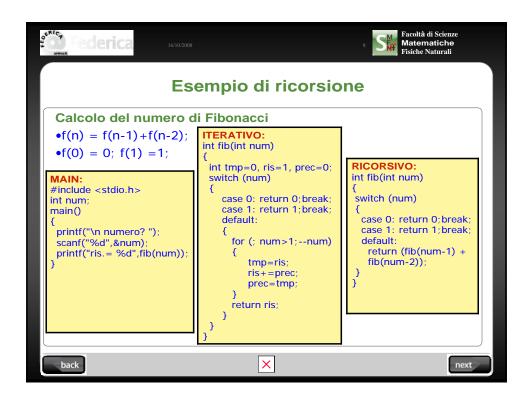
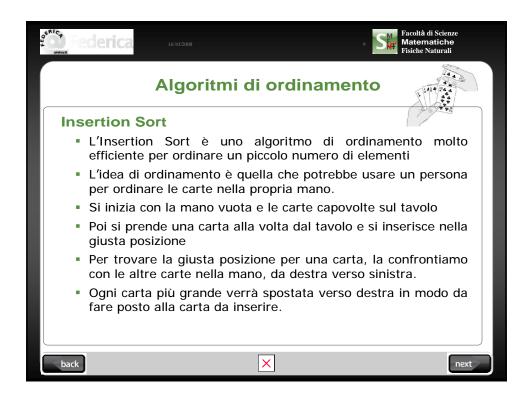
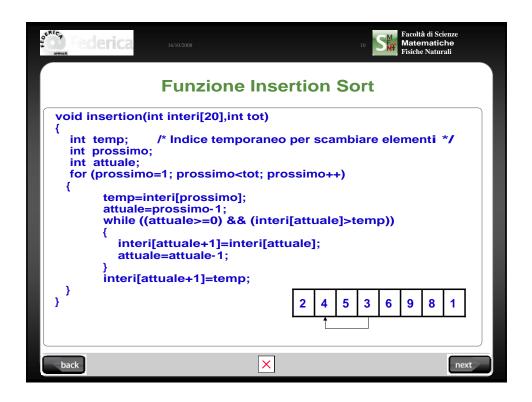


```
Facoltà di Scienze
Matematiche
Fisiche Naturali
                   Esempio di ricorsione
Calcolo del fattoriale di un numero:
n! = n*(n-1)*(n-2)*...*(n-(n-1))
    int fact(int num)
                                int fact(int num)
                                  if ( num <= 1)
       int product=1;
       for(; num>1; --num)
                                     return 1;
         product*=num;
                                   else
                                     return (num* fact(num -1));
       return product;
                                  X
back
                                                                 next
```

