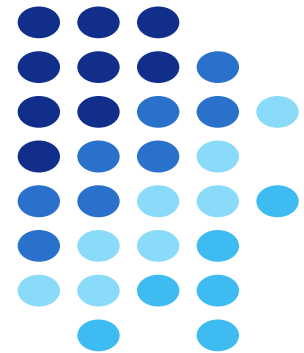


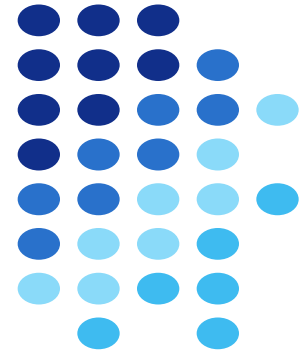
Universidade Federal de Sergipe  
Departamento de Sistemas de Informação  
SINF0007 – Estrutura de Dados II  
**Dividir e Conquistar**



10

Prof. Dr. Raphael Pereira de Oliveira  
[raphael.oliveira@academico.ufs.br](mailto:raphael.oliveira@academico.ufs.br)

# Introdução





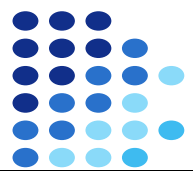
# Relembrando a Busca Sequencial (desordenado)

```
/* Created by Rodrigo Paes
/* a vetor de inteiros
/* n tamanho do vetor
/* x valor a ser procurado

int find_x(int *a, int n, int x){
    for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i){
        if (a[i] == x){
            return i;
        }
    }
    return -1;
}
```

Complexidade no  
pior caso  $O(n)$

Ver código  
buscaSequencial.c



# Relembrando a Busca Binária (ordenado)

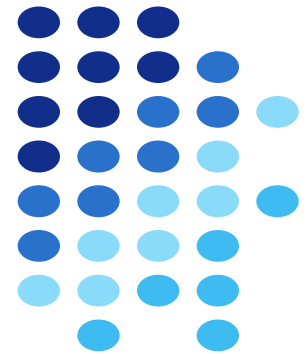
```
/* Created by Rodrigo Paes
/* Left inclusivo
/* right exclusivo
int find_x(int *a, int left, int right, int x){
    if (left == right){
        if (x == a[left]) return left;
        else return -1;
    }
    int mid = (left + right) / 2;

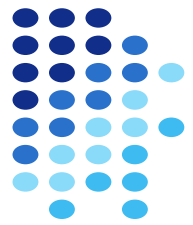
    if (a[mid] == x) return mid;
    else if (x < a[mid]) return find_x(a, left, mid, x);
    else return find_x(a, mid+1, right, x);
}
```

Complexidade  
no pior caso  
 $O(\log n)$

Ver código  
buscaBinaria.c

# Dividir e Conquistar

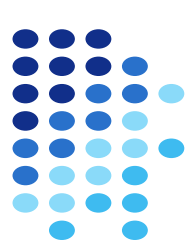




# Dividir e Conquistar (Divide-and-Conquer)

## Princípios:

- **Dividir**
  - Dividir em subproblemas
- **Conquistar**
  - Explorar cada subproblema
- **Combinar**
  - Combinar as soluções

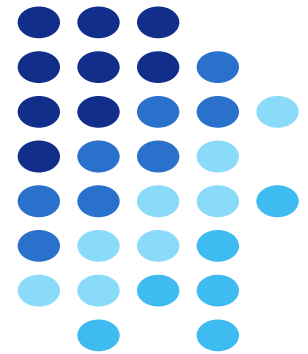


# Dividir e Conquistar (Divide-and-Conquer)

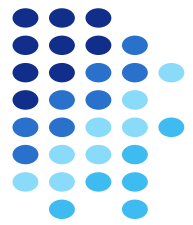
Exemplos:

- Merge Sort
- Potência
- Fibonacci
- Quick Sort

# Merge Sort

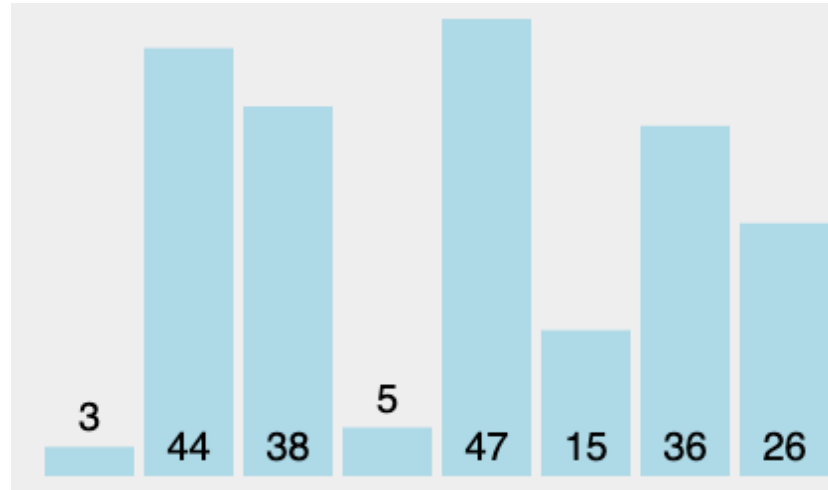




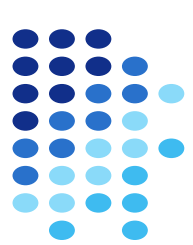


# Merge Sort

**Objetivo:** Ordenar um vetor desordenado



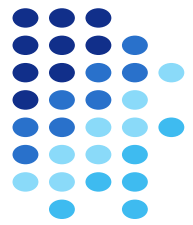
<https://visualgo.net/en/sorting>



# Merge Sort

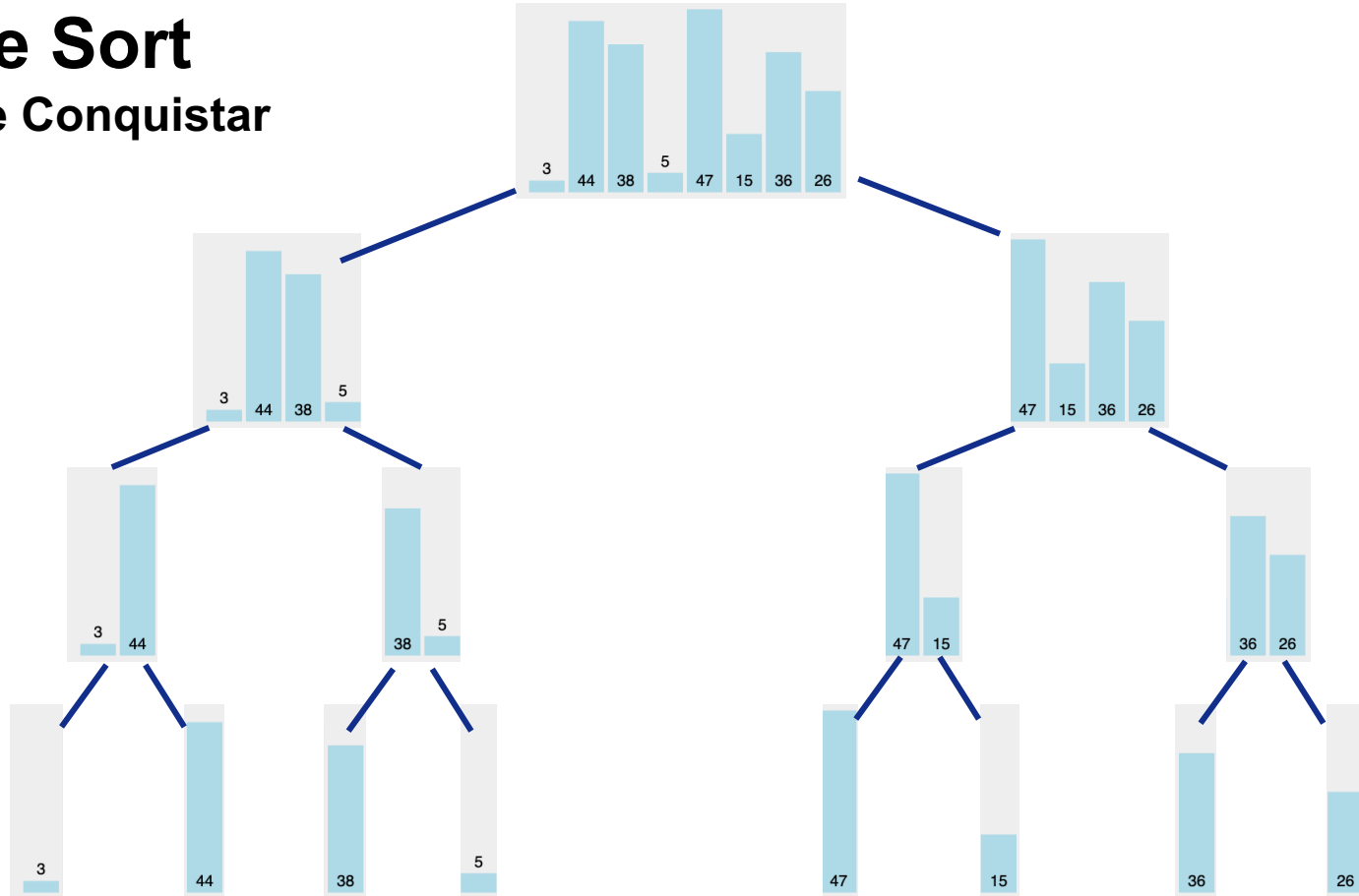
Vamos aplicar os princípios:

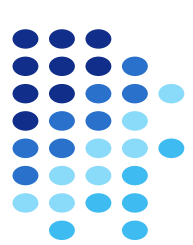
- **Dividir**
  - Dividir em subproblemas
- **Conquistar**
  - Explorar cada subproblema
- **Combinar**
  - Combinar as soluções



