



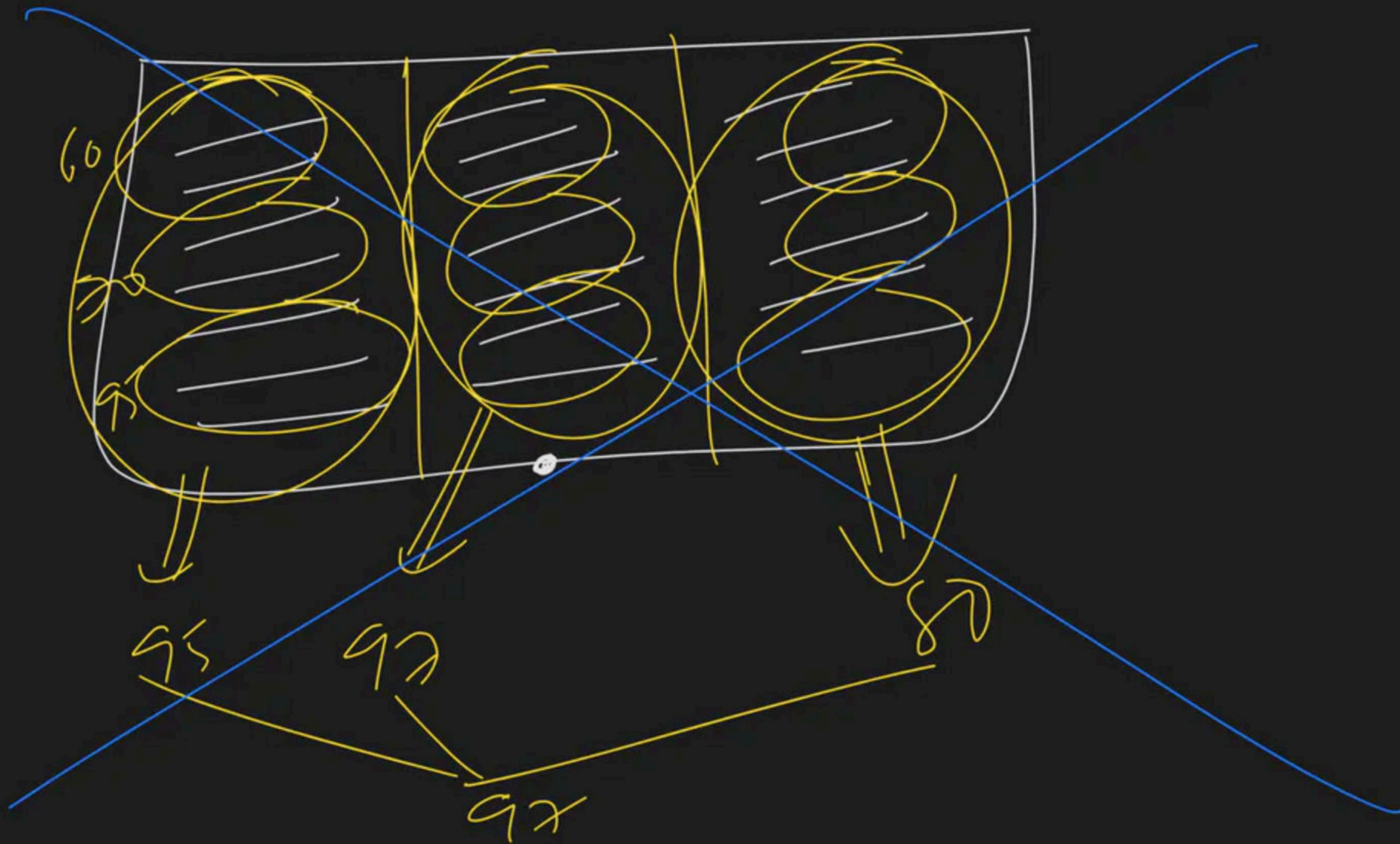
# Doubt Clearing Session

Complete Course on Algorithm for GATE - CS & IT

