Z GASIREA MEDIANEI ÎN O(NL) Z (ÎMBUNATĂTIRE QUICKSORT)

DATE GENERALE:

MEDIANA = AL []-LEA ELEMENT DINTR-UN VECTOR (CU "NL" ELEMENTE)
DEJA SORTAT. SOLUTII PT. A GASI MEDIANA:

· O(K·M) -> TRIVIAL (K= M)

· O (N. LOG NL) -> SORTATI CU MERGE/HEAP/QUICK-SORT SI ALEGEM AL [] EL.

VARIANTA 1: ALG. PROBABILIST -) TIMP MEDIU = O(nL)

selectie-aleator (A[], p, re, K)

I if (p==ne) returne A[p]; -> MEDIANA

g=partitie-aleatoare (A[],p,ne); //se LA GSORT

K1=9-P+1; // EL. " & " PIVOT

if (K==KI) returne A[K];

if(KI>K) returne selectie-aleator (A, 9+1, Ne, K-KI);

returni selectie-aleator (A, p, g-1, K);

 $T(n) \leq \frac{1}{n} \left(T(nua \times (1, nu-1)) + \sum_{k=1}^{nu-1} T(nua \times (k, nu-k)) \right) + O(nu) \leq$

$$\leq \frac{1}{n \ell} \left(T(n \ell - 1) + 2 \sum_{k=[n \ell 2]}^{n \ell - 1} T(k) \right) + O(n \ell) = \frac{2}{n \ell} \sum_{k=[n \ell 2]}^{n \ell - 1} T(k) + O(n \ell)$$

max (1, ne-1) = ne-1

nuax(K, nu-K) = ∫ K; dacā K>[nu/2] (nu-K; dacā K<[nu/2]

DACA, OL-IMPAR & T([N/2]), T([N/2]+1)...T(NL-1) APAR DE 2 ORI ÎN SUMA) OL- PAR ST([N/2]), " — " — "

APARE O SINGURA DATA

IN CABUL CEL MAI DETAVORABIL, T(N-1)= O(N2) => 1/2 T(N2-1) = O(N2)

TB. SA $\Delta EH.$ $T(nL) \in O(nL) \iff T(nL) \leqslant C \cdot nL$ $[nL] = I(nL) \leqslant \frac{2}{nL} \sum_{k=1}^{N-1} R \cdot k + O(nL) = \frac{2R}{nL} \left(\sum_{k=1}^{N-1} K - \sum_{k=1}^{N-1} K \right) + O(nL) = \frac{2R}{nL} \left(\sum_{k=1}^{N-1} K - \sum_{k=1}^{N-1} K \right) + O(nL) = \frac{2R}{nL} \left(\sum_{k=1}^{N-1} K - \sum_{k=1}^{N-1} K \right) + O(nL) = \frac{2R}{nL} \left(\sum_{k=1}^{N-1} K - \sum_{k=1}^{N-1} K \right) + O(nL) = \frac{2R}{nL} \left(\sum_{k=1}^{N-1} K - \sum_{k=1}^{N-1} K \right) + O(nL) = \frac{2R}{nL} \left(\sum_{k=1}^{N-1} K - \sum_{k=1}^{N-1} K \right) + O(nL) = \frac{2R}{nL} \left(\sum_{k=1}^{N-1} K - \sum_{k=1}^{N-1} K \right) + O(nL) = \frac{2R}{nL} \left(\sum_{k=1}^{N-1} K - \sum_{k=1}^{N-1} K \right) + O(nL) = \frac{2R}{nL} \left(\sum_{k=1}^{N-1} K - \sum_{k=1}^{N-1} K \right) + O(nL) = \frac{2R}{nL} \left(\sum_{k=1}^{N-1} K - \sum_{k=1}^{N-1} K \right) + O(nL) = \frac{2R}{nL} \left(\sum_{k=1}^{N-1} K - \sum_{k=1}^{N-1} K \right) + O(nL) = \frac{2R}{nL} \left(\sum_{k=1}^{N-1} K - \sum_{k=1}^{N-1} K \right) + O(nL) = \frac{2R}{nL} \left(\sum_{k=1}^{N-1} K - \sum_{k=1}^{N-1} K \right) + O(nL) = \frac{2R}{nL} \left(\sum_{k=1}^{N-1} K - \sum_{k=1}^{N-1} K \right) + O(nL) = \frac{2R}{nL} \left(\sum_{k=1}^{N-1} K - \sum_{k=1}^{N-1} K \right) + O(nL) = \frac{2R}{nL} \left(\sum_{k=1}^{N-1} K - \sum_{k=1}^{N-1} K \right) + O(nL) = \frac{2R}{nL} \left(\sum_{k=1}^{N-1} K - \sum_{k=1}^{N-1} K \right) + O(nL) = \frac{2R}{nL} \left(\sum_{k=1}^{N-1} K - \sum_{k=1}^{N-1} K \right) + O(nL) = \frac{2R}{nL} \left(\sum_{k=1}^{N-1} K - \sum_{k=1}^{N-1} K \right) + O(nL) = \frac{2R}{nL} \left(\sum_{k=1}^{N-1} K - \sum_{k=1}^{N-1} K \right) + O(nL) = \frac{2R}{nL} \left(\sum_{k=1}^{N-1} K - \sum_{k=1}^{N-1} K \right) + O(nL) = \frac{2R}{nL} \left(\sum_{k=1}^{N-1} K - \sum_{k=1}^{N-1} K \right) + O(nL) = \frac{2R}{nL} \left(\sum_{k=1}^{N-1} K - \sum_{k=1}^{N-1} K \right) + O(nL) = \frac{2R}{nL} \left(\sum_{k=1}^{N-1} K - \sum_{k=1}^{N-1} K \right) + O(nL) = \frac{2R}{nL} \left(\sum_{k=1}^{N-1} K - \sum_{k=1}^{N-1} K \right) + O(nL) = \frac{2R}{nL} \left(\sum_{k=1}^{N-1} K - \sum_{k=1}^{N-1} K \right) + O(nL) = \frac{2R}{nL} \left(\sum_{k=1}^{N-1} K - \sum_{k=1}^{N-1} K \right) + O(nL) = \frac{2R}{nL} \left(\sum_{k=1}^{N-1} K - \sum_{k=1}^{N-1} K \right) + O(nL) = \frac{2R}{nL} \left(\sum_{k=1}^{N-1} K - \sum_{k=1}^{N-1} K \right) + O(nL) = \frac{2R}{nL} \left(\sum_{k=1}^{N-1} K - \sum_{k=1}^{N-1} K \right) + O(nL) = \frac{2R}{nL} \left(\sum_{k=1}^{N-1} K - \sum_{k=1}^{N-1} K \right) + O(nL) = \frac{2R}{nL} \left(\sum_{k=1}^{N-1} K - \sum_{k=1}^{N-1} K \right) + O(nL) = \frac{2R}{nL} \left(\sum_{k=$

