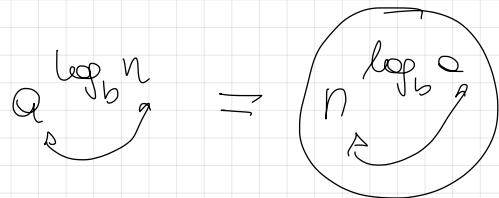


## Esercitazione

## Teorema Principale

$$T(n) = \begin{cases} c & n \leq 1 \\ 9T\left(\frac{n}{3}\right) + n & n > 1 \end{cases}$$

$$a = 9 \quad b = 3$$



$$n^{\log_b a} = n^{\log_3 9} = n^2$$

$$1 < 2 - \varepsilon$$

$$f(n) = n^1 = O(n^{2-\varepsilon})$$

ven per  $0 < \varepsilon < 1$

$$\text{I}^0 \text{ caso} \quad T(n) = \Theta(n^2)$$

$$T(n) = \begin{cases} O(1) & n \leq 1 \\ 27T\left(\frac{n}{3}\right) + \Theta(n^3 \log n) & n > 1 \end{cases}$$

$$a = 27, \quad b = 3, \quad n^{\log_3 27} = n^3$$

$$f(n) = \Theta(n^3 \log n)$$

Caso 2, con  $k = 1$

$$f(n) = \Theta(n^{\log_b a} \log^k n)$$

$\boxed{k \geq 0}$

$$T(n) = \Theta(n^3 \log^2 n)$$

$$T(n) = 5 T\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) + \Theta(n^3)$$

$$a=5, b=2, n^{\log_b 2} = n^{\log_2 5}$$

$$2 < \log_2 5 < 3$$

$$f(n) = \Theta(n^3) = \Omega(n^{\log_2 5 + \varepsilon})$$

$$\text{OK per } 0 < \varepsilon < 3 - \log_2 5 \\ \overbrace{> 0}$$

$$3 \geq \log_2 5 + \varepsilon \Rightarrow 0 < \varepsilon \leq 3 - \log_2 5$$

Condizione di ricorso

$$a f\left(\frac{n}{b}\right) \leq c f(n)$$

$c < 1$  costante

$$5 \left(\frac{n}{2}\right)^3 = \frac{5}{8} n^3 \leq \frac{5}{8} f(n)$$

verificata

$$\text{per } c = \frac{5}{8} < 1$$



$$\Rightarrow \text{III}^{\circ} \coso \quad T(n) = \Theta(n^3)$$

$$T(n) = 27 T\left(\frac{n}{3}\right) + \Theta\left(\frac{n^3}{\log n}\right)$$

$$a=27, b=3, \log_b a = 3$$

$$n^{\log_b a} = n^3$$

$n^{\log_b a} = n^3$  cresce più velocemente di  $\frac{n^3}{\log n}$

ma non per un fattore polinomiale

Il I<sup>o</sup> coso non si applica.

NO 1

$$f(n) = \Theta\left(n^3 \log^{-1} n\right) = \Theta\left(n^{\log_b a} \cdot \log^{-1} n\right)$$

$$k = -1$$

NO 2

(Per il 2<sup>o</sup> coso, deve essere  $k \geq 0$ )

## Moltiplicazione veloce di interi di lunghezza arbitraria

A, B interi di  $n$  cifre decimali, memorizzati in due array di dimensione  $n$   
(ogni elemento dell'array memorizza una cifra decimale)

L'algoritmo elementare ha costo  $\Theta(n^2)$

( $n^2$  moltiplicazioni di cifre +  $n$  addizioni di interi di lunghezza  $n$ )

### Algoritmo Divide et Impera

Supponiamo che  $n$  sia una potenza di 2

(altrimenti si aggiungono 0 a sinistra)

$$12345 \rightarrow 00012345$$

$$A = \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline \overbrace{A_1}^{\lfloor n/2 \rfloor} & \overbrace{A_2}^{\lfloor n/2 \rfloor} \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$B = \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline \overbrace{B_1}^{\lfloor n/2 \rfloor} & \overbrace{B_2}^{\lfloor n/2 \rfloor} \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$n=1 \rightarrow \text{return } A * B$$

(A e B hanno una sola cifra)

$$A = A_1 \cdot 10^{\lfloor n/2 \rfloor} + A_2$$

$$B = B_1 \cdot 10^{\lfloor n/2 \rfloor} + B_2$$

$$A = \underbrace{2340}_{A_1} \underbrace{2185}_{A_2} = 2340 \cdot 10^4 + 2185$$

$$A * B = (A_1 \cdot 10^{\lfloor n/2 \rfloor} + A_2) (B_1 \cdot 10^{\lfloor n/2 \rfloor} + B_2) =$$

$$A_1 \cdot B_1 \cdot 10^n + (A_1 \cdot B_2 + A_2 \cdot B_1) \cdot 10^{\lfloor n/2 \rfloor} + A_2 \cdot B_2$$

