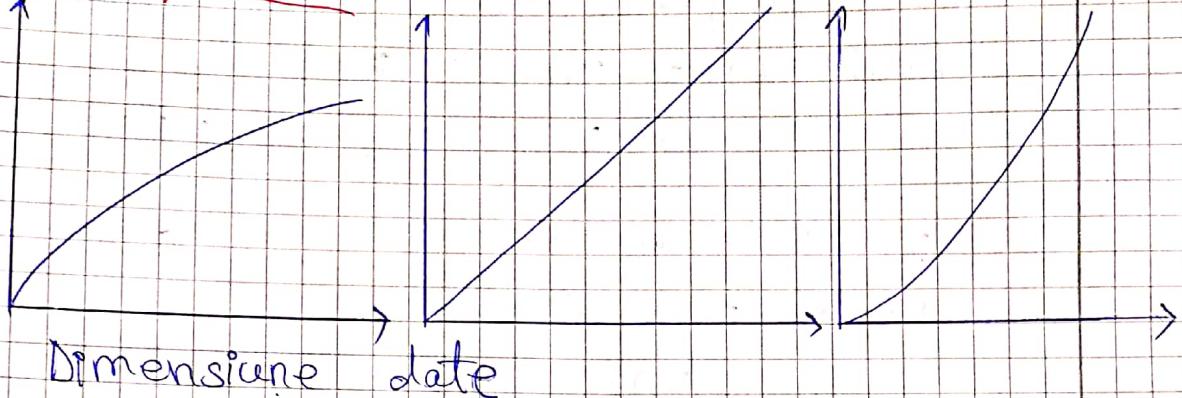


ASD

① Complexitate

Temp



clase :

- Ω - "best case"
- O - "worst case"
- Θ - "average"

Definiții :

$$f(n) = \Omega(g(n)) \Leftrightarrow \exists c > 0, \exists n_0 \in \mathbb{N} \text{ a.t. } f(n) \geq c \cdot g(n) \quad \forall n \geq n_0$$

$$f(n) = O(g(n)) \Leftrightarrow \exists c > 0, \exists n_0 \in \mathbb{N} \text{ a.t. } f(n) \leq c \cdot g(n) \quad \forall n \geq n_0$$

$$f(n) = \Theta(g(n)) \Leftrightarrow \exists c_1 > 0, \exists c_2 > 0, \exists n_0 \in \mathbb{N} \text{ a.t. } c_1 \cdot g(n) \leq f(n) \leq c_2 \cdot g(n) \quad \forall n \geq n_0$$

$$f(n) = \Theta(g(n)) \Leftrightarrow \exists c_1 > 0, \exists c_2 > 0, \exists n_0 \in \mathbb{N} \text{ a.t. } c_1 \cdot g(n) \leq f(n) \leq c_2 \cdot g(n), \quad \forall n \geq n_0$$

$$\text{Ex: } f(n) = 2n + 5$$

$$\rightarrow f(n) = \Omega(1) \quad (c=1, n_0=3 \Rightarrow f(n) \geq 1, \forall n \geq n_0)$$

dar rem cea mai mare funcție

$$\text{Deci } g(n) = n \quad (c=1, n_0=0 \Rightarrow f(n) \geq n, \forall n \geq n_0)$$

$\rightarrow f(n) = O(n^2)$ ($c=1, n_0=4$ a.i. $f(n) \leq n^2$, $\forall n > n_0$)
 Dar merge și $g(n) = n$ ($c=1, n_0=2$ a.i. $f(n) \leq cn$, $\forall n > n_0$)

Pentru a găsi constanta:

$$f(n) \leq c \cdot n \Rightarrow 2n + 5 \leq cn \Rightarrow \\ \Rightarrow c \geq 2 + \frac{5}{n} \Rightarrow c \approx 3$$

$$2n + 5 \leq 3n \Rightarrow 5 \leq n \Rightarrow n_0=5$$

Pentru $c=3$ și $n_0=5$,

$$2n + 5 \leq 3n, \forall n > 5$$

$$\text{V: } n=5, 2 \cdot 5 + 5 \leq 3 \cdot 5 - \text{OK!}$$

$$n=6, 2 \cdot 6 + 5 \leq 3 \cdot 6 - \text{OK!}$$

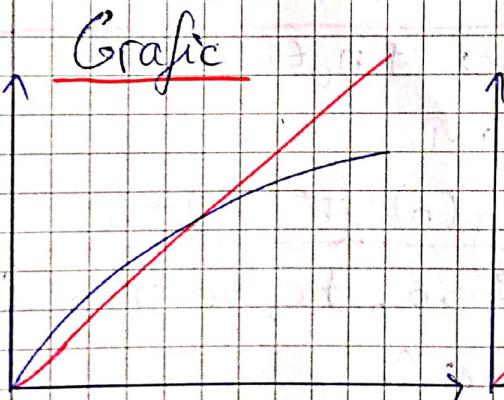
$\rightarrow f(n) = \Theta(n)$ ($c_1=1, c_2=3, n_0=5$ a.i.

$$g(n) \leq f(n) \leq 3 \cdot g(n), \forall n > 5$$

Nu putem găsi mereu,

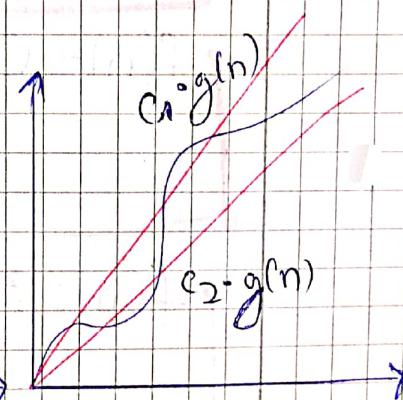
$$\underbrace{\text{dacă}}_{\text{dacă}} f(n) = \Omega(g(n)) \\ f(n) = \Theta(g(n)) \Rightarrow f(n) = \Theta(g(n))$$

Grafic



$$\log(n) = O(n)$$

$$2^n = \Omega(n)$$



$$f(n) = \Theta(g(n))$$

Proprietăți

→ tranzitivitate

→ reflexivitate

→ simetrie (Θ)

→ antisimetrie ($O \rightarrow \Omega$)

Exemple de complexitate

- Operări aritmetice simple, căutare folosind tabele de dispersie (hash-tables) $O(1)$
- căutare binară $O(\ln(n))$
- căutare secvențială, sumă unui sir $O(n)$
- sortări rapide (interclasare, quick-sort) $O(n \ln(n))$
- sortări "naive" (bubble-sort, inserție, ...), parcurgerea unei matrice patratică de ordin n $O(n^2)$
- înmulțirea clasă a matricelor $O(n^3)$
- generație de aranjamente 2^n

Utilizarea limitelor

- $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(n)}{g(n)} = 0 \Rightarrow f(n) = O(g(n))$ ($f(n) = O(g(n))$ și $f(n) \neq \Theta(n)$)
- $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(n)}{g(n)} \in \mathbb{R}_+ \Rightarrow f(n) = \Theta(g(n))$
- $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(n)}{g(n)} = +\infty \Rightarrow f(n) = \omega(g(n))$ ($f(n) = \Omega(g(n))$ și $f(n) \neq \Theta(n)$)

Proprietăți importante

$$\rightarrow \text{daca } f(n) = \sum_{i=0}^m a_i n^i \Rightarrow f(n) = \Theta(n^m)$$

$$\rightarrow a, b \in \mathbb{R}, b > 0 \Rightarrow (n+a)^b = \Theta(n^b)$$

$$\rightarrow a \in \mathbb{R}, a > 1 \Rightarrow f(n) = \Theta(g(n)) \Rightarrow a^{f(n)} = \Theta(a^{g(n)})$$

$$\rightarrow \sum_{k=1}^n \Theta(f(k)) = \Theta\left(\sum_{k=1}^n f(k)\right)$$

$$\rightarrow \sum_{k=1}^n k = \frac{n(n+1)}{2} = \Theta(n^2) \quad \text{serie aritmetică}$$

$$\rightarrow \sum_{k=1}^n x^k = \frac{x^{n+1}-1}{x-1} = \Theta(x^n), x > 1 \quad \text{serie geometrică}$$

$$\rightarrow \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k} = \ln(n) + \Theta(1) \quad \text{serie armonică}$$

$$\rightarrow \Theta(f) = \Theta(g) \Rightarrow \Theta(\ln(f)) = \Theta(\ln(g)).$$

Metode pentru funcții recursive

1. Substituție (ca la inducție)

$$\text{Ex: } T(n) = \begin{cases} T(n/2) + 1, & n > 1 \\ 1, & n \geq 1 \end{cases} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{corespunzătoare} \\ \text{unei căutări binare} \end{array}$$

Presupunem $\mathcal{O}(\log n)$

$$\text{P.P. } T(n/2) \leq c \log(n/2) + 1, c > 0$$

$$T(n/2) + 1 \leq c \log(n/2) + 1 \Rightarrow$$

$$\text{Dacă } T(n) = T(n/2) + 1 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow T(n) = T(n/2) + 1 \leq c \log(n/2) + 1 =$$

$$= c \left(\log(n) + \log \frac{1}{2} \right) + 1 = c \log n + (1 - c) \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow T(n) \leq c \log n \quad \text{pentru } c \geq 1$$

$$\text{P.T. } n_0 \geq 2, T(2) \geq 2 \leq c \log 2, (\forall) c > 0$$

$$\text{Deci } T(n) \leq c \log n, \forall n \geq n_0 \geq 2, (\forall) c > 1$$

$$\underline{\text{Ex}} \quad T(n) = 2T(n/2) + 1$$

$$T(n) = O(n)$$

$$T(n) \leq cn$$

$$T(n) = 2T(n/2) + 1 \leq 2cn/2 + 1 = cn + 1 \Rightarrow T(n) \leq cn$$

Dar pp. $T(n) \leq cn+b$, $b > 0$

$$T(n) \geq 2(c\frac{n}{2} - b) + i = cn - 2b + 1 \leq cn - b \text{ pt. } b \geq 1$$

ok!

$$\underline{\text{Ex}} \quad T(n) = 2T(\sqrt{n}) + \log n$$

$$\text{Notam } m = \log n$$

$$S(m) = 2S(m/2) + m$$

$$\text{Sol.: } S(m) = O(m \log m) \Rightarrow T(n) = O(\log n \cdot \log \log n)$$

