

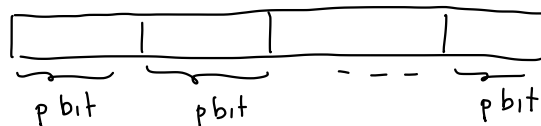
Algoritmi e Strutture Dati (15/11/2021)

ESERCIZIO (Anagramma)

$$h(k) = k \bmod m$$

$$\text{se } m = 2^p - 1$$

k



se prendo k, k' ottenute l'una dall'altra permutando le porzioni di p bit

$$h(k) = h(k')$$



$\rightarrow 0 \dots 2^p - 1$

\rightsquigarrow cifra in base 2^p

OSSERVAZIONE: dato un numero

$$n = a_k a_{k-1} \dots a_1 a_0 \quad \text{base } b$$

$$\text{allora } n \bmod b-1 = \left(\sum_{i=0}^k a_i \right) \bmod (b-1)$$

[divisibilità per 3

$a_k \dots a_0$ divisibile per 3
sse

$$a_k \dots a_0 \bmod 3 = 0$$

$$\sum_{i=0}^k a_i \bmod 3 = 0$$

ovvero \bar{e} divisibile per 3

]

per induzione su k

$$(k=0) \quad n = a_0 \cdot b^0 = a_0$$

$$\overset{a_0}{\underbrace{n}} \bmod b-1$$

$$\overset{||}{\sum_{i=0}^0 a_i \bmod b-1}$$

$\underbrace{\hspace{1cm}}_{a_0}$

$$(K \rightarrow K+1) \quad m = a_{K+1} \underbrace{a_K \dots a_1 a_0}_{m'}$$

$$= a_{K+1} \cdot b^{K+1} + m'$$

$$m \bmod (b-1) = (a_{K+1} b^{K+1} + m') \bmod (b-1)$$

$$\left| \begin{aligned} (x+y) \bmod z &= (x \bmod z + y \bmod z) \bmod z \\ * & \quad * \\ &= \left(a_{K+1} \bmod (b-1) * \left(\overbrace{b \bmod (b-1)}^1 \right)^{K+1} \right. \\ & \quad \left. + \underbrace{m' \bmod (b-1)} \right) \bmod (b-1) \\ & \quad \left(\sum_{i=0}^K a_i \right) \bmod (b-1) \\ &= \left(a_{K+1} \bmod (b-1) + \left(\sum_{i=0}^K a_i \right) \bmod (b-1) \right) \bmod (b-1) \\ &= \left(\sum_{i=0}^{K+1} a_i \right) \bmod (b-1) \end{aligned} \right.$$

(più: vale in generale sostituendo $b-1$ con c t.c. $b \bmod c = 1$)

ESERCIZIO (ABR-ImOrder)

Dato albero binario T

$T \hat{x}$ ABR sse $\text{ImOrder}(T.\text{root})$ produce i nodi ordinati
in modo crescente

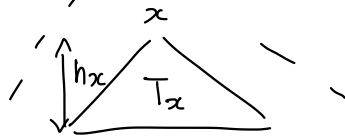
dim

dim. più in generale

sottalbero radicato in $x \hat{x}$ sse
ABR

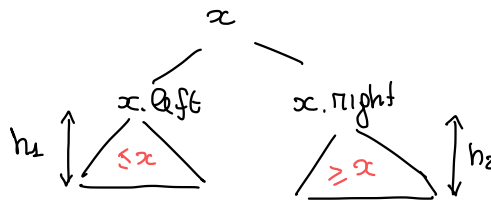
$\text{ImOrder}(x)$ produce
la lista dei nodi del
sottalbero radicato in x
crescente per chiave

(\Rightarrow) procediamo per induzione sull'altezza h_x dell'albero radicato in x



($h_x = 0$) T_x è vuoto, ovvero $x = nil$ \leadsto ok, banalmente vero

($h_x > 0$) allora



$$\begin{matrix} h_1, h_2 < h_x \\ \uparrow \quad \uparrow \\ \hline \downarrow \end{matrix}$$

