





Divide et Impera

- 1. Descompunerea problemei în subprobleme.
- 2. Rezolvarea independentă a fiecărei subprobleme.
- 3. Recompunerea rezultatelor pentru a afla soluția problemei inițiale.

Acești pași pot fi aplicați recursiv, până ce subproblemele sunt suficient de mici pentru a fi banale.





Metoda Master – calcul complexități soluții recursive

Problema de dimensiune n, divizată în \boldsymbol{a} subprobleme de dimensiune n/\boldsymbol{b} . Combinarea subproblemelor și divizarea problemei se realizează într-un timp f(n). $\boldsymbol{a} \ge 1$; $\boldsymbol{b} > 1$

$$T(n) = aT\left(\frac{n}{b}\right) + f(n)$$

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

$$2.f(n) = \Theta(n^{\log_b a}) \Rightarrow T(n) = \Theta(n^{\log_b a} \lg n)$$

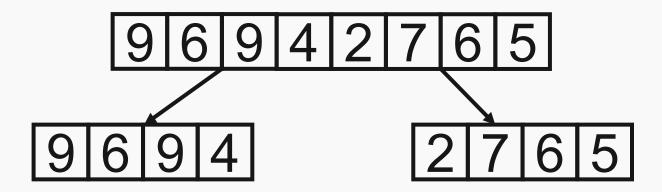
$$3.f(n) = \Omega(n^{\log_b a + \epsilon}), \epsilon > 0, \ af\left(\frac{n}{b}\right) \le cf(n), c < 1 \ \Rightarrow T(n) = \Theta(f(n))$$



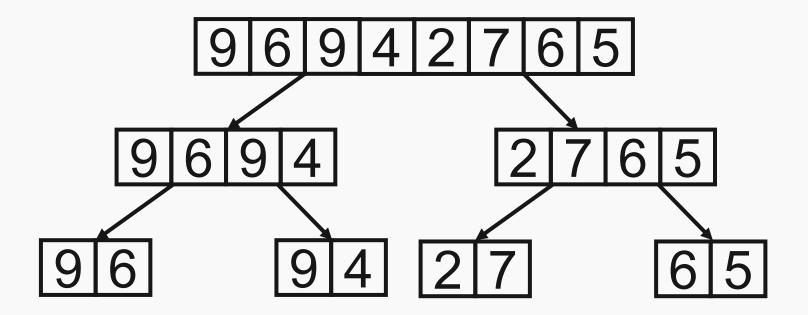


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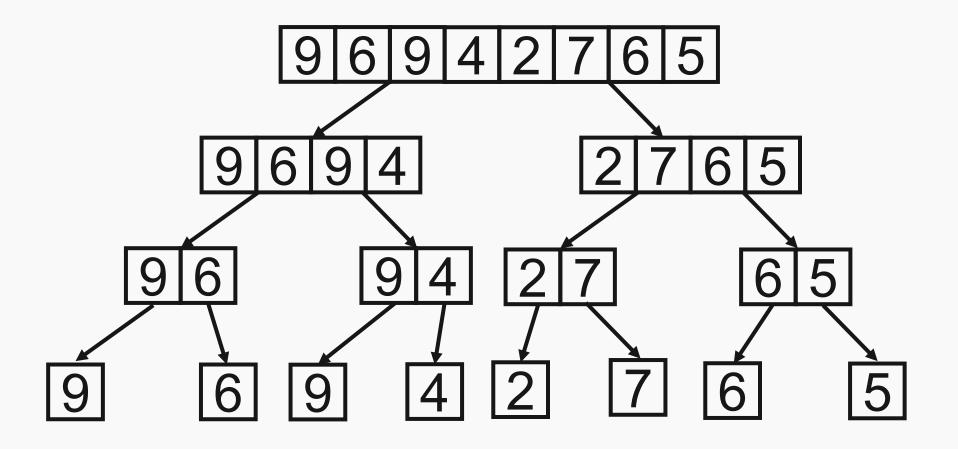