2. Iteratie

\checkmark Turnurile din Hanoi

$$\underline{\text{Ex}} \quad T(n) = \begin{cases} T(n-1) + 1 + T(n-1) = 2T(n-1) + 1, & n > 1 \\ 1, & n = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} T(n) &= 2T(n-1) + 1 = 4T(n-2) + 2 + 1 = \\ &= 8T(n-3) + 4 + 2 + 1 = \dots = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} 2^i = 2^n - 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Deci } T(n) = O(2^n)$$

Ex. L - parte intreaga inferioara

Γ - parte intreaga superioara

$$T(n) = \begin{cases} T(\lfloor n/2 \rfloor) + T(\lceil n/2 \rceil) + n, & n > 1 \\ 1, & n = 1 \end{cases}$$

sortare

prim interclas

Proprietate

Daca f este de grad 2 a.t. $f(bn) = O(f(n))$, $a \geq 2$ \Rightarrow
 t nedescrescatoare a.t. $t(n) = O(f(n))$, $n \geq a^k$
 $\Rightarrow t(n) = O(f(n))$

Considerăm $n = 2^k$:

$$\begin{aligned}T(n) &= 2T(n/2) + n = 2^2 T(n/4) + 2n = \dots = \\&= 2^{\log_2 n} + \log_2(n) \cdot n = n + \log_2(n) \cdot n\end{aligned}$$

Dacă $T(n) = O(n \log(n))$ pt. $n = 2^k \rightarrow$

Conform proprietății

$$\Rightarrow T(n) = O(n \log(n)), \forall n \in \mathbb{N}$$

3. Master

↳ soluție directă pentru $T(n) \leq aT(n/b) + f(n)$
 $a \geq 1, b \geq 1$

$$T(n) = aT\left(\frac{n}{b}\right) + O(n^d)$$

a - numărul de subprobleme, $a > 0$

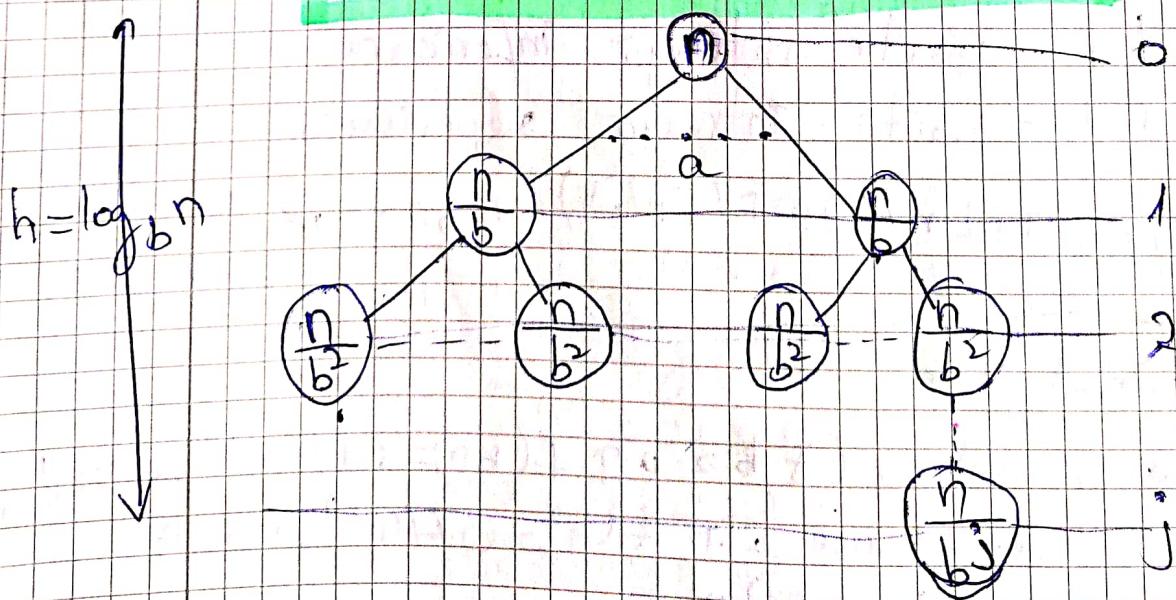
b - rata de descreștere a dimensiunii subproblemelor

$$b > 1$$

d - exponentul din $\text{Div}(n) + \text{Comb}(b) \in O(n^d), d > 0$

$$T(n) = \begin{cases} O(n^d \log(n)), & a = b \\ O(n^d), & a < b \\ O(n^{\log_b a}), & a > b \end{cases}$$

(casă 2) $\Theta(n^d)$
(casă 3) $\Theta(n^d)$
(casă 1) $\Theta(n^d)$



a^j = numărul de subprobleme la nivelul j

$\frac{n}{b^j}$ = dimensiunea subproblemelor de la nivelul j

$$a^{\log_b n} = n^{\log_b a} \text{ frunze}$$

$$\begin{aligned} T(\text{nivel } j) &\leq a^j \cdot O\left(\left(\frac{n}{b^j}\right)^d\right) \\ &= a^j \cdot c \cdot \left(\frac{n}{b^j}\right)^d \\ &= c \cdot n^d \cdot \left(\frac{a}{b^d}\right)^j \end{aligned}$$

A vom:

$$(i) T(1) \leq c$$

$$(ii) T(b) \leq a \cdot T\left(\frac{n}{b}\right) + c \cdot n^d$$

$$\text{Total} = \sum_{j=0}^{\log_b n} T(\text{nivel } j) \leq c \cdot n^d \cdot \sum_{j=0}^{\log_b n} \left(\frac{a}{b^d}\right)^j =$$

\approx

$$\sum_{j=0}^{\log_b n} r^j$$

serie geometrică

$$r = \frac{a}{b^d}$$

ratio

$$T(n) \leq c \cdot n^d \cdot \left(\sum_{j=0}^{\log_b n} r^j \right), r = \frac{a}{b^d}$$

Suma de serie geometrică

$$1 + r + r^2 + \dots + r^k = \frac{r^{k+1} - 1}{r - 1}, \text{ dacă } r \neq 1$$

$\log_b n$! $k+1$, dacă $r=1$

$$(1) \text{ dacă } r=1, \sum_{j=0}^{\log_b n} r^j = \text{numărul de termeni} = k+1 = (\log_b n + 1)$$

$$(2) \text{ dacă } r < 1, \sum_{j=0}^{\log_b n} r^j \leq \frac{1}{1-r}$$

$$(3) \text{ dacă } r > 1, \sum_{j=0}^{\log_b n} r^j \leq r^k \left(1 + \frac{1}{r-1}\right)$$

Obs. $\frac{1}{1-r}$ și $1 + \frac{1}{r-1}$ sunt independente de r și (12), (13))

Cazul (1) ($r=1$) $a = b^d$:

$$T(n) \leq c \cdot n^d \cdot (\log_b n + 1) = O(n^d \log n)$$

Cazul (2) ($r < 1$) $a < b^d$:

$$T(n) \leq c \cdot n^d \cdot \left(\frac{1}{1 - \frac{a}{b^d}}\right) = O(n^d)$$

constant

Cazul (3) ($r > 1$) $a > b^d$:

$$T(n) \leq c \cdot n^d \cdot \left(1 + \frac{1}{r-1}\right) \cdot r^{\log_b n}$$

$$\text{din } n^{\log_b n} = \left(\frac{a}{b^d}\right)^{\log_b n} = \frac{a^{\log_b n}}{(b^{\log_b n})^d} = \frac{a^{\log_b n}}{n^{d \log_b b}} = \frac{a^{\log_b n}}{n^d}$$

