	15	1 ordinato 0(K 1250 (055 1460;00 (460 to 0(n²) 0(n²) 0(ng/m) 0(n/g/m)	in Place	Stabile V	Simmetria: $aRb \rightarrow bRa$ Theomem: $2^3+2^5=2^{3+5}$ , $(2^3)^5=2^{5\cdot5}$ , $6^2\cdot 3^2=15^2$ So $T(n) = OT(\frac{2n}{2}) + f(n)$ Theometria: $aRb \rightarrow bRa$ Theomem: $2^3+2^5=2^{3+5}$ , $(2^3)^5=2^{5\cdot5}$ , $6^2\cdot 3^2=15^2$ So $T(n) = OT(\frac{2n}{2}) + f(n)$ Theomem: $2^3+2^5=2^{3+5}$ , $(2^3)^5=2^{5\cdot5}$ , $6^2\cdot 3^2=15^2$ So $T(n) = OT(\frac{2n}{2}) + f(n)$ Theomem: $2^3+2^5=2^{3+5}$ , $2^3=2^5=2^5$ , $2^3=15^2$ So $T(n) = OT(\frac{2n}{2}) + f(n)$ Theomem: $2^3+2^5=2^{3+5}$ , $2^3=2^5=2^5$ , $2^3=15^2$ Theomem is $2^3+2^5=2^{3+5}$ , $2^3=2^5=2^5$ Theomem is $2^3+2^5=2^3+2^5$ .
		O(NO(n)	F (2)	CP Selta Stagliata TUPPT	Imagase a =2 a,05 b a≠1
- 1	CS	B(N) B(N)	V		lugab  =lugab-lugab-lugab  > sotto opposituru:    Implementage una coda jurodare consente di risparmiare spazio in mennorua
- 1	RS	D(v) D(v)		1	
_ L	22	$\Theta(n^2)$ $\Theta(n^2)$	J	MON MECESSCIR.	- Co Contra chaperitato Algoritmi trattati a lezione
-		O(nigini) O(nigini)	1.	ty.	Se postrierou molto nii qua 0 (1908) + Annalomizeo (a scetto du 1907) - Handromizeo (a scetto du 1907) - Handromizeo (30) - Aose Medio (0 (n) (g/n))
*	· In p	lace a meno del	le chia		corius (tail accossile) to possono essera
*	es:	er epapin Hr dir önderseur	on other	visitionite	p bogo√o eggstr .
	Regole: Si ammette questo documento all'esame; è consentito arricchire questo documento con appunti personali. Si ammette una copia di questo documento per studente; non si ammette in nessun caso la condivisione dello stesso tra diversi candidati. Inoltre, non si ammettono fotocopie di questo documento che riportino appunti personali di altre persone, e non si ammette alcun altro documento al di fuori di questo. Non si farà nessuna eccezione.   All'iniato di cogni interaction $(A, p, r)$ gisconti di $a$ proc $a$ sintieto di $a$ proc $a$ proc $a$ sintieto di $a$ proc $a$ p				
			amsı osc dıması oscu	۱۸۰۰ د ا (۱۸-۱) د ع (۱۸-۱) د ع د م آث ل ت ت د م آث ل ت ت د م آث ل ت ت	$ \begin{cases} \text{while } ((i>0) \text{ and } (A[i]>key)) \\ \begin{cases} A[i+1]=A[i] \\ i=i-1 \\ A[i+1]=key \\ \text{and } (A[i]=key) \end{cases} \\ \text{and } (A[i]=key) \end{cases} $
		I	if (la the mid if (A	cursive $bw > h$ on return	$ \begin{array}{l} s = p \leq Random() \leq r \\ Swap Value(A,s,r) \\ sigh) \\ th + low)/2 \\ = k) \end{array} $

```
then return mid
if (A[mid] < k)
  then return RecursiveBinarySearch(A, mid + 1, high, k)
if (A[mid] > k)
  then return RecursiveBinarySearch(A, low, mid - 1, k)
                  \mathbf{proc}\ \mathit{SelectionSort}\ (A)
                     for (j = 1 \text{ to } A.length - 1)
                      \begin{cases} \min = j \\ \text{for } (i = j + 1 \text{ to } A.length) \\ \text{if } (A[i] < A[min]) \end{cases}
                         then min = i
                     \hat{SwapValue}(A, min, j)
```

```
\begin{array}{l} \textbf{proc Merge}\left(A,p,q,r\right) \text{phi 3" acto for Alp,...,r-1] contrieve_i r.-p. et.} \\ \textbf{pri piccoli el. di } l = r. \text{ ordinatir el. [l.1] e R[5] sono} \\ \textbf{(} n_1 = q-p+1 \end{array}
  n_1 = q - p + 1
   n_1 = q p + 1 n_2 = r - q let L[1, \dots, n_1] and R[1, \dots, n_2] be new array for (i = 1 \text{ to } n_1) \ L[i] = A[p + i - 1] \ \Theta(\mathbf{w}_1) or (j = 1 \text{ to } n_2) \ R[j] = A[q + j] \ \Theta(\mathbf{w}_2) or \mathbf{w}_1 \in \mathbf{w}_2 in (6.11).
     i=1 Non ha senso parlage di caso pessimo o mudio , i cicli j=1 vincolati si comportano alle stesso modo in TuTi i casi -64)
     for (k = p \text{ to } r) \theta^{(m)}
       (if (i \leq n_1)
              then
              (if (j \leq n_2)
                   then
                  (if (L[i] \leq R[j])
                         then \overline{CopyFrom}L(i)
                         else CopyFromR(j)
                    else CopyFromL(i)
              else CopyFromR(j)
```

```
Dopo coni chiannata Ricassua, A[p,R] e ordinato proc MergeSort(A,p,r)
     (if (p < r)
        q = [(p+r)/2]
         MergeSort(A, p, q)
         MergeSort(A, q + 1, r)
        Merge(A, p, q, r)
```

```
SwapValue(A, i, j)
\widetilde{SwapValue}(A, i+1, r)
```

return i+1

proc Empty(S)if (S.top = 0)

then return true

```
 \textbf{proc} \ \textit{RandomizedQuickSort} \ (A,p,r)^{\frac{\mathbf{Q}\cdot \mathbf{N}}{4} > \mathsf{b} + \Theta(\mathbf{N})} 
 (if (p < r)
     then
     \mathbf{f} q = RandomizedPartition(A, p, r)
      RandQuickSort(A, p, q - 1)
    RandQuickSort(A, q+1, r)
```