ImOrder(x) produce

$$\begin{matrix} \text{ordinata} \\ \hline \text{ordinata} \leq x \leq \text{ordinata} \\ \hline x_1 \dots x_k \leq x \leq y_1 \dots y_{k'} \\ \text{ImOrder}(x.\text{left}) \quad \text{ImOrder}(x.\text{right}) \end{matrix} \rightarrow \times \text{ ipotesi induttiva}$$

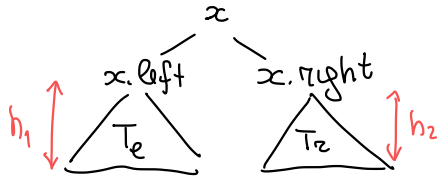
(\Leftarrow) se ImOrder(x) produce la lista dei nodi ordinata $\Rightarrow x$ è radice di ABR



induzione su h_x

($h_x = 0$) $x = nil$, albero radicato in x è vuoto \leadsto è ABR

($h_x > 0$) allora



$$h_1, h_2 < h_x$$

ImOrder(x)

$$\begin{matrix} x_1 \dots x_k \leq x \leq y_1 \dots y_{k'} \\ \text{ImOrder}(x.\text{left}) \quad \text{ImOrder}(x.\text{right}) \end{matrix}$$

ordinata per ipotesi

$$\hookrightarrow \begin{matrix} x_1 \dots x_k \\ y_1 \dots y_{k'} \end{matrix}$$

ordinate

$\rightarrow T_e, T_z$ sono ABR

\hookrightarrow T_e, T_z sono ABR
 $T_e \leq x$
 $T_z \geq x$

$\Rightarrow T_x \text{ è ABR}$

□

ESERCIZIO : (Max Heap Ordinato)

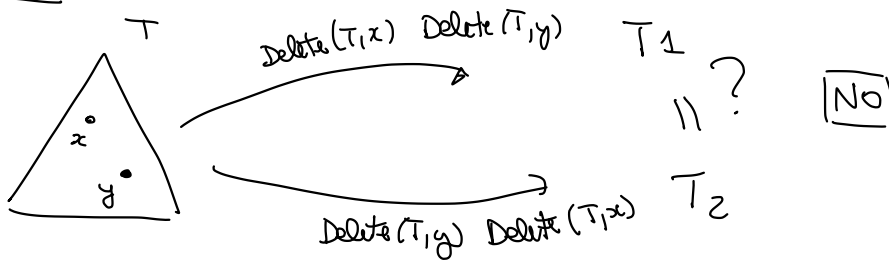
dato max-heap estrarre i suoi elementi in ordine crescente (o decrescente) in tempo $O(m)$

