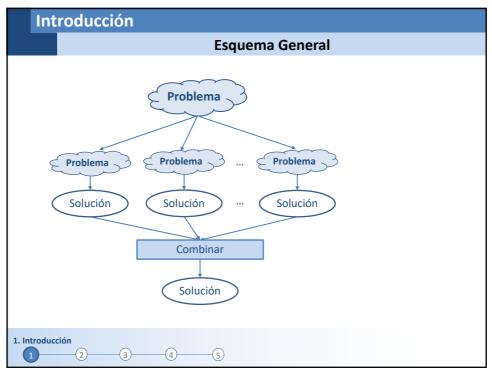
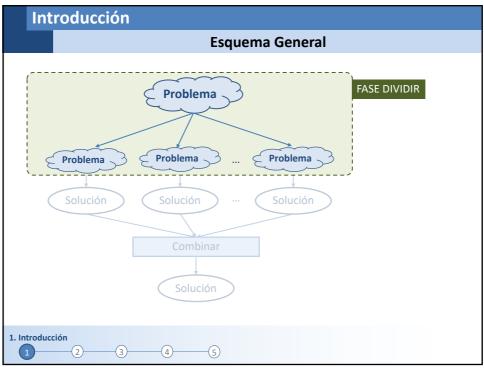


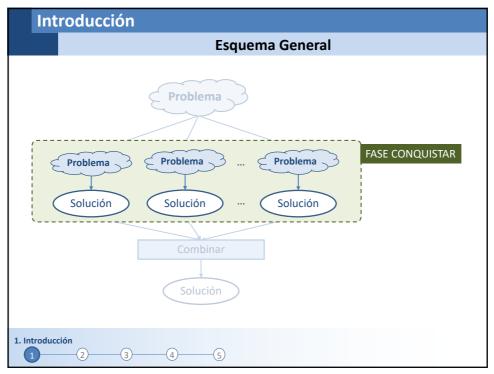
Tema 5. Esquema Divide y Vencerás

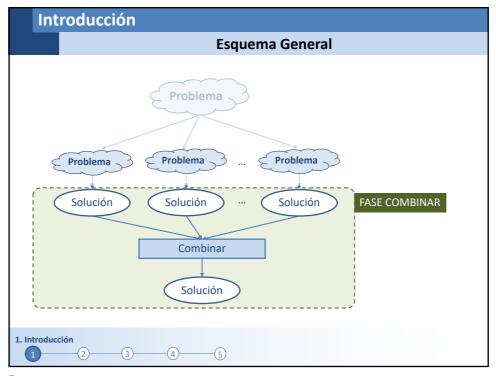
Algorítmica y Complejidad

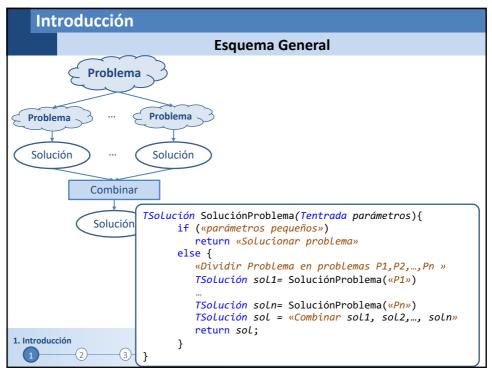
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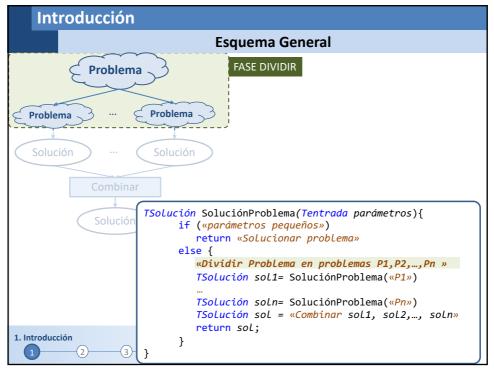


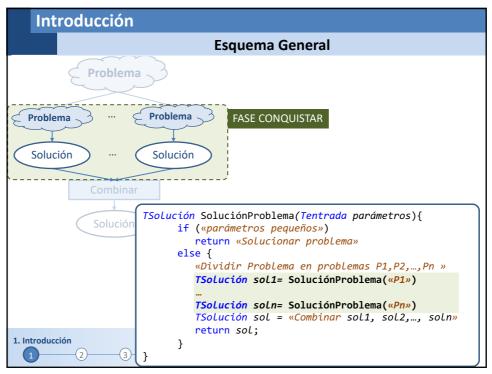


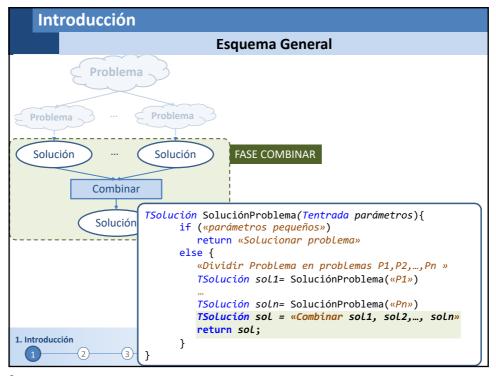


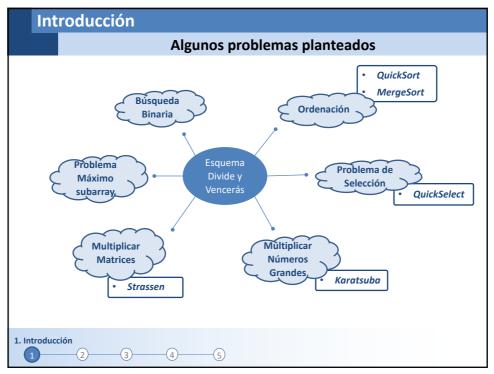


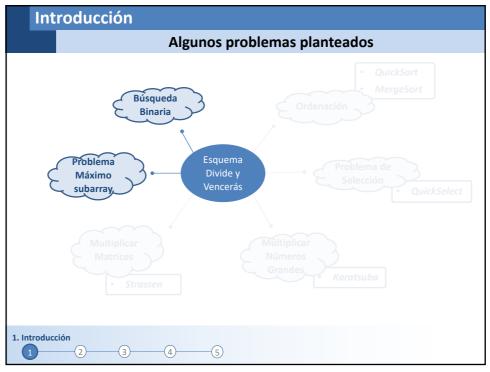


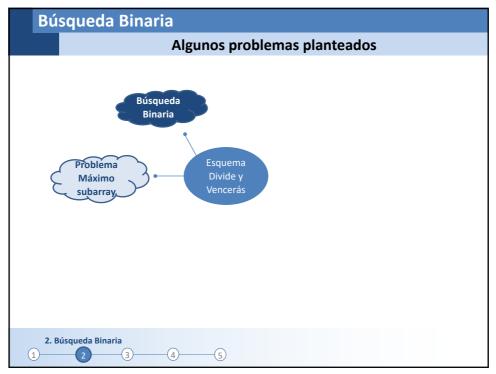




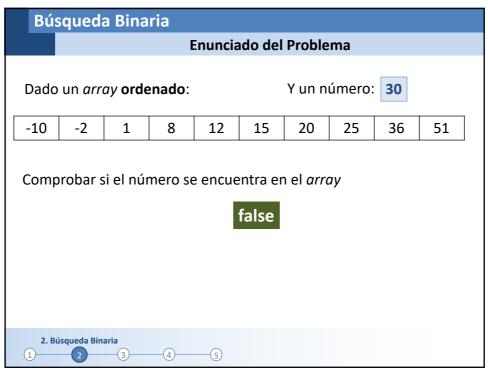


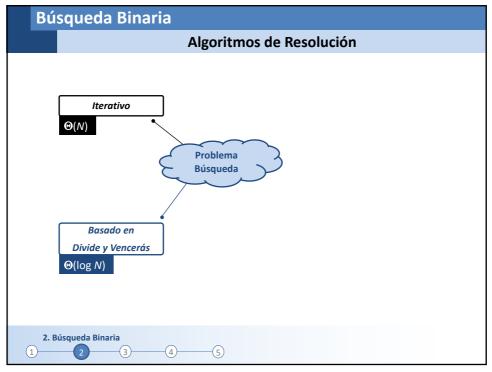


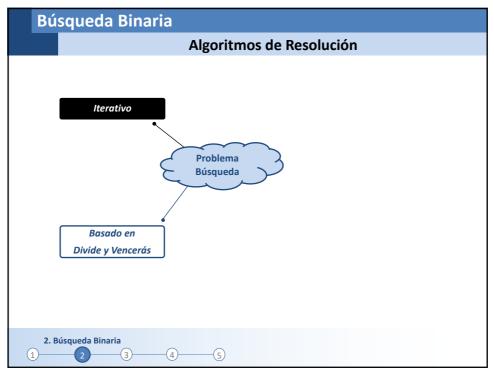


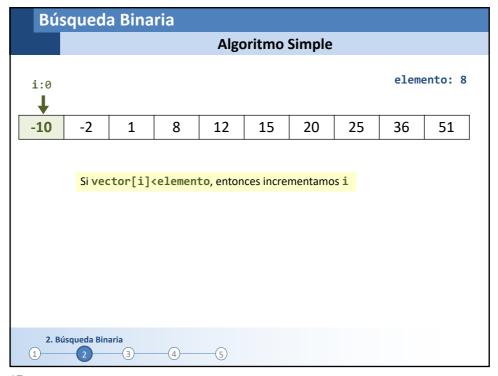


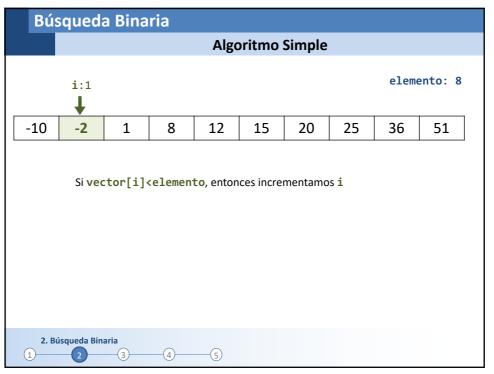
Búsqueda Binaria										
	Enunciado del Problema									
Dado un array ordenado: Y un número: 25 -10 -2 1 8 12 15 20 25 36 51]
Comprobar si el número se encuentra en el array true										
2. Bo	úsqueda Bina	aria	4							

