

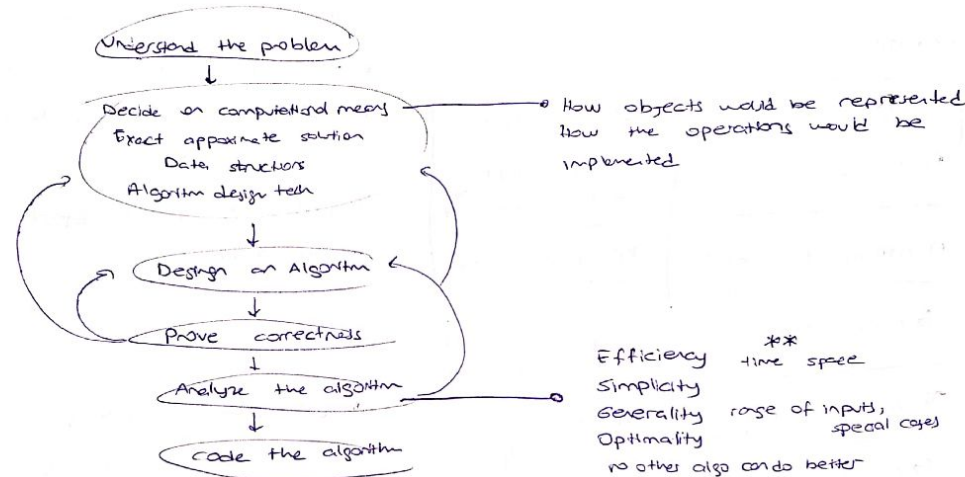
ALGORITHMS

The Design and Analysis of Algorithms

A sequence of unambiguous instructions for solving a problem for obtaining the required output, for any legitimate input in a finite amount of time

IMPORTANT PROBLEM TYPES *

Sorting
Searching
String processing
Graph problems
Combinatorial problems
Geometric problems
Numerical problems



FUNDAMENTAL DATA STRUCTURES

Linear Data S.

- ✓ Array
- ✓ Linked List
- ✓ Stack
- ✓ Queue

Operations: search, delete, insert

Implementation: static
dynamic

Non Linear Data S.

- ✓ Graphs
- ✓ Trees: connected
graph without cycles
Ordered trees
Rooted trees
Binary trees

Graph representation
adjacency lists
adjacency matrix

Tree representation
as graphs
binary nodes

Set: unordered collection of distinct elements

Operations
membership
union
intersection
Representation
Bit string
Linear structure

Bag: unordered collection elements may be repeated

Dictionary: a bag with operations search, add, delete

Chapter 2: Fundamentals of the Analysis of Algorithm Efficiency: Analysis Framework

Issues	Approaches
• Correctness	• Theoretical analysis
• Time efficiency	• Empirical (analysis)
• Space efficiency	
• Optimality	

Examples

Problems	Size of input
Find x in an array	The number of the elements in the array
Multiply two matrices	The dimensions of the matrices
Sort an array	
Traverse a binary tree	The number of nodes
Solve a system of linear equations	number of equations number of unknowns

BASIC OPERATIONS ??

- * Applied to all input items in order to carry out the algorithm.
- * Contribute most towards the running time of the algorithm.

Problem	operation
Find x in an array	comparison of x with an entry in the array
matrix \times matrix with real entries	multiplication of two real numbers
Sort an array of numbers	comparison of 2 array entries plus moving elements in the array
Traverse a tree	traverse an edge

Time Efficiency: the number of repetitions of the basic operations as a function of input size

input size is influenced by

- * data representation eg matrix
- * operations of the algorithm eg spell-checker
- * properties of the objects in the problem eg checking if a given number int is a prime number

Units for Measuring Running Time

- Using standard time units is not appropriate
- Counting all operations in an algorithm is not
- ++ The approach ++
Identify and count the basic operations in an algorithm.

WORK DONE BY AN ALGORITHM

$T(n)$: running time

Cop : execution time for basic operation

$C(n)$: number of times basic operation is executed

$$T(n) = cop \cdot C(n)$$

Types of formulas for basic operation count

* Exact formula

$$eg \ C(n) = n(n-1)/2$$

* Formula indicating order of growth with specific multiplicative constant.

$$eg \ C(n) \approx 0.5n^2$$

* Formula indicating order of growth with unknown multiplicative constant.

$$eg \ C(n) \approx cn^2$$

Example

$$Let \ C(n) = 3n(n-1) \approx 3n^2$$

Suppose we double the input size.

How much longer the program will run?

Specifics of the input

WORST CASE ; $w(n)$ max over inputs of size n

BEST CASE ; $b(n)$ min over inputs of size n

AVG CASE ; "average" over input of size n
 $A(n)$

Average case

Expected number of basic operations repetitions considered as a random var. under some assumption about the probability distribution of all possible inputs of size n

Asymptotic Notations and Basic Efficiency Classes.

— classifying functions by their asymptotic growth

Given a particular function $g(n)$, the set of all functions can be partitioned into three sets:

* Little Oh: $o(g(n))$ the set of functions $f(n)$ that grow slower than $g(n)$

* Theta: $\Theta(g(n))$ the set of functions $f(n)$ that grow at same rate as $g(n)$

* Little omega: $\omega(g(n))$ the set of functions $f(n)$ that grow faster than $g(n)$

Formal Definition of Theta

$f(n)$ and $g(n)$ have the same rate of growth, if

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (f(n)/g(n)) = c \quad ; \quad 0 < c < \infty$$

$$\text{Notation: } f(n) = \Theta(g(n))$$

There exist constant c_1 and c_2 and a nonnegative integer n_0 such that:

$$c_2 g(n) \leq f(n) \leq c_1 g(n) \quad n \geq n_0$$

Little Oh

$f(n)$ grows slower than $g(n)$

(or $g(n)$ grows faster than $f(n)$)

$$\lim (f(n)/g(n)) = 0, n \rightarrow \infty$$

Notation: $f(n) = o(g(n))$

There exist a constant c and a nonnegative integer n_0 such that

$$f(n) < c \cdot g(n) \quad \text{for all } n \geq n_0$$

Little Omega

$f(n)$ grows faster than $g(n)$

$$\lim (f(n)/g(n)) = \infty, n \rightarrow \infty$$

Notation: $f(n) = \omega(g(n))$

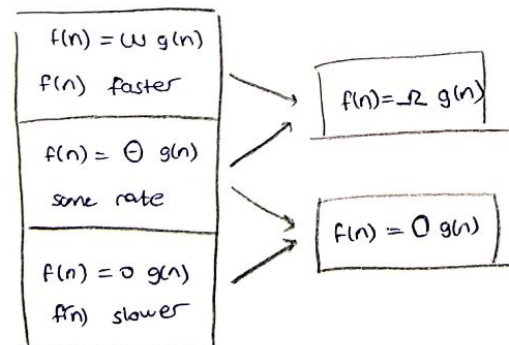
There exist a constant c and a nonnegative integer n_0 such that