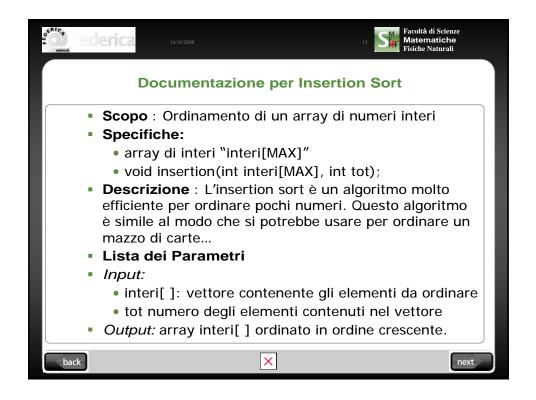


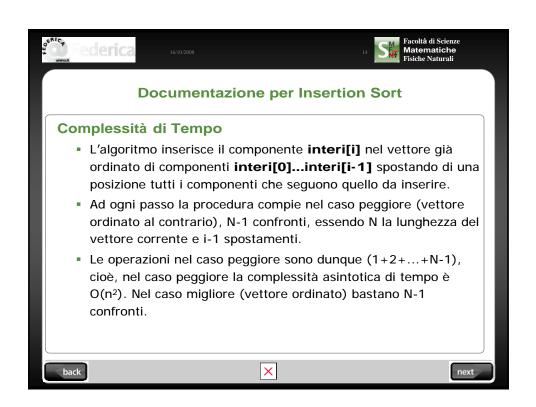


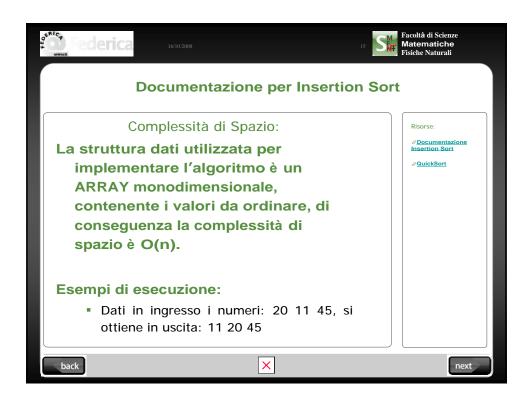


```
Facoltà di Scienze
Matematiche
Fisiche Naturali
               Programma per Insertion Sort
# include <stdio.h>
# define MAX 20
int i,j;
                    /* Indici di scorrimento dell'array */
void insertion(int interi[MAX],int tot);
main()
   int interi[MAX] /* Array che contiene i valori da ordinare */
                       /* Numero totale di elementi nell'array */
   int tot;
   printf("\n Quanti elementi deve contenere l'array: ");
   scanf("%d",&tot);
while (tot>20)
      { printf("\n max 20 elementi: ");
                                               scanf("%d",&tot); }
   for (i=0; i< tot; i++)
      { printf("\nInserire il %d° elemento: ",i+1); scanf("%d",&interi[i]); }
   insertion(interi,tot);
   printf("\nArray Ordinato:");
   for (i=0; i< tot; i++)
      printf(" %d",interi[i]);
                                         X
back
                                                                              next
```