# Merge Sort

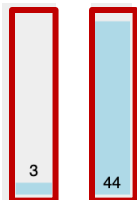
## Dividir e Conquistar

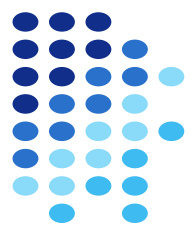




# Merge Sort

## Combinar



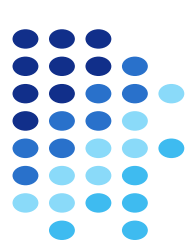


# Merge Sort

## Combinar



<https://visualgo.net/en/sorting>

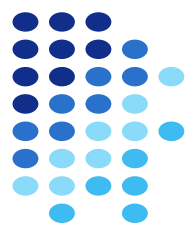


# Merge Sort

## Combinar

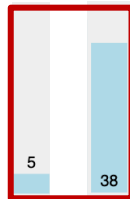
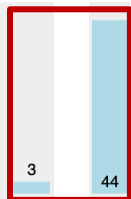


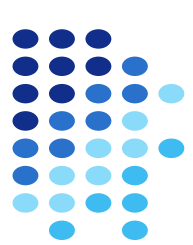
<https://visualgo.net/en/sorting>



# Merge Sort

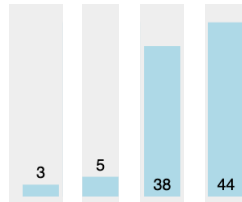
## Combinar



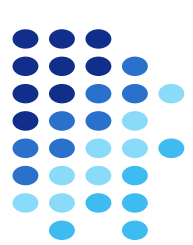


# Merge Sort

## Combinar

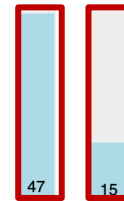
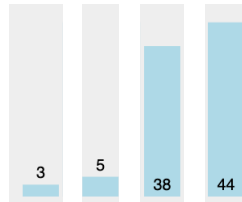


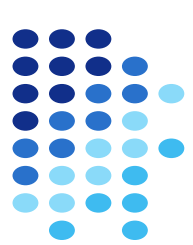




# Merge Sort

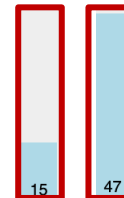
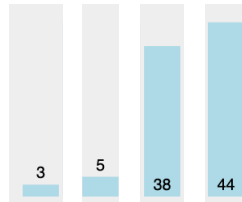
## Combinar

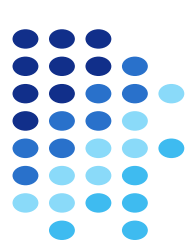




# Merge Sort

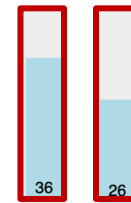
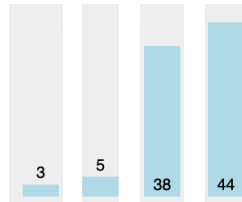
## Combinar

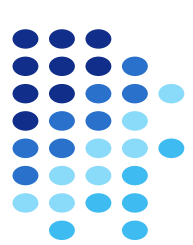




# Merge Sort

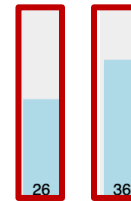
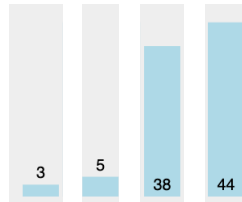
## Combinar

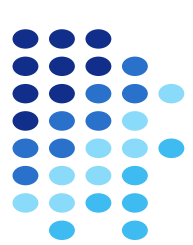




# Merge Sort

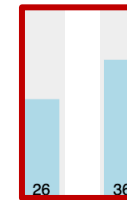
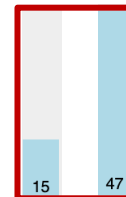
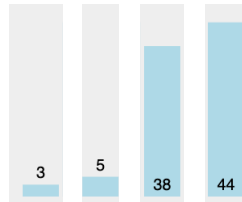
## Combinar

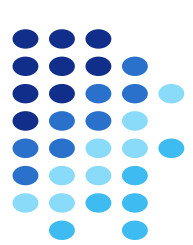




# Merge Sort

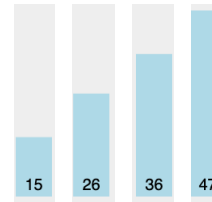
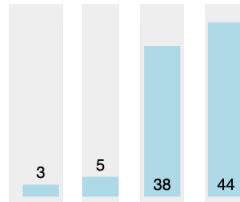
## Combinar

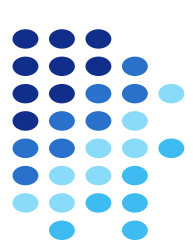




# Merge Sort

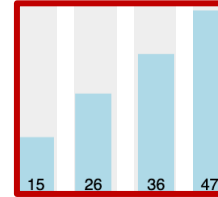
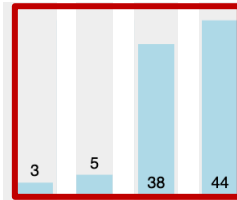
## Combinar

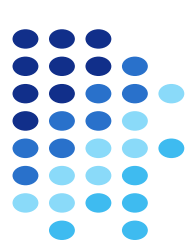




# Merge Sort

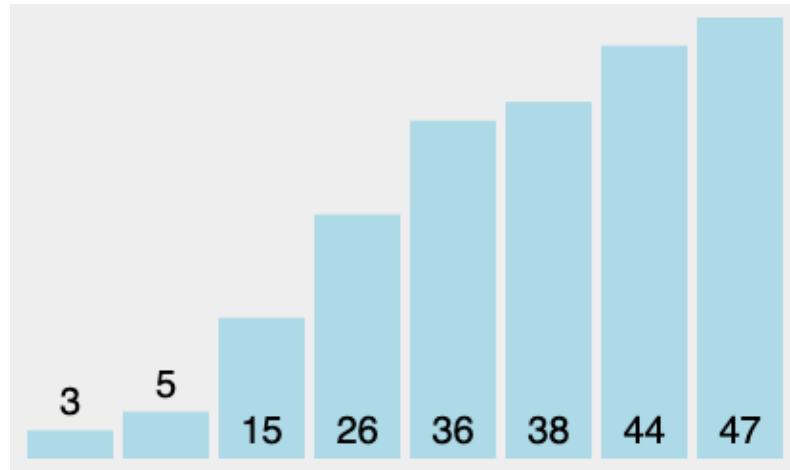
## Combinar





# Merge Sort

## Combinar





# Merge Sort

Vamos começar com o **combinar vetores ordenados**:

```
// A função recebe vetores crescentes v[p..q-1]
// e v[q..r-1] e reorganiza v[p..r-1] em ordem
// crescente.
void intercala (int p, int q, int r, int v[]){
    int *w;
    w = malloc ((r-p) * sizeof (int));
    int i = p, j = q;
    int k = 0;

    while (i < q && j < r) {
        if (v[i] <= v[j]) w[k++] = v[i++];
        else w[k++] = v[j++];
    }
    while (i < q) w[k++] = v[i++];
    while (j < r) w[k++] = v[j++];
    for (i = p; i < r; ++i) v[i] = w[i-p];
    free (w);
}
```

Algoritmo:

<https://www.ime.usp.br/~pf/algoritmos/aulas/mrgsrt.html>

# Merge Sort

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    while (j < r) w[k++] = v[j++];
    for (i = p; i < r; ++i) v[i] = w[i-p];
    free (w);
}
```

	p		q-1		q		r-1		r=8
v	3	5	38	44	15	26	36	47	
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	

# Merge Sort

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    w = malloc ((r-p) * sizeof (int));
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    int i = p, j = q;
```

```
    int k = 0;
```

```
    while (i < q && j < r) {
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```
        if (v[i] <= v[j]) w[k++] = v[i++];
```

```
        else w[k++] = v[j++];
```

```
    }
```

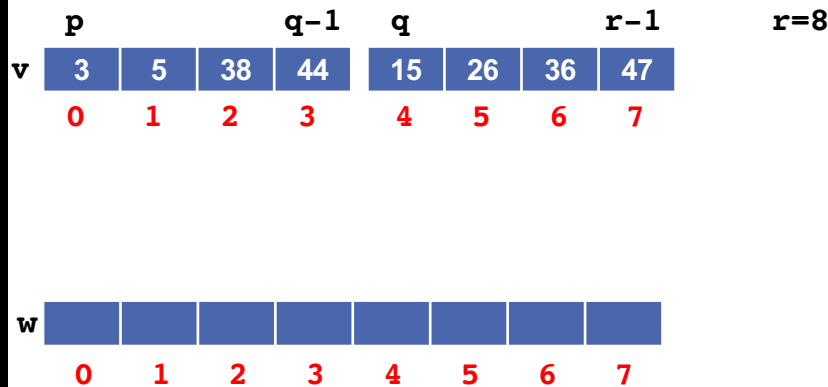
```
    while (i < q) w[k++] = v[i++];
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```
    while (j < r) w[k++] = v[j++];
```

```
    for (i = p; i < r; ++i) v[i] = w[i-p];
```

```
    free (w);
```

```
}
```



# Merge Sort

Vamos começar com o **combinar vetores ordenados**:

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```
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```
        if (v[i] <= v[j]) w[k++] = v[i++];
```

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```
    }
```