$$c \cdot g(n) < f(n) \quad \text{for all } n \geq n_0$$

Big Oh and Big Omega

$$O(g(n)) = o(g(n)) \cup \Theta(g(n))$$

$$\Omega(g(n)) = \omega(g(n)) \cup \Theta(g(n))$$



Little Oh

$$\lim (f(n)/g(n)) = 0, n \rightarrow \infty$$

$$f(n) = o(g(n))$$

$$f(n) < c \cdot g(n), n \geq n_0$$

Theta

$$\lim (f(n)/g(n)) = c, 0 < c < \infty, n \rightarrow \infty$$

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

$$c_2 g(n) \leq f(n) \leq c_1 g(n), n \geq n_0$$

Little Omega

$$\lim (f(n)/g(n)) = \infty, n \rightarrow \infty$$

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

$$c \cdot g(n) < f(n), n \geq n_0$$

Rules of manipulate Big-Oh Expressions

$$\text{Let } T_1(N) = O(f(N))$$

$$T_2(N) = O(g(N))$$

$$T_1(N) + T_2(N) = \max(O(f(N)), O(g(N)))$$

$$\text{where } \max(O(f(N)), O(g(N))) =$$

$$f(N) \text{ if } g(N) = O(f(N))$$

$$g(N) \text{ if } f(N) = O(g(N))$$

$$T_1(N) * T_2(N) = O(f(N) * g(N))$$

If $T(N)$ is a polynomial of degree k ,

$$T(N) = \Theta(N^k) = O(N^k)$$

$$\log^k N = O(N) \text{ for any constant } k$$

NON RECURSIVE & RECURSIVE ALGORITHMS

Steps of math analysis of re or non re functions

1. input size
2. Basic operation
3. Worst - average - best case
4. Set up summation
5. Simplify summation

Example 1

Selection sort 1

Input: An array $A[0 \dots n-1]$

Output: Array $A[0 \dots n-1]$ sorted in ascending order (orta sirada)

for $i=0$ to $n-2$ do

min $\leftarrow i$

for $j=i+1$ to $n-1$ do

if $A[j] < A[\text{min}]$

min $\leftarrow j$

Swap $A[i]$ and $A[\text{min}]$

```

C++:   array size = 10
for (i=0; i <= 10; i++) {
    for (j=0; j <= 10-i; j++) {
        if (a[j] > a[j+1]) {
            temp = a[j];
            a[j] = a[j+1];
            a[j+1] = temp;
        }
    }
}

```

Selection sort 2

inner loop $S(i) = \sum_{j=i+1}^{n-1} 1 = (n-1) - (i+1) + 1 = n-1-i$

Outer loop: $C(n) = \sum_{i=0}^{n-2} S(i) = \sum_{i=0}^{n-2} (n-1-i) = \sum_{i=0}^{n-2} (n-1) - \sum_{i=0}^{n-2} i$

Basic formula = $\sum_{i=0}^n i = n(n+1)/2$

$$C(n) = (n-1)(n-1) - (n-2)(n-1)/2 =$$

$$(n-1)[2(n-1) - (n-2)]/2 =$$

$$(n-1)n/2 = O(n^2)$$

Important Recurrence Types

* One constant operation reduces problem size by one.

$$T(n) = T(n-1) + c \quad T(1) = d \quad \text{linear}$$

Solution: $T(n) = (n-1)c + d$

* A pass through input reduces problem size by one.

$$T(n) = T(n-1) + cn \quad T(1) = d \quad \text{quadratic}$$

Solution: $T(n) = [n(n+1)/2 - 1]c + d$

* One constant operation reduces problem size by half.

$$T(n) = T(n/2) + c \quad T(1) = d \quad \text{logarithmic}$$

Solution: $T(n) = c \log n + d$

* A pass through input reduces problem size by half.

$$T(n) = 2T(n/2) + cn \quad T(1) = d \quad n \log n$$

Solution: $T(n) = cn \log n + dn$

Example 1: Factorial

$$n! = n * (n-1)!$$

$$0! = 1$$

Recurrence relation:

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

$$T(1) = 1$$

Telescoping

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

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

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

...

$$T(2) = T(1) + 1$$

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

? Confused

Example 2: Binary Search

Recurrence Relation

$$T(n) = T(n/2) + 1, T(1) = 1$$

Teleskoping:

$$T(n/2) = T(n/4) + 1$$

..

$$T(2) = T(1) + 1$$

Add the equations and cross equal terms on opposite sides:

$$T(n) = T(1) + \log(n) = O(\log(n))$$

Master Theorem: A general divide and conquer recurrence

$$T(n) = aT(n/b) + f(n)$$

where $f(n) \in \Theta(n^k)$

$$a < b^k \quad T(n) \in \Theta(n^k)$$

$$a = b^k \quad T(n) \in \Theta(n^k \log n)$$

$$a > b^k \quad T(n) \in \Theta(n^{\log_b a})$$

Note: The same results hold with O instead of Θ

NOTLAR (Türkçe)

Algoritma Analizi ve Big-O Notasyonu

→ Sonlu sayıda adımla bir hedefe ulaşmaya yarayan yöntem, işler listesi.

Input

Output

Definiteness Kesinlik (Algoritma adımları belirli)

Correctness Doğruluk (Bütün adımlar için doğru)

Finiteness Sonluluk

Effectiveness Verimlilik

Generality Genelenebilirlik (Bir problem için)

Orn: Kimde bulun en büyük değer
bulun pseudocode;

procedure max(a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n : integers)

max := a_1

for $i := 2$ to n

if max < a_i then max := a_i

Linear Search: Array içinde bastır sona kadar tüm elemanları tek tek kontrol

Orn: Procedure linear-search(x : integer; a_1, \dots, a_n : integers)
array element it array

$i := 1$

while ($i \leq n$ and $x \neq a_i$)

$i := i + 1$

if $i \leq n$ then known := i

else known := 0

*Known eleman bulundu
yerini gösterir. "0" ise bulunmadık

Binary Search:

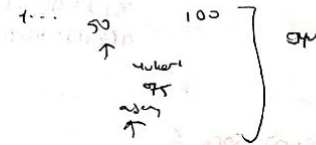
Sıralı liste verilmistir.

