

konstruowanie Huffman:

Huffman(f):

Inputs: array $f[1..n]$ containing

frequencies: Array containing n values

$H = \emptyset$ (initially empty tree)

for $i = 1$ to n ← $f[i]$
 insert($H, i, f[i]$)

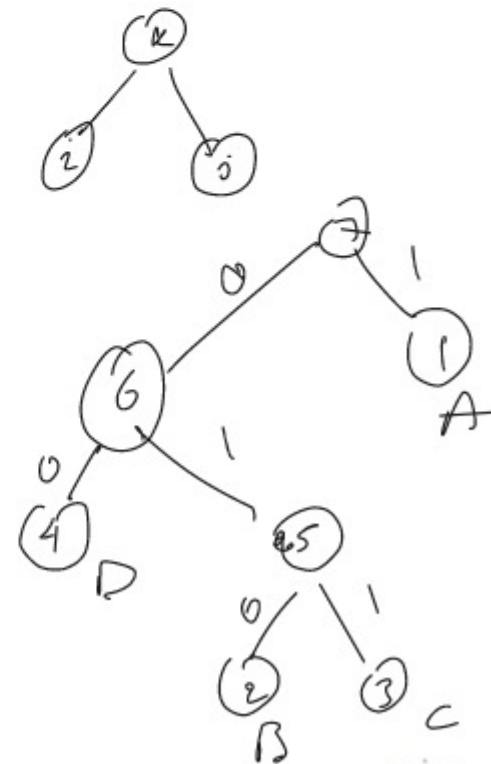
for $k = n+1$ to $2n-1$

$i = \text{deletemin}(H)$, $j = \text{deletemin}(H)$

$f[k] = f[i] + f[j]$

 insert($H, k, f[k]$)

$O(n \log n)$



17.8.

A → 1

B → 2

C → 3

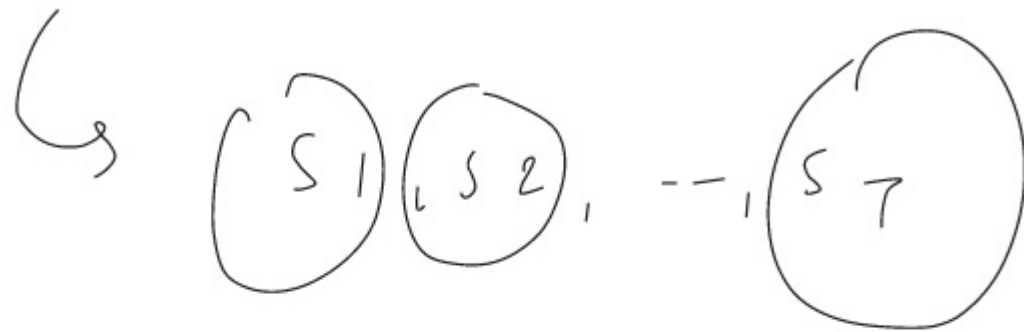
D → 4

$H = \left[\begin{matrix} 54 & 2 & 15 & 29 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{matrix} \right]$

$H = \left[\begin{matrix} 54 & 29 & 17 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{matrix} \right]$

$H = \left[\begin{matrix} 54 & 66 \\ 1 & 6 \end{matrix} \right]$

44 100 Brink 20 sec.



130 mmHg.

20 A

20 mit 2

[illegible]

$$F = \{A, B, C, D\}$$

S_1, S_2, \dots, S_7

A C A B

A \rightsquigarrow 00

B \rightsquigarrow 01

C \rightsquigarrow 10

D \rightsquigarrow 11

260 megabit

A-	70 cm	54%
B	3 cm	2%
C	20 cm	15%
D	37 cm	29%

$\lambda_2 D_0, \psi_0, \omega_0$:

A \rightsquigarrow 0

B \rightsquigarrow 01

C \rightsquigarrow 11

D \rightsquigarrow 001

A C A D \leadsto

0 1 0 1 0 1 1
A C A D

Σ nos, rel nos :