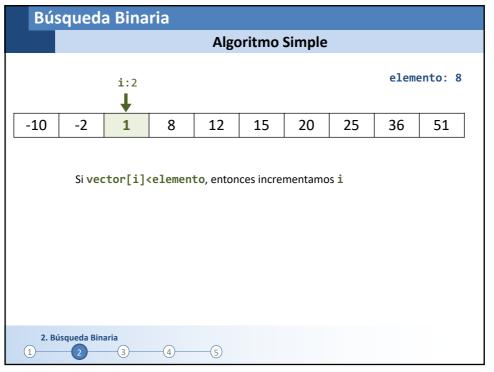


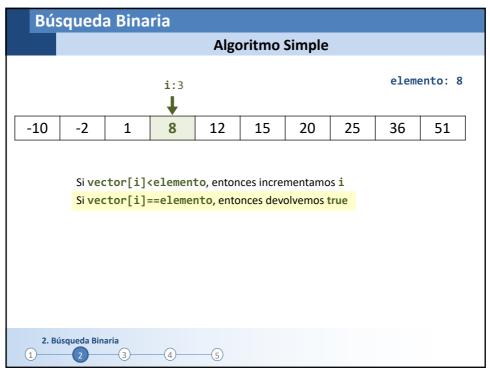


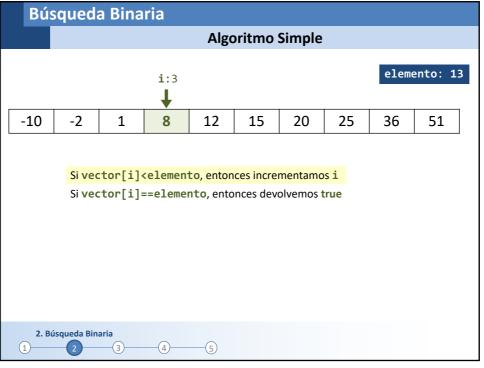


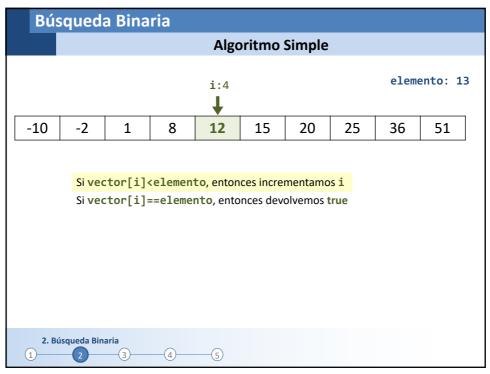


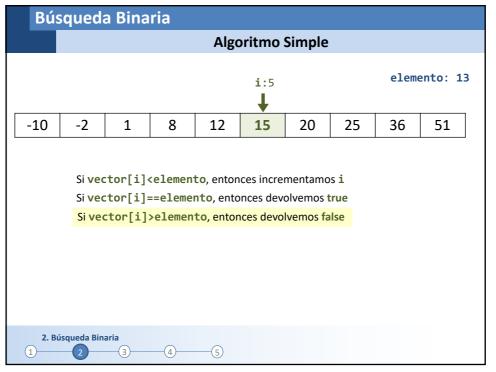


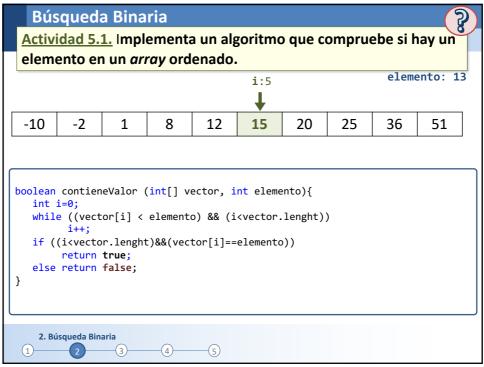


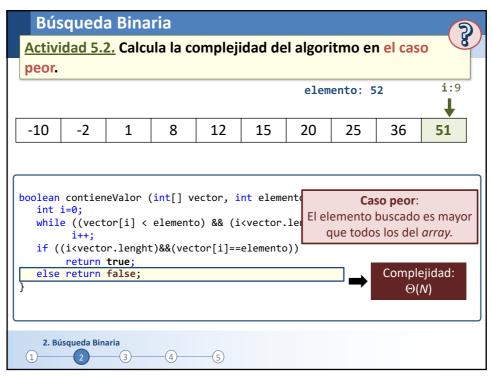


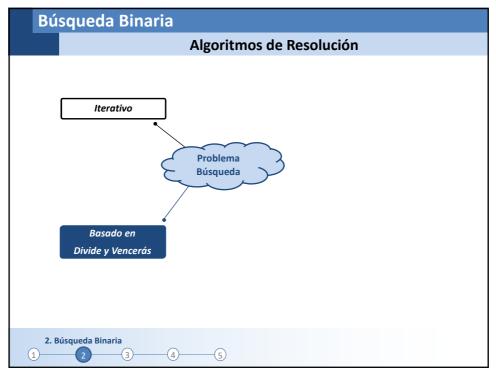


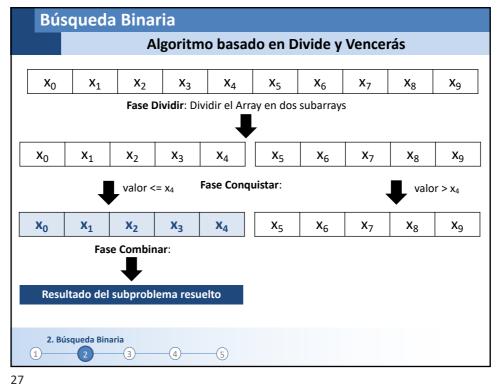




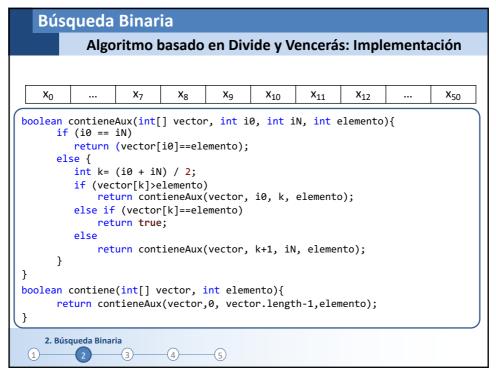


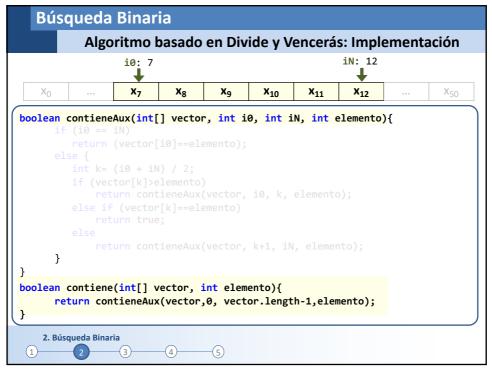


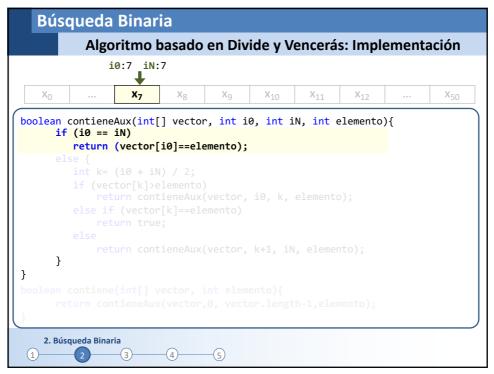


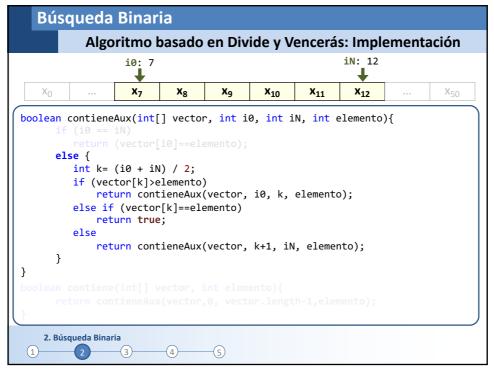


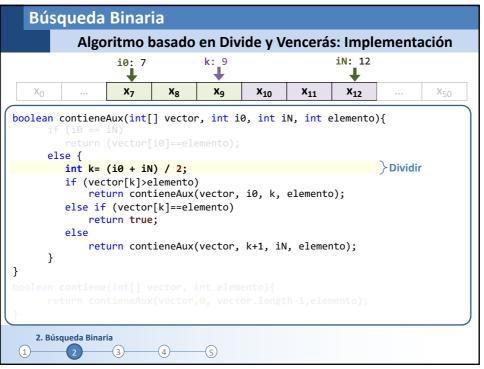
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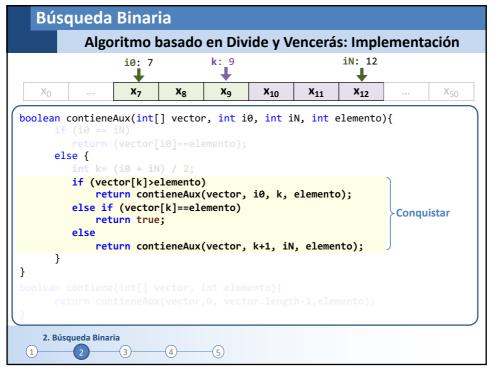