// Sayı oyun, bilgisayar tutuyor.

Şimdi yukarı aşağı diyecek

En fazla kaç adımda bulunur vb.

Bu algoritmanın formülü



*Kısmi ihtimaller arasında ortaya çıkacak..

*Logaritma, lineer ile göre daha iyidir

→ Binary search'in

Pseudocodu

procedure binary-search(x : integer; $a_1..a_n$: integers)

$i := 1$ (sol sınır)

$j := n$ (sağ sınır)

while ($i < j$)

begin

$m := \lfloor (i+j)/2 \rfloor$ → ortadaki yer

if $x > a_m$ then $i := m+1$ → ortadaki değer

else $j := m$

end

if $x = a_i$ then $konum := i$

else $konum := 0$

* Ortadaki değerden büyüğe sol sınırı 51 yaptırı.
* Küçüğe sağ sınırı 50 yaptırı.

A ve B algoritmalarının karmaşıklığı

Girdi Boyutu	Algoritma A	Algoritma B
n	$5000n$	1.1^n
10	50 000	3
100	500 000	13,781
1000	5 000 000	$2,5 \cdot 10^{41}$
1000000	$5 \cdot 10^9$	$4.8 \cdot 10^{41352}$

Growth tree
Girdi üzerinden analiz yapılır.

Bir fonksiyonun büyümesi (Growth)

* In math, büyüme hızını big-O olarak adlandırılan fonksiyon gösterir.

Tanım: f ve g fonksiyonları reel sayılar dan reel sayılara tanımlı iki fonk c, k sabit $O(g(x))$

$$|f(x)| \leq c|g(x)| + k$$

* $x > k$ olmak koşulu ile
Bir değere carpıp toplanır

* $f(x)$ ve $g(x)$ fonksiyonları her pozitif

$$f(x) \leq c g(x) + k, x > k$$

Karmaşıklık (Complexity)

Hafıza (space) veya Zaman (Time) dan bazen sağlanan algoritmalar vardır.

For instance; $n=10$ için binary veya linear arama farkı çok değildir.

Ama $n=2^{30}$ olursa aralarında yillarca fark olabilir.

Ö: A için zaman karmaşıklığı 5000n
B için 1.1^n olsun

$n=10$ için A algoritması 50.000 adımda
B " 3 adımda

$n=1000$ için A " 5.000.000
B " $2,5 \cdot 10^{41}$ ← çok fazla

iş büyüdükçe day değişiyor Dikkat!

örnek:

$f(x) = x^2 + 2x + 1$ fonk'un büyüme
fonk x^2 (yani $O(x^2)$) old. göster:

$x > 1$ için ($x > k$)

$$x^2 + 2x + 1 \leq x^2 + 2x^2 + x^2$$

$$x^2 + 2x + 1 \leq 4x^2$$

$C=4$ $k=1$ için \rightarrow

$$f(x) \leq Cx^2, x > k \text{ sağlanır}$$

$f(x)$ is $O(x^2)$

En yavaştan \rightarrow Hızlıya doğru

1

$\log n$

n

$n \log n$

n^2

n^3

2^n

$n!$

Uysal Karmaşıklık:

Polinom zamanda çözülebilen
algoritmaların uysal TRACTABLE

ismi verilir $n^2, n^{2.5}, \dots$

Polinom zamanda daha hızlı
büyüyen fonksiyonlara

UNTRACTABLE denir. $n!$

Aynı problemi çözen farklı bir algoritma

procedure max_diff(a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n : Integers)

min := a_1

max := a_1

for $i := 2$ to n

if $a_i < \text{min}$ then min := a_i

else if $a_i > \text{max}$ then max := a_i

return max - min

Karşılaştırma sayıları: $2n-2$

Zaman karmaşıklığı $O(n)$

NOTE 2: KARMAŞIKLIK SINIFLARI

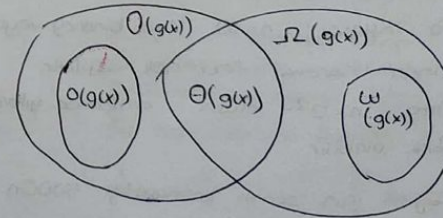
Complexity classes

(1) $\Omega(g(x))$ en iyi durum Büyük Omega

(2) $O(g(x))$ en kötü durum Big O

$\Theta(g(x))$ ortalaması Theta

$\frac{1+n}{2}$ sibi



Örnek: Aşağıdaki algoritma ne ise yor

procedure gizemli($a_1, a_2, a_3, \dots, a_n$: integers)

$m := 0$

for $i := 1$ to $n-1$

for $j := i+1$ to n

if $|a_i - a_j| > m$ then $m := |a_i - a_j|$

m verilen dizideki her iki sayı arası
en uzak mesafeyi verir.

Karşılaştırma: $n-1 + n-2 + n-3 + \dots + 1$

$$(n-1) \cdot n / 2 = 0.5n^2 - 0.5n$$

Zaman karmaşıklığı $O(n^2)$

NOTE 3

Selection Sort (Seçerek Sıralama)

Tüm listeyi geziyor, en küçük sayıyı bul.
Bulunca ilk elemanla yer değiştirir. 2. en küçük
sayıyı bul, ikinci sıraya koy ...

$$n \cdot n-1 \cdot n-2 \cdot \dots \cdot 1$$

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

$$0.5n^2 + 0.5n$$

Zaman karmaşıklığı $O(n^2)$ worst case

C++ Kodu:

```
public static int[] selectionsort(int[] A, int n)
{
    int tmp;
    int min;

    for (int i = 0; i < n-1; i++)
    {
        min = i;
        for (int j = i+1; j < n; j++)
        {
            if (A[j] < A[min])
            {
                min = j;
            }
        }
        tmp = A[i];
        A[i] = A[min];
        A[min] = tmp;
    }
    return A;
}
```

Python Kodu:

```
def Selection_Sort(mylist):
    for i in range(len(mylist)):
        minpos = i
        for j in range(i+1, len(mylist)):
            if mylist[j] < mylist[minpos]:
                minpos = j

        temp = mylist[i]
        mylist[i] = mylist[minpos]
        mylist[minpos] = temp
```

NOTE 4

Insertion Sort (Ekleme Sıralaması)

[23, 44, 21, 83, 56, 73, 22]

33 | 44 21 83 56 73 22

ilk sayı sıralı kabul edildi.

