DSIET 1 SMACIESH 2

Prylitedy: Hergesort, Quidesort

Pytiene: "Trede scalare "moge sorte " moge?

Tw. Niceh a,b,c EIN

Rounigreu ion rouneuite
$$T(n) = \begin{cases} b & \text{alle ned} \\ e - T(\frac{n}{c}) \\ \text{nem} \end{cases} + bn \quad n > 1$$

alla n ngdomych poteg linby c jest

Problem (mnoveme linb)

Dane: Q, b & IN (n-bitoue)

Wymin: c (t-re c= a.b)

Ilustraga:

Worress:

```
Mult (a,6)
    if n-mole to adhoc (a,b)
     Xo + Mult ( Ro, bo)
     X, & Mult (e, bo)
     X2 - Hult (a, b)
     X2 - Hult (eg, by)
     return x_3 2^n + (x_1 + x_0) 2^{n/2} + x_0 \longrightarrow ups O(u)
      T(n)= 4 T(n/2) + O(n)
                ele to jest O(u2), vigo scabo
   Digo choemy zaoszadni na larbie mnorai, z 4 choemy
   Zumejsys do tuech.
        Xo . + cob.
        X1 + (Oote1) (both) 3 mynotænne reli.
        X = aib,
  return x_2^{2^n} + (x_1 - x_2 - x_0)^{2^n/2} + x_0
  Styd T(u) = 3T(n/z) + O(u) = O(n 6923)
  houving, ie more by Met / bitone
       a' 12"
       Q0 + 01 = Q'.2 + Q"
                           bo+b1 = b'.2+b") 1 bitory
```

11/2 bittone

Vogólnienie metody: podrioc na 3 neści:

$$0 = \frac{a_{2} \cdot a_{1} \cdot a_{0}}{b_{1} \cdot b_{1} \cdot b_{0}} \qquad 0 = \frac{a_{2} \cdot 2^{\frac{2}{3}n} + a_{1} \cdot 2^{\frac{4}{3}n} + a_{0}}{b_{1} \cdot 2^{\frac{4}{3}n} + b_{0}}$$

$$0 = \frac{b_{1} \cdot b_{1} \cdot b_{0}}{b_{1} \cdot b_{1} \cdot b_{0}} \qquad b = b_{2} \cdot 2^{\frac{2}{3}n} + b_{1} \cdot 2^{\frac{4}{3}n} + b_{0}$$

$$0 \cdot b = (a_{2}b_{2}) \cdot a_{0}^{\frac{4}{3}n} + (a_{2}b_{1} + a_{1}b_{2}) \cdot 2^{\frac{2}{3}n} + (a_{2}b_{0} + a_{0}b_{1}) \cdot 2^{\frac{2}{3}n} + (a_{2}b_{0} + a_{0}b_{1})$$

$$T(n)=5$$
: $T(\frac{n}{3})+\Theta(n)$, rozu. tego rómenia $T(n)=\Theta(n^{\log_3 5})$

Pytanie tener jeh lingé co,..., c4, to vider, re to jest siglisse od podrietu na dva?

 $W_{0} = Q_{0}b_{0} = C_{0}$ $W_{A} = Q_{2}b_{2} = C_{4}$ $W_{1} = (Q_{0} + Q_{1} + Q_{2})(b_{0} + b_{1} + b_{2}) = C_{0} + C_{1} + C_{2} + C_{3} + C_{4}$ $W_{3} = (Q_{0} + Q_{1} + Q_{2})(b_{0} - b_{1} + b_{2}) = C_{0} - C_{1} + C_{2} - C_{3} + C_{4}$ $W_{4} = (Q_{0} + Q_{1} + Q_{2})(b_{0} + Q_{1} + Q_{2}) = C_{0} + A_{0}C_{4} + A_{1}C_{4} + A_{2}C_{4} + A_{3}C_{4}$ $W_{4} = (Q_{0} + Q_{1} + Q_{2})(b_{0} + Q_{1} + Q_{2}) = C_{0} + A_{0}C_{4} + A_{1}C_{4} + A_{2}C_{4} + A_{3}C_{4}$