 $\operatorname{proc} \operatorname{Push}(S, x)$ 

S.top = S.top + 1

in setting the setting (S,x) capacites massimal f if (S.top=S.max) then return "overflow"

```
return false
                                                         S[S.top] = x
                        \operatorname{proc} \operatorname{Pop} (S)
                       of if (Empty(S))
then return "under flow"
S.top = S.top - 1 'put in older
     $ C D O
                         \ \text{return } S[S.top + 1]
                         \begin{array}{l} \textbf{proc Enqueue}\left(Q,x\right) & \text{wis. Q kad} \\ \textbf{(if}\left(Q.dim=Q.length\right) & \text{d.im=0} \\ \textbf{(then return''overflow}'' \text{his water} \\ \textbf{(then return''overflow}'' \text{plupeus} \end{array}
                              Q[Q.tail] = x O(1)
                             \mathbf{if}\ (Q.tail = Q.length)
                                then Q.tail = 1 •
           |F0-coda
                                 \mathbf{else} \ \ Q.tail = Q.tail + 1
                             Q.dim = Q.dim + 1
                      \operatorname{proc} \overline{\operatorname{Dequeue}}\left(Q\right) • array circolars
                          if (Q.dim = 0)
then return "underflow"
                           x = Q[Q.head]
                          if (Q.head = \dot{Q}.length)
                              then Q.head = 1
                              else Q.head = Q.head + 1
                           Q.dim = Q.dim - 1
                          return x
```

```
roda di priorito` su min neap\leftarrow interesta proc Enqueue (Q, priority) is the Birth 13151
                                                                                                        \mathbf{proc}\; \mathit{Empty}\; (S)
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   \begin{array}{l} \textbf{if } (Q.heap size = Q.length) \\ \textbf{then return } "overflow" \end{array}
                                                                                                               if (S.head = nil)
                                                                                                                      then return true
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 \operatorname{proc} \operatorname{Push} (S, x)
                                                                                                                return false
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      \{Insert(S, x)\}
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    Q.heap size = Q.hep size + 1
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   Q[heap size] = \infty
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    DecreaseKey(Q, Q.heapsize, priority)
                                                                                                                                         proc Pop (S)
                                                                                                                                               (if (Empty(S)))
then return "underflow"
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      oldsymbol{\mathsf{proc}}^{\mathsf{Mos}(\mathsf{Reg})} Increase (Q, i, priority)
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           (if (priority \not S Q[i])
then return "error"
                                                                                                                                                     x = S.head
                                                                                                                                                 Delete(S, x)
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             Q[i]=priority
                                                                                                                                                 return x.keu
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              while ((i > 1) \text{ and } (Q[Parent(i)] \not \sim Q[i]))
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                \int SwapValue(Q, i, Parent(i))
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     i = Parent(i)
                                                                                            \operatorname{proc} \operatorname{{\it Empty}}(Q)
                                                                                                   if (Q.head = nil)
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              \operatorname{proc} \operatorname{\textit{ExtractMin}}(Q)
                                                                                                          then return true
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     proc Enqueue (Q, x)
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     if (Q.heapsize < 1)
                                                                                                    return false
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      \{Insert(Q, x)\}
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           then return "underflow"
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      \begin{aligned} & \min = Q[1] \\ & Q[1] = Q[Q.heap size] \end{aligned}
                                                                                                                                         \mathbf{proc}\; \mathbf{\textit{Dequeue}}\; (Q)
                                                                                                                                                \begin{array}{c} \text{if } (Empty(Q)) \\ \text{then return } ''underflow'' \end{array}
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      Q.heap size = Q.heap size - 1 \\
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      MinHeapify(Q,1) return min lestrosions all max da una min lestrosions all max da una min huap min huap min 
                                                                                                                                                   x = Q.tail
                                                                                                                                                  Q.tail = x.prev \\
                                                                                                                                                   Delete(Q, x)
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  ande di preprita su array - miz O(n)
                                                                                                                                                 return x.key
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     proc Enqueue (Q, i, priority)
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       \begin{cases} \text{if } (i > Q.length) \\ \text{then return "overflow"} \end{cases}
                                                                                                                                        proc Enqueue (A, i, priority)
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            Q[i] = priority
                                                                                                                                         \begin{cases} \text{if } (i > A.length) \\ \text{then return "overflow"} \end{cases}
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         proc DecreaseKey (Q, i, priority)
                                                                                                                                                A[i] = priority
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              'if ((Q[i] < priority) or (Q[i].empty = 1)) then return "error"
                                                                                                            \operatorname{proc} \operatorname{\textit{DecreaseKey}}\left(A, i, priority\right)
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               Q[i] = priority
                                                                                                                (if ((A[i] < priority) or (A[i].empty = 1))
                                                                                                                          then return "error"
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 \operatorname{proc} \operatorname{\textit{ExtractMin}}(Q)
                                                                                                                     A[i] = priority
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           MinIndex = 0
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           MinPriority = \infty
                                                                                      proc ExtractMin (A)
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           for (i = 1 \text{ to } Q.length)
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 if ((Q[i] < MinPriority) and (Q[i].empty = 0))
                                                                                              MinIndex = 0
                                                                                              MinPriority = \infty
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     \int MinPriority = Q[i]
                                                                                              for (i = 1 \text{ to } A.length)
                                                                                                 (if ((A[i] < MinPriority) and (A[i].empty = 0))
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   \int MinIndex = i
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           if (MinIndex = 0)
then return "underflow"
                                                                                                            then
                                                                                                         \int MinPriority = A[i]
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           Q[MinIndex].empty = 1
                                                                                                         MinIndex = i
                                                                                              if (MinIndex = 0)
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          return MinIndex
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             eturn Minimus —se musetionuo l'ordina dell'ultimo o —ron stobile. For CountingSort (A,B,k) visita trao è e e e counting Sort (A,B,k) visita trao è e counting Sort (A,B,k) visita trao è e e counting Sort (A,B,k) visita tra
                                                                                                   then return "underflow"
                                                                                               A[MinIndex].empty = 1
                                                                                            return MinIndex
                                                             1, max numero di archi da R.a.f. - minimo
minimo eldi una min flap è alla radice
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     for (i=1 to A.length) C[A[j]] = C[A[j]] + 1 for (i=1 to k) C[i] = C[i] + C[i-1] for (j=A.length) downto 1) all results of the constant of AlJi in 6
                                                                       proc Parent (i)
                                                                                                                                                                     \operatorname{proc}\ \operatorname{Left}\ (i)
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           \mathbf{proc}\; \mathbf{\mathit{Right}}\,(i)
                                                                       \left\{ \text{return } \left\lfloor \frac{i}{2} \right\rfloor \right\}
                                                                                                                                                                       { return 2 \cdot i
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            {return 2 \cdot i + 1
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 \begin{cases} B[C[A[j]]] = A[j] \\ C[A[j]] = C[A[j]] - 1 \end{cases}
                                                                               logo agri, chiamato, si un nodo di alterza Atale che entromblifiqti sano radici c
mb-heap prima dilla cali, que nodo è la e di una min-huap
                                                                                           pop (a i -esima esec. di for qui et dulle utrimi i col. sono ardinati [sidan:s_i] (or s_i) (or
                                                                                                   \begin{array}{l} I = High(e) \\ I = I + I + I + I \\ I = I + I + I \\ I = I + I + I \\ I = 
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           \frac{\Theta(1)}{\operatorname{proc}} ListInsert (L, \overset{\leftarrow}{x}) in testa
                                                                                                   then smallest = r = b_19968t
if smallest \neq i \neq b_19968t
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 x.next = L.head
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   if (L.head \neq nil)
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   CP : O(R) = O(Lg(n))
                                                                                                         then
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         then L.head.prev = x
                                                                                                        SwapValue(H, i, smallest)
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   CHI: O(1) ← NO COLL PIC.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   L.head = x
                                                                                                     MinHeapify(H, smallest)
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 x.prev = nil
In una min huap l'estrazione dul minimo costa O(wg/n))
                                                                                         \frac{\rm O(n)}{\rm Proc} Build MinHeap (H) e la Rodi (h) du no min Alop e allui Ha anchi (h)
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              \mathbf{proc}^{(n)}ListSearch (L, k)
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  \int x = L.head
                                                                                \begin{cases} H.heap size = H.length & \text{Man} & \textbf{O(n)} \\ \textbf{O(n)} & \text{for } (i = \lfloor \frac{H.length}{2} \rfloor \text{ downto } 1) & MinHeap if y(H,i) \end{cases}
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       while (x \neq \text{nil}\ ) and (x.key \neq k)\ x = x.next
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      return x
Se in un albero bin. quasi completo i sono n el. \rightarrow max \frac{n}{2^{h}+1} sono ad att. A
                                                                                                                     proc HeapSort (H)