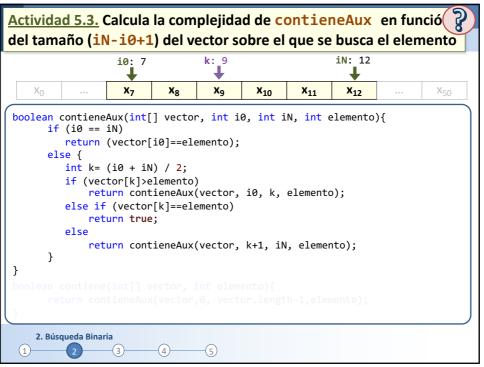




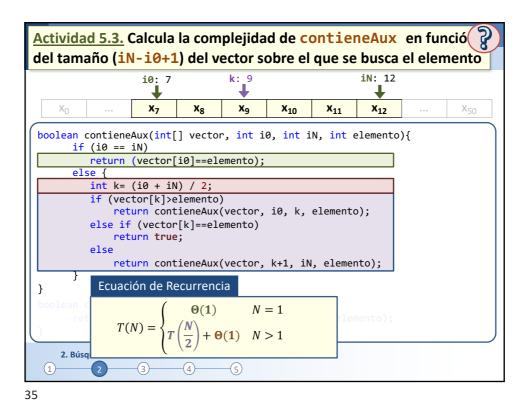




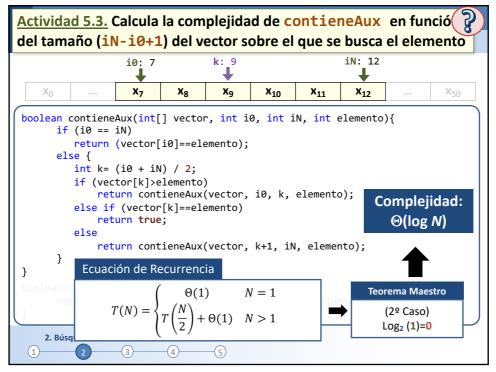


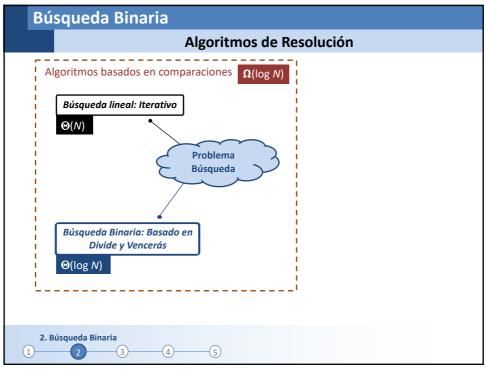


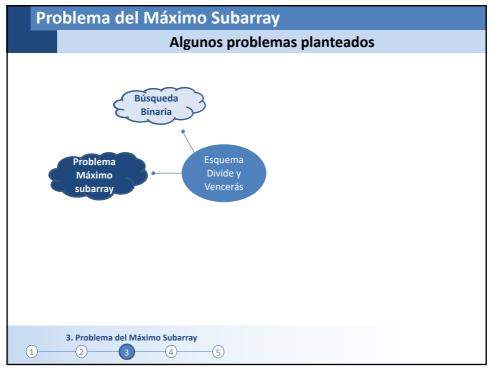
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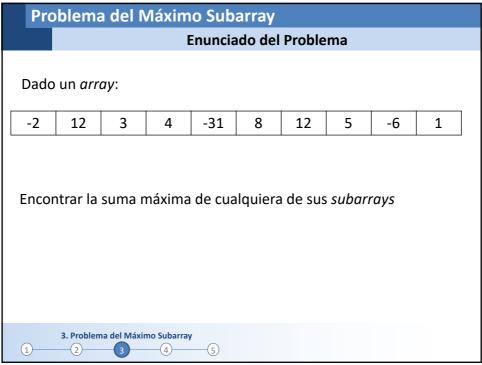


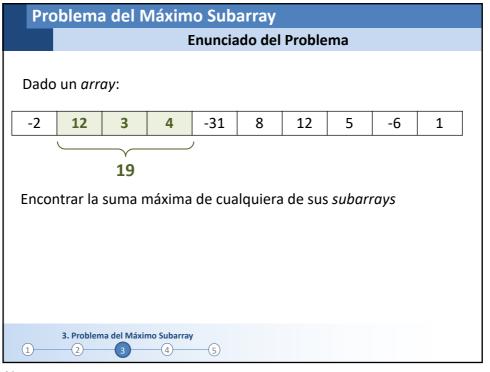
Actividad 5.3. Calcula la complejidad de contieneAux en funció del tamaño (iN-i0+1) del vector sobre el que se busca el elemento iN: 12 i0: 7 **X**9 x_7 X_{50} boolean contieneAux(int[] vector, int i0, int iN, int elemento){ **if** (i0 == iN) return (vector[i0]==elemento); else { int k = (i0 + iN) / 2;if (vector[k]>elemento) return contieneAux(vector, i0, k, elemento); else if (vector[k]==elemento) return true; return contieneAux(vector, k+1, iN, elemento); Ecuación de Recurrencia } Teorema Maestro $\Theta(1)$ (2º Caso) $Log_{2}(1)=0$ 2. Búsq (3) (5)