\rightarrow A max-heap in tempo $O(m)$

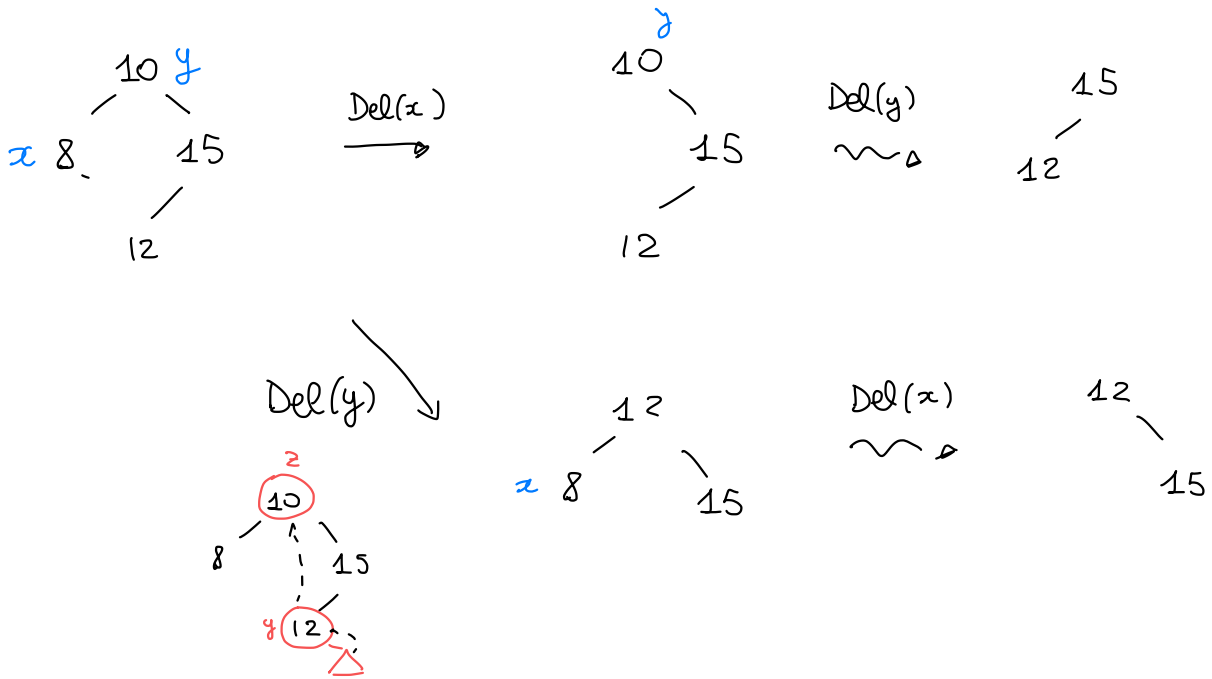
\rightarrow se esistesse quello che è stato richiesto, potrei ordinare in tempo lineare (impossibile: ordinamento è $\Omega(m \log m)$)

ESERCIZIO : costruire ABR in tempo lineare: impossibile.

ESERCIZIO (DELETE)



es:



ESERCIZIO (Insert Ricorsiva)

InsertRec (x , z , parent)

if $x = \text{nil}$

$z.p = \text{parent}$

return z

else

if $z.\text{key} < x.\text{key}$

$x.\text{left} = \text{InsertRec}(x.\text{left}, z, x)$

else

$x.\text{right} = \text{InsertRec}(x.\text{right}, z, x)$

return x

→ inserisci z nel sotto albero indicato in x

→ ritorno la radice dell'albero in cui l'elemento z è inserito

Insert (T, z)
Insert ($T.\text{root}, z, \text{nil}$)

ESERCIZIO : (ABR successore)

ABR

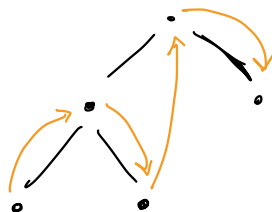
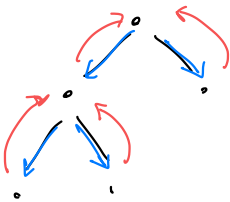
x