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                proc ListDelete (L, x)
                                                                                                             \mathfrak{H}(M) \cap \mathcal{B}uildMaxHeap(H)
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        if (x.prev \neq nil)
                                                                                                                            \quad \text{for } (i=H.length \  \, \text{downto} \  \, 2)
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              then x.prev.next = x.next
                                                                                                                              \int SwapValue(H, i, 1)
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              else L.head = x.next
                                                                                                                                      H.heap size = H.heap size - 1 \\
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        if (x.next \neq nil)
                                                                                                                              Max \hat{H} eapify(H, 1)
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             then x.next.prev = x.prev
                                                                                                            O(n 19(n)), non stabile, in place
```

```
\begin{array}{c} \textbf{proc } \textit{Union } (x,y) \\ \textbf{d} \text{ tecondo misteru.} \\ S_1 = x.head \\ S_2 = y.head \\ \textbf{s}_2 \\ \textbf{b} \\ \textbf{u} \\ \textbf{v} \\ \textbf{u} \\ \textbf{v} \\ \textbf{u} \\ \textbf{v} \\
                                                                                                                                                                                           if (S_1 \neq S_2)
                                                                                                                                                                                                 then
                                                                                                                                                                                                 (S_1.tail.next = S_2.head)
                                                                                                                                USTE
                                                                                                                                                                                                    z = S_2.head
                                                               proc MakeSet (S, S, x, i)
                                                                                                                                                                                                  while (z \neq \text{nil })
                                                                  \int S[i].set = x
                                                                                                                                                                                                     \int z.head = S_1
                                                                      S.head=x
                                                                                                                                                                                                       z = z.next
                                                                                                                                                                                                    \dot{S}_1.tail = S_2.tail
                                                                      S.tail = x
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      La makesete poin-i Union
nu coso peggione O(n.n)=O(n²)
                                                                                                                                                proc\ FindSet\ (x)
                                                                                                                                                \{ \mathbf{return} \ x.head.head \}
                                                                                                                                                                               \begin{array}{c} \operatorname{proc} \ \operatorname{Union} \left(x,y\right)^{\operatorname{AggioRnament1}} \operatorname{sull'insiema} + \operatorname{pixola} \end{array}
                                                                                                                                                                                    S_1 = x.head
                                                                                                                                                                                       S_2 = y.head
                                                                                                                                                                                        if (S_1 \neq S_2)
                                                                                                                                                                                            then
                                                                                                                                                                                            (if (S_2.rank > S_1.rank)
                                                                                                                                                                                                    then
                                                                                                                                                                                                  S_{temp} = S_1
                                                                                                                                                                                                       S_1 = S_2
                                                                                                                                                                                               \begin{cases} S_1 = S_2 \\ S_2 = S_{temp} \\ S_1.tail.next = S_2.head \end{cases}
                                              LISTE CON UNIONE PESATA
                                                                                                                                                                                                z = S_2.head
                                                                                                                                                                                                while (z \neq \text{nil})
                                                             proc MakeSet (S, S, x, i)
                                                                                                                                                                                                 \int z.head = S_1
                                                                   \mathcal{S}[i].set = x
                                                                                                                                                                                                  z = z.next
                                                                    S.head = x
                                                                                                                                                                                                \hat{S}_1.tail = S_2.tail
                                                                    S.tail = x
                                                                                                                                                                                               S_1 rank = S_1.rank + S_2.rank
                                                                 S.rank = 81
                                                                                                                                                                      proc Union(x, y)
                                                                                                                                                                              x = Findset(x)
                                                                                                                                                                             y = Findset(y)
                                                                                                                                                                              if (x.rank > y.rank)
                                                             lango:limike superuore dull'altezza
No puntatori ai fig(i
Nei nodi il rango
                                                                                                                                                                                   then y.p = x
                                                                                                                                                                             if (x.rank \le y.rank)
                                                              FORESTE di ALBERI
                                                                                                                                                                                   then
                                                                            proc\ MakeSet\ (x)
                                                                                                                                                                                    x.p = u
                                                                                                                                                                                    if (x.rank = y.rank)
                                                                               \int x \cdot p = x
                                                                               x.rank = 0
                                                                                                                                                                                        then y.rank = y.rank + 1
                                                                                                                         proc FindSet (x)^{comp}
                                                                                                                             (if (x \neq x.p)
                                                                                                                                      then x.p = FindSet(x.p)
                                                                          \frac{1}{2}
                                                                                                                              return x.p
                                           O(m) - O(A) nel CP
    altrimenti A=O(n) nel C.P.
                                                                                                     \frac{\overline{\text{proc Tree} \overline{InOrder} Tree Walk} (x) \text{ g. } ^{\text{A}} \text{ c. } \\ \text{ i.e. } (x \neq \text{nil }) 
                                                                                                                                                                                                                        C DBFFGAC
                                                                                                                  TreeInOrderTreeWalk(x.left)
                                                         alxesosx
noaisoto
K. Ne
                                                                                                                     Print(x.key)
                                                                                                                 TreeInOrderTreeWalk(x.right)
T(n) = T(K) + T(n-K-1) + d^{r \cdot (ost.)}
                                                                                                     proc TreePreOrderTreeWalk (x) if (x \neq nil) by then
                                                                                                                                                                                                          ó
                                                                                                                  then
                                                                                                                  Print(x.key)
                                                                                                                     TreeInOrderTreeWalk(x.left)
                                                                                                               TreeInOrderTreeWalk(x.right)
                                                                                                     \textbf{proc} \,\, \textit{TreePostOrderTreeWalk} \,\, (x) \, \texttt{DFGF8CA}
                                                                                                          (if (x \neq \text{nil})
                                                                                                                  TreeInOrderTreeWalk(x.left)
                                                                                                                      TreeInOrderTreeWalk(x.right)
                                                                                                                  Print(x.key)
                                                                                     BST: a sinistra lechiavi minori-parzialmente ordinato
                                                                                          \frac{\text{proc } \textit{BSTTreeSearch}\left(\vec{x}, k\right)}{\text{crit}\left(\vec{x}, k\right)}
                                                                                                (if ((x = nil) or (x.key = k))
                                                                                                     then return x
                                                                                                   if (k \le x.key)
                                                                                                         then return BSTTreeSearch(x.left, k)
                                                                                                         else return BSTTreeSearch(x.right, k)
```