33 44 | 21 83 56 73 22

44 33'ten büyük mü OK kalsın

33 44 21 | 83 56 73 22

21 44'ten küçük

33 21 44 |

21 33'ten küçük

21 33 44 | ...

devam ...

$$\frac{n \cdot n+1}{2}$$

 $O(n^2)$ worst caseiyi ihtimal $\rightarrow n$

$$\text{theta} \rightarrow \frac{n^2+n}{2}$$

C++ Kodu:

```
void InsertionSort(int arr[], int n)
{
    int i, deger, j;
    for (i = 1; i < n; i++)
    {
        deger = arr[i];
        j = i-1;
        while (j > 0 && arr[j] > deger)
        {
            arr[j+1] = arr[j];
            j = j-1;
        }
        arr[j+1] = deger;
    }
}
```

Bubble Sort

5 7 2 9 6 13

İkili ikili bakma söz konusu.

5 7 5 mi küçük 7 mi $\rightarrow 5$ 5 7 2 7 mi küçük 2 mi $\rightarrow 2$ 5 2 7 6 1 3 9 \rightarrow 1. adım En büyük2 5 6 1 3 7 9 \rightarrow 2. adım En büyük 2

Baloncuk şeklinde ilerleme gösteriyor.

2 5 1 3 6 7 9 \rightarrow 3. adım2 1 3 5 6 7 9 \rightarrow 4. adım1 2 3 5 6 7 9 \rightarrow 5. adımn elemanlı bir dizi için n kere
tekrar edecek

Java Kodu

```

public void bubblesort(int[] A) {
    // bir diziyi parametre olarak alan metod
    int tmp;
    for (int i=0; i<A.length; i++) {
        //for (int j=1; j<A.length-i+1; j++)
        //şeklinde de dngs yazılabilir.
        for (int j=A.length-1; j>i; j--) {
            if (A[j-1] > A[j]) {
                tmp = A[j-1];
                A[j-1] = A[j];
                A[j] = tmp;
            }
        }
    }
}

```

Worst $n^2 \rightarrow$ complexityBest n^2

Ya sıralı bir dizi verilmişse

o zaman sadece n elemanı

kontrol ve eğer hiç yer

değişikliği yapılmamışsa;

Best case'i n oluyor.

Java Kodu:

```

public void bubblesort(int[] A) {
    int tmp;
    for (int i=0; i<A.length; i++) {
        int sirali=1;
        for (int j=A.length-1; j>0; j--) {
            if (A[j-1] > A[j]) {
                sirali=0;
                tmp = A[j-1];
                A[j-1] = A[j];
                A[j] = tmp;
            }
            if (sirali)
                break;
        }
    }
}

```

Sayı dizinin üstünden
geçtiğimiz halde hiç bir
değer yer değiştirmiyorsa
dizi sıralıdır. Döngüden çıkılabilir.

Best = n
Worst = n^2
T = $\frac{n^2+n}{2}$

NOTE 6

Counting Sort (Sayarak Sıralama)

Hafıza karmaşıklığıyla aynıdır.
n memoryli B dizisi tutuyor.
n memoryli bir array daha tutuyor

5, 7, 2, 9, 6, 1, 3, 7
* her elemanın kaç tane olduğunu sayıyor.

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0	1	1	1	0	1	1	2	0	1

Print

0'den 0 tane var -
1'den 1 tane var. + 1 yer 1kere
2'den 1 tane var. + 2 yer 1kere
3 ' 1 "
4 ' 0 "
5 ' 1 "
6 ' 1 "
7 ' 2 "
8 ' 0 "
9 ' 1 "

→ 12356779

Java Kodu:

```
public static void countingSort(int[] A, int[] B, int k) {
```

```
    int C[] = new int[k]; // sayma dizisi
```

```
    int i, j;
```

```
    for (i = 0; i < k; i++) {
```

```
        C[i] = 0; }
```

```
    for (j = 0; j < A.length; j++) {
```

```
        C[A[j]] = C[A[j]] + 1; }
```

$C[5] = C[5] + 1$
 $= 1 + 1$

```
}
```

karmaşıklık : n

$\frac{n}{n} \approx 2n$ Big Oh(2n) = n

Python Kodu:

string arr() alfabetik order'ı vercek

```
def countSort(arr):
```

```
    output = [0 for i in range(256)]
```

```
    count = [0 for i in range(256)]
```

```
    ans = [' ' for _ in arr]
```

```
    for i in arr:
```

```
        count[ord(i)] += 1
```

```
    for i in range(256):
```

```
        count[i] += count[i-1]
```

```
    for i in range(len(arr)):
```

```
        output[count[ord(arr[i])] - 1] = arr[i]
```

```
        count[ord(arr[i])] -= 1
```

```
    for i in range(len(arr)):
```

```
        ans[i] = output[i]
```

```
    return ans
```

```
arr = "hellofriend"
```

```
ans = countSort(arr)
```

```
print("Sorted: %s" % " ".join(ans))
```

NOTE 7

Kabuk Sıralama (Shell Sort)

5 7 2 9 6 1 3

Kafamızdan atılma aralığı seçelim: 3

5 7 2	3 6 1
5 6 1	5 7 2
3	9

Colon

Colon sırala → Tekrar olu
3 6 1 5 7 2 9

Atılma aralığını yarıya indir

$3/2=1$

1 2 3 5 6 7 9

Kabuk sort performansı otirir.
Best, ve average case ide p. otir.

Kodu:

```
void shell_sort(int *p, int size) {
```

```
    int i, j, k, temp;
```

```
    for(k=size; k>1; k--) {
```

```
        k=(k<5) ? 1 : ((k*5-1)/11);
```

```
        for(i=k-1; ++i<size; i++) {
```

```
            temp=p[i];
```

```
            for(j=i; p[j-k]>temp; j=j-k) {
```

```
                p[j]=p[j-k];
```

```
                if((j-k)<k)
```

```
                    break;
```

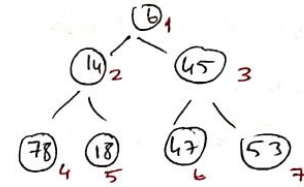
```
                p[j]=temp;
```

```
            }
```

NOTE 8

Binary Heap

Heap kucuklerin yukarida oldugu min HEAP



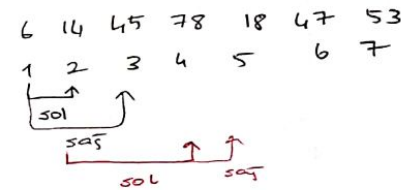
* Yagin Derinligi = $\log_2 N$
(n elemanli)

