

$$T(n) = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{se } n \leq 2; \\ 2 \cdot T(\sqrt[n]{n}) + \log(2n), & \text{altrimenti.} \end{cases}$$

LIVELLO		CONTRIBUTI SINGOLI	NUM RAMI	CONTRIBUTO TOTALE
0	$T(n) = 2 \cdot T\left(n^{\frac{1}{2}}\right) + \log_2(2n)$	$\log_2(2n)$ $= 1 + \log_2(n)$	1	$\log_2(2n) =$ $= 1 + \log_2(n)$
1	$T\left(n^{\frac{1}{2}}\right) = 2 \cdot T\left(n^{\frac{1}{4}}\right) + \log_2\left(2 n^{\frac{1}{2}}\right)$	$\log_2\left(2 n^{\frac{1}{2}}\right)$ $= 2 + \frac{1}{2} \log_2(n)$	2	$2 \cdot \log_2\left(2 n^{\frac{1}{2}}\right)$ $= 2 \cdot (\log_2(2) +$ $\log_2(n^{\frac{1}{2}})) =$ $= 2 + \frac{1}{2} \log_2(n)$
2	$T\left(n^{\frac{1}{4}}\right) = 2 \cdot T\left(n^{\frac{1}{8}}\right) + \log_2\left(2 n^{\frac{1}{4}}\right)$	$\log_2\left(2 n^{\frac{1}{4}}\right)$ $= 1 + \frac{1}{4} \log_2(n)$	$2 \cdot 2 = 4$	$4 \cdot \left(1 + \frac{1}{4} \log_2(n)\right)$ $= 4 + \frac{1}{4} \log_2(n)$

POTREI ANDARE AVANTI, MA NON CREDO SIA NECESSARIO, IL CONTRIBUTO PER LIVELLO È:

$$2^i + \frac{1}{2^i} \log_2(n)$$

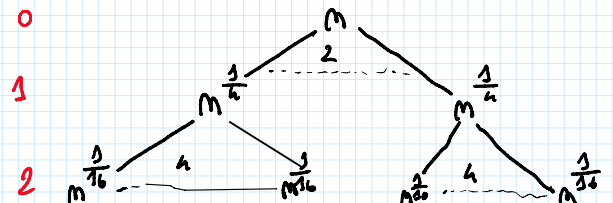
MENTRE L'ALTEZZA DELL'ALBERO SEGUE LA REGOLA

$$n^{\left(\frac{1}{2^i}\right)}$$

RICAVIAMOCI L'ALTEZZA DELL'ALBERO H SEGUENDO IL CASO PEGGIORE

$$n^{\frac{1}{2^h}} = 2 \Rightarrow \log_2\left(n^{\left(\frac{1}{2^h}\right)}\right) = \log_2 2 \Rightarrow$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{2^h}\right) \log_2(n) = 1 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2^h} \log_2(n) = 1 \Rightarrow \log_2(n) = 2^h$$



$$\log_2(\log_2(n)) \cdot \log_2(2^{2^h}) \Rightarrow \log_2(\log_2(n)) = 2h \Rightarrow h = \frac{\log_2(\log_2(n))}{2}$$

CALCOLO DELLA SOMMATORIA

$$\sum_{i=0}^h 2^i + \sum_{i=0}^h \frac{1}{2^i} \log_2(n) =$$

$$\sum_{i=0}^h 2^i = 2^{h+1} \text{ QUINDI SERIE GEOMETRICA COMPLETA} \Rightarrow \frac{2^{h+1} - 1}{2 - 1} = 2^{h+1} - 1$$

$$\Rightarrow 2^{\frac{\log_2(\log_2(n))}{2} + 1} - 1$$

$$\log_2(n) \sum_{i=0}^h \frac{1}{2^i} = \frac{1}{2^h} \text{ E' COMPRESO TRA } 0 \text{ E } 1 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{1 - \frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{2}} = 2 \log_2(n)$$