completo

6 A=O(log(n))

```
proc BSTTreeMinimum (x) \ominus (A) < \ominus (\log(n))
 if ((x.left = nil)
   then return x
  \textbf{return}\ BSTTreeMinimum}(x.left)
```

```
proc BSTTreeSuccessor(x)
  if (x.right \neq nil)
    then return BSTTreeMinimum(x.right)
  while ((y \neq \text{nil }) \text{ and } (x = y.right))
  \int x = y
  y = y.p
  return y
```

la posizione corretta di z e nu salicalbero Radicato in x e y nu mantieni il padre

```
proc BSTTreeInsert(T, z)
        y = \text{nil}
         x = T.root
         while (x \neq \text{nil })
          \begin{cases} y = x \\ \text{if } (z.key \le x.key) \end{cases}
            then x = x.left
          lelse x = x.right
          z.p = y
         if (y = \mathbf{nil})
          then T.root = z
         if ((y \neq nil) and (z.key \leq y.key)
          then y.left = z
         if ((y \neq nil) and (z.key > y.key)
O(A) then y.right = z
```

```
\operatorname{proc} \operatorname{\textit{BSTTreeDelete}}(T,z) from commutativa
   (if (z.left = nil)
      then BSTTransplant(T, z, z.right)
    if ((z.left \neq \mathbf{nil}\ ) and (z.right = \mathbf{nil}\ ))
      then Transplant(T, z, z.left)
    if ((z.left \neq nil\ ) and (z.right \neq nil\ ))
      then
      Y = BSTTreeMinimum(z.right)
      if (y.p \neq z)
        then
        \int BSTTransplant(T,y,y.right) 
         y.right = z.right
       \int_{0}^{\infty} y.right.p = y
       BSTTransplant(T, z, y)
      y.left = z.left
b(\mathbf{M})^{y.left.p = y}
```

```
 \overline{ \text{proc } \textit{BSTTreeTransplant } (T, \overrightarrow{u}, \overrightarrow{v}) } \text{ proc } \overline{ \text{BSTTreeTransplant } (T, \overrightarrow{u}, \overrightarrow{v}) } 
  (if (u.p = nil)
      then T.root = v
    if ((u.p \neq nil) and (u = u.p.left)
      then u.p.left = v
    if ((u.p \neq nil) and (u = u.p.right)
      then u.p.right = v
    if (v \neq \mathbf{nil})
      then v.p = u.p
```

```
proc BSTTreeLeftRotate (T, x)
  \begin{array}{c} y \equiv_{i} x.right \text{ left} \\ x.right = y.\text{ left right} \\ \text{if } (y.\text{ left} \neq T.\text{nil }) \\ \text{then } y.\text{ left} p = x \end{array} 
   y.p = x.p
  if (x.p = T.nil)
     then T.root = y
   if ((x.p \neq T.nil) and (x = x.p.left))
     then x.p.left = y
   if ((x.p \neq T.nil) and (x = x.p.right))
   then x.p.right = y

y.left = x
 \int x \cdot p = y
                    0(1) conseria p. BST
```

```
RE HIDMOND RE CARRUNGE, AR (9(4), AR(4)) NUMBER NOOL THE CLO X (ESC.) A FOOLIGE ESTERNA (M.)

1 OPA NOOL & RESS

2 ON EASTER ASSESSOR SEED THE STREET OF THE CONTROL OF THE STREET OF
                                                                                                                                                                 energe was massing of figures and \frac{1}{2}
                                                                                                                     Se 2 diventa radice violo propereta 2, se figlio di nodo Rosso > 4
                                                                                                                             proc \ \textit{RBTreeInsert} \ (T,z)
                                                                                                                                      y = T.nil x = T.root
                                                                                                                                      while (x \neq T.nil)
                                                                                                                                         \int_{\mathbf{if}} y = x
\mathbf{if} \ (z.key < x.key)
                                                                                                                                                     then x = x.left
                                                                                                                                                   else x = x.right
                                                                                                                                    \begin{array}{l} z.p = y \\ \textbf{if} \ (y = T.\textbf{nil} \ ) \end{array}
                                                                                                                                           then T.root = z
                                                                                                                                      if ((y \neq T.\text{nil}\ ) and (z.key < y.key)
                                                                                                                                           then y.left = z
                                                                                                                                      if ((y \neq T.\text{nil}\ ) and (z.key \geq y.key)
                                                                                                                                           then y.right = z
                                                                                                                                       z.left = T.nil
                                                                                                                                       z.right = T.nil
                                                                                                                                       z.color = RED
                                                                                                                                      RBTreeInsertFixup(T, z)
                                                                                                           \mathbf{proc}\; \textit{RBTreeInsertFixup}\; (T,z)
                                                                                                                   while (z.p.color = RED)
                                                                                                                            if (z.p = z.p.p.left)
                                                                                                                                    then RBTreeInsertFixUpLeft(T, z)