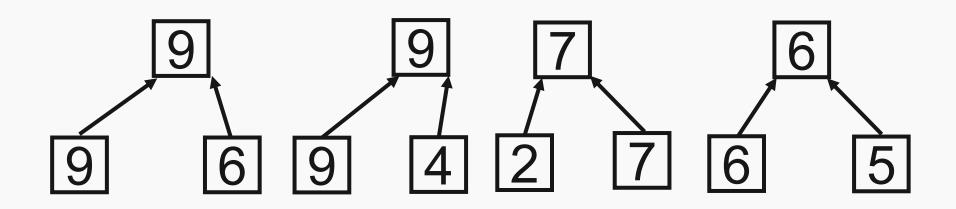




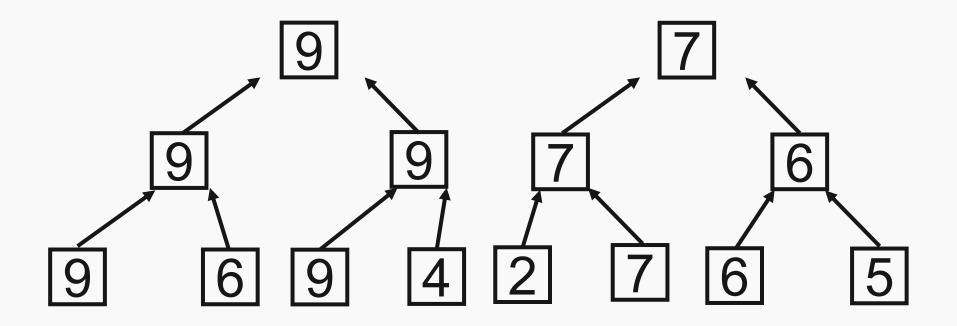


6 9 4 2 7 6

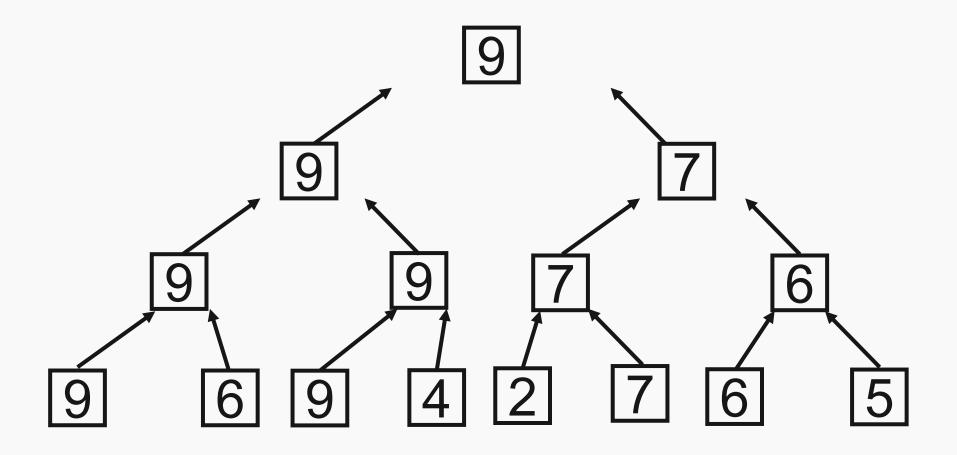














$$T(n) = aT\left(\frac{n}{b}\right) + f(n)$$



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



$$T(n) = aT\left(\frac{n}{b}\right) + f(n)$$

$$a=2$$
 $b=2$ $f(n)=c$

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

$$2.f(n) = \Theta(n^{\log_b a}) \Rightarrow T(n) = \Theta(n^{\log_b a} \lg n)$$

$$3.f(n) = \Omega(n^{\log_b a + \epsilon}), \epsilon > 0, \ af\left(\frac{n}{b}\right) \le cf(n), c < 1 \Rightarrow T(n) = \Theta(f(n))$$



$$T(n) = aT\left(\frac{n}{b}\right) + f(n)$$

$$a = 2$$
 $b = 2$ $f(n) = 1$

$$1.c = O(n^{\log_2 2 - \epsilon}), \epsilon > 0 \Rightarrow T(n) = \Theta(n^{\log_b a})$$

$$2.c = \Theta(n^{\log_2 2}) \Rightarrow T(n) = \Theta(n^{\log_b a} \lg n)$$

$$3.c = \Omega(n^{\log_2 2 + \epsilon}), \epsilon > 0, \ af\left(\frac{n}{b}\right) \le cf(n), c < 1 \Rightarrow T(n) = \Theta(f(n))$$



$$T(n) = aT\left(\frac{n}{b}\right) + f(n)$$

$$a = 2$$
 $b = 2$ $f(n) = 1$

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

$$2.c = O(n^1) \Rightarrow T(n) = O(n^{\log_b a} \lg n)$$

$$3.c = O(n^{1+\epsilon}), \epsilon > 0, \ af\left(\frac{n}{b}\right) \le cf(n), c < 1 \Rightarrow T(n) = O(f(n))$$



