

Algoritmo (pa nome: di fibonacci)

$$F_n = \begin{cases} 1 \\ F_{n-1} + F_{n-2} \end{cases}$$
 $N = 1, 2$ 
 $\begin{cases} F_{n-1} + F_{n-2} \\ F_{n-1} + F_{n-2} \end{cases}$ 
 $\begin{cases} F_{n-1} + F_{n-2} \\ F_{n-1} + F_{n-2} \end{cases}$ 
 $\begin{cases} F_{n-1} + F_{n-2} \\ F_{n-1} + F_{n-2} \end{cases}$ 
 $\begin{cases} F_{n-1} + F_{n-2} \\ F_{n-1} + F_{n-2} \end{cases}$ 
 $\begin{cases} F_{n-1} + F_{n-1} \\ F_{n-1} + F_{n-2} \end{cases}$ 
 $\begin{cases} F_{n-1} + F_{n-1} \\ F_{n-1} + F_{n-2} \end{cases}$ 
 $\begin{cases} F_{n-1} + F_{n-1} \\ F_{n-1} + F_{n-2} \end{cases}$ 
 $\begin{cases} F_{n-1} + F_{n-2} \\ F_{n-1} + F_{n-2} \end{cases}$ 
 $\begin{cases} F_{n-1} + F_{n-2} \\ F_{n-1} + F_{n-2} \end{cases}$ 
 $\begin{cases} F_{n-1} + F_{n-2} \\ F_{n-1} + F_{n-2} \end{cases}$ 
 $\begin{cases} F_{n-1} + F_{n-2} \\ F_{n-1} + F_{n-2} \end{cases}$ 
 $\begin{cases} F_{n-1} + F_{n-2} \\ F_{n-1} + F_{n-2} \end{cases}$ 
 $\begin{cases} F_{n-1} + F_{n-2} \\ F_{n-1} + F_{n-2} \end{cases}$ 
 $\begin{cases} F_{n-1} + F_{n-2} \\ F_{n-1} + F_{n-2} \end{cases}$ 
 $\begin{cases} F_{n-1} + F_{n-2} \\ F_{n-1} + F_{n-2} \end{cases}$ 
 $\begin{cases} F_{n-1} + F_{n-2} \\ F_{n-1} + F_{n-2} \end{cases}$ 
 $\begin{cases} F_{n-1} + F_{n-2} \\ F_{n-1} + F_{n-2} \end{cases}$ 
 $\begin{cases} F_{n-1} + F_{n-2} \\ F_{n-1} + F_{n-2} \end{cases}$ 
 $\begin{cases} F_{n-1} + F_{n-2} \\ F_{n-1} + F_{n-2} \end{cases}$ 
 $\begin{cases} F_{n-1} + F_{n-2} \\ F_{n-1} + F_{n-2} \end{cases}$ 
 $\begin{cases} F_{n-1} + F_{n-2} \\ F_{n-1} + F_{n-2} \end{cases}$ 
 $\begin{cases} F_{n-1} + F_{n-2} \\ F_{n-1} + F_{n-2} \end{cases}$ 
 $\begin{cases} F_{n-1} + F_{n-2} \\ F_{n-1} + F_{n-2} \end{cases}$ 

Dimostrazia tranite passo indutivo

$$N=1 - F_{N} = 1/5 \left(\frac{1+15}{2}, \frac{1-15}{2}\right) = 1/5 \left(\frac{215}{2}\right) = 1$$
 $N=2 - F_{N} = 1/\sqrt{5} \left(\frac{1+15}{2}\right) - \left(\frac{1-15}{2}\right)$ 
 $L_{7} = 1/\sqrt{5} \left(\frac{1+2\sqrt{5}+5}{2}\right) - \left(\frac{1-15}{2}\right)$ 
 $L_{7} = 1/\sqrt{5} \left(\frac{1+2\sqrt{5}+5}{4}\right) = 1$ 

par 
$$n \ge 3$$
 lipatesi dice che la proprietà vale fino ad  $n-1$  quindi se:

 $F_{n} = 1/\sqrt{5} \left( \frac{p}{2} - \frac{q}{2} \right)$ 
 $e \quad F_{n} = F_{n-1} + F_{n-2}$ 

par ipotesi induttiva allara

 $f_{n} = 1/\sqrt{5} \left( \frac{q}{2} - \frac{q}{2} \right) + 1/\sqrt{5} \left( \frac{q}{2} - \frac{q}{2} \right)$ 
 $f_{n} = 1/\sqrt{5} \left( \frac{q}{2} - \frac{q}{2} \right) + 1/\sqrt{5} \left( \frac{q}{2} - \frac{q}{2} \right)$ 
 $f_{n} = 1/\sqrt{5} \left( \frac{q}{2} - \frac{q}{2} \right) + 1/\sqrt{5} \left( \frac{q}{2} - \frac{q}{2} \right)$ 
 $f_{n} = 1/\sqrt{5} \left( \frac{q}{2} - \frac{q}{2} \right) + 1/\sqrt{5} \left( \frac{q}{2} - \frac{q}{2} \right)$ 
 $f_{n} = 1/\sqrt{5} \left( \frac{q}{2} - \frac{q}{2} \right) + 1/\sqrt{5} \left( \frac{q}{2} - \frac{q}{2} \right)$ 
 $f_{n} = 1/\sqrt{5} \left( \frac{q}{2} - \frac{q}{2} \right) + 1/\sqrt{5} \left( \frac{q}{2} - \frac{q}{2} \right)$ 
 $f_{n} = 1/\sqrt{5} \left( \frac{q}{2} - \frac{q}{2} \right) + 1/\sqrt{5} \left( \frac{q}{2} - \frac{q}{2} \right)$ 
 $f_{n} = 1/\sqrt{5} \left( \frac{q}{2} - \frac{q}{2} \right) + 1/\sqrt{5} \left( \frac{q}{2} - \frac{q}{2} \right)$ 
 $f_{n} = 1/\sqrt{5} \left( \frac{q}{2} - \frac{q}{2} \right) + 1/\sqrt{5} \left( \frac{q}{2} - \frac{q}{2} \right)$ 
 $f_{n} = 1/\sqrt{5} \left( \frac{q}{2} - \frac{q}{2} \right) + 1/\sqrt{5} \left( \frac{q}{2} - \frac{q}{2} \right)$ 
 $f_{n} = 1/\sqrt{5} \left( \frac{q}{2} - \frac{q}{2} \right) + 1/\sqrt{5} \left( \frac{q}{2} - \frac{q}{2} \right)$ 
 $f_{n} = 1/\sqrt{5} \left( \frac{q}{2} - \frac{q}{2} \right) + 1/\sqrt{5} \left( \frac{q}{2} - \frac{q}{2} \right)$ 
 $f_{n} = 1/\sqrt{5} \left( \frac{q}{2} - \frac{q}{2} \right) + 1/\sqrt{5} \left( \frac{q}{2} - \frac{q}{2} \right)$ 
 $f_{n} = 1/\sqrt{5} \left( \frac{q}{2} - \frac{q}{2} \right) + 1/\sqrt{5} \left( \frac{q}{2} - \frac{q}{2} \right)$ 
 $f_{n} = 1/\sqrt{5} \left( \frac{q}{2} - \frac{q}{2} \right) + 1/\sqrt{5} \left( \frac{q}{2} - \frac{q}{2} \right)$ 
 $f_{n} = 1/\sqrt{5} \left( \frac{q}{2} - \frac{q}{2} \right) + 1/\sqrt{5} \left( \frac{q}{2} - \frac{q}{2} \right)$ 
 $f_{n} = 1/\sqrt{5} \left( \frac{q}{2} - \frac{q}{2} \right) + 1/\sqrt{5} \left( \frac{q}{2} - \frac{q}{2} \right)$ 
 $f_{n} = 1/\sqrt{5} \left( \frac{q}{2} - \frac{q}{2} \right) + 1/\sqrt{5} \left( \frac{q}{2} - \frac{q}{2} \right)$ 
 $f_{n} = 1/\sqrt{5} \left( \frac{q}{2} - \frac{q}{2} \right) + 1/\sqrt{5} \left( \frac{q}{2} - \frac{q}{2} \right)$ 
 $f_{n} = 1/\sqrt{5} \left( \frac{q}{2} - \frac{q}{2} \right) + 1/\sqrt{5} \left( \frac{q}{2} - \frac{q}{2} \right)$ 
 $f_{n} = 1/\sqrt{5} \left( \frac{q}{2} - \frac{q}{2} \right) + 1/\sqrt{5} \left( \frac{q}{2} - \frac{q}{2} \right)$ 
 $f_{n} = 1/\sqrt{5} \left( \frac{q}{2} - \frac{q}{2} \right)$ 