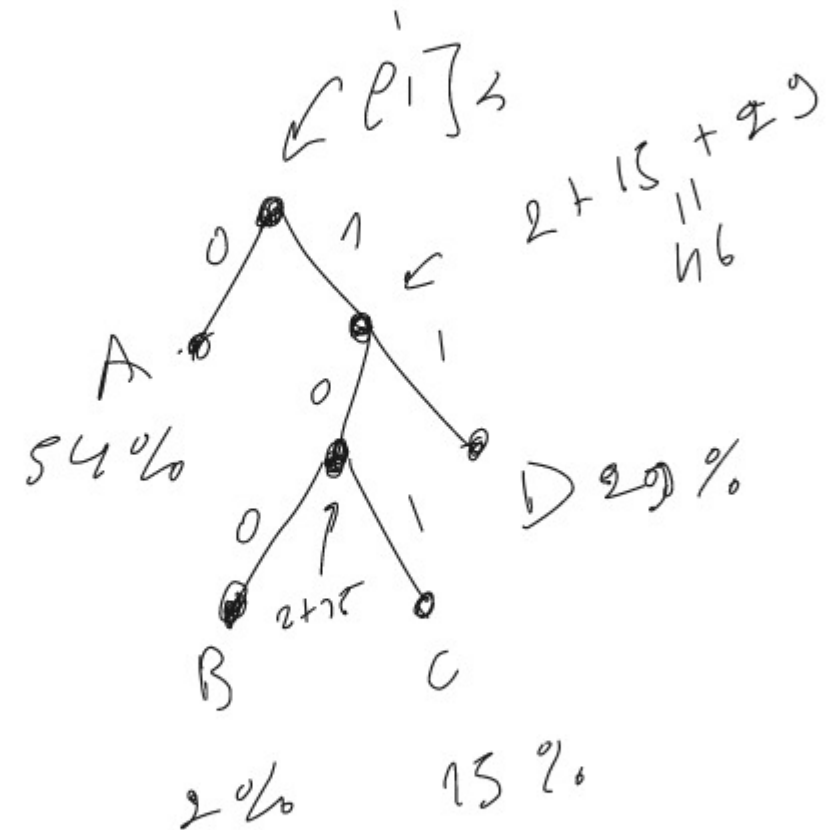
A \leadsto 0

B \leadsto 1 0 0

C \leadsto 1 0 1

D \leadsto 1 1

\leadsto



Wons f'ipov!

$$54 \cdot 1 + 2 \cdot 3 + 15 \cdot 3 + 29 \cdot 2 =$$

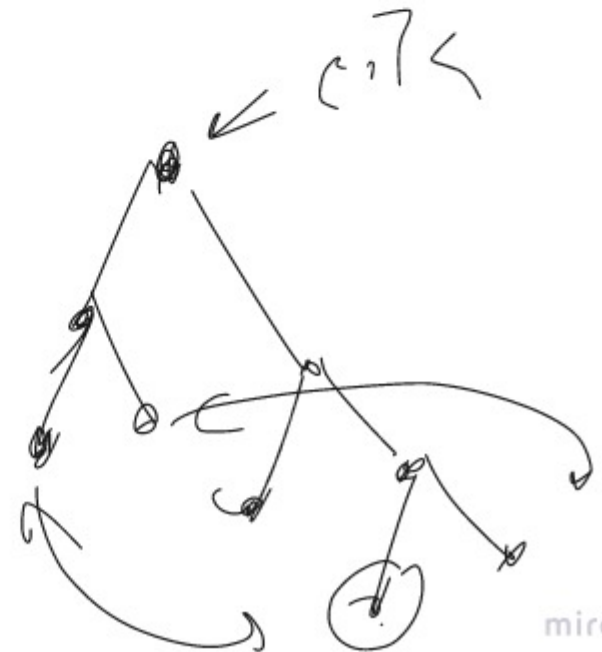
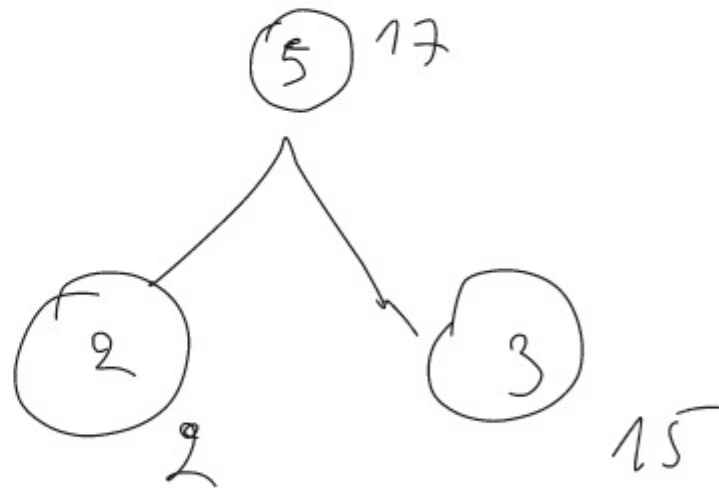
= ...

