

COMPLEXITĂȚI

1) "O": SPUNEM CĂ $f \in O(g)$ DACĂ $(\exists) c, n_0$ (CONSTANTE) > 0 O.Î. $(\forall) n \geq n_0$ AVEM $f(n) \leq c \cdot g(n)$. (FUNCȚIA SĂ FIE MĂRGINITĂ SUPERIOR DE LA UN ANU MIT RANG ÎNCOLO).

Ex: $3n^3 \in O(n^3)$; $n^2 \in O(n^3)$; $\log(n) + 3 \in O(n)$

$$O: " \leq "$$

2) " Ω ": SPUNEM CĂ $f \in \Omega(g)$ DACĂ $(\exists) c, n_0$ (CONST.) > 0 O.Î. $(\forall) n \geq n_0$ AVEM $f(n) \geq c \cdot g(n)$. (MĂRGINITĂ INTERIOR)

Ex: $n^3 \in \Omega(n^3)$; $\frac{n^3}{2} \in \Omega(n^3)$; $n^2 \in \Omega(n^3)$; $n^2 - 4n + 17 \notin \Omega(n^3)$

$$\Omega: " \geq "$$

3) " Θ ": SPUNEM CĂ $f \in \Theta(g)$ DACĂ $(\exists) c_1, c_2, n_0$ (CONST.) > 0 O.Î. $(\forall) n \geq n_0$ AVEM $c_1 \cdot g(n) \leq f(n) \leq c_2 \cdot g(n)$.

Ex: $n^2 - 2n \cdot \log(0,5n) \in \Theta(n^2)$

$$\Theta: " = "$$

4) " σ ": SPUNEM CĂ $f \in \sigma(g)$ DACĂ $(\forall) c > 0, (\exists) n_0$ O.Î. $(\forall) n \geq n_0$ AVEM $f(n) < c \cdot g(n)$.

Ex: $n^3 \notin \sigma(n^3)$

$\frac{n^3}{2} \notin \sigma(n^3)$

$n^2 \in \sigma(n^3)$

$\sigma: " < " \rightarrow$ MĂRGINITĂ STRICT SUPERIOR

5) " ω ": SPUNEM CĂ $f \in \omega(g)$ DACĂ $(\forall) c > 0, (\exists) n_0$ O.Î. $n \geq n_0$ AVEM $f(n) > c \cdot g(n)$.

Ex: $n^3 \notin \omega(n^3)$; $n^4 \notin \omega(n^4)$; $n^4 \in \omega(n^3)$; $n \cdot \log n \in \omega(n)$

$$\omega: " > " \rightarrow$$

MĂRGINITĂ STRICT INTERIOR

$$O(g): " \leq "$$

$$\sigma(g): " < "$$

$$\Theta(g): " = "$$

$$\Omega(g): " \geq "$$

$$\omega(g): " > "$$

* ÎN $\Omega(g)$ SE AFLĂ TOATE FUNCȚIILE CU TERMENUL DOMINANT " \geq " CEL DIN " g ".
 * ÎN $O(g)$ " \leq "
 * ÎN $\Theta(g)$ " $=$ "

EX: $O(n^3)$

n^2

$3n^2 + n \cdot \log(n^4)$

$1/n$

$n\sqrt{n}$

$\Theta(n^3)$

n^3

$3n^3 + n + \log n$

$n^3 + \log(n^{99})$

$\Omega(n^3)$

n^4

$2^n - n^4$

$4n^3 + 4n^2$

$n^3\sqrt{n}$

CREȘTERE ASIMPTOTICĂ:

$$1 < \log n < n < n \cdot \log n < n^2 < n^2 \log n < \dots < 2^n$$

RECURENTE

ÎN GENERAL, PT. UN ALGORITM RECURSIV, AVEM URMĂTORUL TIMP DE RULARE:

$$T(n) = T(\text{SUBPROBLEMĂ 1}) +$$

$$T(\text{---} \text{---} \text{---} 2) +$$

\vdots

$$T(\text{---} \text{---} \text{---} n) + \underbrace{\Delta(n)}_{\text{TIMP DIVIZIUNE}} + \underbrace{C(n)}_{\text{TIMP COMBINARE}}$$

