يسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

ساختمانهای داده

جلسه ۶

مجتبی خلیلی دانشکده برق و کامپیوتر دانشگاه صنعتی اصفهان



مرتبسازی ادغامی

```
Merge (Left, Right) {
      nl=len(Left); nr=len(Right); na=nl+nr;
     init (A, na);
     idl=0; idr=0;
     for (i = 0; i < na; i++) {
           if (Left[idl] > Right[idr] ) or (idl >= nl)
                  A[i] = Right[idr];
                  idr++;
           else
                 A[i] = Left[idl];
                                            Does not work!
                 idl++;
     return A;
```

MERGE(A, p, q, r)

- $1 \quad n_1 = q p + 1$
- $2 n_2 = r q$
- 3 let $L[1..n_1 + 1]$ and $R[1..n_2 + 1]$ be new arrays
- 4 **for** i = 1 **to** n_1
- 5 L[i] = A[p+i-1]
- 6 **for** j = 1 **to** n_2
- 7 R[j] = A[q+j]
- $8 L[n_1 + 1] = \infty$
- 9 $R[n_2 + 1] = \infty$
- 10 i = 1
- $11 \quad j = 1$
- 12 for k = p to r
- 13 if $L[i] \leq R[j]$
- A[k] = L[i]
- i = i + 1
- 16 else A[k] = R[j]
- j = j + 1



```
MERGE(A, p, q, r)
1 n_L = q - p + 1 // length of A[p:q]
2 \quad n_R = r - q \qquad \text{# length of } A[q+1:r]
3 let L[0:n_L-1] and R[0:n_R-1] be new arrays
4 for i = 0 to n_L - 1 // copy A[p:q] into L[0:n_L - 1]
    L[i] = A[p+i]
6 for j = 0 to n_R - 1 // copy A[q + 1:r] into R[0:n_R - 1]
       R[j] = A[q+j+1]
8 i = 0 // i indexes the smallest remaining element in L
   j = 0 // j indexes the smallest remaining element in R
           # k indexes the location in A to fill
11 // As long as each of the arrays L and R contains an unmerged element,
         copy the smallest unmerged element back into A[p:r].
   while i < n_L and j < n_R
       if L[i] \leq R[j]
13
    A[k] = L[i]
    i = i + 1
15
    else A[k] = R[j]
     i = i + 1
17
       k = k + 1
18
   // Having gone through one of L and R entirely, copy the
         remainder of the other to the end of A[p:r].
  while i < n_L
      A[k] = L[i]
21
   i = i + 1
      k = k + 1
24 while j < n_R
   A[k] = R[j]
  i = i + 1
      k = k + 1
```



```
while i < n_L and j < n_R
      if L[i] \leq R[j]
13
  A[k] = L[i]
  i = i + 1
15
16 else A[k] = R[j]
  j = j + 1
17
18 	 k = k + 1
  // Having gone through one of L and R entirely, copy the
   " remainder of the other to the end of A[p:r].
20 while i < n_L
  A[k] = L[i]
i = i + 1
23 	 k = k + 1
24 while j < n_R
25
  A[k] = R[j]
j = j + 1
  k = k + 1
27
```





○ چگونه به یک فرم بسته برای زمان اجرای الگوریتم مرتبسازی ادغامی برسیم؟

$$T(n) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if n = 1} \\ 2T(\frac{n}{2}) + cn & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$





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

$$= 2\left(2T\left(\frac{n}{4}\right) + \frac{cn}{2}\right) + cn = 4T\left(\frac{n}{4}\right) + 2cn$$

$$= 4\left(2T\left(\frac{n}{8}\right) + \frac{cn}{4}\right) + 2cn = 8T\left(\frac{n}{8}\right) + 3cn$$

$$= 2^k T\left(\frac{n}{2^k}\right) + kcn$$

۰ به کمک بسط دادن:

Let
$$\frac{n}{2^k} = 1 \Rightarrow 2^k = n \Rightarrow k = \log_2 n$$

 $\Rightarrow T(n) = 2^k T\left(\frac{n}{2^k}\right) + kcn = n T(1) + cn \log_2 n$
 $= \mathcal{O}(n \lg n)$



۰ به کمک بسط دادن:

•
$$T(n) = T(n-3) + c$$

= $T(n-2*3) + 2c = T(n-3*3) + 3c = T(n-4*3) + 4c$
= $\cdots = T(n-k*3) + kc$

$$\Rightarrow n - 3k = 1 \Rightarrow k = \frac{n-1}{3}$$

$$\Rightarrow T(n) = T(n-3k) + kc = T(1) + c * \frac{n-1}{3} = \Theta(1) + \Theta(n) = \Theta(n)$$



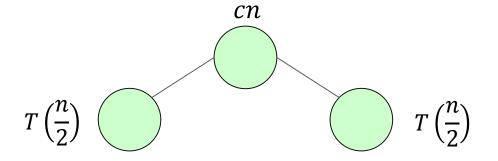
○ رابطههای بازگشتی را میتوان به روشهای زیر حل کرد:

- حدس و استقراء (substitution method)
 - بسط دادن (Expanding)
 - درخت بازگشت (recursion-tree)
 - قضیه اصلی (Master Theorem)



