1+1+1+-+1+n=2n=C(N)

Stiva

Stiva

Mush(x)-sadangai pe stiva -s 011)

Map 11 = X. pap 11 = scot & elemente de pe stiva (min (k, n))

Map 11 = X. pap 11 = scot & elemente de pe stiva (min (k, n))

Map 11 to a control of common (k, n); ++ils

S. pap 1);

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Mareratii =s worst case n mpap =s 0 (n²)?

Maperatii =s worst case n mpap =s 0 (n²)?

Map 2 de mpap nu pot sa scot moi multi d. deeat sunt pe stiva (and dat push mainte)

pt. naporatii =) worst-case T(n) cost omortizaté: <u>T(n)</u> obs: cost amortisat identic pt toate op. Ox: stiva on mon n operationsh si mpor

Tini=Tyushi + Timpapi don Timpap) & Tipush) im pot sei scot mainmilte el decat sunt pe stipa!

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

Folositi metoda agregarii si/sau metoda creditelor pentru a determina costul amortizat per operație.

T[n] =
$$T[c_i=i]$$
 + $T[c_i=1]$ = C_i am C_i + C_i - C_i

bi dar daca ci = i daca è emultiple de L

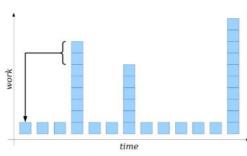
mon cu ci =i T(n) =T(ci=i) = T(ci=i)= $= n - \frac{n}{\xi} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} k \cdot i =$ n-non. cu Ci=1 $=n-\frac{n}{k}+k\sum_{i=0}^{n}i-n-\frac{n}{k}+k\cdot\frac{n\cdot(\frac{n+1}{k})}{n-1}$

C' - T(n) - O (n) n(n+f)

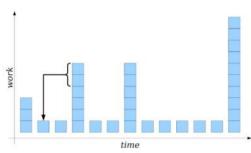
$$C = \frac{T(n)}{n} - O(n)$$

$$= n - \frac{n}{k} + \frac{n \cdot (n+f)}{2k} - \frac{1}{2k}$$

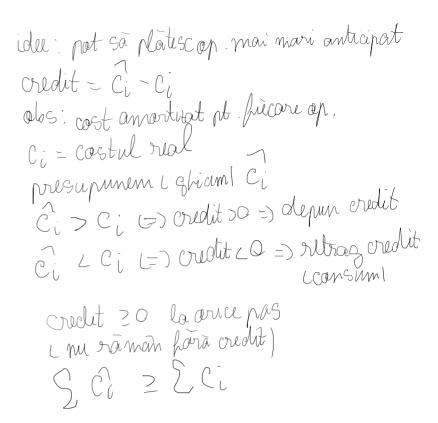
$$= n - \frac{n}{k} + \frac{n^{k}}{2k} + \frac{n^{k}}{2k} \in O(n^{k})$$

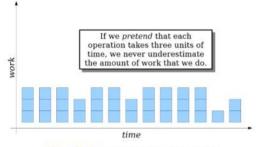


Key Idea: Backcharge expensive operations to cheaper ones.



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ex: Stra en mpap

c'mper = n 2 mper = 0

Credit mish - Cymsh - Cymsh - 1 credit mpar - 2 mpar - c mpar = -n

pot gà raman cu ordital pe => L LO|

nop. push => credit: n => n-n=0 20

MMON -> - M

Nu, tot timpul credit 20 court sont el però

duala metadei creditelar analogie: hidrocentrale i consum energie pt. a pompar apa in sus si a stocher sub hormà de energie potentialoi pt. a a consuma ultorior asociet structuris de date a fin potential \$15) ci = C1 + \$ (S1) - \$ (Se) $\dot{C}_{i} = C_{i} + \varphi(S_{i}) - \varphi(S_{i-1})$ Q-Cz+Q(S)-Q(S1) dif de patential 50: =5, C1 + \$ (SN-\$B) So - potential initial (de obscer c) conditie sa un cad sub pragul invital de potential, (CSn) 2 (CSo) de obicei ion & CSO 30 50 (Sn) 2^{Ω} - ales . for de potential Q (G) = wr. de élemente din stiva presupen cà am n el. in stiva (Psi-1=n)

