

PODATKOVNE
STRUKTUKTURE
IN
ALGORITMI
Vaje

Vaje 1

$$\Theta(f(n)) = \{g(n) : (\exists c > 0)(\exists n_0 \in \mathbb{N})(\forall n)(n \geq n_0 \Rightarrow g(n) \leq c \cdot f(n))\}$$

$$O(f(n)) = \{g(n) : (\exists c > 0)(\exists n_0 \in \mathbb{N})(\forall n)(n \geq n_0 \Rightarrow g(n) < c \cdot f(n))\}$$

$$\Omega(f(n)) = \{g(n) : (\exists c > 0)(\exists n_0 \in \mathbb{N})(\forall n)(n \geq n_0 \Rightarrow g(n) \geq c \cdot f(n))\}$$

$$g = \Theta(f(n)) \Leftrightarrow g = O(f(n)) \wedge g = \Omega(f(n))$$

Velja: $g(n) = O(f(n)) \Leftrightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{g(n)}{f(n)} = 0$

Naloga 1

Alogitem ima časovno zahitnost $T(n) = \frac{1}{2}n^2 - 3n$.
Pokazi, da je $T(n) = \Theta(n^2)$

a) $\underbrace{T(n)}_{\sim g(x)} = \Theta(\underbrace{n^2}_{\sim f(x)})$

Iščemo $c > 0$ in $n_0 \in \mathbb{N}$, da velja
 $\frac{1}{2}n^2 - 3n \leq c \cdot n^2 \text{ za } n \geq n_0$.

$$\frac{1}{2} - \frac{3}{n} \leq c$$

Vzamemo $c = \frac{1}{2}$. Torej $\frac{1}{2} - \frac{3}{n} < \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \frac{3}{n} > 0$

Vzamemo $n_0 = 1$.

$$b) T(n) = \Omega(n^2)$$

Iščemo $c > 0$ in $n_0 \in \mathbb{N}$, da za vse $n \geq n_0$ velja
 $\frac{1}{2}n^2 - 3n \geq cn^2$
 $\frac{1}{2} - \frac{3}{n} \geq c$

Vzamemo $c = \frac{1}{4}$.

$$\frac{1}{2} - \frac{3}{n} \geq \frac{1}{4} \quad | \cdot 4n$$

$$2n - 12 \geq 1 \Rightarrow n \geq 12 \Rightarrow \text{Vzamemo } n_0 = 12$$

Naloga 2

Pokaži, da velja:

$$a) 2^{n^2} = O(2^n)$$

$$b) 2^{2^n} \neq O(2^n)$$

a) Iščemo $c > 0$ in $n_0 \in \mathbb{N}$, da za vse $n \geq n_0$ velja:

$$2^{n+1} \leq c2^n$$

$$2 \cdot 2^n \leq c \cdot 2^n$$

$$2 \leq c$$

Vzamemo $c = 2$ in $n_0 = 1$, ker je neodvisno od n .

b) 1. način: po def.

$$\Leftarrow g \neq O(f(n)) \Leftrightarrow (\exists c > 0)(\forall n_0 \in \mathbb{N})(\exists n)((n \geq n_0) \wedge g(n) > c f(n))$$

Naj bosta $c > 0$ in $n_0 \in \mathbb{N}$ poljubna. Iščemo n , da velja
 $n \geq n_0$ in $2^{2^n} > c \cdot 2^n$. Sledi

$$2^{2^n} > c \cdot 2^n \quad | : 2^n$$

$$2^n > c \quad | \log_2$$

$$n > \log_2 c$$

$$\text{Vzamemo } n = \log_2 c + n_0 \\ (n(c, n_0))$$

Oponjava: Če $f \neq O(g)$

2. način: z limito

$$\begin{aligned} & \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2^n}{2^{2n}} \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2^n}{2^n \cdot 2^n} \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2^n} = \underline{\underline{0}} \end{aligned}$$

Naloga 3

Algoritmen z izbiro

Vhodni podatki: polje A celih števil z dolžino n.
Izhodni podatki: naraščajoče urejeno polje A

```
for i=1 to n-1 do
    minIndex=i
    for j=i+1 to n
        if A[j] < A[minIndex] then
            minIndex=j
    swap (A[i], A[minIndex])
```

- Pokaži pravilnost delovanja algoritma z izbiro uporabljajočočenčno invarianco
 - Analiziraj njegovo časovno zahtevnost.
- a) Čenčna invarianca: na začetku ite iteracije velja, da je podpolje $A[1, \dots, i-1]$ urejeno in vsebuje $i-1$ najmanjših elementov v A.
- Baza: i=1. Na začetku 1. iteracije velja, da je podpolje $A[1, \dots, 0]$ urejeno in vsebuje 0 najmanjših elementov v A.

Ind. korak: $i \mapsto i+1$. Pokazimo, da na začetku ($i+1$) iteracije velja, da je podpolje $A[1, \dots, i]$ urejeno in vsebuje prvi i najmanjih elementov v A .

Dovolj je pokazati, da je na $\text{e}^{-\text{cetemu}}$ $(i+1)$ -te iteraciji element $A[i]$ i-ti najmanjši v A. Poglejmo si i-to iteracijo. V notranji zanka poišče i-ti najmanjši element v A, ki je shranjen v $A[\text{minIndex}]$. Klic $\text{swap}(A[i], A[\text{minIndex}])$ zagotovi, da je i-ti najmanjši element v $A[i]$.

Pogojno: $i = n$. Po začni invarianti je podpolje $A[1, \dots, n-1]$ urejeno in vsebuje $(n-1)$ prvih najmanjših elementov. Očitno mora biti A urejeno.

11.10.24

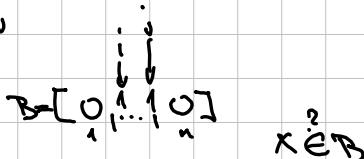
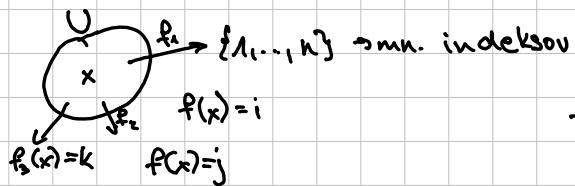
Vaje 2

Programerske DN: novodila v PDF (DN o ni obverna, priporočljiva)

Na eucílincí

Bloomov Filter

$B = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & \dots & 0 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow$ połże samich niew



Vaje 1, náč. 3 do konca

```

for i=1 to n-1 do
    minIndex = i
    for j=i+1 to n
        if A[j] < A[minIndex] then
            minIndex = j
    swap (A[i], A[minIndex])

```

\bar{c} as. zátečnost

$$c_1 \cdot n$$

$$c_2 \cdot (n-1)$$

$$c_3 \cdot \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} (n-i+1)$$

$$c_4 \cdot \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} (n-i)$$

$$c_5 \cdot \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} t_i$$

$$c_6 \cdot (n-1)$$

t_i : ... st., bi pove, boli bo kraf
je if stavek izpoljujem
pri danem i .

Složnost:

$$T(n) = c_1 n + c_2(n-1) + c_3 \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} (n-i+1) + c_4 \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} (n-i) + c_5 \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} t_i + c_6(n-1)$$

Best case ($t_i = 0$, $t_i \Leftrightarrow A$ je že urejen)

$$T(n) = c_1 n + c_2(n-1) + c_3 \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} (n-i+1) + c_4 \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} (n-i) + c_6(n-1)$$

- DN: Poračunaj vsote (podoben worst case-u)

Worst case ($t_i = n-i$, $t_i \Leftrightarrow A$ je urejen v obratnem vrstnem redu)

$$T(n) = c_1 n + c_2(n-1) + c_3 \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} (n-i+1) + c_3 \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} 1 + c_4 \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} (n-i) + c_5 \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} (n-i) \\ + c_6(n-1)$$

$$= (-c_2 - c_3 - c_6) + (c_1 + c_2 + c_3 + c_6)n + (c_3 + c_4 + c_5) \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} (n-i)$$

Vsoča 1. m naravnih st.:

$$\sum_{i=1}^m i = 1+2+3+\dots+m = \frac{m(m+1)}{2}$$

$$= (-c_2 - c_3 - c_6) + (c_1 + c_2 + c_3 + c_6)n + (c_3 + c_4 + c_5) \frac{(n-1) \cdot n}{2}$$

$$= (-c_2 - c_3 - c_6) + (c_1 + c_2 + \frac{1}{2}c_3 - \frac{1}{2}c_4 - \frac{1}{2}c_5 - \frac{1}{2}c_6)n + \frac{(c_3 + c_4 + c_5)}{2} n^2$$

$$= A + Bn + Cn^2 = \Theta(n^2)$$

1. Imaamo naslednjo kodko:

```
int FooBar(A)
    n = len(A); B = newarray(n)
    for j=0 to n-1 {
        B[j] = 0
        for i:=j to 0 step -1
            if A[i] < A[j]{
                B[j] = B[j]+1
            }
    }
    return B
```

c) = dohaz za a) in b)

- a) Naj bo $A[56, 47, 66, 71, 17, 19, 82]$. Kaj vrne FooBar?
- b) Kaj vsebuje vektor B, ki ga vrne FooBar(A) v splošnem?
- c) Poisči razenca invarianco za notranjo for ranko in jo pokaži.
- d) Analiziraj čas. zahtevnost alg. (DN)

a) $n = 7$

$$B = [0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0]$$

1 1 1 6 ↘

j = 0: i = 0 // 2 ↘

j = 1: i = 1 // 3
i = 0 //

j = 2: i = 2 //
i = 1 + 1
i = 0 + 1

j = 3: i = 3 //
i = 2 + 1
i = 1 + 1
i = 0 + 1

$$B = [0, 0, 2, 3, 0, 1, 6]$$

b) $B[j] \dots \text{st. ele. v } A[0, \dots, j]$,
ki je manjših od $A[j]$

c) 2.1.: Pri danevem j , po vsaki iteraciji i velja, da je v $B[i:j]$ shranjeno st. ele. $vA[i, \dots, j]$, ki so manjši od $A[j]$

Dokaz z indukcijo:

B1: $i=j$: st. ele. v $A[j:j]$ je 1 in st. manjših od $A[j]$ je 0, kar velja ker je $B[j]=0$ inicializiran.

