

PO (Pesquisa e Ordenação)

↳ Java

↳ POO (programação orientado objeto)

↳ Pesquisa: Métodos de busca e árvores  
    não binária (string e números)

Algoritmos: Busca Binária, Trie, N-óreo,

B+, B

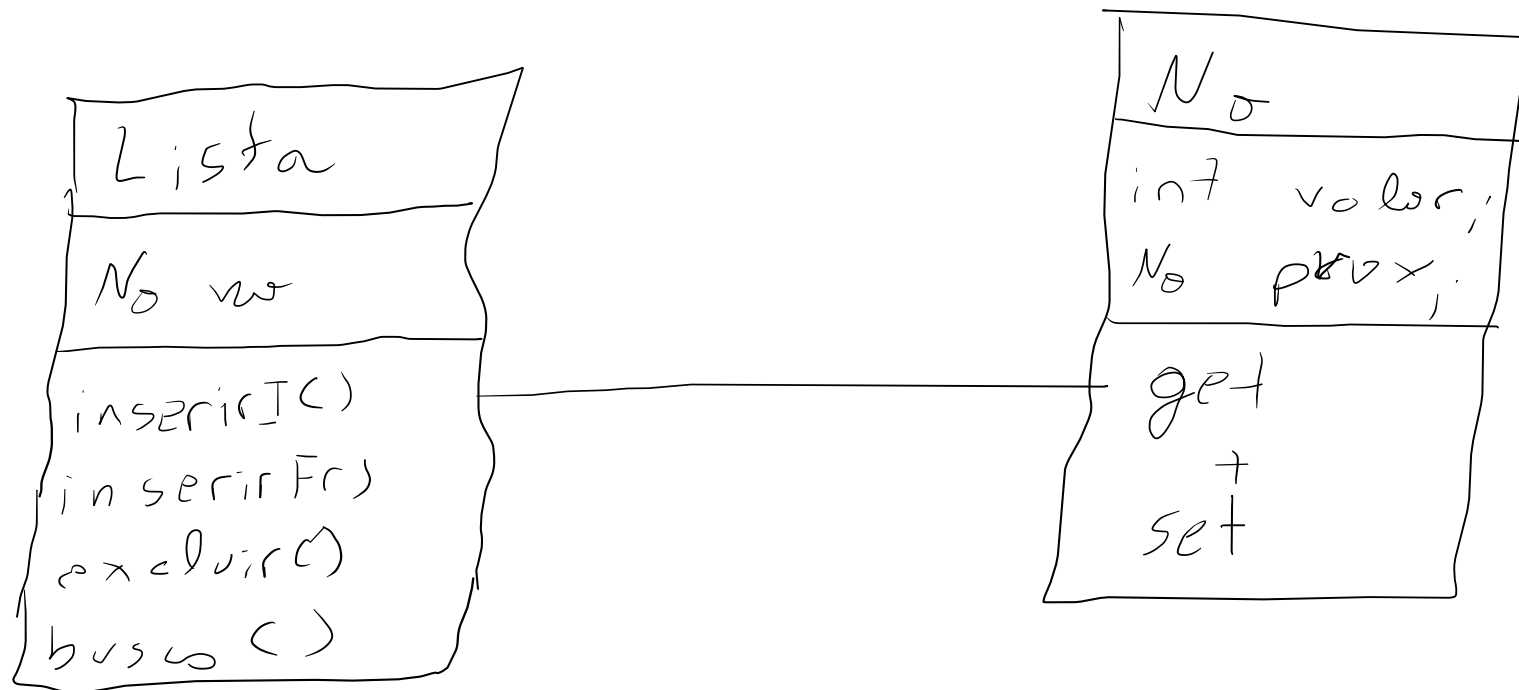
↳ Ordenação: Bubble, Merge Sort, Radix

# Lista usando classes

```
struct Lista {  
    int valor;  
    Lista *prox;  
};
```

}  
C++  
classe

Java:

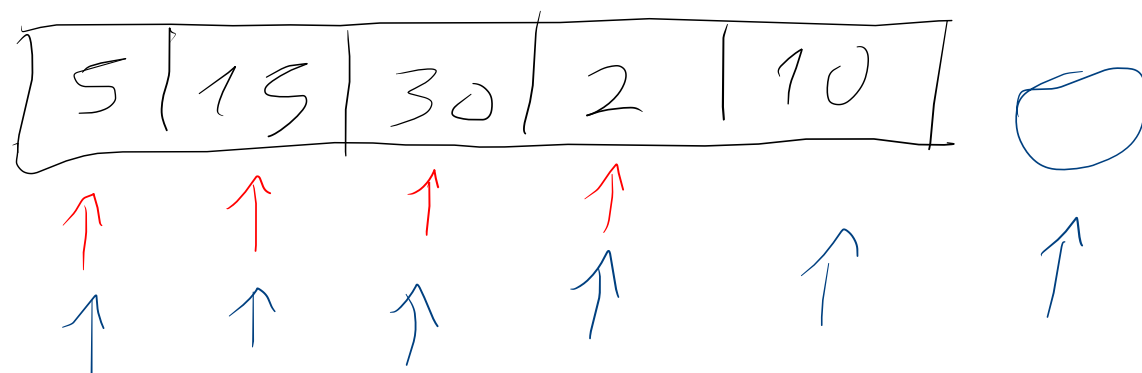


Tarefa:

- Lista ordens
- Filas
- Pilhas

# Buscos

## 1. Exaustivo / Linear



$$19 = 5$$

$$19 = 15$$

$$19 = 30$$

$$19 = 2$$

$$19 = 10$$

Não o chav

$$2 = 5$$

$$2 = 15$$

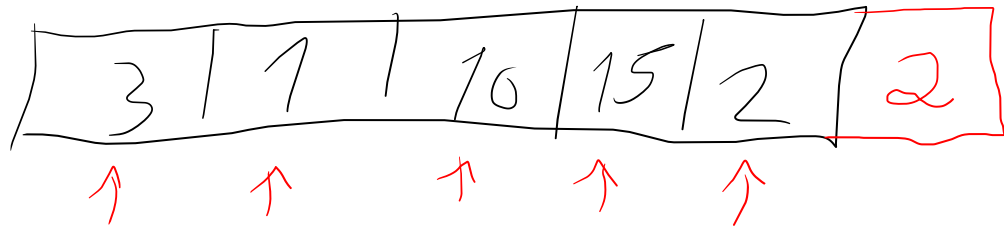
$$2 = 30$$

$$2 = 2 \quad \checkmark$$

## Busca Linear:

- Passo por cada posição do array (comparando)
- Se chegou no final do array: Não achou
- Senão: Achou

## 2. Sentinelas



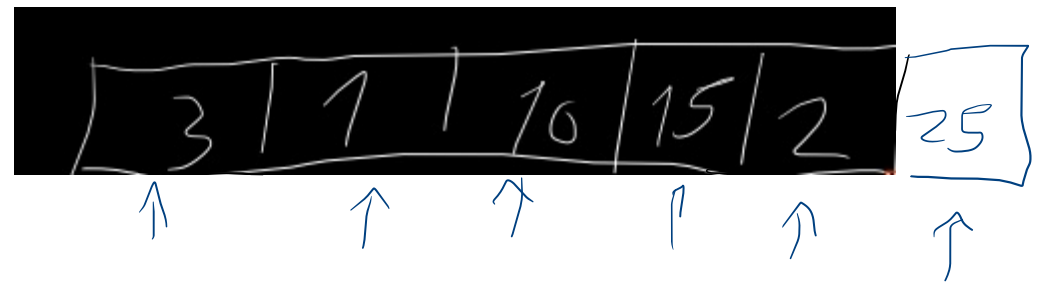
$$2 \neq 3$$

$$2 \neq 1$$

$$2 \neq 10$$

$$2 \neq 15$$

$$2 = 2 \quad \checkmark$$



$$25 \neq 3$$

$$25 \neq 1$$

$$25 \neq 10$$

$$25 \neq 15$$

$$25 \neq 2$$

$$25 = 25 \quad (\text{Foi só, acho sentinela})$$

## Busca Sentinela:

- Adicionar o sentinela (valor no final)
- Passar pelas posições do array (comprimento)
- Se achou o sentinela; Não existe
- Senão; Achou

## 3. Indexada

Observação: Só vale para vetores ordenados

Vantagem: Se em algum momento o meu valor for menor do que a posição eu posso parar a busca.