! $T(n) = 2T(\frac{n}{2}) + 1 \Rightarrow O(n)$

• $T(n) = T(\frac{n}{a}) + T(\frac{(a-1)n}{a}) + O(n) \Rightarrow O(n \cdot \log n)$; $T(n) = T(\frac{n}{b}) + 1 \Rightarrow \Theta(n \cdot \log n)$

MERGE SORT: $T(n) = 2T(\frac{n}{2}) + O(n) \rightarrow O(n \cdot \log n)$

INSERTION SORT: $T(n) = T(n-1) + n \rightarrow O(n^2)$

CĂUTARE BINARĂ: $T(n) = T(\frac{n}{2}) + 1 \rightarrow O(\log n)$

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TEOREMA MASTER

APLIC PE RECURENTE DE FORMA $T(n) = a \cdot T(\frac{n}{b}) + f(n)$.

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

2) DACĂ $f(n) \in \Theta(n^{\log_b a}) \Rightarrow T(n) \in \Theta(n^{\log_b a} \cdot \log_2 n)$

3) DACĂ $f(n) \in \Omega(n^{\log_b a + \epsilon})$, $\epsilon > 0$, $\Rightarrow T(n) \in \Theta(f(n))$

! $1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} + \dots + \frac{1}{n} \approx \ln n$

EXERCITI:

1) $n^3 \in ? \Rightarrow n^3 \in O(n^3)$

$$g(n) = n^3$$

$$f \in O(g) \Leftrightarrow (\exists) c, n_0 > 0 \text{ a.i. } (\forall) n \geq n_0, f(n) \leq c \cdot g(n)$$

$$\text{ALEGERE } c=1; n_0=1 \Rightarrow n^3 \leq 1 \cdot n^3 \text{ (A)}, (\forall) n \geq 1$$

2) $200n^3 \in O(n^3)$

$$g(n) = n^3; f(n) = 200n^3$$

$$f \in O(g) \Leftrightarrow (\exists) c, n_0 > 0 \text{ a.i. } (\forall) n \geq n_0, f(n) \leq c \cdot g(n)$$

$$\text{ALEGERE } c=201, n_0=1 \Rightarrow 200n^3 \leq 201 \cdot n^3 \text{ (A)}, (\forall) n \geq 1$$

* 3) $n \cdot \log_2 n \in \Theta(\log_2 n!)$ $\Leftrightarrow \log_2 n! \in \Theta(n \cdot \log_2 n)$

$$f(n) = n \cdot \log_2 n$$

$$g(n) = \log_2 n!$$

$$f \in \Theta(g) \Leftrightarrow (\exists) c_1, c_2, n_0 > 0 \text{ a.i. } (\forall) n \geq n_0, c_1 \cdot g(n) \leq f(n) \leq c_2 \cdot g(n)$$

a) $c_1 \cdot g(n) \leq f(n)$

$$c_1 \cdot \log_2 n! \leq n \cdot \log_2 n = \log_2 n^n$$

$$\text{ALEGERE } c_1=1, n_0=1 \Rightarrow \log_2 n! \leq \log_2 n^n \Leftrightarrow n! \leq n^n \text{ (A)}$$

DEM. PRIN INDUCIE;

$$n=1 \Rightarrow 1! = 1 \leq 1^1 \text{ (A)}$$

$$P(k) \rightarrow P(k+1)$$

$$P(k): k! \leq k^k \text{ A}$$

$$P(k+1): (k+1)! \leq (k+1)^{k+1}$$

$$k! \cdot \cancel{(k+1)} \leq (k+1)^k \cdot \cancel{(k+1)}$$

$$k! \leq (k+1)^k \text{ (A)} \quad (k! \leq k^k)$$

b) $f(n) \leq c_2 \cdot g(n)$

$$\log_2 n^n \leq c_2 \cdot \log_2 n!$$

$$\log_2 n! = \log_2 1 + \dots + \log_2 n \geq \log_2 \frac{n}{2} + \dots + \log_2 n \geq \frac{n}{2} \log_2 (n/2) =$$