$$T(n) \leq O\left(a^{\log_b n}\right) (= O(n^{\log_b a}))$$

numărul de frunze

Ex. Căutare binară

$$T(n) = T\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) + \Theta(1)$$

$a=1, b=2, d=0$

$$a \cdot T\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) + \Theta(1)$$

$a=b^d \xrightarrow{caz1} T(n)=\Theta(\log n)$

Ex. Merge Sort

$$T(n) = 2T\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) + \Theta(n)$$

$$a=2, b=2, d=1$$

$$a=b^d \xrightarrow{caz1} T(n)=\Theta(n \log n)$$

Ex. Quick Sort

$$T(n) = 2T\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) + \Theta(n)$$

$$a=2, b=2, d=1$$

$$a=b^d \xrightarrow{caz1} T(n)=\Theta(n \log n)$$

Ex. Înmulțirea a două nr. de lungime n

→ direct $\Theta(n^2)$

→ Divide et Impera

$$X = \boxed{XL \quad XR} = 2^{\frac{n}{2}} \cdot XL + XR$$

$$Y = \boxed{YL \quad YR} = 2^{\frac{n}{2}} \cdot YL + YR$$

$$X \cdot Y = 2^n X_L Y_L + 2^{\frac{n}{2}} (X_L Y_R + X_R Y_L) + X_R Y_R$$

$$T(n) = 4T\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) + \Theta(n)$$

$$a=4, b=2, d=1$$

$$a>b^d \xrightarrow{caz3} T(n)=\Theta(n \log^{2^4})=\Theta(n^2)$$

→ de la un apeluri recursive la 3

$$T(n) = 3T\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) + \Theta(n)$$

$$a=3, b=2, d=1$$

$a>b^d \xrightarrow{caz3} T(n)=\Theta(n \log_2 3)=\Theta(n^{1,59})$

Tip	Temp						spatiu		Algorithm	Temp			Spatiu	
	Mediu	Rau	Rau	Bun	Mediu	Rau	Rau	Rau		Bun	Mediu	Rau	Rau	Rau
Acces	Cautare	Insertie	Stergere	Acces	Cautare	Insertie	Stergere	Acces	Quicksort	n log n	n log n	n^2	$\log n$	
Vector	$O(1)$	$O(n)$	$O(n)$	$O(1)$	$O(n)$	$O(n)$	$O(n)$	$O(n)$	Mergesort	n log n	n log n	$n \log n$	n	
Strāvă	$O(n)$	$O(n)$	$O(1)$	$O(n)$	$O(n)$	$O(1)$	$O(1)$	$O(n)$	Timsort	n	n log n	$n \log n$	n	
Coada	$O(n)$	$O(n)$	$O(1)$	$O(n)$	$O(n)$	$O(1)$	$O(1)$	$O(n)$	Heapsort	n log n	n log n	$n \log n$	1	
Listă simplă	$O(n)$	$O(n)$	$O(1)$	$O(n)$	$O(n)$	$O(1)$	$O(1)$	$O(n)$	Bubble Sort	n	n^2	n^2	1	
Listă dublă	$O(n)$	$O(n)$	$O(1)$	$O(n)$	$O(n)$	$O(1)$	$O(1)$	$O(n)$	Insertie	n	n^2	n^2	1	
Skip list	$O(\log(n))$	$O(\log(n))$	$O(\log(n))$	$O(\log(n))$	$O(n)$	$O(n)$	$O(n)$	$O(n \log n)$	Selectie	n^2	n^2	n^2	1	
Hashtable	N/A	$O(1)$	$O(1)$	N/A	$O(n)$	$O(n)$	$O(n)$	$O(n)$	Tree Sort	$n \log n$	$n \log n$	n^2	1	
Arbore binar de căutare	$O(\log(n))$	$\log(n)$	$\log(n)$	$\log(n)$	$O(n)$	$O(n)$	$O(n)$	$O(n)$	Shell sort	$n \log n$	$(n \log n)^2$	$n \log^2(n)$	1	
Cartesian tree	N/A	$\log(n)$	$\log(n)$	$\log(n)$	N/A	$O(n)$	$O(n)$	$O(n)$	Bucket sort	$n+k$	$n+k$	n^2	n	
B-Tree	$\log(n)$	$\log(n)$	$\log(n)$	$\log(n)$	$\log(n)$	$\log(n)$	$\log(n)$	$O(n)$	Radix Sort	$n+k$	$n+k$	$n+k$	$n+k$	
Red-Black tree	$\log(n)$	$\log(n)$	$\log(n)$	$\log(n)$	$\log(n)$	$\log(n)$	$\log(n)$	$O(n)$	Floating	$n+k$	$n+k$	$n+k$	k	
Splay tree	N/A	$\log(n)$	$\log(n)$	$\log(n)$	N/A	$\log(n)$	$\log(n)$	$O(n)$	Cubesort	n	$n \log n$	$n \log n$		
AVL tree	$\log(n)$	$\log(n)$	$\log(n)$	$\log(n)$	$\log(n)$	$\log(n)$	$\log(n)$	$O(n)$						
KD tree	$\log(n)$	$\log(n)$	$\log(n)$	$\log(n)$	n	n	n	$O(n)$						

Aplicații → Teorema Master

$$1. T(n) = 3T(n/2) + n^2$$

$$a=3, b=2, d=2$$

$$a < b^d \Rightarrow T(n) = O(n^2) \text{ (caz 2)}$$

$$2. T(n) = 4T(n/2) + n^2$$

$$a=4, b=2, d=2$$

$$a=b^d \Rightarrow T(n) = O(n^2 \log n) \text{ (caz 1)}$$

$$3. T(n) = T(n/2) + 2^n$$

$$2^n \in \Omega(n)$$

$$a=1, b=2, d=1$$

$$a < b^d \Rightarrow T(n) = O(2^n) \text{ (caz 2)}$$

Nel:

$$T(n) = aT(n/b) + f(n) \quad a \geq 1, b > 1$$

$$1. f(n) = O(n^{\log_b a - \varepsilon}), \varepsilon > 0 \Rightarrow T(n) = \Theta(n^{\log_b a})$$

$$2. f(n) = \Theta(n^{\log_b a \log^k n}), k \geq 0 \Rightarrow T(n) = \Theta(n^{\log_b a \log^{k+1} n})$$

$$3. f(n) = \Omega(n^{\log_b a + \varepsilon}), \varepsilon > 0 \Rightarrow T(n) = \Theta(f(n))$$

$$5. T(n) = 16T(n/4) + n$$

$$a=16, b=4, d=1$$

$$a > b^d \Rightarrow T(n) = O(n^2)$$

$$6. T(n) = 2T(n/2) + n \log n$$

$$a=2, b=2, d=2$$

$$a < b^d \Rightarrow T(n) = O(n^2)$$

$$n \log n \in \Theta(n^{\log_2 2} \log n) \Rightarrow T(n) = O(n \log^2 n)$$

Sortare

→ interne

o insertie directă

- pasul 1: se ia $A[2]$ și se inseră la locul ei în vectorul de lungime $1, A[1]$

vector sortat de lungime 2

• pasul i (pasă):

$A \in \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow A[1] \dots A[i]$ sortat crescător
destinație

$A[i+1], \dots, A[n]$ nesortat
sursă

Se ia $A[i+1] \rightarrow$ se caută de la dr. la stg.
 se mută componentele
 mai mari la dreapta
 se inseră

c_i - nr. de comparații efectuate

$c_i = \max = i+1$ (val. e minimă)

$c_i = \min = 1$ (val. e maximă)

$c_i = \text{medie} = i/2$

M_i - mutari la pasul i

$M_i = c_i + 1$

În total:

$$C_{\min} = \frac{1}{\text{pasul 1}} + \frac{1}{\text{pasul 2}} + \dots + \frac{1}{\text{pasul } n-1} = n-1$$

$$T_{\min} = \frac{1}{p_1} + \frac{2}{p_2} + \dots + \frac{n-1}{p_{n-1}} = \frac{n(n-1)}{2}$$

$$C_{\max} = 2 + 3 + \dots + n = \frac{n(n+1)}{2} - 1$$

$$M_{\max} = 3 + 4 + \dots + n+1 = \frac{n(n+1)}{2} - 1 + (n-1) = \frac{n^2+3n-4}{2}$$

$$\underline{C_{\text{mediu}}} = \frac{1}{2} (2 + 3 + \dots + n) = \frac{1}{2} C_{\max} = \frac{n(n+1)}{4} - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{n^2+n-2}{4}$$

$$\underline{M_{\text{mediu}}} = \underline{C_{\text{mediu}}} + \frac{1}{2}(n-1) = \frac{n^2+n-2}{4} - \frac{1}{2}(n-1) = \frac{n^2+9n-10}{4}$$

~~$$C_{\min} = n-1 \leq T(n) \leq \frac{n^2+n-2}{2} = C_{\max}$$~~

$$C_{\min} + M_{\max} \leq T(n) \leq C_{\max} + M_{\max}$$

$$3(n-1) \leq T(n) \leq n^2 + 2n - 3 \quad (\frac{1}{2}n^2 + \frac{3}{2}n - 2)$$

$$T(n) \leq \frac{1}{2}n^2 + \frac{3}{2}n - 2$$

$$\boxed{T(n) = O(n^2)}$$

$$3(n-1) \leq T(n)$$

$$\boxed{T(n) = \Omega(n)}$$

$$T(n) = a C_{\max} + b \quad (\exists a, b > 0)$$

$$\boxed{T(n) = \Theta(n^2)}$$

La pasul i \rightarrow i+1 elemente scadute.

○ selectie directă a minimului - nu este stabil

la pasul i (pasă): $A[1..i-1]$ minimum

dimensiunea crește

cu 1 -

pe locul $A[i..n]$ pe care se efectuează o pasă

se inter schimbă cu \leftarrow se cauta minimul
 $A[i]$

După $n-1$ pasă $\rightarrow A$ e sortat.

$$c_i(n) = n-i$$

$$C = (n-1) + (n-2) + \dots + 1 = \frac{n(n-1)}{2}$$

fiecare interschimbare $\Rightarrow 3$ deplasări

$$M_{\min} = 3 + 3 + \dots + 3 = 3(n-1)$$

$$\begin{aligned} M_{\max} &= [(n-1)+3] + [(n-2)+3] + \dots + [1+3] = \\ &= (n-1) + (n-2) + \dots + 1 + 3(n-1) = \\ &= \frac{n(n-1)}{2} + 3(n-1) \end{aligned}$$

$$M_{\text{mediu}} = n(\bar{m}_g + e)$$

○ interschimbare directă (Bubblesort) - stabilit

se parcurge de la dreapta la stânga

se compară $A[i-1]$ și $A[i]$

dacă $A[i-1] \leq A[i]$ se lasă pe loc

la pasul i:

$+1 \leftarrow A[1..i-1] \rightarrow$ cele mai mici valori la loc lor

$A[i..n] \rightarrow$ se impinge pe poziția $A[i]$

după $n-1$ pasă $\rightarrow A$ e sortat

la pasul i $\Rightarrow c_i = n-1$ comparații

$$C = (n-1) + (n-2) + \dots + 1 = \frac{n(n-1)}{2}$$

$$M_{\min} = 0$$

$$M_{\max} = (n-1) \cdot 3 + (n-2) \cdot 3 + \dots + 1 \cdot 3 = \frac{3n(n-1)}{2}$$

$$M_{\text{mediu}} = \frac{n-1}{2} \cdot 3 + \frac{n-2}{2} \cdot 3 + \dots + \frac{1}{2} \cdot 3 = \frac{3n(n-1)}{4}$$

Pentru fiecare $i: \rightarrow 1$ comparație

$$\sum_{i=1}^n 1 = n-1$$

$$\text{comparații } n-1 \leq T_C(n) \leq \frac{n(n-1)}{2}$$

\rightarrow maxim 2 deplasări

$$0 \leq T_D(n) \leq 2(n-1)$$

$$\text{deplasări: } 0 \leq T_D(n) \leq n(n-1)$$

complexitate

$$\text{totală: } n-1 \leq T(n) \leq T_C + M_T C + T_D \leq \frac{n(n+1)}{2} + n(n-1)$$

$$T(n) = O(n^2)$$

cel mai favorabil caz: $1, 2, 3, \dots, n$

cel mai nefavorabil caz: $n, n-1, \dots, 1$

o mergesort - stabil

$$T(n) = \Theta(1), n=1$$

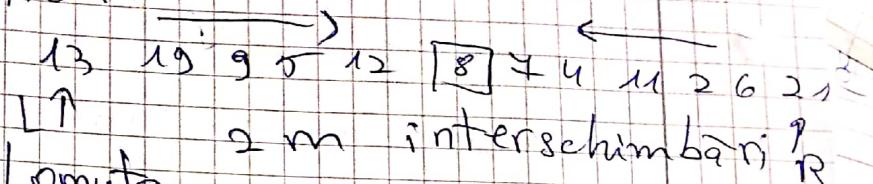
$$T(n) = 2T(n/2) + \Theta(n), n>1$$

$$T(n) = \Theta(n \log n)$$

$$T(n) = \begin{cases} 1 & n=1 \\ T(\lceil \frac{n}{2} \rceil) + T(\lfloor \frac{n}{2} \rfloor) + n, & n>1 \end{cases}$$