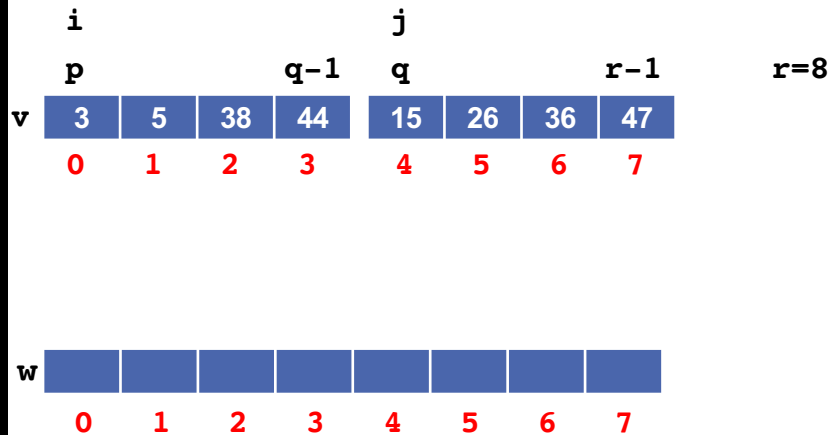
```
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    while (j < r) w[k++] = v[j++];
```

```
    for (i = p; i < r; ++i) v[i] = w[i-p];
```

```
    free (w);
```

```
}
```



# Merge Sort

Vamos começar com o **combinar vetores ordenados**:

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// A função recebe vetores crescentes v[p..q-1]
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    int *w;
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    w = malloc ((r-p) * sizeof (int));
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    int i = p, j = q;
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```
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```
    while (i < q && j < r) {
```

```
        if (v[i] <= v[j]) w[k++] = v[i++];
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```
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```

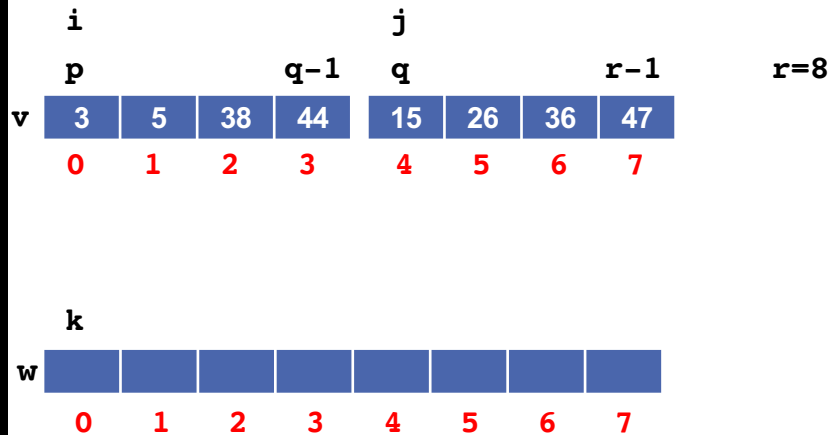
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    while (i < q) w[k++] = v[i++];
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```

```
    for (i = p; i < r; ++i) v[i] = w[i-p];
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    free (w);
```

```
}
```



# Merge Sort

Vamos começar com o **combinar vetores ordenados**:

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    while (i < q && j < r) {
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```
        if (v[i] <= v[j]) w[k++] = v[i++];
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```
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```

```
    }
```

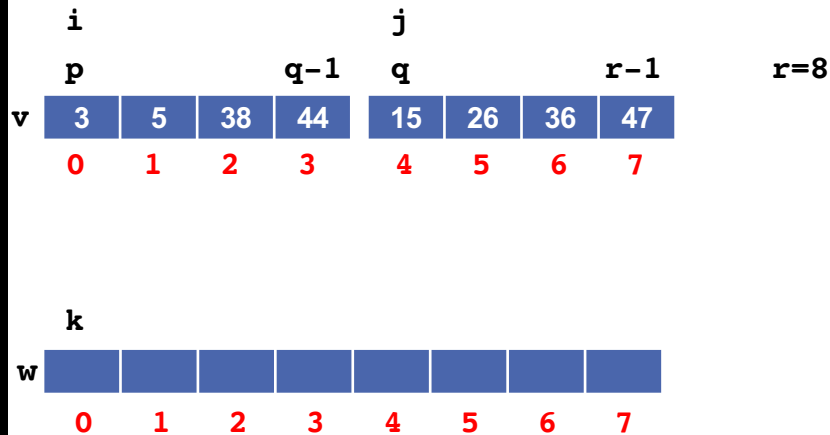
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```
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```

```
    free (w);
```

```
}
```



# Merge Sort

Vamos começar com o **combinar vetores ordenados**:

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```

```
    int k = 0;
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```
    while (i < q && j < r) {
```

```
        if (v[i] <= v[j]) w[k++] = v[i++];
```

```
        else w[k++] = v[j++];
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```
    }
```

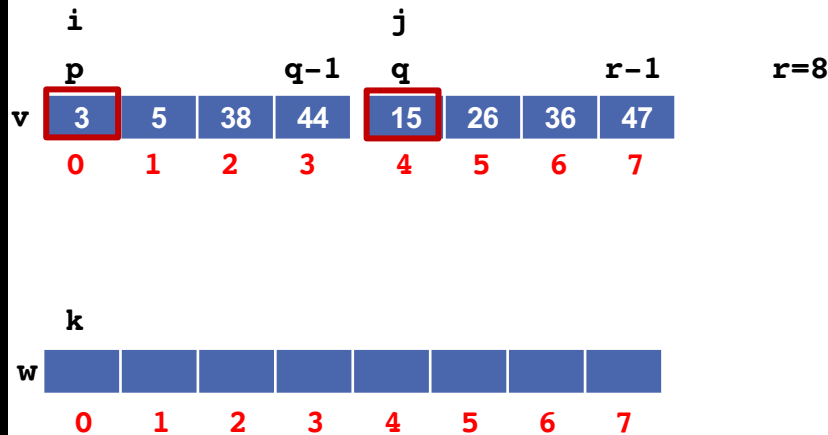
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```

```
    while (j < r) w[k++] = v[j++];
```

```
    for (i = p; i < r; ++i) v[i] = w[i-p];
```

```
    free (w);
```

```
}
```



# Merge Sort

Vamos começar com o **combinar vetores ordenados**:

```
// A função recebe vetores crescentes v[p..q-1]
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```
    int k = 0;
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```
    while (i < q && j < r) {
```

```
        if (v[i] <= v[j]) w[k++] = v[i++];
```

```
        else w[k++] = v[j++];
```

```
    }
```

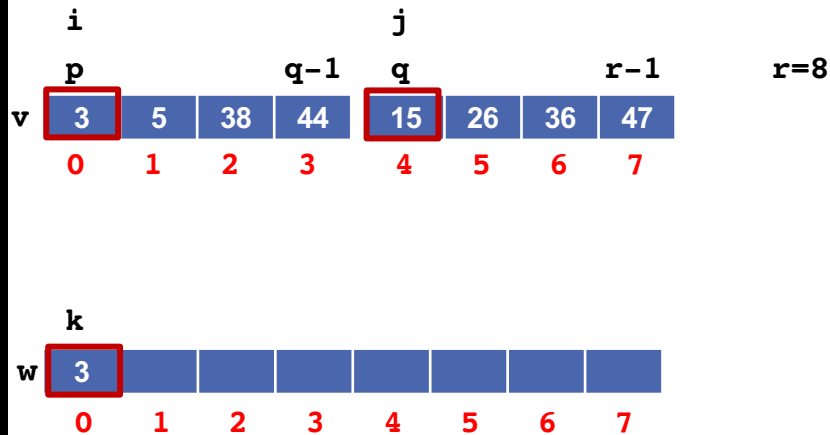
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    while (i < q) w[k++] = v[i++];
```

```
    while (j < r) w[k++] = v[j++];
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```
    for (i = p; i < r; ++i) v[i] = w[i-p];
```

```
    free (w);
```

```
}
```





# Merge Sort

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```
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```

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```

```
    int *w;
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```
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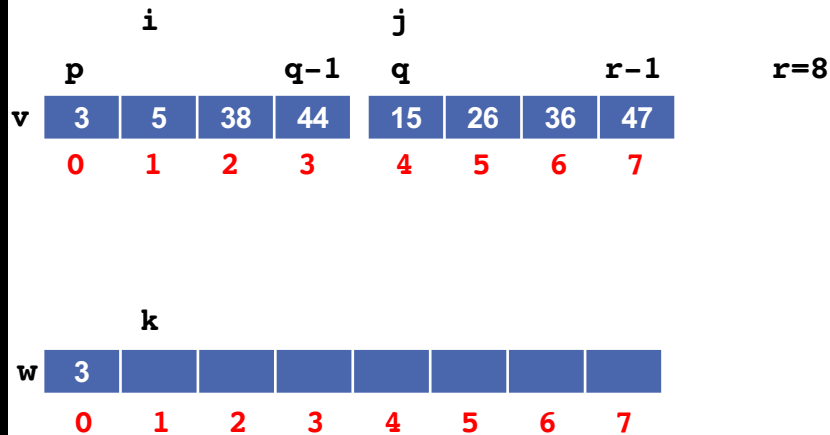
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# Merge Sort