$$T(n) = aT\left(\frac{n}{b}\right) + f(n)$$

$$a = 2$$
 $b = 2$ $f(n) = 1$

$$c = O(n^{1-\epsilon}), \epsilon > 0 \Rightarrow T(n) = \Theta(n^{\log_2 2})$$



$$T(n) = aT\left(\frac{n}{b}\right) + f(n)$$

$$a = 2$$
 $b = 2$ $f(n) = 1$

$$c = O(n^{1-\epsilon}), \epsilon > 0 \Rightarrow T(n) = \Theta(n)$$

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



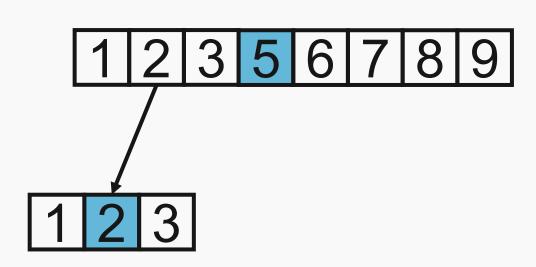


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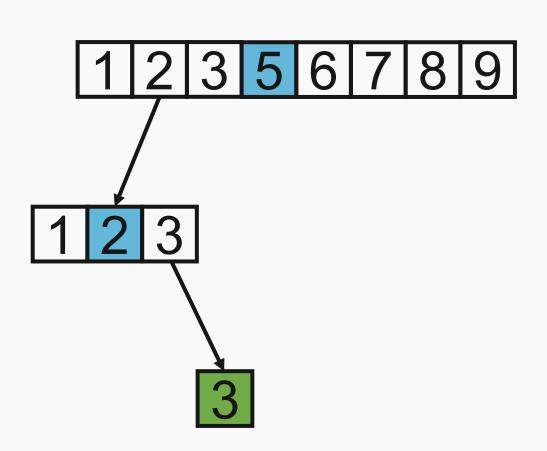


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$$T(n) = aT\left(\frac{n}{b}\right) + f(n)$$



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



$$T(n) = aT\left(\frac{n}{b}\right) + f(n)$$

$$a=1$$
 $b=2$ $f(n)=c$

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

$$2.f(n) = \Theta(n^{\log_b a}) \Rightarrow T(n) = \Theta(n^{\log_b a} \lg n)$$

$$3.f(n) = \Omega(n^{\log_b a + \epsilon}), \epsilon > 0, \ af\left(\frac{n}{b}\right) \le cf(n), c < 1 \Rightarrow T(n) = \Theta(f(n))$$



$$T(n) = aT\left(\frac{n}{b}\right) + f(n)$$

$$a=1$$
 $b=2$ $f(n)=c$

$$c = \Theta(n^{log_2 1}) \Rightarrow T(n) = \Theta(n^{log_b a} lgn)$$



$$T(n) = aT\left(\frac{n}{b}\right) + f(n)$$

$$a=1$$
 $b=2$ $f(n)=c$

$$c = \Theta(n^0) \Rightarrow T(n) = \Theta(n^{\log_b a} lgn)$$



$$T(n) = aT\left(\frac{n}{b}\right) + f(n)$$

$$a=1$$
 $b=2$ $f(n)=c$

$$c = \Theta(n^0) \Rightarrow T(n) = \Theta(n^0 lgn)$$



$$T(n) = aT\left(\frac{n}{b}\right) + f(n)$$

$$a=1$$
 $b=2$ $f(n)=c$

$$c = \Theta(n^0) \Rightarrow T(n) = \Theta(lgn)$$

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





Problemă – Numărul de inversiuni

Un şir de numere întregi. O inversiune este o pereche de indecşi i < j astfel încât S[i] > S[j]. Să se detemine câte inversiuni sunt într-un şir de numere dat.

Exemplu: în şirul {0 1 9 4 5 7 6 8 2} sunt 12 inversiuni.

- 1. Divizarea vectorului în două jumătăţi.
- 2. Calculul numărului de inversiuni pe fiecare jumătate.
- 3. Calculul numărului de inversiuni cu un index în prima jumătate şi celălalt index în a doua jumătate.



Problemă – Numărul de inversiuni - Complexitate

$$T(n) = aT\left(\frac{n}{b}\right) + f(n)$$



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



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



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

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

$$2.f(n) = O(n^{\log_b a}) \Rightarrow T(n) = O(n^{\log_b a} \lg n)$$

$$3.f(n) = O(n^{\log_b a + \epsilon}), \epsilon > 0, \ af\left(\frac{n}{b}\right) \le cf(n), c < 1 \Rightarrow T(n) = O(f(n))$$



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

$$f(n) = \Omega(n^{\log_b a + \epsilon}), \epsilon > 0, af\left(\frac{n}{b}\right) \le cf(n), c < 1 \Rightarrow T(n) = \Theta(f(n))$$



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

$$f(n) = \Omega(n^{\log_b a + \epsilon}), \epsilon > 0, af\left(\frac{n}{b}\right) \le cf(n), c < 1 \Rightarrow T(n) = \Theta(f(n))$$

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





Problemă – Numărul de inversiuni - MergeSort

```
int mergesort(int *v, int 1, int r)
   if (1 == r)
       return 0;
   int m = (1 + r) / 2;
   int nbinv1 = mergesort(v, l, m);  // sorteazã prima jumãtate
   int nbinv2 = mergesort(v, m + 1, r); // a doua jumãtate
    int nbinv;
   merge(v, l, m, r, nbinv); // interclasează datele sortate
   return nbinv1 + nbinv2 + nbinv;
```



$$T(n) = aT\left(\frac{n}{b}\right) + f(n)$$



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



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

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

$$2.f(n) = O(n^{\log_b a}) \Rightarrow T(n) = O(n^{\log_b a} \lg n)$$

$$3.f(n) = O(n^{\log_b a + \epsilon}), \epsilon > 0, \ af\left(\frac{n}{b}\right) \le cf(n), c < 1 \Rightarrow T(n) = O(f(n))$$



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

$$f(n) = \Theta(n^{\log_b a}) \Rightarrow T(n) = \Theta(n^{\log_b a} \lg n)$$



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

$$\Theta(n) = \Theta(n^{log_2 2}) \Rightarrow T(n) = \Theta(n^{log_2 2} lgn)$$



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

$$\Theta(n) = \Theta(n^{\log_2 2}) \Rightarrow T(n) = \Theta(n^{\log_2 2} \lg n)$$

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





Problemă – Cele mai apropiate două puncte

N puncte în plan, situate pe o dreaptă. Să se determine perechea de puncte vecine care sunt cel mai apropiate.