$$= \frac{n}{2} (\log_2 n - 1) \geq c_2 \cdot n \cdot \log_2 n$$

$$c_2 = \frac{1}{4}; n_0 = 4$$

$$4) f(n) + g(n) \in \Theta(\max\{f(n); g(n)\})$$

$$(\exists) c_1, c_2, n_0 > 0 \text{ a.i. } (\forall) n \geq n_0 \Rightarrow c_1 \cdot g(n) \leq f(n) \leq c_2 \cdot g(n) \rightarrow \text{CAB GENERAL}$$

$$a) c_1 \cdot \max\{f(n); g(n)\} \leq f(n) + g(n) \Rightarrow A$$

$$c_1 = 1; n_0 = 1$$

$$b) f(n) + g(n) \leq c_2 \cdot \max\{f(n); g(n)\} \Rightarrow A$$

$$c_2 = 2; n_0 = 1$$

$$5) \left. \begin{array}{l} f \in O(g) \\ g \in O(h) \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow f \in O(h)$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} f \in O(g) \Leftrightarrow (\exists) c_1, n_0 > 0 \text{ a.i. } (\forall) n \geq n_0, f(n) \leq c_1 \cdot g(n) \\ g \in O(h) \Leftrightarrow (\exists) c_2, n'_0 > 0 \text{ a.i. } (\forall) n \geq n'_0, g(n) \leq c_2 \cdot h(n) \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow f(n) \leq c_1 \cdot g(n) \leq c_1 \cdot c_2 \cdot h(n) \Rightarrow f(n) \leq c \cdot h(n)$$

$$f \in O(h) \Leftrightarrow (\exists) c, n_0 > 0 \text{ a.i. } (\forall) n \geq n_0, f(n) \leq c \cdot h(n) \Rightarrow f \in O(h)$$

$$6) O(f(n)) \cap \omega(f(n)) = \emptyset$$

$$g \in O(f(n)) \Leftrightarrow (\forall) c_1 > 0, (\exists) n_0 \text{ a.i. } (\forall) n > n_0; g(n) < c_1 \cdot f(n)$$

$$g \in \omega(f(n)) \Leftrightarrow (\forall) c_2 > 0, (\exists) n'_0 \text{ a.i. } (\forall) n > n'_0; g(n) > c_2 \cdot f(n)$$

$$\text{PRESUPUN PRIN ABSURD CĂ } g(n) \in (O(f(n)) \cap \omega(f(n))) \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} g(n) \in O(f(n)) \Rightarrow g(n) < c_1 \cdot f(n) \\ g(n) \in \omega(f(n)) \Rightarrow g(n) > c_2 \cdot f(n) \end{array} \right. (\forall) c_1, c_2$$

$$\text{ Aleg } c_1 = c_2 = 1 \Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} g(n) < f(n) \\ g(n) > f(n) \end{array} \right. ; (\forall) n > n_0; n'_0$$

$$\text{ Aleg } n'' > \max(n_0; n'_0) \Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} g(n'') < f(n'') \\ g(n'') > f(n'') \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \text{absurd}$$

$$7) (n+a)^b \in \Theta(n^b); a > 0; b > 1$$

$$f \in \Theta(g) \Rightarrow (\exists) c_1, c_2, n_0 > 0 \text{ a.i. } (\forall) n > n_0 \Rightarrow c_1 \cdot g(n) \leq f(n) \leq c_2 \cdot g(n)$$

$$a) c_1 \cdot n^b \leq (n+a)^b$$

$$c_1 \cdot n^b \leq n^b + C'_b n^{b-1} a + \dots + C_b^b a^b \} \Rightarrow (A) \Rightarrow 0 \leq C'_b n^{b-1} a + \dots + C_b^b a^b$$

$$c_1 = 1 \text{ \& } n_0 = 1$$

$$b) (n+a)^b \leq c_2 \cdot n^b$$

$$(n+a)^b = n^b + C'_b n^{b-1} a + \dots + C_b^b a^b \leq n^b (1 + C'_b a + \dots + C_b^b a^b) \leq$$

$$\leq n^b \cdot a^b (1 + C'_b + C_b^2 + \dots + C_b^b) = n^b \cdot a^b \cdot 2^b (b+1)$$