SFRUTTO LA PROPRIETA'
 $m = a^{\log_a(m)}$

$$2^{\frac{\log_2(\log_2(n))}{2} + 1} - 1 + 2 \log_2(n)$$

$$\sqrt{2^{\log_2(\log_2(n))}} \cdot 2 - 1 + 2 \log_2(n) \Rightarrow \sqrt{\log_2(n)} \cdot 2 - 1 + 2 \log_2(n)$$

$$\Theta(\log_2(n))$$

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2. Si scriva un **algoritmo iterativo** che **simuli precisamente** l'algoritmo ricorsivo di seguito riportato, dove Z è una funzione esterna non meglio specificata.

```
function Algoritmo( $T, h$ )
1  if  $T = \text{Nil}$  then
2    return  $Z(0, h)$ 
  else
3     $a \leftarrow 0$ 
4    if  $T \rightarrow \text{key} \equiv 0 \pmod{2}$  then
5       $a \leftarrow a + \text{Algoritmo}(T \rightarrow dx, 2 \cdot h)$ 
6    if  $T \rightarrow \text{key} \equiv 1 \pmod{3}$  then
7       $a \leftarrow a - \text{Algoritmo}(T \rightarrow sx, 3 \cdot h)$ 
8    return  $Z(T \rightarrow \text{key}, a)$ 
```

ALGO_IT(T, h)

```
st_t = st_h = st_a = NULL
cH = h
cT = T
start = true
last = NULL
```

while(start = true OR st_t != NULL)

```
if(start = true)
  if(cT = NIL)
    last = cT
    start = false
    ret = Z(0, cH)
  else
    st_t = push(st_t, cT)
    st_h = push(st_h, cH)

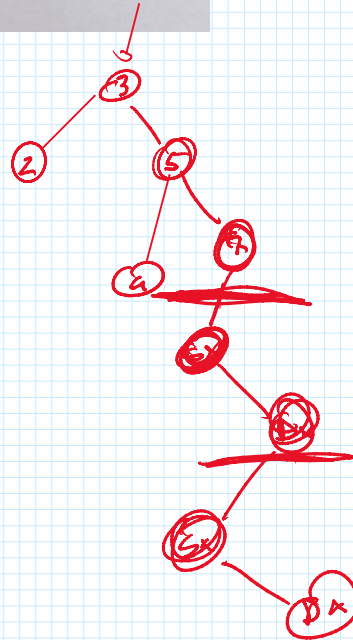
    if(cT->key = 0 mod 2)
      cT = cT->dx
      cH = 2 * cH
    else
      start = false
      ret = 0
```

```
else
  cT = top(st_t)
  cH = top(st_h)

  if(cT->sx != last) // TORNO DA PRIMA CHIAMATA
    a = ret

    if(cT->key = 1 mod 3)
      cT = cT->sx
      cH = 3 * cH
      start = true
      st_a = push(st_a, a)
    else
      st_t = pop(st_t)
      st_h = pop(st_h)
      start = false // RIPETITIVO
      ret = Z(cT->key, a)
      last = cT

  else // TORNO DA SECONDA CHIAMATA
    a = top(st_a)
    a <- a - ret
    start = false // RIPETITIVO
```



```
ret = Z(cT->key, a)
st_t = pop(st_t)
st_h = pop(st_h)
st_a = pop(st_a)
last = cT
```

```
return ret
```

```
1  if  $j - i \geq 1$  then
2       $y = \text{Rand}() \% 2$ 
3      if  $(x = 1)$  then
4           $ret = \text{ALGORITMO}(A, \frac{(i+j)}{2} + 1, j, y)$ 
5          if  $ret \% 2 = 0$  then
6               $ret = \text{ALGORITMO}(A, i, \frac{(i+j)}{2}, 1 - y)$ 
7          else
8               $ret = \text{ALGORITMO}(A, i, \frac{(i+j)}{2}, y)$ 
9          if  $ret \% 2 = 1$  then
10              $ret = ret + \text{ALGORITMO}(A, \frac{(i+j)}{2} + 1, j, 1 - y)$ 
11 else
12      $ret = A[i]$ 
```