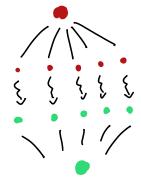
2. Deli in vladaj

IN resino

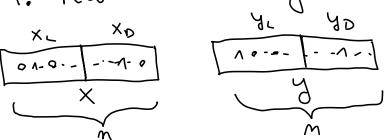


manjse podprobleme

11// Edouzino resiter prostnega VLADA)

- · istanje z hisekcijo
- · algorithi za wejenje · htro potenciranje

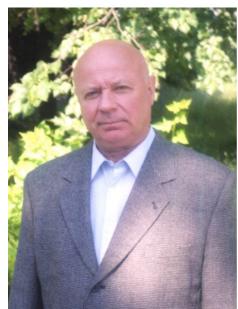
2.1. Karatsubor algoritem



$$X = 2^{n/2} \cdot X_{L} + X_{D}$$

 $Y = 2^{n/2} \cdot Y_{L} + Y_{D}$

$$\times \cdot y = 2^{n} \cdot \times_{L} y_{L} + 2^{n/2} \left(\times_{L} y_{D} + \times_{D} y_{L} \right) + \times_{D} y_{D}$$



Karatsuba *1937 Grozni, 255R + 2008 Moskva, Rusiga

$$x_L y_D + x_D y_L = (x_L + x_D) \cdot (y_L + y_D) - x_L y_L - x_D y_D$$

$$(2) T(n) = 3.T(n/2) + O(n)$$

$$= \mathcal{O}(n^{\log_2 3}) \approx \mathcal{O}(n^{1,58})$$

3) Da se se titeje. O(n logn) FFT ... PSA2

$$T(n) = \sum_{k=0}^{\log n} 3^k \cdot O\left(\frac{n}{2^k}\right) = O(n) \sum_{k=0}^{\log n} \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^k$$

$$= O(n) \frac{\left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^{\log n+1} - 1}{\frac{3}{2} - 1}$$

$$= O(n) 2\left(\left(\frac{3}{2}\right) \cdot \frac{3^{\log n}}{2^{\log n}} - 1\right)$$

$$= O(n) 2\left(\left(\frac{3}{2}\right) \cdot \frac{3^{\log n}}{2^{\log n}} - 1\right)$$

$$= O(n) 2\left(\frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{3^{\log n} - 2n}{n}\right)$$

$$= O(n) 2 \cdot 2^{\log n}$$

$$= O(n) 2 \cdot 3^{\log n} - 2n$$

2.2. Krovni izrek

12rk (ce volja
$$T(n) = a \cdot T(n/b) + O(nd)$$
,

potem velja

 $T(n) = \begin{cases} O(nd) & a < b^{d} & log_b a < d \\ O(nd log n) & a = b^{d} & log_b a > d \end{cases}$
 $O(n^{log_b a}) & a > b^{d} & log_b a > d$

Primeri iskanje z hsekcija

 $a = 1 \quad b = 2 \quad d = 0 \quad b^{d} = 1 = a$

$$T(n) = O(\log n)$$
• Karatsuba
$$a = 3 \quad b = 2 \quad d = 1$$

$$T(n) = O(M^{\log_2 3})$$

 $\log b^{n} \begin{cases} n/b & n/b & n/b \\ n/b & n/b \end{cases} \qquad \alpha \cdot O\left(\left(\frac{n}{b}\right)^{d}\right)$ $\alpha^{2} \cdot O\left(\left(\frac{n}{b^{2}}\right)^{d}\right)$ $\alpha^{3} \cdot O\left(\left(\frac{n}{b^{2}}\right)^{d}\right)$ $\alpha^{4} \cdot O\left(\left(\frac{n}{b^{2}}\right)^{d}\right)$ $T(n) = \sum_{\substack{log_b n \\ b^t}} \alpha^k \cdot \mathcal{O}\left(\left(\frac{n}{b^t}\right)^d\right)$ JohnvonNeumann-LosAlamos.giff $= \begin{cases} O(1) & C < 1 \\ O(m) & C = 1 \\ O(c^{m}) & C > 1 \end{cases}$ $= \sum_{k=0}^{k=0} \left(\frac{a}{b^{d}}\right) \cdot O(n^{d})$ $= O(n^{q}) \cdot \sum_{b \neq 0} \left(\frac{a}{b^{q}}\right)^{k}$ $= \begin{cases} O(n^{d}) \cdot O(1) & a < b^{d} \\ O(n^{d}) \cdot O(\log_{b} n) & a = b^{d} \\ O(n^{d}) \cdot O(\left(\frac{a}{b^{d}}\right)^{\log_{b} n}) & a > b^{d} \end{cases}$ $= \begin{cases} O(n^d) & \alpha < b^d \\ O(n^d \log_b n) & \alpha = b^d \\ O(n^{\log_b q}) & \alpha > b^d \end{cases}$ NW)