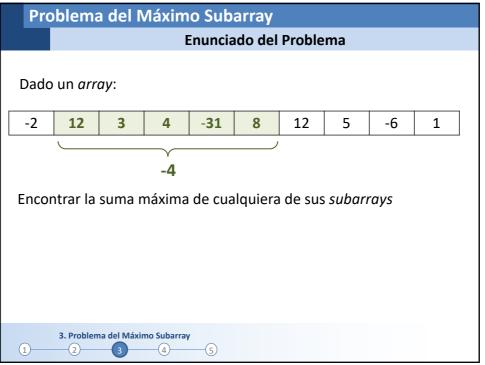


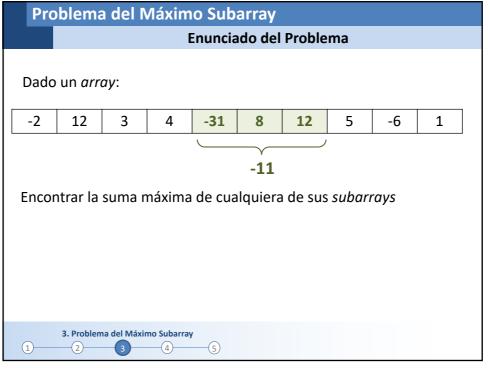


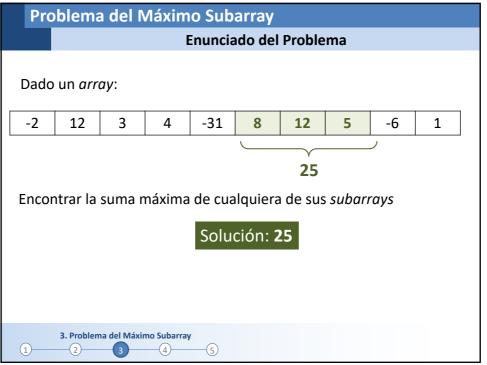


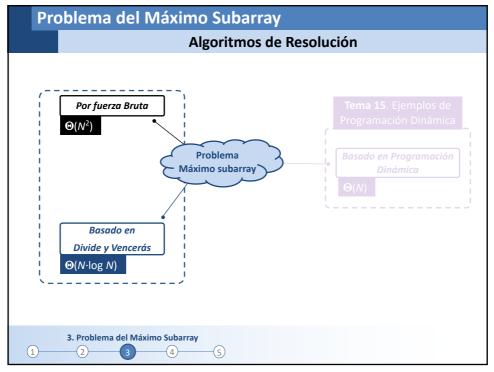


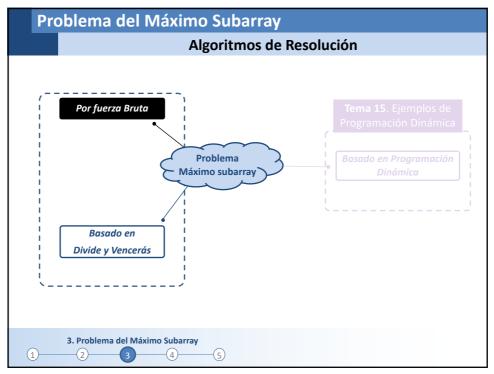


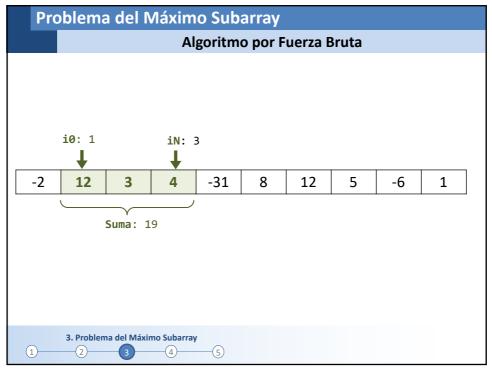


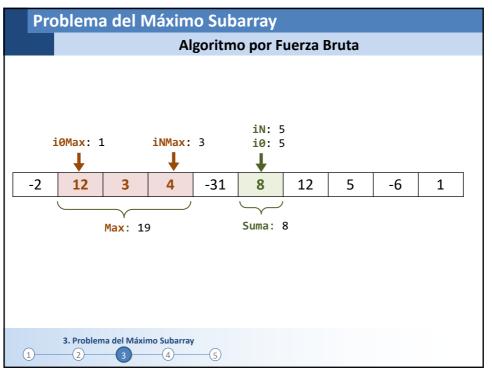


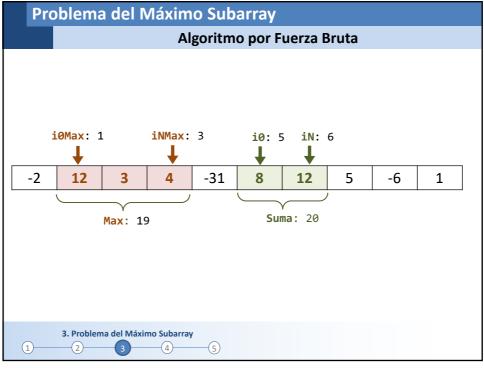


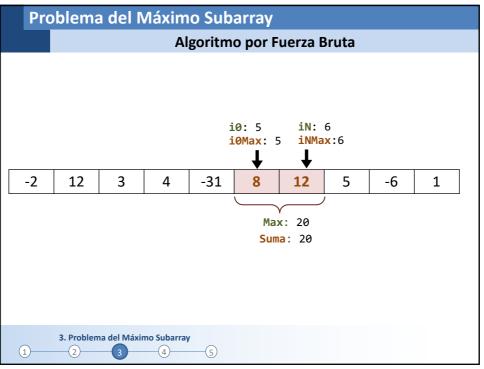


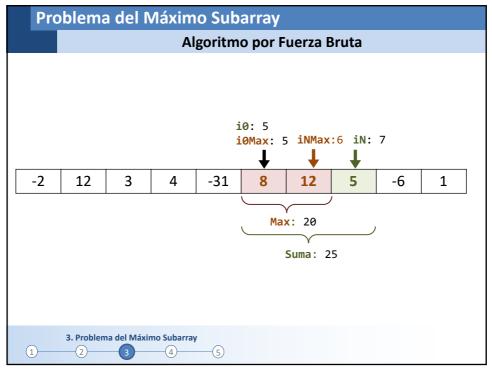


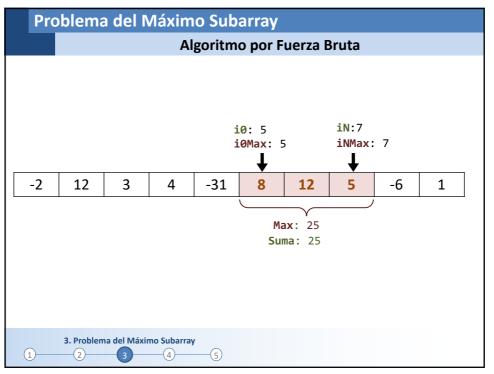


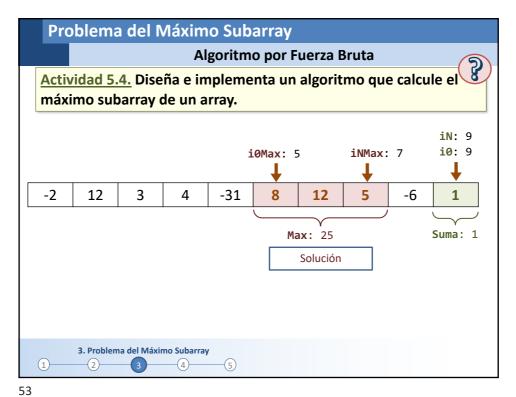


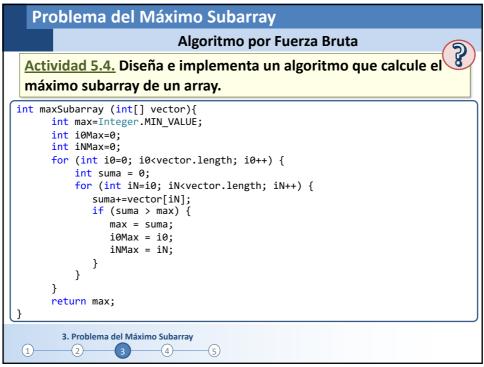


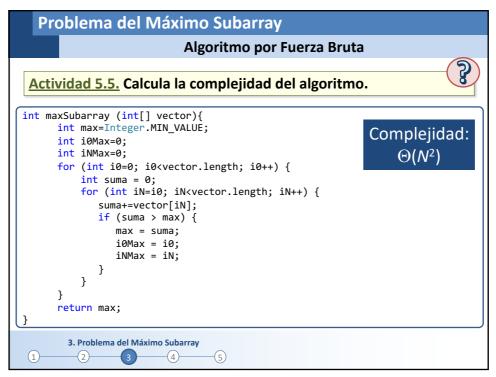


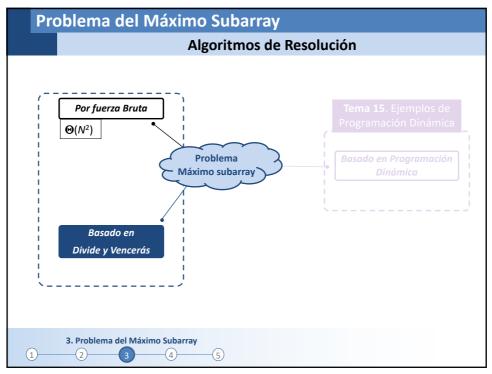


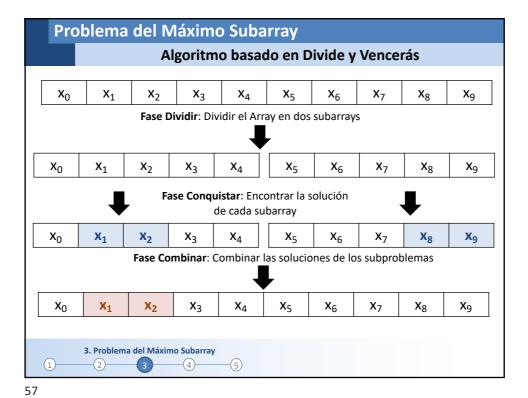


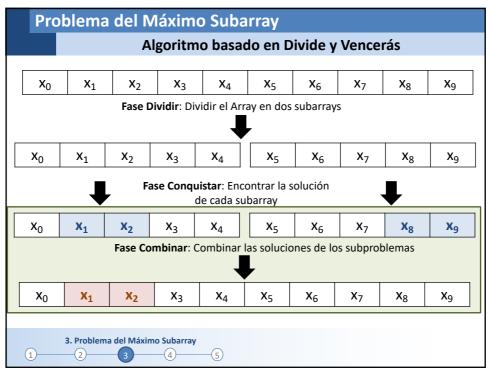


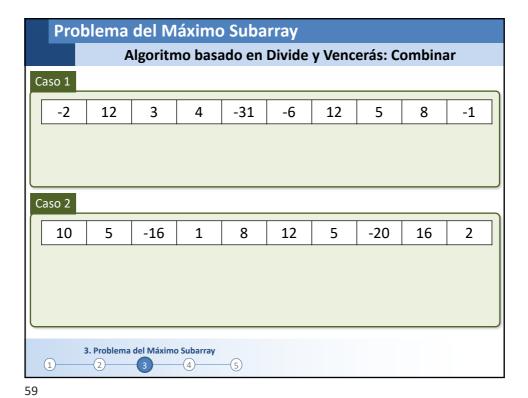




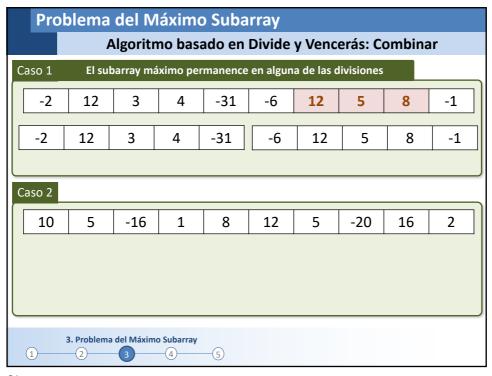


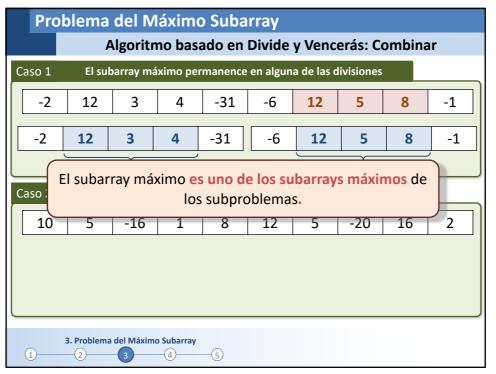


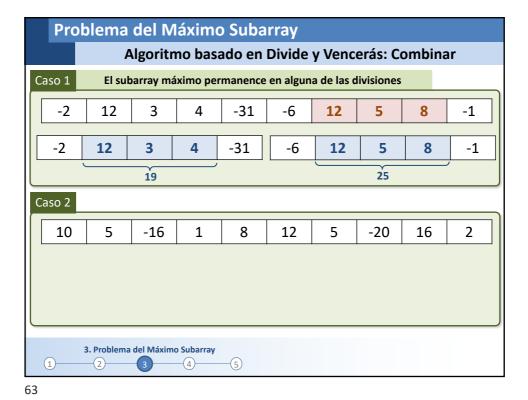




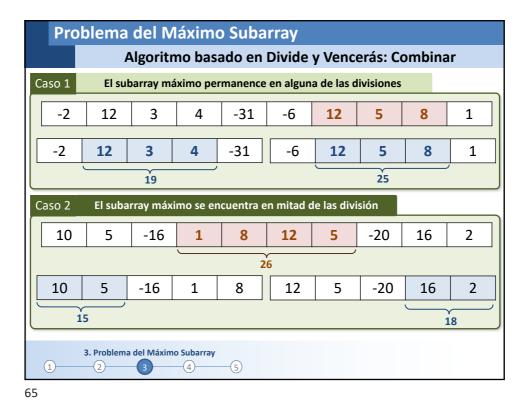
Problema del Máximo Subarray Algoritmo basado en Divide y Vencerás: Combinar Caso 1 -2 12 3 -31 -6 12 5 8 -1 Caso 2 8 5 -20 10 5 -16 12 16 2 3. Problema del Máximo Subarray



