

CURS 11 SDA: TEHNICI DE DEZVOLTARE A ALGORITMILOR (IV) DIVIDE AND CONQUER

DIVIDE AND CONQUER



- Se imparte (divide) problema in una sau mai multe sub-probleme similare cu problema initiala
- Se rezolva fiecare sub-problema independent (conquer)
- Solutiile sub-problemelor se combina pentru a obtine solutia la problema initiala
 - se implementeaza de regula folosind recursivitatea
 - In general, sub-problemele generate la fiecare impartire sunt independente (en. non-overlapping)

SDA

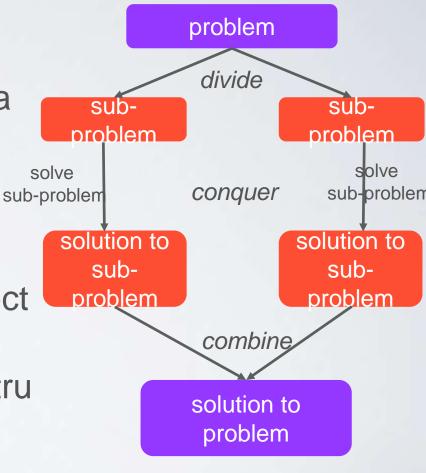
DIVIDE AND CONQUER: PASI



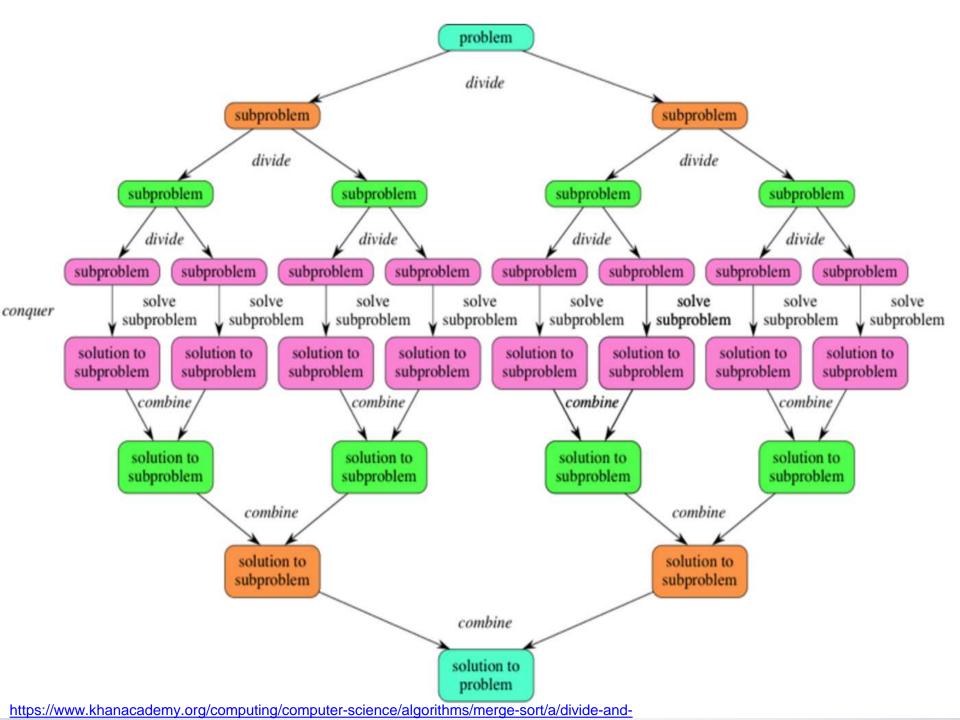
 Divide: daca dimensiunea problemei de intrare este prea mare pentru a rezolva problema direct, o impartim in 2 sau mai multe sub-probleme disjuncte

 Conquer: se folosesc apeluri recursive pentru a rezolva subproblemele, sau se rezolva direct

 Combine: se iau solutiile subproblemelor si se combina pentru a obtine solutia la problema originala



SDA



SUPLIMENT: TEOREMA LUI MASTER



- Pt. estimarea complexitatii in timp a alg. recursivi
- Recurente de forma:
 - $T(n) = aT(n/b) + n^c$, a > = 1, b > 1
 - daca a < b^c: $O(n^c)$
 - daca a=b^c: $O(n^c log_b n)$
 - daca a>bc: $O(n^{\log_b a})$
- Alte posibilitati: metoda substitutiei (inductie), metoda arborelui de recursivitate (pt a "ghici" complexitatea)
 - vezi Cormen, cap. 4

SDA

RIDICAREA LA PUTERE



Problema: Calculati aⁿ, unde n ∈ N

SlowPower(a,n)

1.
$$x = a$$

2. for
$$i = 2$$
 to n

3.
$$x = x*a$$

FastPower(a,n)

1. if
$$n=1$$

2. then return a

3. else

4.
$$x=FastPower(a, \lfloor \frac{n}{2} \rfloor)$$

5. if n is even

6. then return x*x

7. else return x*x*a

Comparati cei doi algoritmi:

- cati pasi ia fiecare? (timp)
- · cata memorie?

RIDICAREA LA PUTERE



Problema: Calculati aⁿ, unde n ∈ N

SlowPower(a,n)

1.
$$x = a$$

2. for $i = 2$ to n

3. $x = x*a$

4. return x

- 1. if n=1
- 2. then return a
- 3. else

4.
$$x=FastPower(a, \lfloor \frac{n}{2} \rfloor)$$

- 5. if n is even
- 6. then return x*x
- 7. else return x*x*a

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

Comparati cei doi algoritmi:

- cati pasi ia fiecare? (timp)
- · cata memorie?

CAUTARE



- Problema: se da vectorul A[1...n] ordonat crescator; se cere gasirea elementului q in A. Daca q nu este in A, sa se returneze pozitia unde q ar putea fi inserat
- Solutie naiva: cautare secventiala

```
LinearSearch(A[1...n], q)
1. for i = 1 to n do
2.  if A [i] ≥ q then
3.  return index i
4. return n + 1
```

 Timp: Θ(r), unde r este indexul returnat. In cazul defavorabil: O(n), respectiv O(1) in cazul favorabil

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
A	2	3	5	5	7	9	9	12

Ce returneaza LinearSearch(A, 5)? Dar LinearSearch(A, 8)? Dar LinearSearch(A, 13)?

SDA

LinearSearch(A, 5)



	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		TEH DIN CLU
Α	2	3	5	5	7	9	9	12	q=5	
	i									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
A	2	3	5	5	7	9	9	12	q=5	
		i								
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
A	2	3	5	5	7	9	9	12	q=5	
			i							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
A	2	3	5	5	7	9	9	12	q=5	

... va returna valoarea 3

LinearSearch(A, 8)? LinearSearch(A, 13)?