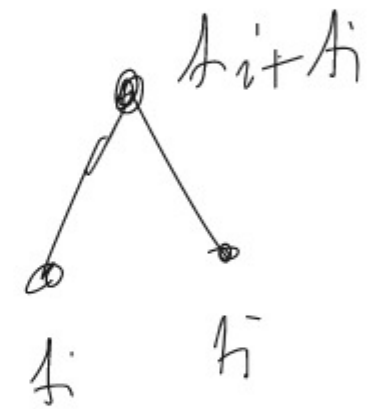
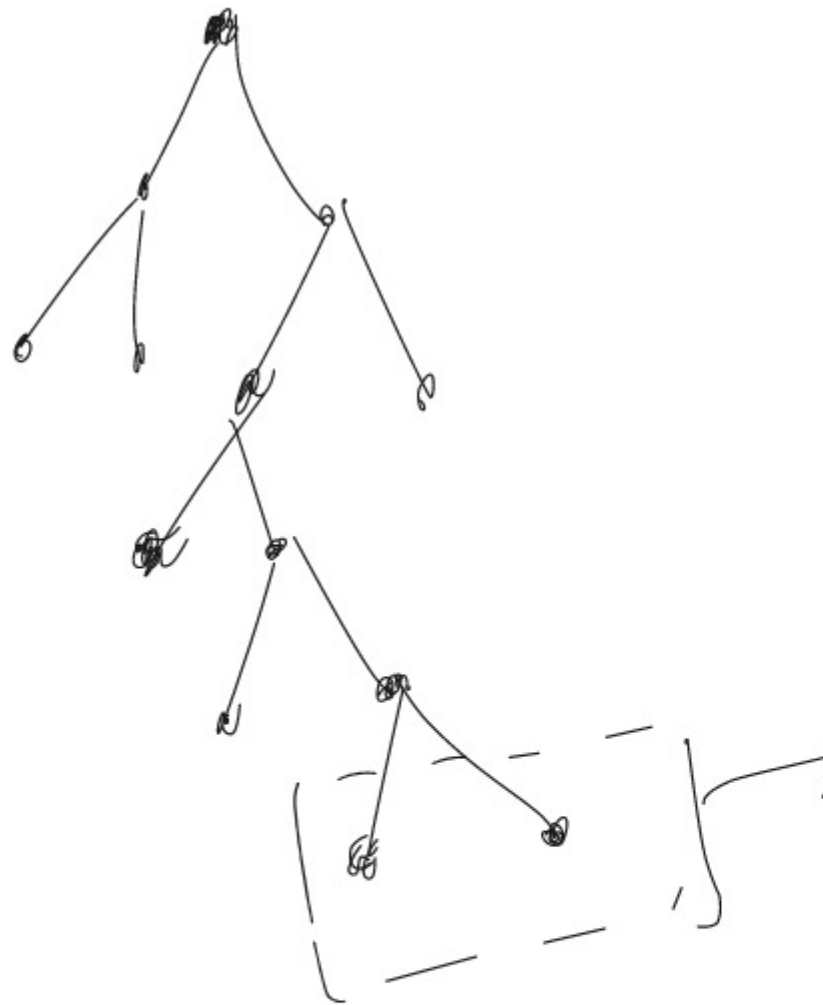
n -iplov, f_i maximum wiplov i