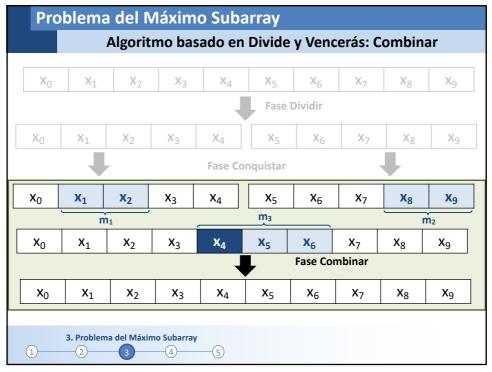


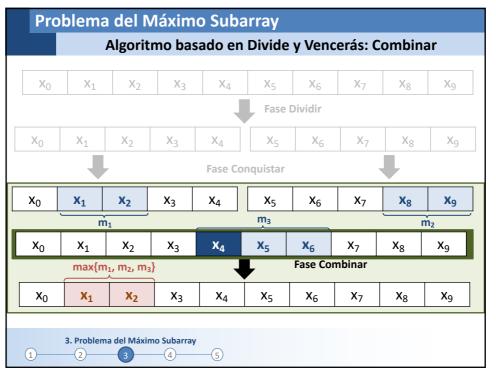


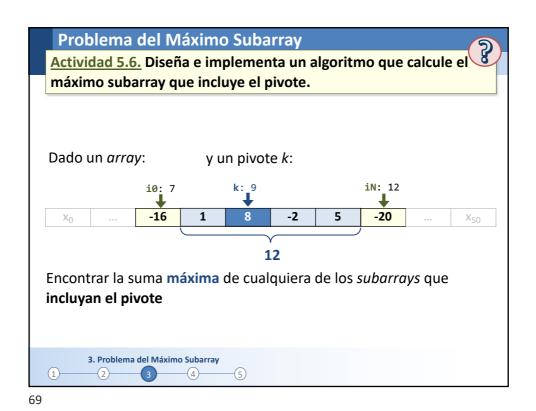
Problema del Máximo Subarray Algoritmo basado en Divide y Vencerás: Combinar Caso 1 El subarray máximo permanence en alguna de las divisiones -2 -31 -6 -1 -2 -31 -6 -1 El subarray máximo se encuentra en mitad de las división Caso 2 -20 -16 -16 -20 3. Problema del Máximo Subarray



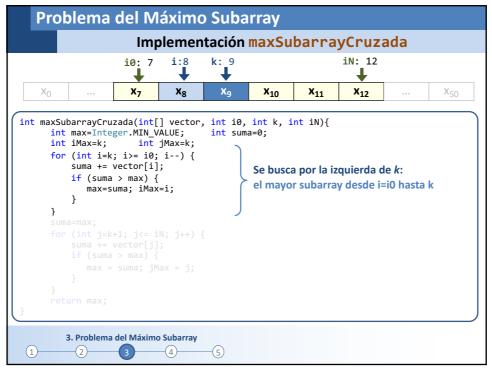
Problema del Máximo Subarray Algoritmo basado en Divide y Vencerás: Combinar El subarray máximo permanence en alguna de las divisiones Caso 1 4 8 -2 12 3 -31 -6 **12** 5 1 -31 -2 1 El subarray máximo incluye el elemento por el que hemos dividido Caso 2 8 **12** 5 2 10 5 -16 -20 16 26 10 5 -16 8 12 5 -20 2 1 16 15 18 3. Problema del Máximo Subarray -(5)

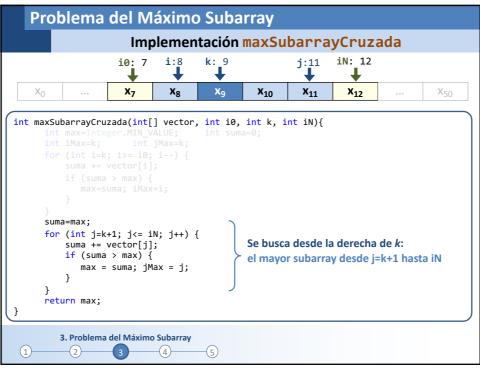


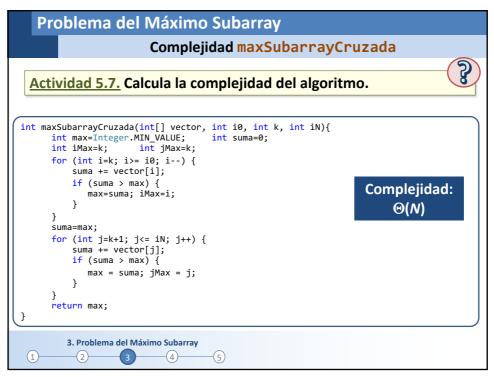


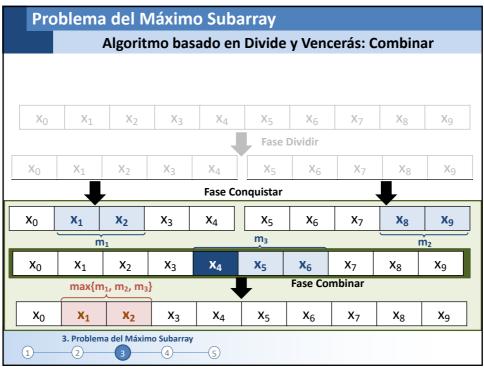


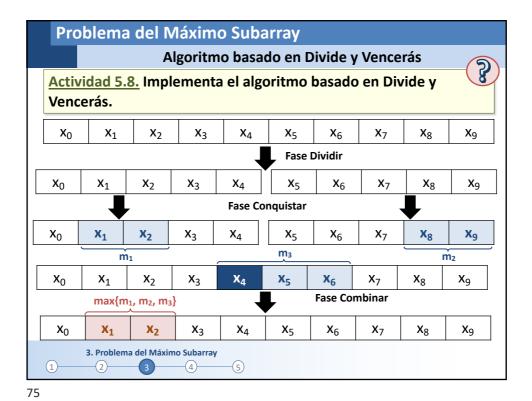
Problema del Máximo Subarray Implementación maxSubarrayCruzada iN: 12 **i0**: 7 $\mathbf{x_7}$ \mathbf{x}_{8} $\mathbf{x}_{\mathbf{10}}$ $\mathbf{x_{12}}$ x_0 X_{11} X_{50} int maxSubarrayCruzada(int[] vector, int i0, int k, int iN){
 int max=Integer.MIN_VALUE; int suma=0;
 int iMax=k; int jMax=k;
 for (int i=k; i>= i0; i--) { suma += vector[i]; if (suma > max) {
 max=suma; iMax=i; suma=max; for (int j=k+1; j<= iN; j++) {
 suma += vector[j];
 if (suma > max) { max = suma; jMax = j; return max; 3. Problema del Máximo Subarray -(4)--(5)







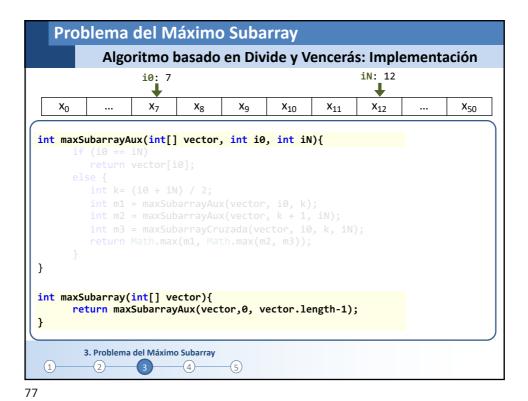




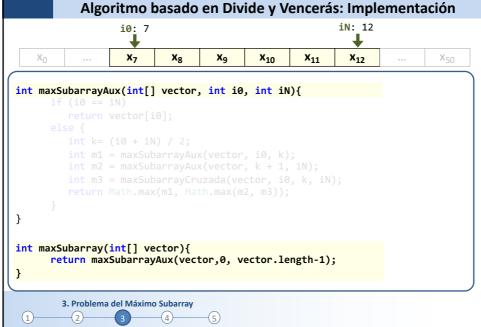
Problema del Máximo Subarray

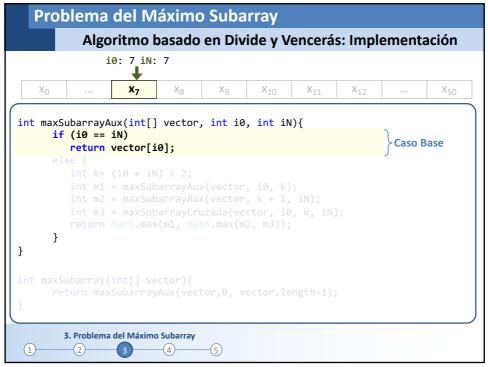
Algoritmo basado en Divide y Vencerás: Implementación

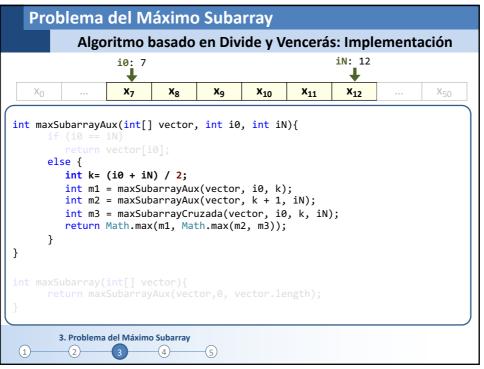
```
x_{12}
                      x_7
                                                                                     x_{50}
int maxSubarrayAux(int[] vector, int i0, int iN){
       if (i0 == iN)
          return vector[i0];
       else {
          int k = (i0 + iN) / 2;
          int m1 = maxSubarrayAux(vector, i0, k);
int m2 = maxSubarrayAux(vector, k + 1, iN);
          int m3 = maxSubarrayCruzada(vector, i0, k, iN);
          return Math.max(m1, Math.max(m2, m3));
}
int maxSubarray(int[] vector){
       return maxSubarrayAux(vector,0, vector.length-1);
}
         3. Problema del Máximo Subarray
                            -(4)-
                                       -(5)
```

