

Clase 13 - Algoritmos y complejidad

IIC1001 - Algoritmos y Sistemas Computacionales

Cristian Ruz – cruz@uc.cl

Lunes 20-Mayo-2024

Departamento de Ciencia de la Computación
Escuela de Ingeniería
Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile

Algoritmos

Algoritmos

Algorithm 4 Selection Sort

```
1: for  $i = 1$  to  $n - 1$  do
2:    $min = i$ 
3:   for  $j = i + 1$  to  $n$  do
4:     // Find the index of the  $i^{th}$  smallest element
5:     if  $A[j] < A[min]$  then
6:        $min = j$ 
7:     end if
8:   end for
9:   Swap  $A[min]$  and  $A[i]$ 
10: end for
```

INSERTION-SORT(A)

```
1  for  $j = 2$  to  $A.length$ 
2       $key = A[j]$ 
3      // Insert  $A[j]$  into the sorted sequence  $A[1..j-1]$ .
4       $i = j - 1$ 
5      while  $i > 0$  and  $A[i] > key$ 
6           $A[i + 1] = A[i]$ 
7           $i = i - 1$ 
8       $A[i + 1] = key$ 
```

QUICKSORT(A, p, r)

```
1  if  $p < r$ 
2      then  $q \leftarrow \text{PARTITION}(A, p, r)$ 
3          QUICKSORT( $A, p, q - 1$ )
4          QUICKSORT( $A, q + 1, r$ )
```

To sort an entire array A , the initial call is QUICKSORT($A, 1, \text{length}[A]$).

PARTITION(A, p, r)

```
1   $x \leftarrow A[r]$ 
2   $i \leftarrow p - 1$ 
3  for  $j \leftarrow p$  to  $r - 1$ 
4      do if  $A[j] \leq x$ 
5          then  $i \leftarrow i + 1$ 
6              exchange  $A[i] \leftrightarrow A[j]$ 
7  exchange  $A[i + 1] \leftrightarrow A[r]$ 
8  return  $i + 1$ 
```

¿Qué algoritmo es más rápido?

¿Cómo determinamos qué algoritmo se comporta mejor?

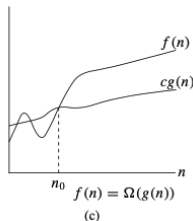
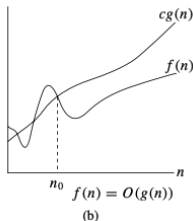
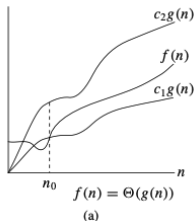
¿De qué depende?

Notación asintótica nos permite establecer el comportamiento de un algoritmo “en el largo plazo”

$$\Theta(g(n)) = \{f(n) : \text{there exist positive constants } c_1, c_2, \text{ and } n_0 \text{ such that } 0 \leq c_1g(n) \leq f(n) \leq c_2g(n) \text{ for all } n \geq n_0\} .^1$$

Complejidad algorítmica

Notación asintótica nos permite establecer el comportamiento de un algoritmo “en el largo plazo”

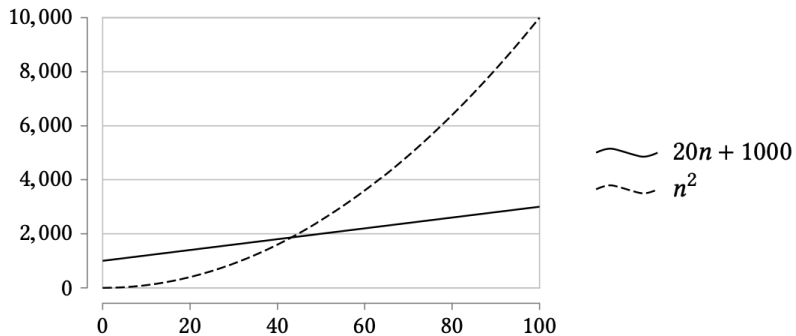


$\Theta(g(n)) = \{f(n) : \text{there exist positive constants } c_1, c_2, \text{ and } n_0 \text{ such that } 0 \leq c_1g(n) \leq f(n) \leq c_2g(n) \text{ for all } n \geq n_0\}^1$

$O(g(n)) = \{f(n) : \text{there exist positive constants } c \text{ and } n_0 \text{ such that } 0 \leq f(n) \leq cg(n) \text{ for all } n \geq n_0\}.$

$\Omega(g(n)) = \{f(n) : \text{there exist positive constants } c \text{ and } n_0 \text{ such that } 0 \leq cg(n) \leq f(n) \text{ for all } n \geq n_0\}.$

Complejidad algorítmica

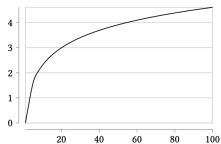


Complejidad algorítmica

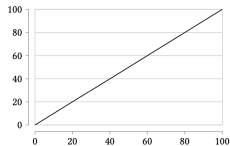
Growth of functions.

Function	Input size				
	1	10	100	1000	1,000,000
$\lg(n)$	0	3.32	6.64	9.97	19.93
n	1	10	100	1000	1,000,000
$n \ln(n)$	0	33.22	664.39	9965.78	1.9×10^7
n^2	1	100	10,000	1,000,000	10^{12}
n^3	1	1000	1,000,000	10^9	10^{18}
2^n	2	1024	1.3×10^{30}	10^{301}	$10^{10^{5.5}}$
$n!$	1	3,628,800	9.33×10^{157}	4×10^{2567}	$10^{10^{6.7}}$

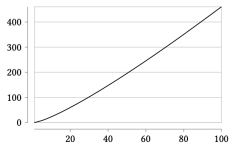
Complejidad algorítmica



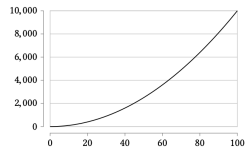
(a) $O(\lg n)$



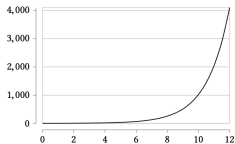
(b) $O(n)$



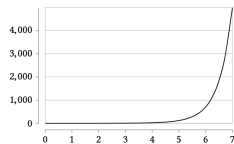
(c) $O(n \lg n)$



(d) $O(n^2)$



(e) $O(2^n)$



(f) $O(n!)$