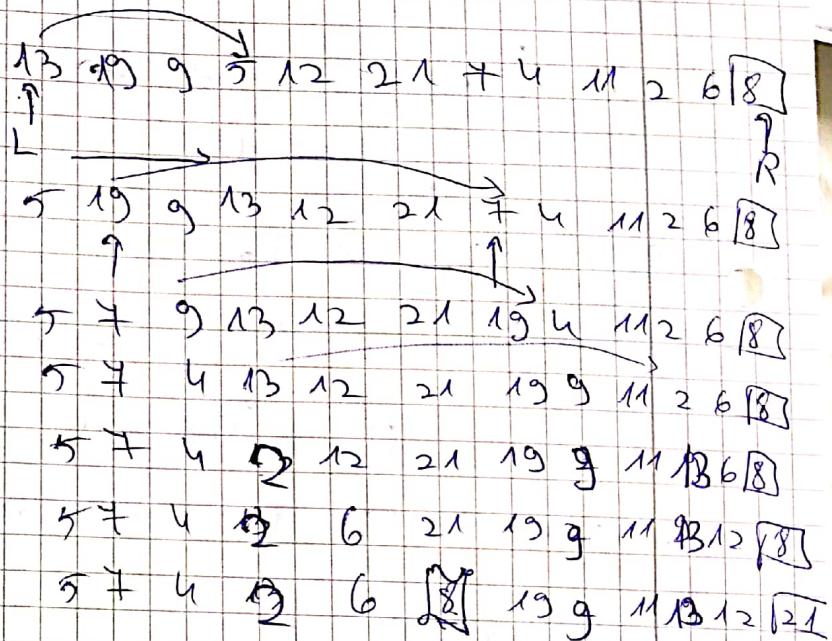
quicksort

→ partitia Hoare



→ partitia Lomuto

$m+1$ interschimbări



quicksort

→ ne-randomizat

$$T(n) = \sum_{p=1}^n \frac{1}{n} (T(p-1) + T(n-p)) + n-1$$

pivotal p e aleator cu probabilitate $\frac{1}{n-1}$ comparări necesare partitiorii

$$H_n - \text{număr armonic: } H_n = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{i} \approx \ln n$$

$$T(n) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{p=1}^n T(p-1) + n-1$$

$$nT(n) = \sum_{p=1}^n T(p-1) + n(n-1)$$

$$(n-1)T(n-1) = \sum_{p=1}^{n-1} T(p-1) + (n-1)(n-2)$$

$$nT(n) - (n-1)T(n-1) = 2T(n-1) + 2(n-1)$$

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

$$a_n = \frac{T(n)}{n+1}$$

$$a_n = a_{n-1} + \frac{2(n-1)}{n(n+1)}$$

$$a_{n-1} = a_{n-2} + \frac{2(n-2)}{(n-1) \cdot n}$$

$$a_1 = T(1) = 0$$

(+)

$$a_n = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{2(i-1)}{i(i+1)}$$

$$a_n \approx 2 \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{i+1}$$

$$a_n \approx 2 \ln n$$

Deci $T(n) = (n+1)a_n \approx 2(n+1)\ln n \approx 1,38 n \lg n / \ln n$

→ randomizat

- aceeași probabilitate

① Cazul cel mai dezfavorabil (merge la amândouă)

split - cazul "worst" : $\Theta(n^2)$

$$T(n) = \max_{0 \leq q \leq n-1} (T(q) + T(n-q-1)) + \Theta(n)$$

$$\exists c.a.T(n) \leq cn^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} T(n) &\leq \max_{0 \leq q \leq n-1} (cq^2 + c(n-q-1)^2) + \Theta(n) = \\ &= c \max_{0 \leq q \leq n-1} (q^2 + (n-q-1)^2) + \Theta(n) \end{aligned}$$

$\max (q^2 + (n-q-1)^2)$ apare în $O(n+1)$

(derivata a două în raport cu q este zero)

$$\max_{0 \leq q \leq n-1} (q^2 + (n-q-1)^2) \leq (n-1)^2 = n^2 - 2n + 1$$

$$\text{Deci } T(n) \leq cn^2 - c(2n+1) + O(n) \leq cn^2$$

$$T(n) = O(n^2)$$

- Fie z_1, z_2, \dots, z_n - elementele din A

$$z_{ij} = h(z_i, z_{i+1}, \dots, z_j)$$

Fie $x_{ij} = 1$ dacă z_i este comparat cu z_j

Numărul total de comparații:

$$X = \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} \sum_{j=i+1}^n x_{ij}$$

$$\mathbb{E}[X] = \mathbb{E}\left[\sum_{i=1}^{n-1} \sum_{j=i+1}^n x_{ij}\right] =$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} \sum_{j=i+1}^n \Pr[x_{ij}] =$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} \sum_{j=i+1}^n \Pr[h(z_i) \text{ este comparat cu } z_j]$$

Dacă fie x pivot a.t. $z_i < x < z_j$

nu se compară

Se compara \Leftrightarrow primul element pivot

cum z_i sau z_j

$$\Pr = \frac{1}{j-i+1}$$

$\Pr[h(z_i) \text{ este comparat cu } z_j] = \Pr[h(z_i) \text{ sau } z_j \text{ este ales}$

prima oară pivot din z_{ij} = $\Pr[h(z_i) \text{ e ales primul}]$

$$+ \Pr[h(z_j) \text{ e ales primul}] = \frac{1}{j-i+1} + \frac{1}{j-i+1} = \frac{2}{j-i+1}$$

$$E[X] = \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} \sum_{j=i+1}^n \frac{2}{j-i}$$

Fixe $b=j-i$

$$E[X] = \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} \sum_{j=i+1}^n \frac{2}{j-i+1} = \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} \sum_{k=1}^{n-i} \frac{2}{k+1}$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n-1} \sum_{k=1}^{n-i} \frac{2}{k} = \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} O(\lg n) =$$

$$= O(n \lg n)$$

Bubblesort - după pasul k → ultimele/primele k elemente ale sirului sunt sorteate

Insertion sort → primele $k+1$ sunt sorteate

Selection sort → primele /ultimele k elemente sunt sorteate

Quick sort - , având p pivot → el mai mici , p, elemente mai mari

Structuri de date

Arborei

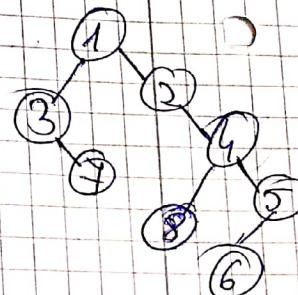
→ traversare:

- preordine (RSD)
- inordine (SRD)
- postordine (SDR)

- ștergere: - se caută elementul
 - dacă are 1 fiu → se șterge direct
 - altfel, se înlocuiesc cu predecesorul / succesorul din SRD → și continuă ștergerea

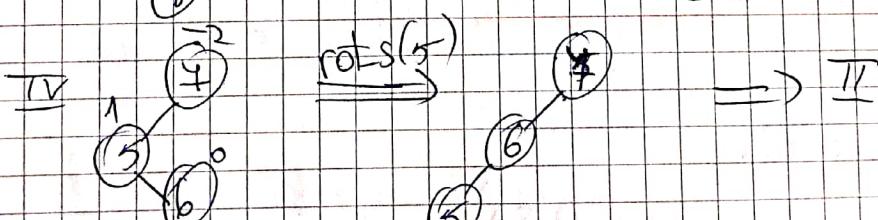
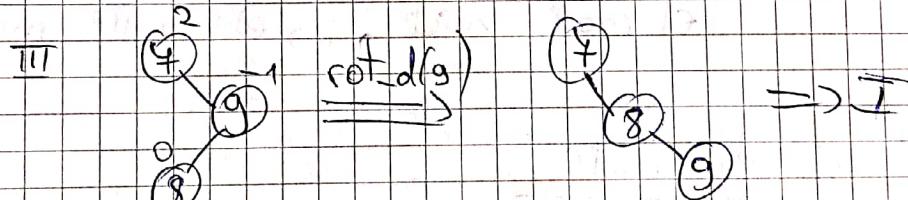
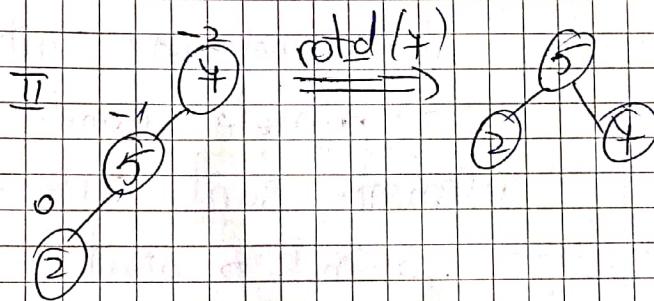
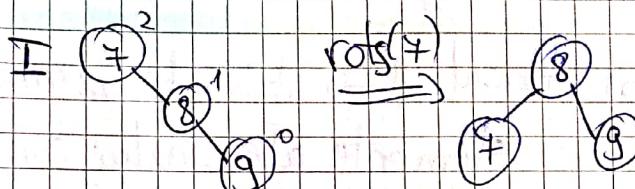
- reconstructie

- SRD: $3 + \boxed{1} 2 8 \xrightarrow{\text{stg.}} 6 5$
- RSD: $\boxed{1} 3 + 2 4 \xrightarrow{\text{dr.}} 8 5 6$