Mult (e,b)
Meel 0019,02 60,61.61

Nicely $a_{01}a_{1}, a_{2}, b_{0}, b_{1}, b_{1}$ to vigsa a b $W_{1} \leftarrow H_{0} + (a_{0}, b_{0})$ \vdots $W_{2} \leftarrow H_{0} + (a_{0}, b_{0})$ $C_{j} \leftarrow \sum_{i=0}^{n} a_{ji} w_{i}$ also j = 0, 1, ..., 4return $C_{4}^{2^{n} + n} + C_{0}$

Prypodroele na k vręści:

- · Q1, b; sq " bitore
- · # niemedornych = 2h-1

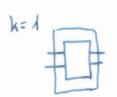
$$T(n) = (2k-1)T(\frac{n}{k}) + \Theta(n) =$$

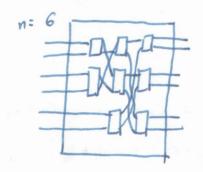
$$= \Theta(n^{\log_n 2k-1})$$

Siea prietz czników

Cel: Yn skonstnonce sier preigonilion on vejscreen toluch, ktora umorlière otrymoure doudres permetagi inf vejsciough, ole baly, ie by byte joh majplytsza

Dla prostoty n=2"





to selis pullied, it sig we da. Cheeny 6! mynition, ale rirnych ulicedos sieer jest 28, co usaj le roine Uliedy pretigenshis mogg genera te seme pombeje 28=256 < 6!=720

Prenementy steer:

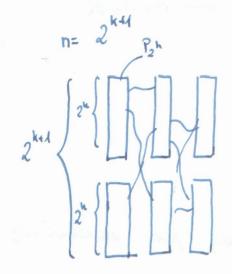
- · rozmier 5 (n) # preignuition
- · glébolist D(n) # warstu

Ogreninemo ne gigboliosci D(n) > logn

Ogoninenie no ormie:

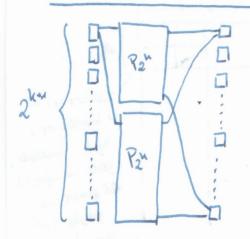
$$S(n) \geqslant \log(n!)$$

Niech Pu to sier permetecyjna (toka, litóre umorlizme otrymenie wszystluch permetecji) o n vejszweln.



$$D(n) = \int_{1}^{\infty} D(\frac{n}{z})$$

Sieć Beneša - Wohsmanne

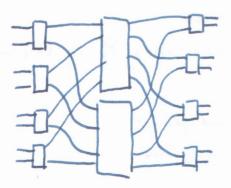


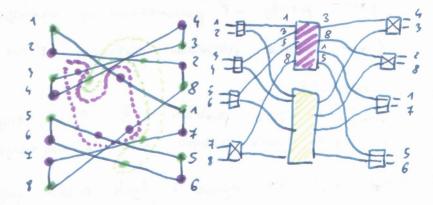
Falit: Siec B-N ma glébolisée
$$D(n) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{dla } n=2 \\ D(\frac{n}{2})+2 & \text{dla } n>2 \end{cases}$$