$x.\text{left}$

$x.\text{right}$

~~$x.p$~~

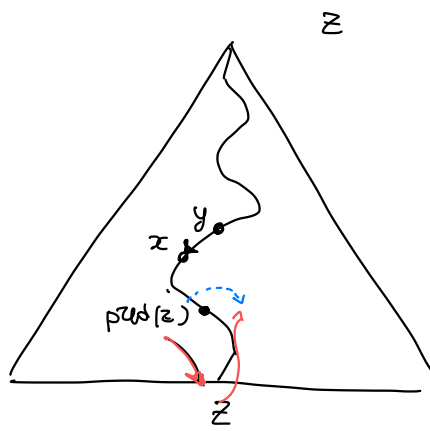
$x.\text{succ}$



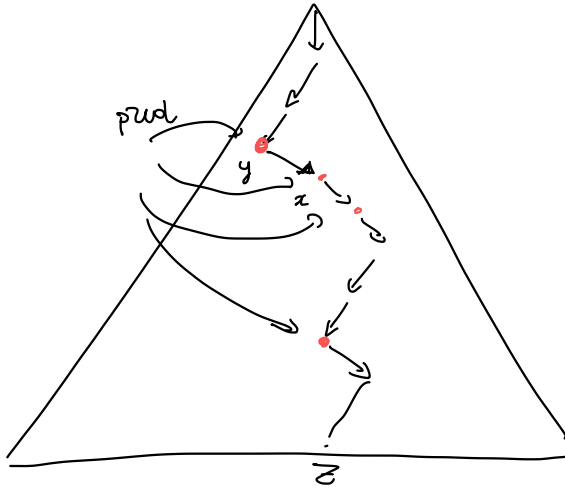
successore locale $O(1)$ (invece che $O(h)$)

massimo, minimo, search invariate $O(h)$

* Insert (T, z)



Idea :



Insert (T, z)

$x = T.root$

$y = nil$

$pred = nil$

while $x \neq nil$

$y = x$

if $z.key < x.key$

$x = x.left$

else

$x = x.right$

$pred = y$

if $y = nil$

$T.root = z$

else if $z.key < y.key$

$y.left = z$

else

$y.right = z$

if $pred \neq nil$

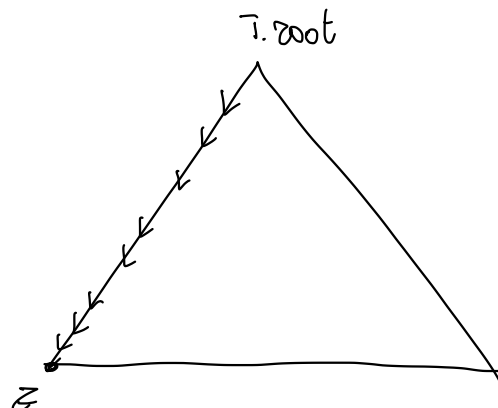
$z.succ = pred.succ$

$pred.succ = z$

else

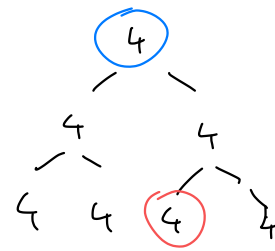
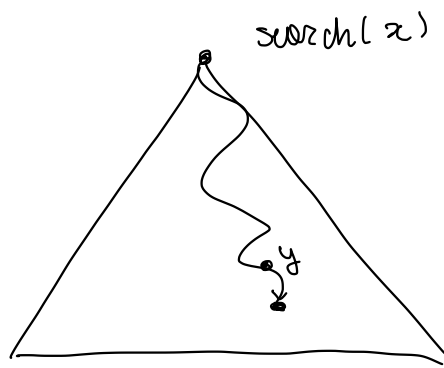
$z.succ = y$

$O(h)$

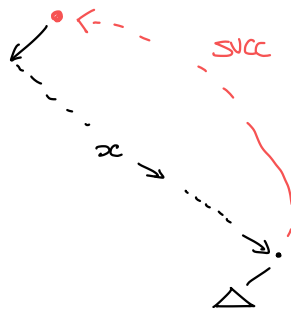


Parent

Parent (T, x)



come fore?

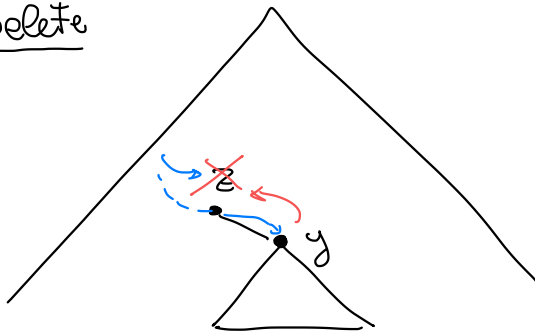


costo $O(h)$

* Predecessore : implementazione "old" $O(h^2)$

con parent abitato

* Delete



$O(h^2)$