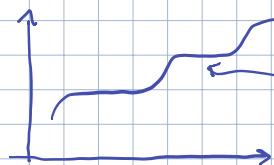


Funzione monotonica non decrescente?

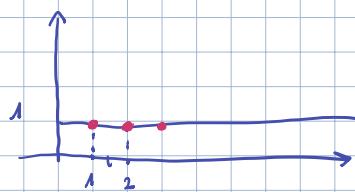
" " crescente?

$$f: \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^+$$

$$f: \mathbb{R}^+ \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^+$$



può essere anche costante
in alcuni tratti



$$f(m) = 1$$

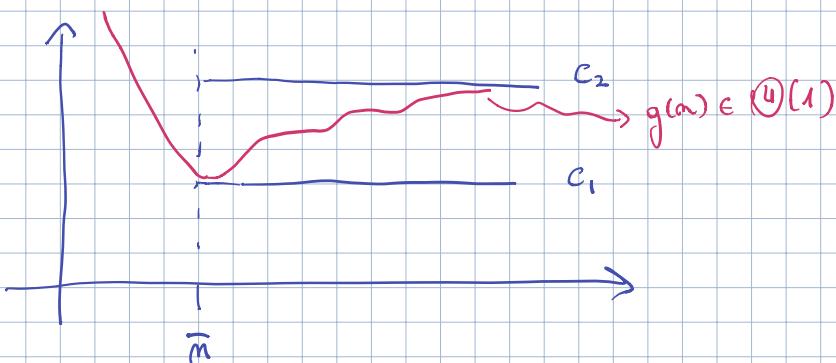
$$g(m) = 5$$

funzioni costanti

$$\textcircled{u}(5) ? = \{ g(m) \mid \exists c_1 > 0 \ \exists \bar{m} \ \forall m \geq \bar{m} \quad c_1 \cdot 5 \leq g(m) \leq c_2 \cdot 5 \}$$

$$\textcircled{u}(1) ? = \{ g(m) \mid \dots \quad c_1 \cdot 1 \leq g(m) \leq c_2 \cdot 1 \}$$

$$\underline{\textcircled{u}(1)} = \textcircled{u}(5) = \textcircled{u}(8)$$



$\textcircled{u}(1)$ costo delle operazioni di base del modello di calcolo

Risoluzione di Equazioni

Ricorsione di Complessità

$$T(n) = \begin{cases} \textcircled{u}(1) & \text{costo nel caso base } n \leq 1 \\ 2 \cdot T\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) + \underbrace{\textcircled{u}(n)}_{\substack{\text{costo delle} \\ \text{chiamate ric.}}} & n > 1 \end{cases}$$

costo in tempo
su input
di dim. n

$\textcircled{u}(n) = \textcircled{u}(n \cdot \log n)$

Metodi

1) Per Sostituzione

- Indovino la soluzione \Leftarrow come? con 2) o 3)
- Dimostro per induzione che è corretta

2) Per Iterazione

3) Con l'albero delle chiamate ricorsive

-- anche Telescoping, Sostituzione di Variabili

2) e 3) sono analoghe

\Downarrow
 \Downarrow
in
riga in
colonna

Esempio

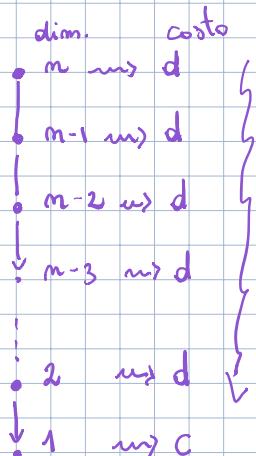
$$T(m) = \begin{cases} \textcircled{1}(1) & \text{se } m=1 \\ T(m-1) + \textcircled{1}(1) & \text{se } m>1 \end{cases}$$

Eliminare la notazione asintotica

Iterazione

$$\begin{aligned} T(m) &= \underbrace{T(m-1)}_{\substack{\text{è } m \\ m>1}} + d = \underbrace{T(m-2)}_{\substack{\text{è } m-1 \\ m-1>1}} + d + d = \\ &= T(m-3) + \underline{d} + \underline{d} + \underline{d} = \dots = \\ &= T(1) + \underbrace{d + d + \dots + d}_{\substack{\text{è } m-(m-1) \\ m-1}} = c + d(m-1) \\ &= \textcircled{1}(m) \end{aligned}$$

Albero Ch. ric.



$$d \cdot (m-1) + c = \textcircled{1}(m)$$

$$\begin{aligned} &d \cdot \underbrace{m}_{\text{"}} + c - d \\ &\text{polinomio in } m \text{ di grado 1} \end{aligned}$$

Proc(m) {

 if (m > 1) {

 Proc(m-1)

 Print("ciao")

}

}

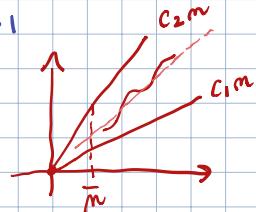
$$T(m) = \begin{cases} u(1) & m=1 \\ T(m-1) + u(1) & m>1 \end{cases}$$

Esercizio

Scrivere una procedura ricorsiva per la ricerca
del massimo in un vettore

Esempio

$$T(m) = \begin{cases} c & m=1 \\ T(m-1) + d_m & m>1 \end{cases}$$



Iterazione

$$T(m) = T(m-1) + d \cdot m = \underbrace{T(m-1)}_{\text{...}} + d \cdot (m-1) + d \cdot m =$$