Pseudococlice:

Fib (int n) -> int

if 
$$n \le 2$$
 then vetum 1;

else votum Fib  $(n-1)$  + Fib  $(n-2)$ 

Complessité? Quante istruzioni sono ese quite?

 $n = \frac{n}{2}$ 

Albano delle vicasioni (esemplo pretico)

 $n=5$ 
 $2$ : atvano vell'o he due chiem

L'elho a pernette di celadere quelinque complemité

$$T(S) = 13 \longrightarrow 2 \cdot i(f_n) + f_n(T_n)$$
 $f_n = f_n f_n(f_n)$ 

Propriete 1 Sis Tr. l'elbos delle masioni retetivo elle chiemets

Fib(n).

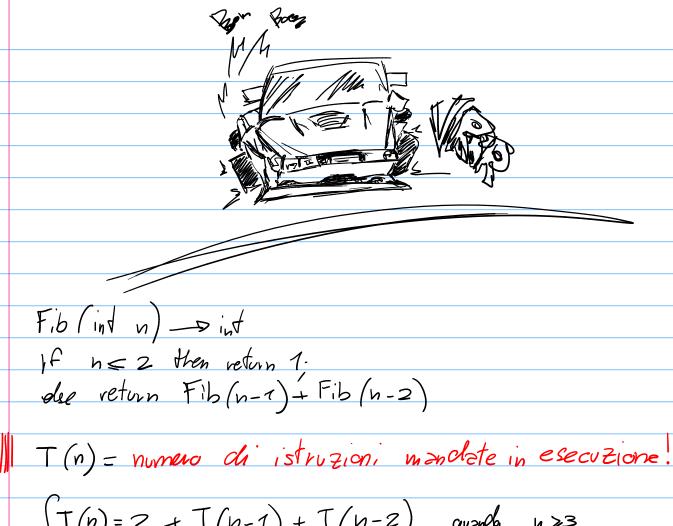
Allare il numa di forfie di Tr. é peri a Fr. (enmeno noma di Fiboracai)

 $f_n(T_n) = f_n$ 

Dim: induttive su n (maglio can il disegno

Fib(n-1)

Fib(n-2)



$$\int T(n) = 2 + T(n-1) + T(n-2) \quad \text{quando} \quad n \ge 3$$

$$1 \quad \text{vica sive} \quad \text{quando} \quad n = 1, 2$$

$$\text{cane} \quad \text{i'algorithm} \quad \text{ii. put ut f}$$

vicado

Jonnula génerals  $T(n) = 2 \circ i \left(Tn\right) + f\left(Tn\right)$ radi non
Focfie

a) 
$$f(T_n) = F_n$$
  
b)  $i(T_n) = f_i(T_n)$ 

1 viprendo b) i (Tn) = f (Tn) - 1 | Successive

quid posso simplificare le formule generale con:

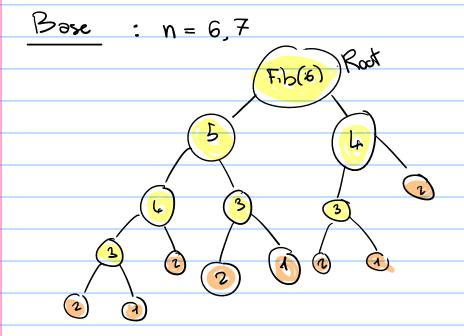
$$T(n) = 2(F_n - 1) + F_n = 3F_n - 2$$

complassits asser "come i numari di Fibanzaci"

$$T(n) \approx F_n \qquad \forall n \geqslant 6$$

$$F_n \geqslant 2^{n/2}$$

Ind. sun (venifichiamo)



riprendo Formule

base n=1,2 -> non cismo modi kodia lel

n≥3

L> ipotes: con albaro  $\frac{1}{6}$   $\frac{$ 

totale nodi Foofia = somma numero nodi Foofia sx edx

Se T é un albaro binario dave agni vertice interno ha esettamente a figli. allarz i(T) = f(T) - 1

## Dimostrazione (ind sulla guandezas dell'albaro)

y non he noch fight.

$$i(T) = \frac{1}{3}(T) - 1$$

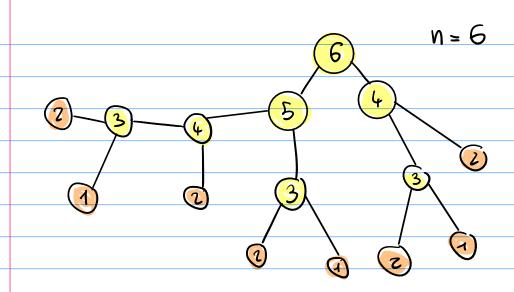
$$i(T) = i(T') + 1$$

$$i(T) = \frac{1}{3}(T') + 1$$

$$i(T) = i(T') + 1 = F(T')$$

$$i(T) = \frac{1}{3}(T') + 1$$

le domande del secolo per elgoritmi complessi: l'elgoritmo finira?



Fib3(int n) -> int

- 1. alloca spazio per un arvay F di n interi 2. F[1] = F[2] = 1;
- 3. for i=3 to h
- 4. F[i] = F[i-1]+F[i-2];
- 3. return F[n];

$$N=3$$
 +  $(N-2)$  +  $(N-1)$   
 $N=3$  +  $(N-2)$  +  $(N-1)$   
 $N=3$  +  $(N-2)$  +  $(N-1)$   
 $N=3$  +  $(N-2)$  +  $(N-1)$ 

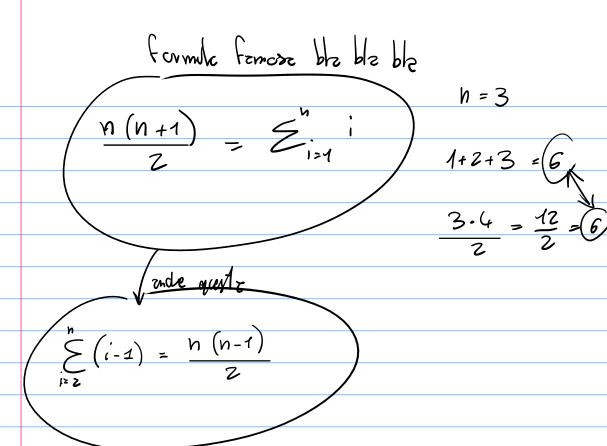
woncome deep appoint qua denter, deur reaguerale: (consight del pref, non importare a vienoui!

```
asimptotic efficiency of an algaritm
       deto un n input abbastante grande, é possibile
studieure l'efficiente in confronto ed un altro
parche aé sunulle l'interesse veno le partiche assance can velocité
        di ordine minore.
                                                        n is the number of dements!
       Andler insertion-sort:
        insertion-sort (A, n) // A = [] an array of numbers
                 Ney = A[i]

i= i-1

while j>0 and A[j]> Ney

A[j+1]=A[j]
1=3
            Wey = 4
                                                                                6 > td/;
           24561131
                                                                                i suoi precedenti!
1=4
             Ney = 6
```