IK: $i > i-1$: Pokažati moramo, da po iteraciji $(i-1)$ velja, da je v $B[i:j]$ shranjeno st. ele. v $A[i-1, \dots, j]$, ki so manjši od $A[j]$. Po I.P., po iteraciji i velja, da je v $B[j:j]$ shranjeno st. ele. v $A[i, \dots, j]$, ki so manjši od $A[i]$.

Pogledamo si iteracijo $(i-1)$. V tej iteraciji primerjamo $A[i-1]$ z $A[j]$. Če je $A[i-1] < A[j]$, vrednost $B[j]$ pristrejemo 1 in rezultat sledi.

Vaje 3

1. Izmais dvojško drevo $\mathcal{G} = \{0,1\}$ in naslednje elemente:
 $(01010011, P), (000000111, o), (00100001, d), (01010001, a),$
 $(11101100, t), (10010101, e), (01001010, k).$

a) Ustavizg. v. v Šternsko drevo.

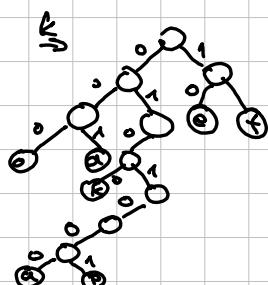
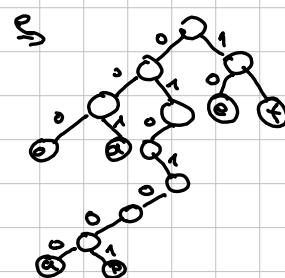
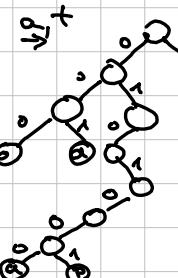
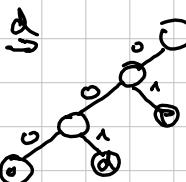
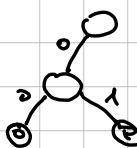
b) Nariši pripadajoče Patricijevu drevo.

c) Patricijevu drevo stiski po prvih dveh plasteh, prvih treh plasteh, prvih štirih plasteh in prvih petih plasteh.
 Za katere stiskanje bi se odločili in zakaj?

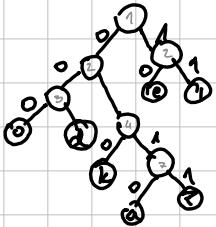
a) $P \rightarrow$



\Leftarrow

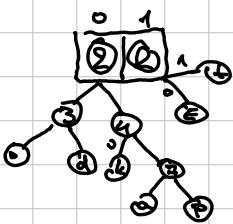


b)

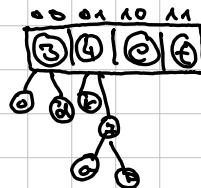


Čas. zahtevnost ostanje enaka
Pros. zahtevnost se zmanjša

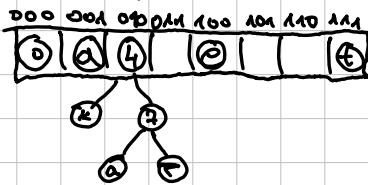
c) Po 2 plasteh



Po 3 plasteh



Po 4 plasteh



Po 5 plasteh (DN)

9. Imamo naslednje kljucne nad abecedo $S = \{0,1\}$:

$$x_1 = 111110$$

$$x_2 = 0001010110$$

$$x_3 = 01100000$$

$$x_4 = 011110$$

$$x_5 = 101$$

$$x_6 = 010111$$

$$x_7 = 10111111$$

a) Ustvari dane kljucne v Patricijevu drevo.

b) Patricijevske drevo stisnite po plasteh za $\alpha = \frac{3}{4}$

c) Recimo, da imamo v st. drevesu n kljucev. Kako naj bodo njihove vrednosti, da po stiskanju po plasteh $\alpha = \frac{3}{4}$ ne bo nobenega polja? D.r., za vsako stiskanje po plasteh bi bila gostota vedno enaka

a) $x_2 = 0001010110$

$$x_6 = 010111$$

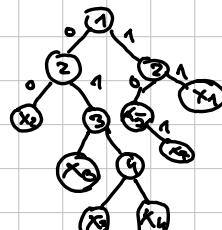
$$x_3 = 01100000$$

$$x_4 = 011110$$

$$x_5 = 101$$

$$x_7 = 10111111$$

$$x_1 = 111110$$



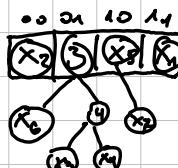
b)

$$1. \gamma_1 = 1 > \frac{3}{4}$$

$$2. \gamma_2 = 1 > \frac{3}{4}$$

$$3. \gamma_4 = 1 > \frac{3}{4}$$

$$4. \gamma_8 < \frac{3}{4}$$



Vaje 4

1. Ustavi naslednje elemente v dvojiško iskalno drevo:
 30, 29, 40, 58, 48, 26, 11, 13

30

30

\Rightarrow

30

\Rightarrow

30

24

60

50

24

30

40

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24

30

60

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26

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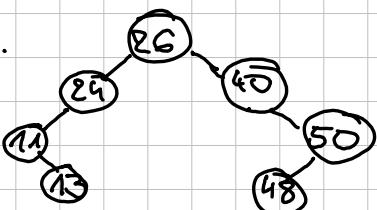
60

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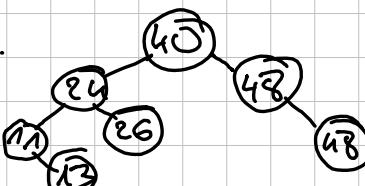
Izbriši 30 iz zadnjega drevesa.

1. Zamenjamo ga lahko z največjim el. v levem poddrvnu.
2. Zamenjamo ga lahko z najmanjšim el. v desnem poddrvnu.

1.



2.



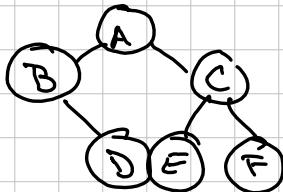
Naredi prenisi, vmesni in obratni pregled drevesa.

Prenisi (LKD): 30, 24, 11, 13, 26, 40, 58, 48

Vmesni (LKD): 11, 13, 24, 26, 30, 40, 48, 58

Obratni (LDK): 13, 11, 26, 24, 48, 58, 40, 30

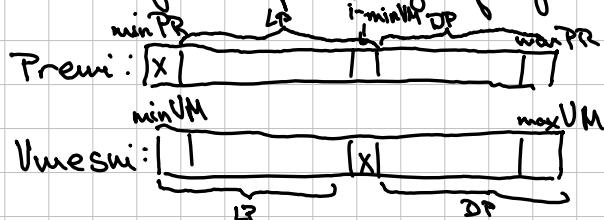
2. Danu je naslednje iskalno drevo:



a) Poisci vmesni pregled drevesa:

B, D, A, E, C, F

b) Opisi alg., ki zgradi dvojstvo dreva iz danega vmesnega in prenega pregleda.



1. Za koren vremi prvi element v prenem pregledu
 $x = \text{Prenisi}[\text{minPR}]$

2. Poisci i, da $\text{Vmesni}[i] = x$

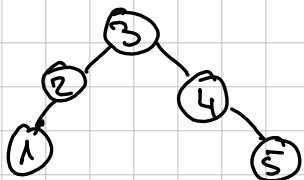
3. Rekurzivno zgradi levo poddrevo na
 $\text{Prenisi}[\text{minPR}+1, \dots, i - \text{minVM}]$

$\text{Vmesni}[\text{minVM}, \dots, i-1]$

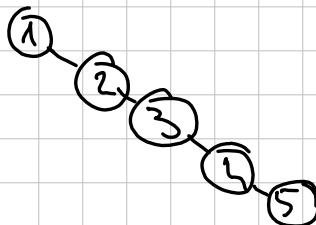
in desno poddrevo na

$\text{Premi}[i - \min VM + 1, \dots, \max PR]$
 $\text{Vmesni}[i + 1, \dots, \max VM]$

c) Pokaži da vmesni pregled ne rada ščas, da lahko rekonstruiramo drevo



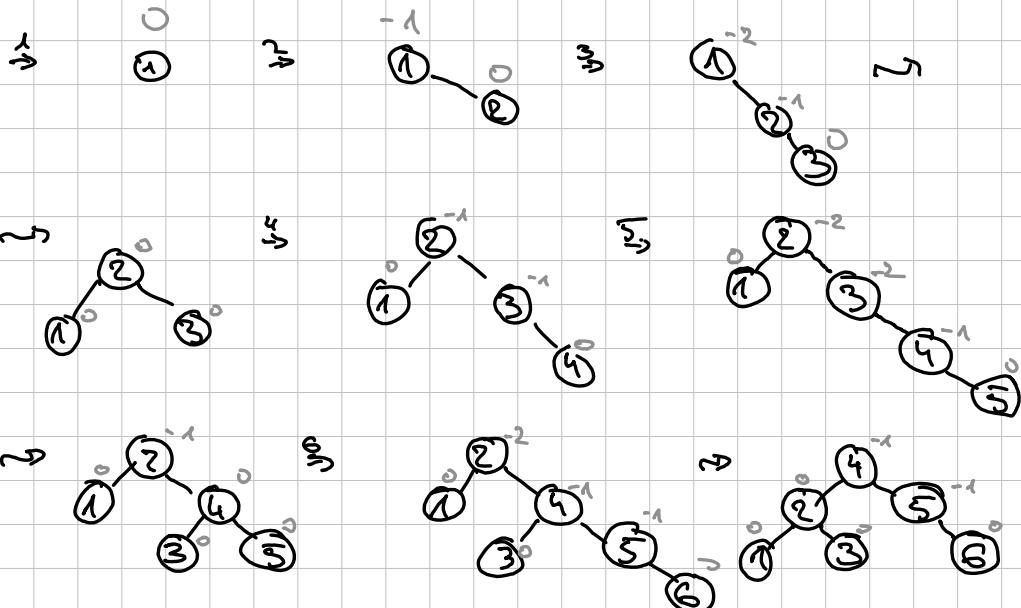
Vmesni: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5



1, 2, 3, 4, 5

3. Vstavi v AVL drevo zaporedna št. 1-7.

Uvravnoteženost (L-R):





Če je $n = 2^k - 1$ za nek k , kar izgleda AVL drevo z elementi od 1 do n .

