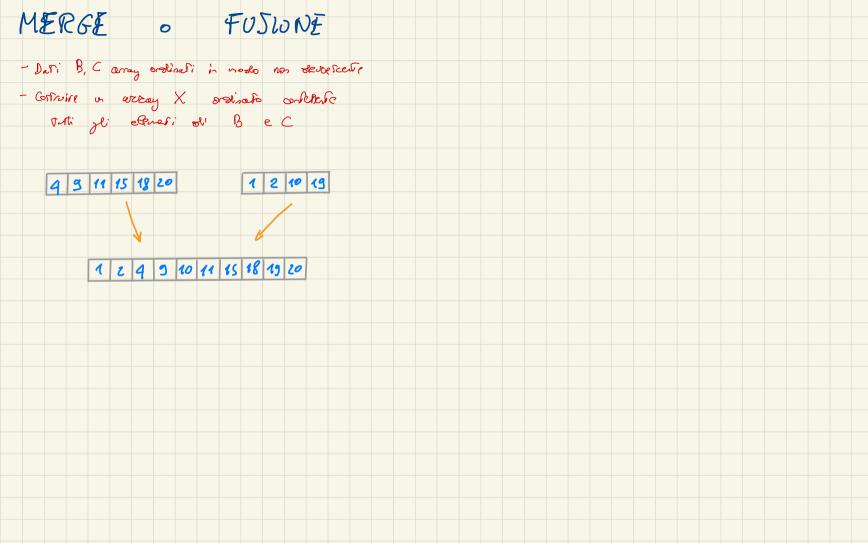
Algoritmi e Strutture Dati Lezione 9

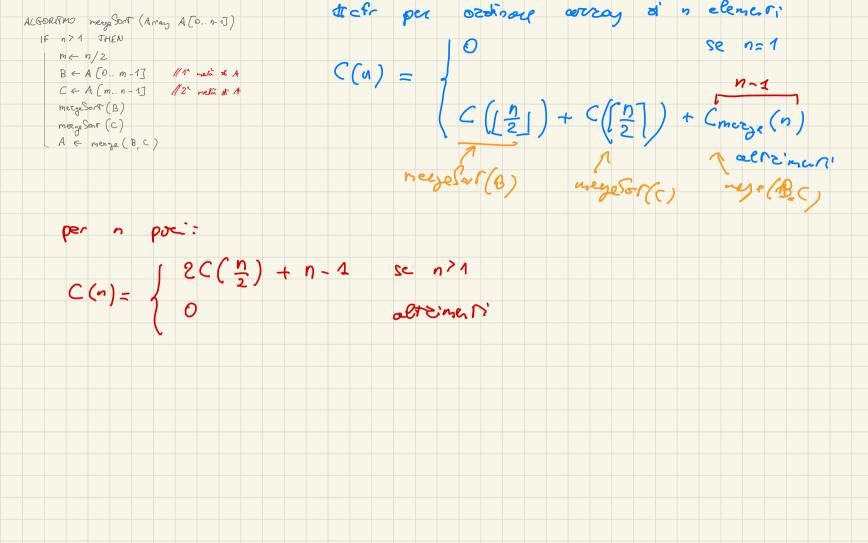
17 ottobre 2022



MERGE O FUSIONE ALGORITMO merze (array B[O.. l_B-1], array C[O..l_-1]) -> array Sia X[0.. lotle-1] un array - Dati B. C array ordinati in modo non devolvescente i, ←0, i, ←0, K←0 - Contraine un waxay X arrivato contrate WHILE in < la AND in < la DO orti gli elevari di B e C IF B[i2] & C[i2] THEN X[K] < B[i] B 1 1 15 18 20 C 1 2 10 19 $i_1 \leftarrow i_1 + 1$ ELSE X[K] C[iz] [i2 ← 12+1 KEK+1 IF UZ < PB THEN / in B & 20, Nato qualcom FOR 5 = 61 TO Pa-1 DO n= lc+l3 = # for element X[K] ← B[\$] ELSE // in C è restato quelcose < n-2 cfr FOR & < 12 TO Pc-1 DO X[K] ← C[3] $C_{\text{mer}_{3}}(n) = N-1$ net also perposeRETURN X