CAUTARE BINARA



Varianta recursiva

```
BinarySearch(A, low, high, q)
1. if low = high
2. then return low //index
3. mid = [(low + high)/2]
4. if q ≤ A[mid]
5. then return BinarySearch(A, low, mid, q)
```

6. else return BinarySearch(A, mid+1, high, q)

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

Ce returneaza BinarySearch(A,1,8,5)?
Dar BinarySearch(A,1,8,8)?
Dar BinarySearch(A,1,8,13)?
SDA

BinarySearch(A,1,8,5)



```
BinarySearch (A, low, high, q)
```

- 1. if low = high
- 2. then return low //index
- 3. mid = [(low + high)/2]
- 4. if $q \leq A[mid]$
- 5. then return BinarySearch (A, low, mid, q)
- 6. else return BinarySearch(A, mid+1, high, q)

	low 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	high 8	
A	2	3	5	5	7	9	9	12	q:

BinarySearch(A,1,8,5)



```
BinarySearch(A, low, high, q)
1. if low = high
2. then return low //index
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4. if q ≤ A[mid]
5. then return BinarySearch(A, low, mid, q)
6. else return BinarySearch(A, mid+1, high, q)
```

	low			mid		high				
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
A	2	3	5	5	7	9	9	12	q=5	

BinarySearch(A,1,8,5) BinarySearch(A,1,4,5)



```
BinarySearch (A, low, high, q)
```

- 1. if low = high
- 2. then return low //index
- 3. mid = [(low + high)/2]
- 4. if $q \leq A[mid]$
- 5. then return BinarySearch (A, low, mid, q)
- 6. else return BinarySearch (A, mid+1, high, q)

	low			high					
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
A	2	3	5	5	7	9	9	12	q

q=5

BinarySearch(A,1,8,5) BinarySearch(A,1,4,5)



```
BinarySearch(A, low, high, q)
1. if low = high
2. then return low //index
3. mid = [(low + high)/2]
4. if q ≤ A[mid]
5. then return BinarySearch(A, low, mid, q)
6. else return BinarySearch(A, mid+1, high, q)
```

	low 1	mid 2	3	high 4	5	6	7	8	
A	2	3	5	5	7	9	9	12	q=

BinarySearch(A,1,8,5) BinarySearch(A,1,4,5) BinarySearch(A,3,4,5)



```
BinarySearch (A, low, high, q)
```

- 1. if low = high
- 2. then return low //index
- 3. mid = [(low + high)/2]
- 4. if $q \leq A[mid]$
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	1	2	low 3	high 4	5	6	7	8	
A	2	3	5	5	7	9	9	12	q:

q=5

BinarySearch(A,1,8,5) BinarySearch(A,1,4,5) BinarySearch(A,3,4,5)



```
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1. if low = high
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4. if q ≤ A[mid]
5. then return BinarySearch(A, low, mid, q)
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```

	1	2	lowmid 3	high 4	5	6	7	8	
A	2	3	5	5	7	9	9	12	q=5

BinarySearch(A,1,8,5)

BinarySearch(A,1,4,5) BinarySearch(A,3,4,5)

BinarySearch(A,3,3,5)



BinarySearch (A, low, high, q)

- 1. if low = high
- 2. then return low //index
- 3. mid = [(low + high)/2]
- 4. if $q \leq A[mid]$
- then return BinarySearch (A, low, mid, q)
- 6. else return BinarySearch (A, mid+1, high, q)

	1	2	low higi 3	h 4	5	6	7	8	
A	2	3	5	5	7	9	9	12	q

BinarySearch(A,1,8,5)₃ BinarySearch(A,1,4,5) BinarySearch(A,3,4,3)³ BinarySearch(A,3,3,5)³



BinarySearch (A, low, high, q)

- 1. if low = high
- 2. then return low //index
- 3. mid = [(low + high)/2]
- 4. if $q \leq A[mid]$
- 5. then return BinarySearch (A, low, mid, q)
- 6. else return BinarySearch (A, mid+1, high, q)

	1	2	ow higl 3	1 4	5	6	7	8	
A	2	3	5	5	7	9	9	12	C

BinarySearch(A,1,8,8)



```
BinarySearch (A, low, high, q)
```

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	low 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	high 8	
A	2	3	5	5	7	9	9	12	q

8=p

BinarySearch(A,1, 8, 8)



```
BinarySearch(A, low, high, q)
1. if low = high
2. then return low //index
3. mid = [(low + high)/2]
4. if q ≤ A[mid]
5. then return BinarySearch(A, low, mid, q)
6. else return BinarySearch(A, mid+1, high, q)
```

	low			mid		high				
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
A	2	3	5	5	7	9	9	12	q=	

BinarySearch(A,1, 8, 8) BinarySearch(A,5,8,8)



```
BinarySearch (A, low, high, q)
```

- 1. if low = high
- 2. then return low //index
- 3. mid = [(low + high)/2]
- 4. if $q \leq A[mid]$
- 5. then return BinarySearch (A, low, mid, q)
- 6. else return BinarySearch (A, mid+1, high, q)

	1	2	3	4	low 5	6	7	high 8	
A	2	3	5	5	7	9	9	12	C

8=p

BinarySearch(A,1, 8, 8) BinarySearch(A,5,8,8)



```
BinarySearch (A, low, high, q)
```

- 1. if low = high
- 2. then return low //index
- 3. mid = [(low + high)/2]
- 4. if $q \leq A[mid]$
- 5. then return BinarySearch(A, low, mid, q)
- 6. else return BinarySearch (A, mid+1, high, q)

	1	2	3	4	low 5	mid 6	7	high 8	
A	2	3	5	5	7	9	9	12	q

q=8

BinarySearch(A,1, 8, 8) BinarySearch(A,5,8,8) BinarySearch(A,5,6,8)



```
BinarySearch (A, low, high, q)
```

- 1. if low = high
- 2. then return low //index
- 3. mid = [(low + high)/2]
- 4. if $q \leq A[mid]$
- 5. then return BinarySearch(A, low, mid, q)
- 6. else return BinarySearch (A, mid+1, high, q)

	1	2	3	4	low 5	high 6	7	8	
A	2	3	5	5	7	9	9	12	q:

BinarySearch(A,1, 8, 8) BinarySearch(A,5,8,8) BinarySearch(A,5,6,8)



```
BinarySearch(A, low, high, q)
1. if low = high
2. then return low //index
3. mid = [(low + high)/2]
4. if q ≤ A[mid]
5. then return BinarySearch(A, low, mid, q)
6. else return BinarySearch(A, mid+1, high, q)
```

	1	2	3	4	<i>low</i> mid <i>5</i>	high 6	7	8	
A	2	3	5	5	7	9	9	12	q=8

BinarySearch(A,1, 8, 8)

BinarySearch(A,5,8,8) BinarySearch(A,5,6,8) BinarySearch(A,6,6,8)



BinarySearch (A, low, high, q)

- 1. if low = high
- 2. then return low //index
- 3. mid = [(low + high)/2]
- 4. if $q \leq A[mid]$
- 5. then return BinarySearch (A, low, mid, q)
- 6. else return BinarySearch (A, mid+1, high, q)

					<i> </i>	ow high	7		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
A	2	3	5	5	7	9	9	12	q=

9=8