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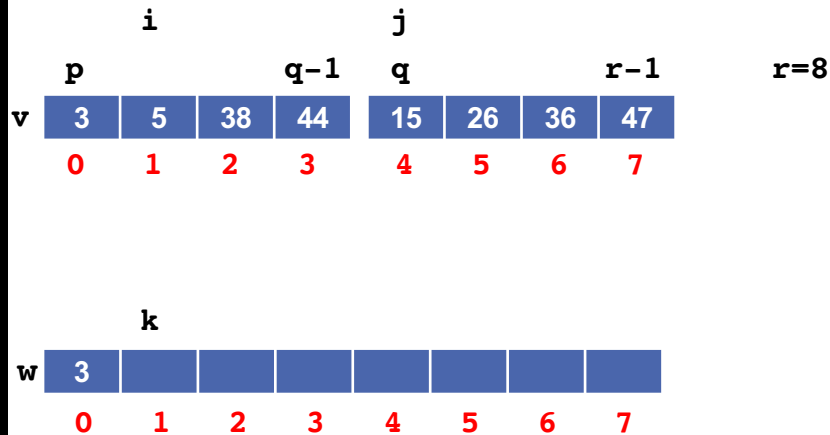
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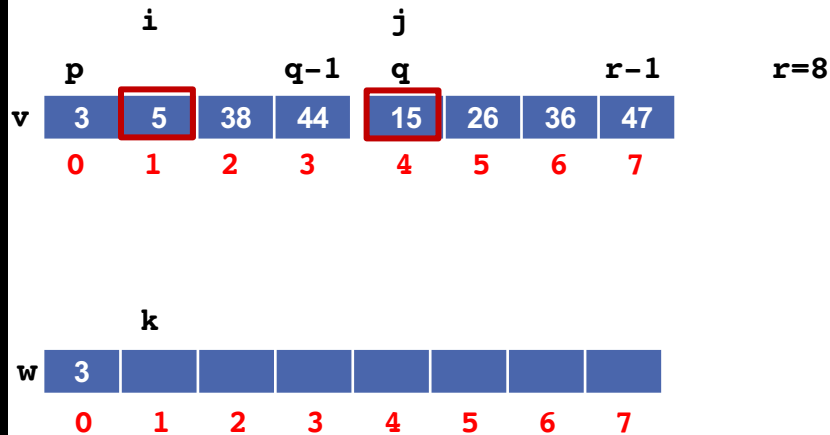
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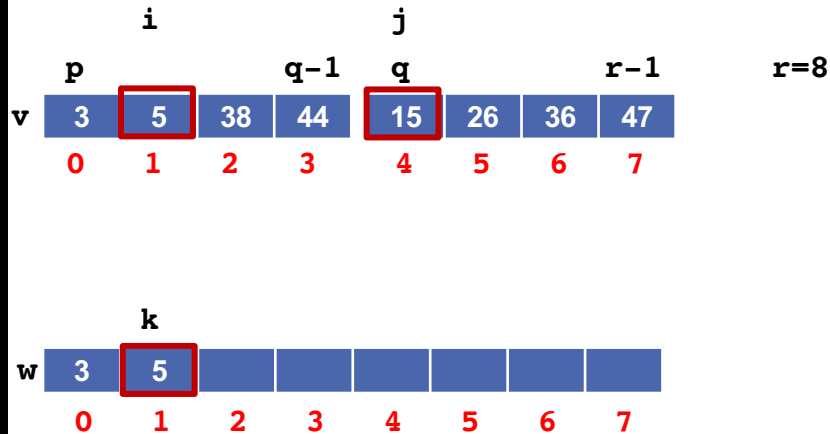
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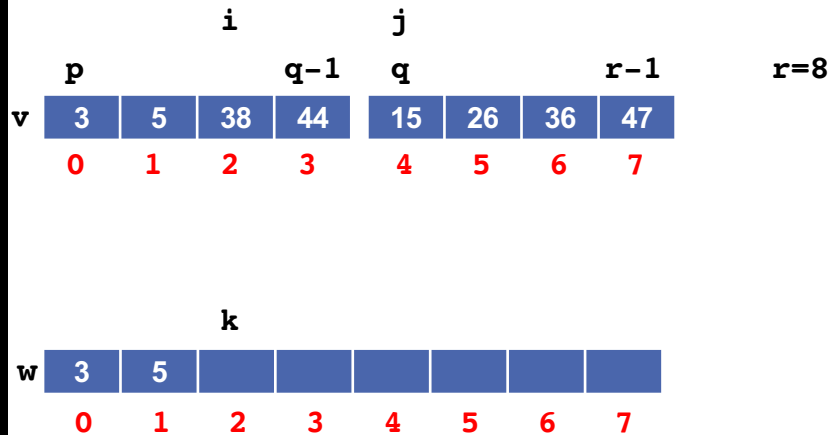
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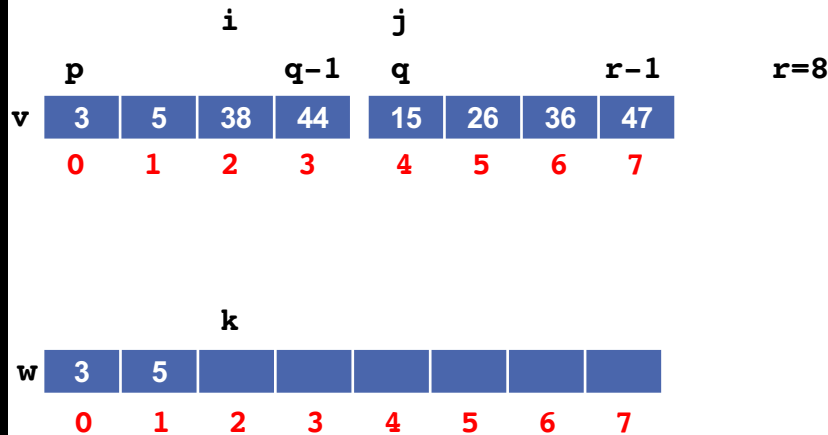
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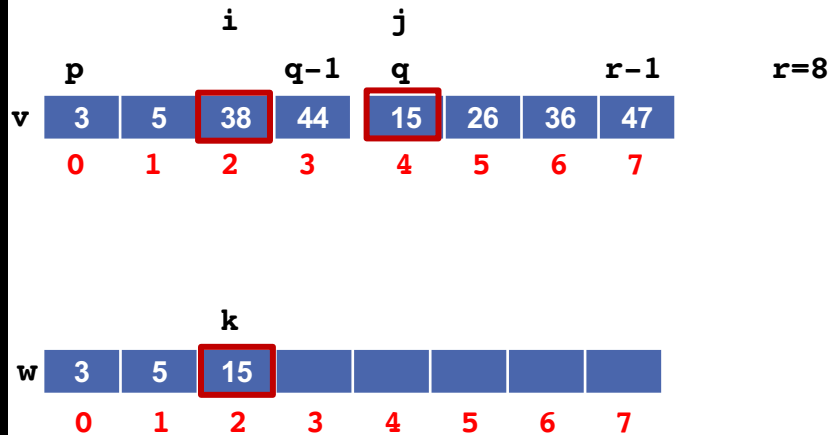
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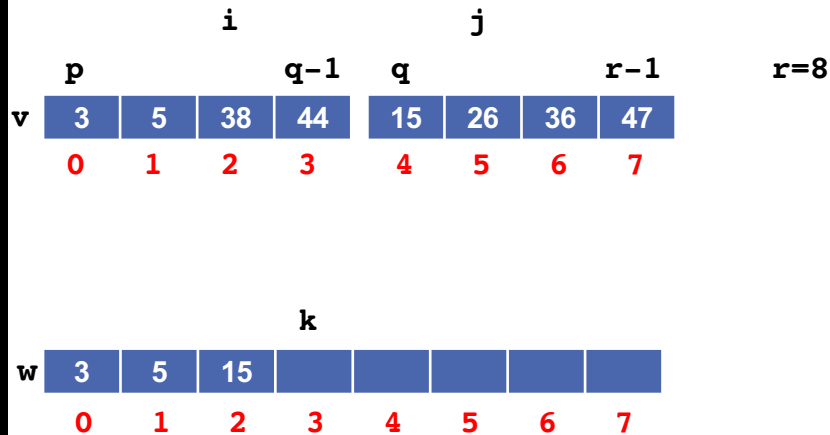
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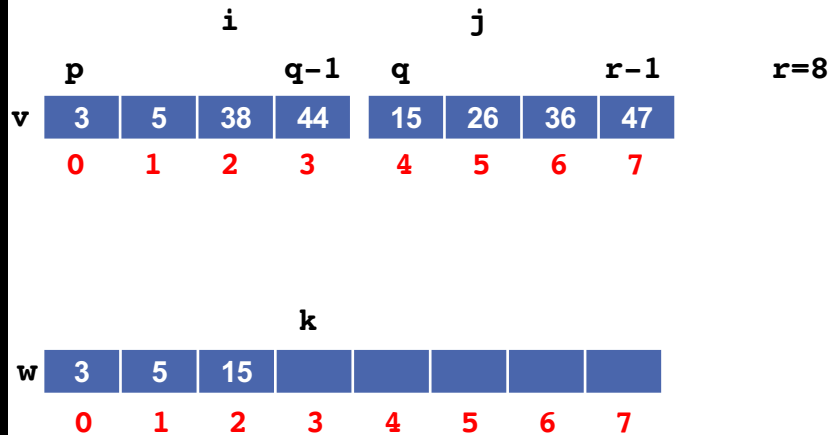
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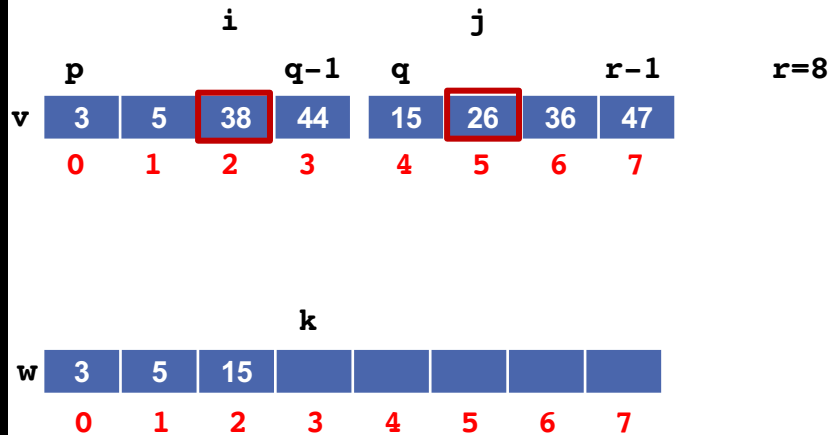
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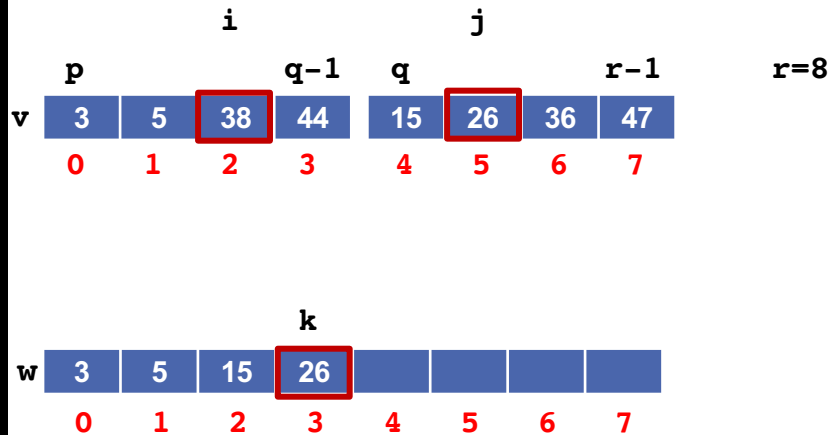
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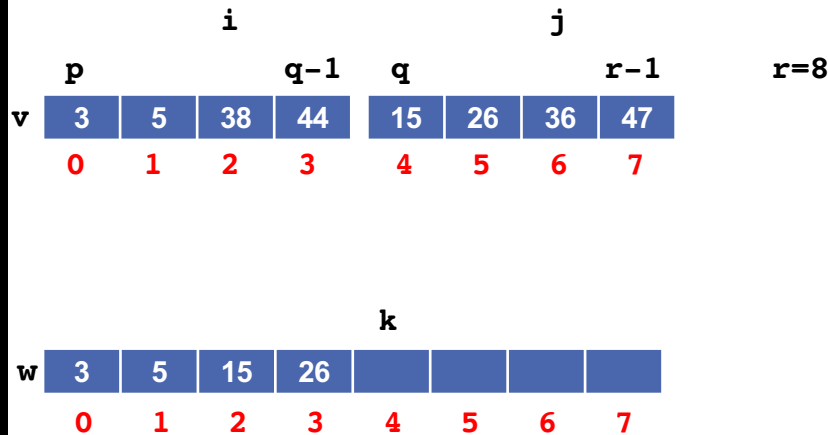
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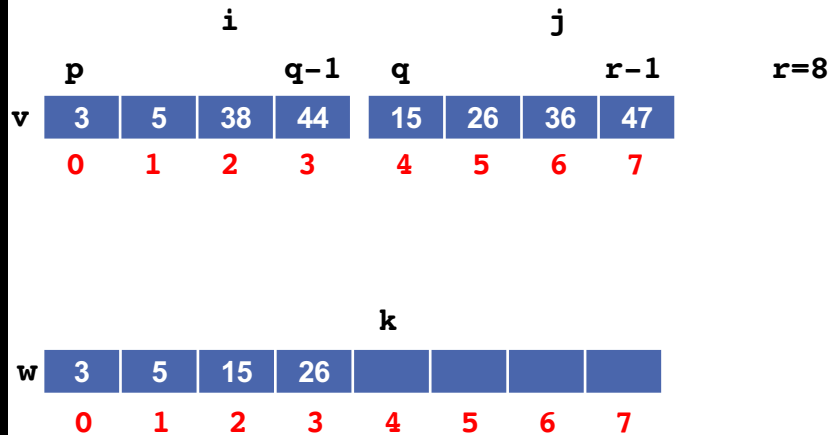
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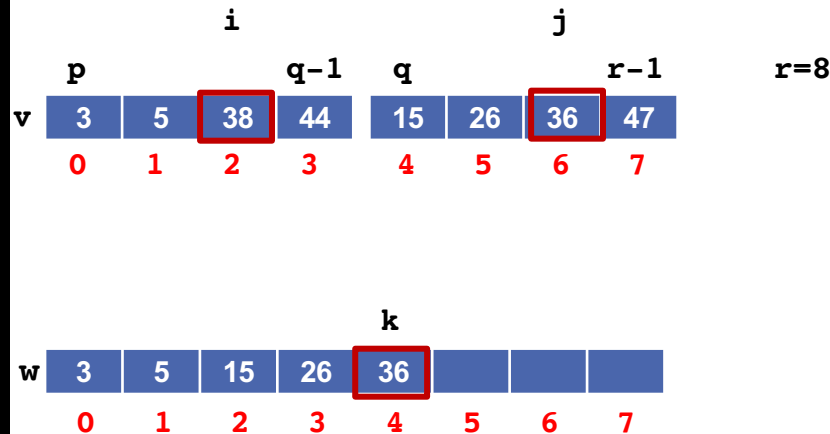
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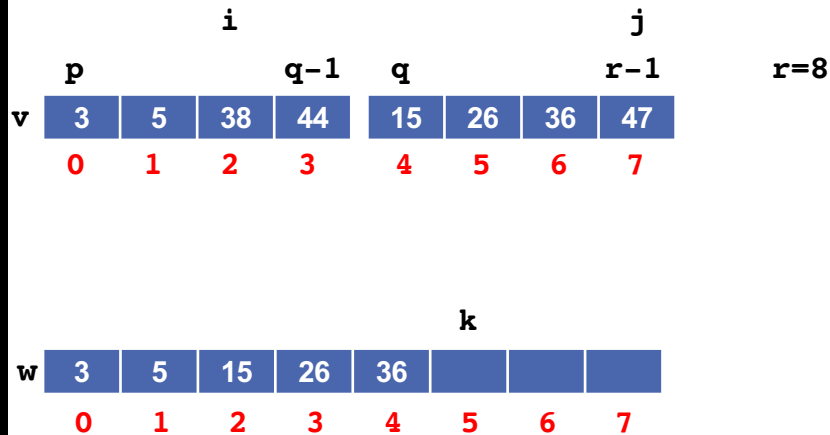
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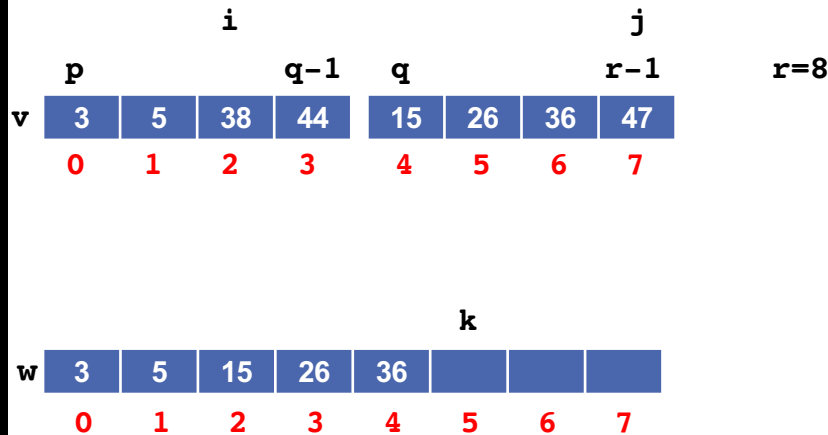
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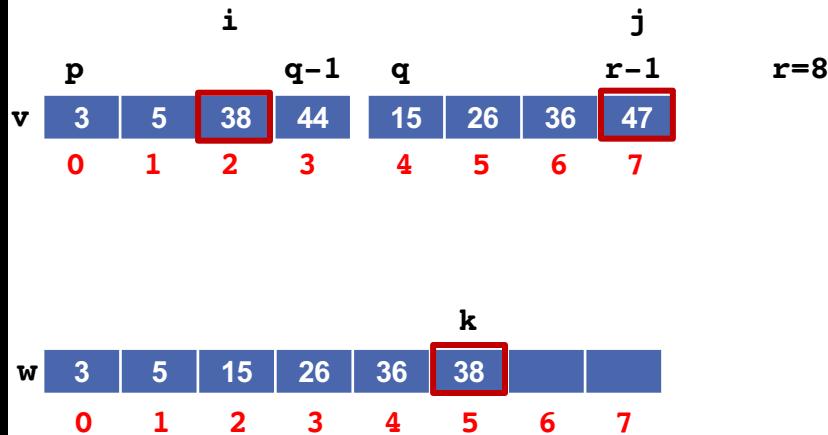
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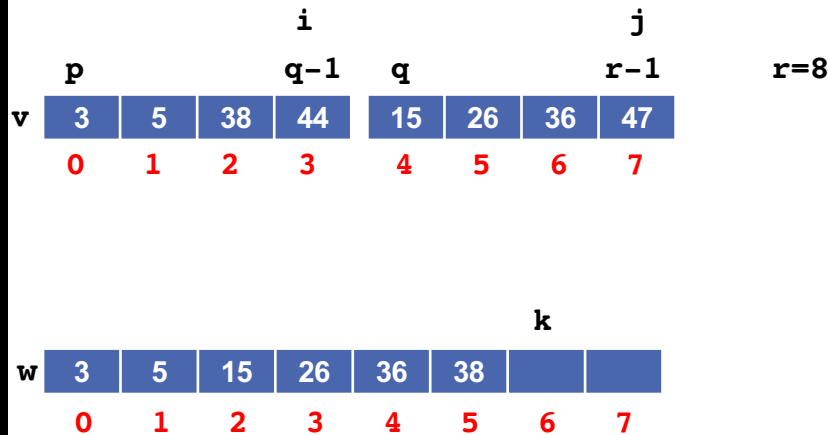
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```
        if (v[i] <= v[j]) w[k++] = v[i++];
```