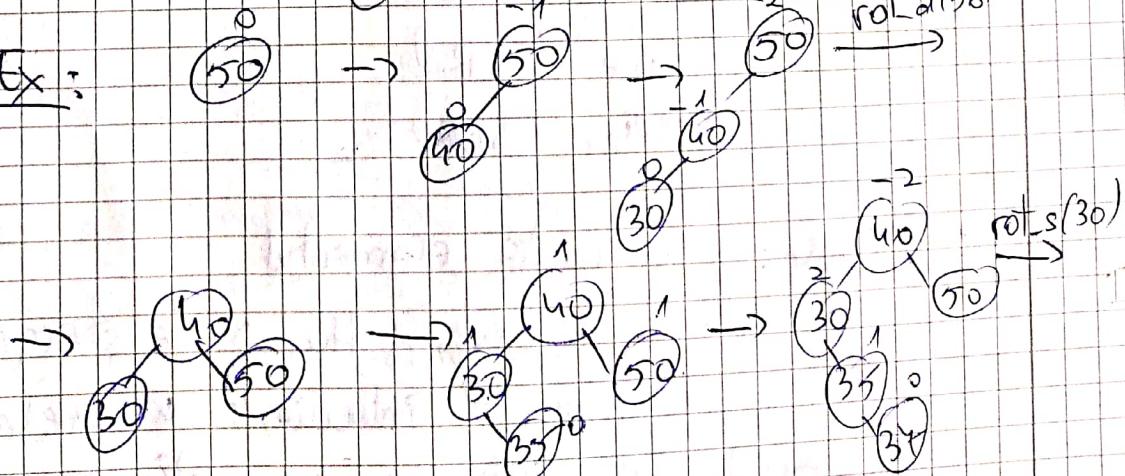


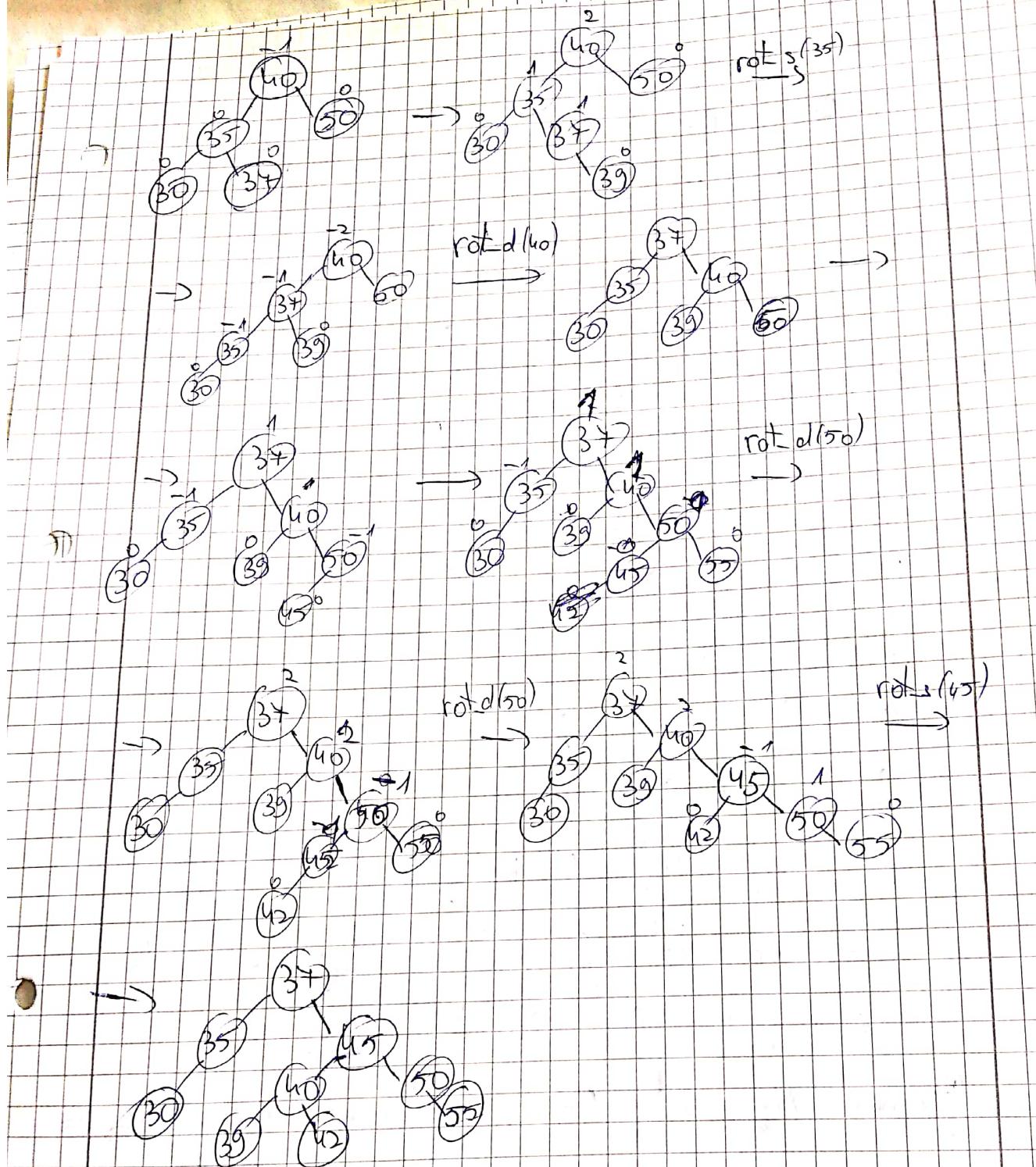
AVL

echilibraan



Ex:





Arbore binari stricti

$$\text{Prop. 1} \quad N_E = N_I + 1 \quad \text{Dem: } 2N_I = N_I + N_E - 1 \quad N_E = N_I + 1$$

- $L_E = \sum_{x \in E} l(x, x)$
- $L_I = \sum_{r \in I} l(r, r)$

$$\text{Prop. 2 } L_E = L_I + 2N_I$$

$$\underline{\text{Dem.}} \quad \text{Pp. } L_E = L_I + 2N_I$$

tip T arbore binar strict cu n noduri, nem

$$T^S \cup T^d$$

$$N_I^S, N_E^S, L_I^S \rightarrow L_E^S \quad ; \quad N_I^d, N_E^d, L_I^d, L_E^d$$

$$1) N_I = N_I^S + N_I^d + 1$$

$$2) N_E = N_E^S + N_E^d$$

$$3) L_E = L_E^S + N_E^S + L_E^d + N_E^d$$

$$4) L_I = L_I^S + N_I^S + L_I^d + N_I^d$$

$$5) L_E^S = L_I^S + 2N_I^S$$

$$6) L_E^d = L_I^d + 2N_I^d$$

$$L_E = L_E^S + N_E^S + L_E^d + N_E^d =$$

$$= L_I^S + N_I^S + N_E^S + N_E^d + L_I^d + N_I^d + N_E^d =$$

$$= (L_I^S + N_I^S + L_I^d + N_I^d) + (N_E^S + 1) + (2N_I^d + 1)$$

$$L_E = L_I + 2(N_I^S + N_I^d + 1) = L_I + 2N_I$$

$$\underline{\text{Prop. 3}} \quad N_I \leq 2^d \quad (d \text{ adancime}) \Rightarrow d \geq \log_2 N_I$$

$$\underline{\text{Prop. 4}} \quad 2 \text{ arbori cu } N_E \text{ nr. frunze}$$

L_E minim \Leftrightarrow frunze pe cel mult

2 niveluri adiacente.

$$\underline{\text{Prop. 5}} \quad L_E^{\min} = \lfloor \lg l \rfloor + 2(l - \lfloor \lg l \rfloor), \text{! frunze}$$

$$\underline{\text{Prop. 6}} \quad L_E^{\text{modif}} \geq \lfloor \lg l \rfloor$$

Nr de frunze la nivelul $d-1$: $y = 2^{d-1}$

Nr. de frunze la nivelul d : $2x = 2^{d-1} - 2^d$

$$\overline{x+y}$$

Teorema AVL

Fie T un arbore binar strict echilibrat AVL, cu n noduri interne. Fie $h(T)$ înălțimea lui. Avem $\log_2(n+1) \leq h(T) \leq 1,440 \log_2(n+1) - 0,328$

Echivalent sunt satisfațile următoarele inegalități:

$$(1) h(T) \geq \log_2(n+1)$$

$$(2) h(T) \leq \frac{1}{\log_2 \varphi} \log_2(n+2) + \frac{\log_2 \varphi}{2} \Rightarrow \varphi = (1 + \sqrt{5})/2.$$

Arbore binari stricti \rightarrow căutare binară

$$C_n = \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)C_{n-1} \quad \text{căutare maxim: } O(1)$$

$$C_n = \frac{Li(T)}{n} + 1 \quad \text{extragere maxim: } O(\log(n))$$

$$C_n = \frac{LE(T)}{n+1} \quad \text{increase key: } O(\log(n))$$

$$C_n = \frac{RE(T)}{n+1} \quad \text{insert: } O(\log(n))$$

$$C_n = \frac{DE(T)}{n+1} \quad \text{stergere: } O(\log(n))$$

$$C_n = \frac{ME(T)}{n+1} \quad \text{merge: } O(m+n)$$

Heap \rightarrow înălțime $\Theta(\lg n)$

heapsort \rightarrow după n pași efecțiui, T e sortat $O(n \lg n)$

Teorema limitei inferioare

Orică un algoritm de sortare a n chei, algoritmul bazat pe comparații între chei, va face cel puțin: $\lceil \log_2 n! \rceil$ comparații în cazul cel mai nefavorabil și $\lfloor \log_2 n! \rfloor$ comparații în cazul mediu

Grauri

$G(V, E)$

Tip

Lista de adiacență

storage

$O(V+E)$

Lista de incidentă

$O(V \cdot E)$

Matrice de adiacență

$O(V^2)$

Matrice de incidentă

$O(V \cdot E)$

Complexitate timp.