```
BinarySearch(A,1, 8; 8)<sub>6</sub>
BinarySearch(A,5,8;8)
BinarySearch(A,5,6;8)
BinarySearch(A,6,6,8)
```



BinarySearch (A, low, high, q)

- 1. if low = high
- 2. then return low //index
- 3. mid = [(low + high)/2]
- 4. if $q \leq A[mid]$
- 5. then return BinarySearch (A, low, mid, q)
- 6. else return BinarySearch (A, mid+1, high, q)

					/	low high	7		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
A	2	3	5	5	7	9	9	12	q=8

Tema: BinarySearch(A,1,8,13)?

CAUTARE BINARA



Varianta iterativa

```
BinarySearch (A, q)

1. if q > A [n]

2. then return n + 1

3. i = 1

4. j = n

5. while i < j do

6. k = (i + j)/2

7. if q \le A [k]

8. then j = k

9. else i = k + 1

10. return i //the index
```

Tema: Ce returneaza BinarySearch(A,5)? Dar BinarySearch(A,8)? Dar BinarySearch(A,13)?

SORTARE CU DIVIDE AND CONQUER UNIVERSITATEA

- Problema: se da vectorul A[1...n]; se cere sa se gaseasca o permutare a elementelor lui A, a.i. $A[1] \le A[2] \le \cdots \le A[n]$
- 2 algoritmi "buni" de sortare utilizeaza tehnica D&C
 - MergeSort (Interclasare)
 - Sorteaza jumatatea din stanga a sirului (recursiv)
 - Sorteaza jumatatea din dreapta a sirului (recursiv)
 - Interclaseaza (en. merge) cele 2 parti sortate, pentru a obtine sirul sortat
 - Quicksort (Rapida)
 - Alege un element din sir ca pivot
 - Imparte elementele sirului in 2 partitii: elemente ≤ pivot, si elemente > pivot, pivotul se pozitioneaza intre cele 2 partitii
 - Sorteaza partitia elementelor ≤ pivot
 - Sorteaza partitia elementelor > pivot (sirul rezultat este gata sortat)

SORTAREA PRIN INTERCLASARE (MERGESORT) UNIVERS TEHN

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
A	9	3	12	5	7	2	9	5

- Pentru a sorta vectorul A, intre indecsii low si high
 - Daca am ajuns la sir de 1 element, e gata sortat, stop
 - Altfel:
 - Sorteaza (recursiv) sirul de la low la (low + high)/2
 - Sorteaza (recursiv) sirul de la (low + high)/2 la high
 - Interclaseaza cele 2 jumatati de sir rezultate
 - Operatia de interclasare primeste 2 parti sortate si genereaza sirul sortat cu toate elementele
 - O(n)
 - ...dar necesita memorie auxiliara



Incepem cu ...