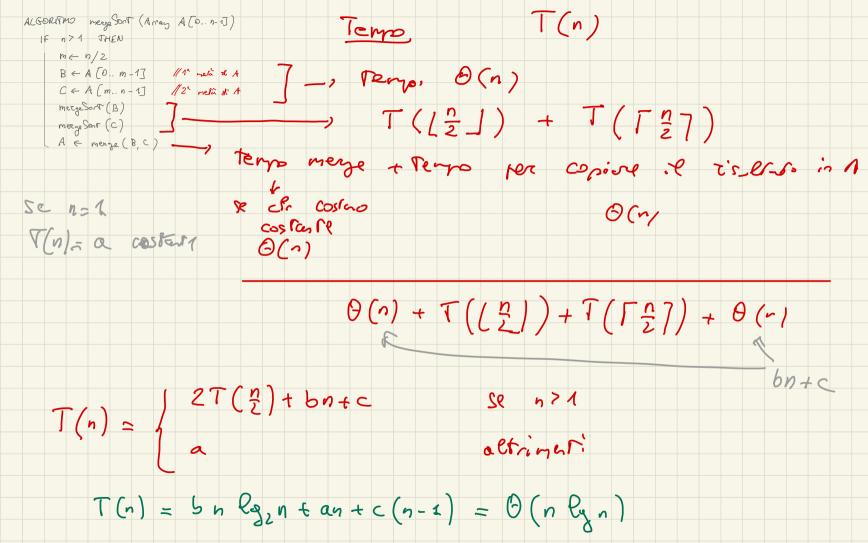
MergeSort Array A[0..n-1] Se n 91 A è gir ordinate NON FARE NUCLA! alreiner. - dividi A h 2 posti della stessa lunghera - orsina le due preti separatamente ~ fond i due corray ordinati in un vico urrey 7 6 8 4 11 1 9 2 ordina 1 1 2 9 11 nseize 1 2 4 6 7 8 9 11

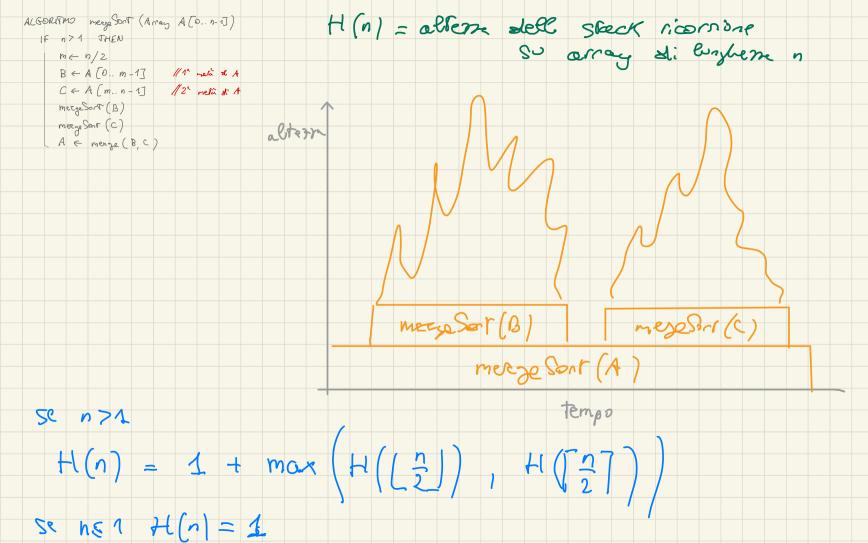
ALGORITMO merge Sont (Array A [O. n-1]) IF n71 THEN divide - of - inspara $m \leftarrow n/2$ 1/1° melà & A B ← A [0., m-1] $C \leftarrow A [m..n-1]$ 1/2° meta st A metgeSort (B) merze Sont (C) A < merge (B, C)