Add vertex Add edge

R.V. R.E. G_{ad}

$O(1)$

$O(1)$

$O(V+E)$

$O(E)$

$O(V)$

$O(1)$

$O(1)$

$O(E)$

$O(E)$

$O(E)$

$O(V^2)$

$O(1)$

$O(V^2)$

$O(V)$

$O(1)$

$O(V \cdot E)$

$O(V \cdot E)$

$O(V+E)$

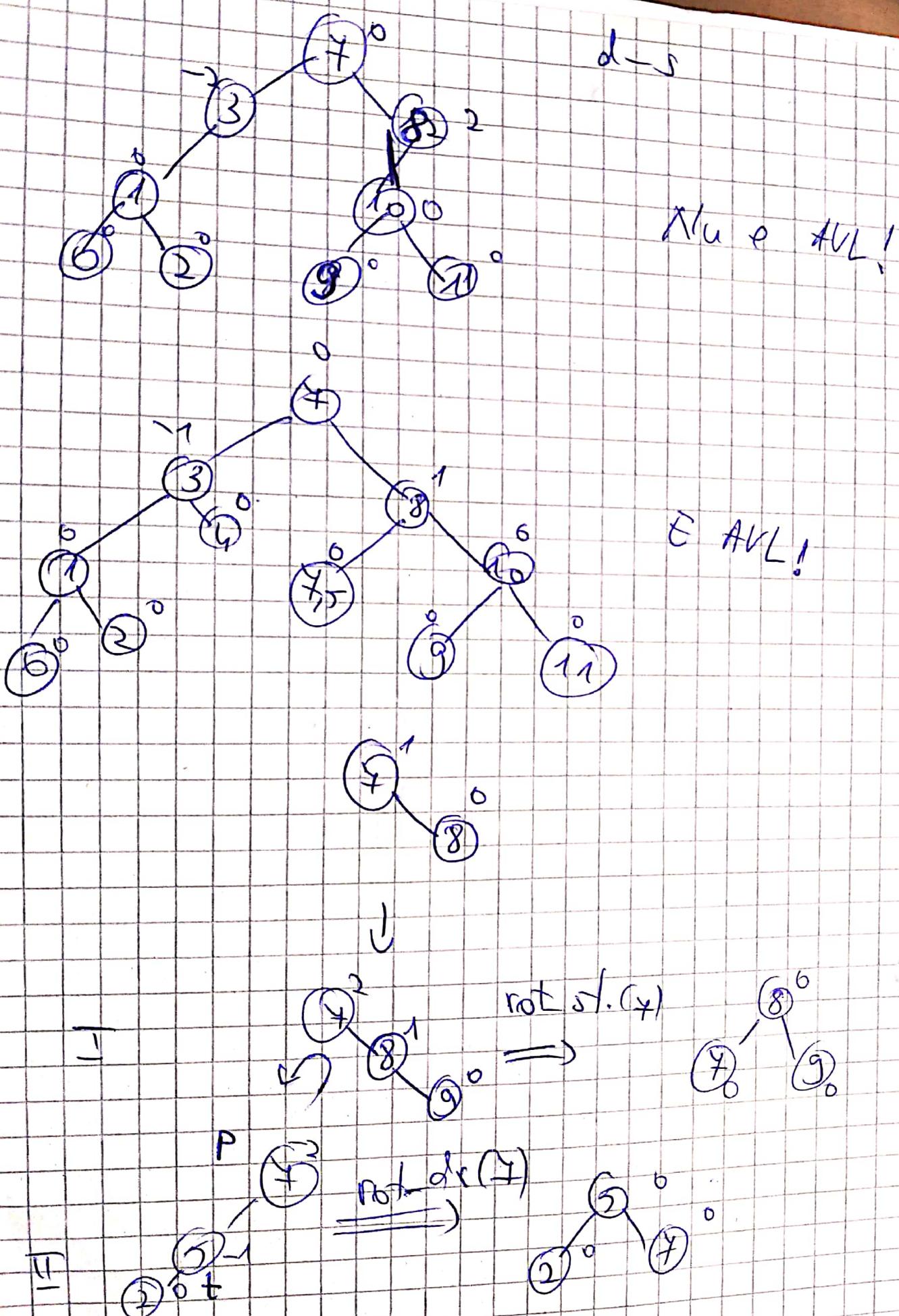
$O(V^2)$

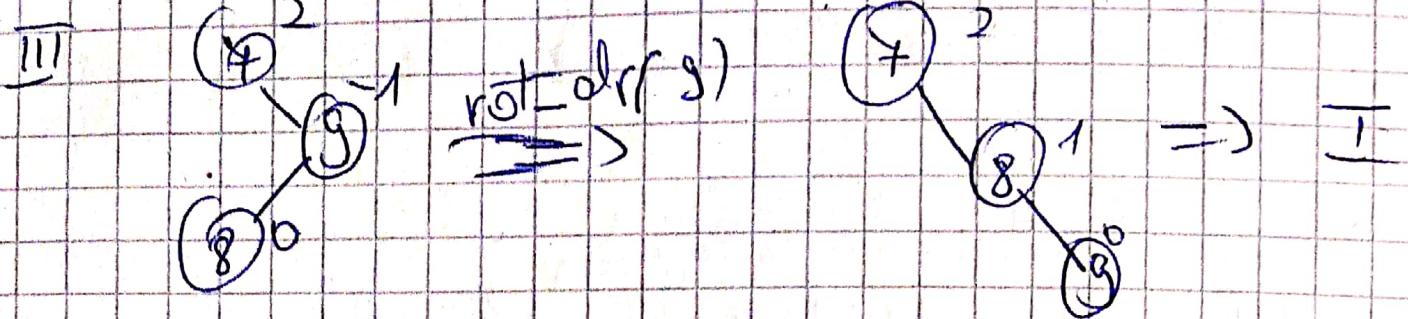
$O(E)$

BFS: \rightarrow cu lista: $O(E+V)$
 \downarrow cu matrice: $O(V^2)$

DFS: \rightarrow cu lista: $O(E+V)$
 \downarrow cu matrice: $O(V^2)$

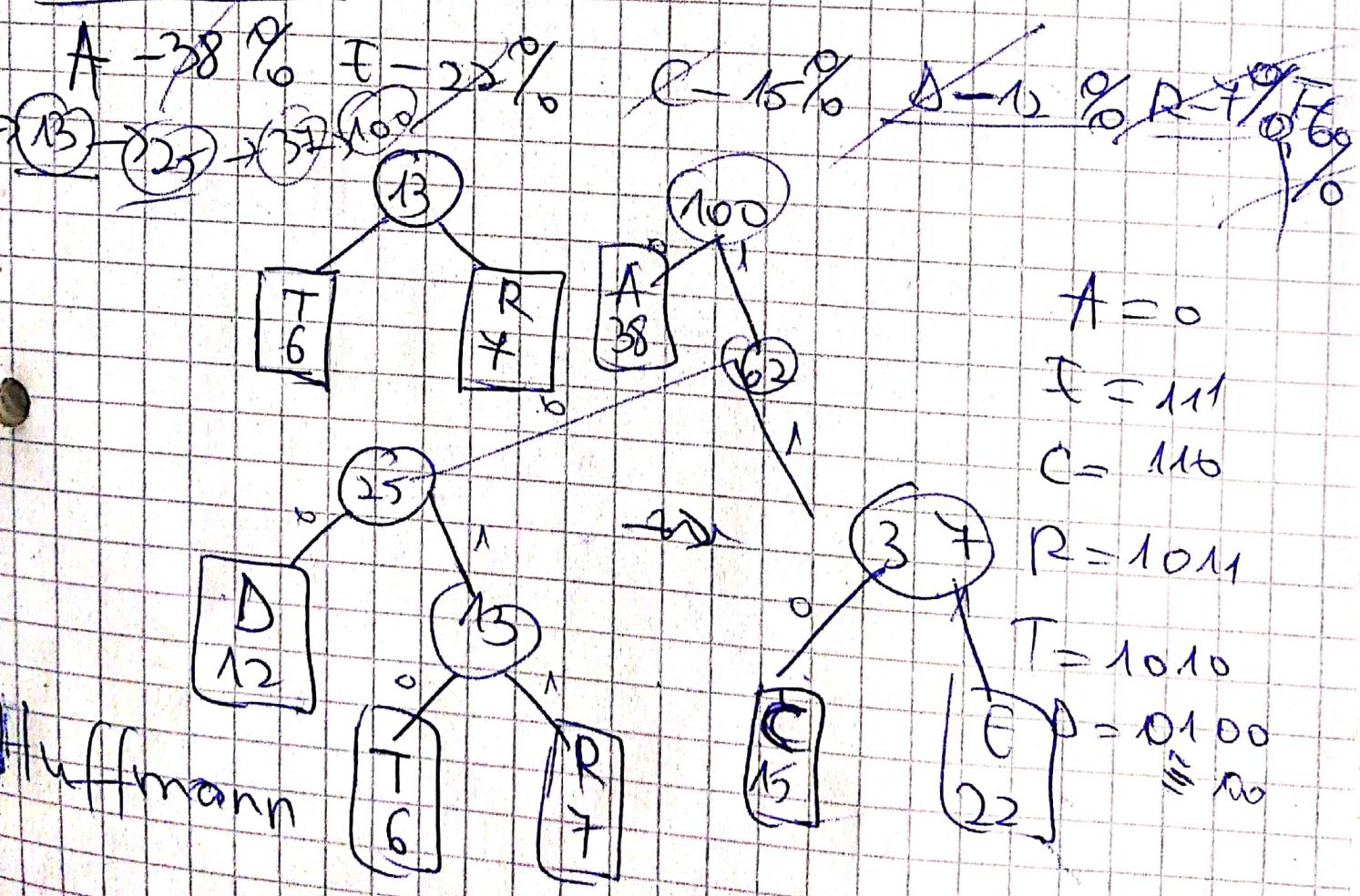
Sortare topologică: $O(E+V)$

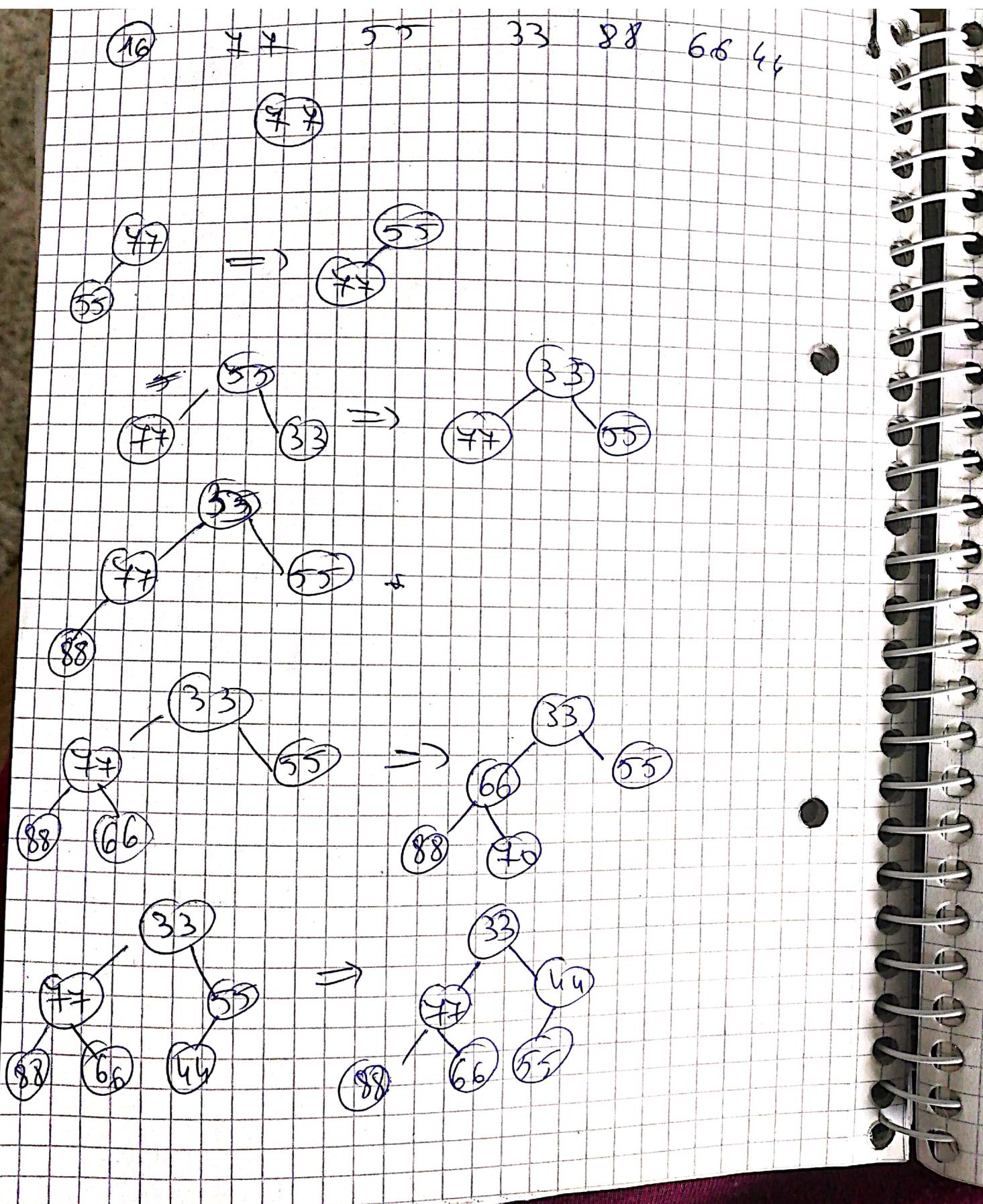




Ex. 8 5 1 6 * 10 9

Probleme





ASD - laborator

Sortari

~~4, 5, 2, 4, 3, 1~~

→ interschimbare directă • bubblesort

• swap

I ~~4, 5, 2, 4, 3, 1~~