                                                                                                                                  else RBTreeInsertFixUpRight(T,z)
                                                                                                                    \hat{T}root color = BLACK
                                                                                                                                         \mathbf{proc}\; \textit{RBTreeInsertFixupLeft}\,(T,z)
                                                                                                                                                    y = z.p.p.right
```

```
\begin{aligned} & \operatorname{proc} \textit{RBTreeInsertFixupLeft}\left(T,z\right) \\ & \left\{ \begin{array}{l} y = z.p.p.right \\ & \operatorname{if}\left(y.color = RED\right) \\ & \operatorname{then} \\ & \left\{ \begin{array}{l} z.p.color = BLACK \\ y.color = BLACK \\ z.p.p.color = RED \\ z = z.p.p \\ & \operatorname{else} \\ & \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \operatorname{if}\left(z = z.p.right\right) \\ & \operatorname{then} \\ & \left\{ \begin{array}{l} z = z.p \\ LeftRotate(T,z) \\ z.p.color = BLACK \\ z.p.p.color = RED \\ TreeRightRotate(T,z.p.p) \end{array} \right. \end{aligned} \end{aligned}
```

```
proc RBTreeInsertFixupRight (T, z)
  y = z.p.p.left
  if (y.color = RED)
   then
   z.p.color = BLACK
   y.color = BLACK
   z.p.p.color = RED
   z = z.p.p
   else
   (if (z = z.p.left)
     then
    \int z = z.p
    TreeRightRotate(T, z)
    z.p.color = BLACK
    z.p.p.color = RED
   TreeLeftRotate(T, z.p.p)
```

```
\begin{array}{c} \text{Denseolised bstsearc & bindens o(lg(n))} \\ \hline \\ \text{proc $BTreeSearch$}(x,k) \\ \begin{cases} i=1 \\ \text{while } ((i \leq x.n) \text{ and } (k > x.key_i)) \ i=i+1 \\ \text{if } ((i \leq x.n) \text{ and } (k = x.key_i)) \\ \text{then return } (x,i) \\ \text{if } (x.leaf = \text{true}) \\ \text{then return nil} \\ DiskRead(x.c_i) \\ \text{return $BTreeSearch(x.c_i,k)$} \\ \hline \\ \text{O(A)} \rightarrow \text{O(log_{+}(n)) Mox} \\ \end{array}
```

```
\label{eq:proc_bound} \begin{aligned} & \operatorname{proc} \textit{BTreeCreate}\left(T\right) \\ & \begin{cases} x = Allocate() \\ x.leaf = \operatorname{true} \\ x.n = 0 \\ DiskWrite(x) \\ T.root = x \end{aligned} \end{aligned}
```

```
Funzion, hash: chicai in permo e lantano da potenza di 2 | Perbing linuare: h(k_2)-(h(k_1)+1) mod m)+1 chicai naturali, m=2k is mod 3:1 metodo della moltiplicazione \frac{1}{m(k_1-k_2)}-\frac{1}{m}-\frac{1}{m}-\frac{1}{m}-\frac{1}{m}-\frac{1}{m}-\frac{1}{m}-\frac{1}{m}-\frac{1}{m}-\frac{1}{m}-\frac{1}{m}-\frac{1}{m}-\frac{1}{m}-\frac{1}{m}-\frac{1}{m}-\frac{1}{m}-\frac{1}{m}-\frac{1}{m}-\frac{1}{m}-\frac{1}{m}-\frac{1}{m}-\frac{1}{m}-\frac{1}{m}-\frac{1}{m}-\frac{1}{m}-\frac{1}{m}-\frac{1}{m}-\frac{1}{m}-\frac{1}{m}-\frac{1}{m}-\frac{1}{m}-\frac{1}{m}-\frac{1}{m}-\frac{1}{m}-\frac{1}{m}-\frac{1}{m}-\frac{1}{m}-\frac{1}{m}-\frac{1}{m}-\frac{1}{m}-\frac{1}{m}-\frac{1}{m}-\frac{1}{m}-\frac{1}{m}-\frac{1}{m}-\frac{1}{m}-\frac{1}{m}-\frac{1}{m}-\frac{1}{m}-\frac{1}{m}-\frac{1}{m}-\frac{1}{m}-\frac{1}{m}-\frac{1}{m}-\frac{1}{m}-\frac{1}{m}-\frac{1}{m}-\frac{1}{m}-\frac{1}{m}-\frac{1}{m}-\frac{1}{m}-\frac{1}{m}-\frac{1}{m}-\frac{1}{m}-\frac{1}{m}-\frac{1}{m}-\frac{1}{m}-\frac{1}{m}-\frac{1}{m}-\frac{1}{m}-\frac{1}{m}-\frac{1}{m}-\frac{1}{m}-\frac{1}{m}-\frac{1}{m}-\frac{1}{m}-\frac{1}{m}-\frac{1}{m}-\frac{1}{m}-\frac{1}{m}-\frac{1}{m}-\frac{1}{m}-\frac{1}{m}-\frac{1}{m}-\frac{1}{m}-\frac{1}{m}-\frac{1}{m}-\frac{1}{m}-\frac{1}{m}-\frac{1}{m}-\frac{1}{m}-\frac{1}{m}-\frac{1}{m}-\frac{1}{m}-\frac{1}{m}-\frac{1}{m}-\frac{1}{m}-\frac{1}{m}-\frac{1}{m}-\frac{1}{m}-\frac{1}{m}-\frac{1}{m}-\frac{1}{m}-\frac{1}{m}-\frac{1}{m}-\frac{1}{m}-\frac{1}{m}-\frac{1}{m}-\frac{1}{m}-\frac{1}{m}-\frac{1}{m}-\frac{1}{m}-\frac{1}{m}-\frac{1}{m}-\frac{1}{m}-\frac{1}{m}-\frac{1}{m}-\frac{1}{m}-\frac{1}{m}-\frac{1}{m}-\frac{1}{m}-\frac{1}{m}-\frac{1}{m}-\frac{1}{m}-\frac{1}{m}-\frac{1}{m}-\frac{1}{m}-\frac{1}{m}-\frac{1}{m}-\frac{1}{m}-\frac{1}{m}-\frac{1}{m}-\frac{1}{m}-\frac{1}{m}-\frac{1}{m}-\frac{1}{m}-\frac{1}{m}-\frac{1}{m}-\frac{1}{m}-\frac{1}{m}-\frac{1}{m}-\frac{1}{m}-\frac{1}{m}-\frac{1}{m}-\frac{1}{m}-\frac{1}{m}-\frac{1}{m}-\frac{1}{m}-\frac{1}{m}-\frac{1}{m}-\frac{1}{m}-\frac{1}{m}-\frac{1}{m}-\frac{1}{m}-\frac{1}{m}-\frac{1}{m}-\frac{1}{m}-\frac{1}{m}-\frac{1}{m}-\frac{1}{m}-\frac{1}{m}-\frac{1}{m}-\frac{1}{m}-\frac{1}{m}-\frac{1}{m}-\frac{1}{m}-\frac{1}{m}-\frac{1}{m}-\frac{1}{m}-\frac{1}{m}-\frac{1}{m}-\frac{1}{m}-\frac{1}{m}-\frac{1}{m}-\frac{1}{m}-\frac{1}{m}-\frac{1}{m}-\frac{1}{m}-\frac{1}{m}-\frac{1}{m}-\frac{1}{m}-\frac{1}{m}-\frac{1}{m}-\frac{1}{m}-\frac{1}{m}-\frac{1}{m}-
                                                                   proc BTreeSplitChild(x, i)
                                                                      (z = Allocate())
                                                                        y = x.c_i
                                                                          z.leaf = y.leaf
                                                                        \begin{array}{l} \text{for } j=1 \text{ to } t-1 \text{ } z.key_j=y.key_{j+t} \\ \text{if } (y.leaf=\text{false} ) \end{array}
                                                                             then for j = 1 to t \ z.c_j = y.c_{j+t}
                                                                          y.n = t - 1
                                                                         for j = x.n + 1 downto i + 1 \ x.c_{j+1} = x.c_j
                                                                         for j = x.n downto i \ x.key_{j+1} = x.key_j
                                                                          x.key_i = y.key_t
                                                                          x.n = x.n + 1
                                                                         DiskWrite(y)
                                                                         DiskWrite(z)