$$C(n) = \begin{cases} 2C(\frac{n}{2}) + n - 1 & \text{so order} \\ 0 & \text{order} \\ 0 &$$

e Renn Din $C(n) = n \log_2 n - n + 1 = \Theta(n \log n)$ · In generale JN potent di 2 con $n \leq V \leq 2n$ $C(n) \leq C(N) = Neg_2 N - N + 1 < 2n eg_2 2n - n + 1$ = 2n (1 + lg, n) - n + 1 = 2n + 2n lg2n - n+1 = 2n eg2n + n + 1 = 0 (n egn)





$$H(n) = \begin{cases} 1 + \max\left(H\left(\frac{n}{2}\right)\right) + H\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) \end{cases}$$

$$H(n) = \begin{cases} 1 + H\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) \\ 1 + H\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) \end{cases}$$

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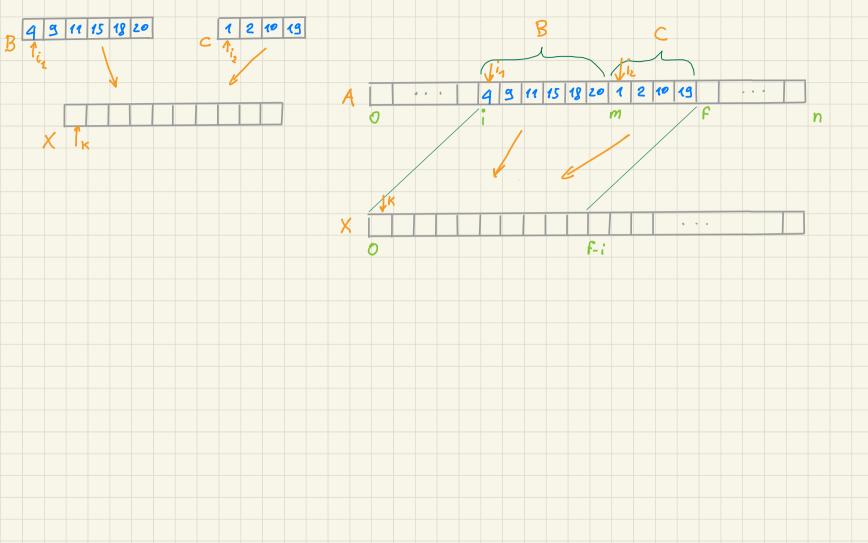
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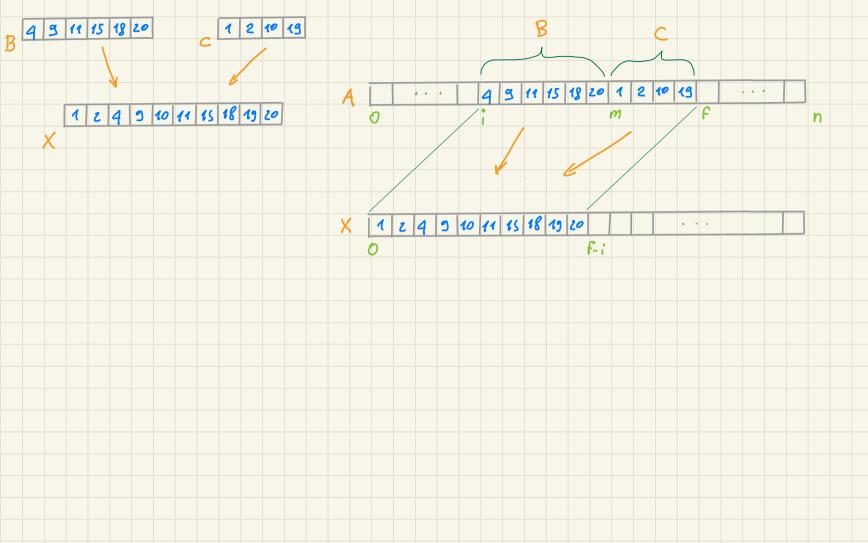
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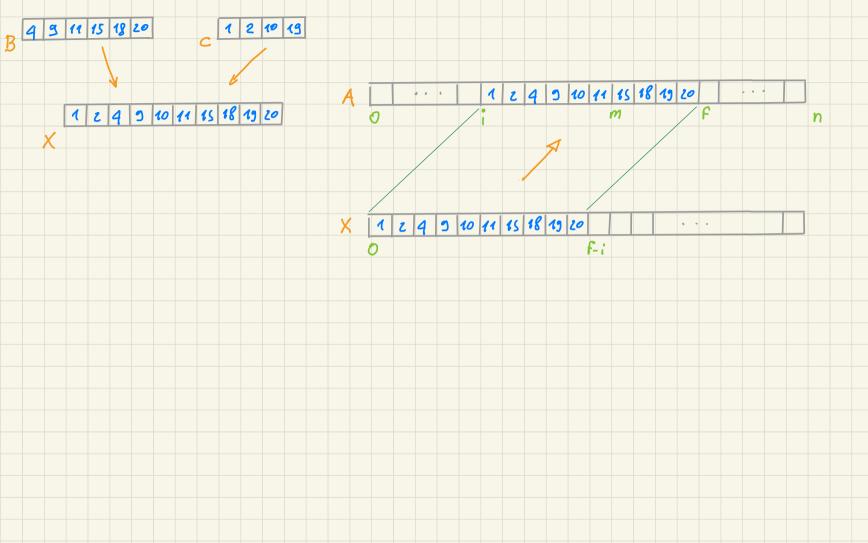