dupa push =) P(si)=n+1

mnan mpan: Cmpan - cmpan + & CSil - & (Si-1) ϕ (Si) - ϕ (Si-1) = n-minink) - nQ (Si-1) = n [palshpun] = -min (n,t) Q(Si)=n-& sem 0 comparamin, ()= -remin (n, K) = min (m, f) - min (m, f) QLS01-0 Q(Si) 20 +6

nu pet sa scot mon multi el decoit sunt pe stiva

Seminar 6 analiza amortizata Page 6

```
cost pt . 1 mc => 0(n/
                                                                                                                                                                                          00000
  Contor buar pe & bili
                                                                                                                                                                                          0.0001
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     n = mc = 0 C n^{1})
                                                                                                                                                                                          00010
                                                                                                                                                                                          QCC 11
                                                                                                                                                                                        00100
                                                                                                                                                                                       02101
                                                                                                                                                                                          a e 1 10
                                                                                                                                                                                          00 111
                                                                                                                                                            01111...11+1
                                                                                                                                                             1000---
              Analiza agregata
Analiza agregata
T(n) = \frac{n}{z^0} + \frac{n}{z^1} + \frac{n}{z^2} + \cdots + \frac{n}{z^k} = \frac{n}{z^1} = n \cdot \frac{1}{z^2} = n \cdot 
         2 = T(h) = 2 C C(n)
               Motoda creditelor
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       nu pot sà lac reset, la mai multi biti
20p: set, reset
Cset: 1 Cset: 2
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  decet am hacut set
       Creset - M Creset - 0
              Metoda potențialulu
                      Q(Si) = nr. de bitide 1
            Initial am bi-1 biti de 1 m contat
                In pasul curent, resetez ti biti
```

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cinc -ti +1

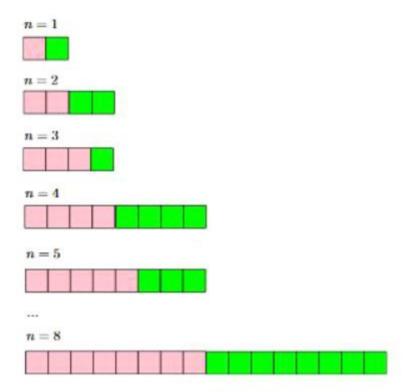
\$ (Si-1) = bi-1

0 (Si) = b1,-1-tit1

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Vector redimensionabil

Friday, 19 November 2021 11.42



 [3p] Orasul Chicago are multe cladiri, dar numai unele dintre ele au vedere buna catre lacul Michigan. Sa presupunem ca avem un vector A[1..n] care stocheaza inaltimile celor n cladiri din oras (acestea sunt indexate de la vest la est).

Cladirea cu numarul i are o vedere buna catre lacul Michigan daca si numai daca fiecare cladire de la estul ei este mai scunda. Se considera algoritmul prezentat in pseudocodul de mai jos care calculeaza care cladire are vedere buna catre lacul Michigan.

```
GoodView(A[1..n]) {
    S = stiva goala
    for (i = 1; i <= n; ++i) {
        insert(S, A, i); // insereaza in stiva elementul A[i]
    }
    // numerele ramase in stiva reprezina indicii cladirilor cautate
    return S.getAllElements();
}
Insert(S, A, i) {
    while (S.empty() == false && A[i] > A[ S.top() ] {
        S.pop();
    }
    S.push(i);
}
```

Care este costul amortizat al operatiei Insert? Care este costul total al secventei de n operatii Insert? (al functiei GoodView).