$$arr[0] \leq arr[1] \leq arr[2] \dots \leq arr[n]$$

$$20 \leq arr[2]$$

1	3	25	30	31	100
---	---	----	----	----	-----

↑   ↑   ↑   ↑   ↑

$$31 > 1$$

$$31 > 3$$

$$31 > 25$$

$$31 > 30$$

$$31 > 31 \text{ (Paro)} \Rightarrow 31 = 31 \quad \checkmark$$

1	3	25	30	31	100
---	---	----	----	----	-----

↑   ↑   ↑

$$17 > 1$$

$$17 > 3$$

$$17 > 25 \text{ (Paro)} \Rightarrow 17 = 25 \text{ (Falso)}$$

$$\uparrow$$

101

## Busca Indexada

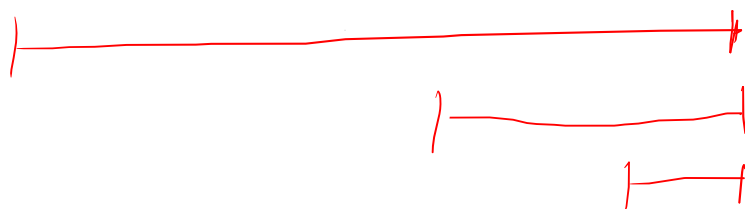
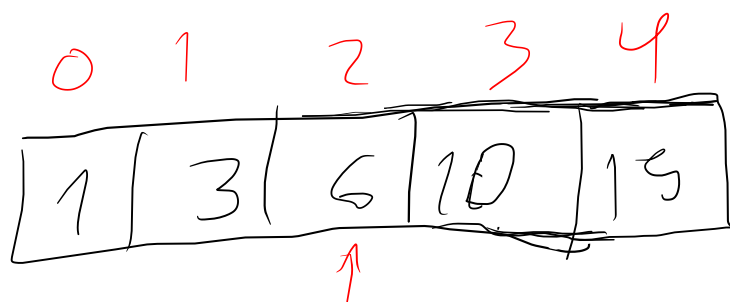
- Passo por todas as posições que  $arr[i]$  é menor que o buscado
- se parar e for igual: achou
- Se não: não achou

## 4. Busca Binária

Observação: O array tem que estar ordenado.

Vantagem: Busca mais rápida  $O(\log n)$

$ini \leq fim$



$$15 = 6$$

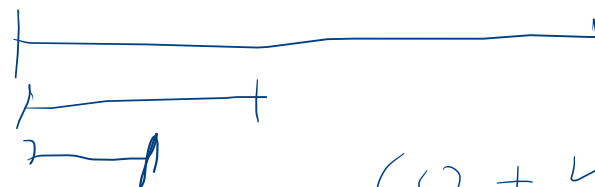
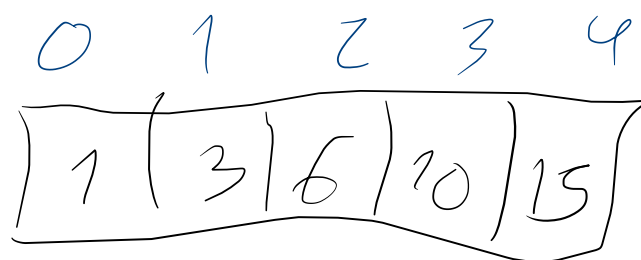
$$(0 + 4) / 2 = 2$$

$$15 = 10$$

$$(3 + 4) / 2 = 3$$

$$15 = 15 \checkmark$$

$$(4 + 4) / 2 = 4$$



$$0 = 6$$

$$0 = 1$$

$$0 = 1$$

$$(0 + 4) / 2 = 2$$

$$(0 + 1) / 2 = 0$$

$$(0 + 0) / 2 = 0$$

$$(0 + -1)$$

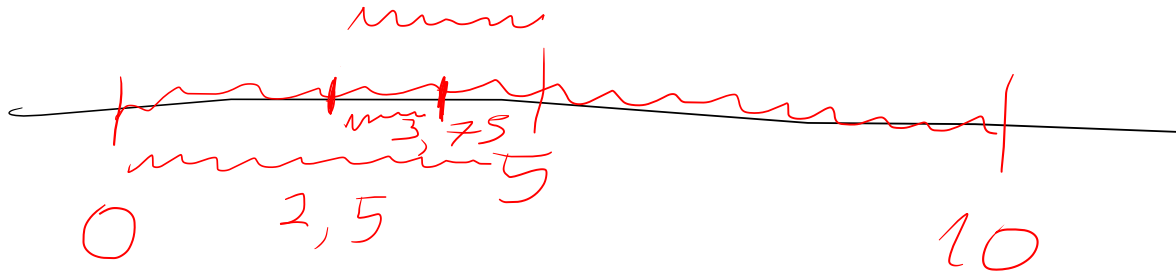


## Busca Binária:

- Definir início e fim
- Verificar o meio do intervalo:
  - Se for igual: ache
  - Se for maior: mude início
  - Se for menor: mude o meio
- Se  $\text{início} > \text{fim}$ , para: Não ache