Vaje 5

8.11.24

- Uporabi dvojiška drevesa za urejanje n št. in opisi ter analiziraj časovno razbernost takšnega algoritma.

Koraki:

→ AVL je boljši način

- Zgradi (dvojiško iskalno drevo) iz teh n elementov
- Naredi vmesni pregled na zgrajenem drevesu

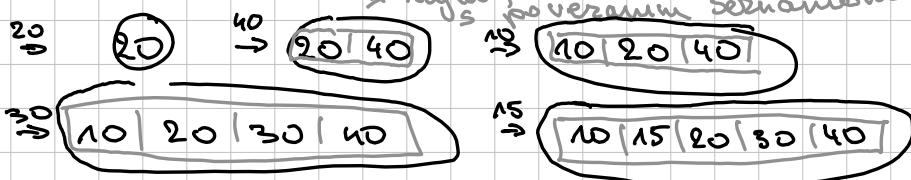
$$\begin{aligned} & \log(1) \\ & \log(2) \\ & : \\ & \underline{\log(n)} = O(\log(n)) \\ & \sum \Rightarrow O(n \log n) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & 1 \\ & 2 \\ & 3 \\ & 4 \\ & 5 \\ & : \\ & h \end{aligned} \quad \left\{ \quad \sum \frac{h(h+1)}{2} \Rightarrow O(n^2) \quad \begin{matrix} O(n) \\ O(n \log n) \end{matrix} \right.$$

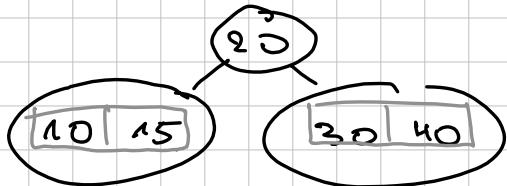
- Ustavi naslednje elemente v B-drevo reda $b=5$:

20, 40, 10, 30, 15, 35, 7, 20, 18, 22, 5, 42, 13, 46, 27
8, 32, 24, 45, 25

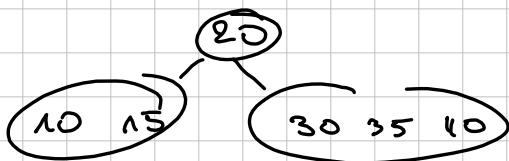
↗ Najlajše tako varčišča predstavimo s poveranim se namenom



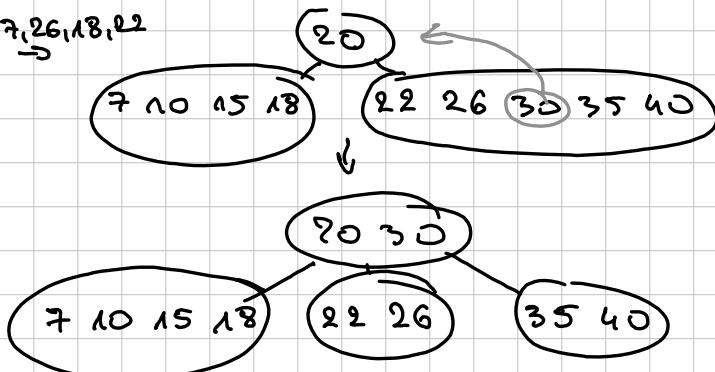
15
→



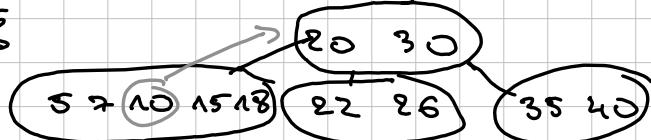
35
→



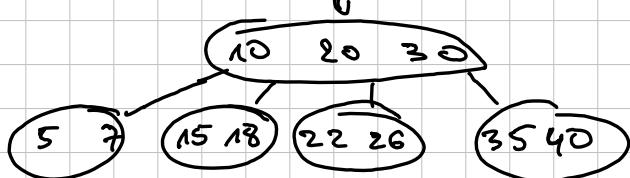
7, 26, 18, 42
→



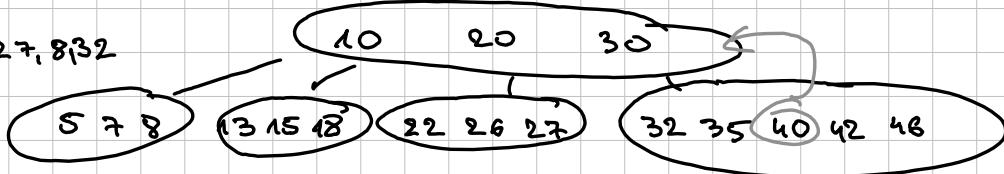
5
→

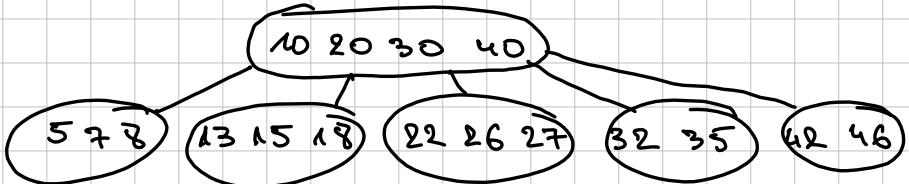


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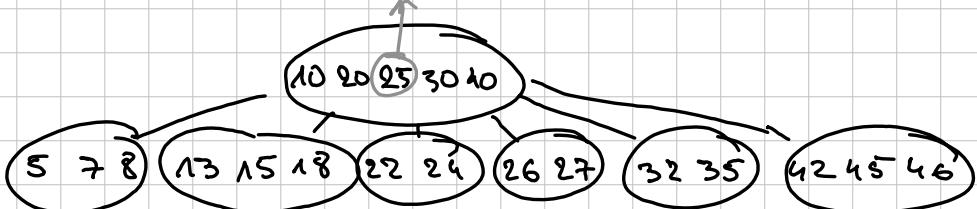
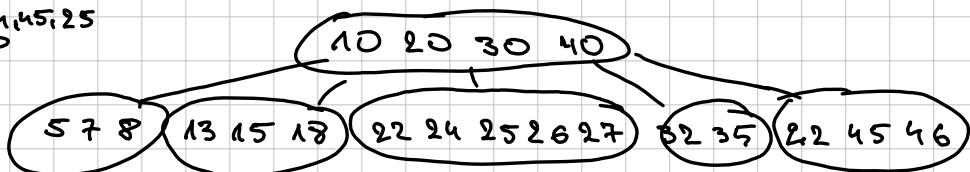


12, 13, 46, 27, 8, 32
→





$\rightarrow 24, 45, 25$

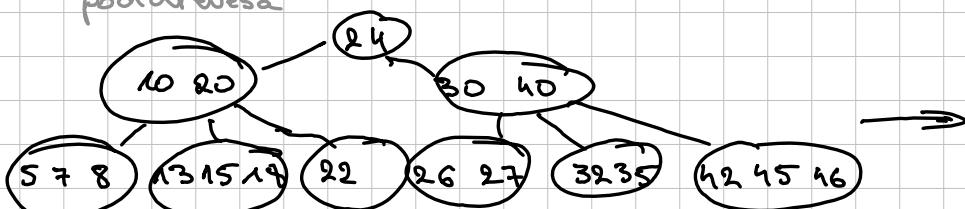


25

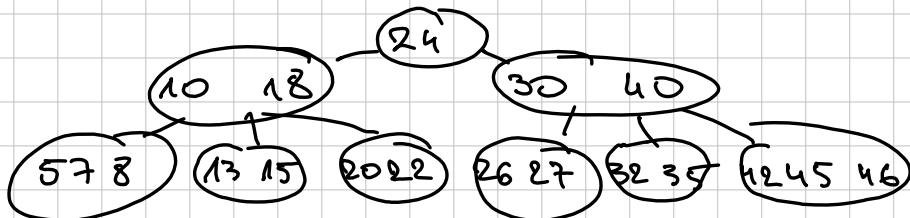


3. Iz zadnjega B-drevesa izbrisí 25, 45, 24, 32.

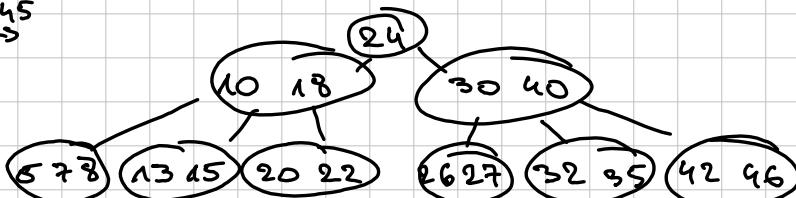
1) - 25 za novo vvrlišče do ločimo najmanjši el. iz deshega poddrevesa ali največji el. iz levega poddrevesa



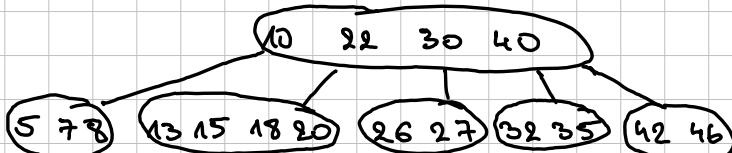
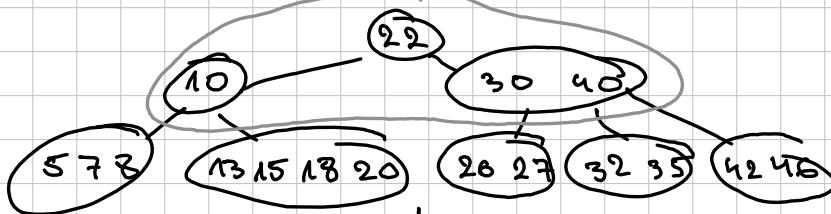
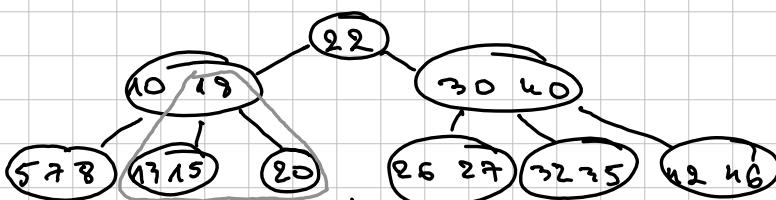
če je v listu le 1 el. potem si sposodimo, ga nesemo, nivo višje in max el. iz borema nesemo pravilni list.