                                                                      \bigcup DiskWrite(x)
                                               0(2)
                                                                             All might di comi esecuzioni di BTNF n e' non pieno e k va inseruto nu sotrocutere producato in k proc BTreeInsert (T,k)
                                                                                       r = T.root
                                                                                        if (r.n = 2 \cdot t - 1)
                                                                                            then
                                                                                              s = Allocate()
                                                                                              T.root = s
                                                                                              s.leaf = false
                                                                                              s.n = 0
                                                                                              s.c_1 = r
                                                                                              BTreeSplitChild(s,1) \\
                                                                                              BTreeInsertNonFull(s, k) •
                                                                                            else BTreeInsertNonFull(r, k)
 O(A), CPU: O(t·W+(N))
                                                                   proc BTreeInsertNonFull(x, k)
                                                                          i = x.n
                                                                         if (x.leaf = true)
                                                                              then
                                                                              while ((i \ge 1) and (k < x.key_i))
                                                                                \int x.key_{i+1} = x.key_i
                                                                                i = i - 1
                                                                               x.key_{i+1} = k
                                                                            while (i \ge 1) and (k < x.key_i) i = i - 1
                                                                                i = i + 1
                                                                               DiskRead(x.c_i)
                                                                              if (x.c_i.n = 2 \cdot t - 1)
                                                                                   then
                                                                                  BTreeSplitChild(x, i) \bullet
                                                                                     if (k > x.key_i)
                                                                                        then i = i + 1
                                                                               \overrightarrow{B}TreeInsertNonFull(x.c_i, k)
                                                          k (K)ndnam
K qireks)
                                                                                              inserimento in testo proc Hashinsert (T,k)
                                                           > D:C1
                                                                                                  \int let x be a new node with key k
                                                                                                     i = h(k)
                                                                                                  ListInsert(T[i], x)
                                                                                              \mathbf{proc}\; \mathbf{\textit{HashSearch}}\;(k)
                                                                                                return ListSearch(T[i], k)
                                         O(n) O(1+€)
                                                                                                 \mathbf{proc}\; \mathbf{\textit{HashDelete}}\;(k)
                                                                                                  \int i = h(k)
                                                                                                       x = ListSearch(T[i], k)
                                                                                                  ListDelete(T[i], x)
                                                                    (W) O
                                                                                                                                                                                             OpenHashing: si eliminano liste e chaining
peolo posizioni finchi` ni teolo una libeed
                                                                                                                                                                                         Lsequenza di peobing
                                                                                                           proc OaHashInsert (T, k)
                                                                                                                i = 0
                                                                                                                 repeat
                                                                                                                         Tj = h(k, i)

if (T[j] = \text{nil})
                                                                                                                             then
                                                                                                                            \int T[j] = k
                                                                                                                          return j
```

