### MERGE SORT

```
#define N 100
void merge(int left, int centro, int right, int a[]){
  int temp[N];
  int x,y,i;
  while(x<=centro && y<= right){</pre>
    if(a[x] \ll a[y])
      temp[i++] = a[x++];
    else
      temp[i++] = a[y++];
  while(x<=centro)</pre>
    temp[i++] = a[x++];
  while(y<=right)</pre>
    temp[i++] = a[y++];
  for(i = left; i<= right; i++)</pre>
    a[i] = temp[i]; //en el temp se almacenó el merge en las
void mergeSort(int left, int right, int a[]){
  if(left<right){</pre>
    int centro = (left + right)/2;
    mergeSort(left, centro, a);
    mergeSort(centro+1, right, a);
    merge(left, centro, right, a);
int main() {
  int a[] = \{4,3,2,1\};
 mergeSort(0, 3, a);
  return 0;
```

# QUICK SORT LOMUTO

```
#include<stdio.h>
void swap(int *a, int *b){
  *a = *b;
 *b = temp;
int partition(int arr[],int low,int high)
  int pivot=arr[high];
  int i=(low-1);
  for(int j=low;j<=high;j++)</pre>
    if(arr[j]<pivot)</pre>
      swap(&arr[i],&arr[j]);
  swap(&arr[i+1],&arr[high]);
  return (i+1);
void quickSort(int arr[],int low,int high)
  if(low<high)
    int pi=partition(arr,low,high);
    quickSort(arr,low,pi-1);
    quickSort(arr,pi+1,high);
int main(){
  int a[] = \{10, 80, 30, 90, 40\};
  int n = (int) sizeof(a) / sizeof(int);
  quickSort(a, 0, n-1);
  return 0;
```

# QUICK SORT HUARE

```
. . .
#include<stdio.h>
#include<time.h>
#include<stdlib.h>
void swap(int *a, int *b){
    *b = temp;
int partition(int a[], int left, int right){
    int i = left, j = right-1;
int pivote = a[right]; //último
    while(i <= j){
   while(a[i] < pivote)
         while(j>=left && a[j] > pivote)
    swap(\&a[j + 1], \&a[right]);
void quicksort(int a[], int left, int right){
int main() {
     int a[10] = {14, 25, 44, 43, 25, 41, 22, 12, 7, 16};
```

### COUNTING SORT

```
• • •
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
int encontrarMaximo(int arr[], int n) {
void countingSort(int arr[], int n) {
    for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
    printf("%d ", arr[i]);</pre>
int main() {
    int arr[] = {4, 2, 2, 8, 3, 3, 1};
    printf("Arreglo original:\n");
    printf("Arreglo ordenado:\n");
    return 0;
```

# BUSQUEDA BINARIA

```
int binarySearch(int a[], int l, int r, int elem){
   if(l>r)
     return -1; //recuerden que es un índice
   int centro = (l+r)/2;
   //Nuestro caso base (:
   if(a[centro] == elem)
     return centro;//nuestro índice

   if(a[centro]>elem)
     return binarySearch(a, l, centro-1, elem);
   return binarySearch(a, centro+1, r, elem);
}

int main() {
   int a[] = {10,25, 35, 50, 100, 120, 200, 400,900, 1000};
   int elementoBuscado = binarySort(a, 0, 9, 78);
   return 0;
}
```

## **HEAP SORT**

```
. . .
void swap(int *a, int *b){
int temp = *a;
*a = *b;
   //primer paso: insertar al final int temp, i = h->n; h->a[i] = dato; h->nth->a[i] = dato;
int main() {
  int a[] = {12,6,3,7,1,8};
  int n = (int) sizeof(a)/sizeof(int);
```

### RADIX SORT

```
• • •
#include <stdio.h>
// Función para obtener el número máximo
int obtenerMax(int arr[], int n) {
        int max = arr[0];
for (int i = 1; i < n; i++)
    if (arr[i] > max)
        max = arr[i];
void countingSort(int arr[], int n, int exp) {
       int output[n];
int count[10] = {0};
        // Construir el arreglo de salida
for (int i = n - 1; i >= 0; i--) {
   int digito = (arr[i] / exp) % 10;
   output[count[digito] - 1] = arr[i];
void radixSort(int arr[], int n) {
   int max = obtenerMax(arr, n);
void imprimir(int arr[], int n) {
   for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)
        printf("%d ", arr[i]);</pre>
int main() {
        int arr[] = {170, 45, 75, 90, 802, 24, 2, 66};
int n = sizeof(arr)/sizeof(arr[0]);
        printf("Arreglo original:\n");
imprimir(arr, n);
```

