Analiza timpului de rulare a algoritmilor recursivi

Exemplu: metode de sortore

- count sort
$$O(n^2)$$

Insertion Sort

I. 39 ramane pe los

II. cautam posiția pe core sa I inseram pe 5

II. coutom posiția pe core să îl inserom pe 7

I. 200 este deja unde trebuie

Compleveitate: La posul i forem (în cel moi defavorabil cos) i sporații $\hat{I}n$ total vom avea: $1+2+...+n=O(n^2)$

T(n) (= timpul de rulore pt a resolva a problemà de demensione n)

$$T(m) = T(m-1) + O(m) = O(m^2)$$

$$E_{x}$$
: $T(m) = T(m/3) + T(2m/3) + O(m) = ?$

Merge Sort I dec: Împărtim problema în subprobleme mai mici pe core le rezolvam și combinăm resultatele

$$T(n) = 2 T\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) + c \cdot n = O(n\log n)$$
Nu soium baca pt
$$\frac{n}{2} = \frac{n}{2} = c \cdot n$$

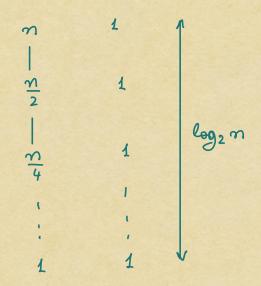
$$\frac{n}{4} = \frac{n}{4} = \frac{n}{4} = c \cdot n$$

$$\frac{n}{8} = \frac{n}{8} = \frac{n}{8} = \frac{n}{8} = \frac{n}{8} = \frac{n}{8} = \frac{n}{8} = c \cdot n$$

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Cautore binavia

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



Metodo substitutici pentru recolvorea recurentelor

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

1. " Ehicim solution

2. Aridam ca T(n) & c. nlag, n

Bresupunem ca $T(n/2) \le c \cdot \frac{n}{2} \log_2 \frac{n}{2}$

Stim că
$$T(n) = 2T(n/2) + n$$

 $T(n) \leq 2 \cdot C \cdot \frac{m}{2} \cdot \log_2 \frac{m}{2} + n$

$$T(n) \leq cn \cdot \log \frac{n}{2} + n$$

$$T(n) \leq cn \log_2 n + n(1-c)$$

$$doc{} = 1-c \leq 0$$

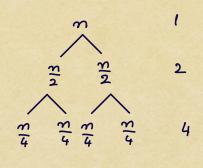
Adenorat pt c > 1

Avem T(n) & c.n legin

T(n) =
$$T(\frac{n}{2}) + 1 = O(\log_2 n)$$

Vrem sã obidiam cã $T(n) \leq C \cdot \log_2 n$
Bresupunem că $T(\frac{n}{2}) \leq C \cdot \log_2 \frac{n}{2}$
 $T(n) \leq C \cdot \log_2 \frac{n}{2} + 1 = C \cdot \log_2 n - C + 1$
 $\leq C \log_2 n + C \geq 1$

$$\bullet T(m) = 2T(\frac{m}{2}) + 1 = O(m)$$



$$1+2+4+8+... = O(n)$$
 Formule Kinda? $\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{3}+\frac{1}{4}+... = O(\log n)$

Verem sã obtatam cá $T(n) \leq c \cdot n$ Bresupurem cã $T(\frac{n}{2}) \leq c \cdot \frac{n}{2}$

$$T(n) \le 2 \cdot C \cdot \frac{m}{2} + 1 = C \cdot m + 1$$

Vrem sã ovatam ca T(n) ≤ C·n - d, constanta

Pp.
$$car T(\frac{n}{2}) \le c \cdot \frac{m}{2} - d$$

$$T(n) \le 2 \cdot (c \cdot \frac{n}{2} - d) + 1 = c \cdot n - 2d + 1 = c \cdot n - d - d + 1$$

$$\le 0 + d \ge 1$$

Teoremo Moster: Daçã avem recurențe de forma $T(n) = \alpha T(\frac{n}{6}) + \beta(n)$

Trei caswii:

1)
$$f(n) \in O(n^{\log k^{\alpha} - \varepsilon})$$
 pt un $\varepsilon > 0$
atunci $T(n) \in \Theta(n^{\log k^{\alpha}})$

2)
$$f(n) \in \Theta\left(n^{\log k^{\alpha}}\right)$$

$$T(n) = \Theta\left(n^{\log k^{\alpha}} \log_2 n\right)$$

3)
$$f(n) \in \Omega(n^{\log e^{\alpha+\epsilon}})$$
 pt $\epsilon > 0$ si $\alpha f(\frac{m}{\ell}) \leq c \cdot f(n)$ pt $c \geq 0$ $T(n) \in \Theta(f(n))$

•
$$T(m) = T(\frac{m}{2}) + 1$$

$$f(m) = 1$$

$$m \log e^{\alpha} = m \log^{2} 1 = m^{\circ} = 1$$

$$f(m) \in \Theta(1)$$

•
$$T(m) = 9T(\frac{m}{3}) + m$$

$$f(m) = m$$

$$\sigma = 9 \qquad m \log k^{\alpha} = m^{2}$$

$$f(m) \in O(m^{2-\epsilon})$$

$$T(m) = \Theta(m^{2})$$

•
$$T(n) = T(\frac{n}{3}) + T(\frac{2n}{3}) + 1$$

mu pot aplica Th. Moster