~~5, 4, 2, 4, 3, 1~~

~~2, 4, 5, 4, 3, 1~~

~~2, 4, 5, 4, 3, 1~~

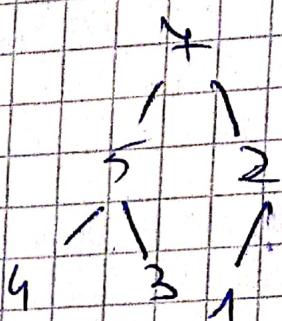
~~1, 4, 5, 4, 3, 2~~

II ~~1, 4, 5, 4, 3, 2~~

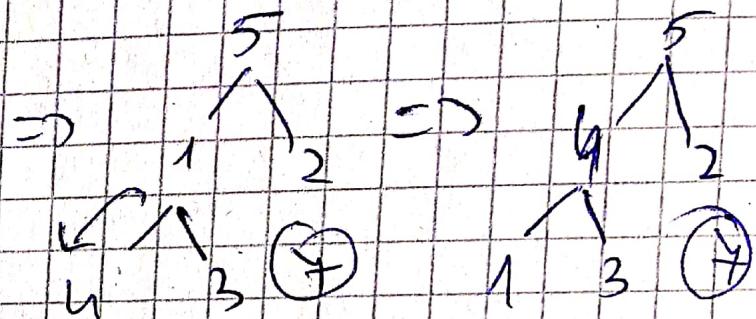
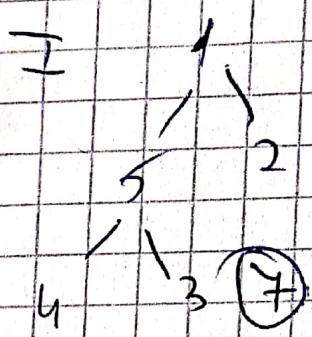
~~1, 2, 4, 4, 3, 2~~

~~1, 2, 4, 5, 4, 3~~

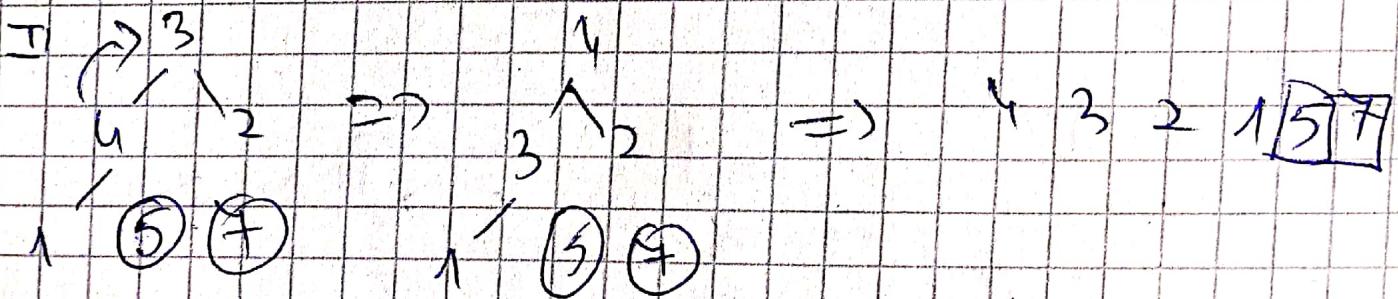
6) heapsort (ordonare crescătoare)
→ max ansamblu + decapitari



(daca nu este max, îl creștem)



5 4 2 1 3 7



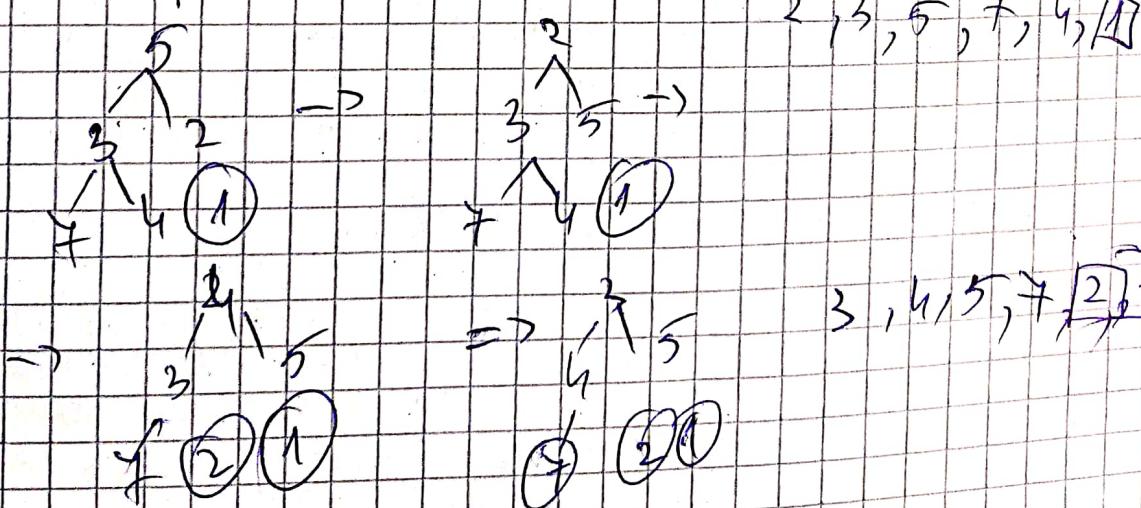
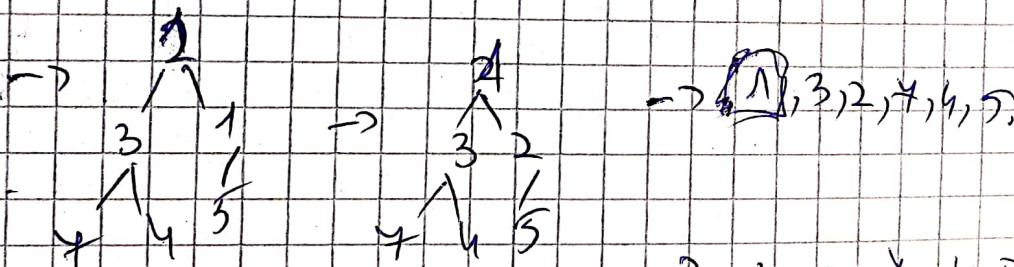
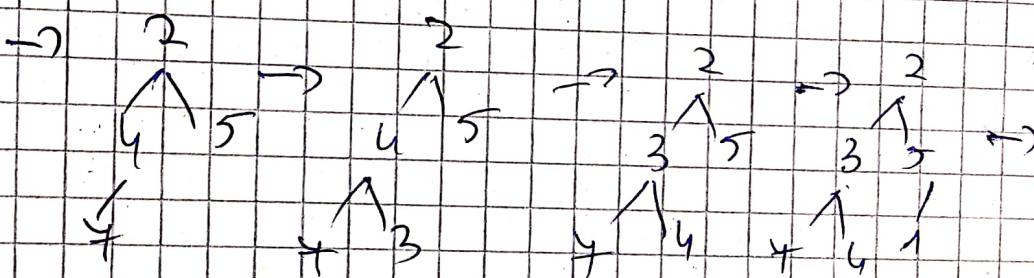
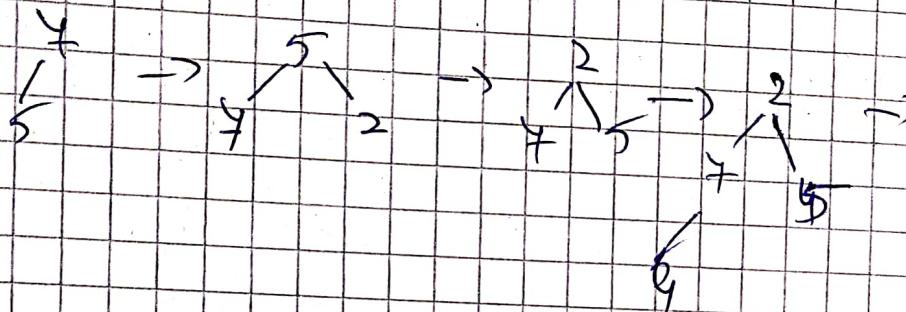
dupa x pasi de heapsort, cele mai mari x elemente sunt pe ultimele pozitii, ordonate crescator

• heapsort (ordonare crescătoare)