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	3	12	5	7	2	9	5



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	3	12	5	7	2	9	5

Se vor lansa apelurile recursive:

MergeSort(A, 1, 4)

MergeSort(A, 5, 8)



Incepem cu ...

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	3	12	5	7	2	9	5

A

Se vor lansa apelurile recursive:

MergeSort(A, 1, 4)

MergeSort(A, 5, 8)

dupa ce vor returna, sirul arata asa:

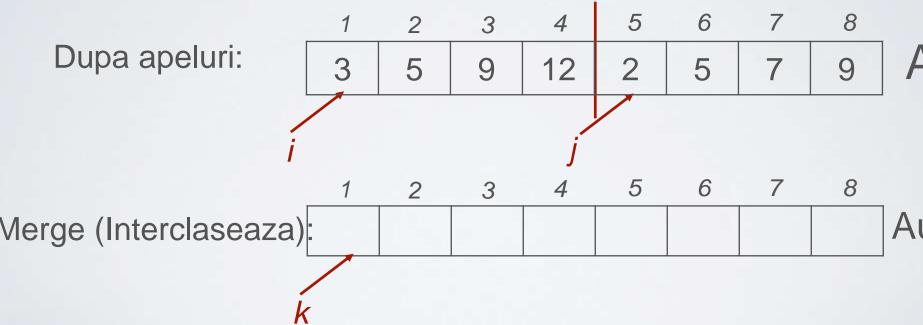
 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3	5	9	12	2	5	7	9
1						- 1	



In			
\mathbf{I}	11.0	. 1 🔿	- 1
-			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	3	12	5	7	2	9	5

Dupa apeluri:

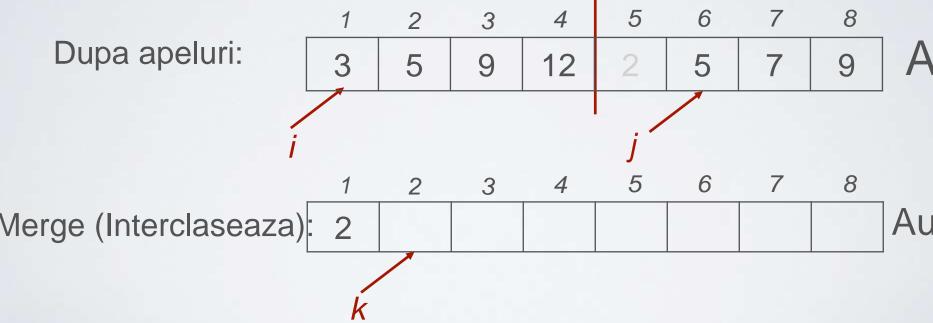




Initial:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	3	12	5	7	2	9	5

Dupa apeluri:

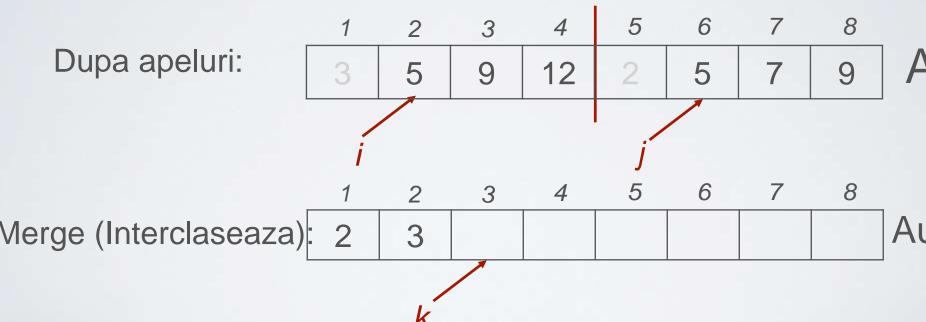




Initial:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	3	12	5	7	2	9	5

Dupa apeluri:

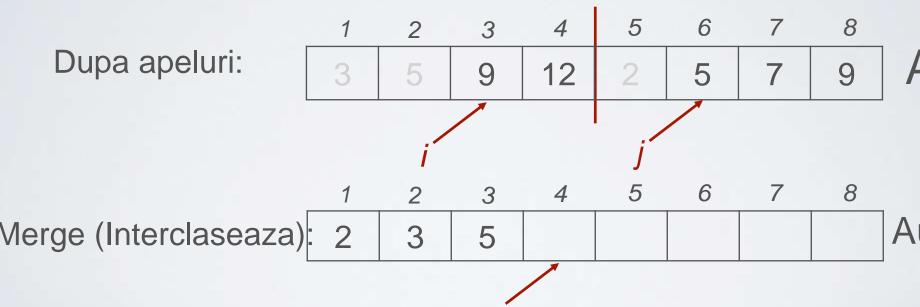




Initial:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	3	12	5	7	2	9	5

Dupa apeluri:

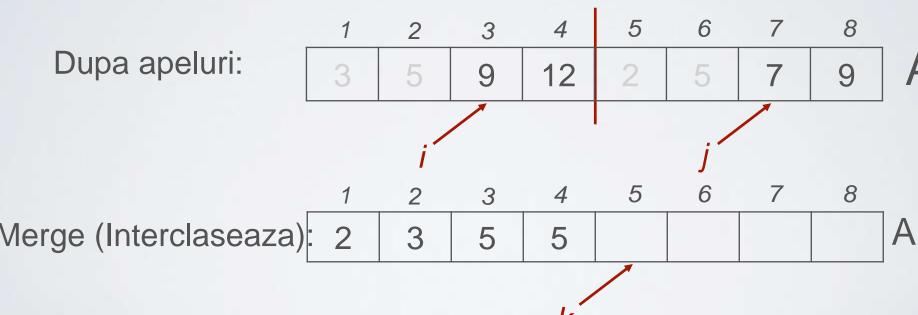




Initial:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	3	12	5	7	2	9	5

Dupa apeluri:

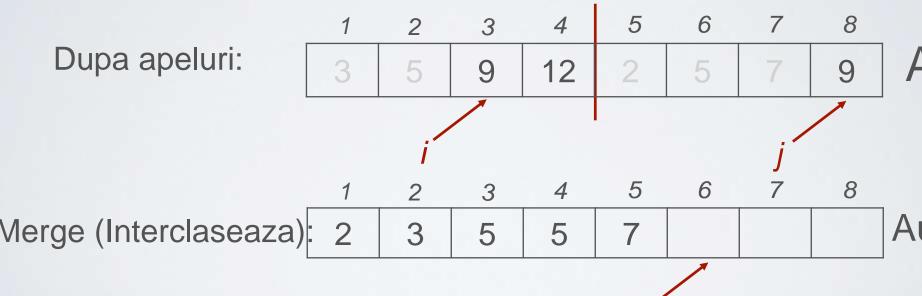




Initial:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	3	12	5	7	2	9	5

Dupa apeluri:

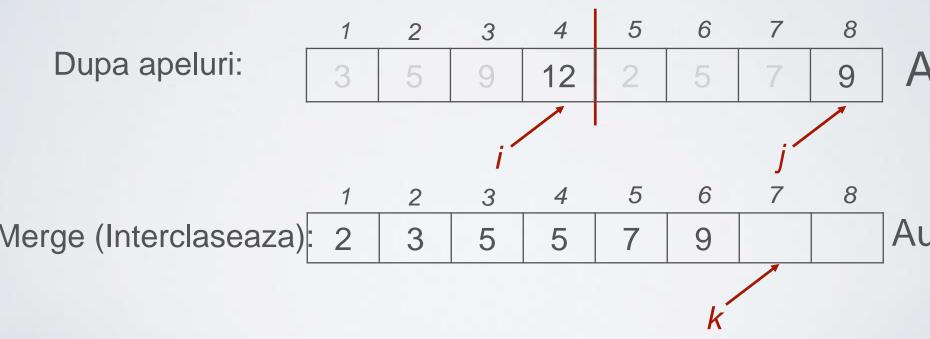




Initial:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	3	12	5	7	2	9	5

Dupa apeluri:

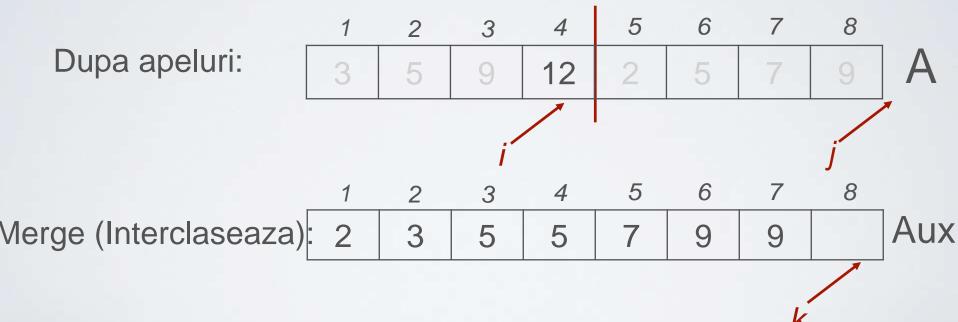




Initial:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	3	12	5	7	2	9	5

Dupa apeluri:

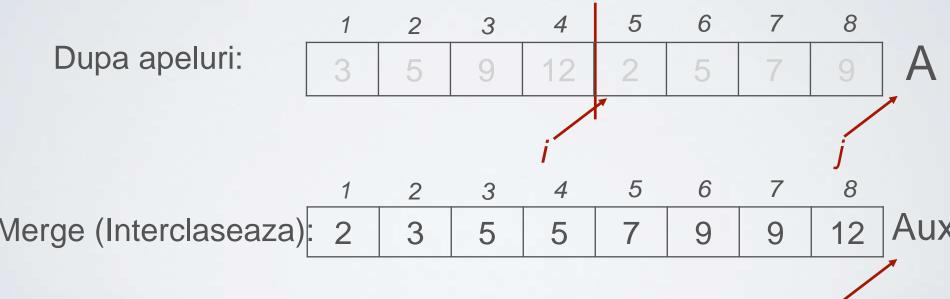




Initial:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	3	12	5	7	2	9	5

Dupa apeluri:

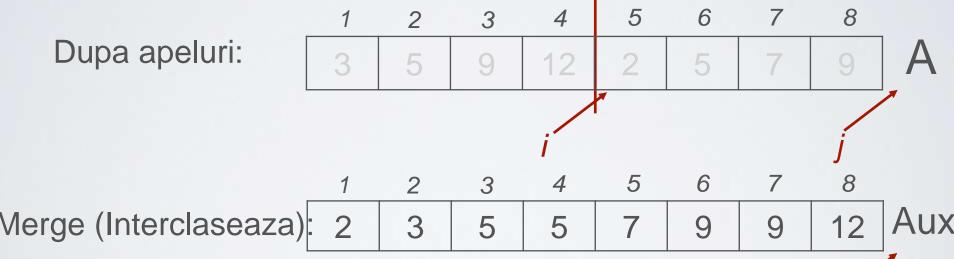




Initial:

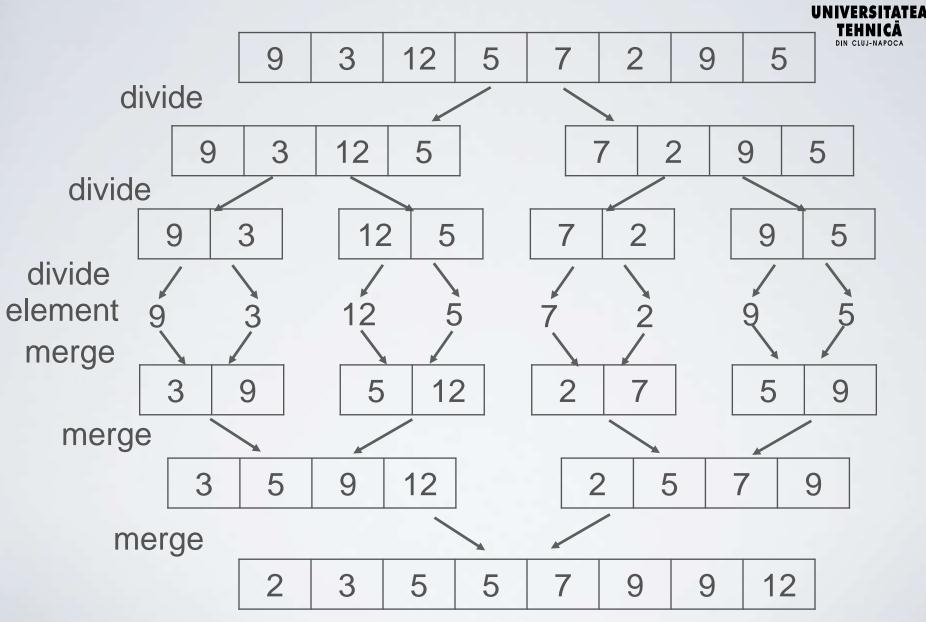
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	3	12	5	7	2	9	5

Dupa apeluri:



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2	3	5	5	7	9	9	12

EXEMPLU: APELURILE RECURSIVE



MERGESORT: PSEUDOCOD

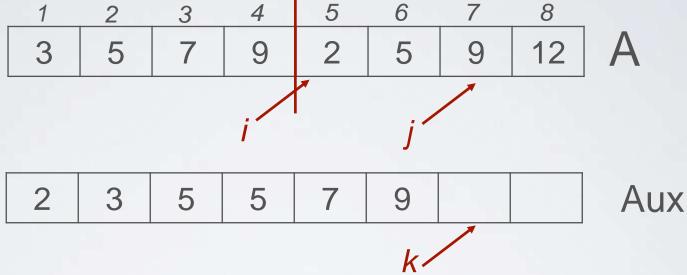