per oui il peggia scenario, ovverc crolinato in ardine decrescento:
$$C_{1}(n) + C_{2}(n-1) + C_{3}(n-1) + C_{4}\left(\frac{n(n+1)}{2}\right) + C_{5}\left(\frac{n(n+1)}{2}\right) + C_{6}\left(\frac{n(n-1)}{2}\right) + C_{7}(n-1)$$

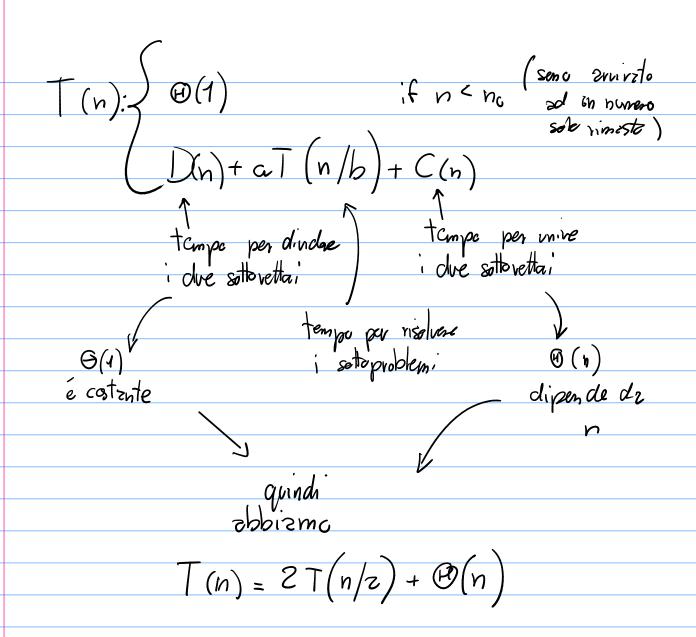
$$+ C_5 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right) + C_6 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right) + C_7 (n-1)$$

$$\left(\frac{C_4}{Z} + \frac{C_5}{Z} + \frac{C_6}{Z}\right) n^2 + \left(c_1 + c_2 + c_3 + \frac{c_4}{Z} - \frac{c_5}{Z} - \frac{c_6}{Z} + c_2\right) h$$

$$- \left(c_2 + c_3 + c_4 + c_7\right)$$

$$T(n)$$
 (wast-case) =  $n^2$ 

```
notzerione per wast-case = Theta n^2 = \Theta(n^2)
quando un alg. é migliore di un attro?
 quende l'ordine di crescite d' 0() é minare!
Divide and conquer method (resolving recursion)
marge (A, p,q,v) // p<q<v
nL= 9-P+1
let L[0:nL-1] and R[0:nR-1] be new arrays
for i=0 to nL-1
LCi]=Alpti]
for j=0 to nR-1
RCj)=ALq4j+1)
while ichland jehr
if [ci] < Rcj]
A[N]=Lci)
   else ACK )=RG]
while i < nl
    ALK] - LCI)
     1=1+1
```