$T(m-1)$

$$= T(m-2) + d \cdot (m-2) + d \cdot (m-1) + d \cdot m = \dots$$

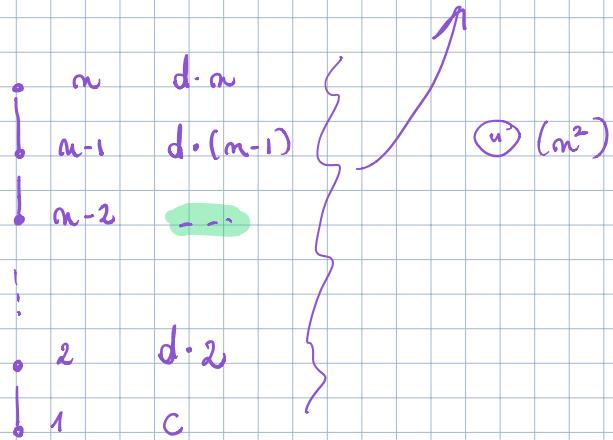
$$= T(1) + d \cdot (m-(m-2)) + d \cdot (m-(m-3)) + \dots + d \cdot (m-1) + d \cdot m$$

$m-(m-1)$

$$= c + d \cdot 2 + d \cdot 3 + \dots + d \cdot m$$

$$= c + d \sum_{i=2}^m i = c + d \left(\frac{(m+1) \cdot m}{2} - 1 \right) = u(m^2)$$

Albero Ch. Ric.



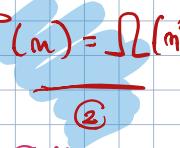
Dimostro per Sostituzione che la soluzione è corretta

$$T(n) = \begin{cases} \textcircled{u}(1) & n=1 \\ T(n-1) + \textcircled{u}(n) & n>1 \end{cases}$$

$$T(n) = \textcircled{u}(n^2)$$

\Updownarrow
dimostro
per induzione
su n
applicando
def \textcircled{u}

$$T(n) = \textcircled{u}(n^2) \quad \text{e} \quad \underline{\underline{T(n) = \mathcal{O}(n^2)}} \quad \text{e} \quad \underline{\underline{T(n) = \Omega(n^2)}}$$



per
esercizio

①
 $\exists T(n) = \mathcal{O}(n^2)$

②
 $\exists c > 0 \exists \bar{n} > 0 \forall n \geq \bar{n} T(n) \leq C \cdot n^2$

Per ind su n

BASE (vuoL dice trovare \bar{m} t.c. $T(\bar{m}) \leq c(\bar{m})^2$)

$$\bar{m} = 1$$

$$T(1) = \textcircled{u}(1) \leq c \cdot (1)^2$$

$\stackrel{!}{=}$

$$\boxed{a \leq c} \leftarrow$$

PASSO Ind

Hplnd) Se $m < m$ $T(m) \leq c \cdot m^2$ $\underbrace{\quad}_{m} \quad \overbrace{m}^{m}$

Ind) Se $m = m$ $T(m) \leq c \cdot m^2$

$$T(m) = T(m-1) + b \cdot m \leq c(m-1)^2 + b \cdot m \stackrel{?}{\leq} c(m-1)^2$$

Hplnd

$$T(m-1) \leq c(m-1)^2$$

$$\stackrel{?}{\leq} c m^2$$

$$c(m-1)^2 + b \cdot m \leq c \cdot m^2$$

$$cm^2 + c - 2cm + bm - cm^2 \leq 0$$

$$2cm \geq b \cdot m + c$$

$$cm + cm \geq b \cdot m + c$$

$\overbrace{cm}^c \quad \overbrace{cm}^c \quad \overbrace{b \cdot m}^c \quad \overbrace{c}^c$

$$\boxed{c > b} \leftarrow$$

SelectionSort (A, p) {

④(1) if ($p < A.length$) {

④(m) $i \leftarrow \text{MinSearch}(A, p, A.length)$

④(i) swap (A, i, p)

$T(m-1) \leftarrow \text{SelectionSort}(A, p+1)$

}

}

MinSearch (A, k, h) {

min $\leftarrow A[k]$

min-pos $\leftarrow k$

for ($i \leftarrow k+1$ to h) {

if ($A[i] < \text{min}$) {

min $\leftarrow A[i]$

min-pos $\leftarrow i$

}

}

return min-pos

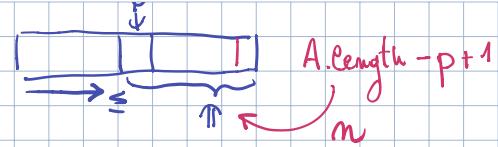
}

Swap (A, k, h) {

↔

④(1)

}



$$T(n) = \begin{cases} \text{④(1)} & n=1 \\ T(n-1) + \text{④(m)} & n>1 \end{cases}$$

$$n = h - k + 1$$



$$\text{④(m)} + \text{④(i)}$$

$$\text{④(m)}$$

$$\text{④(m)}$$

Cosa succede se faccio InsertionSort ricorsivo?

$$\begin{aligned} T(m) &= c \cdot m + d \cdot \log_3 m \cdot \log_3 m - d \cdot \log_3 3 \cdot \sum_{i=0}^{\log_3 m} i \\ &= \mathcal{O}(m) + \mathcal{O}\left(\left(\log m\right)^2\right) - \mathcal{O}\left(\left(\log m\right)^2\right) \\ &= \mathcal{O}(m) + \mathcal{O}\left(\left(\log m\right)^2\right) = \mathcal{O}(m) \end{aligned}$$

$$T(m) = \begin{cases} \mathcal{O}(1) & m=1 \\ T\left(\frac{m}{3}\right) + \mathcal{O}(\log m) & m>1 \end{cases}$$