# Übung 9

```
int max(int length, int array[length]) {
  int result = array[0];
  for (int i=1; i<length; i++) {
     if (array[i] > result) {
        result = array[i];
  return result;
```

```
int max(int length, int array[length]) {
  int result = array[0];
  for (int i=1; i<length; i++) {
     if (array[i] > result) {
        result = array[i];
  return result;
```

Kosten: 2 → Zuweisung, Arrayzugriff

```
int max(int length, int array[length]) {
  int result = array[0];
                                                  Kosten: 2 → Zuweisung, Arrayzugriff
  for (int i=1; i<length; i++) {</pre>
                                                  Kosten: 1 + length-1 * 3 (Vergleich, Zuweisung, Rechenoperation) + 1 (
     if (array[i] > result) {
       result = array[i];
  return result;
```

```
int max(int length, int array[length]) {
  int result = array[0];
  for (int i=1; i<length; i++) {
     if (array[i] > result) {
       result = array[i];
  return result;
```

```
Kosten: 2 → Zuweisung, Arrayzugriff
```

Kosten: 1 + length-1 \* 3 (Vergleich, Zuweisung, Rechenoperation) + 1 (Vergleich)

Kosten: 2 \* length-1 → Arrayzugriff, Vergleich

```
int max(int length, int array[length]) {
  int result = array[0];
                                                  Kosten: 2 → Zuweisung, Arrayzugriff
  for (int i=1; i<length; i++) {
                                                  Kosten: 1 + length-1 * 3 (Vergleich, Zuweisung, Rechenoperation) + 1
     if (array[i] > result) {
                                                  Kosten: 2 * length-1 → Arrayzugriff, Vergleich
       result = array[i];
                                                  Kosten: 2* length-1 → Zuweisung, Arrayzugriff
  return result;
                                                  Gesamt: 2 + 1 + (n-1) * (3 + 2 + 2) + 1 \rightarrow 4 + (n-1)*7 \rightarrow O(n)
```

```
int func1(char *string) {
  int i=0;
  while (string[i] != '\0') {
    i++;
  }
  return i;
}
```

```
int func1(char *string) {
  int i=0;
  while (string[i] != '\0') {
    i++;
  }
  return i;
}
```

Kosten:  $1 \rightarrow Zuweisung$ 

Kosten: 2 \* length(string) → Arrayzugriff und Vergleich

```
Kosten: 1 → Zuweisung
```

Kosten: 2 \* length(string) → Arrayzugriff und Vergleich

Kosten: 2 \* length(string-1) → Zuweisung und Rechenoperation

```
void func2(int arg, char *string) {
   for (int i=0; i<arg; i++) {
      string[i] = string[i]+12;
   }
}</pre>
```

Gesamt: 1 + (length(string-1)) \* 7 + 1  $\rightarrow$  O(n)

```
void allIncluded(char *string1, char *string2) {
  int a = func1(string1);
  for (int i=0; i<a; i++) {
     string2[i] = string1[i];
  string2[a] = '\0';
  func2(a, string2);
```

```
void allIncluded(char *string1, char *string2) {
  int a = func1(string1);
                                     Kosten: 2 + Kosten von func1 → Zuweisung, Funktionsaufruf
  for (int i=0; i<a; i++) {
                                     Kosten: 1 + (length(string)-1)^* (1+2)
     string2[i] = string1[i];
                                     Kosten: 3 * (length(string)-1) → Arrayzugriff, Zuweisung, Arrayzugriff
                                     Kosten: 2 → Arrayzugriff, Zuweisung
  string2[a] = '\0';
  func2(a, string2);
                                     Kosten: 1 + Kosten von func1 → Funktionsaufruf
```

Gesamt: O(n)

```
void algorithmus(int data[], int length) {
  int i, k, m, t;
  for (i = 0; i < length - 1; i++) {
     m = i;
     for (k = i + 1; k < length; k++) {
        if (data[k] < data[m]) {
          m = k;
     temp = data[m];
     data[m] = data[i];
     data[i] = temp;
```

```
void algorithmus(int array[], int length) {
  int current_index, min_index, temp_value;
  for (current_index = 0; current_index < length - 1; current_index++) {</pre>
     min index = current index;
     for (int j = current_index + 1; j < length; j++) {
       if (array[j] < array[min_index]) {</pre>
          min_index = j;
     temp_value = array[min_index];
     array[min_index] = array[current_index];
     array[current_index] = temp_value;
```

```
void selection_sort(int array[], int length) {
  int current_index, min_index, temp_value;
  for (current_index = 0; current_index < length - 1; current_index++) {</pre>
     min index = current index;
     for (int j = current_index + 1; j < length; j++) {
       if (array[j] < array[min_index]) {</pre>
          min_index = j;
     temp_value = array[min_index];
     array[min_index] = array[current_index];
     array[current_index] = temp_value;
```

```
void algorithmus(int data[], int length) {
  int i, k, m, t;
  for (i = 0; i < length - 1; i++) {
                                                   Kosten: 1 + 2 * (length-1) + 2
                                                   Kosten: 1 * (length-1)
     m = i;
                                                   Kosten: 2 * (length-1) + 3 * ((length-1)<sup>2</sup> + (length-1)) / 2 + 1
     for (k = i + 1; k < length; k++) {
                                                   Kosten: 3 * ((length-1)^2 + (length-1)) / 2
        if (data[k] < data[m]) {
          m = k;
                                                   Kosten: 1 * ((length-1)^2 + (length-1)) / 2
     temp = data[m];
                                                   Kosten: 2* (length-1)
     data[m] = data[i];
                                                   Kosten: 3* (length-1)
                                                   Kosten 2* (length-1)
     data[i] = temp;
                                                   n = length-1
                                                   Gesamt: 1 + 2*n + 2 + n + 2*n + 7*(n^2+n)/2 + n + 7*n \rightarrow O(n^2)
```

```
int algo(int data[], int len, int x) {
  int left = 0;
  int right = len-1;
  while(left <= right) {
    int middle = left + ((right-left)/2);
    if(data[middle] == x) return middle;
    else if (x<data[middle]) right = middle - 1;
    else left = middle + 1;
  }
  return -1;
}</pre>
```

- Was macht der Algorithmus?
- Was ist der Best-Case?
- 3. Was ist der Worst-Case?

```
int algo(int data[], int len, int x) {
  int left = 0;
  int right = len-1;
  while(left <= right) {</pre>
     int middle = left + ((right-left)/2);
     if(data[middle] == x) return middle;
     else if (x<data[middle]) right = middle - 1;</pre>
     else left = middle + 1;
  return -1:
```

Kosten: 1 → Zuweisung

Kosten: 2 → Zuweisung, Rechenoperation

Kosten: 1 → Vergleich

Kosten:  $4 \rightarrow Zuweisung$ , 3x Rechenoperation

Kosten: 2 → Arrayzugriff, Vergleich

Kosten: 4 → Vergleich, Arrayzugriff, Zuweisung, Rechenop.

Kosten: 2 → Zuweisung, Rechenoperation

# Beispiel O(2<sup>n</sup>)