MOLT(A, B, n)

if ( $n == 1$ ) return  $A * B;$

$\Theta(1)$

else {

divide A e B in  $A_1, A_2, B_1, B_2 \rightarrow \Theta(n)$

$X = MOLT(A_1, B_1, \frac{n}{2});$

$Y = MOLT(A_2, B_2, \frac{n}{2});$

$Z = MOLT(A_1, B_2, \frac{n}{2}) + MOLT(A_2, B_1, \frac{n}{2})$

return  $X \cdot 10^n + Z \cdot 10^{\frac{n}{2}} + Y \quad \Theta(n)$

}

$$T(n) = \begin{cases} \Theta(1) & n = 1 \\ 4T\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) + \Theta(n) & n > 1 \end{cases}$$

$$a = 4, \quad b = 2, \quad n^{\frac{\log 4}{2}} = n^2$$

$$f(n) = \Theta(n^1) = O(n^{2-\varepsilon})$$

$$1 < 2 - \varepsilon \Rightarrow \varepsilon < 1$$

OK per  $0 < \varepsilon < 1$

I° caso:

$$T(n) = \Theta(n^2)$$

Nuovo tentativo: osserviamo che

$$\underbrace{A_1 B_2}_0 + \underbrace{A_2 B_1}_0 = (A_1 + A_2) \cdot (B_1 + B_2) - A_1 B_1 - A_2 B_2$$

$$A_1 B_1 + \overbrace{A_1 B_2 + A_2 B_1}_0 + A_2 B_2 - A_1 B_1 - A_2 B_2$$

↳

$$X = A_1 \cdot B_1$$

$$Y = A_2 \cdot B_2$$

$$Z = A_1 B_2 + A_2 B_1 = (A_1 + A_2)(B_1 + B_2) - X - Y$$

MOLT2 (A, B, n)

if ( $n == 1$ ) return  $A * B;$

$O(1)$

else }

dividi  $A \in B$  in  $A_1, A_2, B_1, B_2$

$O(n)$

$$3T\left(\frac{n}{2}\right)$$

1

$$X = \text{MOLT2}(\mathbf{A}_1, \mathbf{B}_1, \eta_2)$$

$$Y = \text{MOLT2}(A_2, B_2, n/2)$$

$$Z = \text{MOLT2}\left(\frac{A_1+A_2}{2}, \frac{B_1+B_2}{2}, \eta/2\right) - X - Y$$

$$\text{return } X \cdot 10^n + Z \cdot 10^{n/2} + Y$$

$\text{O}(\text{n})$

y

$$T(n) = \begin{cases} \Theta(1) & n=1 \\ 3T\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) + \Theta(n) & n > 1 \end{cases}$$

$$a=3 \quad b=2 \quad n^{\log_b e} = n^{\log_2 3} = n^{1.585\dots}$$

$$f(n) = \Theta(n) = O(n^{\log_2 3 - \varepsilon})$$

$0 < \varepsilon < \log_2 3 - 1$

$\varepsilon = 0.1$

$n^{\log_2 3 - \varepsilon}$

$1 < \log_2 3 - \varepsilon$

# Theorem principle

10.com

$$\overline{t}(n) = \Theta\left(n^{\log_2 3}\right) =$$

$$f( ) \quad n^{1.585\dots}$$

Sviluppando questo idea e spezzando i numeri in parti più piccole si ottiene

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

ESERAZO

Scrivere e risolvere la relazione di ricorrenza che esprime la complessità in tempo della funzione

Test (n)

if ( $n < 10$ ) return 5;

$y = 0(1)$

$$Q = \emptyset ;$$

42  
2 N2  
Cresce  
Cone  
n2

$$T(n) = \begin{cases} \Theta(1) & n < 10 \\ T(n/2) + \Theta(n^2) & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

$$Q = 1 \quad b = 2 \quad n^{\log_b Q} = n^{\log_2 1} = n^0 = 1$$

$$f(n) = \Theta(n^2) = \Omega(n^{0+\epsilon}) \quad 0 < \epsilon \leq 2$$

## Condizione di regolarità

$$a f\left(\frac{n}{5}\right) \leq c f(n)$$

$$c < 1$$

n sufficien't non'e  
grenade

$$\left(\frac{n}{2}\right)^2 \leq C \cdot n^2$$

$$\frac{n^2}{4} \leq \frac{1}{4} n^2 \quad \text{ok con } C = \frac{1}{4} < 1$$

$$T(n) = \Theta(n^2)$$

Mistero(n)

if ( $n < 10$ ) return 1;