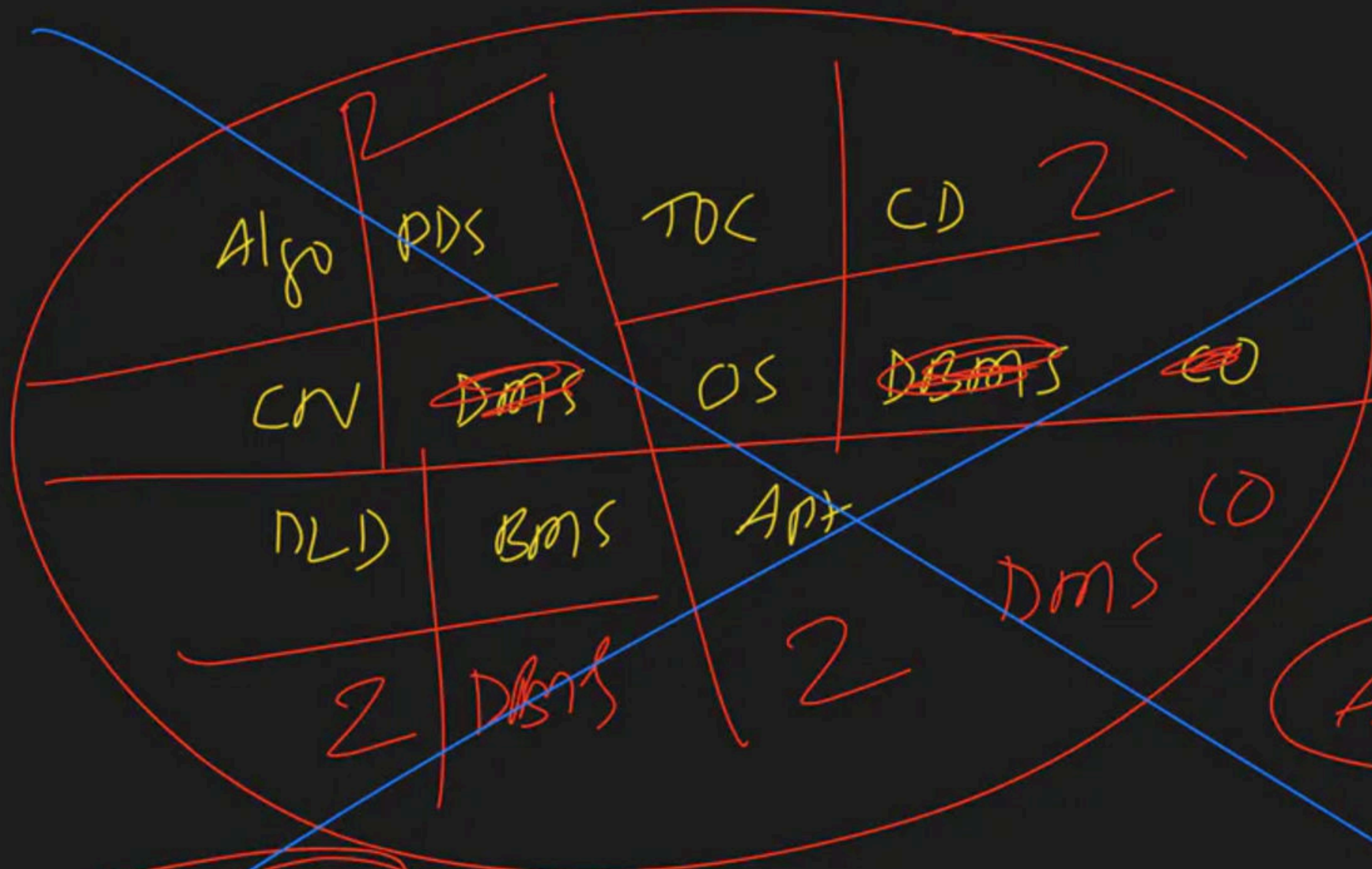
# DP - Part II

Complete Course on Algorithm for GATE - CS & IT