Date de intrare: vector de coordonate sortat crescător.

Rezolvarea prin metoda Divide & Impera:

- se împarte mulţimea de puncte în două jumătăţi;
- se calculează cele 2 segmente minime din jumătăţi;
- se calculează segmentul "dintre" cele două jumătăţi;

Segmentul minim va fi minimul dintre cele 3 segmente!



Problemă – Cele mai apropiate două puncte - Complexitate

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

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

$$2.f(n) = \Theta(n^{\log_b a}) \Rightarrow T(n) = \Theta(n^{\log_b a} \lg n)$$

$$3.f(n) = \Omega(n^{\log_b a + \epsilon}), \epsilon > 0, \ af\left(\frac{n}{b}\right) \le cf(n), c < 1 \Rightarrow T(n) = \Theta(f(n))$$



Problemă – Cele mai apropiate două puncte - Complexitate

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

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



Problemă – Cele mai apropiate două puncte - Complexitate

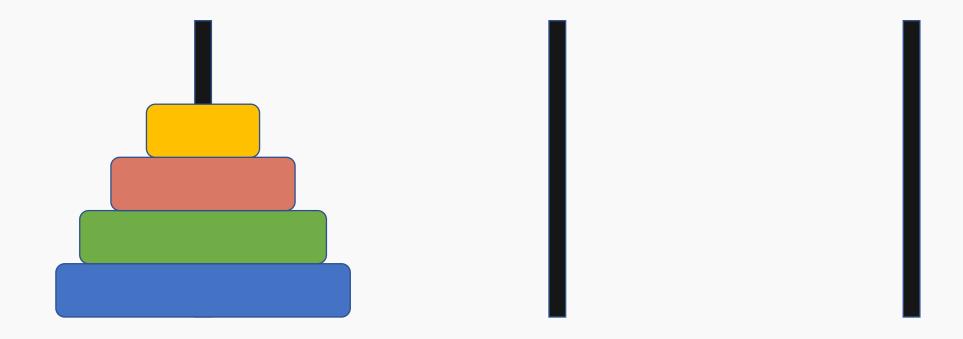
$$T(n) = 2T\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) + c$$

