## ANALIZA COMPLEXITATII ALGORITMILOR RECURSIVI

ALG. RECURSIVI rent mor de umplementat -> executie au contini suplimentore - spellinile recursive meressité mem. supli. (STIVA PROGRAMULUI), N=4 => fact (4) L> 4. Last (3) [4] Ex: Lundion Lacton) id (m<=1) return 1 Else return m\* Last(n-1) [3,4] 3. Lact(2) ETAPELE ANALIZEI ALG. ITERATIVI ET. ANALIZEI ALG. REC 2. Fact (1) [2,3,4] [1,2,3,4] 1. STABILIREA DIM. DATELOR BE INTRACE

2. IDENTIF. OP. DOMINANTE JI'NR. 2. IDENTIFICAREA RECURSIEI

DE REPETARI AL AC. DACA AC

PE ANUMITE CASURI (NITIALE

PE ANUMITE CASURIEI

PE DOM.

PT. OP. DOM.

3. DETER, EXPRIMATE atie, SI ORDINUL DE COMPLEXITATE

prin însumorea nr. de repetôre prin folosirea una met. speciale (substitutie, ole instr. ole. MASTER, etc.)

In casul alg. recursion mu putem sã stim dinosnte câte apeluri recursios os nor efectua de accea e nenoi e De get. relation de remnies o letiei remnsine omaliente di empaso ac. relative (prim aplicarea metodélor specitice) sé se det. expr. mate T.E. In analiza complex. Letilor recursine, conditia de oprine nu se la in calcul des avece ar, ove de vegulé un cost unitor. METODA SUBSTITUTIEI: DE OPLIÇA VELATIZE de VECLIVE. - met. subst. imainte - met. subst. mapor. 1. METODA SUBSTITUTIEI ÎNAINTE: pormoste de la un pas invitial si pe boro ar. De det. naloarea pt. parel um. Ac. procedeu continuia pânà cond rengion no det. expr. mate. TE. Nu ne poote aplica (4) relative de recursive.

Vecursie.

Ex: Pp. t(n)=t(n-1)+n. (RELATIE DE RECURSIE)

Timet (n)

(N) Dc. condities de opnins (n=1) t(1) = 1 / const constont.funct (n-1) => dewenogreem in u: ---- JO(N). F(J) = Jt(2) = t(1) + 2 = 1+2. F(N)= T+5+ ... +N= for ic I'm = N(N+1) => [0(V) k(3) = k(2) + 3 = 1 + 2 + 3.  $\pm(n) = O(n^2)$ . \*L(K) = L(K-1) + K = 1+ ... + K-1+K

## 2. METODA SUBSTITUTIES THAPOI

REROTIO de recursie -> Expr. moke T.E. (ca gi toots celebalte metode studiote)
The ac. nowanto not panelli curent coresp. relative de recursie sunt pubstitute en not. corespumento pare popular anterior. Substitutive es repeto
poró cond este otimo papul imitial

Ex: t(n) = t(n-1)+n -- -- -- ) t(1)
MET, SUBST. THAPOT

$$= \pm (n-K) + (n-S) +$$

$$= \underbrace{\text{t}(2)}_{\{N-2\}} + 2 + \dots + (N-1) + N = \underbrace{\text{1}}_{\{N-2\}} + 2 + \dots + (N-1) + N = \underbrace{\text{n}(N+2)}_{2} = 2$$

7 (N)= O(NS)

APLICATIE PT. METODA SUBSTITUTI ALGORITMUL DE CAUTARE BINARÁ. Lunction bim Search (stort, Liminh) rif (stort=finish) if (ne start J=nc) return time Else return false sals mije (ptost + giminh) 2 rid (oc < v Comij) bimszarch (Stort, mij) > bimsearch (mij+1, finish) R PROP. D.I. NEI... NJ - nortot crescator

Met. subst. imapoi: f(u) = f(u|5) + T = [f(u|5) + T] + T $= t(n|_{2^2}) + 2 = |t(n|_{2^3}) + 1 + 2$ = t(n(23)+3= -.. =t("/2K)+K= 1 (ca pā aj. comd. opnins) n=1=>K=log2n == t(n)n) + log2n = = K(1) + log 2 n = APELLUL INITIAL: bimSearch (1, 1). TE(N)=t(1/2)+1. = 1+ log 2 n => k(n)= ( logn)

## HAETODA ÎTERATIEI

Troms. recursia intro ruma foloxind teh. de marginire a rumelor. Compersion recursies in puma pe fore prin expondarea recursos si expr. si ca o suma de termeni dependenti de n si de conditiile initiale.

Ex: 
$$t(n) = t(n-1) + 1$$
,  $t(0) = 1$ . Suma(n)  
 $t(n) = t(n-1) + 1$  ( $k=1$ )
$$t(n-1) = t(n-2) + 1$$
 ( $k=2$ )
$$t(n-2) = t(n-3) + 1$$

$$t(n-(k-1)) = t(n-k) + 1$$
 $t(n-(k-1)) = t(n-k) + 1$ 
 $t(n-(k-1)) = t(n-k) + 1$ 

 $\frac{t(n) = t(0) + 2+ ... + 1 = 1 + n \cdot 1 = m + 1 = n + 1 = 0 \cdot (n) - complex.}{m n \in limit ana.}$ 

```
ALGORITMUL MERGESORT
function merge Sont (stort, Linish)
       if ( stort < Linish)
            mid < ( stort + finish) 12
            merge Sort (stort, mid)
            W5185 20 4 (mig + D gimey)
            merge (stort, mid, Limish)
   merge (stort, mid. finish) +> 0(n)
       Lor 1 = stook, finish } o(v)
                                                    - 1 \pm (n) = 2 \cdot \pm (n/2) + n
        i= stort, j= mid+ 1; K= stort ecmp o(N2)
While (i<= mid && j<= finish) => o(N2)
             if (temptize temptj))

sloe

ecttk+1=+5emptj)

sloe

ecttk+1=+5emptg++3
```

While (ic=mid) emms 0(W2) 150FCK++J = F EMP[1++] while (j <= finish) = 0(N2) VERTTK++JE LEMPCj++] MEYGE SONT (1, M).