using-DAC

a { 70 90 100 10 15 20 175 }

1-ele  $\rightarrow$  0-c  
(or) small  
2-ele  $\rightarrow$  1-c

$$mid = \frac{1+7}{2} = \lfloor 4 \rfloor$$

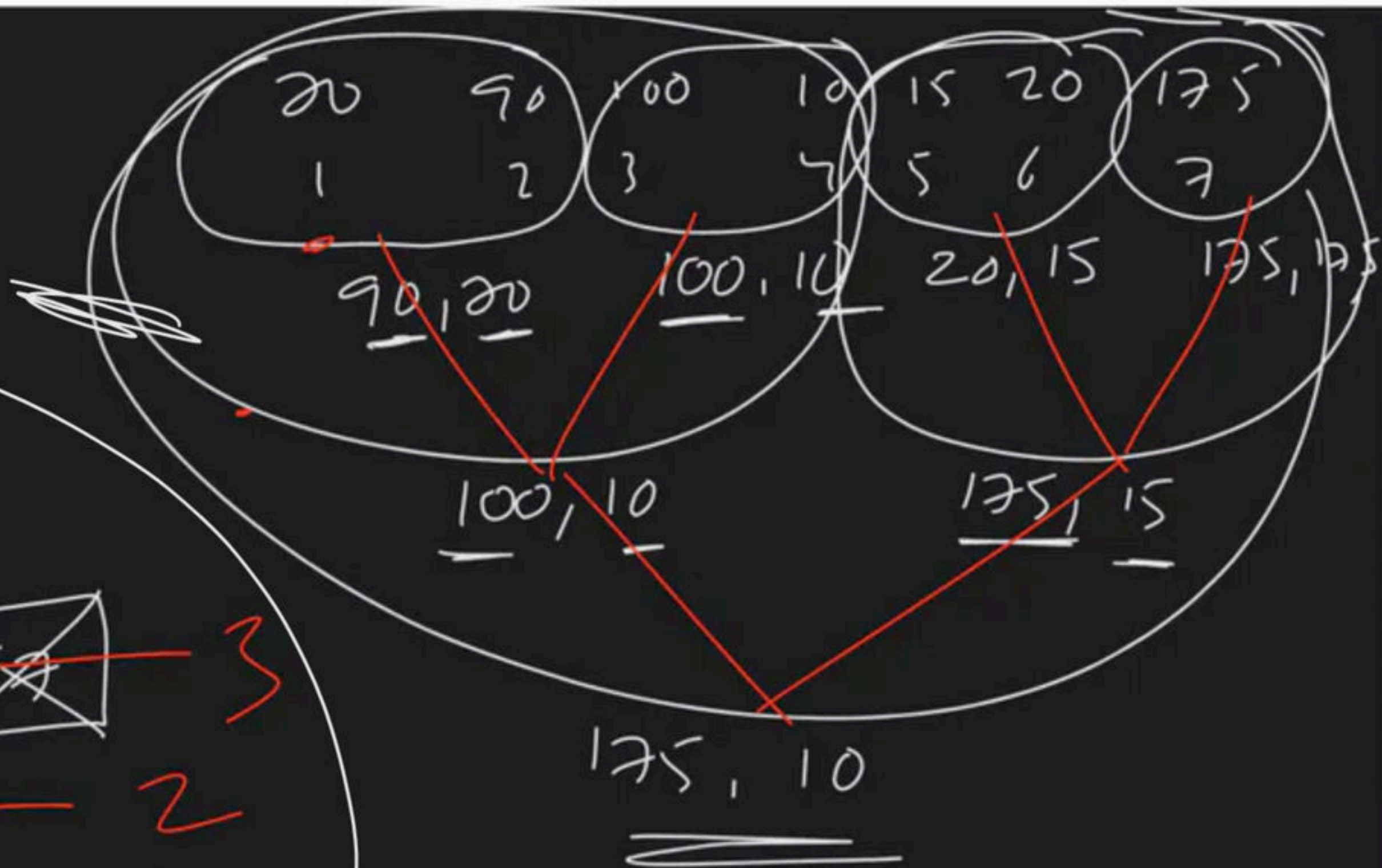
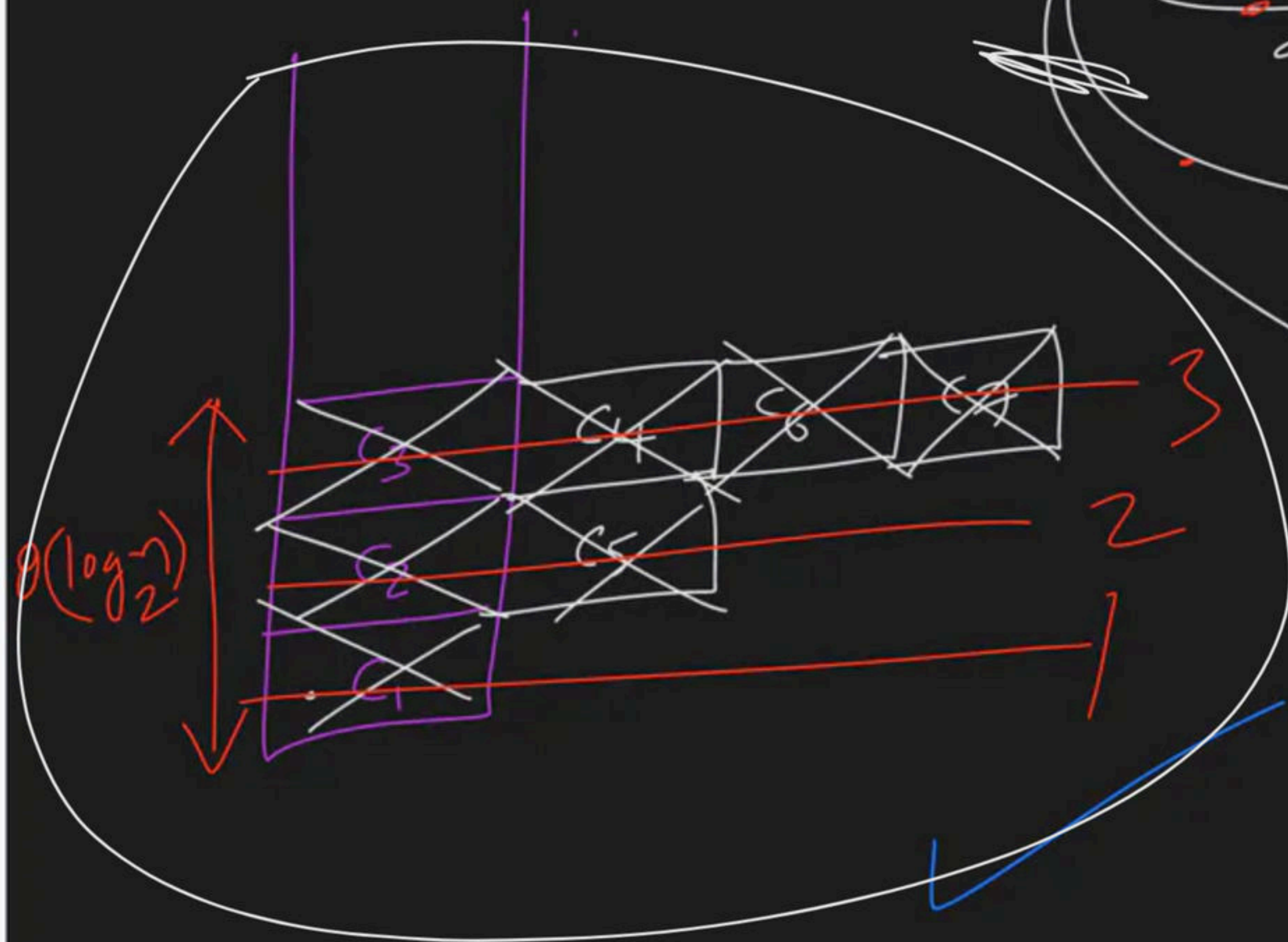