# PROBLEMA DE LA MOCHILA PROG. DINAMICA (IA)

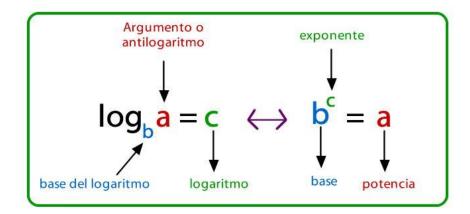
```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <string.h>
int knapsack(int W, int peso[], int valor[], int n, int memo[][100]) {
       return memo[n][W];
            valor[n-1] + knapsack(W - peso[n-1], peso, valor, n-1, memo)
int main() {
    int peso[] = \{1, 3, 4, 5\};
    int memo[100][100];
    printf("El valor máximo que se puede obtener es: %d\n", maxValor);
    return 0;
```

# ORDENAMIENTO TOPOLOGICO (IA)

```
#include <stdio.h>
#define N 4 // número de nodos
int grafo[N][N] = { \{0,1,1,0\},
                    {0,0,0,1},
                    {0,0,0,1},
                    {0,0,0,0} };
int visitado[N];
int resultado[N];
int idx = N-1;
void dfs(int nodo) {
    visitado[nodo] = 1;
    for(int i=0; i<N; i++) {
        if(grafo[nodo][i] && !visitado[i])
            dfs(i);
    resultado[idx--] = nodo; // se coloca al final del orden
void ordenamiento_topologico() {
    for(int i=0; i<N; i++)</pre>
        visitado[i] = 0;
    for(int i=0; i<N; i++)</pre>
        if(!visitado[i])
    printf("Orden topologico: ");
    for(int i=0; i<N; i++)
        printf("%d ", resultado[i]);
int main() {
    ordenamiento_topologico();
    return 0;
```

## ORDENAMIENTO TOPOLOGICO

```
• • •
#define NODOS 7
//matriz de adyacencia
int grafo[NODOS][NODOS]={};
int inDegree[NODOS] = {0};
void connectNodo(int origen, int destino){
  grafo[origen][destino] = 1;
void setInDegree(){
  for(int i =0; i < NODOS; i++)
    for(int j = 0; j < NODOS; j++)
    if( grafo[j][i] == 1)
        inDegree[i]++;</pre>
int findZeroInDegree(){
 void deleteNodo(int nodo){
int main() {
  int arr[NODOS];
    connectNodo(0,1);
connectNodo(0,3);
connectNodo(0,2);
connectNodo(1,3);
connectNodo(1,4);
connectNodo(2,5);
connectNodo(3,5);
connectNodo(3,2);
connectNodo(3,6);
connectNodo(4,6);
     connectNodo(4,6);
connectNodo(4,3);
connectNodo(6,5);
```



Relación	Complejidad	Ejemplo
T(n) = T(n/2) + O(1)	O(log n)	Búsqueda binaria
T(n) = T(n-1) + O(1)	O(n)	Búsqueda lineal, bucles for/while
T(n) = 2 T(n/2) + O(1)	O(n)	Recorrido de árbol binario (preorden, inorden, postorden)
T(n) = 2 T(n/2) + O(n)	O(n log n)	Merge Sort, Quick Sort
T(n) = T(n-1) + O(n)	O(n <sup>2</sup> )	Ordenamiento por selección, ordenamiento burbuja
T(n) = 2 T(n-1) + O(1)	O(2 <sup>n</sup> )	Torres de Hanói, Backtracking total

