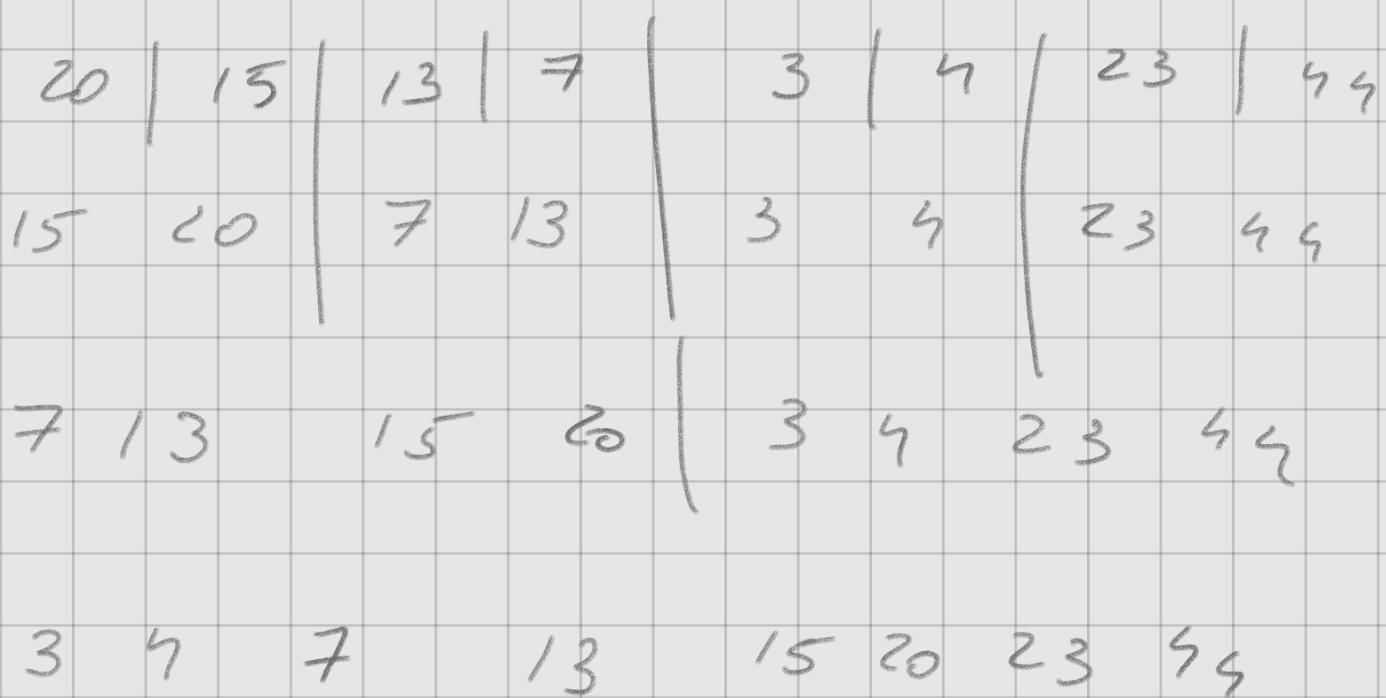


Sectarea merge sort



Pseudocod

mergeSort(A, l, r)

if ($l < r$)

 mergeSort(A, $\lceil \frac{l+r}{2} \rceil + 1$, r);

 mergeSort(A, l, $\lceil \frac{l+r}{2} \rceil$);

 merge(A, l, $\lceil \frac{l+r}{2} \rceil$, r)

}

suntare . . .