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

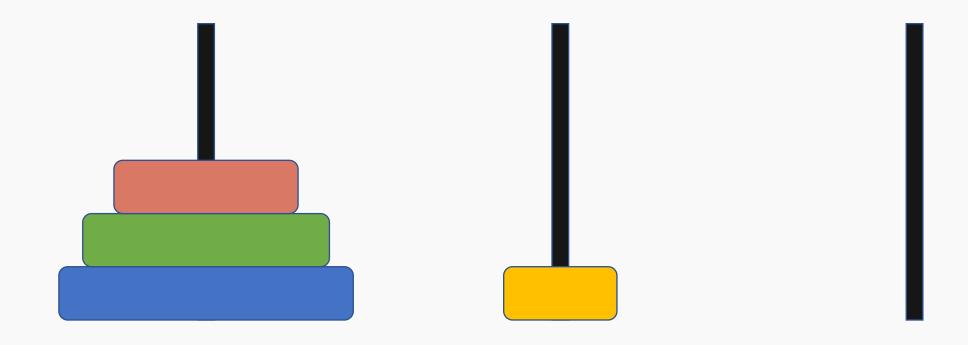
$$T(n) = \Theta(n)$$



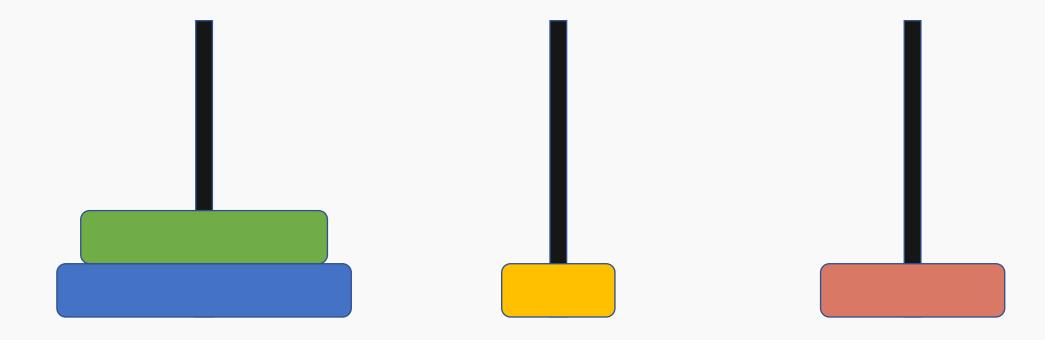








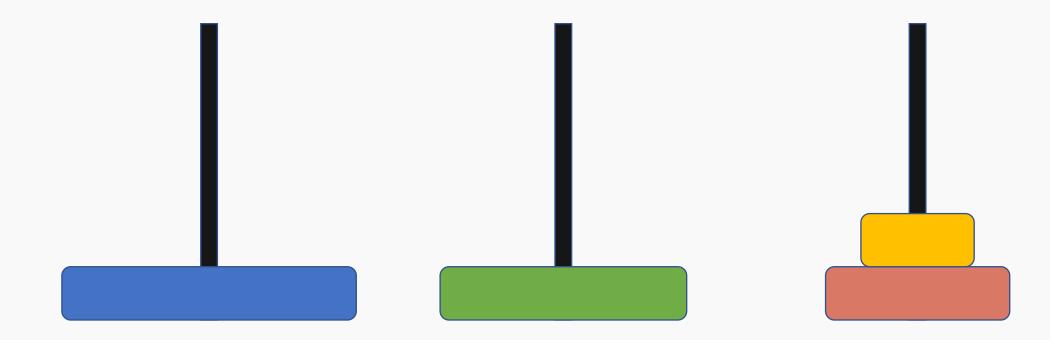




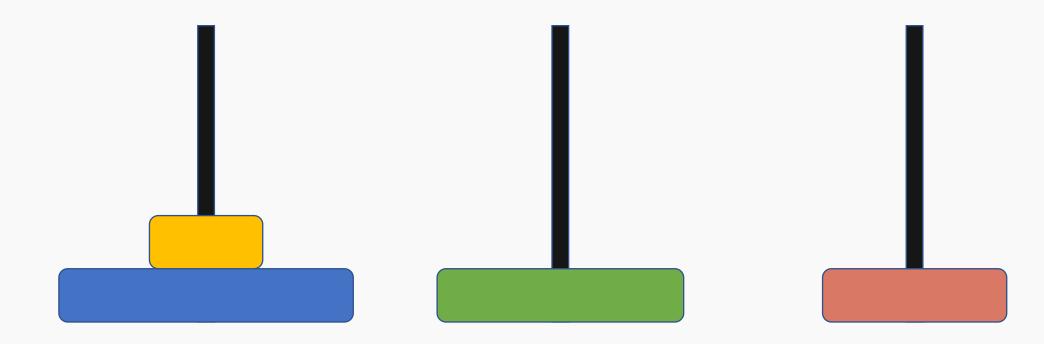




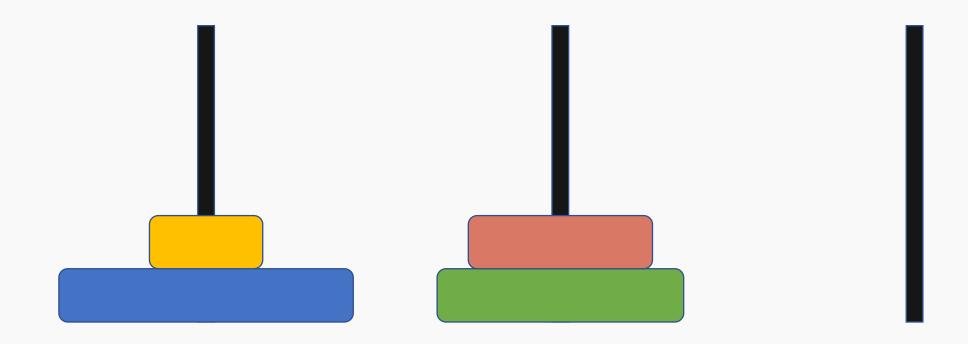




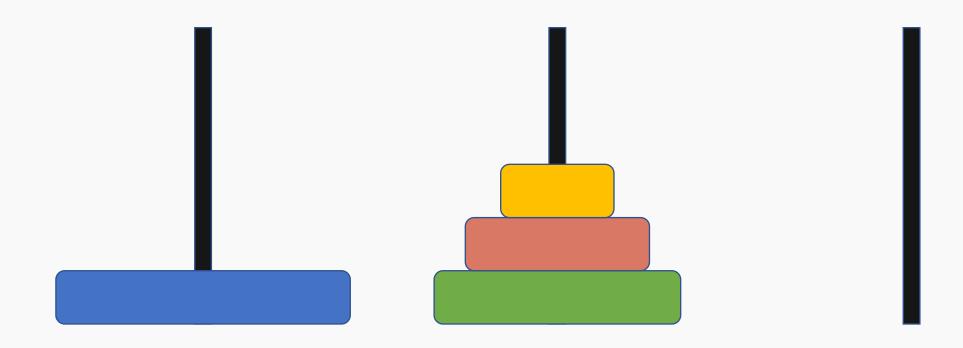




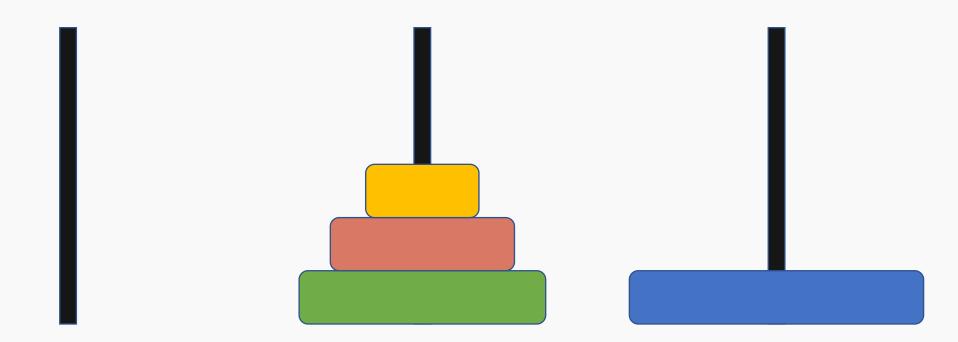




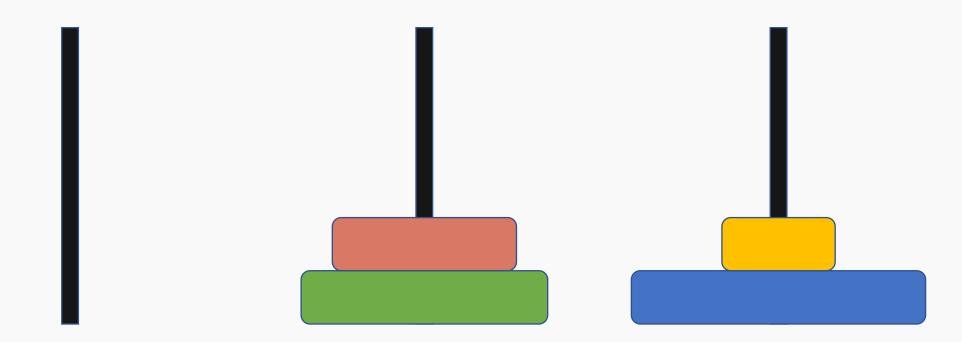




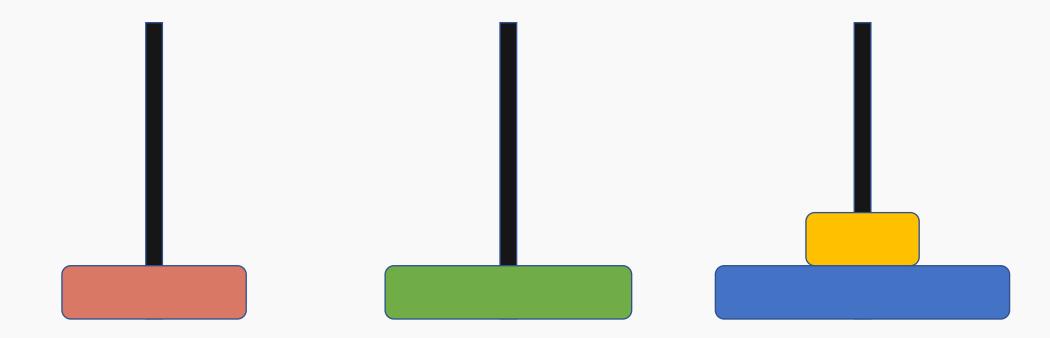




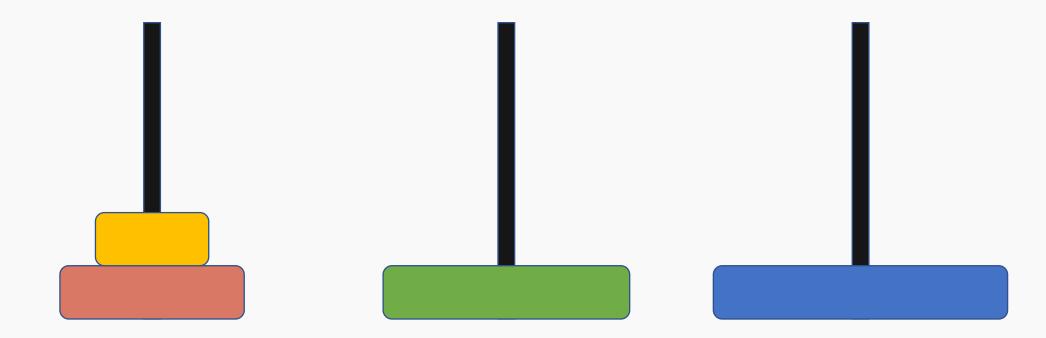








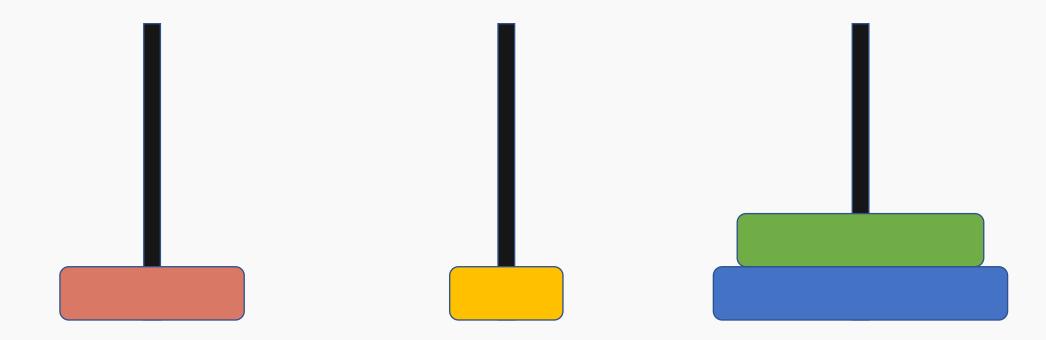




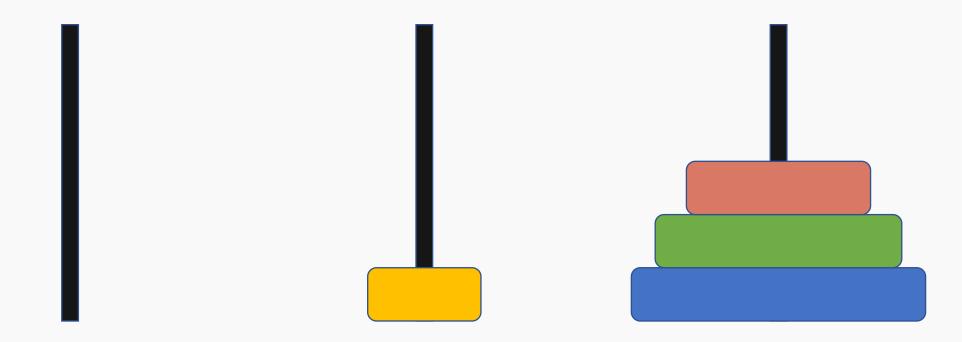


















Cazul simplu : N=1 se mută discul de pe A pe C.

Dacă N=2 se fac mutările : AB, AC, BC. Dacă N>2:

- Mutăm N-1 discuri de pe A pe B, utilizând tija C;
- Mutăm discul mare rămas pe tija C;
- Mutăm cele N–1 discuri de pe B pe C,utilizând tija A.



Problemă – Turnurile din Hanoi

```
void hanoi(int n, char a, char b, char c)
    if (n == 1)
        printf("Mutăm discul 1 de pe %c pe %c\n", a, c);
        return;
    hanoi(n - 1, a, c, b);
    printf("Mutăm discul %d de pe %c pe %c\n", n, a, c);
    hanoi(n - 1, b, a, c);