2.3. Urijanje z zlivanjem

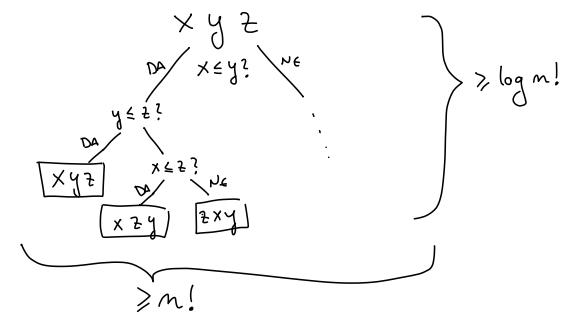
PRIMER

1

2
$$T(n) = 2 \cdot T(\frac{n}{2}) + O(n) = O(n \cdot \log n)$$

$$a = 2 \cdot b = 2 \cdot d = 1$$

$$b^{d} = 2 = a$$



$$m! = m \cdot (m-1) \cdot ... \cdot 3 \cdot 2 \cdot 1 \ (m/2)$$

$$\log(m!) > \log(m/2)^{m/2} = \frac{m}{2} \cdot (\log(m) - \log(2)) = \Theta(m \log m)$$



Von Neumann *1903 Budimpesta, A-O +1957 Washington D.C., ZDA 24 Iskanje mediane I po vroti srednji element Lahko wedning skrom in vrameno srednji chement 3 O(n log n) 3 je, se da Hoare Hitro rebirage (quick-scleet) * 1934 Kolombo, Ceilon vhod seznamtdolzine n, k∈ {1,...,n} 13hod po visti k-ti element v a def quick Select (a, k): 2 13 7 -6 5 0 2 Ce (4=1: Vrni 0, - c o 2 2 13 3 s SKE: pivot
izber; peq am, a, q = a razdeljen ra elemente, ki so <P, =P, >P Te K < |an |: Vrni grickselect (am, k) Ce k = |am | + |ae |: Vrni p sicer: Vm; quick select (av, k-lam |- |ae |) a=1 b=2 d=1 b1.2)a 2) $T(n) = \{O(n) + T(n/2) = O(n)$ The to upons into se v povprēju tudi zgadi $O(n) + T(n-1) = O(n^2)$ 2 v najslabsen Primern into ex zgodi, če je sez. Wejen in ze p vzameno prvi element 3) Da se boljše, radi bi se izognili O(n2)

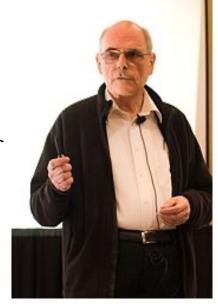
1. Ev. idealer proof. Pravimo, da je pivot dober, ••• |_•••• J•••• | pivoti

pivoti Te lezi med 1. in 3. kvartilom. penavljaj: hejin sez izberi naključen pERS an, ap, av = element; Lp,=p,>p Ce p dober pivot: 1 am | { 7 | a | 1 | a | 4 | a | Vrni P ps = am oz. ~v Koliko obhodov pricakujumo? $E(0) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 1 + \frac{1}{2} \cdot (1 + E(0)) \implies E(0) = 2$ Skupen cas, hi ge pricakujeme za tako pivotvaje je 2.0(n)=
Cas za iskonje k-tega elemental je: $T(n) = O(n) + T(\frac{2}{5}n) = O(n)$ d=1 a=1 b=4/3 bd=4/370 Na podoben narcin bi latto prilagodili tudi hitro wejenji. k-tege elementa hotreje kot vO(n) ne moremo nejtr. Recimo, da unano algoritem, li za a = [1,1, ...,1] rezultat nojde hotreje kat O(n). Potem ni magel pogledati vseh elementov, komkretno ni pogledal aj Zdaj isti algoritem pozenemo na $\alpha = [1, 1, ..., 0, 1., 1]$ Ker algoriten ne poglede aj, se odloči enako kot prej za rezultat 1, ki je napačen.

2.5, Strassenovo množenje

Mnotenji matrik $n \times n$ - obicajno: $O(n^3)$ - Strassener alg. $T(n) = 7 \cdot T(n/2) + O(n^2) = O(n \log_2 7)$

Strassen * 1936 Düsselderf, Nemcije



2.6. FFT (Hitra Feyrierova transformacije) PSA 2