 $=\frac{2\mathcal{L}}{n\iota}\left(\frac{1}{2}(n\iota-1)\mathcal{M}-\frac{1}{2}\left(\left[\frac{n\iota}{2}\right]-1\right)\left[\frac{n\iota}{2}\right]\right)+\mathcal{O}(n\iota)\leq C(n\iota-1)-\frac{C}{n\iota}\left(\frac{n\iota}{2}-1\right)\left(\frac{n\iota}{2}\right)+\mathcal{O}(n\iota)=$ $=C\left(\frac{3}{4}n\iota-\frac{1}{2}\right)+\mathcal{O}(n\iota)\leq C\cdot n\iota$

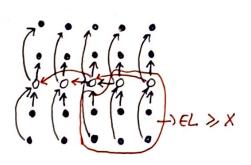
VARIANTA 2: ALG. DETERMINIST => WORST TIME: O(nL)

1) SE ÎMPARI ELEMENTELE ÎN GRUPE DE 5, -> O(NL)

2) SE BETERMINĀ MEDIANA FIECĀRUI GRUP. -> O(ne)

3) APELEX RECURSIV ALGORITHUL, PT. A DETERMINA MEDIANA MEDIANELOR. CONSIDER "X" = MEDIANA MEDIANELOR.

4) FOLOSESC "X" CA PIVOT SI ÎMPART FOLOSIND ALG. PROBABILIST.



AVETT $\frac{\alpha}{5}$ GRUPE, $3 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\alpha}{5} = \frac{3\alpha}{10}$ ELEMENTE ">" X

ASTFEL, ÎN CEL MAI DEFAVORABIL CAZ, VOI A-PELA RECURSIV ALG. PROBABILIST PT. $n - \frac{3n}{10} = \frac{7n}{10}$ ELEMENTE.

$$T(n) = T(n/5) + T(\frac{4n}{10}) + O(n) \in O(n)$$

PRESUPUN $T(\frac{n}{5}) \leq c \cdot \frac{n}{5}$
 $T(\frac{4n}{10}) \leq c \cdot \frac{4n}{10}$

TB. SÃ DEM: T(N) & C.N.

 $T(nl) = T(nl5) + T(7ne/10) + ne \leq c \cdot \frac{7ne}{5} + c \cdot \frac{7ne}{10} + ne = c \cdot \frac{9ne}{10} + ne = ne(1 + \frac{9c}{10}) \leq c \cdot ne, (A) pto (4) P>10$

M GRUPE => 2/2 1/2 - M = M = EL, 4>4 X => M - M = 2M

 $T(n_i) = T(n_i/3) + T(2n_i/3) + O(n_i) \in O(n_i \cdot \log n_i)$

b) PT. GRUPE DE 7:

MERUPE =) 13. 1/2. 1/2 201 =) 11- 211 = 511

 $T(n) = T(n/4) + T(5n/4) + O(n) \in O(ne)$