$$c_2 = a^b \cdot 2^b (b+1); n_0 = 1 \Rightarrow A$$

$$8) f(n) + o(f(n)) \in \Theta(f(n))$$

$$f \in \Theta(g) \Leftrightarrow (\exists) c_1, c_2, n_0 > 0 \text{ a.i. } (\forall) n > n_0 \Rightarrow c_1 \cdot g(n) \leq f(n) \leq c_2 \cdot g(n)$$

$$a) c_1 \cdot f(n) \leq f(n) + o(f(n))$$

$$c_1 = 1 \Rightarrow (A), (\forall) n > n_0$$

$$b) f(n) + o(f(n)) \leq c_2 \cdot f(n)$$

$$g \in o(f(n)) \Rightarrow (\forall) \epsilon > 0, (\exists) n_0 \text{ a.i. } (\forall) n > n_0 \Rightarrow g(n) < \epsilon \cdot f(n)$$

$$f(n) + o(f(n)) < f(n) + \epsilon \cdot f(n) \leq 2 \cdot f(n) \} \Rightarrow (A)$$

$$c_2 = 2$$

$$1) T(n) = T\left(\frac{n}{a}\right) + T\left(\frac{(a-1)n}{a}\right) + \overset{O(n)}{n} \in O(n \cdot \log n) \rightarrow \text{MERGESORT}$$

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

$$\text{PRESUPUN CĂ } T\left(\frac{n}{3}\right) \leq c \cdot \frac{n}{3} \cdot \log_2 \frac{n}{3}$$

$$\text{TB. SĂ ARĂTĂM CĂ } T(n) \leq c \cdot n \cdot \log_2 n$$

$$T(n) = T\left(\frac{n}{3}\right) + T\left(\frac{2n}{3}\right) + n \leq c \cdot \frac{n}{3} \cdot \log_2 \frac{n}{3} + 2c \cdot \frac{n}{3} \cdot \log_2 \frac{2n}{3} + n =$$

$$= c \cdot \frac{n}{3} (\log_2 n - \log_2 3 + 2 \cdot (\log_2 2 + \log_2 n - \log_2 3)) + n =$$

$$= c \cdot \frac{n}{3} (3 \cdot \log_2 n - 3 \cdot \log_2 3 + 2) + n = cn (\log_2 n - \log_2 3 + \frac{2}{3}) + n =$$

$$= c \cdot n \cdot \log_2 n - \underbrace{cn (\log_2 3 - \frac{2}{3} - \frac{1}{c})}_{> 0} \leq c \cdot n \cdot \log_2 n \checkmark$$

$$2) T(n) = 2T\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) + 1 \in O(n)$$

$$\text{PRESUPUN } T\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) \leq c \cdot \frac{n}{2} - b$$

$$\text{TB. S\AA DEM. } T(n) \leq c \cdot n - b$$

$$T(n) = 2T\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) + 1 \leq 2c \cdot \frac{n}{2} - 2b + 1 = cn - 2b + 1 \leq cn - b \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} b > 1 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \checkmark$$

$$3) T(n) = T(n/2) + n \in O(n)$$

$$\text{PRESUPUN } T(n/2) \leq c \cdot \frac{n}{2}$$

$$\text{TB. S\AA DEM. } T(n) \leq c \cdot n$$

$$T(n) = T(n/2) + n \leq c \cdot \frac{n}{2} + n = n \left(1 + \frac{c}{2}\right) \leq c \cdot n, \quad (\forall) c \geq 2$$

$$4) T(n) = T(n-1) + 1 \in O(n)$$

$$\text{PRESUPUN } T(n-1) \leq c(n-1)$$

$$\text{TB. S\AA DEM. } T(n) \leq c \cdot n$$

$$T(n) = T(n-1) + 1 \leq c(n-1) + 1 = cn - (c-1) \leq cn, \quad (\forall) c \geq 1$$

$$5) T(n) = T(n-1) + n \in O(n^2) \rightarrow \text{INSERTION SORT}$$

$$\text{PRESUPUN } T(n-1) \leq c \cdot (n-1)^2$$

$$\text{TB. S\AA DEM } T(n) \leq c \cdot n^2$$

$$T(n) = T(n-1) + n \leq c(n-1)^2 + n = c(n^2 - 2n + 1) + n = cn^2 - 2c \cdot n + c + n \leq cn^2 - 2c \cdot n + c + n \leq 0 \Rightarrow 2c \cdot n + c - n \geq 0$$