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

Dem că $T(n) \leq c \cdot n \log n$

Inductie

Caz de bază ✓

Ipozitie de inductie: $T(n/2) \leq c \cdot \frac{n}{2} \log \frac{n}{2}$

$$\begin{aligned}
 T(n) &= 2 \cdot T\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) + n \leq 2c \frac{n}{2} \log_2 \frac{n}{2} + n = \\
 &= cn \log_2 n - cn \log_2 2 + n = \\
 &= cn \log_2 n - \underbrace{cn + n}_{\leq 0} \leq cn \log_2 n + c_2 n
 \end{aligned}$$

Pentru ce valori ale lui c avem

$$T(n) \leq cn \log_2 n ?$$

Teorema master

$$T(n) = aT(n/b) + f(n)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Caz 1} \quad f(n) &\in O(n^{\log_b a - \varepsilon}) \Rightarrow \\
 \Rightarrow T(n) &\in \Theta(n^{\log_b a})
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Caz 2} \quad f(n) &\in \Theta(n^{\log_b a}) \Rightarrow \\
 \Rightarrow T(n) &\in \Theta(n^{\log_b a \log n})
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Caz 3} \quad f(n) &\in \Omega(n^{\log_b a + \varepsilon}), \quad a f(n/b) \leq c f(n) \\
 \text{pt } c < 1
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow T(n) \in \Theta(f(n))$$

$$\underline{\text{ex}} \quad T(n) = 2T\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) + n$$

$$f(n) = n \quad n^{\log_2 2} - n$$

$$a = 2$$

$$b = 2$$

$$\text{Caz 2} \quad f(n) \in \Theta(n^{\log_2 2})$$

$$\text{ex } T(n) = 2T\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) + 1 = \Theta(n)$$

$$f(n) = 1$$

$$a = 2$$

$$1 \in O(n^{\log_2 2 - \epsilon})$$

$$b = 2$$

$$\text{ex } T(n) = 3T\left(\frac{n}{3}\right) + n$$

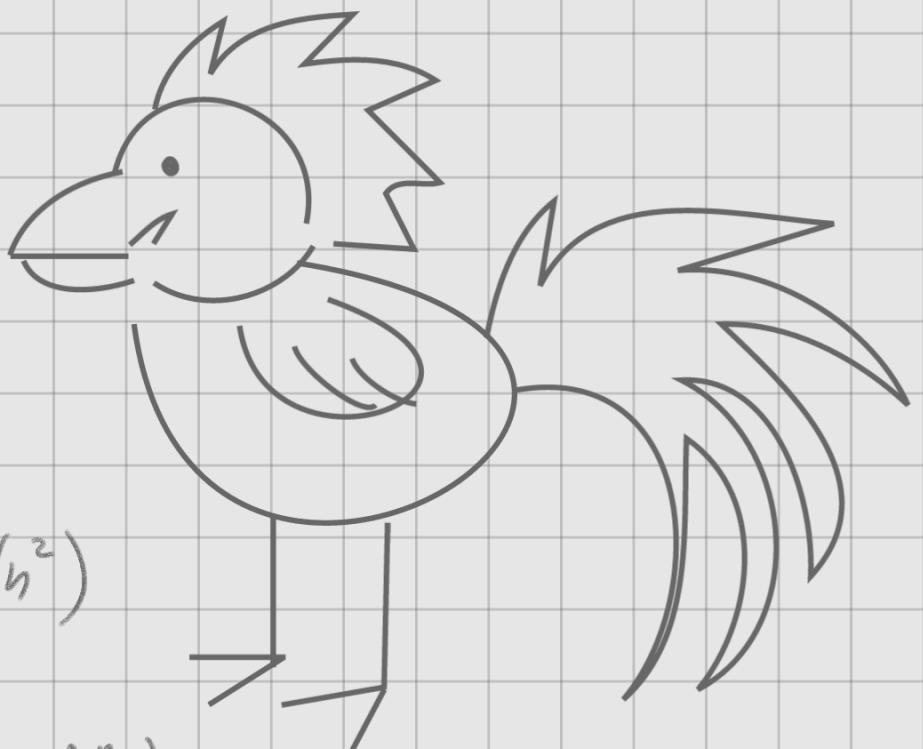
$$f(n) = n$$

$$a = 3$$

$$b = 3$$

$$n^{\log_3 3} = n^3$$

$$n \in O(n^{2-\epsilon}) \xrightarrow{C_{a,b,\epsilon}} \Theta(n^2)$$



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

$$T(n) = T(n-1) + n = O(n^2)$$