$$\text{Wons} = \sum_{i=1}^n f_i \quad (\text{la } i\text{-oro wiplov})$$

Wieder! Die nächsten Schritte
 haben die Folge $(n-2)$ bis
 in $n-1$.

$A \rightarrow 1$
 ~~$B \rightarrow 2$~~
 ~~$C \rightarrow 3$~~
 $C \rightarrow 4$
 Σ





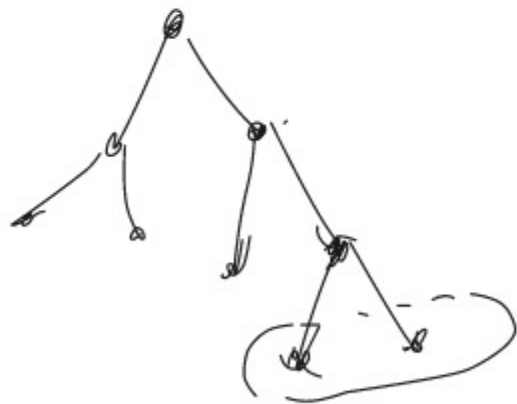
Für jedes Huffman für $n-1$ ist 2^{n-1} möglich.

Endpunkt n

Bem: $n=1$ ist 1

Ex: ist $n=2$

Bem: Für Huffman für $(n+1) - 1 < 2^n$.



$$2^{n-1} + 2 = 2^n + 1$$

True Horn;

Horn(S):

Expos: True Horn $S = \{c_1, \dots, c_m\}$ (per n -predicates) x_1, \dots, x_n

Expos: At least V per n T, F na m n -predicates
 No Horn clause $c \in S$ of principle n -predicates
 du B Horn clause $c \in S$

for $i=1$ to n

$V[i] = F$

for every $c \in S$

if $c = x_i$ (x_i predicate)

$V[i] = T, S = S \setminus \{c\}$

consistent = T

change = T

while consistent = T and change = T

change = F

for every $c \in S$

if $c = \bar{x}_{i_1} \vee \dots \vee \bar{x}_{i_m}$ and $V[i_1] = \dots = V[i_m] = T$

consistent = F

if $c = x_{i_1} \wedge \dots \wedge x_{i_m} \rightarrow x_j$ and $V[i_1] = \dots = V[i_m] = T$ and $V[j] = F$

$V[j] = T$

change = T

$S = S \setminus \{c\}$

*

$O(m)$

$O(m^2)$

*

is consistent = F

return 'No Horn clause'

else return V.

Expos, $O(m^2)$.

propositional calculus

x_1, x_2, \dots

($x_i = 0$ always true or false)

x_1, x_2, \dots

x_1, x_2, \dots

$\bar{x}_1, \bar{x}_2, \dots$

($\bar{x}_i = 0$ always false or true)

$\wedge, \vee, \rightarrow, \neg$

$\leadsto (x_1 \vee x_2) \wedge x_3 \rightarrow x_4$

$\begin{matrix} \uparrow & \uparrow & \uparrow & \uparrow \\ \neg & \neg & \neg & \neg \end{matrix}$

x	y	$x \rightarrow y$
\neg	\neg	\neg
\neg	\neg	\neg
\neg	\neg	\neg
\neg	\neg	\neg
\neg	\neg	\neg