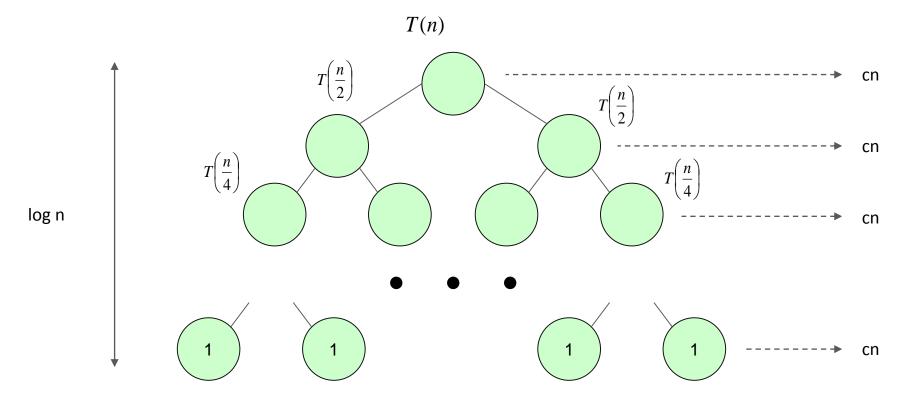
درخت بازگشت:

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





درخت بازگشت:

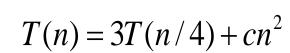


$$T(n) = \sum_{i=0}^{\log n} cn = O(n \log n)$$

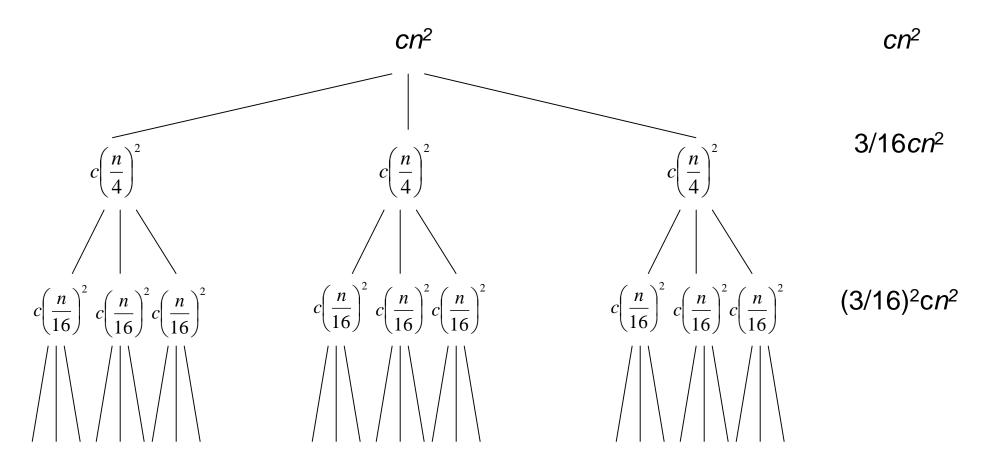


○ یافتن یک کران بالا برای رابطه زیر

$$T(n) = 3T(n/4) + cn^2$$







$$\left(\frac{3}{16}\right)^a cn^2$$
 نزینه در هر سطح:

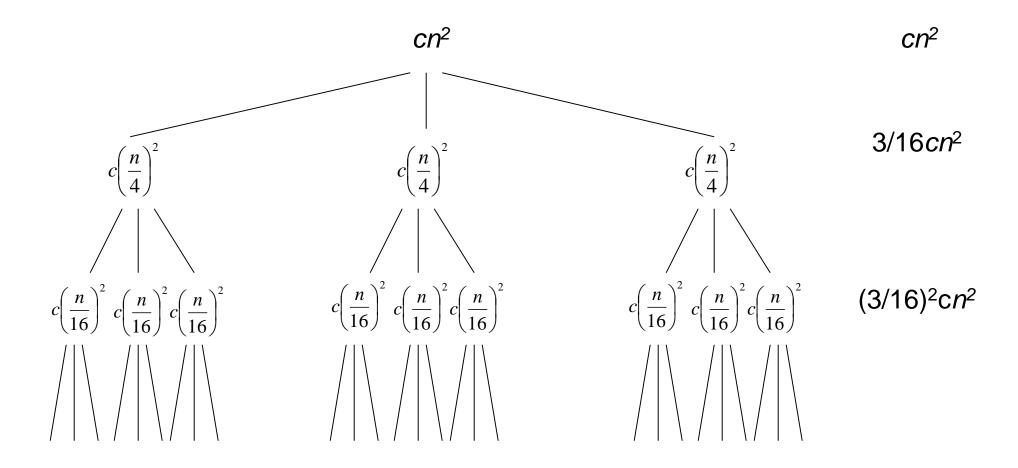


o در هر سطح n تقسیم بر ۴ می شود:

$$\frac{n}{4^d} = 1$$

$$d = \log_4 n$$





$$3^d = 3^{\log_4 n}$$
 هزينه در آخرين سطح:



○ زمان كل:

$$T(n) = cn^{2} + \frac{3}{16}cn^{2} + \left(\frac{3}{16}\right)^{2}cn^{2} + \dots + \left(\frac{3}{16}\right)^{d-1}cn^{2} + \Theta(3^{\log_{4}n})$$

$$= cn^{2} \sum_{i=0}^{\log_{4}n-1} \left(\frac{3}{16}\right)^{i} + \Theta(3^{\log_{4}n})$$

$$< cn^{2} \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{3}{16}\right)^{i} + \Theta(3^{\log_{4}n})$$

$$= \frac{1}{1 - (3/16)}cn^{2} + \Theta(3^{\log_{4}n})$$

$$= \frac{16}{13}cn^{2} + \Theta(3^{\log_{4}n})$$



$$T(n) = \frac{16}{13}cn^2 + \Theta(3^{\log_4 n})$$

$$3^{\log_4 n} = 4^{\log_4 3^{\log_4 n}}$$

$$= 4^{\log_4 n \log_4 3}$$

$$= 4^{\log_4 n \log_4 3}$$

$$= n^{\log_4 3}$$

$$T(n) = \frac{16}{13}cn^{2} + \Theta(n^{\log_{4} 3})$$
$$T(n) = O(n^{2})$$