$x = \text{Mistero}\left(\lfloor \frac{n}{4} \rfloor\right) + \text{Mistero}\left(\lfloor \frac{n}{4} \rfloor\right); \quad \Theta(1)$

i = 1;

while ( $i < n$ ) {

$\rightarrow$  si ripete  $\log_3 n$  volte

j = 1;

while ( $j < n$ ) {

$\rightarrow$  si ripete  $\frac{n}{3}$  volte

        j = j + 5;

    j

        i = 3 \* i;

y

$y = \text{Mistero}\left(\lfloor \frac{n}{4} \rfloor\right); \quad \Theta(1)$

return  $x * y; \quad \Theta(1)$

$\Theta\left(\frac{n}{3} \cdot \log_3 n\right)$

$\downarrow$

$\Theta(n \log n)$

$$T(n) = \begin{cases} \Theta(1) & n < 10 \\ 3T\left(\frac{n}{4}\right) + \Theta(n \log n) & n \geq 10 \end{cases}$$

$$a = 3,$$

$$b = 4$$

$$n^{\log_b a} = n^{\log_4 3}$$

$$0 < \log_4 3 < 1$$

$$f(n) = \Theta\left(n^{\log_4 3} \log n\right) = \Omega\left(n^{\log_4 3 + \varepsilon}\right)$$

$$1 \gtrsim \log_4 3 + \varepsilon \Rightarrow 0 < \varepsilon \leq 1 - \log_4 3$$

$\underbrace{\hspace{1cm}}_{>0}$

3° caso.

## Condizione di ricorrenza

$$3 \left( \frac{n}{4} \log \frac{n}{4} \right) = \frac{3}{4} n \cdot \log \frac{n}{4} \leq \frac{3}{4} n \log n = \left( \frac{3}{4} \right) f(n)$$

$\underbrace{\hspace{10em}}$       OK con  
 $a f\left(\frac{n}{4}\right)$        $C = \frac{3}{4} < 1$

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

tenendo le 3 due metà identiche:

$$T(n) = T\left(\frac{n}{4}\right) + \underline{\Theta(n \log n)}$$

$a = 1, \quad b = 4, \quad n^{\log_4 1} = n^0 = \textcircled{1}$

Anche  
 $\underline{\overline{3^0 \coso}}$

$F(n)$

```
if ( $n < 10$ ) return  $n$ ;  
if ( $n < 30$ ) return  $n^2$ ;
```

$x = n$ ;

$j = x$ ;

while ( $j > 1$ ) {

$x = x + j$  ;     $j = j/2$  ;

}

$\Theta(1)$

si ripete  $\log_2 n$  volte

$\rightarrow \Theta(\log n)$

$y$

$\text{return } x * F\left(\lfloor \frac{n}{3} \rfloor\right) * F\left(\lfloor \frac{n}{3} \rfloor\right) ; \quad y \quad 2T\left(\frac{n}{3}\right)$

↳  $\begin{cases} z = F\left(\lfloor \frac{n}{3} \rfloor\right); \\ \text{return } x * z * z \end{cases}$

$$T(n) = \begin{cases} \Theta(1) & n < 30 \\ 2T\left(\frac{n}{3}\right) + \Theta(\log n) & n \geq 30 \end{cases}$$

$$a=2, \quad b=3, \quad n^{\log_b a} = n^{\log_3 2} \quad \log n = O(n^\epsilon)$$

$$0 < \log_3 2 < 1 \quad \forall \epsilon > 0$$

$$f(n) = \Theta(\log n) = O\left(n^{\log_3 2 - \epsilon}\right) \quad \checkmark$$

$$\log_3 2 - \epsilon > 0$$

$$0 < \epsilon < \underline{\log_3 2}$$

$$1^o \text{ caso} \quad T(n) = \Theta(n^{\log_3 2})$$

col miglioramento:

$$T(n) = \begin{cases} \Theta(1) & n < 30 \\ T\left(\frac{n}{3}\right) + \Theta(\log n) & n \geq 30 \end{cases}$$

$$a=1, \quad b=3, \quad n^{\log_b a} = n^{\log_3 1} = n^0 = 1$$

$$f(n) = \Theta(1 \cdot \log n) \quad \left| \quad T(n) = \Theta(\log^2 n)\right.$$

$\text{II}^o \text{ caso con } k=1$