7.3.2. Horn:

opos: $\begin{cases} x_i & \text{phatimi} \\ x_{i_1} \wedge \dots \wedge x_{i_m} \rightarrow x_j \\ \bar{x}_{i_1} \vee \dots \vee \bar{x}_{i_m} \end{cases}$

op. 7.3.2. Horn algorithm deno

Pr. $S = (x_1 \wedge x_2 \wedge x_3 \rightarrow x_4) \wedge (x_1 \wedge x_3 \rightarrow x_4) \wedge (x_1 \wedge x_2) \wedge$
 $\wedge \cancel{(x_1)} \wedge (x_1 \wedge \cancel{x_2} \rightarrow x_4) \wedge (\bar{x}_4 \vee \bar{x}_1 \vee \bar{x}_3) \wedge (\bar{x}_3)$

	x_1	x_2	x_3	x_4
$v =$	f	f	f	f
$v =$	t	f	f	f
$v =$	t	t	f	f

$v =$	[t	t	f	t]
$v =$	[t	t	f	?]

$$P \stackrel{?!}{=} NP \quad (P \subseteq NP)$$



no bisogno
per

no / no

no / no



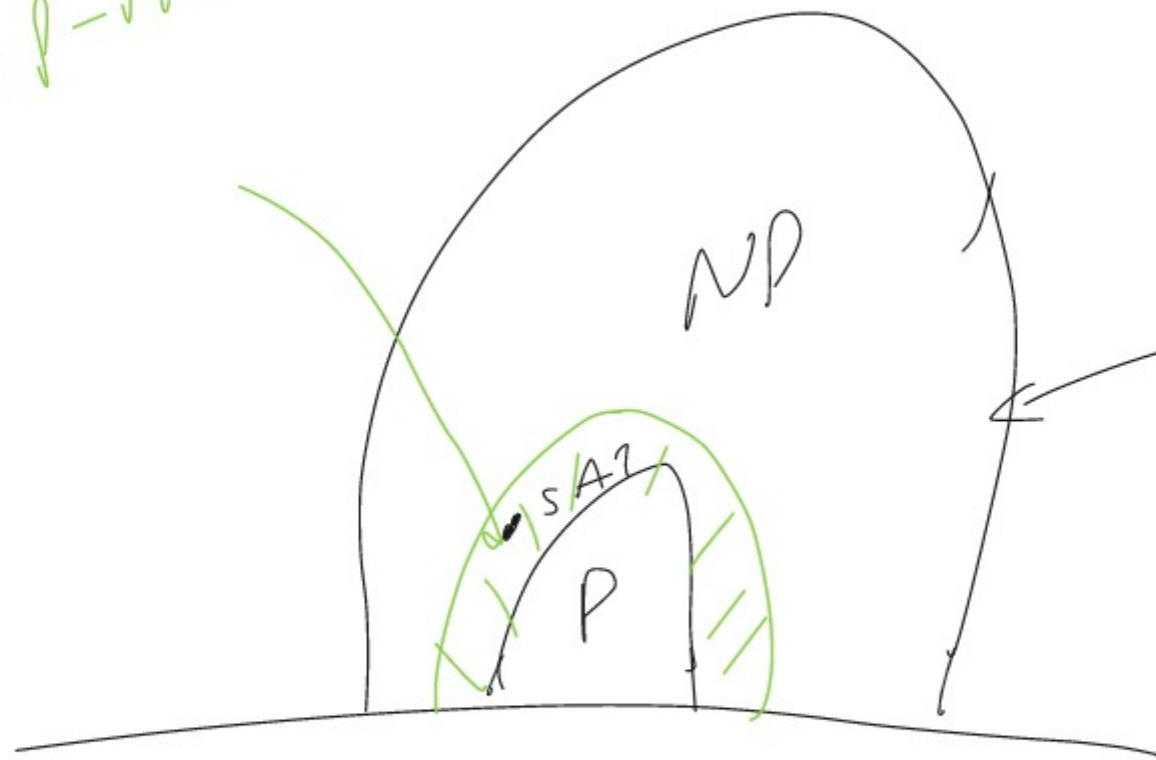
no bisogno
no

no / no

no

no / no

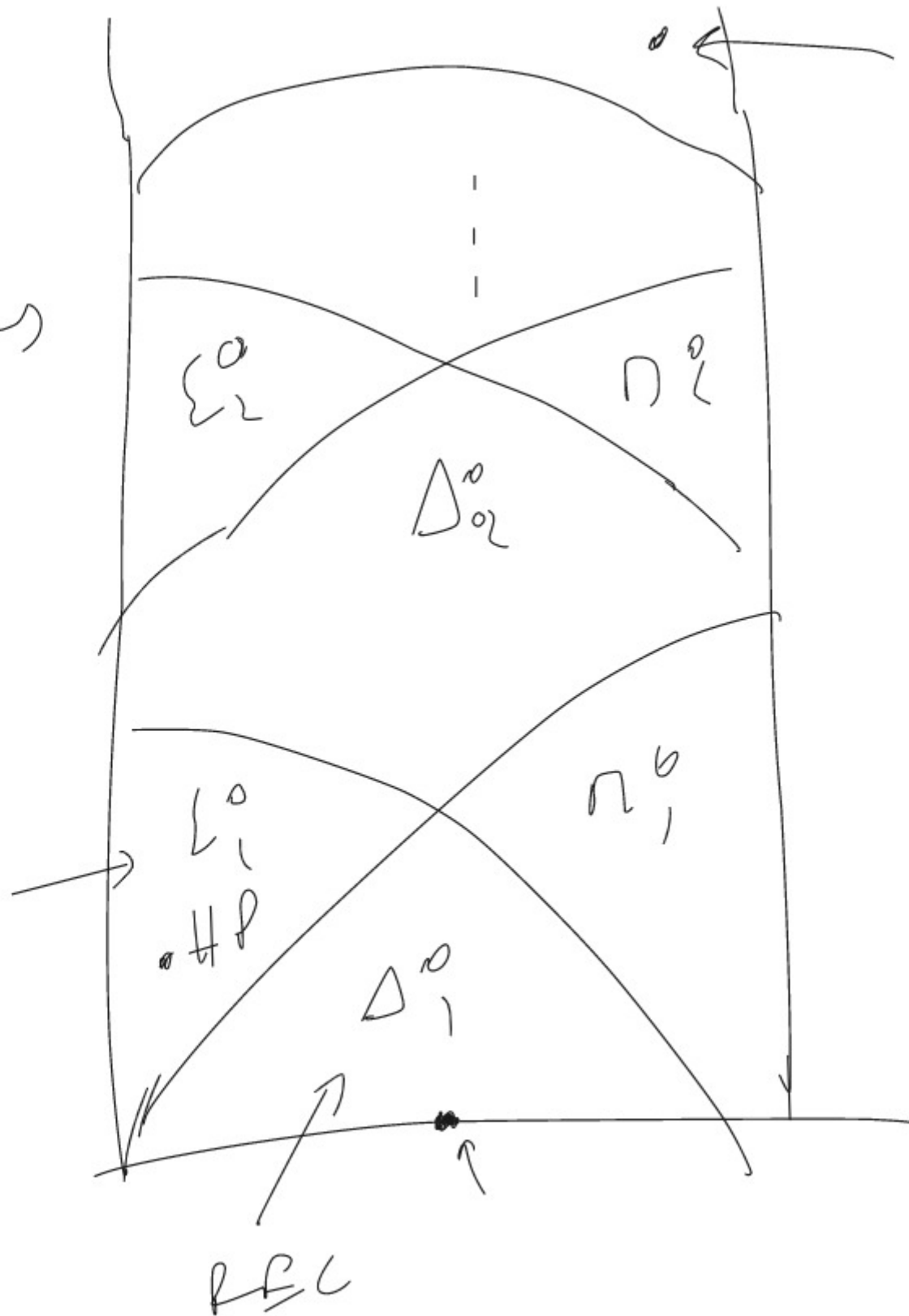
NP- \rightarrow NP



$P \subseteq NP$
($P \stackrel{?}{\subset} NP$)