```
        else w[k++] = v[j++];
```

```
    }
```

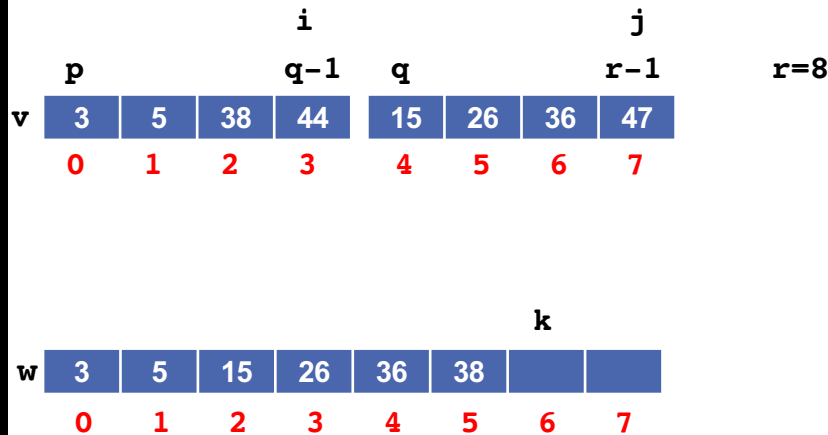
```
    while (i < q) w[k++] = v[i++];
```

