DSAL

1. Globalübung

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24. April 2018

Agenda[']

- Organisatorisches
- 2 Relationen
- Pseudocode
- 4 Laufzeitanalyse
- 5 Traversierung von Binärbäumen

Organisatorisches

UL - Never Stoff

GÜ- Erklärung mit Beispielen (Wenig neuer Stoff)

Put or ium - Lösnug der korrigierten Aufgahrun mit Erklarung

SÜ - Veiter Erklärung en schwierigen Hausaufgahen

Relationen

Grandmenge Y

R relation
$$R \subseteq Y \times Y$$

aRb $R = \{(a,b) \mid a,b \in Y, a stell \}$

BSP I: $Y = N$ 3 (a,b) | I h zo a it = b $\{(a,b) \mid A \}$

BSP I. $Y = R$ 3 (a,b) | I h zo a it = b $\{(a,b) \mid A \}$

BSP I. $Y = R$ 3 (a,b) | I hore (a) = hale(b) \}

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BSP II. $Y = R$ 6 (a,b) | I h z

Eigenetaten. . Relexu: Hx e y x Rx . Symmetrisch: Ux, y e y x Ry => q Rx (b) y & y & Ry 1 y Rx => x=y. · Aciti Sgur. Beachte: Acti- Som + nacht squ. nicht sym: 7 (bx, y & Y x Ry (=> y Rx) Try & Y 7 (x Ry (=) y Rx) . Transitulat Ux, qz e x rq 1 gRz =>xPz reflexiv, anti-sque, transitiv Partulle Ordnung: reflexiv, syon, transitiv Aguirdens

Aguivalenz relation ~ IQJ = 9 6 EY / a~ 57 Aquivalenz blassen: "Icneave houplex. fat" Laufzer f, $f \in \Theta(n)$ 9/mear 4 Frage: Zeigen Sie, dass 20 eine Agaivalenzielation

Z. ? = e e(f) · 520 f 3 no, c, c2 20 OC Cyfan) & fan) & Czfan) Unz no Wählen also No = 0, C2 = 7, C2 = 7. · 1~09 (3) 9 ~of. "=)" Angerounnen frog o & Cigan) & San) & agan) Ino, C1, C2 20 2.7 3nd, c1, C2 20 0 & C1 Jan) & gan) & C2 fan),

$$g(n) \subseteq C_2' - f(n)$$

 $f(n) \supseteq C_1 g(n)$
 $g(n) \subseteq \frac{1}{C_1} f(n)$.

1 (2) analog

geran we E















Angeroumen q. 9 Jno, C, c2 2 0 ... ga) < f(n) < g(n)... Jus, C2, C2 =0 ...4(4) < g(4) < ... 4(4) Zu Zeigen:]rb, C, C, C, 20 0 C C, h (a) = f(a) (coh(a) f(n) ≤ (2 g(n)), & n ≥ n/2 (n/2)] g(n) (CZh(n) Gnz max (nó, no)) => (2 g(n), < (2 (2h(n)) f(n) = C2 h(n) mit C2 = C2'C2.

KEIN Pseudocode

```
import java.util.Vector.
public class MaximumFinder {
  public Integer findMaximum(Vector<Integer> arr) {
    Integer max = Integer.valueOf(Integer.MIN_VALUE);
    for(Integer val : arr) {
        if(val > max) {
            max = val;
        }
    }
    return max;
}
```

```
Input: Ein Array von Integern
Output: Ein Integer

findMaximum(arr) {
  max = -∞
  for each (val in arr) {
    if (val > max) max = val
  }
  return max
}
```

```
findMaximum(arr: Array(Int)) : Int
  max : Int := minimal Int value
  for i := 0 .. arr.length -1
    if arr[i] > max
       max := arr[i]
  return max
```

```
\begin{array}{lll} \operatorname{DFS}\left(\mathsf{G}\right) \\ & \text{for each vertex } \mathbf{u} \in \mathsf{G.V} \\ & \text{u.color} = \mathsf{WHITE} \\ & \text{u.}\pi = \mathsf{nil} \\ & \text{time} = \mathbf{0} \\ & \text{for each vertex } \mathbf{u} \in \mathsf{G.V} \\ & \text{if u.color} == \mathsf{WHITE} \\ & \text{DFS-Visti}(\mathsf{G}, \ \mathbf{u}) \end{array}
```

Auch kein Pseudocode

Laufe über das Array und gib das Element zurück, das größer als jedes andere ist.

Laufzeitanalyse

der längen

DANKE!

Eingabe: Liste 1 von Zahlen zwischen 0 und k Ausgabe: Gibt es Duplikate von Zahlen in 1

gesehen = false * * ...

for (i in 1)

if gesehen[i]

return true

else

gesehen[i] = true

return false

Cfulse, Calso,].

Bd - [1,1,...] B(n,t) = 2

Word = [7,7,3, ...] Wang) = min(n,b)

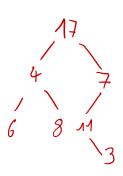
Average case:
$$k=3$$
 (4 verschieden taken)

Jede Zahl ist gleich wahrschen lich:

devationen wikeit duplied: terminiere mech Jeroni i

 $1 0 0$
 $2 \frac{1}{4}$
 $3 \frac{2}{4}$
 $\frac{1}{4}$
 $1 - \frac{1}{4} - \frac{3}{8} = \frac{3}{32}$
 $1 (1 - \frac{1}{4} - \frac{3}{8} - \frac{3}{32}) = \frac{3}{32}$
 $1 (1 - \frac{1}{4} - \frac{3}{8} - \frac{3}{32}) = \frac{3}{32}$

Traviersierung



Postorder : 10 5 3 16 9 19 16 15, 17

Nächster Termin

Nächste Vorlesung

Freitag 27. April, 13:15 (H01).

Nächste Globalübung

Freitag 4. Mai, 13:15 (H01). (Statt Vorlesung)