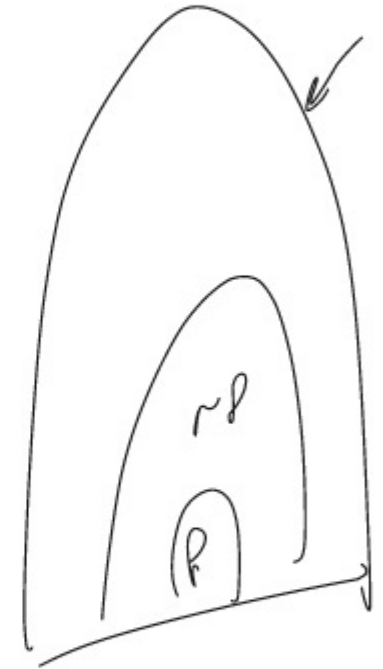
Acid minus
 2e⁻ & H⁺
 (cellular)

RF



Tarrn

EXP



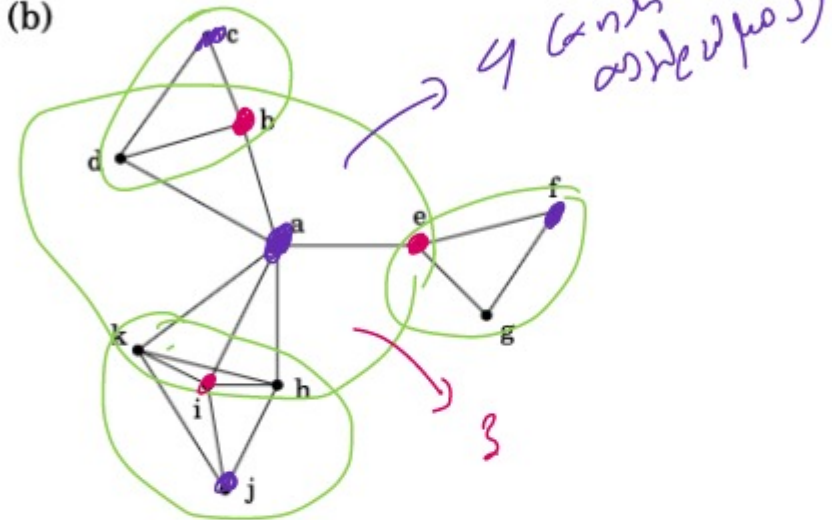
Κλίση Σύνθετο

Figure 5.11 (a) Eleven towns. (b) Towns that are within 30 miles of each other.

(a)



(b)



Είκοσι: $\text{proximity } B, \text{ nodes } s_1, \dots, s_n \subseteq B$

Είκοσι: $\text{nodes } s_i \text{ and } n \text{ sum to } B$

Κόστος: $\# \text{ in nodes } n \text{ and } B$

OPT = best possible value

How to determine asymptotic bound:

$$\log n \cdot \text{OPT}$$

n is initial number

$$m_t / \text{OPT}$$

m_t = number of nodes left after t iterations

$$m_{t+1} \leq m_t - \frac{m_t}{\text{OPT}} = m_t \left(1 - \frac{1}{\text{OPT}}\right)$$

\vdots

$$m_t \leq m_0 \left(1 - \frac{1}{\text{OPT}}\right)^t \leq m_0 \cdot e^{-\frac{t}{\text{OPT}}} = n \cdot e^{-\frac{t}{\text{OPT}}}$$

Want to know when $t = \text{OPT} \cdot \log n$ then

the number of nodes left is less than $n \cdot e^{-1} = n / e$.