```
    while (j < r) w[k++] = v[j++];
```

```
    for (i = p; i < r; ++i) v[i] = w[i-p];
```

```
    free (w);
```

```
}
```



# Merge Sort

Vamos começar com o **combinar vetores ordenados**:

```
// A função recebe vetores crescentes v[p..q-1]
// e v[q..r-1] e reorganiza v[p..r-1] em ordem
// crescente.
```

```
void intercala (int p, int q, int r, int v[]){
```

```
    int *w;
```

```
    w = malloc ((r-p) * sizeof (int));
```

```
    int i = p, j = q;
```

```
    int k = 0;
```

```
    while (i < q && j < r) {
```

```
        if (v[i] <= v[j]) w[k++] = v[i++];
```

```
        else w[k++] = v[j++];
```

```
    }
```

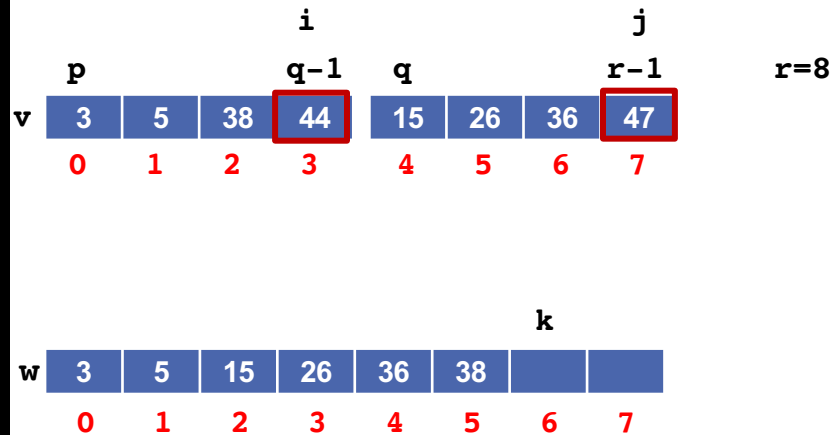
```
    while (i < q) w[k++] = v[i++];
```

```
    while (j < r) w[k++] = v[j++];
```

```
    for (i = p; i < r; ++i) v[i] = w[i-p];
```

```
    free (w);
```

```
}
```



# Merge Sort

Vamos começar com o **combinar vetores ordenados**:

```
// A função recebe vetores crescentes v[p..q-1]
// e v[q..r-1] e reorganiza v[p..r-1] em ordem
// crescente.
```

```
void intercala (int p, int q, int r, int v[]){
```

```
    int *w;
```

```
    w = malloc ((r-p) * sizeof (int));
```

```
    int i = p, j = q;
```

```
    int k = 0;
```

```
    while (i < q && j < r) {
```

```
        if (v[i] <= v[j]) w[k++] = v[i++];
```

```
        else w[k++] = v[j++];
```

```
    }
```

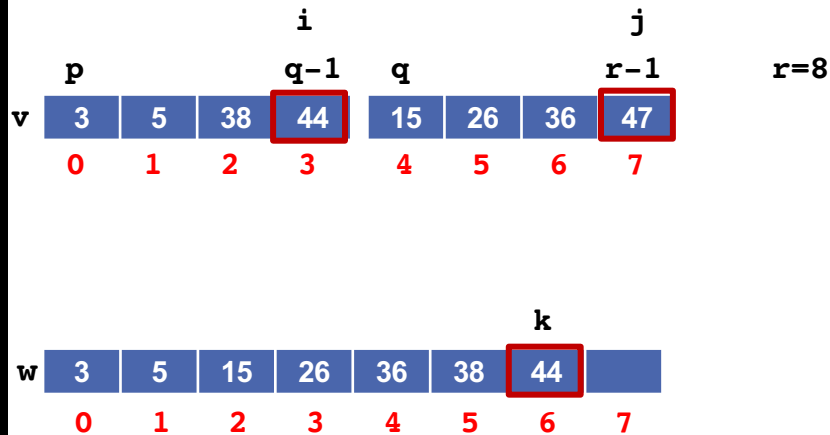
```
    while (i < q) w[k++] = v[i++];
```

```
    while (j < r) w[k++] = v[j++];
```

```
    for (i = p; i < r; ++i) v[i] = w[i-p];
```

```
    free (w);
```

```
}
```





# Merge Sort

Vamos começar com o **combinar vetores ordenados**:

```
// A função recebe vetores crescentes v[p..q-1]
// e v[q..r-1] e reorganiza v[p..r-1] em ordem
// crescente.
```

```
void intercala (int p, int q, int r, int v[]){
```

```
    int *w;
```

```
    w = malloc ((r-p) * sizeof (int));
```

```
    int i = p, j = q;
```

```
    int k = 0;
```

```
    while (i < q && j < r) {
```

```
        if (v[i] <= v[j]) w[k++] = v[i++];
```

```
        else w[k++] = v[j++];
```

```
    }
```

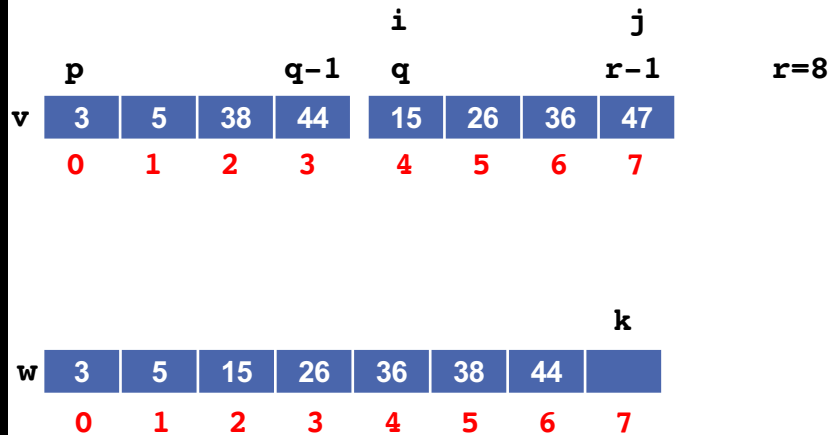
```
    while (i < q) w[k++] = v[i++];
```

```
    while (j < r) w[k++] = v[j++];
```

```
    for (i = p; i < r; ++i) v[i] = w[i-p];
```

```
    free (w);
```

```
}
```



# Merge Sort

Vamos começar com o **combinar vetores ordenados**:

```
// A função recebe vetores crescentes v[p..q-1]
// e v[q..r-1] e reorganiza v[p..r-1] em ordem
// crescente.
```

```
void intercala (int p, int q, int r, int v[]){
```

```
    int *w;
```

```
    w = malloc ((r-p) * sizeof (int));
```

```
    int i = p, j = q;
```

```
    int k = 0;
```

```
    while (i < q && j < r) {
```

```
        if (v[i] <= v[j]) w[k++] = v[i++];
```

```
        else w[k++] = v[j++];
```

```
    }
```

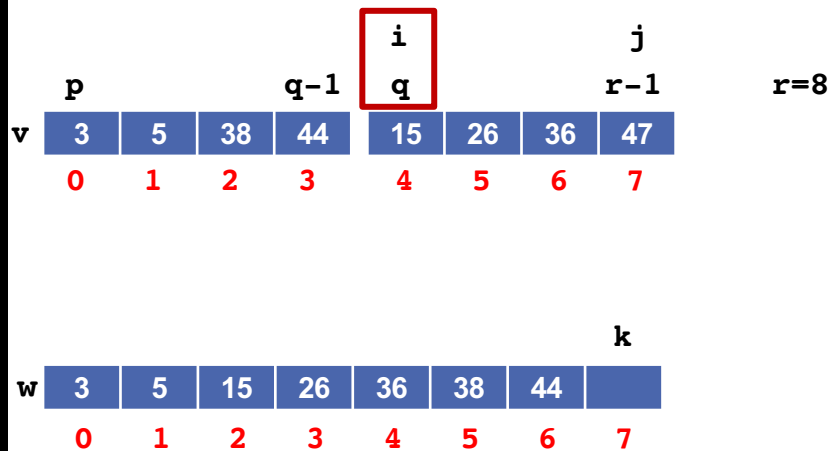
```
    while (i < q) w[k++] = v[i++];
```

```
    while (j < r) w[k++] = v[j++];
```

```
    for (i = p; i < r; ++i) v[i] = w[i-p];
```

```
    free (w);
```

```
}
```



# Merge Sort

Vamos começar com o **combinar vetores ordenados**:

```
// A função recebe vetores crescentes v[p..q-1]
// e v[q..r-1] e reorganiza v[p..r-1] em ordem
// crescente.
```