Örn: $N=7$ $\log_2 7$ Derinlik = 2

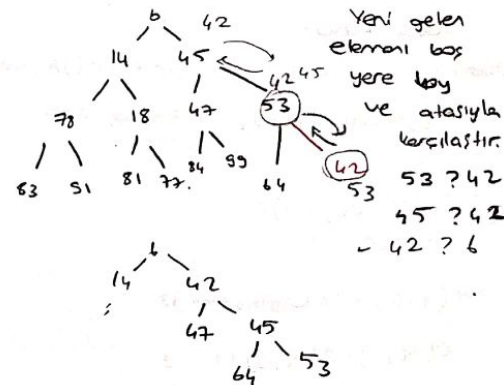
$Parent(i) = \lfloor i/2 \rfloor$

$Left(i) = 2i$

$Right(i) = 2i+1$



Ekleme



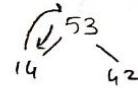
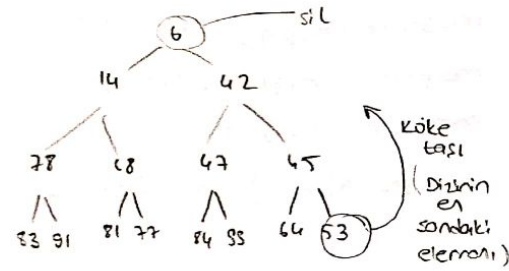
* $O(\log N)$ adımı 1'de biter.

Silme işlemi

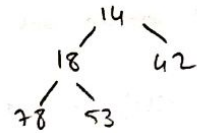
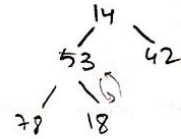
* Genelde root silinir. Neden en küçük veya en büyük silinmek isteriz.

* En sağdaki elemanı köke taşı

* Tekrar heapli düzelt. (heapify)



14'm küçük 42 mi küçük (14)



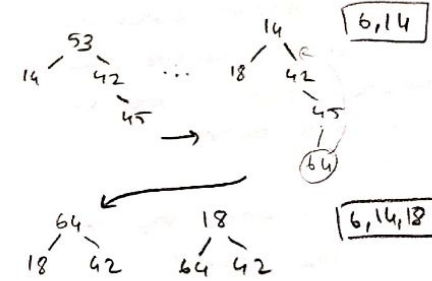
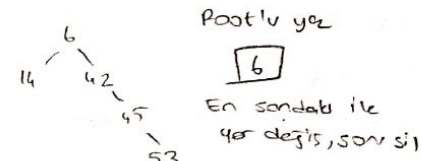
Yığın sıralı **DUR**

Silme işleminin maliyeti: $O(\log N)$

YIĞIN SİRALAMASI

Heap Sort

- N elemanı yığına ekleyerek yığın oluşturun
- N adımı silme işlemi yap
- $O(N \log N)$ sıralamadır *
- Hafıza karmaşıklığı $O(N)$ dir.



Bu şekilde devam ediyor.
Yani sondaki elemanla sürekli yer değiştirip heapify yapıyoruz.
Rootları elde ederek başka bir yerde sıralıyoruz.

* Sıraama algoritmaları arasında iyidir.

* Parçala, fethet.

* $O(N)$ hafıza karmaşıklığı,
yani N kadar eleman için yer tutuyoruz. Bir dizide.

- NOTE 9 -

Divide and Conquer

Merge Sort'un özelliği problemi

parçaya bölmesi

Problem parçaya bölündüğünde

zaman karmaşıklığı logaritmik

zamana iniyor.

Divide and Conquer
Parçala & Fethet

* Recursive

Divide: Problem minik parçalarla bölünür.

Conquer: Problemin özgneli olarak minik parçalar üzerinde çözülür.

Combine: Problemin sereli için çözüm haline gelmesi.

Divide : n elemanlı sayı dizisi
 $n/2$ bölünür

conquer : Her iki dizinin de kendi içinde (recursive) sıralama

Birleştirme

Example: 18 26 32 6 43 15 91
Böldek: 1 6 9 15 18 26 32 43

1 6 9 15 18 26 32 43

* 6 18 26 32 * 1 9 15 43

18 26 6 32 15 43 1 9

18 26 32 6 43 15 91 ← Sıra 1
(11)

* 18 mi küçük 6 mi → 6
18 mi küçük 32 mi → 18
26
32

* 15 mi küçük 1 mi → 1
15 mi küçük 9 mi → 9

* 6 mi 1 mi → 1
6 mi 9 mi → 6
9 mi 18 mi → 9
18 mi 15 mi → 15
18 mi 43 mi → 18
26 mi 43 mi → 26
32 mi 43 mi → 32

* Diziyi sabit tutup yerlerini ayarlamak isteriz
Diziyi indisler geçirir indis ++.
Ronde bir kopyası kalır sadece

mergeSort(A, p, r) // A[p..r]

if $p < r$

then $q \leftarrow \lfloor (p+r)/2 \rfloor$ // orta

mergeSort(A, p, q) // sol

mergeSort(A, q+1, r) // sağ

merge(A, p, q, r) //

// merges A[p..q] with A[q+1..r]

Çözüm mergeSort(A, 1, n)

Karışıklığı

Runing Time $T(n)$

Divide: orta nokta $\Theta(1)$

conquer: her iki alt parça sırala

$2T(n/2)$

Combine: n adet eleman birleş $\Theta(n)$

Toplam Zaman

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

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

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

Bölünmesi n

Birleşim için her satırda n

8 elemanın kaç seviyeye indirir

$\log n$ (her adımda n tane
kaç adım $\log n$ yani
 $n \log n$)

Recursive Equations

Faktöriyel: $n! = n \cdot (n-1)!$ $\leftarrow \begin{matrix} f(1)=1 \\ f(0)=1 \end{matrix}$

Fibonacci Series: $f(n-1) + f(n-2)$

basis step linde ne olacağı önemli $\begin{matrix} f(1)=1 \\ f(0)=1 \end{matrix}$

Example: merge sort

mergeSort(A, left, right) { $T(n)$

if (left < right) { $\Theta(1)$

mid = floor((left + right) / 2); $\Theta(1)$

mergeSort(A, left, mid); $T(n/2)$

mergeSort(A, mid+1, right); $T(n/2)$

merge(A, left, mid, right); $\Theta(n)$

3

$T(n) = \Theta(1)$, $n=1$ için

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

Recursive Denklemlerin çözümü

- ① Verine Koyma
(ikame, substitution method)
- ② iteration method
- ③ Master method