```



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



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

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

$$2.f(n) = \Theta(n^{\log_b a}) \Rightarrow T(n) = \Theta(n^{\log_b a} \lg n)$$

$$3.f(n) = \Omega(n^{\log_b a + \epsilon}), \epsilon > 0, \ af\left(\frac{n}{b}\right) \le cf(n), c < 1 \Rightarrow T(n) = \Theta(f(n))$$



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



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

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



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

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

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



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

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

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

$$T(n) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} c2^{i}$$



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

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

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

$$T(n) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} c2^{i} = 2c(2^{n} - 1)$$



$$T(n) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} c2^{i} = 2c(2^{n} - 1)$$

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





Problemă – Rezolvarea unor ecuații

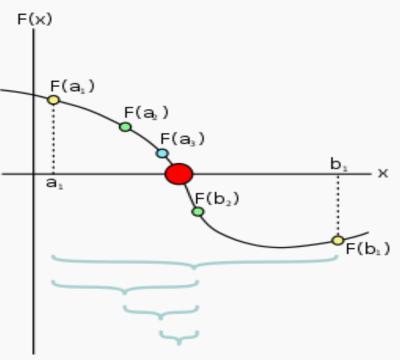
Metoda dihotomiei: cea mai simplă metodă de rezolvare a ecuaţiilor algebrice. Se presupune localizarea soluţiei f(x) = 0 în intervalul [a, b].

Ipoteze: f(x) continuă, x_0 este singura rădăcină în intervalul [a, b], iar f(a) * f(b) < 0.

Se verifică valoarea lui f la jumătatea intervalului.

Dacă
$$|f(m)| < \varepsilon, x_0 = m$$

Dacă f(m) * f(a) < 0, se caută o soluție în [a, m]







Problemă – Exponențiere rapidă

Calculul valorii x^n poate fi efectuat cu mai puţin de n-1 operaţii de înmulţire, în mod recursiv, astfel:

$$x^{n} = \begin{cases} 1, & n = 0 \\ x^{k} \cdot x^{k}, & n = 2k \\ x \cdot x^{k} \cdot x^{k}, & n = 2k + 1 \end{cases}$$

$$x^{10} = (x^5)^2$$
; $x^5 = x(x^2)^2$

$$x^2 = (x^1)^2$$
; $x^1 = x * 1 * 1 \Rightarrow 4$ înmulţiri

$$T(n) = T\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) + c \Rightarrow T(n) = \theta(\ln(n))$$