```
void intercala (int p, int q, int r, int v[]){
```

```
    int *w;
```

```
    w = malloc ((r-p) * sizeof (int));
```

```
    int i = p, j = q;
```

```
    int k = 0;
```

```
    while (i < q && j < r) {
```

```
        if (v[i] <= v[j]) w[k++] = v[i++];
```

```
        else w[k++] = v[j++];
```

```
    }
```

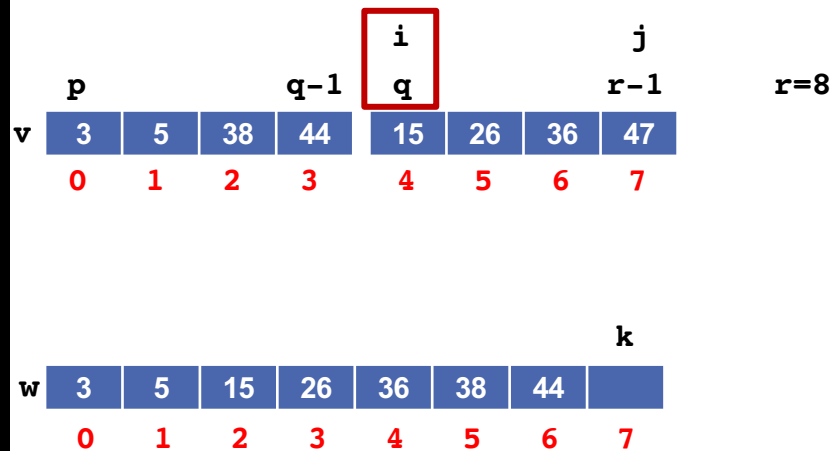
```
    while (i < q) w[k++] = v[i++];
```

```
    while (j < r) w[k++] = v[j++];
```

```
    for (i = p; i < r; ++i) v[i] = w[i-p];
```

```
    free (w);
```

```
}
```



# Merge Sort

Vamos começar com o **combinar vetores ordenados**:

```
// A função recebe vetores crescentes v[p..q-1]
// e v[q..r-1] e reorganiza v[p..r-1] em ordem
// crescente.
```

```
void intercala (int p, int q, int r, int v[]){
```

```
    int *w;
```

```
    w = malloc ((r-p) * sizeof (int));
```

```
    int i = p, j = q;
```

```
    int k = 0;
```

```
    while (i < q && j < r) {
```

```
        if (v[i] <= v[j]) w[k++] = v[i++];
```

```
        else w[k++] = v[j++];
```

```
    }
```

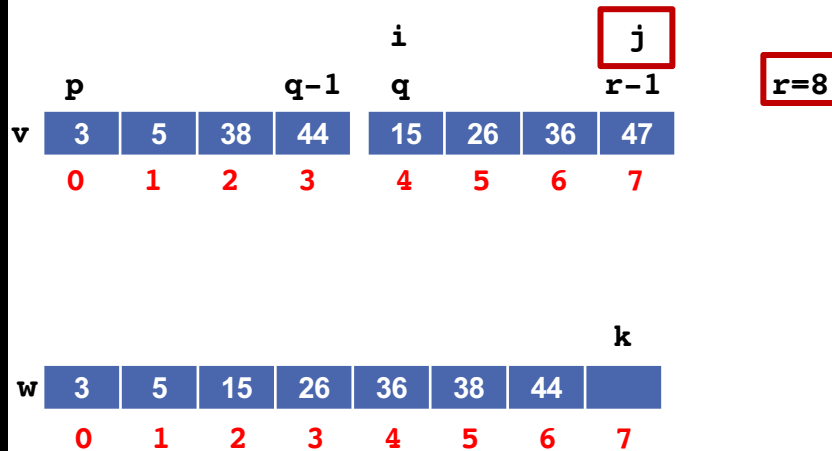
```
    while (i < q) w[k++] = v[i++];
```

```
    while (j < r) w[k++] = v[j++];
```

```
    for (i = p; i < r; ++i) v[i] = w[i-p];
```

```
    free (w);
```

```
}
```



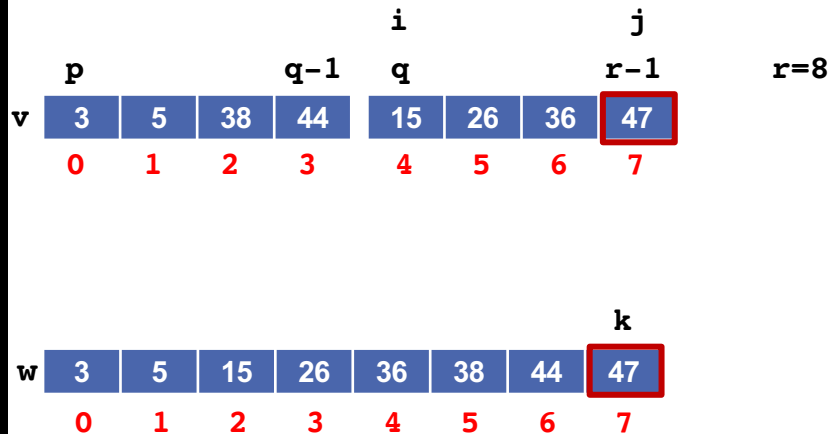
# Merge Sort

Vamos começar com o **combinar vetores ordenados**:

```
// A função recebe vetores crescentes v[p..q-1]
// e v[q..r-1] e reorganiza v[p..r-1] em ordem
// crescente.
```

```
void intercala (int p, int q, int r, int v[]){
    int *w;
    w = malloc ((r-p) * sizeof (int));
    int i = p, j = q;
    int k = 0;

    while (i < q && j < r) {
        if (v[i] <= v[j]) w[k++] = v[i++];
        else w[k++] = v[j++];
    }
    while (i < q) w[k++] = v[i++];
    while (j < r) w[k++] = v[j++];
    for (i = p; i < r; ++i) v[i] = w[i-p];
    free (w);
}
```



# Merge Sort

Vamos começar com o **combinar vetores ordenados**:

```
// A função recebe vetores crescentes v[p..q-1]
// e v[q..r-1] e reorganiza v[p..r-1] em ordem
// crescente.
```

```
void intercala (int p, int q, int r, int v[]){
```

```
    int *w;
```

```
    w = malloc ((r-p) * sizeof (int));
```

```
    int i = p, j = q;
```

```
    int k = 0;
```

```
    while (i < q && j < r) {
```

```
        if (v[i] <= v[j]) w[k++] = v[i++];
```

```
        else w[k++] = v[j++];
```

```
    }
```

```
    while (i < q) w[k++] = v[i++];
```

```
    while (j < r) w[k++] = v[j++];
```

```
    for (i = p; i < r; ++i) v[i] = w[i-p];
```

```
    free (w);
```

```
}
```

	p				q-1				q				r-1			
v																
	i															
	3	5	38	44	15	26	36	47								
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7								

j=8

r=8

w	3	5	15	26	36	38	44	47
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

k=8

# Merge Sort

Vamos começar com o **combinar vetores ordenados**:

```
// A função recebe vetores crescentes v[p..q-1]
// e v[q..r-1] e reorganiza v[p..r-1] em ordem
// crescente.
```

```
void intercala (int p, int q, int r, int v[]){
    int *w;
    w = malloc ((r-p) * sizeof (int));
    int i = p, j = q;
    int k = 0;

    while (i < q && j < r) {
        if (v[i] <= v[j]) w[k++] = v[i++];
        else w[k++] = v[j++];
    }
    while (i < q) w[k++] = v[i++];
    while (j < r) w[k++] = v[j++];
    for (i = p; i < r; ++i) v[i] = w[i-p];
    free (w);
}
```

w	3	5	15	26	36	38	44	47
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7



Copiar w para v

	p		q-1	q			r-1	
v	3	5	15	26	36	38	44	47
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

# Merge Sort

Vamos começar com o **combinar vetores ordenados**:

```
// A função recebe vetores crescentes v[p..q-1]
// e v[q..r-1] e reorganiza v[p..r-1] em ordem
// crescente.
```

```
void intercala (int p, int q, int r, int v[]){
```

```
    int *w;
```

```
    w = malloc ((r-p) * sizeof (int));
```

```
    int i = p, j = q;
```

```
    int k = 0;
```

```
    while (i < q && j < r) {
```

```
        if (v[i] <= v[j]) w[k++] = v[i++];
```

```
        else w[k++] = v[j++];
```

```
    }
```

```
    while (i < q) w[k++] = v[i++];
```

```
    while (j < r) w[k++] = v[j++];
```

```
    for (i = p; i < r; ++i) v[i] = w[i-p];
```

```
    free (w);
```

```
}
```

w	3	5	15	26	36	38	44	47
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7



Copiar w para v

	p		q-1	q			r-1	
v	3	5	15	26	36	38	44	47
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7



# Merge Sort

Basta chamar o método **mergeSort** para ordenar todo o *array*:

```
// A função mergesort rearranja o vetor
// v[p..r-1] em ordem crescente.
void mergeSort (int p, int r, int v[]){
    if (p < r-1) {
        int q = (p + r)/2;
        mergeSort (p, q, v);
        mergeSort (q, r, v);
        intercala (p, q, r, v);
    }
}
```

	p	q-1			q	r-1		
v	3	44	38	5	47	15	36	26
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

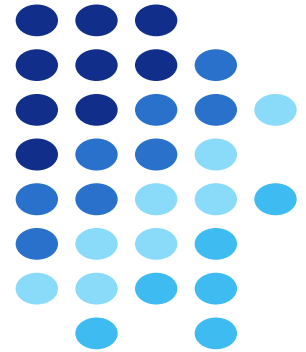
Complexidade no  
pior caso  $O(n \log n)$

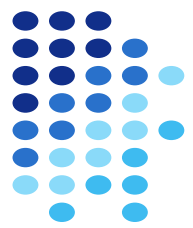
Ver código  
mergeSort.c

Algoritmo:

<https://www.ime.usp.br/~pf/algoritmos/aulas/mrgsrt.html>

# Potência





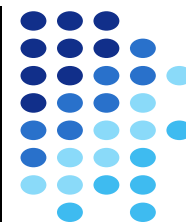
# Potência

## Entrada

- um número  **$x$**
- um inteiro  **$n \geq 0$**

## Saída

- **$x^n$**



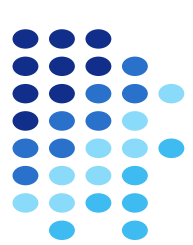
# Potência (naive)

Podemos resolver utilizando:

```
double potencia(int x, int n){  
    int total = 1;  
    for (int i=0; i<n; i++)  
        total *= x;  
    return total;  
}
```

Porém, não é  
muito eficiente  
 $\Theta(n)$

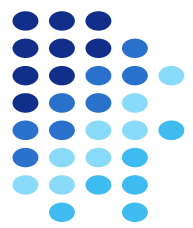
Podemos  
resolver  
melhor que  
 $\Theta(n)$  ?



# Potência

Vamos aplicar o princípio:

- **Dividir e Conquistar**



# Potência

- **Dividir e Conquistar**

- $x^n = x^{n/2} * x^{n/2}$ , se **n** for **par**

- $x^n = x^{(n-1)/2} * x^{(n-1)/2} * x$ , se **n** for **ímpar**

- Parece que dividimos em 2 subproblemas de tamanho  $n/2$
- Mas na verdade são o mesmo subproblema
- Então, só precisamos computar 1
- Se conseguirmos isso, teremos o problema com a mesma “cara” da busca binária
- Conseguiremos  **$O(\lg(n))$**

# Potência (exemplo)

Ver código  
potencia.c



```
// n >=1
double powering(double x, int n){
    if (n == 1)
        return x;

    double half;

    if (n % 2 == 0){
        half = powering(x, n/2);
        return half * half;
    }else{
        half = powering(x, (n-1)/2 );
        return half * half * x;
    }
}
```

#1. `printf("%.2lf", powering(2, 5));`

#10. 32.00

#2. Call 0. `powering(2, 5) // x=2 e n=5`

#3. `half = powering(2, (5-1)/2) //(?)`

#9. `return 4 * 4 * 2`

#4. Call 1. `powering(2, 2) // x=2 e n=2`

#5. `half = powering(2, 2/2) //(?)`

#8. `return 2 * 2`

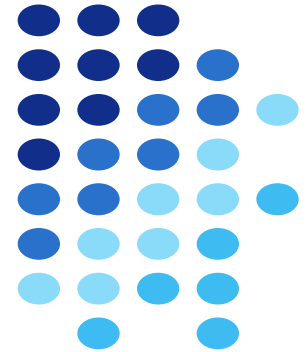
#6. Call 2. `powering(2, 1) // x=2 e n=1`

#7. `return 2`

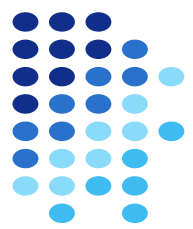
Algoritmo:

<https://github.com/r0drigopaes/paa/blob/master/powering.cpp>

# Fibonacci







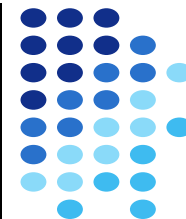
# Fibonacci

Definição:

$$f(n) = \begin{cases} n = 0 & 0 \\ n = 1 & 1 \\ n > 1 & f(n-1) + f(n-2) \end{cases}$$

Fib    0   1   2   3   4   5   6   7   8   9   10   11   ...

Res   0, 1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13, 21, 34, 55, 89, ...

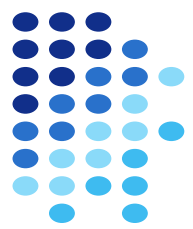


# Fibonacci (naive)

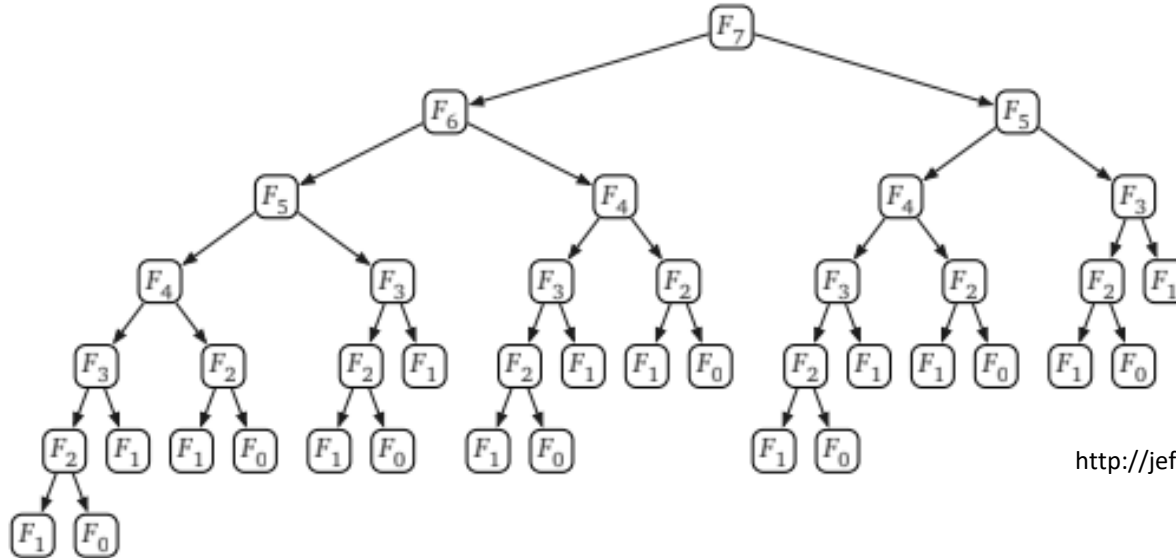
Podemos resolver da seguinte forma:

```
// n >= 0
double fibNaive(int n){
    if (n <= 1)
        return n;
    return fibNaive(n-1) + fibNaive(n-2);
}
```

- O problema é dividido em 2, ligeiramente menores
- Contudo, ao fazer a árvore, veremos que ela cresce exponencialmente!



# Fibonacci



Source:  
<http://jeffe.cs.illinois.edu/teaching/algorithms/>

Que tal montar a árvore  
para o Fibonacci de 50?

# Fibonacci (bottom up)

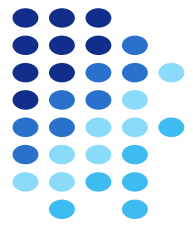


Podemos começar resolvendo o de 0 e o de 1 e depois subir até n:

```
/* n>=0 */
long long int fibBottomUp(int n){
    if (n <= 1) return n;
    long long int f1, f2, f;
    f1 = 1;
    f2 = 0;
    for (int i = 2; i <= n; ++i){
        f = f1 + f2;
        f2 = f1;
        f1 = f;
    }
    return f;
}
```

Resolvemos  
em  
 $O(n)$

Ver o código  
fibonacci.c



# Fibonacci (usando Exponenciação recursiva)

Teorema:

$$\begin{pmatrix} F_{n+1} & F_n \\ F_n & F_{n-1} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}^n$$

Ora, se sabemos fazer a exponenciação  
em  **$O(\lg n)$** , também resolveremos  
fibonacci na mesma ordem;

Para  $n=2$   $\begin{pmatrix} F_{n+1} & F_n \\ F_n & F_{n-1} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}^n$



1	1
1	0

1	1
1	0

$1*1 + 1*1$	

1	1
1	0

1	1
1	0

2	$1*1 + 1*0$

1	1
1	0

1	1
1	0

2	1
$1*1 + 0*1$	

1	1
1	0

1	1
1	0

2	1
1	$1*1 + 0*0$

Ou seja, quando  $n=2$

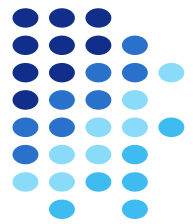
2	1
1	1

$F_{n+1}$	$F_n$
$F_n$	$F_{n-1}$

$$F_{n-1} = F_1 = 1$$

$$F_n = F_2 = 1$$

$$F_{n+1} = F_3 = 2$$



n=3

3	2
2	1

n=4

5	3
3	2

n=5

8	5
5	3

n=6

13	8
8	5

...

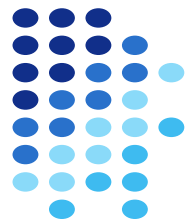
$$\begin{pmatrix} F_{n+1} & F_n \\ F_n & F_{n-1} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}^n$$

$F_{n+1}$	$F_n$
$F_n$	$F_{n-1}$

Fib      0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 ...

Res      0, 1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13, 21, 34, 55, 89, ...

Ver o código  
fibonacciPowering.c



# Fibonacci - curiosidade

- Quem é *melhor*?

<i>n</i>	10	20	30	50	100
Recursão	8ms	1s	2min	21dias	10 <sup>9</sup> anos
Iteração	1/6ms	1/3ms	1/2ms	3/4ms	1,5ms

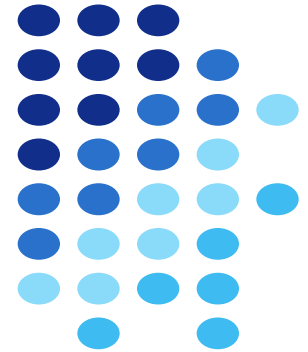
- Estimativa de tempo para **Fibonacci** (Brassard e Bradley, 1996) implementado em **Pascal** em um **CDC CYBER 835** (foto ao lado).

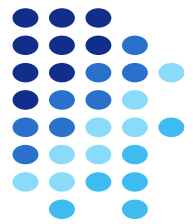




# Quick Sort

(ver a aula NA03 a explicação e algoritmo)





# Referências

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- Robert Sedgewick. 2002. **Algorithms in C** (3rd. ed.). Addison-Wesley Longman Publishing Co., Inc., USA.
- Material baseado nos slides de **Rodrigo Paes**, Programação Avançada. Instituto de Computação. Universidade Federal de Alagoas (UFAL), Maceió, Brasil.  
(<https://docs.google.com/presentation/d/14zBvXvvaB2sbjqOelfRQoEjSjOzuWTWf87rVDZHoeYQ/edit?usp=sharing>)
- Material baseado no material de **Paulo Feofiloff**, Algoritmos. Departamento de Computação. Universidade de São Paulo (USP), São Paulo, Brasil. (<https://www.ime.usp.br/~pf/algoritmos/aulas/mrgsrt.html>)