ITERATION METHOD

$$T(n) = \begin{cases} c & n=1 \\ aT\left(\frac{n}{b}\right) + cn & n > 1 \end{cases}$$

rec
tore
birleşim
mercur

n e
kader
hizli

$$\log_a \log_a n = n \log_a a$$

Çözüm

$$T(n) = aT(n/b) + cn$$

$$T(n/b) = aT(n/b/b) + cn/b$$

$$T(n) = a^2T(n/b^2) + cn/b + cn$$

$$a^2T(n/b^2) + acn/b + cn$$

$$a^2T(n/b^2) + cn(a/b + 1)$$

$$a^kT(n/b^k) + cn(a^{k-1}/b^{k-1} + a^{k-2}/b^{k-2} + \dots + a^2/b^2 + a/b + 1)$$

(her defasında 2'ye bölünerek gidecek
log₂ sayı)

$$k = \log_b n \quad n = b^k$$

$$T(n) = cn(a^k/b^k + \dots + a^2/b^2 + a/b + 1)$$

* $a=b$? olsa ne olur?

$$T(n) = cn(k+1) \\ cn(\log_b n + 1) \\ \Theta(n \log n)$$

* $a < b$? ise

$$\sum (x^k + x^{k-1} + \dots + x + 1) = (x^{k+1} - 1) / (x - 1)$$

$$\frac{a^k}{b^k} + \frac{a^{k-1}}{b^{k-1}} + \dots + \frac{a}{b} + 1 = \frac{(a/b)^{k+1} - 1}{(a/b) - 1}$$

$$\frac{1 - (a/b)^{k+1}}{1 - (a/b)} < \frac{1}{1 - a/b}$$

$$T(n) = cn \cdot \Theta(1) = \Theta(n)$$

* $a > b$? ise

$$\frac{a^k}{b^k} + \frac{a^{k-1}}{b^{k-1}} + \dots + \frac{a}{b} + 1 = \Theta(a^k)$$

$$T(n) = cn \cdot \Theta(a^k/b^k)$$

$$= cn \cdot \Theta(a^{\log_b n} / b^{\log_b n}) = cn \cdot \Theta(a^{\log_b n} / n)$$

$$= cn \cdot \Theta(n^{\log_a a} / n) = \Theta(cn \cdot n^{\log_a a} / n)$$

$$\Theta(n \log a)$$

k=rec
adma
basis
step
gelecekte

$$T(n) = \begin{cases} \Theta(n) & a < b \\ \Theta(n \log_b n) & a = b \\ \Theta(n \log_b^a n) & a > b \end{cases}$$

Master Theorem (Divide-and-conquer)

Parçala-Fethet problemleri için

- Problemi a adet n/b boyutunda parçaya bölen algoritmadır.
- Her aşamanın maliyeti hesaplanır.

D-C kaç parçaya a
her parça boyutu n/b
birleştirme $\dots f(n)$

$$T(n) = aT(n/b) + f(n) \quad **$$

$$T(n) = \begin{cases} \Theta(n^{\log_b a}) & f(n) = O(n^{\log_b a - \epsilon}) \\ \Theta(n^{\log_b a} \log n) & f(n) = \Theta(n^{\log_b a}) \\ \Theta(f(n)) & f(n) = \Omega(n^{\log_b a + \epsilon}) \text{ ve } a f(n/b) < c f(n) \end{cases}$$

Regularity condition

1. Algoritmayı recursive denkleme çevir
2. Recursive denkleme de master teorem kullanılabilir mi?
 $a > 1$? $b > 1$? $f(n)$ asimptotik mi?

3. $n^{\log_b a}$ yi yaz } karşılaştır

Örnek: $T(n) = \overset{a}{9}T(\overset{b}{n/3}) + \overset{f(n)}{n}$

Açıklama: 9 eşit parçaya problem bölünür
Her birinin boyutu $n/3$.

$$a=9 \quad b=3 \quad f(n)=n$$

$$n \log_b a = n \log_3 9 = n^2 \quad f(n)=n$$

$$n^2 > n \text{ olduğu için} \quad \Theta(n^2) \Leftrightarrow f(n)=n \text{ karşılaştırmalı}$$

$$n \log_b^{a-\epsilon}$$

1. kural geçerli. **

↓↓↓

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

$$T(n) = \Theta(n^2)$$

Örnek 2

merge sort

$$T(n) = \overset{a}{2}T(\overset{b}{n/2}) + \overset{f(n)}{n}$$

$$a=2 \quad b=2 \quad f(n)=n$$

$$n \log_b a = n \log_2 2 = n = \Theta(n^1)$$

$$f(n) = \Theta(n \log_2^2 n) \quad f(n)=n$$

$$n = n$$

2. kural geçerlidir.

$$T(n) = \Theta(n^{\log_b a} \log n)$$

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

örnek 3

$$T(n) = 3T(n/4) + n \log n$$

$$a=3$$

$$b=4$$

$$f(n) = n \log n$$

① dene:

$$n \log^3 n = n \log^3 n$$

② $f(n)$ ile karşılaştır

$$n \log n \quad ? \quad n \log^3 n$$

$$>$$

③ $f(n)$ in büyüklük durumu

$$f(n) = \Omega(n \log^{a+\epsilon} n)$$

3. durum: Regularity condition var

kontrol et: $a f(n/b) < c f(n)$

$$c < 1$$

$$3 f(n/4)$$

$$\rightarrow 3 \cdot n/4 \log n/4 < c n \log n$$

$$f(n) = n \log n$$

$$n \rightarrow n/4 \text{ yarı}$$

Sağlar Bu doğru ↑

$$f(n/4) = n/4 \log n/4$$

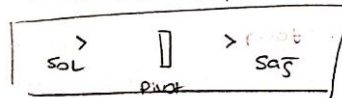
$$④ T(n) = \Theta(f(n))$$

$$f(n) = \Omega(n \log^{a+\epsilon} n) \text{ için } \rightarrow \text{a çıktı.}$$

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

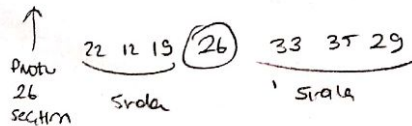
QUICK SORT: Hızlı Sıralama

Divide and conquer



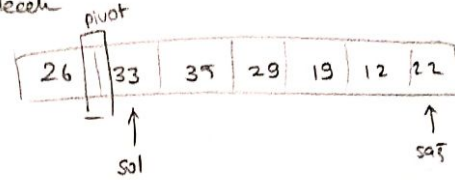
26 33 35 29 19 12 22

① Bu yedi noktadan birini pivot seç

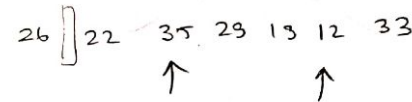


iki pointer sol ve sağda sürekli hareket

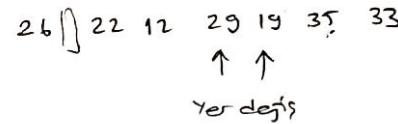
edecek



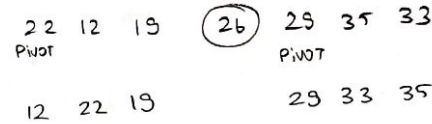
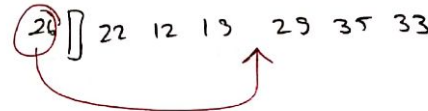
22 ve 33 yer değiştirmeli.



