for (int j=i-1; j ≥ 0 && v[j] > value; j--)
```

```
            v[j+1] = v[j];
```

```
        O(1) ← InterCambiar(v[i], v[j+1]);
```

```
    }
```

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n-1} \sum_{j=0}^{i-1} 1 = \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} 1 + 1 + \dots + 1 = \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} i$$

$$= 1 + 2 + 3 + \dots + n-1 = (n+1) \cdot \frac{n}{2} = \frac{n^2}{2} - \frac{n}{2} \in O(n^2)$$

Progresion
aritmética.

4

LECCION 3: continuaci3n

BURBUJA

```
void Ordenacion-Burbuja (int *v, int n) {
```

```
    for (int i=1; i<n; i++)
```

```
        for (int j=0; j<n-i; j++)
```

```
            if (v[j] > v[j+1])
```

```
                Intercambiar (v[j], v[j+1])
```

$O(1)$

$\sum_{j=0}^{n-i} 1$

}

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n-1} \sum_{j=0}^{n-i} 1 = \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} n-i+1$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} n - \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} i + \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} 1 = n(n-1) - \left(n \cdot \frac{(n-1)}{2} \right) + (n-1)$$

$$= n^2 - n - \frac{n}{2} + \frac{n}{2} + n - 1 = n^2 - 1 \in \boxed{O(n^2)}$$

- Los tres m3todos de ordenaci3n: SELECCION, INSERCCION Y BURBUJA tienen un orden de eficiencia en el peor caso $\boxed{O(n^2)}$

⑤ LECCION 4: EFICIENCIA

Ejemplo: bucle anidado condicionado por un if

```

void funcion(int n){
    int x=0, y=0;
    for (int i=1; i<n+1; i++)
        if ((i%2)==0) { — O(1)
            for (int j=i; j<n+1; j++)
                x++; — O(1)
            for (int j=1; j<i+1; j++)
                y++; — O(1)
        }
    }
    }
  
```

Diagram illustrating the complexity of the nested loops:

- The outer loop runs from $i=1$ to $i=n$. The complexity is $\sum_{j=i}^n 1$, labeled (1).
- The inner loops run from $j=i$ to $j=n$ and $j=1$ to $j=i$. The complexity is $\sum_{j=1}^i 1$, labeled (2).

(1) $\sum_{j=i}^n 1 = \underbrace{1+1+\dots+1}_{n-i+1} = n-i+1 \rightarrow O(n-i+1+i) = O(n+1)$

(2) $\sum_{j=1}^i 1 = 1+1+\dots+1 = i$

La condicion hace que se ejecute el cuerpo de $i/2$ ya que solamente tenemos $n/2$ n° pares en n numeros consecutivos.

$\sum_{i=1}^{n/2} (n+1) = (n+1) \cdot n/2 \in O(n^2)$

⑥ LECCION 4: continuación

Ejemplo: El bucle es controlado por una condición. Se usa bucle while.

```
void funcion(int n){
    int x=2, contador=0;
    while (x<=n) {
        x*=2;
        contador++;
    }
    cout<<contador;
}
```

← Cuántas veces se cumple la condición?
Ej. $n=8$ $x=2, x=4, x=8$
3 veces

$n=2$ $x=2$
1 vez
 $n=16$ $x=2, x=4, x=8, x=16$
4 veces.

Claramente se hace $\log_2(n)$ veces.

$$\sum_{\substack{x=2 \\ \text{contador}=0}}^{\log_2(n)} 1 = \log_2(n) + 1 \in \boxed{O(\log_2(n))}$$

Ejemplo: Tres bucles - MULTIPLICACION de MATRICES.

```
void funcion(int n){
    for (int i=0; i<n; i++)
        for (int j=0; j<n; j++) {
            C[i][j]=0;
            for (int k=0; k<n; k++)
                C[i][j] += A[i][k] * B[k][j];
        }
}
```

$O(n^3)$ [$O(n)$] $O(n)$

$$\sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} 1 = n^3 \in \boxed{O(n^3)}$$

⑦ LECCIÓN 4: continuación.

Ejemplo: Tres bucles con diferentes límites

```
void funcion (int n) {
```

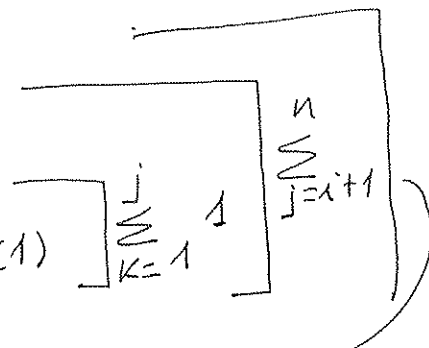
```
    int suma=0;
```