2





DACmaxmin(a, i, j)  $\Rightarrow$  T(n)  $\leq$  (n)

O(1)

Small  
solution

if (i == j) {  
    max = min = a[i]  
    return (max, min)  
}

if (i == j - 1) {  
    if (a[i] > a[j])  
    max = a[i], min = a[j]  
    else  
    max = a[j], min = a[i]  
    return (max, min)  
}

③

else {  
    ① mid =  $\lfloor (i+j)/2 \rfloor$  Divide  $O(1)$   
}

② (max<sub>1</sub>, min<sub>1</sub>) = DACmaxmin(a, i, mid)  
(max<sub>2</sub>, min<sub>2</sub>) = DACmaxmin(a, mid+1, j)

combine

if (max<sub>1</sub> > max<sub>2</sub>)  
max = max<sub>1</sub>, else max = max<sub>2</sub>

if (min<sub>1</sub> < min<sub>2</sub>)  
min = min<sub>1</sub>, else min = min<sub>2</sub>

return (max, min)

O(1)

9

$\frac{(n-1)2}{2} \Rightarrow \boxed{2n-2}$

T(n/2)  $\leq$  (n/2)

T(n/2) (n/2)



Tc of above program

RR-Time

$$T(n) = \begin{cases} O(1) & \text{if } n=1 \text{ (or) } n=2 \\ \boxed{O(1)} + 2T(n/2) + \boxed{O(1)} & \text{if } n > 2 \end{cases}$$

$$T(n) = 2T(n/2) + \underline{C}$$

$$= 2[2T(n/2) + \underline{C}] + \underline{C}$$

$$= 2^2 + (n/2^2) + \underline{2C} + \underline{C}$$

$$= 2^3 + (n/2^3) + \underline{2^2 C} + \underline{2^1 C} + \underline{2^0 C}$$

$$= \underline{2^{n/2}} T(1) + \underline{2^{n/2} C + 2^{n/2-1} C + \dots + 2^{n/2-1} C}$$

Stack  
space.

8  
4  
2

master it

$f(n) \mid n^{\frac{1}{2}}$   
 $\parallel$   
 $C \mid n$

big  
 $\Theta(n)$

4



Let  $c(n)$  be the no. of comparisons between its elements in the above algo on  $n$ -ele array.

RR-comparisons

$$c(n) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } n=1 \\ 1 & \text{if } n=2 \end{cases}$$

$$0 + c(n/2) + c(n/2) + 2 \quad \text{if } n > 2$$

$$\frac{n}{2^k} = 2$$

$$n = 2^{k+1}$$

$$k = \log_2 n - 1$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 8 \\ 4 \\ \underline{2} \end{array}$$

6

$$\begin{aligned} c(n) &= 2c(n/2) + 2 \\ &= 2[2c(n/2) + 2] + 2 \\ &= 2^2 c(n/2) + 2^2 + 2^1 \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\downarrow \text{K times} = \log_2 n - 1$$

$$2^k T(n/2^k) + 2^k + 2^{k-1} + 2^{k-2} + \dots + 2^1$$



$$c(n) = 2^{\frac{n}{2}-1} c\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) + 2^1 + 2^2 + 2^3 + \dots + 2^{\frac{n}{2}-1}$$

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

$$= \frac{n}{2} \cdot 1 + 2^{\frac{n}{2}} - 2$$

$$\textcircled{T} = \frac{n}{2} + n - 2$$

$$= \boxed{\frac{3n}{2} - 2} \Rightarrow \boxed{1.5n - 2} = \Theta(n)$$



To find max & min in 1D array of 100 elements, comparisons needed

$$\textcircled{8} \implies 1.5n - 2 \implies 1.5 \times 100 - 2 \implies 150 - 2 \implies 148$$

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To find max & min, TC?