$$O(\log n)$$

A jesti chadri o rozumizer $S(n) = D(n) \cdot \frac{n}{2} = \Theta(n \log (n))$

losteje do poluerenie, re to sier jest dobre



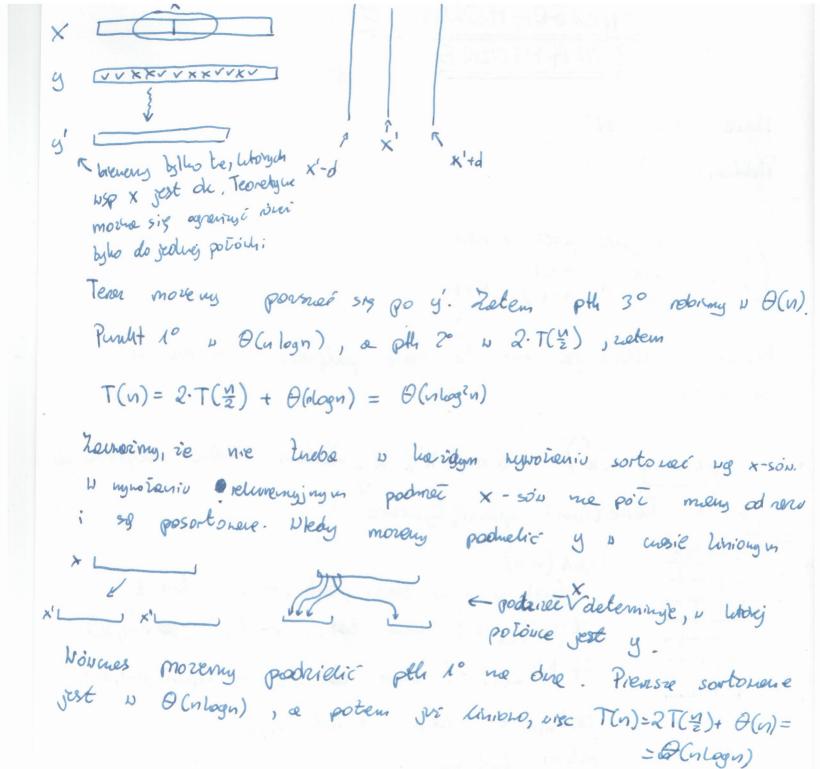


Falt: Kardy vierchotek v hym grafie ma st = 2.

Vir Graf Gir jest surg vorigornych cylli (o długości panysky)

Dana jest Ti: 1...n -> 1...n

```
Nojbliéna para puntiton
   Done: Pa = (x1, 1641), Pz= (x2,42), ... Pu = (x4,40) - punkty R2
   Rodoure: 1 Znoleic 14 l, + lz &n
             d (Pin, Piz) = min d(pi, Pi)
       adlegtosé Eulidesona
   Ala nainy oblinge odlegloser misdry hardy pany wenchotlosi,
                 rotem O(n2)
   Tenon lepiej P= 1P1, P2, ..., Pn3
                       de min (dr, dr)
                                                              Touws y, ie
                                                               w hundym z
                                                               tych knechetos
                                                               jest congry my
                                                              $1 pukt, bo
                                                                Sdyly bying
                                                               due to while
                                                              Pe nie by to by
                                                              dode diz
1° X punty 2P posortonene ng uspoinednej x-ovej
     y - pulchy z P posostorion ny ispoinadne y-orej
     1 - proste pronove drielycol Proc roundine aboy PL, PR (+1 elenant)
2° REKURENCJA
     (in, jn) - pare puntion 2 Pr o majonniejssej adlegiosai
     (iz, jz) + pone pulitou z PR o nejmnigsiej odlegiosis
3" Needs (i',j') - repose 2 byth obvoich popularils
             d = odl mredy i'æj'
   Sprendi, ay istricje pore (tis) tEPL, sEPR tize d(tis)<d
    T(n) = 2.T(\frac{n}{2})
                   th(nlogn)
```



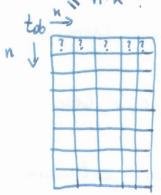
PROGRAMONANIE DYNAMICZNE

Deene: n, k & IN

Problem: (n)

Næimie: returninge – le seme podproblemy lurone se unelohotrie

Podprobleny (") n'\(\sin\), k'\(\chi\) Letern linka podpoblendo
\(\sin\) n'\(\kappa\). Rémedian: spemisty neme



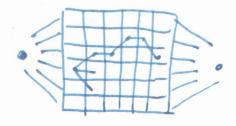
Npok (n,h)if $(n=h \vee k=0)$ then $tob_{nk} \leftarrow 1$, return 1 if $tob_{n-n,k} = ?$ then $tob_{n-n,k} \leftarrow Npok (Mn-1,h)$ if $tob_{n-n,k-n} = ?$ then $tob_{n-n,k-n} \leftarrow Npok (n-1,k-1)$

 $teb_{n,\kappa} \leftarrow teb_{n-1,\kappa} + teb_{n-1,\kappa-1}$

return beb min

Deme: bette (n, m; tis = N)

Anderé mej l'iej szy (tj. o najmniej szej medze) sie rikę prechadyce Alg nainy: # scerely ree dura



Podproblem: Vijj rnoleic negkristery kossit dojsene do pola (ijj)
podproblemisu n.m.

Oblinery tolding Mij = nejmniejon host saedu haingeg sig u pdu (i, j)

Mijn = tij Vi=1...n, Mij = tij + min [Minn, in; Minn; in] j>1 , zeten (n.m.)