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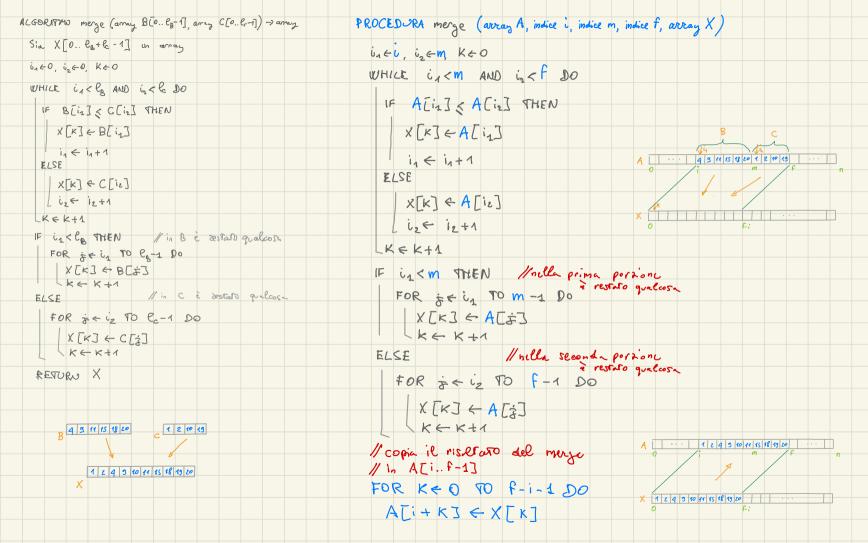
$$= \begin{cases} 1 + H\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) \\ 1 + H\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) \end{cases}$$

Merge Sort: implementatione Implementando DIRETTAMENTE Merge Sort come è stato scritto, and ogni chiamata su array A of Rungheson > 1: · si creano due movi array B e C => spreco di spazio · si copia in essi il contenuto eli A => spreco di tempo => Solutione alternation con un unico array avsiliario X per il merge









PROCEDURA mergeSort (Array A indice i indice F, Array X) IE F-121 THEN $m \leftarrow (i + f)/2$ parte da merzeSort (A, i, m, X) ordinare merge Sort (A, m f, X) merze (A, i, m, F, X) ALGORITMO mercye Sort (Amay A [O. n-1]) Six X in wrong di Cenyherra n L mereze Sort (A, O, n, X)

Specio STACK O(Ryn) 3 O(n)
Amay œusiliario X O(n)
#CFR O(neg n)

Tempo se che costano O(1)
O(nega)