```
MERGE-SORT (A, low, high)
   if low < high
2.
       then mid = |(low + high)/2|
3.
       MERGE-SORT (A, low, mid)
4.
       MERGE-SORT (A, mid+1, high)
5.
       MERGE (A, low, mid, high)
MERGE (A, low, mid, high)
    Let Aux[low...high] be a new array //auxiliary memory
1.
2.
   i = low
3. \quad k = low
4. \quad i = mid+1
5. while i≤mid and j≤high // now merge ...
6.
        if A[i] \leq A[i]
           then Aux[k++] = A[i]
7.
8.
            i = i + 1
9.
     else Aux[k++] = A[\dot{j}]
10.
            j = j+1
    while i≤mid //copy remaining elems from 1st part into Aux
11.
12.
       Aux[k++] = A[i++]
13.
     while j ≤high //copy remaining elems from 2nd part into Aux
14.
     Aux[k++] = A[j++]
15. for kk=low to high //copy Aux back into A
16. A[kk] = Aux[kk]
```

MERGESORT: DETALII LEGATE DE IMPLEMENTARE EFICIENTA



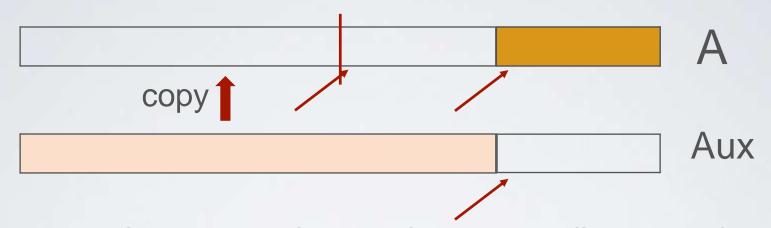
Daca, in ultimii pasi de interclasare, vectorul nostru arata asa:



 nu este eficient sa copiem ultimele 2 elemente din A in Aux, doar ca apoi sa le copiem inapoi in A

MERGESORT: DETALII LEGATE DE IMPLEMENTARE EFICIENTA UNIVERSITA TEHNICA

Daca partea stanga termina, stop si copiaza inapoi:



Daca partea dreapta termina, copiaza restul din stanga in zona corespunzatoare, si copiaza inapoi:



MERGESORT: DETALII LEGATE DE IMPLEMENTARE EFICIENTA

UNIVERSITATEA TEHNICĂ

- Utilizarea sirului <u>Aux</u> strategii:
 - Simpla/ineficienta:
 - Sir nou, de dimensiune high-low, pentru fiecare apel de interclasare (i.e. aloci sir nou la fiecare apel de interclasare)
 - · Mai bine:
 - Sir nou, de dimensiune, n, pentru fiecare stadiu de interclasare (i.e. utilizezi un singur sir, de dimensiune n, pentru toate interclasarile de la un nivel)
 - · Si mai bine:
 - Reutilizezi acelasi sir de dimensiune n, la fiecare stadiu de interclasare
 - Cel mai bine (dar putina bataie de cap la implementare):
 - Nu copia inapoi la stadiile pare de interclasare (al 2-lea, al 4-lea, etc), ci utilizeaza Aux ca si A, si A ca si Aux (i.e. interschimba "intelesul" celor 2 siruri)

MERGESORT SI LISTE INLANTUITE UNIVERSITATEA

- Ce se intampla daca secventa de sortat este lista inlantuita, nu sir?
- Am putea sa ...
 - Convertim la sir: O(n)
 - Sortam
 - Convertim inapoi la lista: O(n)
- ... SAU MergeSort poate functiona foarte bine si pe structuri inlantuite, nu doar pe cele secventiale – intrucat nu se bazeaza pe acces indexat! (ca si Quicksort – dupa cum vom vedea, sau HeapSort – dupa cum veti vedea in anul al II-lea)
- Tocmai de aceea, MergeSort este utilizat pentru sortare externa
 - Interclasarea liniara minimizeaza numarul de accese la disc
 - Se poate paraleliza relativ usor (pt date masive)

MERGESORT: ANALIZA



$$\cdot \mathsf{T(n)} = \begin{cases} c_1, n = 1 \\ 2T\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) + c_2 n \end{cases}$$

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

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

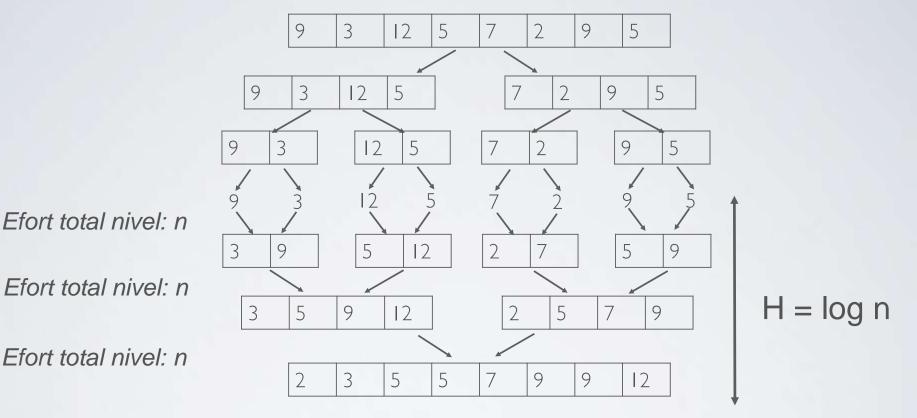
$$= 4\left(2T\left(\frac{n}{8}\right) + \frac{n}{4}\right) + 2n = 8T\left(\frac{n}{8}\right) + 3n =$$

$$= \dots =$$

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

- $\frac{n}{2^k} = 1$, deci k = logn
- Deci: $T(n) = n + n \log n = n \log n$

MERGESORT: ANALIZA INTUITIVA



- Arborele de recursie are inaltime: log n
- La fiecare nivel al arborelui, efortul total este: n (pentru toate interclasarile, pe revenire)

SORTAREA RAPIDA(QUICKSORT) UNIVERSITATEA TEHNICÀ

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
A	9	3	12	5	7	2	9	5

- Pentru a sorta vectorul A, intre indecsii low si high
 - Daca am ajuns la sir de 0 elemente, e gata sortat, stop
 - Altfel:
 - Alege un element ca si pivot (vom exemplifica varianta cu ultimul element ca pivot, dar mai sunt si alte variante de selectie)
 - Partitioneaza elementele sirului in 2 partitii: elemente ≤
 pivot, si elemente > pivot, pivotul se pozitioneaza intre
 cele 2 partitii
 - Sorteaza partitia elementelor ≤ pivot
 - Sorteaza partitia elementelor > pivot



Incepem cu ... A

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	3	12	5	7	2	9	5

Se va apela: partition (A, 1, 8)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
pivot = $A[high] A$	9	3	12	5	7	2	9	5

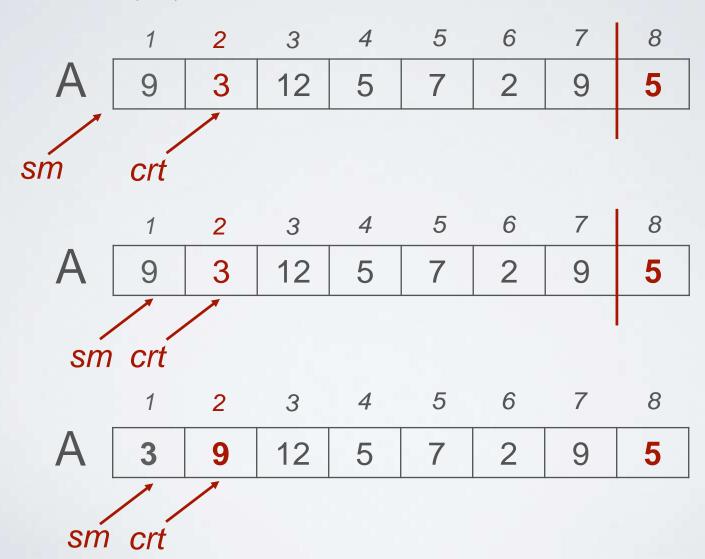
In partitionare:

- Sirul elementelor ≤ pivot va incepe la low-1initial
- Se parcurge sirul de la low la high -1, si:
- daca element_curent ≤ pivot, crestem sirul elementelor mai mici, si interschimbam element_curent cu noua ultima pozitie a elementelor mai mici decat pivotul



	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
A	9	3	12	5	7	2	9	5
sm cr	t							

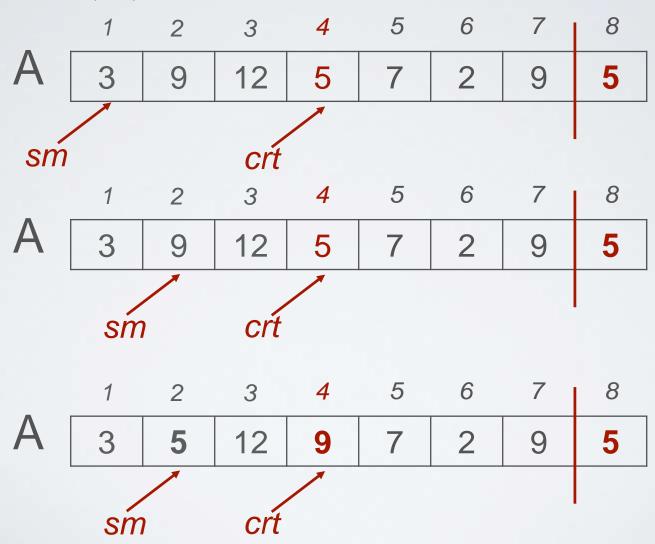




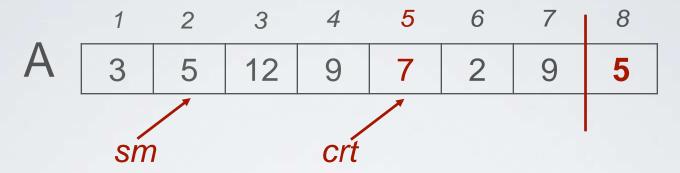




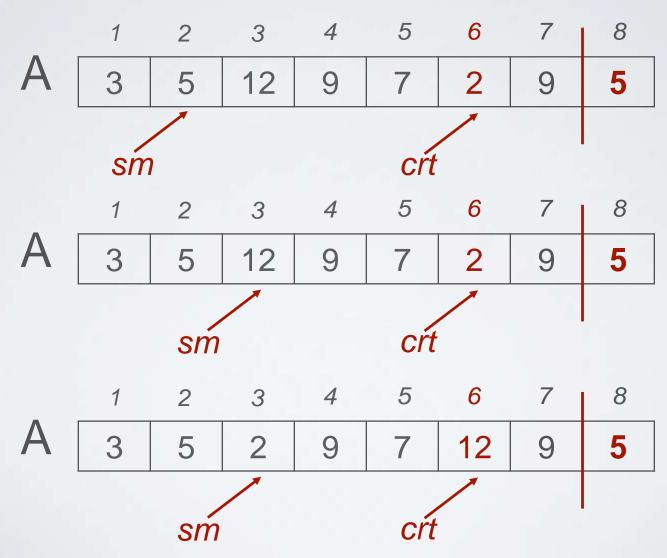










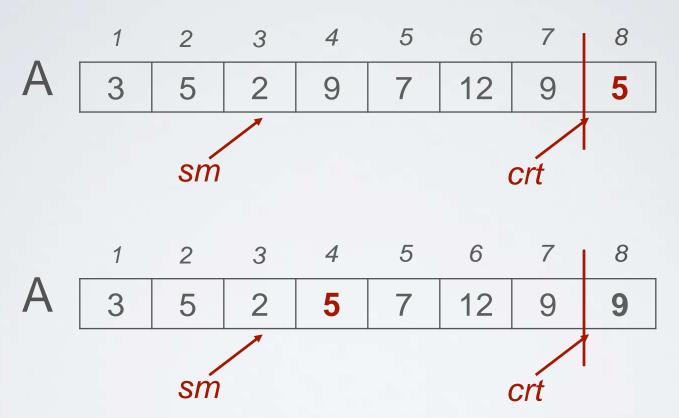








partition (A, 1, 8)



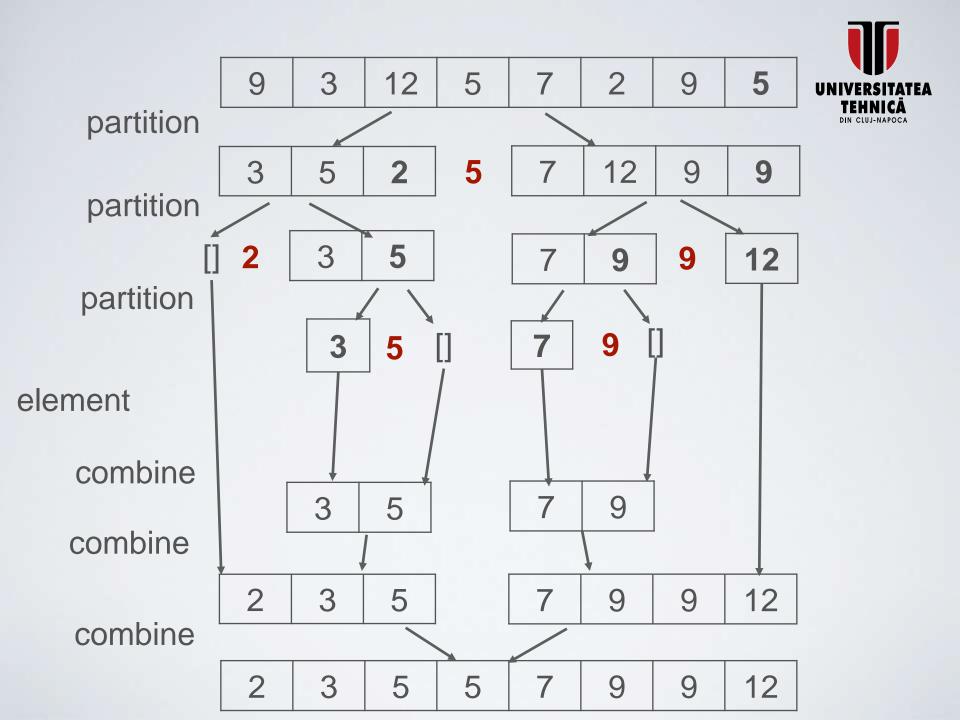
partition (A, 1, 8) va returna valoarea 4 (indexul/pozitia pivotul dupa partitionare)

QUICKSORT: PSEUDOCOD



