**Domanda B** (6 punti) Si calcoli la lunghezza della longest common subsequence (LCS) tra le stringhe armo e toro, calcolando tutta la tabella L[i,j] delle lunghezze delle LCS sui prefissi usando l'algoritmo visto in classe.

Soluzione: Si ottiene

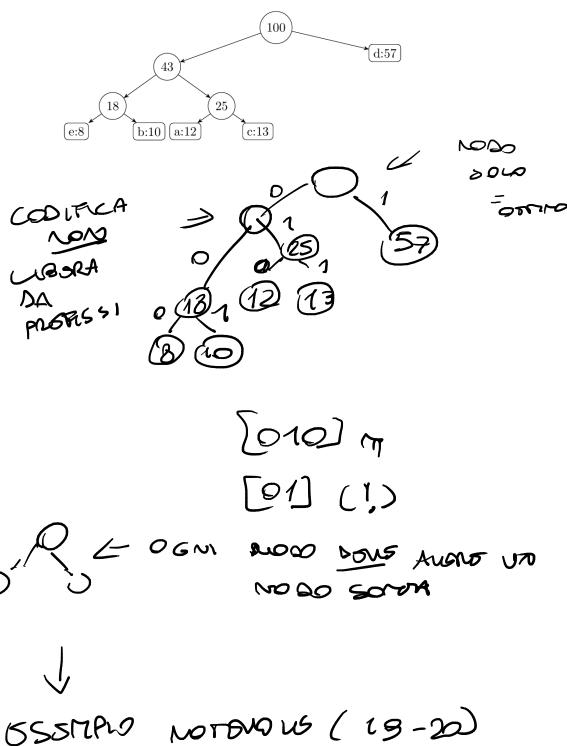
La lunghezza della longest common subsequence tra armo e toro è quindi 2.

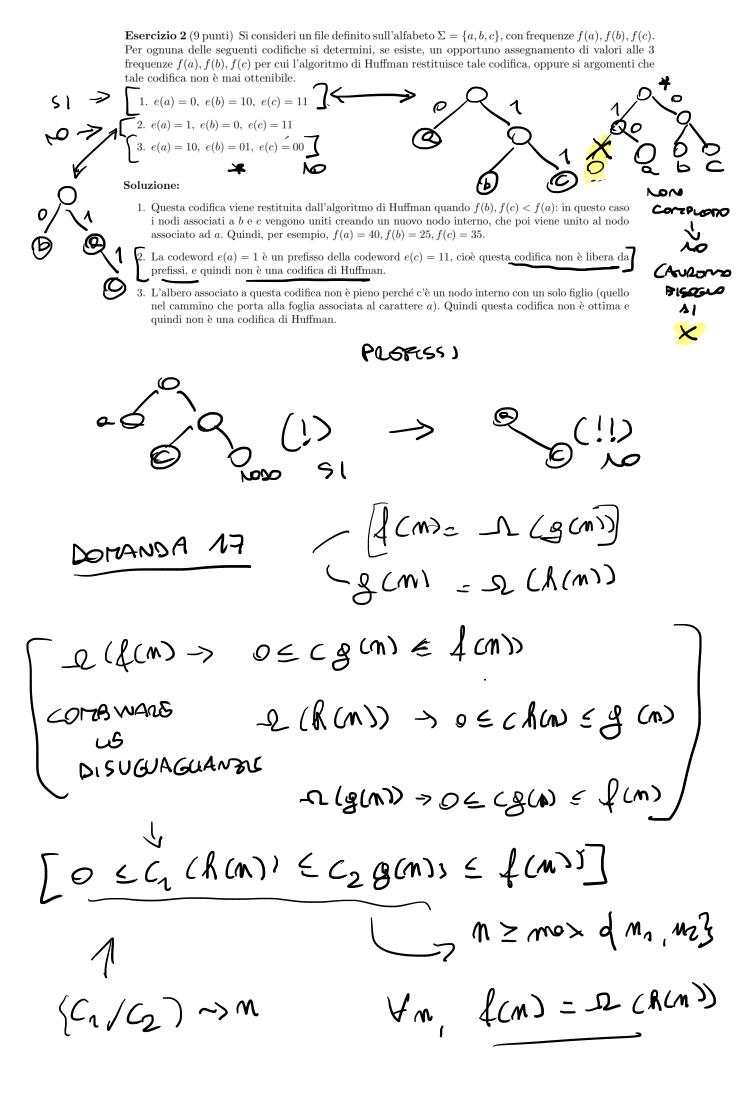
**Domanda B** (5 punti) Indicare, in forma di albero binario, il codice prefisso ottenuto tramite l'algoritmo di Huffmann per l'alfabeto  $\{a, b, c, d, e\}$ , supponendo che ogni simbolo appaia con le seguenti frequenze:

CF9GUE

Spiegare il processo di costruzione del codice.

Soluzione: Per la descrizione del processo di costruzione, si rimanda al libro. Il risultato è il seguente:





$$Q_{1}(f(m)) = O(f(m)) \wedge D_{1}(f(m)) \wedge O(f(m)) \wedge O(f(m)$$

DIRESMA

The asymptotic efficiency of an algorithm is studied, that is, how its running time increases with the size of input in the limit, roughly speaking.

- $\Theta(g(n)) = \{f(n) : \text{There exist positive constants } c_1, c_2, \text{ and } n_0 \text{ such that } 0 \le c_1g(n) \le f(n) \le c_2g(n) \text{ for all } n \ge n_0\}.$  We say that g(n) is an asymptotically tight bound of f(n), and write  $f(n) = \Theta(g(n))$ . [It actually means  $f(n) \in \Theta(g(n))$ . The same for the following.]
- $O(g(n)) = \{f(n) : \text{There exist positive constants c and } n_0 \text{ such that } 0 \le f(n) \le cg(n) \text{ for all } n \ge n_0 \}$ . We say that g(n) is an asymptotically upper bound of f(n), and write f(n) = O(g(n)).
- $\bullet \ \Omega(g(n)) = \{f(n): \text{There exist positive constants c and } n_0 \text{ such that } 0 \leq cg(n) \leq f(n) \text{ for all } n \geq n_0\}. \text{ We say that } g(n) \text{ is an } \textit{asymptotically lower bound} \text{ of } f(n), \text{ and write } f(n) = \Omega(g(n)).$
- $o(g(n)) = \{f(n) : \text{For any positive constant } c > 0$ , there exist a constant  $n_0 > 0$  such that  $0 \le f(n) \le cg(n)$  for all  $n \ge n_0$ . We say that g(n) is an upper bound of f(n) but not asymptotically tight, and write f(n) = o(g(n)).
- $\omega(g(n)) = \{f(n) : \text{For any positive constant } c > 0, \text{ there exist a constant } n_0 > 0 \text{ such that } 0 \le cg(n) \le f(n) \text{ for all } n \ge n_0 \}.$  We say that g(n) is a *lower bound* of f(n) but not asymptotically tight, and write  $f(n) = \omega(g(n))$ .