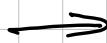
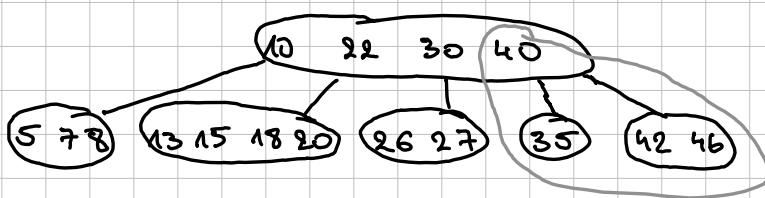
$\xrightarrow{-45}$

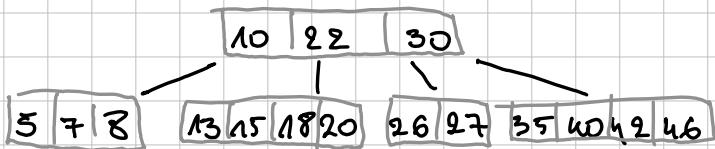


$\xrightarrow{-24}$

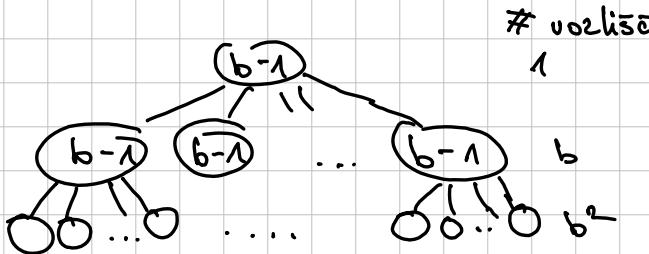


$\xrightarrow{-32}$





4. Največ koliko elementov ima lahko B-drevo reda b z višino h.



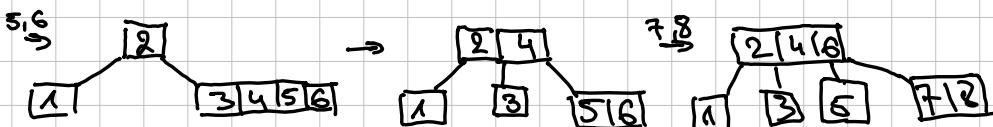
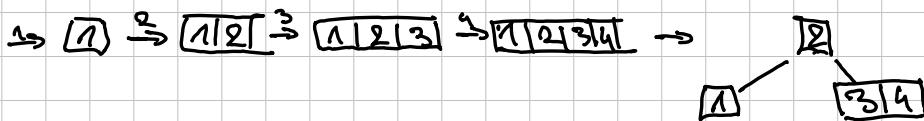
Višina: # elementov

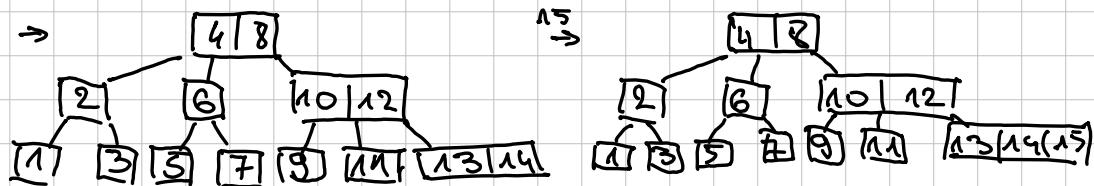
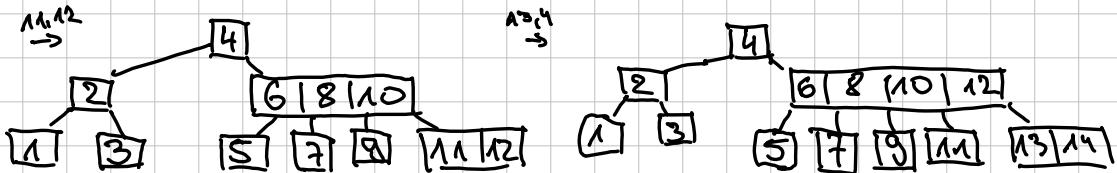
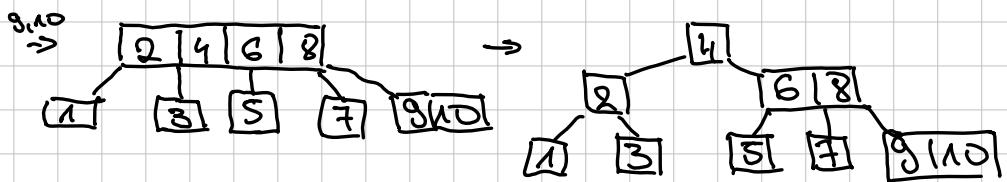
$$\begin{array}{ll} 1 & (b-1) \\ 2 & b(b-1) \\ 3 & b^2(b-1) \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ i & b^{i-1}(b-1) \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ h & b^{h-1}(b-1) \end{array}$$

max # el.

$$\sum_{i=1}^h b^{i-1}(b-1) = (b-1) \sum_{i=1}^h b^{i-1} = (b-1) \frac{b^h - 1}{b-1} = b^h - 1$$

5. Ustavi števila od 1 do 15 v drevo reda b=4. Recimo, da ustavimo št. od 1 do n v drevo reda b=4. Opis, kako izgleda tabeno drevo. Kakšna je njegova višina





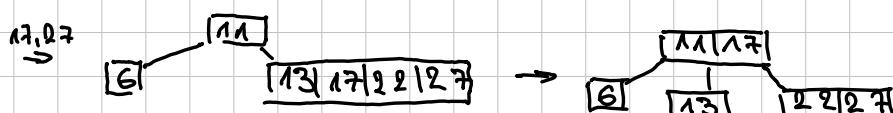
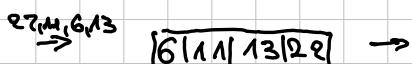
Vsek naj manjši element v kojemu lahko izračunam po formuli $2^{(\log n)}$

Vaje 6

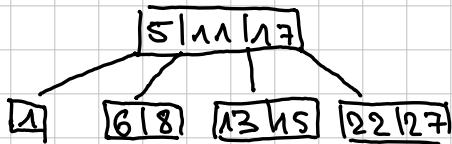
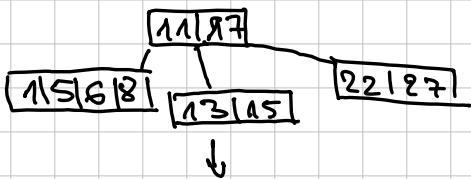
15.11.24

1. Vstavi naslednje elemente v B-drevo reda b=4:

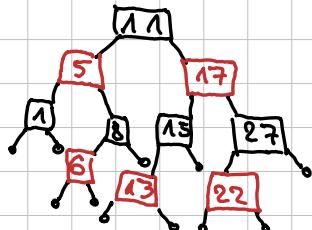
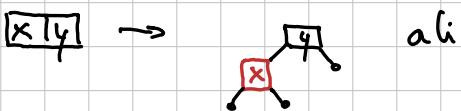
2, 11, 6, 13, 17, 27, 8, 15, 5, 1



8, 15, 5, 1



2. Pretvori zadane 3-drevo u redice-črno drevo



3. Vzporedno ustavi naslednje elemente v rdeče-črno drevo in pripadajoče B-drevo, $b=4$:
 4, 7, 12, 15, 8, 5, 14, 18, 16, 17

B-drewo

4

4 7

4 7 112

12

15

4 7 112 115

8

4 7
112 115

5

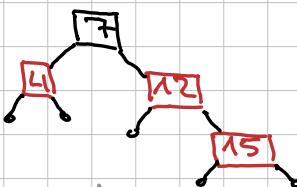
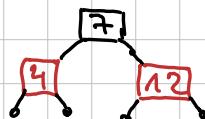
R-C drewo

4

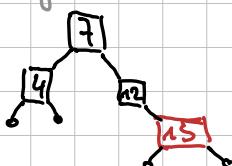
4 7

4 7 12

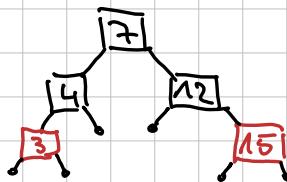
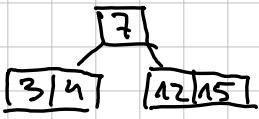
Rotacija ↘



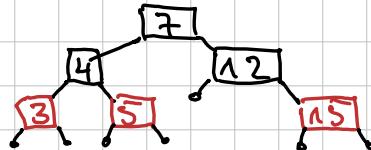
Prebaranje ↴



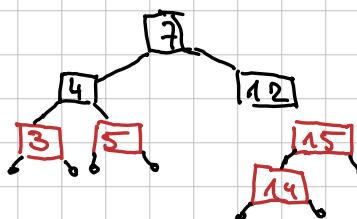
3 →



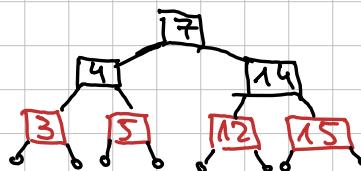
5 →



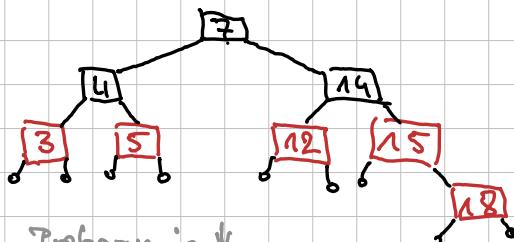
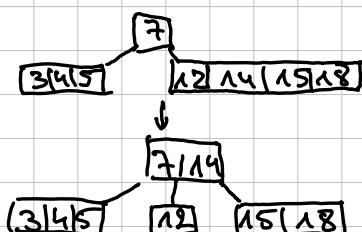
14 →