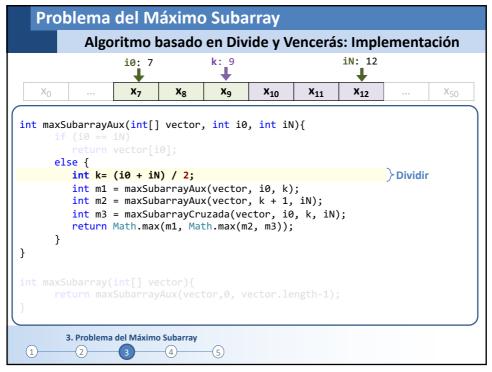


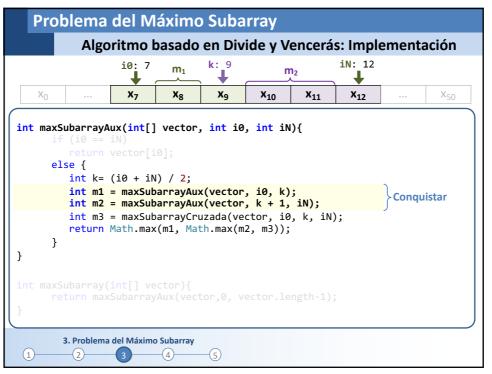
Problema del Máximo Subarray

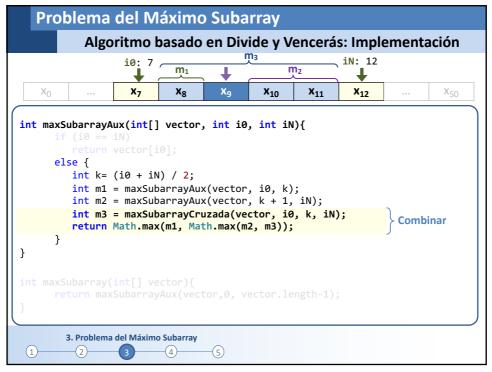


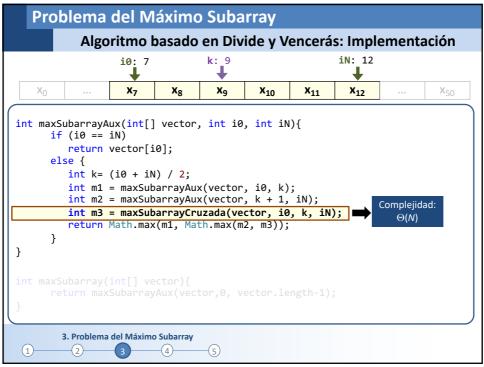




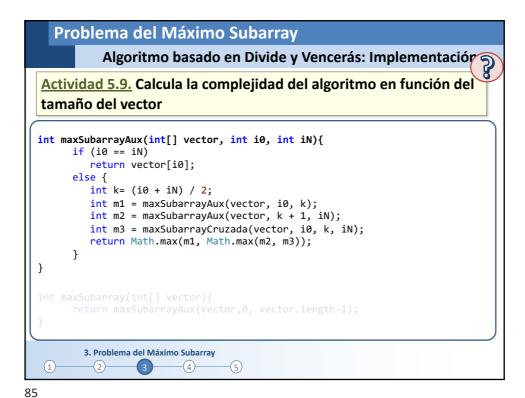




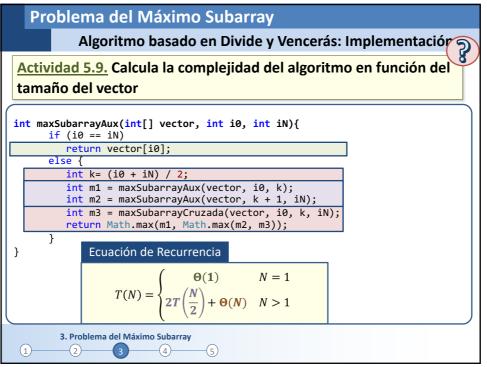


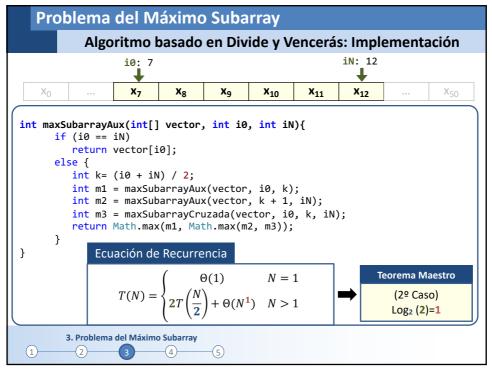


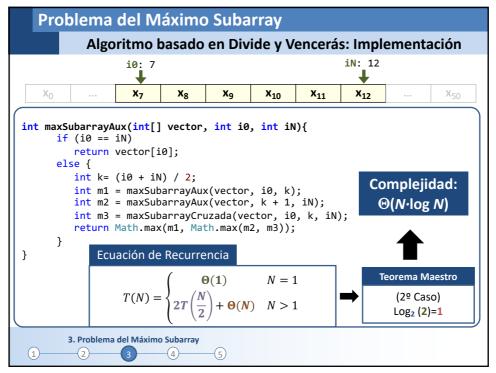
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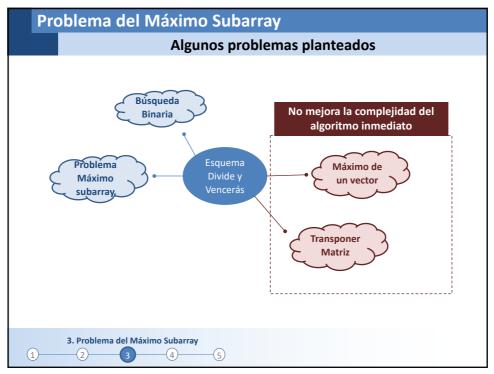
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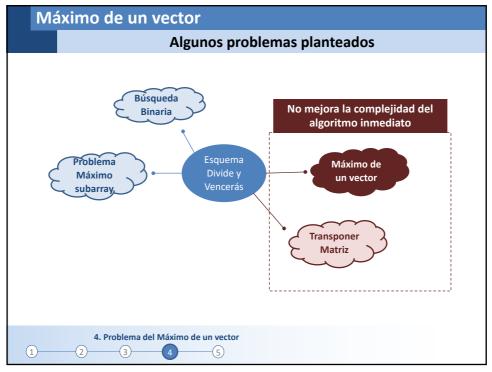


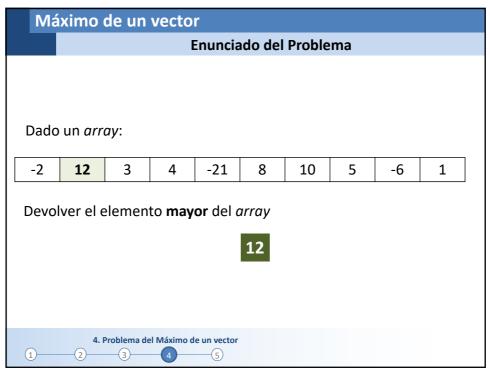


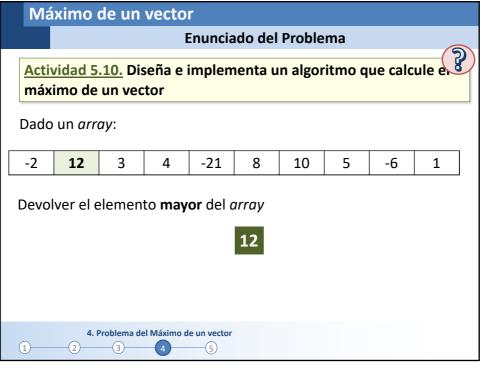






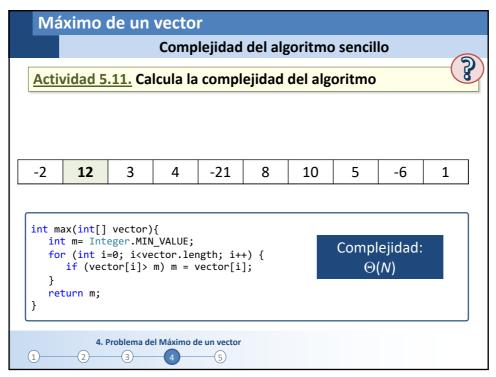


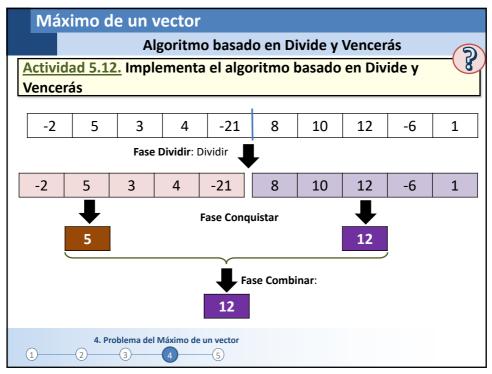


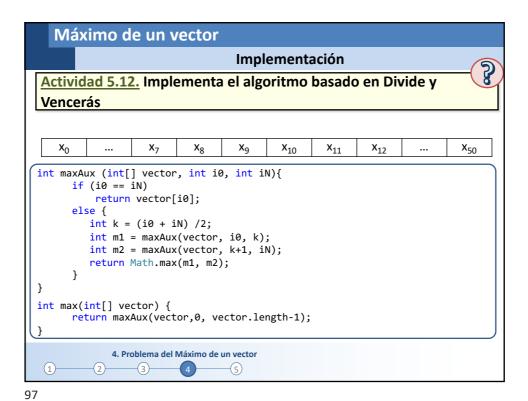


```
Máximo de un vector
                               Algoritmo sencillo
Actividad 5.10. Diseña e implementa un algoritmo que calcule en máximo de un vector
máximo de un vector
       12
-2
                3
                        4
                              -21
                                        8
                                               10
                                                       5
                                                              -6
                                                                       1
int max(int[] vector){
  int m= Integer.MIN_VALUE;
  for (int i=0; i<vector.length; i++) {</pre>
      if (vector[i]> m) m = vector[i];
  return m;
           4. Problema del Máximo de un vector
```