# La Sumatoria

### **Propiedades**

a) 
$$\sum_{i=m}^{n} k = (n - m + 1) \cdot k$$

la sumatoria de una constante es igual al número de términos por la constante

b) 
$$\sum_{i=m}^{n} k \cdot x_{i} = k \cdot \sum_{i=m}^{n} x_{i}$$

b) 
$$\sum_{i=m}^{n} \mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{x}_{i} = \mathbf{k} \cdot \sum_{i=m}^{n} \mathbf{x}_{i}$$
 
$$\Rightarrow \qquad \sum_{i=m}^{n} \mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{f}(i) = \mathbf{k} \cdot \sum_{i=m}^{n} \mathbf{f}(i)$$

c) 
$$\sum_{i=m}^{n} (x_i + y_i) = \sum_{i=m}^{n} x_i + \sum_{i=m}^{n} y_i$$

$$c) \sum_{i=m}^{n} (x_i + y_i) = \sum_{i=m}^{n} x_i + \sum_{i=m}^{n} y_i \qquad \Rightarrow \qquad \sum_{i=m}^{n} [f(i) + g(i)] = \sum_{i=m}^{n} f(i) + \sum_{i=m}^{n} g(i)$$

#### Fórmula cerrada:

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} i = \frac{n(n+1)}{2} \qquad \sum_{i=1}^{n} i^2 = \frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6} \qquad \sum_{i=1}^{n} i^3 = \left[\frac{n(n+1)}{2}\right]^2 \qquad \sum_{i=1}^{n} a^i = \frac{a^{n+1}-1}{a-1}, a \neq 1$$

```
Im(n) = t_1 + \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} t_i
                                         void sort(int arr[], int n) {
                                                     int i = 0;
for (; i < n - 1; i++) {
   if (arr[i] > arr[i + 1]) {
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         In(n) = f, + (n-2-0+1) be
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   \frac{\Gamma_{n}(n)}{C_{1}} = \frac{1}{L_{1}} + \frac{1}{L_{1}} + \frac{1}{L_{2}} = \frac{\Omega(n)}{L_{1}}
\frac{1}{L_{1}} = \frac{1}{L_{2}} + \frac{1}{L_{2}} = \frac{1}{L_{2}} + \frac{1}{L_{2}} = \frac{1}{L_{2}}
\frac{1}{L_{1}} = \frac{1}{L_{2}} + \frac{1}{L_{2}} = \frac{1}
                                                       if(i == n-1) return;
                                                      for (int i = 1; i < n; i++) {
   int clave = arr[i];
   int j = i - 1;</pre>
                                                                      while (j >= 0 && arr[j] > clave) {
    arr[j + 1] = arr[j];
                                                                       arr[j + 1] = clave;
                      18
                      19
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           Q(cint ca) = Q(M)
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                untereaunv
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        T_{i}(x) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} c_{i} + c_{i} + c_{i}
Telm = + + = ( 12 + = 13)
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               \int_{a}^{b} |a| = \frac{1}{h} \left( c_{1} \sum_{i=1}^{n} i^{2} + c_{2} \sum_{i=1}^{n} i + \sum_{i=1}^{n} c_{2} \right)
 Teln = f, + 2 = f2 + 2 = 2 = 63
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          12/n = 1/2 ( (M(n+1)(2n+1) + (2 (2)) + (M-1+1)(2,
  Tela) = t. + (n. /-++) (n+ = (n-i-1 x+x) tz
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             Ty (n) = (1+1)(2+1) + Cx(n+1) + C3
                           \frac{1}{1} + nt_1 - t_1 + (n_1 - i_1) (n_1 - i_2) t_3
\frac{1}{1} + nt_2 - t_2 + (n_1 - i_1) (n_1 - i_2) t_3
\frac{1}{1} + nt_2 - t_2 + (n_1 - i_1) (n_1 - i_2) t_3
\frac{1}{1} + nt_2 - t_3 + (n_1 - i_1) (n_1 - i_2) t_3
\frac{1}{1} + nt_2 - t_3 + (n_1 - i_1) (n_1 - i_2) t_3
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            Tt(n)= 1+ ((1,+(1)) n+ (4+(1+(2))
                                 Tpla) = Cin2+ Cin+C3
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          C1=2 Tp(n)=C1n2+Cen+C3 CO(n2)!

C1=2 Tp(n)=C1n2+Cen+C3 CO(n2)!

C1=2 Tp(n)=C1n2+Cen+C3 CO(n2)!
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             Kini + Kin + Kz E O (n2)
                                                                    Gn2 + Cn + G € O(n2)
```