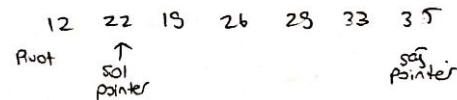
gene yer değiştirmeli



Yer değiş

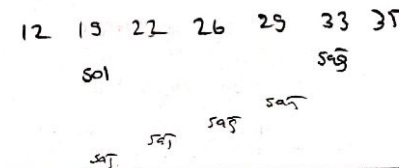


Eğer verilen dizi şu şekilde olsa idi.



Pivotten 22 büyük, 35 büyük

sağ bir adım ← ilerle



ALGO

- ✓ Sulu ✓ Çıktı Olmalı
- ✓ Belli Veri Kimesi (Genel Input)
- ✓ Kesin Kısıtlar
- ✓ Problem Anlatımı ✓ Tabanlı
- * Bi algoritma farklı sıklarda, yollarda, ifade edilebilir.
- * Bir problem farklı algo'lar kullanılarak çözülebilir.
- * Doğruysa kısıtlı Her geçerli input için en iyi zamanda doğru çıktıyı vermesi. Doğru math formüle dayandırarak bu ve benzeri yöntemlerle yapılabilir.
- * Algo Tasarımı Görm seçtiğin hesaplama modeli inşa edilir.

Algoritma Analizi

- ✓ Efficiency : time, space
- ✓ Simplicity : understandable
- ✓ Generality : her input analizi için çalışır en geniş input analizi
- ✓ Optimality : en iyisi

GRAPHS: non linear data structures

Trees: connected graph without cycles

Rooted trees
Ordered trees
Binary trees

Set: kime, dozen gerek yok, tekrar olmaz.

Bag: Tekrar edebilir hali.

Dictionary = Key: Value, search, add, delete

input size'ı etkileyen hususlar

- Data representation / matrix
- Oper. of the algo / spellchecker
- Proper of the obj / prime

$T(n) \approx \text{cop } C(n)$
running time ↑ creation time
↳ vac. time of syslock

$$\text{Ex: } C(n) = n(n-1)/2 \\ n^2 - n/2 \rightarrow 0.5n^2 - 0.5n \\ C(n) = 0.5n^2 \rightarrow C(n) \approx cn^2$$

$$\text{Ex: } C(n) = 3n(n-1) \rightarrow 3n^2 - 3n$$

$$C(n) \approx 3n^2 \\ // \text{double the input size.} \\ 6n(2n-1) = C_n = 12n^2$$

Worst max inp

Best min inp

Ave. ave inp

Brute Force:

non-trivial problemler için

önemli oldu gizli kontrol eder

* unacceptable in practice.

Desirable scaling properties:

when input size doubles
algo should slow down by some constant C.

↳ bu varsa algoritma poly-time

* An algorithm is efficient if its running time is polynomial.

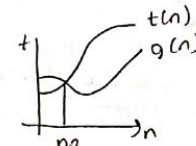
$6.02 \times 10^{23} \times N^{20}$ is technically poly-time

but in practice, low constant
low exponents (w)

ASYMPTOTIC BOUNDS



Lower Bound (Ω) \rightarrow



$$t(n) \geq g(n)$$

for every $n \geq n_0$

$$t(n) = \Omega(g(n))$$

Lower B \rightarrow $n \geq n_0$ $T(n) \geq c \cdot f(n)$ ①

Upper B \rightarrow $n \geq n_0$ $T(n) \leq c \cdot f(n)$ ②

Tight B \rightarrow if $T(n)$ is both $O(f(n))$ and $\Omega(f(n))$ ③

$O(g(n))$ } class of functions $f(n)$ that grow no faster than $g(n)$
 $\Theta(g(n))$ } at same rate as $g(n)$
 $\Omega(g(n))$ } at least as fast as $g(n)$

$$\begin{aligned}
 P(x) &= x^2 + 2x + 1 \\
 x > 1 \\
 x^2 + 2x + 1 &\leq x^2 + 2x^2 + x^2 \\
 &\leq 4x^2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$C=4 \quad k=1$$

$$P(x) \leq Cx^2 + k, \quad x > k$$

Big O'da en hızlı bigme fonksiyonu.

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\text{for } (i=1; i \leq n; i++) \\
 &\quad f(3)
 \end{aligned}
 \Bigg\} O(n)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\text{for } (int i=1; i \leq n; i++) \\
 &\quad \text{for } (int j=i; j \leq n; j++)
 \end{aligned}
 \Bigg\} O(n^2)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &O(n^c) \xrightarrow{\text{çoklu deniz sayisi}} \text{çoklu deniz sayisi}
 \end{aligned}$$

Transitivity

$$\text{if } f=O(g) \quad g=O(h)$$

$$f=O(h)$$

$$f=\Omega(g) \quad g=\Omega(h)$$

$$f=\Omega(h)$$

$$f=\Theta(g) \quad g=\Theta(h)$$

$$f=\Theta(h)$$

Additivity

$$\begin{aligned}
 f &= O(h) \\
 g &= O(h) \quad f+g=O(h)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 f &= \Omega(h) \\
 g &= \Omega(h) \quad f+g=\Omega(h)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 f &= \Theta(h) \\
 g &= \Theta(h) \quad f+g=\Theta(h)
 \end{aligned}$$

Big O

$$f(x) < C \cdot g(x) \quad f(x) \in O(g(x))$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 |5x^3 - 2x^2 + 3| &\leq 5x^3 + 2x^2 + 3 \\
 &\leq 5x^3 + 2x^3 + 3x^3 \\
 &\leq 10x^3 \\
 &\leq 10|x^3|
 \end{aligned}$$

$$C=10 \quad g(x)=x^3$$

```

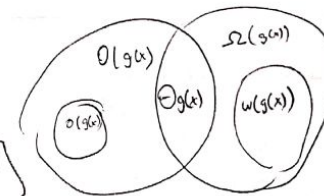
int toplu (int A[], int N)
{
    int toplu = 0;
    for (i=0; i<N; i++)
        toplu += A[i];
    return toplu;
}