Problemă - Multiplicare

$$X = \overline{x_1 x_2} = x_1 B^m + x_2$$
$$Y = \overline{y_1 y_2} = y_1 B^m + y_2$$

$$XY = (x_1 B^m + x_2)(y_1 B^m + y_2) = \alpha B^{2m} + \beta B^m + \gamma$$

$$\alpha = x_1 y_1$$

$$\beta = x_1 y_2 + x_2 y_1$$

$$\gamma = x_2 y_2$$



Problemă – Multiplicare

$$X = \overline{x_1 x_2} = x_1 B^m + x_2$$

 $Y = \overline{y_1 y_2} = y_1 B^m + y_2$

$$XY = (x_1 B^m + x_2)(y_1 B^m + y_2) = \alpha B^{2m} + \beta B^m + \gamma$$

$$\alpha = x_1 y_1$$

$$\beta = x_1 y_2 + x_2 y_1$$

$$\gamma = x_2 y_2$$

$$T(n) = 4T\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) + \theta(n) \Rightarrow T(n) = \theta(n^2)$$



Problemă – Multiplicare - Karatsuba

$$X = \overline{x_1 x_2} = x_1 B^m + x_2$$

 $Y = \overline{y_1 y_2} = y_1 B^m + y_2$

$$XY = (x_1 B^m + x_2)(y_1 B^m + y_2) = \alpha B^{2m} + \beta B^m + \gamma$$

$$\alpha = x_1 y_1$$

$$\beta = (x_1 + x_2)(y_1 + y_2) - \alpha - \gamma$$

$$\gamma = x_2 y_2$$



Problemă – Multiplicare - Karatsuba

$$X = \overline{x_1 x_2} = x_1 B^m + x_2$$

 $Y = \overline{y_1 y_2} = y_1 B^m + y_2$

$$XY = (x_1 B^m + x_2)(y_1 B^m + y_2) = \alpha B^{2m} + \beta B^m + \gamma$$

$$\alpha = x_1 y_1$$

$$\beta = (x_1 + x_2)(y_1 + y_2) - \alpha - \gamma$$

$$\gamma = x_2 y_2$$

$$T(n) = 3T(\frac{n}{2}) + \theta(n) \Rightarrow T(n) = \theta(n^{1.58})$$





Problemă – Înmulțire de matrici

$$\begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & A_{12} \\ A_{21} & A_{22} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} B_{11} & B_{12} \\ B_{21} & B_{22} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} C_{11} & C_{12} \\ C_{21} & C_{22} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$C_{11} = A_{11}B_{11} + A_{12}B_{21}$$
 $C_{12} = A_{11}B_{12} + A_{12}B_{22}$
 $C_{21} = A_{21}B_{11} + A_{22}B_{21}$
 $C_{22} = A_{21}B_{12} + A_{22}B_{22}$

$$T(n) = 8T\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) + \Theta(n^2); 2 < log_2 8 = 3$$

$$T(n) = \theta(n^{\log_2 8}) = \theta(n^3)$$



Problemă – Înmulțire de matrici – Strassen

$$\begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & A_{12} \\ A_{21} & A_{22} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} B_{11} & B_{12} \\ B_{21} & B_{22} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} C_{11} & C_{12} \\ C_{21} & C_{22} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$M_{1} = (A_{11} + A_{22})(B_{11} + B_{22})$$

$$M_{2} = (A_{21} + A_{22})B_{11}$$

$$M_{3} = A_{11}(B_{12} - B_{22})$$

$$M_{4} = A_{22}(B_{21} - B_{11})$$

$$M_{5} = (A_{11} + A_{12})B_{22}$$

$$M_{6} = (A_{21} - A_{11})(B_{11} + B_{12})$$

$$M_{7} = (A_{12} - A_{22})(B_{21} + B_{22})$$

$$C_{11} = M_{1} + M_{4} - M_{5} + M_{7}$$

$$C_{12} = M_{3} + M_{5}$$

$$C_{21} = M_{2} + M_{4}$$

$$C_{22} = M_{1} - M_{2} + M_{3} + M_{6}$$



Problemă – Înmulțire de matrici – Strassen

$$M_{1} = (A_{11} + A_{22})(B_{11} + B_{22})$$

$$M_{2} = (A_{21} + A_{22})B_{11}$$

$$M_{3} = A_{11}(B_{12} - B_{22})$$

$$M_{4} = A_{22}(B_{21} - B_{11})$$

$$M_{5} = (A_{11} + A_{12})B_{22}$$

$$M_{6} = (A_{21} - A_{11})(B_{11} + B_{12})$$

 $M_7 = (A_{12} - A_{22})(B_{21} + B_{22})$

$$C_{11} = M_1 + M_4 - M_5 + M_7$$
 $C_{12} = M_3 + M_5$
 $C_{21} = M_2 + M_4$
 $C_{22} = M_1 - M_2 + M_3 + M_6$

$$T(n) = 7T\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) + \Theta(n^2); 2 < log_2 7$$

$$T(n) = \theta(n^{log_27}) = \theta(n^{2.81}) < \theta(n^3)$$