```
if low < high
2.
      then q = PARTITION(A, low, high)
3. QUICK-SORT (A, low, q-1)
4. QUICK-SORT (A, q+1, high)
PARTITION (A, low, high)
1. pivot = A[high]
2. \text{ sm} = 10w - 1
3. for crt = low to high-1
       if A[crt] \leq pivot
4.
5. then sm = sm + 1
6.
              swap(A[crt], A[sm])
7. swap (A[sm+1], A[high])
8. return sm+1
```

QUICK-SORT (A, low, high)



QUICKSORT: ANALIZA



- Spre deosebire de MergeSort, arborele de recursie la QuickSort poate avea inaltime variabila
 - De ce?
 - H_{min}=?, H_{max}=?
- · Caz mediu:
 - Pp. arbore de recursie aproximativ echilibrat, H ~ logn: O(nlogn)
- Caz defavorabil (cand?)
 - Arbore de recursie degenerat, $H \sim n$: $O(n^2)$
- In practica
 - Quicksort are constanta multiplicativa f. mica
 - Foarte eficient in cazul mediu
 - Cazul defavorabil se poate evita (probabilitate extrem de mica de a ajunge in el) relativ usor
 - Selectia randomizata a pivotului

CONSTRUIRE ABC PERFECT ECHILIBRAT



 Problema: Se da un sir de intregi, sortat; se cere sa se construiasca un ABC perfect echilibrat (diferenta intre nr. de noduri dintre subarborele stang si drept este cel mult 1, la orice nod din arbore)