$$n(2c - 1 - \frac{c}{n}) \geq 0, \quad (\forall) c \geq 1$$

$$6) T(n) = T\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) + 1 \in O(\log n)$$

$$\text{PRESUPUN } T\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) \leq c \cdot \log_2 \frac{n}{2}$$

$$\text{TB. S\AA DEM: } T(n) \leq c \cdot \log_2 n$$

$$T(n) = T\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) + 1 \leq c \cdot \log_2 \frac{n}{2} + 1 = c(\log_2 n - \log_2 2) + 1 = c \cdot \log_2 n - (c-1) \leq c \cdot \log_2 n, \quad (\forall) c \geq 1$$

$$7) T(n) = 2T(n-1) + 1 \in O(2^n)$$

$$\text{PRESUPUN } T(n-1) \leq c \cdot 2^{n-1} - b$$

$$\text{TB. S\AA DEM } T(n) \leq c \cdot 2^n - b$$

$$T(n) = 2T(n-1) + 1 \leq 2 \cdot c \cdot 2^{n-1} - 2b + 1 = c \cdot 2^n - 2b + 1 \leq c \cdot 2^n - b, \quad (\forall) b \geq 1$$

~ SORTĂRI ~

$O(n^2)$: BUBBLE/INSERTION/SELECTION SORT

$O(n \cdot \log n)$: MERGE/QUICK/HEAP SORT

$O(n)$: COUNT/RADIX SORT

1) BUBBLESORT:

5 1 4 2 8 9 (LUĂM GRUPURI DE 2 ELEMENTE)
↑ ↑
1 < 5 ⇒ INTERSCHIMB

1 5 4 2 8 9
↑ ↑
4 < 5 ⇒ SWAP

1 4 5 2 8 9
↑ ↑
2 < 5 ⇒ SWAP

1 4 2 5 8 9
↑ ↑

PARCURGI LISTA PÂNĂ CÂND E ORDONATĂ, IEI "OK=0" CA SĂ VERIFICI
DACĂ S-AU PRODUS INTERSCHIMBĂRI. OK=1 ⇒ STOP.

1 2 4 5 8 9 → SORTAT

2) INSERTION SORT:

SORTAT | SONA NESORTATĂ
7 | (8) 5 2 4 6 3

7 < 8 → NU SE INTERSCHIMBĂ

7 8 | (5) 2 4 6 3
↑ ↑

8 > 5; 7 > 5

5 7 8 | (2) 4 6 3
↑ ↑ ↑

2 < 8; 2 < 7; 2 < 5

2 5 7 8 | (4) 6 3
↑ ↑ ↑

4 < 8; 4 < 7; 4 < 5; 4 > 2

2 4 5 7 8 | (6) 3
↑ ↑ ↑

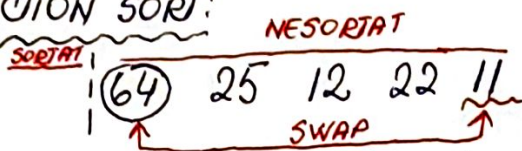
6 < 8; 6 < 7; 6 > 5

2 4 5 6 7 8 | (3)
↑ ↑ ↑ ↑

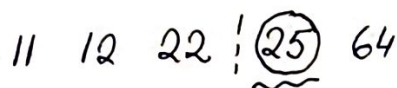
3 < 8... 3 < 4; 3 > 2

2 3 4 5 6 7 8 → SORTAT

3) SELECTION SORT:

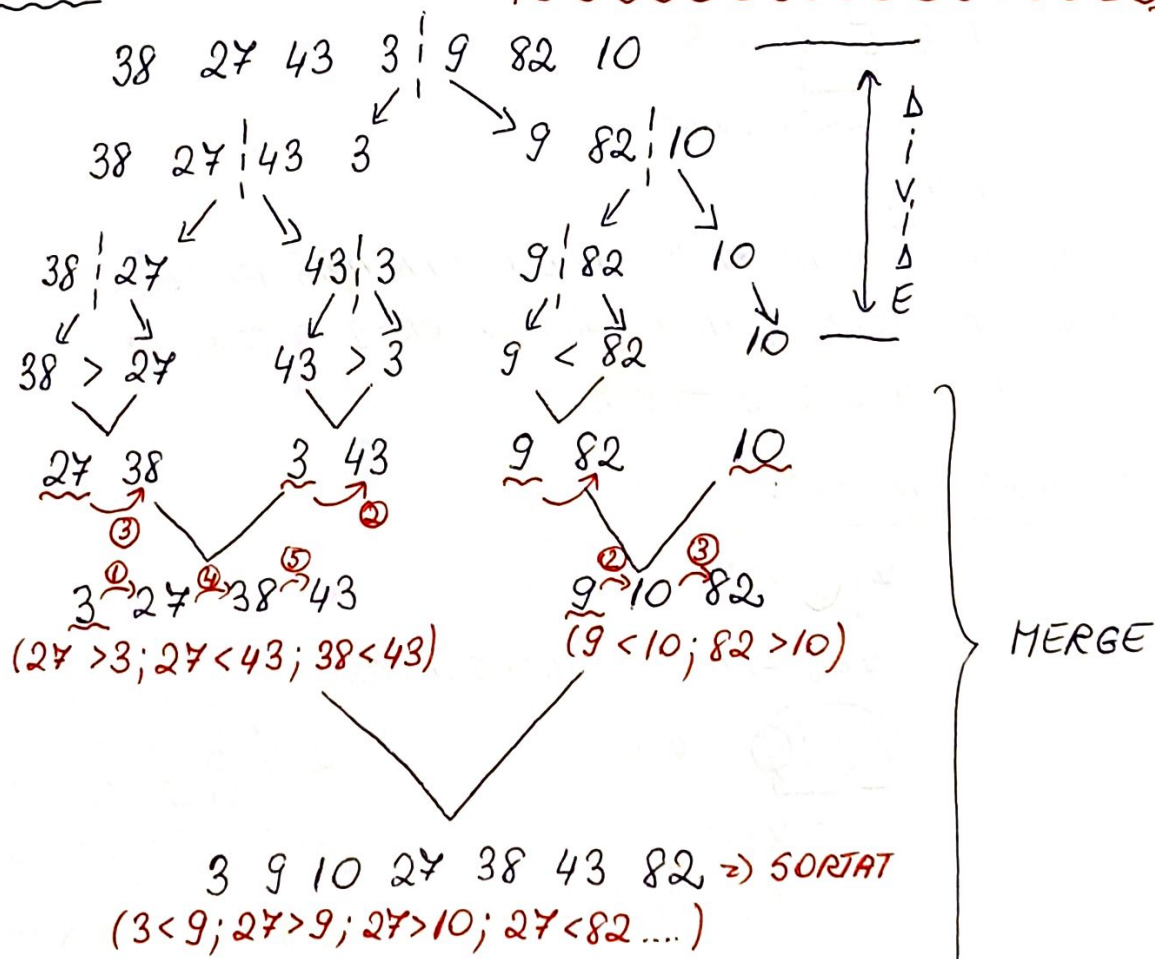


PARCUREM VECTORUL ȘI GĂSIM MINIMUL.



11 12 22 25 64 \rightarrow SORTAI

4) MERGESORT: (DIVIDE ET IMPERA) \Rightarrow $T(n) = 2T(n/2) + O(n) \in O(n \cdot \log n)$



5) QUICK SORT: $\Rightarrow T(n) = T\left(\frac{n}{a}\right) + T\left(\frac{(a-1)n}{a}\right) + O(n) \in O(n \cdot \log n)$

↓
DIVIDE ET IMPERA

5 11 22 7 4 900 100 1 32
 $i=0 \quad i=1 \quad i=2$
 PIVOT (TOATE EL. DIN STÂNGA \Rightarrow " \leq ")
 DIN DREAPTA \Rightarrow " \geq ")
 13
 $j=0$

5 < 13; 11 < 13; 22 > 13 \rightarrow SWAP (22; 13)

5 11 13 7 4 900 100 1 32 22
 $j=2 \quad j=1$

13 < 32; 13 > 1 \rightarrow SWAP (13; 1)

5 11 1 7 4 900 100 13 32 22
 $i=3 \quad i=4 \quad i=5$

7 < 13; 4 < 13; 900 > 13 \rightarrow SWAP (900, 13)

5 11 1 7 4 13 100 900 32 22
 $j=3$ (13 < 100 \checkmark)

APLICĂM ACEIAȘI PASI PT. PARTEA STÂNGĂ ȘI APOI PT. PARTEA DR.