Aplicação: Anchor  $r_{G,2}$   $q_v = dr_o do,$

$$\sqrt{9} = ? \quad y \Rightarrow y^2 = 9$$



$$x > y \Rightarrow \sqrt{x} > \sqrt{y}$$

$$5^2 > 9 \quad (v)$$

$$2,5^2 > 9 \quad (F)$$

$$3,75^2 > 9 \text{ (v)}$$

$$3, 125^2 > 9 (\checkmark)$$

$$2,81^2 > \varphi(F)$$

$$100 > 25 \Rightarrow \sqrt{100} = 10 > \sqrt{25} = 5$$

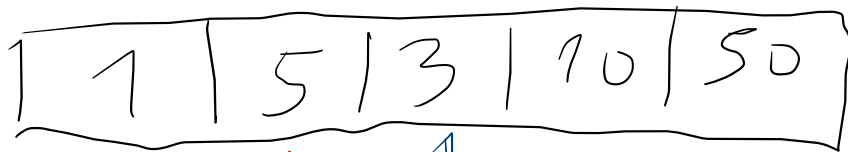
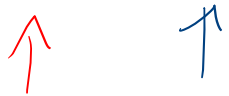
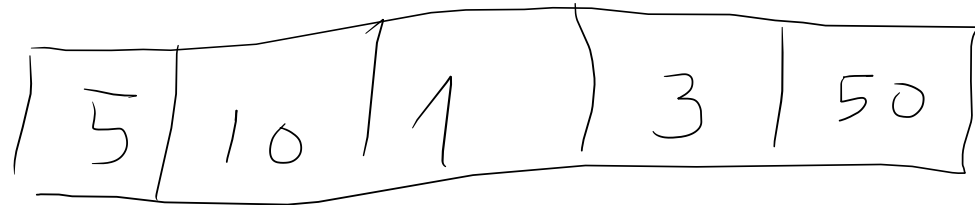
$$[0, 10], [0, 5], [2.5, 5], [2.5, 3.75], [2.5, 3.125],$$

$$\{2.81, 3.125\}$$

Tarefa: Implementar os buses em lista.

# Ordens 500

## 1. Bubble Sort



$$5 > 10 \quad (F)$$

$$10 > 1 \quad (V) \rightarrow \text{True}$$

$$10 > 3 \quad (V) \rightarrow \text{True}$$

$$10 > 50 \quad (F)$$

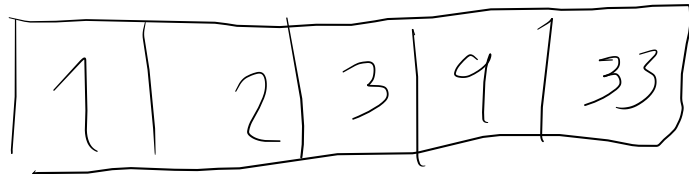
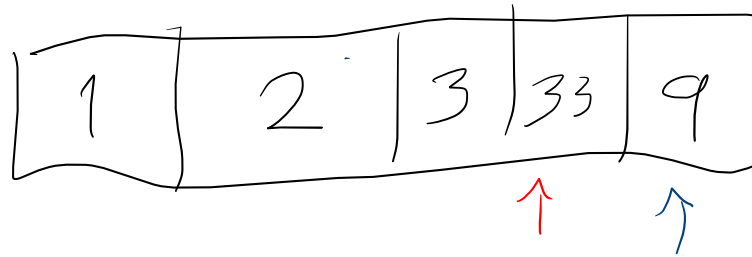
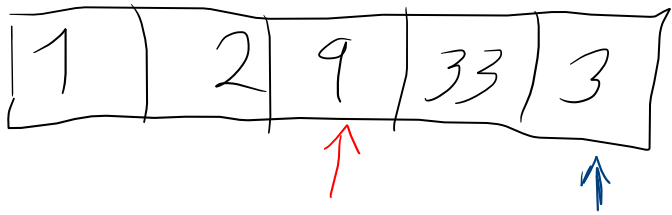
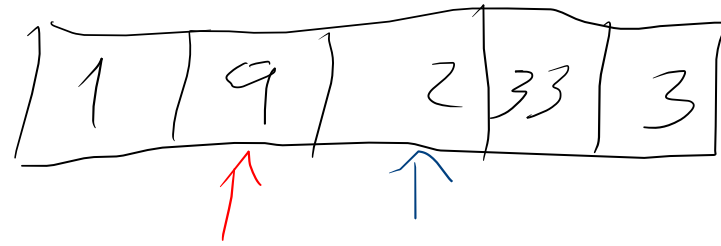
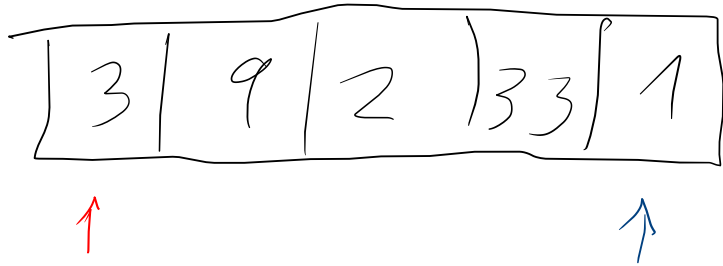
$$5 > 1 \quad (V) \rightarrow \text{True}$$

$$5 > 3 \quad (V) \rightarrow \text{True}$$

Ordensdo!