```
    for (int i=1; i < n; i++)
```

```
        for (int j=i+1; j <= n; j++)
```

```
            for (int k=1; k < j+1; k++)
```

```
                suma += i+j+k; ← O(1)
```



$$\sum_{i=1}^{n-1} \sum_{j=i+1}^n \sum_{k=1}^j 1 = \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} \sum_{j=i+1}^n j = \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} (i+1) + (i+2) + \dots + n =$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} (n-i) \frac{(n+i+1)}{2} = \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} \frac{n^2 - i^2 + n - i}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n-1} n^2 - \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} i^2 + \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} n - \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} i \right)$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n-1} n^2 = n^2 (n-1) = n^3 - n^2$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n-1} i^2 = \frac{(n-1)(n)(2n-1)}{6} = \frac{1}{6} (2n^3 - 2n^2 - n^2 + n) = \frac{1}{6} (2n^3 - 3n^2 + n)$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n-1} n = n(n-1) = n^2 - n$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n-1} i = 1 + 2 + \dots + n-1 = \frac{(n-1)(n)}{2} = \frac{n^2 - n}{2}$$

Juntando todos los términos

$$\frac{1}{2} \left(n^3 - n^2 - \frac{1}{6} (2n^3 - 3n^2 + n) + (n^2 - n) - \left(\frac{n^2 - n}{2} \right) \right) =$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{2}{3} n^3 - \frac{2}{3} n \right) \in \boxed{O(n^3)}$$

⑧ LECCION 4.- continuacion

Ej: Examen Sep 2012

a) int n, j; int x=0;
~~n=1~~; int i=1;

```
do {
  j=1
  while (j ≤ n) {
    j=j*2;
    x++;
  }
  i++;
} while (i ≤ n);
```

$\sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^{\log_2(n)} 1 = \sum_{i=1}^n \log_2(n) = n \log_2(n)$

$O(n \cdot \log_2(n))$

b) int n, j; int i=2; int x=0;

```
do {
  j=1;
  while (j ≤ i) {
    j=j*2;
    x++;
  }
  i++;
} while (i ≤ n);
```

$\log_2(i)$
 $\sum_{j=1}^{\log_2(i)} 1$

$\sum_{i=2}^n \sum_{j=1}^{\log_2(i)} 1 = \sum_{i=2}^n \log_2(i) =$
 $\log_2(2) + \log_2(3) + \dots + \log_2(n)$
 $= \log(2 \cdot 3 \cdot 4 \dots \cdot n) = \log_2(n!)$
 $O(\log_2(n!)) \leq O(n \cdot \log_2(n))$

Ej: Examen Julio 2006

a) int sum1=0; int k, j, n;

for (k=1; k ≤ n; k*=2)

for (j=1; j ≤ n; j++)
sum1++;

$\sum_{j=1}^n 1 = n$

$\sum_{k=1}^{\log_2(n)} n = n \cdot \log_2(n) \in O(n \cdot \log_2(n))$

b) int sum2=0; int k, j, n;

for (k=1; k ≤ n; k*=2)

for (j=1; j ≤ k; j++)
sum2++;

$\sum_{j=1}^k 1 = k$

$\sum_{k=1}^{\log_2(n)} k = 1 + 2 + \dots + \log_2(n)$
 $= \log_2(n) \cdot \frac{(\log_2(n) + 1)}{2}$
 $= \frac{\log_2(n) \log_2(n) + \log_2(n)}{2}$
 $\in O(\log_2(n) \cdot \log_2(n))$

(9)

LECCION 4

Ej: Examen Julio 2006 a

Ordenar de mayor a menor

- $\log_2(2n \cdot \log_2(n)) \rightarrow \log_2(2n) + \log_2(\log_2(n)) = 1 + \log_2(n) + \log_2(\log_2(n)) \in O(\log_2(n))$
- $n \cdot \log_2(\sqrt{n}) \rightarrow n \cdot \log_2(n^{1/2}) = \frac{n}{2} \log_2(n) \in O(n \cdot \log_2(n))$
- $n\sqrt{n} \rightarrow n \cdot n^{1/2} = n^{3/2} \in O(n^{3/2})$
- $2^{\log_2(n)} \rightarrow n \in O(n)$
- $(1.00001)^n \rightarrow O(1)$
- $2^{2 \log_2 n} = (2^{\log_2(n)})^2 = n^2 \in O(n^2)$
- $n^2, 2^{3 \log_2(n)} = n^2 \cdot (2^{\log_2(n)})^3 = n^2 \cdot n^3 = n^5 \in O(n^5)$

Ahora viendo los ordenes de eficiencia a los que pertenecen ordenamos

$$(1.00001)^n \leq \log_2(2n \cdot \log_2(n)) \leq 2^{\log_2(n)} \leq n \log_2(\sqrt{n}) \leq n \cdot \sqrt{n} \leq 2^{2 \log_2(n)} \leq n^2 \cdot 2^{3 \log_2(n)}$$

Ej: Examen Junio 2008

Ordenar de menor a mayor

$$\sqrt{n} \rightarrow n^{1/2} \in O(n^{1/2})$$

$$n^3 + 1 \in O(n^3)$$

$$\left(\frac{n^4}{n^2 + 1}\right) \in O(n^2)$$

$$n \cdot \log_2(n^2) \in 2 \cdot n \log_2(n) \in O(n \cdot \log_2(n))$$

$$n \cdot \log_2 \log_2(n^2) = n \cdot \log_2(2 \cdot \log_2(n)) = n \cdot \log_2(2) + n \cdot \log_2 \log_2(n) \in O(n \log_2 \log_2(n))$$

$$3^{\log_2(n)} = 3^{\frac{\log_3(n)}{\log_3(2)}} = (3^{\log_3(n)})^{1/\log_3(2)} = n^{1/\log_3(2)} \approx n \in O(n)$$

$$3^n \in O(3^n)$$

$$2^{100} \in O(1)$$

$$n + 100 \in O(n)$$

$$2^{100} \leq \sqrt{n} \leq n + 100 \leq 3^{\log_2(n)} \leq n \log_2 \log_2(n^2) \leq n \log_2(n^2) \leq \frac{n^4}{n^2 + 1} \leq n^3 + 1$$