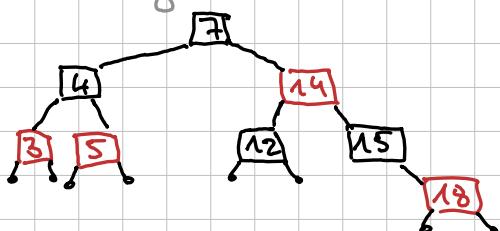
Rotacija ↓



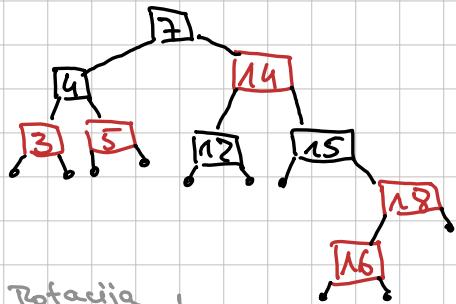
78



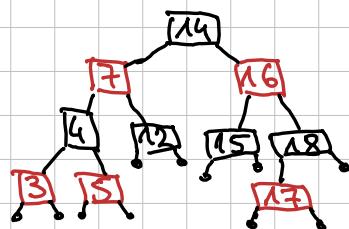
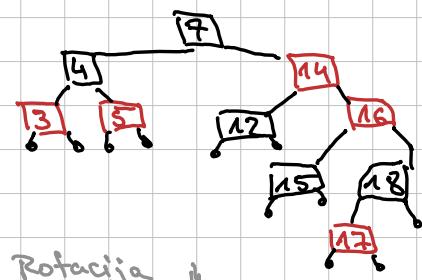
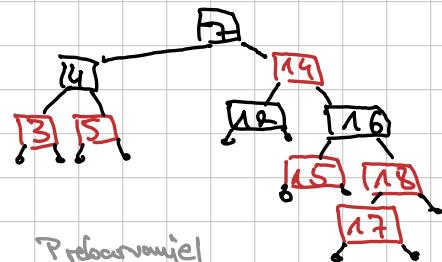
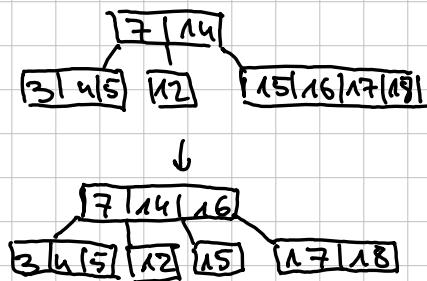
Prebarvanje ↓



16

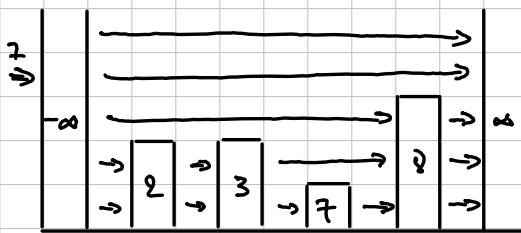
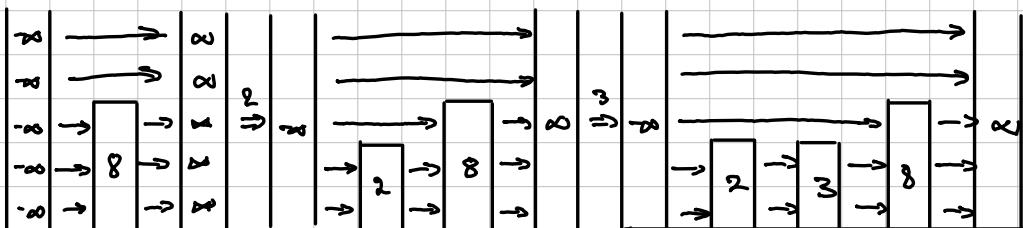
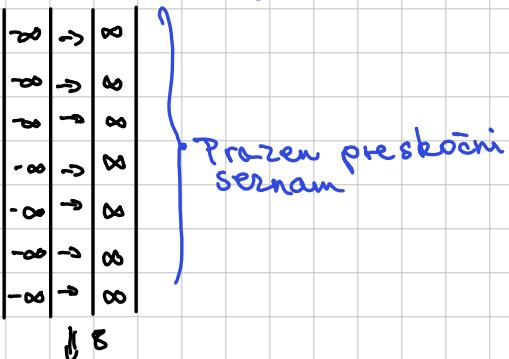


17

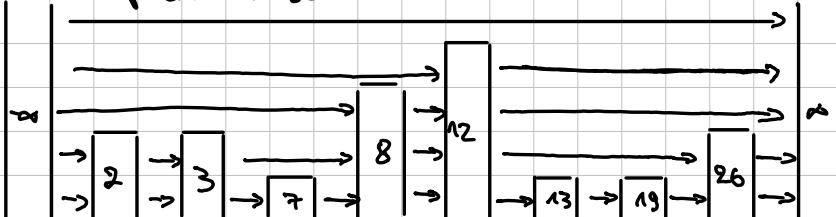


4. U preskočni seznamu vstavi naslednje elemente:
 $8, 2, 3, 7, 13, 18, 12, 26$; kjer generator naloženih
 št. vrne naslednje zaporedje:

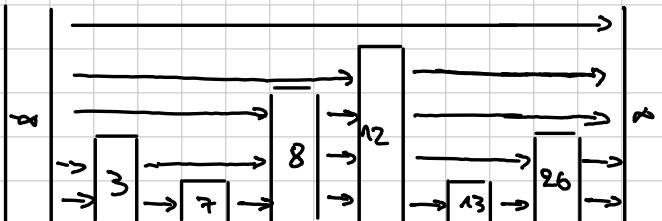
$1, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, \dots$



Končni preskočni seznam

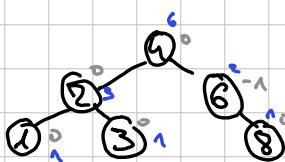


Izbriši 18 in 2 iz končnega pres. scenama.



Vaje 7

22.11.24



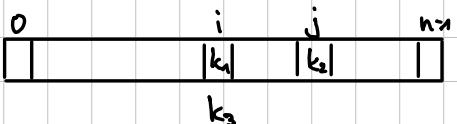
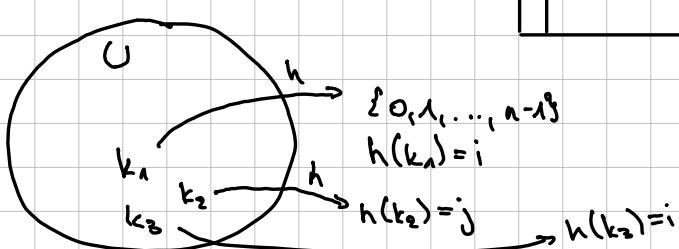
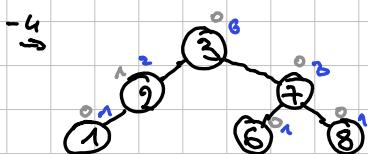
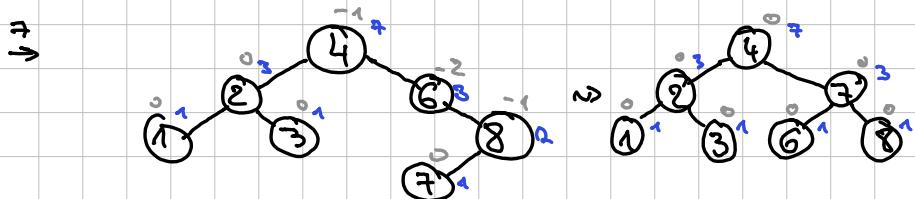
$$\text{Rang}(3) = 3$$

$$T_{\text{range}} = O(\log n)$$

→ : Dodatna info

2 razširjajem strukture
se informacije spremeniijo

Vstavi 7:



1. Vstavi naslednje klijuče: 10, 22, 31, 4, 15, 28, 17, 88, 59 v razpršilno tabelo velikosti $n=5$ z uporabo veriženja in razpršilne fjo $h(k) = 13 \cdot k \bmod n$.

0	1	2	3	4
↓	↓	↓	↓	↓
10	22	4	31	28
↓	↓	↓	↓	
15	17	59		88

$$\begin{aligned}
 h(10) &= 13 \cdot 10 \bmod 5 \equiv 0 \\
 h(22) &= 13 \cdot 22 \bmod 5 \equiv 1 \\
 h(31) &= 13 \cdot 31 \bmod 5 \equiv 3 \\
 h(4) &= 13 \cdot 4 \bmod 5 \equiv 2 \\
 h(15) &= 13 \cdot 15 \bmod 5 \equiv 0 \\
 h(28) &= 13 \cdot 28 \bmod 5 \equiv 4 \\
 h(17) &= 13 \cdot 17 \bmod 5 \equiv 1 \\
 h(88) &= 13 \cdot 88 \bmod 5 \equiv 4 \\
 h(59) &= 13 \cdot 59 \bmod 5 \equiv 2
 \end{aligned}$$

Iste elemente vstavi Že v razpršilno tabelo velikosti $n=11$ z uporabo odprtrega naslovjanja in razpršilne fjo $h'(k) = k$:

- linearno: $h(k, i) = (h'(k) + i) \bmod n$
- kvadratično: $h(k, i) = (h'(k) + i^2 + 3i) \bmod n$
- dvojino: $h(k, i) = (h'(k) + i \cdot h''(k)) \bmod n$,
kjer $h''(k) = 1 + (k \bmod (n-1))$

a)

0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	88			1	15	28	17	59	31	10

 IsDeleted

$$\begin{aligned}
 h(10, 0) &= (10+0) \bmod 11 \equiv 10 \bmod 11 & h(88, 0) &= 88 \bmod 11 \equiv 0 \bmod 11 \\
 h(22, 0) &= (22+0) \bmod 11 \equiv 0 \bmod 11 & h(88, 1) &= 89 \bmod 11 \equiv 1 \bmod 11 \\
 h(31, 0) &= 31 \bmod 11 \equiv 9 \bmod 11 & h(59, 0) &= 59 \bmod 11 \equiv 4 \bmod 11 \\
 h(4, 0) &= 4 \bmod 11 \equiv 4 \bmod 11 & h(59, 1) &= 5 \bmod 11 \\
 h(15, 0) &= 15 \bmod 11 \equiv 4 \bmod 11 & h(59, 2) &= 6 \bmod 11 \\
 h(15, 1) &= 16 \bmod 11 \equiv 5 \bmod 11 & h(59, 3) &= 7 \bmod 11 \\
 h(28, 0) &= 28 \bmod 11 \equiv 6 \bmod 11 & h(59, 4) &= 8 \bmod 11 \\
 h(17, 0) &= 17 \bmod 11 \equiv 6 \bmod 11 \\
 h(17, 1) &= 18 \bmod 11 \equiv 7 \bmod 11
 \end{aligned}$$