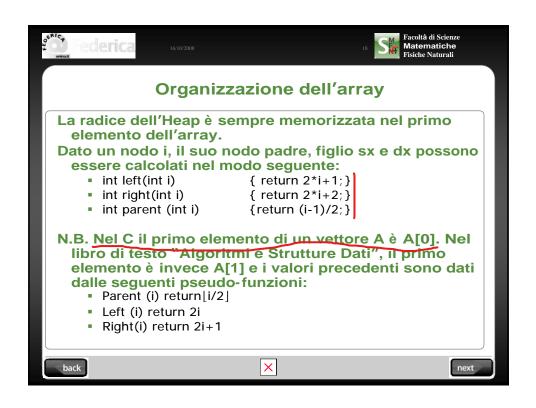


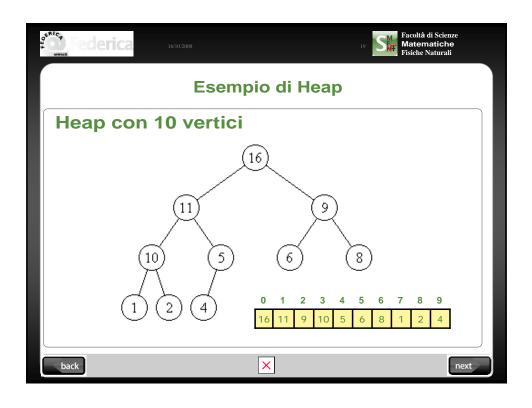


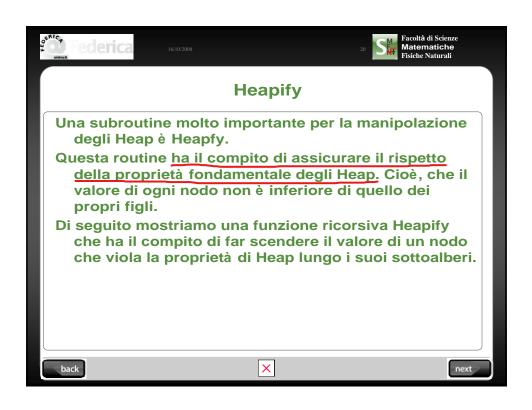








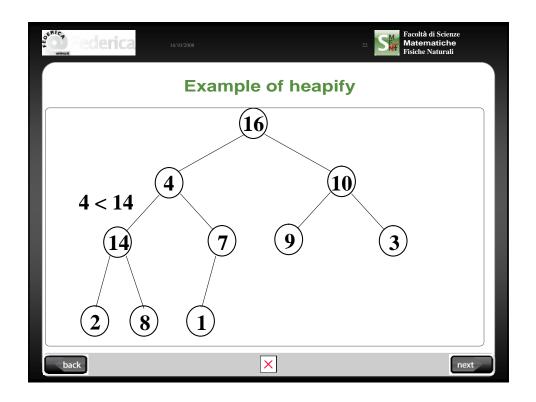


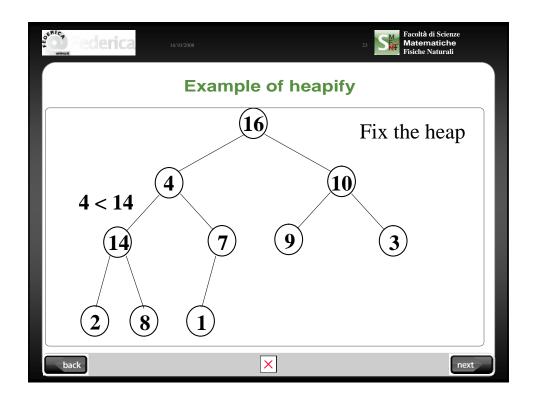


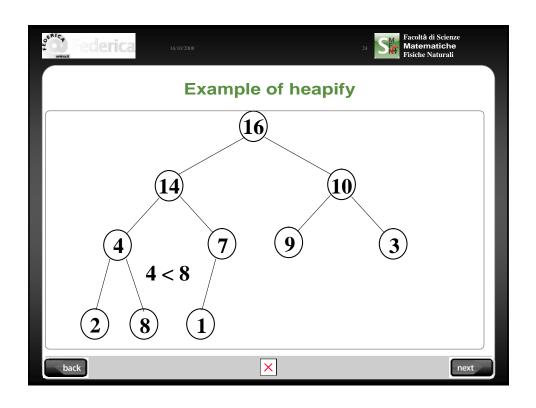
```
Implementazione di Heapify

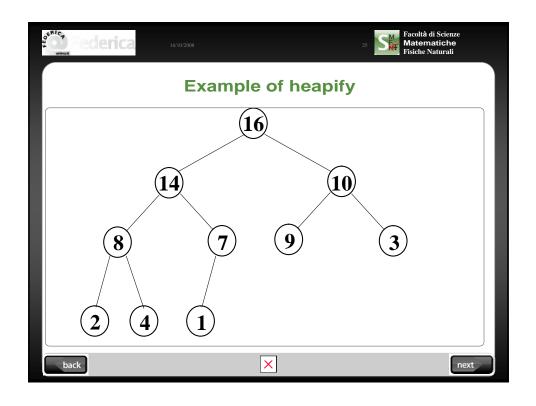
void Heapify(int A[MAX], int i)
{
    int I,r,largest;
    I = left(i);
    r = right(i);
    if (I < HeapSize && A[I] > A[i])
        largest = I;
    else largest = i;
    if (r < HeapSize && A[r] > A[largest])
        largest = r;

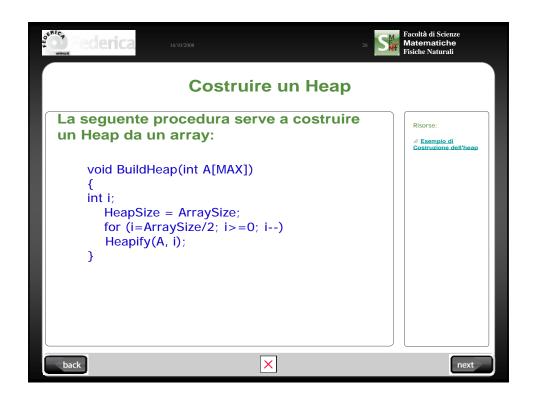
    if (largest != i) {
        swap(A, i, largest);
        Heapify(A, largest);
    }
}
```











```
Funzione HeapSort

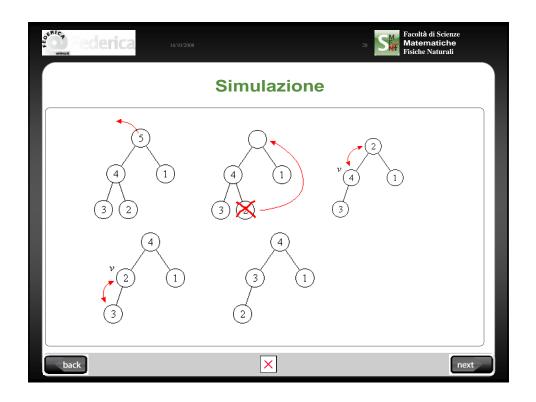
Funzione HeapSort

Fisiche Naturali

Funzione HeapSort

Fisiche Naturali

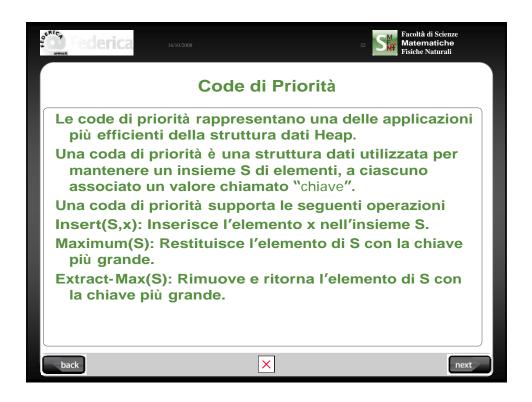
Fisiche N
```