•  $\implies O(n)$  [Best Algo, EC]

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To find max & min, when already sorted, TC?

•  $\implies O(1)$  [Best Algo, EC]

array  
return(a[1], a[n])



In the given sorted array of  $n$ -distinct elements find any element which is neither maximum nor minimum?

$\Rightarrow$  Bell-Algo

⑨  $\Rightarrow$  return (2<sup>nd</sup> element)

$\Rightarrow$   $O(1)$  [EC]

---

\* In the given array of  $n$ -distinct elements find any element which is neither max nor min?

$\Rightarrow$



80 10 90

<

16

32

100

3

400



✓ 10 80 90

(10)



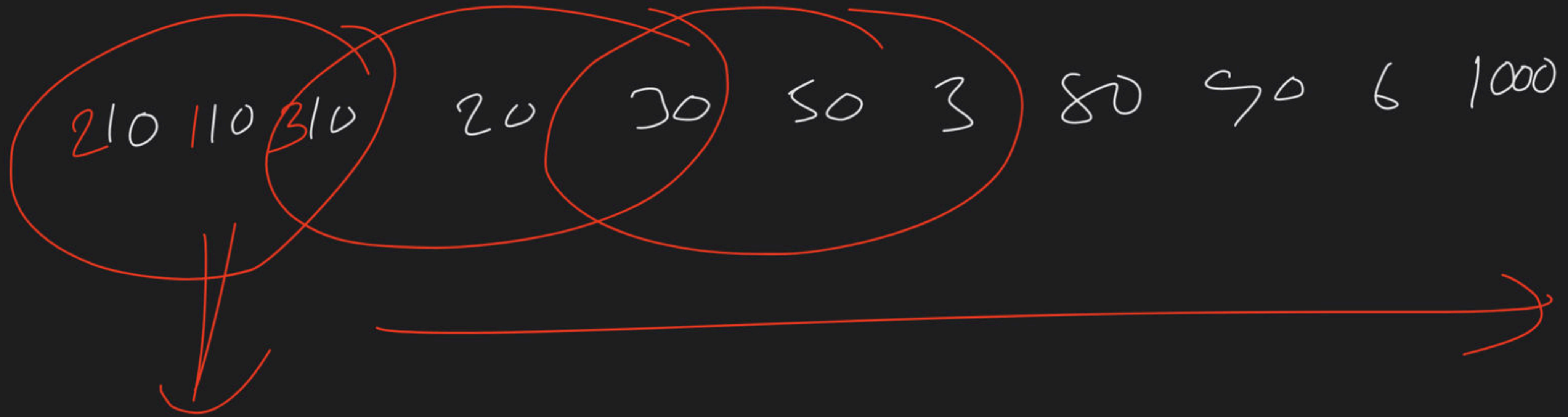
✓ 80

$\Theta(1)$  [Best Algo, EC]



not sorted, no-distinct

find min & max



110 210 310

$O(n)$  { Bell Algo,  $WC - n$   
 $BC - 1$  }



$$= 2^{5n-1} T(1) + c [2^0 + 2^1 + \dots + 2^{5n-1}]$$

$$\frac{2^0 (2^{5n} - 1)}{2 - 1}$$

$$= \frac{n}{2} \cdot T(2) + \underline{c \cdot 2^{5n}}$$

$$= \boxed{\frac{n \cdot O(1)}{2}} + \underline{c \cdot n}$$

Leaf nodes  $\Downarrow$   $\text{c/n}$

$$= \frac{n}{2} \cdot c + c \cdot n$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{\underline{\Theta(n) \{ \leq c \}}}$$

$$\Downarrow \\ 2^{5n}$$

⑤

$$2T(n/2) + c \\ \downarrow \\ \Theta(n)$$

Space complex

$\Downarrow$

Stack space

$\Downarrow$

$\Theta(\log n)$