2. Peter je našel fjo $Z_{mehji}(k)$, ki vrame celo število k in vrne vrednost na int. $[0, m]$. Poleg tega ve, da je $Z_{mehji}(k)$ skoraj popolna razpr. fja. $(fk)(tj) P(Z_{mehji}(k)) \approx_m$
- Peter želi uporabiti $Z_{mehji}(k)$ za implementacijo slovarja na polju a $[0, \dots, n-1]$. Predpostavi, da $n=m$. Problem je sreparanje. Napiši fji za vstavljanje in iskanje z uporabo $Z_{mehji}(k)$ in lin. naslavljani.
 - Peter se odloči, da bo zamenjal n ($n < m$). Ali lahko še vedno učinkovito uporabi $Z_{mehji}(k)$?

a)

$$h: \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \{0, \dots, n-1\} \\ Z_{mehji}: \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow [0, m] \quad \left. \right\} n=m$$

$$h'(k) = [Z_{mehji}(k)]$$

$$\text{lin.: } h(k, i) = ([Z_{mehji}(k)] + i) \bmod n$$

Ugotovi k:

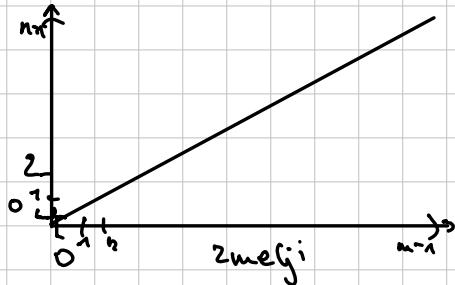
```
for i = 0, ..., n-1:
    if a[h(ki)] == NIL then
        a[h(ki)] := k
    return true
return false
```

Isci k:

```
for i = 0, ..., n-1:
    if a[h(ki)] == k then
        return true
    else if a[h(ki)] == NIL and IsDeleted == 0 then
        return false
return false
```

b)

$$h'(k) = \left\lceil \frac{k}{m} \cdot 2^{\text{zmeji}}(k) \right\rceil$$

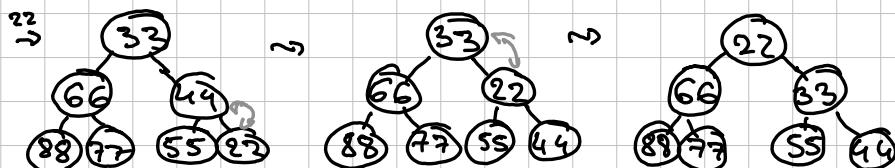
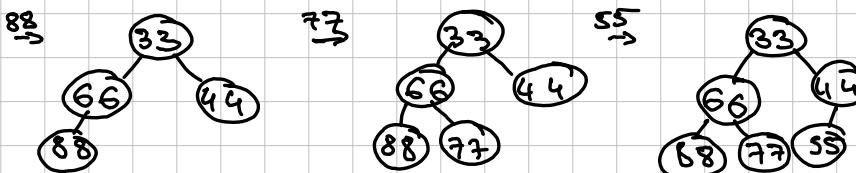
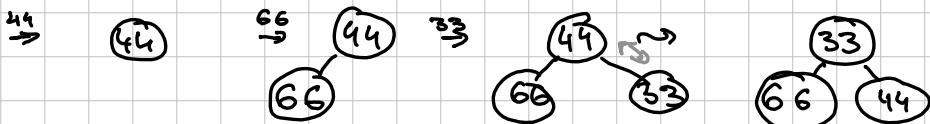


Vaje 8

29.11.24

1. Ustavi naslednje elemente v binarno kopico:

44, 66, 33, 88, 77, 55, 22

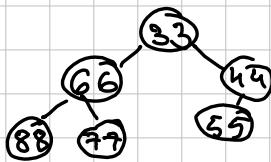


$T(n) = O(\log n) \rightarrow$ v najslabšem primeru moramo zamenjati koren z listom ($h = \log n$)

1. reziter za $2 \times \text{DeleteMin}()$

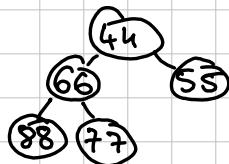
DeleteMin()

→



DeleteMin()

→

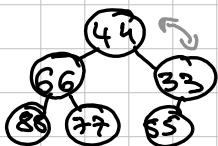


Izbriemo manjšega od otrok in ga damo za nov koren. Rekurz. ponavljamo po celem poddr.

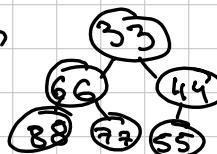
2. reziter za $2 \times \text{DeleteMin}()$

DeleteMin()

→

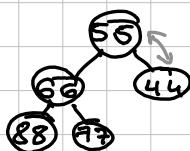


→

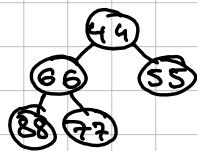


DeleteMin()

→



→



$$T_{\text{Min}}(n) = O(1)$$

$$T_{\text{DelMin}}(n) = O(\log n)$$

2. Opis podatkovne strukture, ki podpira naslednje operacije: Vstavi(x), Izbriši zadnjega() - izbriše el., ki največ časa v strukturi - in PoisciMin(). Prvi dve operaciji naj imata $O(\log n)$ čas. zah., zadnja pa $O(1)$.

Op. vrste s prednostjo

Op. vrste

2 PS z istimi elementi

→ Kopica

→ Vrsta - implementiranje karalcev na kopico, rep., glavo (povezan seznam)

PoisciMin() izse le po kopici

Vstavi(x) vstavi v kopico; ker v PS karalec na res, v konst. času vstavi v PS

IzbrišiZadnjega() izbriše iz kopice in postavimo na njegovo mesto skrajno desnega iz zadnjega nivoja. Po potrebi popolimo oz. dvignemo element. Iz PS izbrisemo v konst. času.

Binomsko drevo B_k reda k

B_0 :  1 el

B_0 :  

B_1 :  2 el  
 

B_2 :  4 el  
  

B_k :  $<$  2^k el.

  B_{k-1}

Binomsko drevo B_k vsebuje 2^k elementov.

3. Pokazi, da ima drevo B_k na i-tem nivoju (i) elementov za fiksni i .

$$\binom{k}{i} = \frac{k!}{i!(k-i)!}$$

Indukcija po k :

$k=0$: B_0 na item nivoju $\binom{0}{0} = 1$ element

$k \Rightarrow k+1$: Recimo, da je formula res za drevesa reda k .

Pokazimo, da ima drevo B_{k+1} na item nivoju $\binom{k+1}{i}$ elementov

\exists el. na i-tem nivoju v $B_{k+1} = \exists$ el. v B_k na i-nivoju + \exists el. v B_k na i-1 nivoju

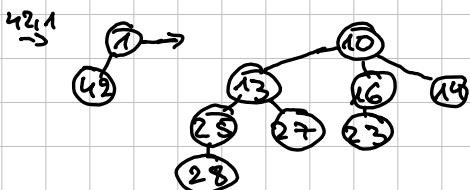
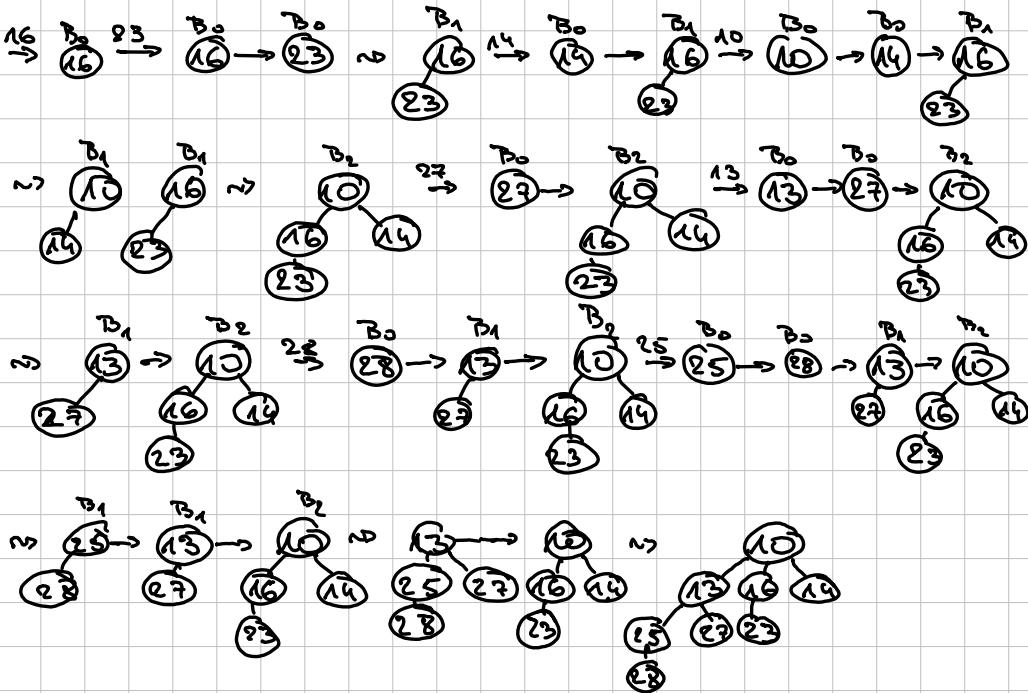
$$\text{St. el. } B_{k+1} \text{ na i nivoju} = \binom{k}{i-1} + \binom{k}{i}$$

$$= \frac{k!}{(i-1)!(k+i)!} + \frac{k!}{i!(k-i)!} = \frac{k! \cdot i + k! \cdot (k-i)}{i!(k-i)!}$$

$$= \frac{k! \cdot (k+1)}{i!((k+1)-i)!} = \frac{(k+1)!}{i!((k+1)-i)!} = \binom{k+1}{i}$$