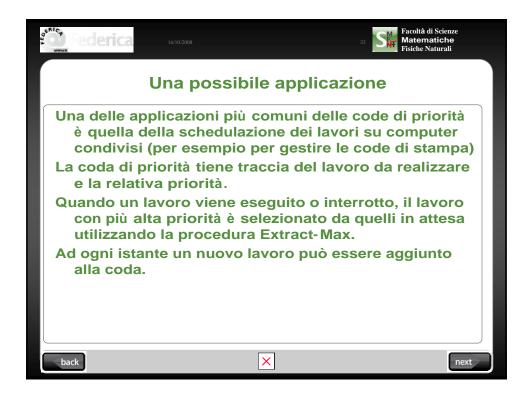


```
Facoltà di Scienze
Matematiche
Fisiche Naturali
                  Algoritmo di HeapSort
#include <stdlib.h>
#define MAX 20
int ArraySize, HeapSize, tot;
int left(int i) { return 2*i+1;}
int right(int i) { return 2*i+2;}
int p(int i)
               {return (i-1)/2;}
void swap(int A[MAX], int i, int j)
        \{int\ tmp = A[i];
        A[i] = A[j];
        A[j] = tmp;
void Heapify(int A[MAX], int i);
void BuildHeap(int A[MAX]);
void HeapSort(int A[MAX]);
                                 X
back
                                                                next
```

```
Main di HeapSort
main(){
int A[MAX], k;
printf("\ nQuanti elementi deve contenere l'array: ");
scanf("%d",&tot);
while (tot>MAX)
  { printf("\ n max 20 elementi: "); scanf("%d",&tot);}
 for (k=0;k<tot;k++) {
        printf("\ nInserire il %d° elemento: ",k+1);
        scanf("%d",&A[k]); }
 HeapSize=ArraySize=tot;
 HeapSort(A);
 printf("\ nArray Ordinato:");
  for (k=0;k<tot;k++)
    printf(" %d",A[k]);
                                X
back
```







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