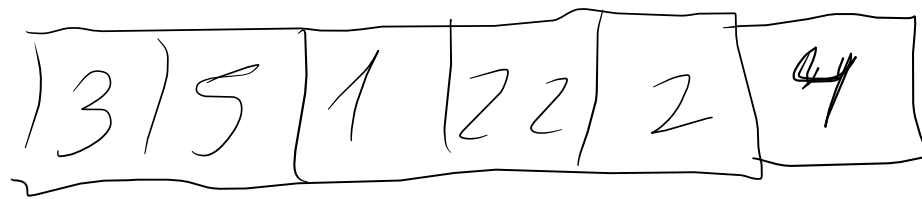
- Posso por todo array n vezes
- Em cada posição compara o atual com o próximo
- Se for maior troco.

## 2. Selection Sort



- Passa em cada posição do array
- Busca o menor valor depois dela e troca os dois (se tiver menor)

### 3. Insertion Sort



(22)



(3)

(2)



(4)



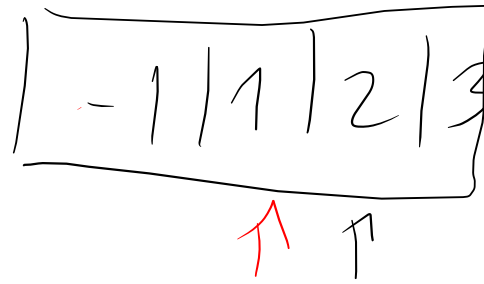
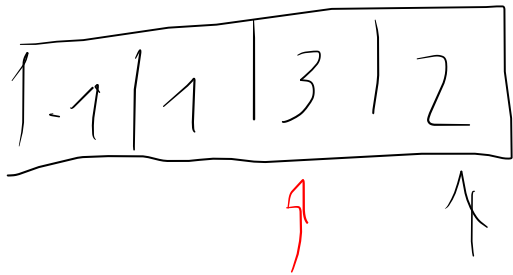
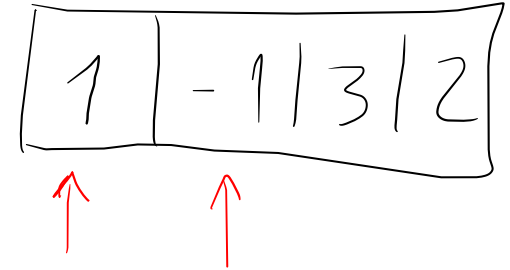
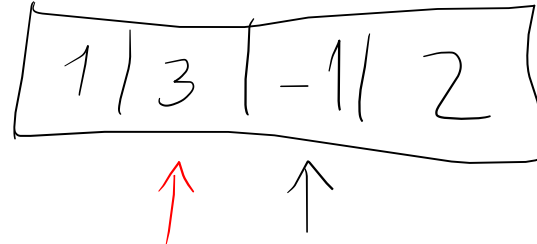
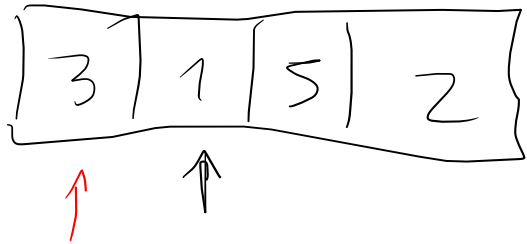
- Passo em cada posição do array
- Porro cada posição o che o posição que ele deveria estar se o vetor estivesse ordenado.



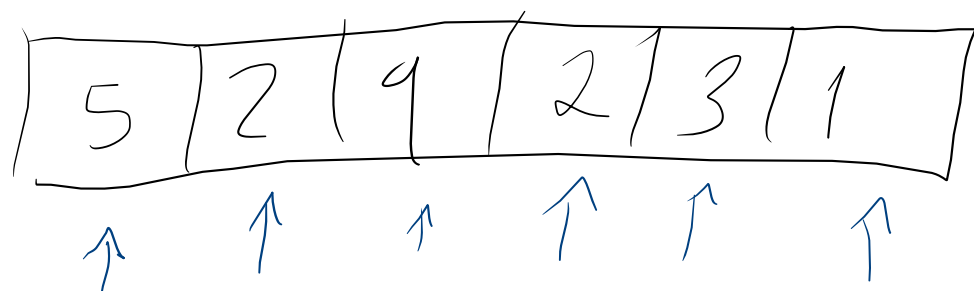
$$a_1 \leq a_2 \leq \dots \leq a_n$$

- Coloca ele lá e troca para frente todos entre o atual e a posição onde.