4. Vstanji naslednje elemente v binomske kopico:

16, 23, 14, 10, 27, 13, 28, 25, 42, 1



$$\sum_{i=1}^{k+1} = n+1$$

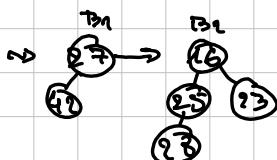
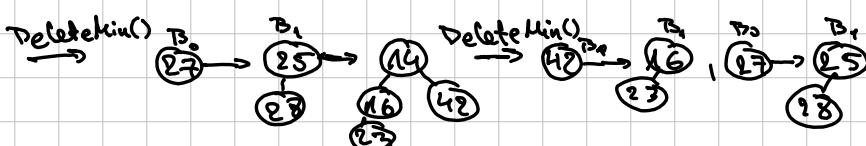
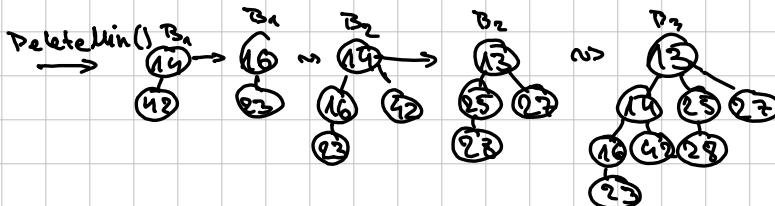
$$k+1 = \log(n+1)$$

$$k = \log(n+1) - 1$$

$$k = O(\log n)$$

Čas. zah.: B_0, \dots, B_k

$1 \dots 2^k$ elem. $\Rightarrow 2^{k+1} - 1$ el. = n



Vaje 8

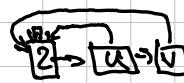
6.12.54



Preprosta unija s poveranim srednjim
MakeSet(x)

{ x }

0(1)



FindRep(v) = $v \Rightarrow O(1)$

Union(q, u)

$q \in S_1, u \in S_2 \Rightarrow O(|S_2|)$



Preprosta unija

1. Imanju represto implementacijo s povezanim stvaranjem.
- a) Poisci zap. $n-1$ operacij Union na mn. $\{\{1\}, \{2\}, \dots, \{n\}\}$, ki zahteva $\Theta(n^2)$ časa.

$\text{Union}(1, 1)$	1 popravek	$\{\{1\}, \{2\}, \dots, \{n\}\}$
$\text{Union}(3, 1)$	2 popravka	$\{\{1, 2\}, \{3\}, \{4\}, \dots, \{n\}\}$
$\text{Union}(4, 1)$	3 popravki	$\{\{1, 2, 3\}, \{4\}, \dots, \{n\}\}$
:	:	:
$\text{Union}(n, 1)$	<u>$n-1$ popravkov</u>	$\{\{1, 2, \dots, n\}\}$
	$\sum = \frac{n-1}{2}n = \Theta(n^2)$	

Utežena unija: predstavnik unije je predstavnik fiste množice, ki je večja (če sta mn. enake velikosti, vzamemo predstavnika 1. mn.)

- b) Pokaži da kažeš koli zap. $n-1$ uteženih unij na mn. $\{\{1\}, \{2\}, \dots, \{n\}\}$ zahteva $O(n \log n)$ časa.

To glejmo si poljubken $x \in \{1, \dots, n\}$ in prestejmo, kolikobrat se mu lahko največ spremeni referenca na predstavnika.

$$\text{Union}(x, x_1) \stackrel{!}{=} \begin{cases} x \in S_1 \Rightarrow |S_1| = 1 \\ x \in S'_1 \Rightarrow |S'_1| \geq 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{Union}(x, x_2) \stackrel{!}{=} \begin{cases} x \in S_2 = S_1 \cup S'_1 \Rightarrow |S_2| \geq 2 \\ x \in S'_2 \Rightarrow |S'_2| \geq 2 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{Union}(x, x_3) \stackrel{!}{=} \begin{cases} x \in S_3 = S_2 \cup S'_2 \Rightarrow |S_3| \geq 4 \\ x \in S'_3 \Rightarrow |S'_3| \geq 4 \end{cases}$$

:

$$\text{Union}(x, x_k) \stackrel{!}{=} \begin{cases} x \in S_k = S_{k-1} \cup S'_{k-1} \Rightarrow |S_k| \geq 2^{k-1} \\ x \in S'_k \Rightarrow |S'_k| \geq 2^{k-1} \end{cases}$$

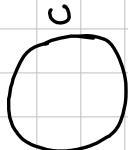
$O(n \log n)$

$2^{k-1} \leq |S_k| \leq n \Rightarrow 2^{k-1} \leq n / \log n$

To naredimo n -krat

$k-1 \leq \log n \Rightarrow k \leq \log n \Rightarrow k = O(\log n)$

Preprosta unija z drevesa



MakeSet(x)

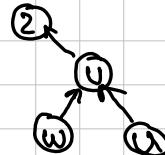
$\{x\}$

$\{u, v, z, w\}$

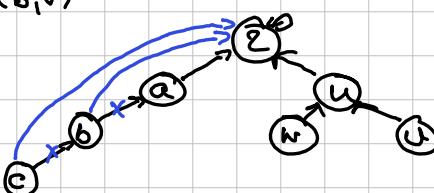
$\{a, b, c\}$



FindRep(w) = z



Union(b, v)

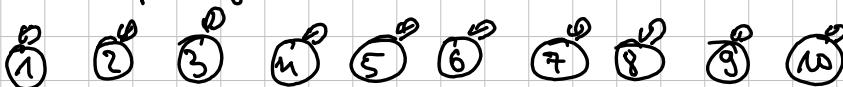


Unija je odvisna
od globine drevesa

FindRep(c) = z

2. Implementacija z drevesi, utrežena unija in stiskanje po potek.

Na mn. $\{1, \dots, 10\}$ naredimo naslednje op.: Union(3,4), Union(9,9), Union(8,10), Union(2,3), Union(5,6), Union(5,9), Union(7,3), Union(4,8), Union(6,1). Nariši PS disju. mn. po vsaki operaciji.



1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

1|2|3|4|5|6|7|8|9|10

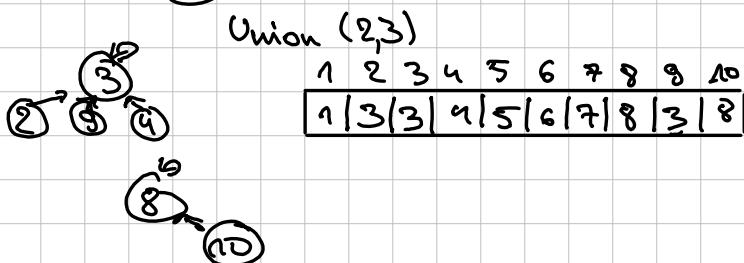
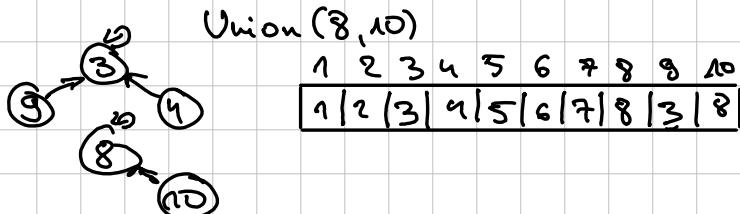
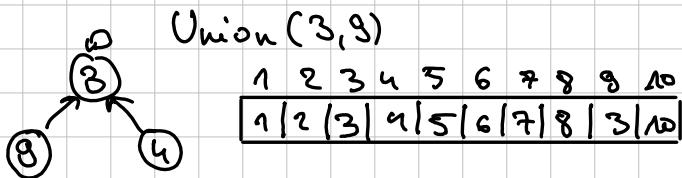
Union(3,4)



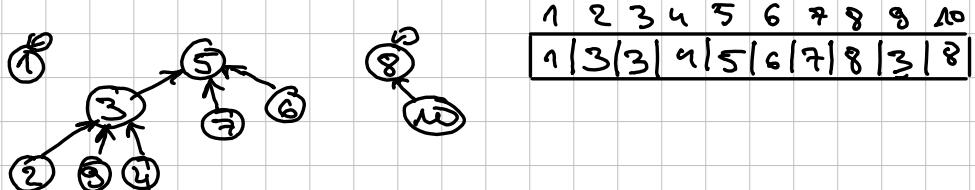
5 6 7 8 9 10

1|2|3|4|5|6|7|8|9|10

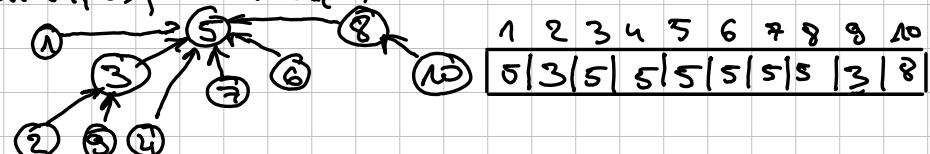
1|2|3|3|5|6|7|8|9|10



Union(5,6) Union (5,9), Union(7,3)

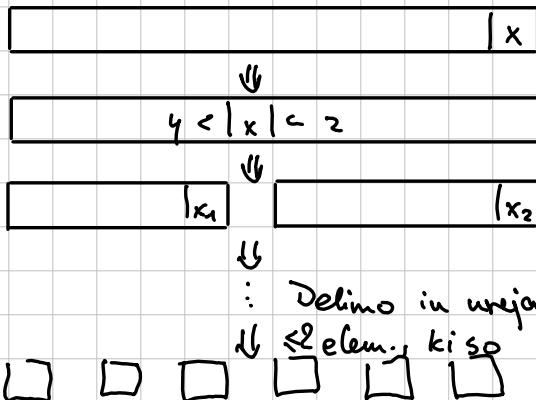


Union (4,8), Union (6,1)



SORTIRANJE:

- Deli in vladaj (QuickSort)



Koliko časa vzame QuickSort s pivotom kot zadnjim elementom na že urejenem polju? $O(n^2)$