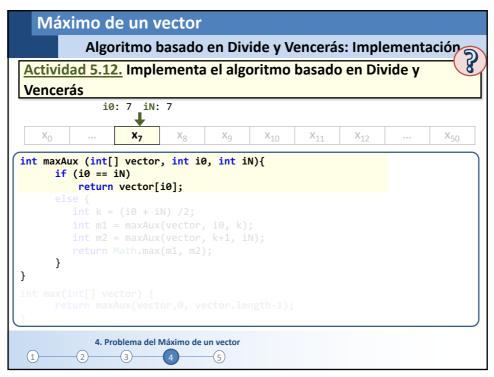
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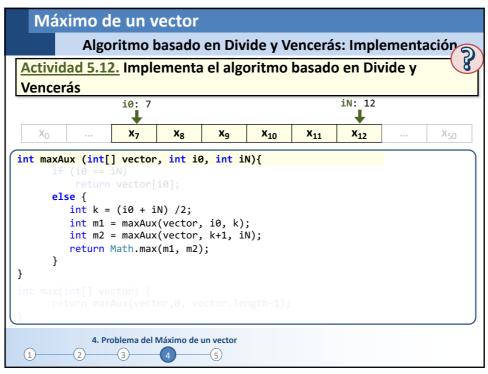


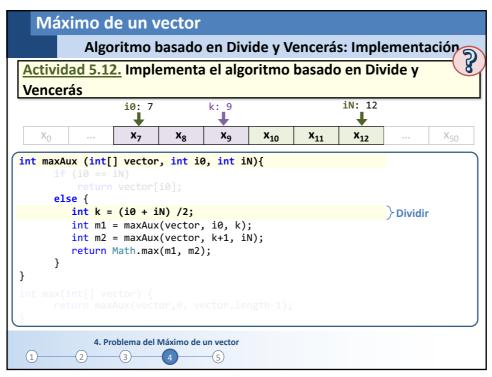


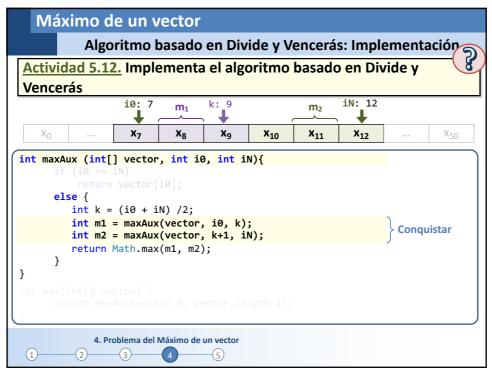


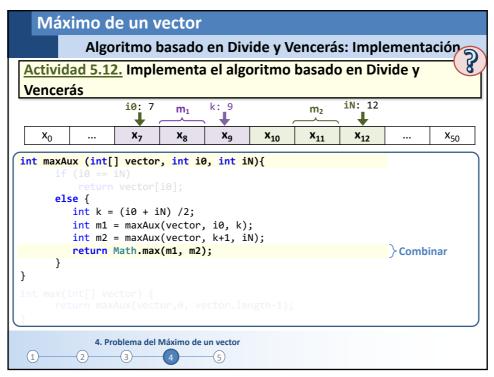
Máximo de un vector Algoritmo basado en Divide y Vencerás: Implementación Actividad 5.12. Implementa el algoritmo basado en Divide y Vencerás **i0**: 7 iN: 12 **X**₇ \mathbf{x}_{8} X₁₀ X_{11} \mathbf{x}_{12} X_{50} int maxAux (int[] vector, int i0, int iN){ int max(int[] vector) { return maxAux(vector,0, vector.length-1); 4. Problema del Máximo de un vector ___(3)___ -(5)