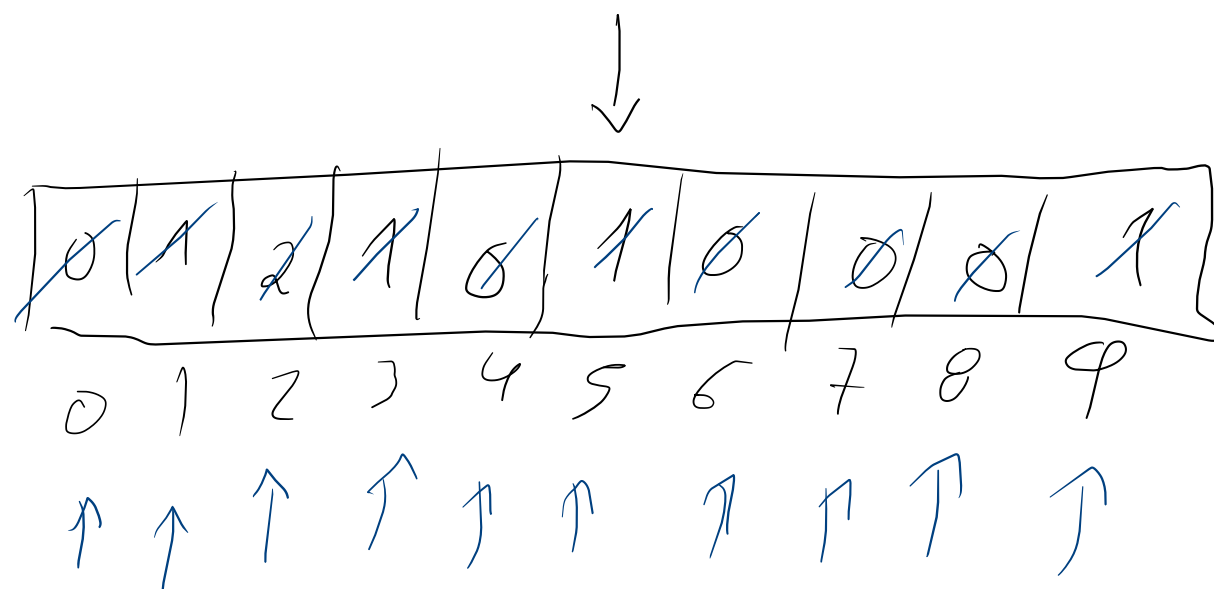
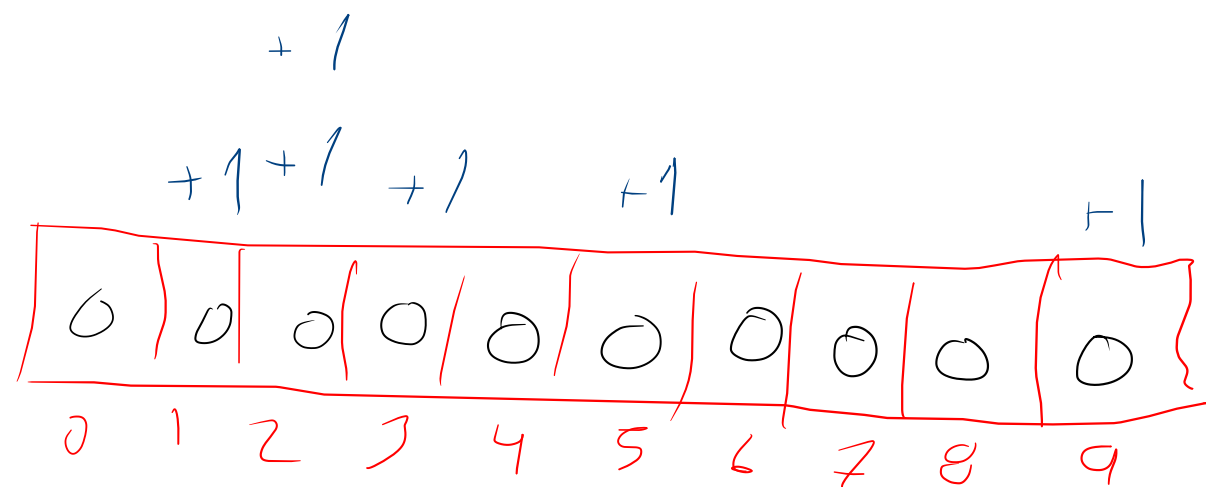
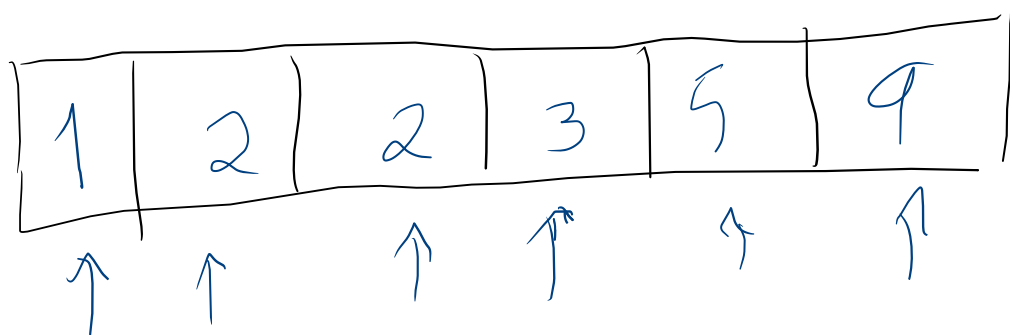
versão 2