else i = i + 1

until (i=m)

return "overflow"

Dedinamento topologico elinco v solo se ho gra elincato tutti i vertici da un pur essere laggiunto lhon ha senso se il grafo diretto e ciclico Non unico

```
proc OaHashSearch(T, k)
                   i = 0
                   repeat
                        \begin{cases} j = h(k, i) \\ \text{if } (T[j] = k) \end{cases}
                           then return j
                         i = i + 1
                    \quad \text{until} \ \left( \left( T[j] = \mathbf{nil} \ \right) \ \mathbf{or} \ (i = m) \right)
                 return nil
⊕(|u|+|e|)
```

```
per agric u inseruto in Q, u.d > d(s,v)
Quantiarchi per ruggiungere un attra y da s proc\mathit{HashComputeModulo}(w,B,m)
                                flet d = |w|
                                z_0 = 0
                                 for (i = 1 \text{ to } d) \ z_{i+1} = ((z_i \cdot B) + a_i) \ mod \ m
                                return z_d + 1
```

```
proc BreadthFirstSearch (G, s)
                                   for (u \in G.V \setminus \{s\})

\int u.color = WHITE
                                     u.d = \infty
                                    u.\pi = nil
                                   s.color = GREY
                   distanza e
paure e
                                   -s.d = 0
                                   s.\pi = \text{nil}
                                   Enqueue(Q,s)
                                   while (Q \neq \emptyset)
                                     u = Dequeue(Q)
                                     for (v \in G.Adj[u])
                                       (\mathbf{if})(v.color = WHITE)
                                         then
                                          v.color = GRAY
                                          v.d=u.d+1
                                          v.\pi = u
                                        Enqueue(Q, v)
                                      u.color = BLACK
D:O(UZ) CHe O(VI+IEI)
```

```
oedine topologico - cicli?
                             proc \ \textit{DepthFirstSearch} \ (G)^{\text{to quali nooil}} 
                              for (u \in G.V)
                               \int u.color = WHITE
                                u.\pi = \mathbf{nil}
                               time = 0
                               for (u \in G.V)
                               \int \mathbf{if} \ (u.color = WHITE)
                                  then DepthVisit(G, u)
O(N2)-O(N+E)
```

```
\mathbf{proc}\; \mathbf{\textit{DepthVisit}}\,(G,u)
  time = time + 1
  u.d = time
  u.color = GREY
  for (v \in G.Adj[u])
   (if (v.color = WHITE)
      then
     \int v.\pi = u
    \big(DepthVisit(G,v)
  u.color = BLACK
  time = time + 1
  u.f=time
```

```
\operatorname{proc} \operatorname{\mathit{CycleDet}}(G) for safere se ciclico
 cycle = False
 for (u \in G.V) u.color = WHITE
 for (u \in G.V)
  \int \mathbf{if} \ (u.color = WHITE)
      then DepthVisitCycle(G, u)
 return cycle
```

```
proc DepthVisitCycle(G, u)
  u.color = GREY
  for (v \in G.Adj[u])
   if (v.color = WHITE)
    then DepthVisitCycle(G, v)
   if (v.color = GREY)
    then cycle = True
  u.color = BLACK
```

```
proc TopologicalSort (G)
 for (u \in G.V) u.color = WHITE
  L = \emptyset
  time = 0
  for (u \in G.V)
  \int \mathbf{if} \ (u.color = WHITE)
     then DepthVisitTS(G, u)
```

```
proc DepthVisitTS(G, u)
 time = time + 1
 u.d=time
 u.color = GREY
 for (v \in G.Adj[u])
  \int \mathbf{if} \ (v.color = WHITE)
  then DepthVisitTS(G, v)
 u.color = BLACK
 time=time+1
 u.f = time
 ListInsert(L, u)
```

una scc e un sottoinsieme massimale 1'EV che Yu, v EV uno v e v no u

```
proc StronglyConnectedComponents (G)
                                       for (u \in G.V)
                                       \int u.color = WHITE
                                       u.\pi = \text{nil}
                                       time = 0
                                       for (u \in G.V)
                                       \int \mathbf{if} \ (u.color = WHITE)
                                          then DepthVisit(G, u)
                                       for (u \in G.V)
                                       \int u.color = WHITE
                                       u.\pi = \text{nil}
                                       time = 0
                                      \begin{array}{l} time = 0 \\ L = \emptyset \end{array} \text{ for a constant and approximation of } \\ \text{for } (u \in G^T.V \ in \ rev. \ finish \ time \ order) \end{array}
                                       (if (u.color = WHITE)
                                           then DepthVisit(G^{T}, u)
                                        ListInsert(L, u)
                                      return L
O(IVI+1E1) a cousa di GT
```