5 11 1 7 4
 $i=0 \quad j=0$

5 > 4 \rightarrow SWAP

4 11 1 7 5
 $j=2 \quad j=1$

4 < 7; 4 > 1 \rightarrow SWAP

1 11 4 7 5
 $i=1$

11 > 4 \rightarrow SWAP

1 4 11 7 5
 $i=0 \quad j=0$

SORTAT

5 7 11

100 900 32 22
 $i=0 \quad j=0$

100 > 22 \rightarrow SWAP

22 900 32 100
 $j=2 \quad j=1$

22 < 32; 22 < 900

900 32 100
 $i=0 \quad j=0$

900 > 100 \rightarrow SWAP

100 32 900
 $j=1$

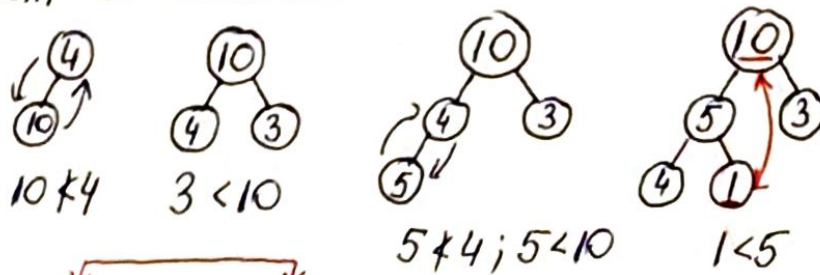
100 > 32 \rightarrow SWAP

32 100 900

1 4 5 7 11 13 22 32 100 900 \Rightarrow SORTAT

6) HEAPSORT: $\Rightarrow O(n \cdot \log n)$

CREĂM HEAP CU ELEMENTELE DATE: 4 10 3 5 1 (MAX HEAP)

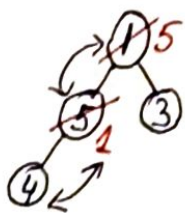


VECTORUL: 10 5 3 4 1

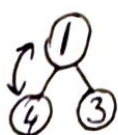
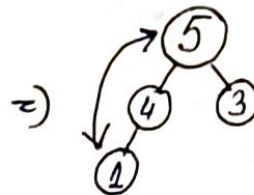
SWAP PRIMUL ȘI ULTIMUL ELEMENT DIN HEAP ȘI ELIMINĂM ULTIMUL ELEMENT

VECTOR: 1 5 3 4 10

VECTOR: 5 4 3 1 10



(REARRANJĂM HEAP)



VECTOR: 1 4 3 5 10



V: 4 1 3 5 10



VECTOR: 3 1 4 5 10



V: 1 3 4 5 10

\Rightarrow V: 1 3 4 5 10 \Rightarrow SORTAT

7) COUNTING SORT: $\Rightarrow O(n)$ \Rightarrow $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{DACĂ AM UN SIR DE "n" ELEMENTE ÎN CARE FIECARE} \\ \text{ELEMENT ARE MAX. "k" APARIȚII} \Rightarrow O(n+k) \end{array} \right.$

INPUT: 1 4 1 2 7 5 2 \Rightarrow CHEILE $\in [0, 9] \cap \mathbb{N}$

INDEX:

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0	2	2	0	1	1	0	1	0	0

 VECTOR FRECVENȚĂ
 $\begin{array}{cccccccccc} & \nearrow & \nearrow & \nearrow & \nearrow & \nearrow & \nearrow & \nearrow & \nearrow & \nearrow \\ 0+2 & 2+2 & 4+0 & 4+1 & 5+1 & 6+0 & 6+1 & 7+0 & 7+0 & 7+0 \end{array}$ DE CÂTE ORI APAR CHEILE

INDEX:

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0	2	4	4	5	6	6	7	7	7

 \Rightarrow SUMA APARIȚIILOR
 \hookrightarrow 1 apare la poziția 2; $2-1=1$

AVEM 7 ELEMENTE ÎN INPUT \Rightarrow VECTOR DE POZIȚII CU 7 ELEMENTE.