```

$$2N+2 = T(N)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\text{for } (i=1; i \leq n; i++) \\
 &\quad f(3)
 \end{aligned}
 \Bigg\} O(\log n)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\text{for } (i=1; i \leq m; i++) \\
 &\quad f(3)
 \end{aligned}
 \Bigg\} O(m) + O(n)$$



$10n^2 - 16n + 100$ is $O(n^2)$
 also $O(n^3)$
 $10n^2 - 16n + 100 < 11n^2$ for all $n \geq 10$

$10n^2 - 16n + 100$ is $\Omega(n^2)$
 also $\Omega(n)$

$10n^2 - 16n + 100 \geq 3n^2$ for all $n \geq 16$

$10n^2 - 16n + 100$ is $\Theta(n^2)$

is not $O(n)$
 is not $\Omega(n^3)$

$1+1+1+\dots+1$ $\Theta(n)$
 $1+2+\dots+n$ $n \cdot n+1/2 = n^2/2 = \Theta(n^2)$
 $1^2+2^2+\dots+n^2$ $n \cdot n+1 \cdot 2n+1/6 = n^3/3 \in \Theta(n^3)$
 $1+a+\dots+a^n = (a^{n+1}-1)/(a-1)$

WHY WE ARE ONLY LOOK WORST CASE

* It gives us a guarantee
 algo will never take any longer

*

Big-O Notation

$T(n) = 2n+5$ is $O(n)$

$2n+5 \leq 3n$ for all $n \geq 5$

$T(n) = 5n^2+3n+15$ is O

$5n^2+3n+15 \leq 6n^2$ $n \geq 6$

Ω Notation

$T(n) = f(n) \geq c \cdot g(n)$

$T(n) = 2n+5$ is $\Omega(n)$ why?

$2n+5 \geq 2n$ $n \geq 0$

$T(n) = 5n^2-3n$ $\Omega(n^2)$

$5n^2-3n \geq 4n^2$ $n \geq 4$

Θ Notation

$T(n) = 2n+5$ is $\Theta(n)$ why

$2n \leq 2n+5 \leq 3n$ for all $n \geq 5$

$T(n) = 5n^2-3n$ is $\Theta(n^2)$ why

$4n^2 \leq 5n^2-3n \leq 5n^2$ for all $n \geq 4$

Common Functions

Constant $O(1)$

$\log \log$ $O(\log \log N)$

Logarithmic $O(\log N)$

Linear $O(N)$

$N \log N$ $O(N \log N)$

Quadratic $O(N^2)$

Cubic $O(N^3)$

$\Theta(n^3)$

Exponential $O(2^N)$

sorting also
 }
 SOLUTION TIME

Time and Space Tradeoff

To make algo faster \rightarrow you have to use more space

Use less space \rightarrow algo will run slower

A SURVEY OF COMMON RUNNING TIME

Linear Time: running time is, most constant factor times the size of input

Merge: Combine

Little Oh

$f(n) < c g(n)$ $n \geq n_0$

Tada yaag bigle golden

Little Omega

$f(n) > c g(n)$ $n \geq n_0$

grow faster

Big Oh & Big Omega

$O(g(n)) = O(g(n) \cup \Theta(g(n))$

$\Omega(g(n)) = \Omega(g(n)) \cup \Theta(g(n))$

$$T_1(N) + T_2(N) = \max(O(f(N)), O(g(N)))$$

$$T_1(N) * T_2(N) = O(f(N) * g(N))$$

ALGORITHM ANALYSIS

brute force: For many nontrivial problems, there is a natural brute-force search algo that checks every poss. P solution

$$32n^2 + 17n + 1$$

	Lower Bound	Tight Bound
$32n^2 + 17n^2 + n^2$	$\Omega(n^2)$	$\Theta(n^2)$
$50n^2 \leq cn^2$	$C=32 \quad n_0=1$	$C_1=32$
$C=50 \quad n_0=1$		$C_2=50$
$O(n^2) = T(n)$		$n_0=1$

with multiple variables

$$T(m, n) = 3mn^2 + 17mn + 32n^3$$

$$O(mn^2 + n^3) \text{ and } O(mn^3)$$

AN EXAMPLES

```
for(i=1; i<=n^2; i++)
    for(j=0; j<i; j++)
        sum++;
```

n^2
 $<= n^2$
 $O(1)$

Running time $O(n^4)$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n^2} i = \frac{n^2(n^2+1)}{2} = \frac{n^4 + n^2}{2} \in \Theta(n^4)$$

```
long power(long x, long n)
if (n==0)
    return 1;
else
    return x * power(x, n-1);
```

Not $T(n)$ since n also recursive case for $n-1$

Building A Better Power

long power (long x, long n)

if (n==0) return 1;

if (n==1) return x;

if ((n%2)==0)

return power(x², n/2);

else

return power(x², n/2) * x;

$$T(0) = C_1$$

$$T(1) = C_2$$

$$T(n) = T(n/2) + C_3 \text{ (power of 2)}$$

$$T(n) = T(n/2) + C_3$$

$$T(n) = T(n/2) + C_3$$

$$T(n/2) = T(n/4) + 2C_3$$

$$T(n/4) = T(n/8) + 3C_3$$

marker

$$T(n/2^k) = T(1) + kC_3$$

$$T(n/2^k) + kC_3 =$$

$$\begin{aligned} n/2^k &= 1 \\ n &= 2^k \\ \log_2 n &= k \end{aligned} \quad \left\{ \begin{aligned} T(n) &= T(n/2^{\log_2 n}) + \log_2 n C_3 \\ &= T(1) + C_3 \log_2 n \\ &= C_2 + C_3 \log_2 n \\ &\in \Theta(\log n) \end{aligned} \right.$$

$$T(0) = C_1$$

$$T(n) = C_2 + T(n-1)$$

we should know $T(n-1)$

$$T(n-1) = C_2 + C_2 + T(n-2)$$

$$T(n-1) = 2C_2 + T(n-2)$$

$$T(n-2) = C_2 + C_2 + T(n-3)$$

$$3C_2 + T(n-3)$$

$$T(n-1) = T(n-2) + C_2$$

$$T(n-2) = T(n-3) + C_2$$

$$T(n-3) = T(n-4) + C_2$$

$$T(n-k) + kC_2$$

$$T(0) = C_1$$

$$T(n) = T(n-k) + kC_2$$

if $k=n$

$$T(n) = T(0) + nC_2$$

$$\in \Theta(n)$$