MST: al bero di copertura minimo-eliminando quallunque albero si ottengono due alber sconnussi. arco di peso minimo = arco sicuro

```
greedy
proc MST-Prim(G, w, r)
 for (v \in G.V)
                          T e` sempre sottoinsieme di
   do peso minimo
                          qual che HST
   \int v.key = \infty
   v.\pi = \mathbf{nil}
   r.key = 0
  Q=G.V costruzione array \theta {
m W}
  \text{while } (Q \neq \emptyset)
    u = ExtractMin(Q)\theta(v)
    for (v \in G.Adj[u])
      (if ((v \in Q)) and (W(u, v) < v.key))
       do
       \int v.\pi = u
         v.key = W(u, v)
```

```
(Non e' sempre un tree ma lo sara' a fine computazione)
      proc MST-Kruskal (G, w)
        T = \emptyset
                                   Ogni arco aggiunto e'
         for (v \in G.V)
          do MakeSet(v)
         SortNoDecreasing(G.E)
         for ((u,v) \in G.E - in \ order)
          dο
                                                                     COSTO HST: 20
           \textit{ (} \textit{ } \textit{ if } \textit{ } (FindSet(u) \neq FindSet(v)) \\
             then
            \int T = T \cup \{(u,v)\}\
          \bigcup Union(u,v)
         return A
\frac{\theta(|E||g|E|) + spaces}{\theta(|E||g|E|) + spaces}
```

```
\begin{aligned} & \textbf{proc } \textit{Union } (x,y) \\ & S_1 = FindSet(x) \\ & S_2 = FindSet(y) \\ & \textbf{if } (S_1 \neq S_2) \\ & \textbf{then} \\ & \begin{cases} S_1.tail.next = S_2.head \\ z = S_2.head \end{cases} \\ & \textbf{while } (z \neq \textbf{nil }) \\ & \begin{cases} z.head = S_1.head \\ z = z.next \end{cases} \end{aligned}
```

```
\begin{aligned} & \textbf{proc } \textit{Union } (x,y) \\ & S_1 = FindSet(x) \\ & S_2 = FindSet(y) \\ & \textbf{if } (|S_1| > |S_2|) \\ & \textbf{then} \\ & \left\{ S_2 = FindSet(x) \\ S_1 = FindSet(y) \right. \\ & \textbf{if } (S_1 \neq S_2) \\ & \textbf{then} \\ & \left\{ S_1.tail.next = S_2.head \\ z = S_2.head \\ & \textbf{while } (z \neq \textbf{nil }) \\ \left\{ z.head = S_1.head \\ z = z.next \\ & \textbf{return } S_1 \end{aligned} \end{aligned}
```

```
 \begin{cases} \textbf{for } (v \in G.V) \\ \begin{cases} \textbf{for } (v \in G.V) \\ v.d = \infty \\ v.\pi = \textbf{nil} \\ s.d = 0 \end{cases}
```

```
\begin{cases} & \textbf{proc Relax} \left(u,v,w\right) \\ & \textbf{if} \left(v.d > u.d + W(u,v)\right) \\ & \textbf{then} \\ & \begin{cases} v.d = u.d + W(u,v) \\ v.\pi = u \end{cases} \end{cases}
```

 $\begin{array}{c} \text{distored sons sols accumulative restribuser folse} \\ \text{distored with solse} \\ \text{distored with solse} \\ \text{distored with solse} \\ \text{distored with solse} \\ \text{for } (G,w,s) \\ \text{for } (G,w$ 

```
\begin{array}{c} \text{A VOUTE fallists.} \text{ Set is some pest integration} \\ \text{Proc Dijkstra}\left(G,w,s\right) \\ \text{Proc Dijkstra}\left(G,w,s
```

 $\frac{\operatorname{percors}_{\operatorname{CIV}}(w)}{\operatorname{proc}_{\operatorname{ExtendShortestPaths}}(L,W)}$   $\operatorname{local}_{\operatorname{CIV}}(w)$   $\operatorname{local}_{\operatorname{CIV}}(w)$ 

```
 \begin{aligned} & \operatorname{proc} \operatorname{SlowAllPairsMatrix} \left( W \right) \\ & \begin{cases} n = L.rows \\ L^1 = W \\ & \operatorname{for} \ m = 2 \ \operatorname{to} \ n - 1 \\ L^m = ExtendShortestPaths(L^{m-1}, W) \\ & \operatorname{return} \ L^{n-1} \end{aligned}
```

```
\begin{aligned} & \operatorname{proc} \operatorname{\textit{FastAllPairsMatrix}}\left(W\right) \\ & \begin{cases} n = L.rows \\ L^1 = W \\ m = 1 \end{cases} \\ & \operatorname{\textbf{while}}\left(m < n - 1\right) \\ & \operatorname{\textbf{do}} \\ & \begin{cases} L^{2 \cdot m} = ExtendShortestPaths(L^m, L^m) \\ m = 2 \cdot m \end{cases} \\ & \operatorname{\textbf{return}} L^m \end{aligned}
```

```
 \begin{aligned} & \operatorname{proc} \textit{Floyd-Warshall} \left( W \right) \\ & \left\{ \begin{matrix} n = W.rows \\ D^0 = W \\ & \text{for } k = 1 \text{ to } n \end{matrix} \right. \\ & \left\{ \begin{matrix} \text{flet } D^k \text{ be a new matrix} \\ & \text{for } i = 1 \text{ to } n \end{matrix} \right. \\ & \left\{ \begin{matrix} \text{for } j = 1 \text{ to } n \end{matrix} \right. \\ & \left\{ \begin{matrix} D_{ij}^k = min\{D_{ij}^{k-1}, D_{ik}^{k-1} + D_{kj}^{k-1}\} \end{matrix} \right. \end{matrix} \end{aligned} \right.
```

DAG SHORTEST PATH