4. Counting Sort  
↳ Eficiente para inteiros pequenos  
↳ Só funciona para inteiros e double em alguns casos.



$\max = 9$



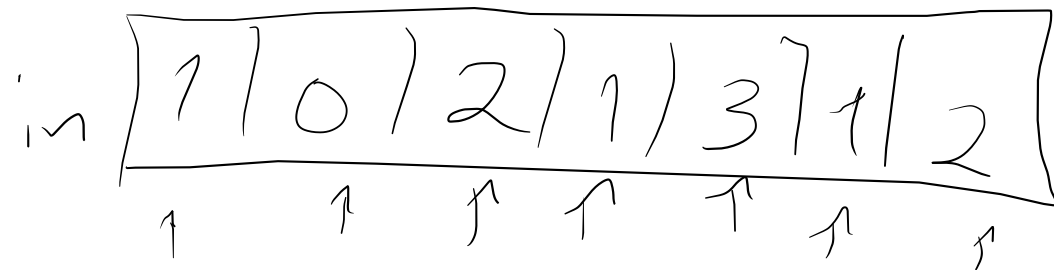


- Acho o máximo do vetor
- Crio um array de tamanho  $max + 1$
- Posso em cada elemento e incremento na posição do número no array auxiliar
- Depois posso no array auxiliar e descarrego no array original.