→ min ansamblu + de capătări

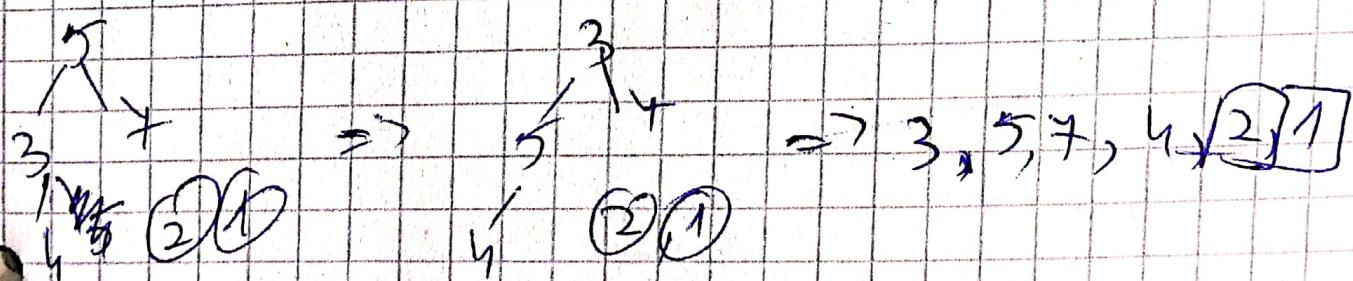
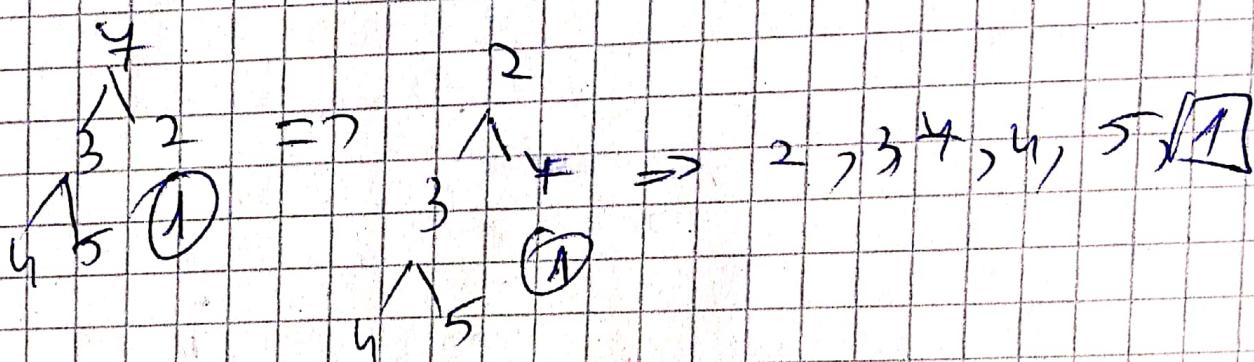
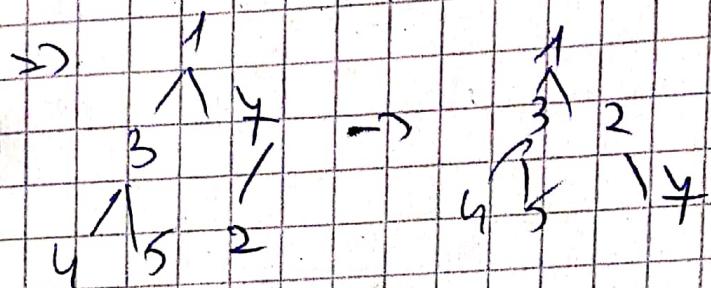
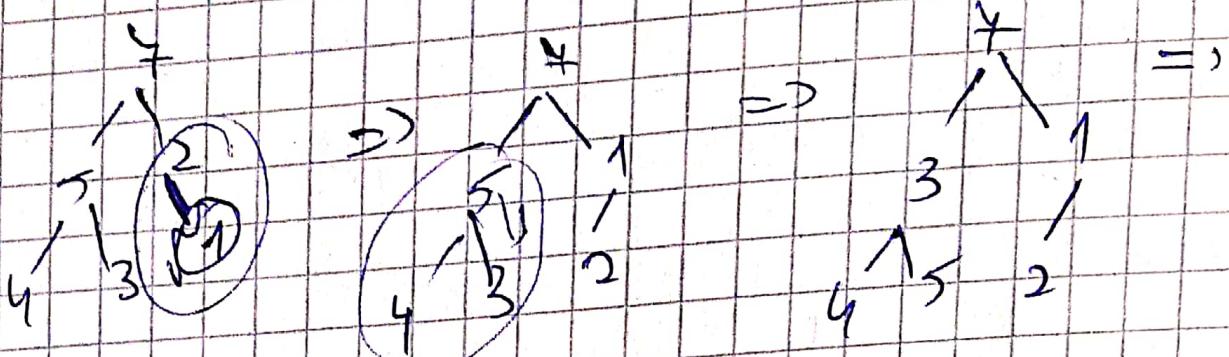
(dacă nu e min, să crească)

I var iterativă pt. creație min-ansamblu



3, 4, 5, 7, 12

II) Var recursive pt. create min assembly

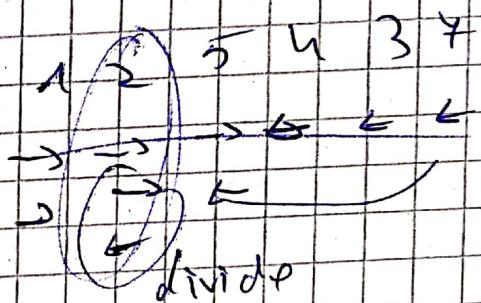
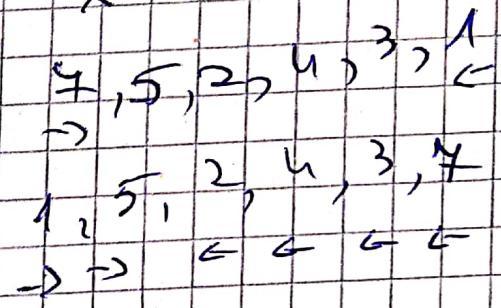


Sortari

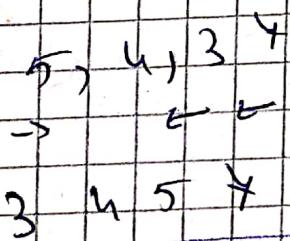
→ quicksort

- partitia Hoare - partitia 2

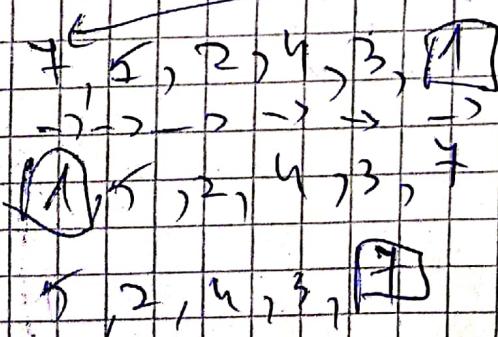
$x=2$



$x=4$



→ komuto



$x=7$

1, 5, 2, 4, 3, 7

→ → → → →

(1) 5, 2, 4, 3, 7

(3) 2, 4, 3

3, 2, 4, 3

3, 2, 4

3, 2, 4

3, 2, 4

3, 2, 4

3, 2, 4

3, 2, 4

→ shellsort 752 133

$$h_{n+1} = \frac{h_n}{2}$$

$$h_1 = h / b$$

$$h_1 = 3$$

$$\begin{array}{rcl} 1 & + & 4 \\ \hline 5 & 3 & \end{array} \Rightarrow \begin{array}{rcl} 4 & & \\ \hline 35 & & \end{array}$$
$$2 \quad 1 \quad \Rightarrow \quad 1 \quad 2$$

$$y \rightarrow y$$

1 = 3

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
 5 & \cdot & 3 & \rightarrow & 3 & 5 & 1 \rightarrow \\
 2 & & 1 & \rightarrow & 1 & 2 & \\
 & & & & & & \\
 & & & \Rightarrow & 4 & 1 & 3 & 1 & 1 & 4 & 5 & 1 & 2
 \end{array}$$

$$h = 2$$

4, 3, 1, 4, 5, 2

$$h_2 = 3/2 = 1$$

$$u_{15} \Rightarrow u_5$$

$$3 + 2 \Rightarrow 23^4$$

$$\text{四} (1) 3, 4, 1, 7, 5, 2$$

② 1, 3, 4, 5, 12

1 2 u 357

$$\textcircled{3} \quad 1, 1, 3, 4, 7, 2, 2$$

⑨ 1, 3, 4, 5, 7, 2

1) $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{4}$

3 1, 3, 3, 9, 5, 7.

h = 1

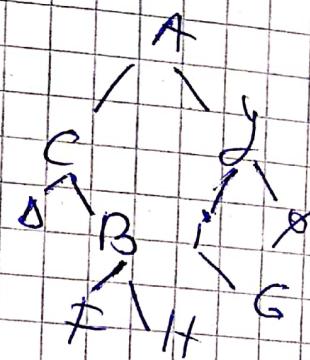
$$1, 2, 4, 3, 5) \times$$

1, 2, 3, 8, 15, *

RSD: A (C D B F H) J I G

SRD: D C F B H A I G J

~~A~~



RSD: C D B F A

SPD: D C F B H

RSD: B F H

SRD: F (B) H

RSD: J I G

SPD: I G J

RSD: J G

SRD: J G

SDR: A (F H B C G) J I A

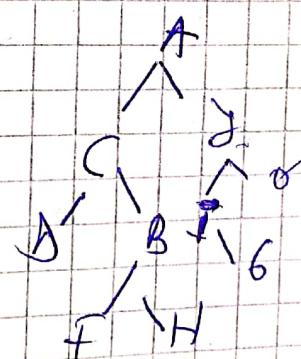
SRD: B C F B H J I G J

SKR: D F H B C

SPD: D C F B H

SDR: D F F I B

SRD: F B H



SDP: $\{i\}$

SRO: $\{i\}$

SDP: $\{i\}$

SRO: $\{i\}$

$$R \subseteq A \times B \quad D_A \subseteq A \times A \quad D_B \subseteq B \times B$$

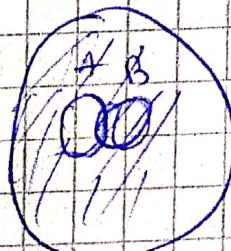
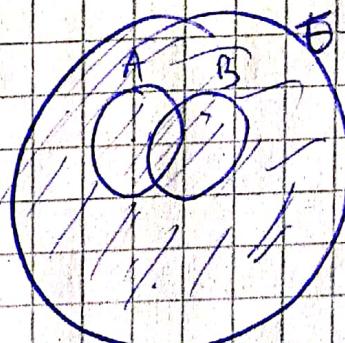
$$(a, b) \quad Q = (b, c) \quad (b, b)$$

$$Q \circ R = h(a, c) / \exists b \in B \text{ s.t. } (a, b) \in R \text{ and } (b, c) \in Q$$

$$D_B \circ R = \{(a, b) / \exists$$

$$R \circ D_A = (a, b)$$

B



$$x \in C_E(A \cup B) \Rightarrow x \in E \setminus (A \cup B) \Rightarrow x \in E \setminus A \cap E \setminus B$$

$$x \in C_E(A \cap B) \Rightarrow x \in (E \setminus A) \cap (E \setminus B)$$

U

$$x \in E \setminus A \text{ si } x \in E \setminus B$$

U

$$x \in E \setminus (A \cup B)$$