Koliko časa vzame MergeSort na že urejenem polju? $O(n \log n)$

Vaje 10

13.12.24

Dan je urejen seznam z n elementi. Dodamo $f(n)$ elementov v seznam. Kako bi vredili celoten seznam, če:

- $f(n) = O(1)$? Vsak el. posebej vstavi na pravomesto (kot pri $O(n)$)
- $f(n) = O(\log n)$? Uredimo posebej drugi seznam:

$$\begin{aligned} N &= O(\log n) \Rightarrow O(N \log N) = \\ &= O(\log n \cdot \log(\log n)) \\ &= O(\log^2 n) = O(n) \end{aligned}$$

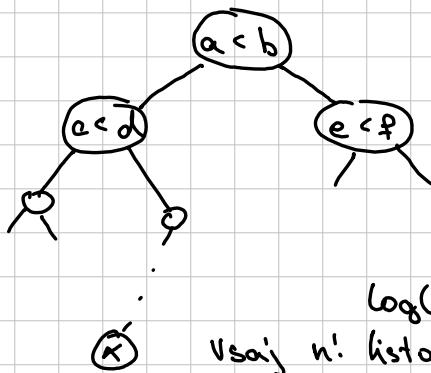
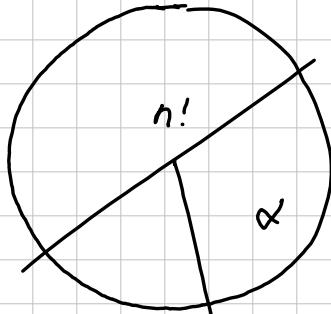
urejeni z
vstavljanjem
 $O(n)$

Zlijemo oba seznama: $O(n + \log n) = O(n)$

Ne obstaja noben alg., ki bi imel manj od $O(n \log n)$ primerjav.

n elementov \Rightarrow problem urejanja

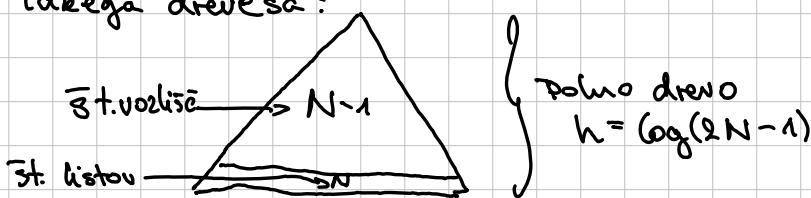
Prostor vseh možnih rešitev



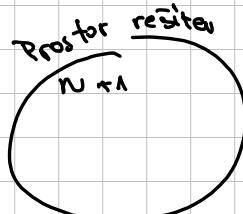
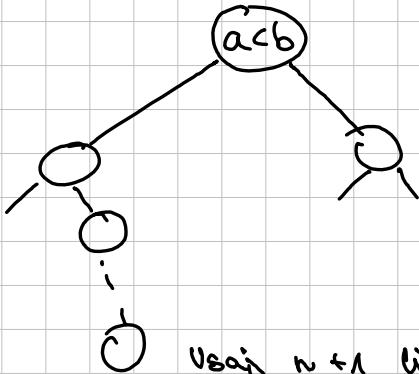
$$\log(n!) \approx n \log$$

Vsa j $n!$ listov
 $h = \Omega(\log(n!))$

Dvojiško drevo z N listi. Koliko je najmanjša višina takega drevesa?



Dano je urejeno pojed z n elementi. Vsa j koliko primerjavo mora narediti katerikoli alg., da najde danu x v pojed?



$$Vsa j n+1 listov h = \Omega(\log n)$$

Zapiši $\mathcal{O}(n)$ -algor., ki uredi n vredni v celih št. z intervala $[0, n^3 - 1]$.

Korenko urejanje

5 4 3 2

3 2 5 1

4 1 6 2

2 2 3 6

↓

3 2 5 1

5 4 3 2

4 1 6 2

2 2 3 6

← Stabilno urejanje

5 4 3 2

2 2 3 6

3 2 5 1

4 1 6 2

4 1 6 2

2 2 3 6

3 2 5 1

4 1 6 2

2 2 3 6

3 2 5 1

4 1 6 2

5 4 3 2

$c = \text{št. števk}$

$T = \mathcal{O}(l \cdot t_s) \dots t_s = \text{čas urejanja n števk}$

$U = \{0, 1, \dots, 9\}, |U| = M = 10$

$T = \mathcal{O}((l \cdot t_s)) = \mathcal{O}((l \cdot (n+M)))$ n elementov

$\mathcal{O}(n+M) \dots$ urejanje s števjem

n-tiški sistem:

$x \in [0, n^3 - 1]$

$x = a \cdot n^0 + b \cdot n^1 + c \cdot n^2$

$a, b, c \in \{0, 1, \dots, n-1\}$

$$5432 = 5 \cdot 10^3 + 4 \cdot 10^2 + 3 \cdot 10^1 + 2 \cdot 10^0$$

$$n^3 - 1 = [(n-1)][(n-1)][(n-1)]$$

$$x = (n-1)n^0 + (n-1)n^1 + (n-1)n^2 = n^3 - 1$$

$t = 3$

$M = n$

$\mathcal{O}((l \cdot (n+M)))$

Predvračba v n-tiski sistem: 3 mod operacije za en element!

Predpostavka: mod Operacija vrne $O(1)$

Naj less S mn. n poz. celih. $\sum t$.

a) Naj alg., ki v času $O(n \log n)$ preveri, ali velja naslednji pogoj: $(\forall T \in S)(\sum_{t \in T} t \geq |T|^3)$

Drugače: Če obstaja $T \subseteq S$, da velja $\sum_{t \in T} t < |T|^3$, alg. vrne false, sicer vrne true.

b) Poleg S in n je podan param. $1 \leq k \leq n$. Napiši alg., ki v $O(n)$ času preveri, ali velja naslednji pogoj: $(\forall T \in S)(|T| = k \Rightarrow \sum_{t \in T} t \geq |T|^3)$

a)

1) Uredimo S po velikosti:

$$a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n$$

Če $a_1 < 1^3$, potem return false
če nikoli ne zgodbi

nato $a_1 + a_2 < 2^3$ shrami si

nato $a_1 + a_2 + a_3 < 3^3$ - " -

: : :

$a_1 + \dots + a_k < k^3$

return true

Vaje 11

20.12.24

Dana je $n \times m$ mat. A, ki sestoji iz 0 in 1. Poisci alg., ki vrne najvecji k, za katerega obstaja $k \times k$ podmat. samih 1 v mat. A.

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$S[i,j]$ najvecji k, za katerega obstaja $k \times k$ podmat. samih 1 v mat. A in ima spodnji desni robo na polju (i,j) .
 $i, j \in \{1, \dots, n\}$
Končna rešitev: $\max_{i,j \in \{1, \dots, n\}} S[i,j]$

$$\begin{aligned} i=1: S[1,j] &= A[1,j] \quad \forall j \\ j=1: S[i,1] &= A[i,1] \quad \forall i \end{aligned}$$

$$S = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & \ddots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{m1} & \dots & a_{mn} \end{bmatrix}$$

Poznamo 1 vrstico in 1 stolpec (isti kot v osnovni matriki)

$$S[i,j] = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{če } A[i,j] = 0 \\ 1 + \min\{S[i,j-1], S[i-1,j], S[i-1,j-1]\} & \text{če } A[i,j] \neq 0 \end{cases}$$

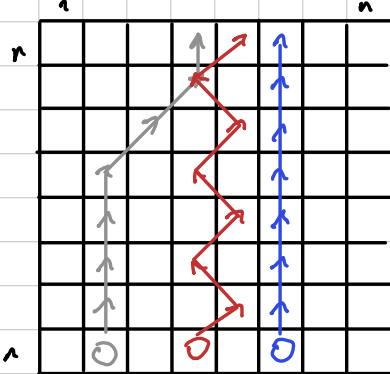
Izračun v konst. času ($O(n^2)$), prostorska razm: $O(n^2)$

↪ lahko izboljšamo

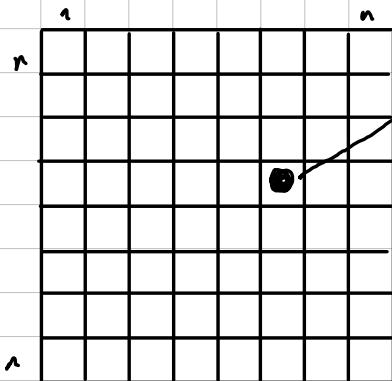
Namesto branjenja cele mat. S lahko branimo le 2 vrstici in trenutni max. element

↪ če rac. mat. ne potrebuješ lahko prepisujemo elemente v začetni matriki

Dana je $n \times n$ Šahovnica in kralj, ki je postavljen v spodnji vrstici. V $n-1$ poterah želi priti do zgornje vrstice, pri čemer premik s polja x na polje stane $c(x,y) > 0$. Napiši alg., ki pošče potere kralja tako, da bo vsota cen vseh premikov najcenejša. (Kralja lahko postavimo kamorkoli na spodnjo vrstico in lahko konča kjerkoli na zg. vrstici)



Št. vseh dopustnih poter $\approx 3^{n-1}$



$S[i,j]$... cena najcenejše poti kralja od sp. roba do polja (i,j) , $i,j \in \{1, \dots, n\}$

Konečna rešitev: $\min S[n,j], j \in \{1, \dots, n\}$

Trivialna rešitev v 1.vrstici $= S[1,j] = 0 + j$



$$\Rightarrow S[i,j] = \begin{cases} \min \{ S[i-1,j] + c((i-1,j), (i,j)), \\ S[i+1,j] + c((i+1,j), (i,j)), \\ S[i,j-1] + c((i,j-1), (i,j)), \\ S[i,j+1] + c((i,j+1), (i,j)) \}, & \text{če } j \neq n \wedge j \neq 1 \\ \min \{ S[i-1,j] + c((i-1,j), (i,j)), \\ S[i,j-1] + c((i,j-1), (i,j)) \}, & \text{če } j = 1 \\ \min \{ S[i-1,j] + c((i-1,j), (i,j)), \\ S[i+1,j] + c((i+1,j), (i,j)) \}, & \text{če } j = n \end{cases}$$