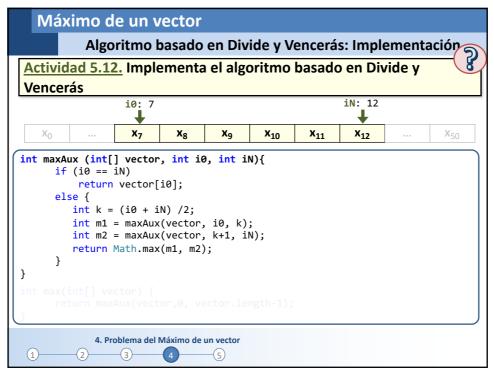


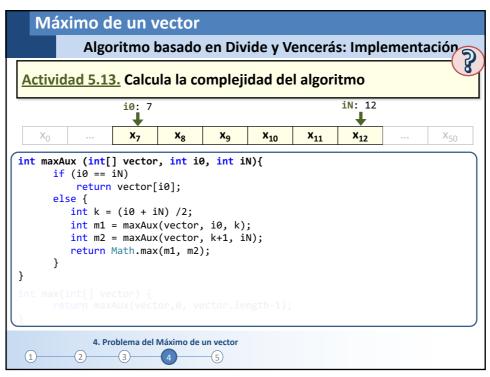


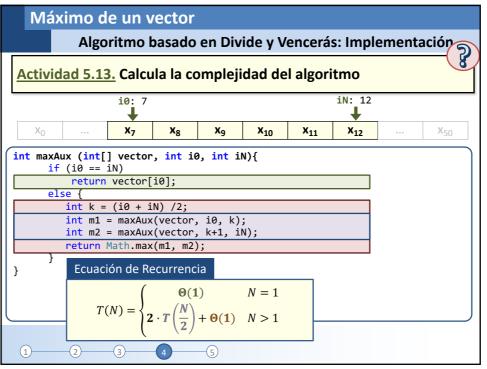


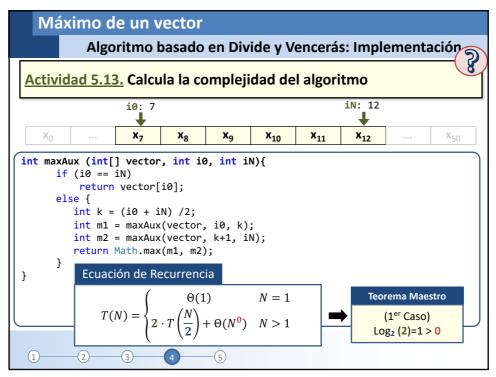


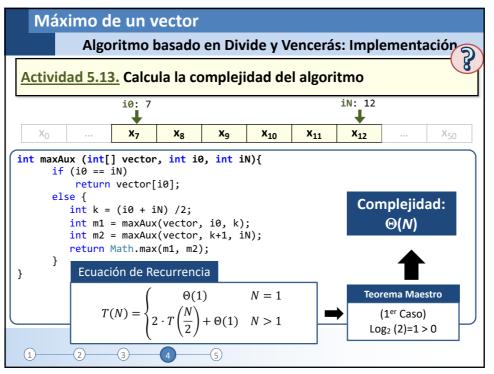


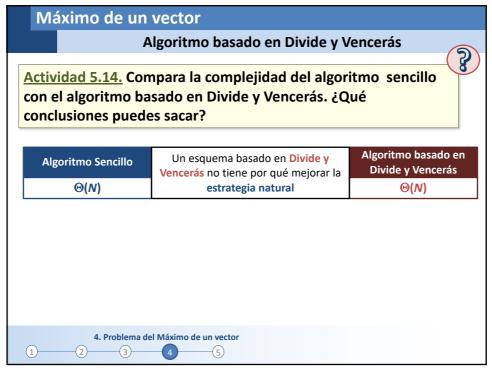


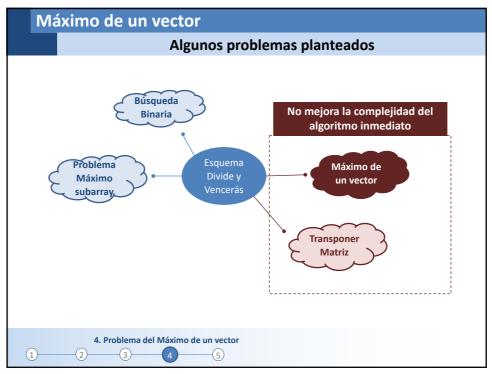


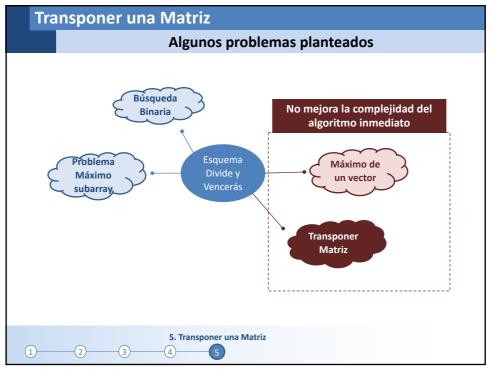


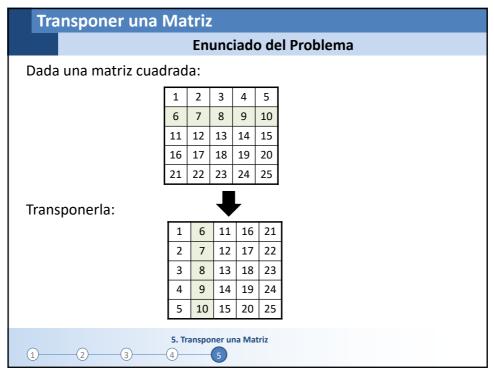


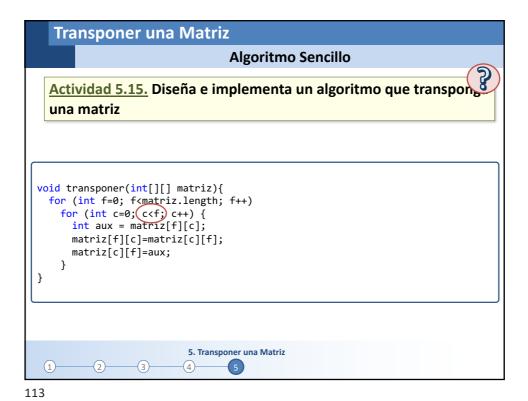










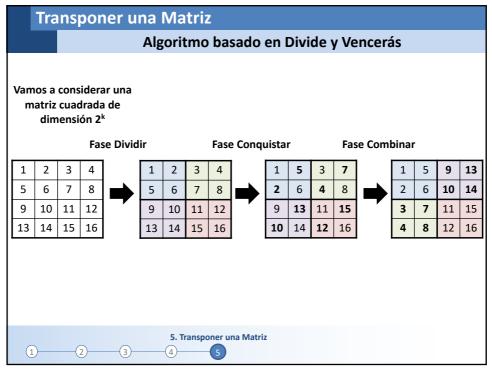


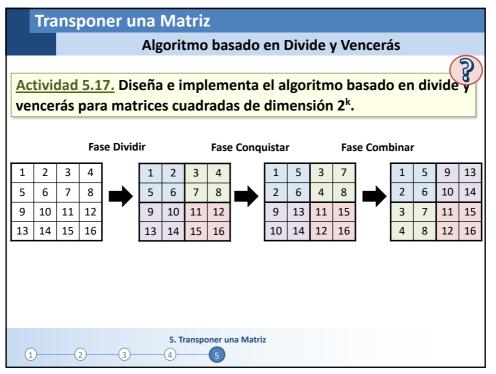
Algoritmo Sencillo

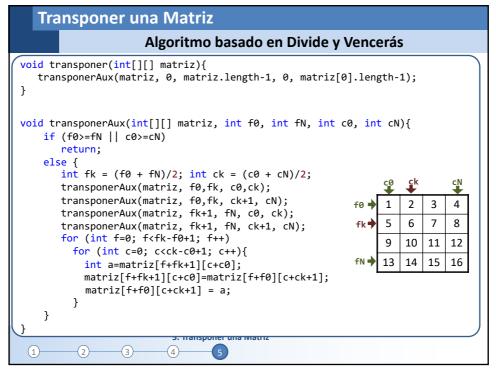
Actividad 5.16. Calcula la complejidad del Algoritmo

void transponer(int[][] matriz){
for (int f=0; f<matriz.length; f++)
for (int c=0; c<f; c++) {
 int aux = matriz[f][c];
 matriz[f][c]=matriz[c][f];
 matriz[c][f]=aux;
}
}

5. Transponer una Matriz
1 2 3 4 5





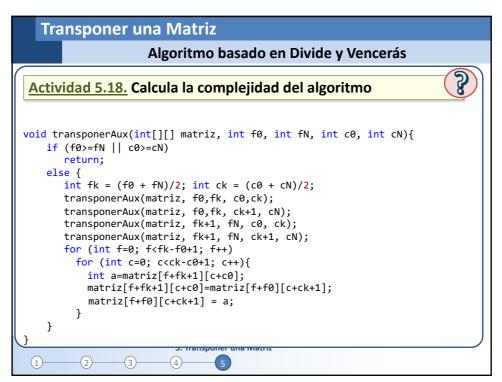


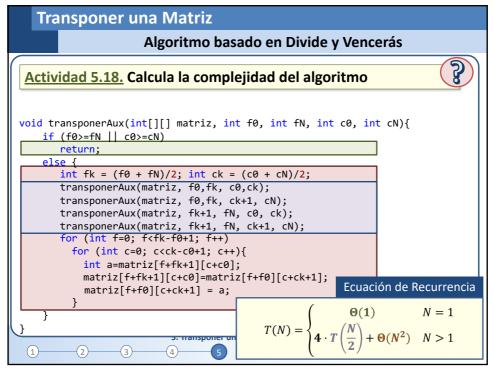
```
Transponer una Matriz
                     Algoritmo basado en Divide y Vencerás
void transponerAux(int[][] matriz, int f0, int fN, int c0, int cN){
   if (f0>=fN || c0>=cN)
                                                                  Caso Base
       return;
    else {
       int fk = (f0 + fN)/2; int ck = (c0 + cN)/2;
       transponerAux(matriz, f0,fk, c0,ck);
       transponerAux(matriz, f0,fk, ck+1, cN);
       transponerAux(matriz, fk+1, fN, c0, ck);
       transponerAux(matriz, fk+1, fN, ck+1, cN);
       for (int f=0; f<fk-f0+1; f++)</pre>
         for (int c=0; c<ck-c0+1; c++){</pre>
           int a=matriz[f+fk+1][c+c0];
           matriz[f+fk+1][c+c0]=matriz[f+f0][c+ck+1];
           matriz[f+f0][c+ck+1] = a;
        }
   }
 (1)-
         (2)-
                 (3)-
                         -(4)
```

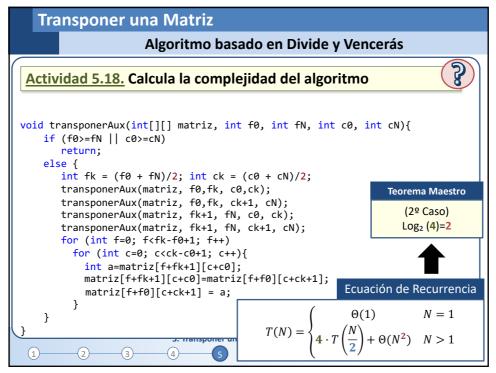
```
Transponer una Matriz
                      Algoritmo basado en Divide y Vencerás
void transponerAux(int[][] matriz, int f0, int fN, int c0, int cN){
    if (f0>=fN || c0>=cN)
       return;
    else {
       int fk = (f0 + fN)/2; int ck = (c0 + cN)/2; Dividir
       transponerAux(matriz, f0,fk, c0,ck);
       transponerAux(matriz, f0,fk, ck+1, cN);
       transponerAux(matriz, fk+1, fN, c0, ck);
transponerAux(matriz, fk+1, fN, ck+1, cN);
       for (int f=0; f<fk-f0+1; f++)</pre>
         for (int c=0; c<ck-c0+1; c++){</pre>
           int a=matriz[f+fk+1][c+c0];
           matriz[f+fk+1][c+c0]=matriz[f+f0][c+ck+1];
           matriz[f+f0][c+ck+1] = a;
   }
          (2)
                  (3)
                          (4)
                                   5
```

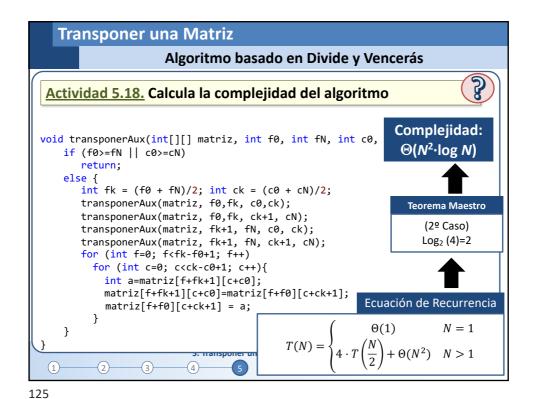
```
Transponer una Matriz
                        Algoritmo basado en Divide y Vencerás
void transponerAux(int[][] matriz, int f0, int fN, int c0, int cN){
    if (f0>=fN || c0>=cN)
       return;
    else {
       int fk = (f0 + fN)/2; int ck = (c0 + cN)/2;
       transponerAux(matriz, f0,fk, c0,ck);
transponerAux(matriz, f0,fk, ck+1, cN);
                                                                          Conquistar
       transponerAux(matriz, fk+1, fN, c0, ck);
       transponerAux(matriz, fk+1, fN, ck+1, cN);
       for (int f=0; f<fk-f0+1; f++)</pre>
          for (int c=0; c<ck-c0+1; c++){</pre>
            int a=matriz[f+fk+1][c+c0];
matriz[f+fk+1][c+c0]=matriz[f+f0][c+ck+1];
            matriz[f+f0][c+ck+1] = a;
    }
          -(2)-
 1)-
                   -(3)-
                            4
```

```
Transponer una Matriz
                       Algoritmo basado en Divide y Vencerás
void transponerAux(int[][] matriz, int f0, int fN, int c0, int cN){
    if (f0>=fN || c0>=cN)
       return;
    else {
       int fk = (f0 + fN)/2; int ck = (c0 + cN)/2;
       transponerAux(matriz, f0,fk, c0,ck);
       transponerAux(matriz, f0,fk, ck+1, cN);
       transponerAux(matriz, fk+1, fN, c0, ck);
transponerAux(matriz, fk+1, fN, ck+1, cN);
       for (int f=0; f<fk-f0+1; f++)</pre>
         for (int c=0; c<ck-c0+1; c++){</pre>
           int a=matriz[f+fk+1][c+c0];
                                                                      Combinar
           matriz[f+fk+1][c+c0]=matriz[f+f0][c+ck+1];
           matriz[f+f0][c+ck+1] = a;
   }
          (2)
                  (3)
                           (4)
                                    5
```









Algoritmo basado en Divide y Vencerás

Actividad 5.19. Compara la complejidad del algoritmo sencillo con el algoritmo basado en Divide y Vencerás. ¿Qué conclusiones puedes sacar?

Algoritmo Sencillo

Wencerás puede ser peor que la estrategia natural

O(N²-log N)

S. Transponer una Matriz