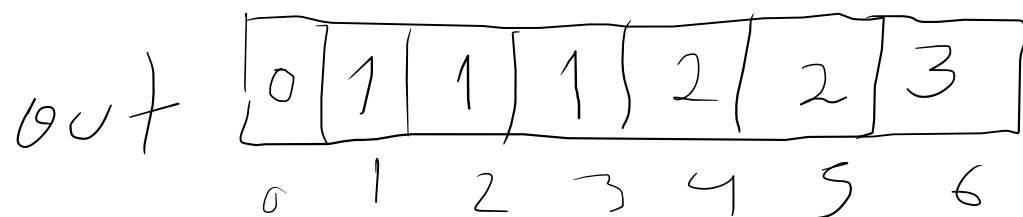
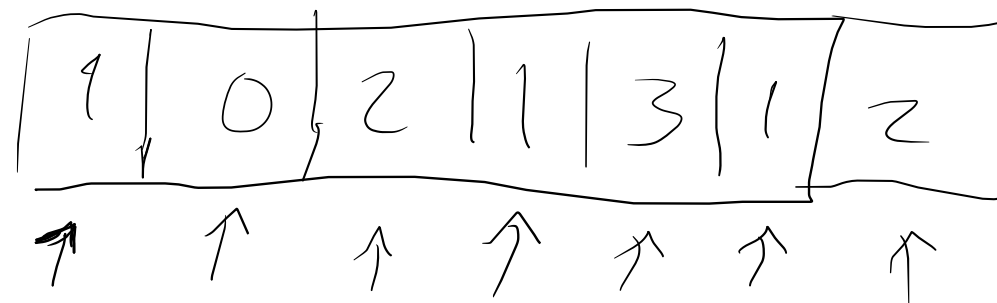
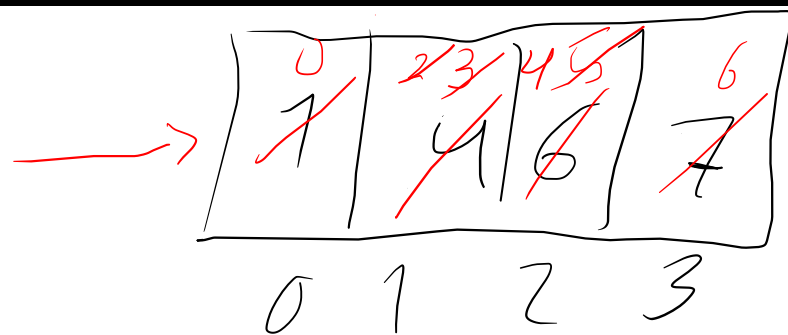
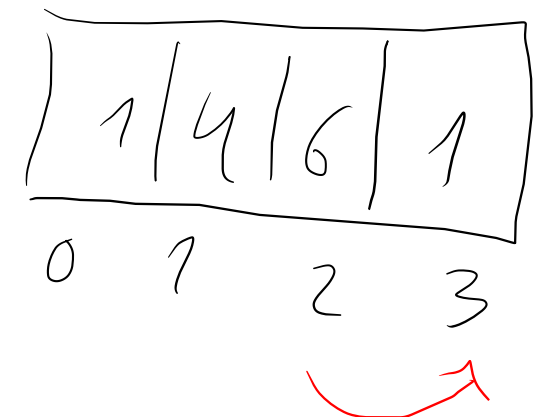
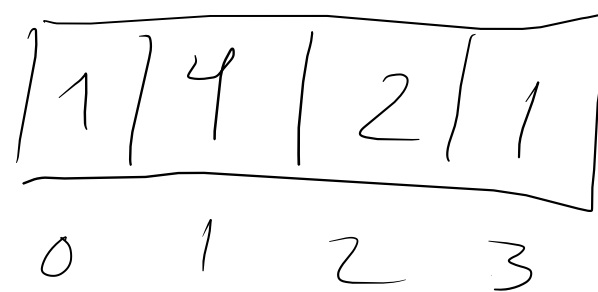
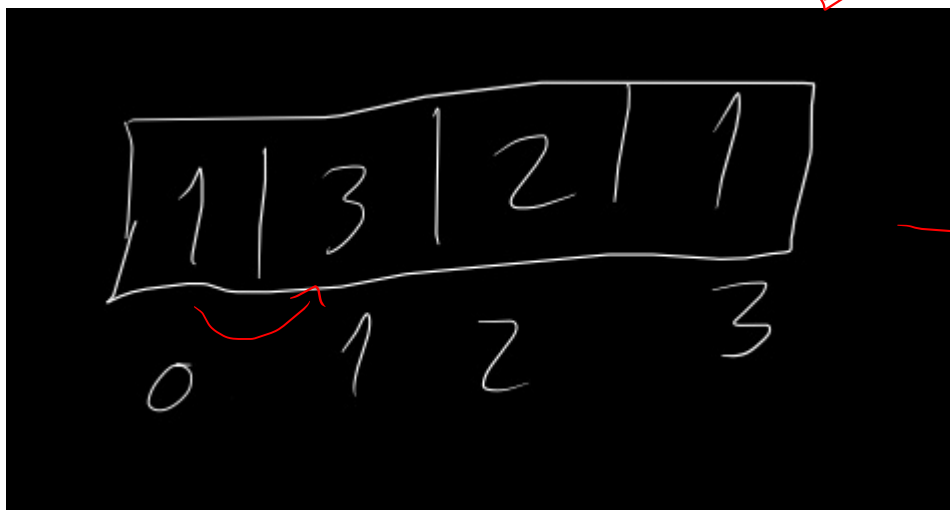
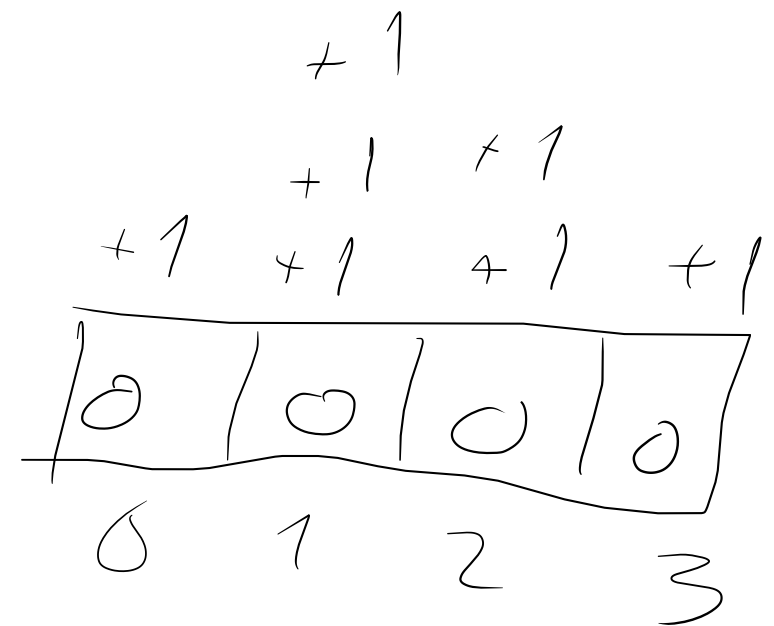


Versão

0 1 2 3 4 5 6



max = 3



$$S_3 = \varphi_3 + \varphi_2 + \varphi_1 + \varphi_0$$

$$S_n = \varphi_n + \varphi_{n-1} + \dots + \varphi_1 + \varphi_0$$

Para double: Tenho que saber o número de casas pós vírgula.

Ex: Altura

$$1.62 \xrightarrow{\times 100} 162 \quad \leftarrow$$

$$1.57 \rightarrow 157$$

$$1.86 \rightarrow 186$$

