O-Dotation

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llaster - Theorem

Sordierproblem

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Partielle Ordnung

1. Vx es: x ex (Rélavir)

2. Vx es: x ex (Rélavir)

3. Vx es: x ex (Rélavir)

3. Vx es: x ex (Rélavir)

4. Vx es: x ex (Rélavir)

5. Vx es: x ex (Rélavir)

6. Vx es: x ex (Rélavir)

7. Vx es: (x ex x y ex z >> x ex) (transitiv)

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Sortier problem

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Septem sei (U, c) in tololee Chrosiondrey.

Cal Cisk ausel
gasseht ist S mit folgenden Brodingegen

1. It & {0, ..., (an(s)-2): $Li3 & $Li3M
2. Wx & M. count(x, c) = count(x, s)
```

Sortier-Algorithmen:

```
Insertion Sort:
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    n:= len(L)
                                                                                                                                  sort(E3) = E3
               80r4([]) = []
                                                                                                                                    x:= min (L)
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     D<2 > So+(L)= C
                Sorb (DitR) = insert(x, sort(R))
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  n \ge 2 \Rightarrow Sort(L) = Merge(Sort(LE:n/133), Sort(LEn/133))
                                                                                                                                    Sort( L ) = [x3 + sort(de(e)(x, L))]
                  insert( x . ET) = EXT
                                                                                                                                    deletel x. (2) = []
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    mesoc (L. EX) = L
  x = y > insert (CX3, Ey3+R) = Ex2+Ey3+R
                                                                                                                                    delek(x, [x3+R) = R
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   merge(CI,Ca) = C2
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   L, +EI , L2+EI , x, + x, ->merg ( (x, | (x
*> y -> insert ([x3, [y3+R] = [y3 + insert(x, R)
                                                                                                                                 *ty> delak(x, [yz+R)= delak(x, R)
                                                                                                                                  min (F7) = 00
                                                                                                                               Lites a Lates anderexal
         best case: O(n)
      worst case: \frac{1}{3} \cdot n^2 + O(n)
coverage case: \frac{1}{4} \cdot n^2 + O(n)
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     > mergy ([x, |R,], [xe|Re]) = [x2] + mergy ([x, |R,], Rs)
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    immer O( n. 612(N))
                                                                                                                               immer \frac{1}{2} \cdot n^2 + O(n)
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     oder 2. \((n1/2) \cdot O(n)
     Quicksort
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         Counting Sort
     Sort([]) = []
     Sort([x]+R)= Sort([Y & R | Y = x]) + [x] + Sout([Y & R | Y > x])
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                1. Zahlphase
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                2. Indixing - Phase
     worst case O(na)
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 3. Distribution-Phase
     aver case 2.(n(2):n+0(n.69261)
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 immes (On)
```

Heapsort

```
Dic to(left) = CI

h \neq Di(A \leq P, -> = h \cdot topc)

-> h \cdot to(left) = EPI + h \cdot remove() \cdot to(left)

immer O(n \cdot (of_a(n))
```

JUICHT ALLE PLEASEMEN

is Empty: Stack -> 18

Ax: S. push(m). is Empty: 0 = form
S. push(m). 60p() = x
S. push(m). pop() = S

Abstrack Datentypen (ADT)

Formale Definition von ADT's

```
D= (N, P, Fs, Ts, Ax)

N = Llame des ADT's als String
P: Typparameter als lleng
Fs = Functionsspezifilationen als llenge (For
Ts = Typspezifilationen als llenge
Ax = Axtome

Vorteile von ADT's:

N wiedervernendbar

a) Austruschbar

3) Abstrahieren von eler Implementioning
```

Stach

N= 'stock"

```
P = { Element}
                                                 P = { Vey, Varce}
Fs = {shach, pash, pop, top, isEmpty}
                                                  Fs = {map, insert, deck, find}
To: Stack: Stack
      Push : Stach x Element -> Stach
                                                        map : 10:0
      pop : Stack -> Stack U {R}
                                                        insert: Map x key x value -> Mar
      60p : Stock -> Element U E Sig?
                                                        delet: leap x hey -> llap
      isEmpty: Stach →18
                                                        find: Map x hey -> value U & DZ3
                                                         Mapl). Lina(4) = D
      S. pos6(+1. pop() = S
                                                        Mapainserd(h,v). Lind(h) = v
```

Merp

N= lap

geordnek Binarbaune

Stade () is Empty () = true

Stock(). top() = &

Stor41). pop(1 = Q

```
Meng der B (Binorbaume)
  Dil 6 B
 Doale(4,v, (,r) & B g. ol.w.
      h e hays
      U E Ublus
      (.r + B
      (, 1 Sed untoberne con Chok ( .... )
      Alle Element and ( c b
      map : 10:1
      insend: Bx hxv->B
      delek : B =4 -> B
      find: Bx4 -> U ER3
      Oleclein: B-> B x 6 x V
      USERT
      Ni( insert(h,v) = Noole(h,v, Ni(,vi))
       Dode(hr, w, (, r) insert (h, , va, , , r) = Node(h, , va, , , r)
lychan Deale (hour, (1)) insert (ba, va, (1)) = 1 insert (60, va)
```

DECETE

h,>42->

Dil. delek (h) = Dil

Node (h,v, Ni, r) delek (h) = r

Node (h,v, (, l)id) de (ek (h) = r

Lore (h,v, (, l)id) de (ek (h) = r

Lore (h,v, (, l)id) de (ek (h) = Node (h,v, (, r) delek (h) = Node (h,v, (, r, delek (h)) + Node (h,v, (, r, delek (h)))

hoch 2 Dode (h, v, (, l)) de (ek (h) + Node (h,v, (, r, delek (h)))

ho > 2 De (h,v, (, delek (h))) + Node (h,v, (delek (h))) + Node (h,v, (delek (h)))

(. delline) = (C. Genin, vmin >

Nodel (k, v, Ni(,r). alcuin()= <r, h. v>

Noole (h,v, Lr). elelles = < Noole (h,v, (, r), lenin, vmin>

(. insed (42, 42,)

FWD

Dil. Sird (4) = Di(
Nocle(4, v. (.r). final(4) = v
h. < b -> Nodelle, v., (.i) final(4) = r. final(4)
h. > b -> (final(4))

AUL-Beune

llenge A der AVC Bounce

ke + 4-> Mapainer ((ho, u). find (ha) = m. fince (ha)

Mapa). delete (4). find (4) = SR

by +62 > Map dele k(6). Sindles = m. dele k(6)

FWD

Dic. find (4) = Dic

```
Note (Mac as) - N.

Note (Mac as)

Note (Mac as)
```

hich => Modelly, u, (1, r). delek(4) = Node (h, v, (, r, delek(4))). restore)

= Noch (h, v, (decekas), 1) . restores)

DFL<u>UW</u>

 $Mode(k_t v, M_{t, f})$. de(Mint) = (t, u, v) L. de(Mint) = < U, kmin, vmin, z, L, r $\notin M_{t}$ $\sim Mode(k_t v, L_t)$. $de(Mint) = < Mode(k_t v, t, r)$. arshore(t), kmin, kmin)