```
BuidPBT (A, low, high)
```

- 1. if low > high
- 2. then return NIL //empty node
- 3. $mid = \lfloor (low + high)/2 \rfloor$
- 4. node = createNewNode(mid)
- 5. node.left = BuidPBT(A, low, mid-1)
- 6. node.right = BuidPBT(A, mid+1, high)
- 7. return node

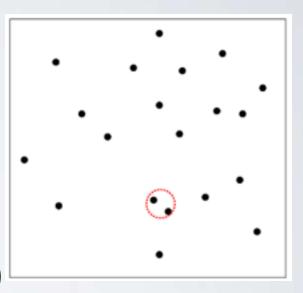
							7	
A	2	3	5	5	7	9	9	12

Ce arbore va rezulta in urma apelului BuildPBT(A,1,8)?

Complexitate?

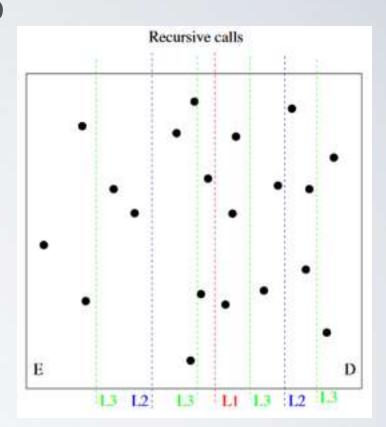


- Problema: se da o multime de puncte in plan; gasiti perechea de puncte cu cea mai mica distanta Euclideana
- Presupunere: Nu exista 2 puncte cu aceeasi valoare pt. coordonata x
- Algoritmul de forta bruta: Calculeaza distanta intre oricare pereche (i, j) de puncte si o compara cu celelalte: O(n²)
- 1D: sortare dupa coordinate O(n lg n)
- Metoda sortarii nu generalizeaza in spatiu multi-dimensional (e.g. 2D). De ce?





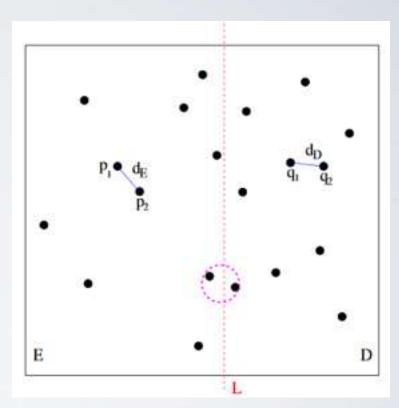
- <u>Divide</u>: se imparte planul printr-o dreapta L, in 2 jumatati - E si D avand un numar aproximativ egal de pcte (+/- 1)
- Conquer: recursiv se gaseste distanta minima dintre puncte aflate in fiecare partitie
- Combine: se iau in considerare perechi de puncte (p, q) de pe frontiera, i.e. cu p ∈ E, si q ∈ D





1. <u>Divide</u>:

- se sorteaza cele n puncte dupa coord x
- 2. se alege L, a.i. $\left\lceil \frac{n}{2} \right\rceil$ sa ajunga in stanga (E), respectiv $\left\lceil \frac{n}{2} \right\rceil$ sa ajunga in dreapta (D)
- 2. Conquer: returneaza
 d = min{dE , dD }
- 3. <u>Combine</u>: s-ar putea sa existe 2 pcte, unul in E, celalalt in D, care sunt mai apropiate decat distanta *d* (puncte de langa frontiera L)

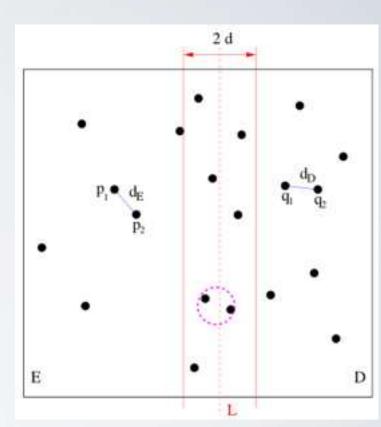




3. Combine:

- Se ia o banda verticala de latime 2d in jurul lui
- Orice $q_i \in E$ si $q_j \in D$ a.i. $d(q_i, q_j) \le d$ trebuie sa se gaseasca in aceasta banda (de ce?)
- S-ar putea sa gasim mai multe pcte in interiorul benzii – fie m numarul de puncte din int. benzii
- Pt a gasi perechea cu cele mai apropiate puncte: sortam crescator punctele dupa coordonata y: Y = {y₁,y₂,...y_m}, si:

```
\label{eq:minD} \begin{array}{l} \text{minD} = d \\ \\ \text{for i=1 to m} \\ \\ \text{j=i+1} \\ \\ \text{while } y_j - y_i < d \\ \\ \text{minD} = \min(\text{minD, dist(qi, qj)}) \\ \\ \text{j=j+1} \end{array}
```



CEA MAI APROPIATA PERECHE DE PUNCTE IN 2D: PSEUDOCOD

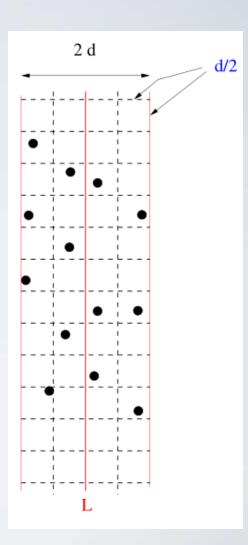


```
ClosestPair (p_1, ..., p_n)
1. if n≤3, solve using brute force approach
2. Sort by x-coord to compute L
  Split points into E and D //left and right
4. dE = ClosestPair(E)
5. dD = ClosestPair(D)
6. d = min(dE, dD)
7. Delete points > d from L
8. Sort remaining points by y-coord
9. minD = d
10. for i=1 to m
11. j=i+1
12. while yj-yi < d
         minD = min(minD, dist(qi, qj)) Aparent: O(n^2)
13.
14.
        j=j+1
15. return minD
```

CEA MAI APROPIATA PERECHE DE PUNCTE IN 2D – ANALIZA



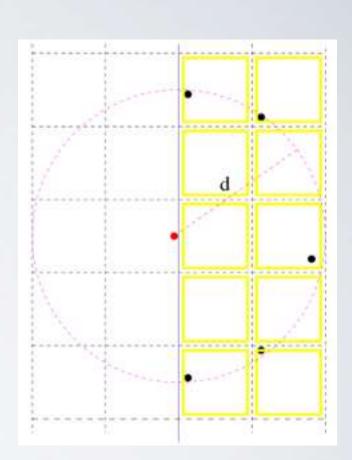
- Cate celule pot sa influenteze 1 punct?
 - Se considera un grid avand dimensiunea celulei d/2 in interiorul benzii
 - Exista cel mult 1 punct in interiorul fiecarei celule $d/2 \times d/2$ (diagonala celulei = $d/\sqrt{2} < d$)
 - 2 pcte aflate la o distanta > 2 randuri au sigur o distanta > d (distanta max. intre 2 pcte in celule consecutive este $d\sqrt{\frac{5}{4}} = 1.18d > d$)
 - 2 pcte aflate la o distanta > 2 coloane au sigur o distanta > d (acelasi argument ca inainte)



CEA MAI APROPIATA PERECHE DE PUNCTE IN 2D – ANALIZA



- Cate celule pot sa influenteze 1 punct?
 - $d(q_i, q_i) \le d \text{ if } |j i| \le 10$
- Deci, fiecare punct q_i din banda trebuie comparat cu urmatoarele 10 puncte q_i de dupa el (de ce?)
- $T(n) = 2T(n/2) + O(n\log n)$ = $O(n\log^2 n)$
- Daaar ... daca dam pctele gata sortate dupa x si y, alg. mentine ordinea:
 - T(n) = 2T(n/2) + O(n)= O(nlog n)



ALTI ALGORITMI CE UTILIZEAZA D&C



- QuickSelect: selectia elementului de rang k dintr-o secventa neordonata
 - Rang k = al k-lea cel mai mic element din secventa
 - F similar cu Quicksort, doar ca e cautare (1 apel recursiv)
- Inmultire matrici
- Inmultire intregi mari
- Inaltime/diametru ABC

BIBLIOGRAFIE



Th. Cormen et al.: Introduction to Algorithms, cap. 4, cap.
2.3, cap. 7

PROBLEME PROPUSE (A)



- 1. Se citeste un vector cu n elemente numere naturale. Folosind tehnica divide et impera sa se determine:
 - a) Minimul/maximul din vector
 - b) Suma si produsul elementelor din vector
 - c) Cel mai mare divizor comun al elementelor din vector
 - d) Numarul elementelor impare din vector
 - e) Numarul de aparitii al unei valori x in vector
 - f) Suma elementelor pare din vector
 - g) Numarul elementelor prime din vector
 - h) Daca vectorul contine elemente cu exact k divizori
 - i) Numarul de elemente din vector mai mici decat o valoare data, x.
- 2. Se dau doua siruri de numere, A, B ordonate crescator. Fiecare sir are dimensiunea n.
 - a) Scrieti un algoritm care determina elementul de pe pozitia mediana a sirului C care se obtine prin interclasarea sirurilor A si B.
 - b) Scrieti un algoritm care determina elemental de pe o pozitie oarecare, k a sirului C care se obtine prin interclasarea sirurilor A si B. Exemplu:

 $A = \{2, 3, 6, 7, 9\}, B = \{1, 4, 8, 10, 17\} => C = \{1,2,3,4,6,7,8,9,10,17\};$

Elementul median: 7

Elementul de pe pozitia k = 3 este 4;

PROBLEME PROPUSE (B)



- Descrieti un algoritm eficient pentru gasirea sumei maxime a unui sub-sir (sub-array) dintr-un sir dat.
 - E.g. pt. A = [-2,-3,4,-1,-2,1,5,-3] va returna 7
 - Hint: solutie si prin D&C, si prin PD
- 2. Mediana a 2 siruri sortate de dimensiuni egale: se dau 2 siruri, A si B, sortate, fiecare de dimensiune n. Descrieti un algoritm eficient pentru gasirea medianei intregii colectii (i.e. a sirului obtinut prin interclasarea celor 2 siruri date).
- Se da un sir sortat, pe care il rotim circular spre dreapta un numar de pozitii (necunoscut). Descrieti un algoritm eficient pentru a cauta un element in sirul rotit.