POZIȚII:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	1	2	2	4	6	7

 \Rightarrow SORTAT

INPUT: 1 4 1 2 7 5 2 (PARCURGEM INPUT PAS CU PAS
 SI FACEM MODIFICĂRI ÎN "INDEX")
 $\begin{array}{c} \downarrow \quad \downarrow \quad \downarrow \quad \downarrow \\ \text{poz: 2} \quad \text{poz: 5} \Rightarrow 5-1=4 \\ 2-1=1 \\ \downarrow \\ \text{poz: 1} \\ 1-1=0 \\ \downarrow \\ 2 \text{ la poz: 4} \\ 4-1=3 \end{array}$

NU E OPTIM PENTRU VALORI MARI.

SE FOLOSEȘTE ÎMPREUNĂ CU RADIX SORT.

```

//
for(i=0; i<n; i++)
    frecvență[v[i]]++;
for(i=1; i<=EL-MAX; i++)
    frecvență[i] += frecvență[i-1];
for(i=0; i<n; i++)
{
    output[frecvență[v[i]]-1] = v[i];
    frecvență[v[i]]--;
}
    
```

8) RADIX SORT: $\rightarrow O(n)$ ($O(n+k)$)

INPUT: 170 45 75 90 802 24 2 66

ÎNCEPEM DE LA CEL MAI NESEMNIFICATIV BÎT (CÎTRA UNITĂȚILOR).

LE SORTĂM FOLOSIND COUNTING SORT. (DACĂ (7) CÎTRE EGALE, SE PĂSTREAZĂ ORDINEA ORIGINALĂ.

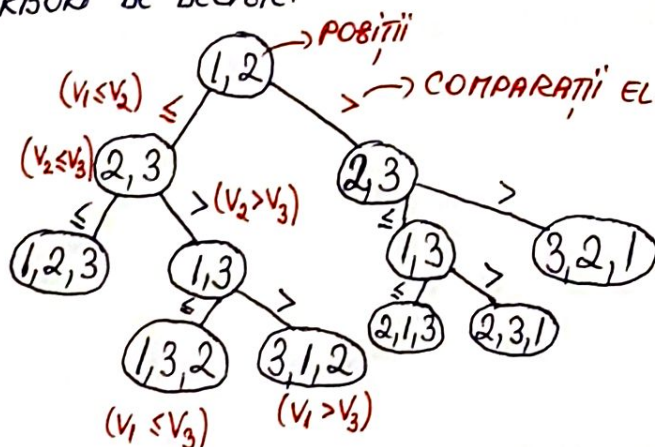
170 90 802 2 24 45 75 66

802 2 24 45 66 170 75 90

2 24 45 66 75 90 170 802 \Rightarrow SORTAT

ORICE ALGORITM DE SORTARE BAZAT PE COMPARAȚII ÎNTRE CHEI ARE TIMP DE RULARE (ÎN CEL MAI DEFAVORABIL CAZ) $\Omega(n \cdot \log n)$

ALGORITMI DE SORTARE BAZAȚI PE COMPARAȚIA DÎNTRE CHEI POT FI REPREZENTAȚI CA ARBORI DE DECIZIE.



\rightarrow ARB. DE DECIZIE PT. 3 ELEMENTE. SUNT POSIBILE $3! = 6$ PERMUTĂRI (= FRUNZE)

ÎN CEL MAI DEFAVORABIL CAZ, NR. DE COMPARAȚII REALIZAT DE ARBORELE DE DECIZIE ESTE EGAL CU CEL MAI LUNG DRUM DE LA RĂDĂCINĂ, LA FRUNZĂ; ADICĂ ESTE EGAL CU ÎNĂLȚIMEA ARBORELUI.

ARB. BINAR CU ÎNĂLȚIMEA " h " NU ARE MAI MULȚ DE 2^h FRUNZE.

$$n! \leq 2^h \cdot \log_2$$

$$\log_2 n! \leq \log_2 2^h = h$$

PRIN APROXIMAREA LUI STIRLING $\Rightarrow h \geq \log_2 \left(\frac{n}{e} \right)^n = n \cdot \log_2 n - n \log_2 e = \Omega(n \cdot \log n)$