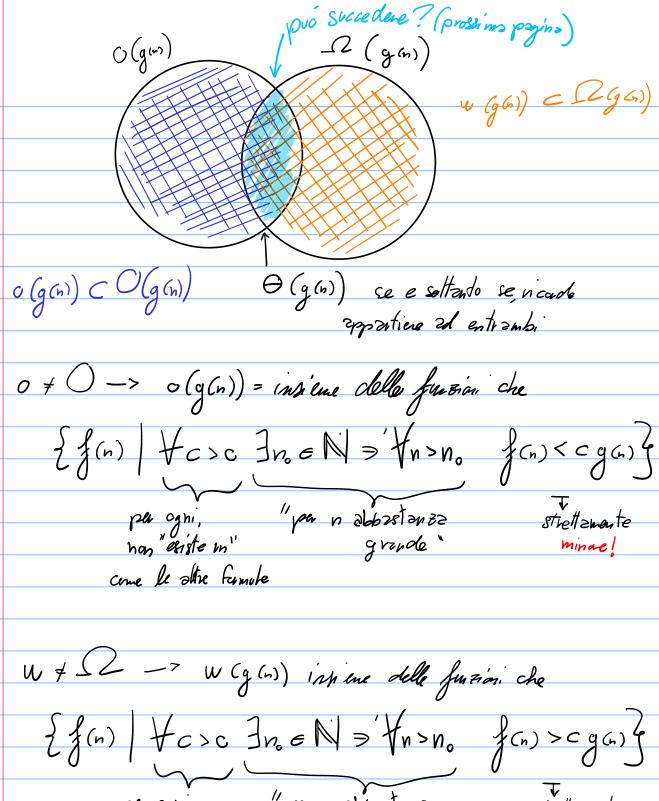
Tpoten 7) 
$$f(n) = O(g(n))$$
  
2)  $g(n) = O(h(n))$ 

$$-8iz \quad f(n) \leqslant C_1 g(n) - \longrightarrow f(n) \leqslant C_1 g(n) \leqslant C_3 h(n)$$

$$-8iz \quad g(n) \leqslant C_3 h(n) - \longrightarrow (C_3 = C_1 C_2 \parallel > 0)$$

$$f(n) = O(g(n)) \iff g(n) = \Omega(f(n))$$

$$f(n) = O(g(n)) \iff g(n) = O(f(n))$$



 $\begin{cases}
f(n) & \text{if } c > c \text{ } \exists n \in \mathbb{N} \Rightarrow \forall n > n_0 & \text{if } n > c \text{ } g(n) \end{cases}
\end{cases}$  per ogni, '' par n albostones non 'existe m'' & grande'' & maggine! come le altre famole

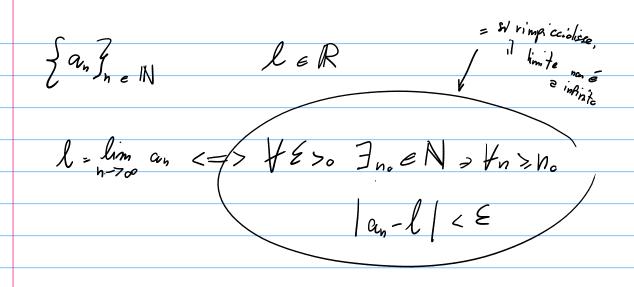
Ven ficknessed:

1) procediomo per soundo. Supraviramo per servolo che siz folso

Ven ficknessed:

1) procediomo per soundo. Supraviramo per servolo che siz folso

$$f(n) = O(g(n))$$
  $f(n) = \mathcal{Q}(g(n))$ 
 $f(n) = \mathcal{Q}(g(n))$ 



$$f(n) = W(g(n)) \iff \lim_{N \to \infty} \frac{f(n)}{g(n)} = +\infty$$

eserazio di esempio

$$leg(n) = O(\sqrt{5}n)$$
  $\longrightarrow \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{leg n}{\sqrt{n}} \neq 0$  demanda da farce

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{\log n}{\sqrt{n}} = \frac{\infty}{\infty} = \left( \ln \operatorname{per carenianzo} \right) \quad \frac{1/n}{1/2 \, n^{-\frac{1}{2}}} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{n}} = 0$$

voylve pangou, i min odn si stamme chiebolo, merde!

$$\lim_{N\to\infty} \frac{\int_{0}^{(n)} dx}{g(n)} = \ell, \quad \int_{0}^{\infty} f(n) = \Theta(g(n))$$