

Select(S, k):

Explain: Find k th min S array has k

Explain: To work properly no $k > n$ S

Divide array $v \in S$ (disruption)

for $i=1$ to $|S|$

if $S[i] < v$: $B++$ to $S[i]$ move S_L

if $S[i] > v$: $B--$ to $S[i]$ move S_R

Else $B++$ to $S[i]$ move S_v

if $k \leq |S_L|$: return select(S_L, k)

if $|S_L| < k \leq |S_L| + |S_v|$: return v

if $k > |S_L| + |S_v|$: return select($S_R, k - |S_L| - |S_v|$)

$$T(n) = T(\max\{|S_L|, |S_R|\}) + O(n)$$

- Quickselect algorithm: to max when $n-1 \sim O(n^2)$
- Heapsort algorithm: to max when $n/2 \sim O(n)$

Διάφοροι: 45, 1, 10, 30, (25)

$O(n \log n)$

Πρόβλημα εισαγωγής:

Εισαγωγή: Λίστα αριθμών S και ο αριθμός

Έγγραφο: Το k -οστό στοιχείο της S

S : 2, 36, 5, 21, 8, 13, 11, 20, 5, 4, 1

Εάν ο k -οστός της S :

S_L : no. of people and 20

S_U : no. of people in the 20

S_E : no. of people and 20

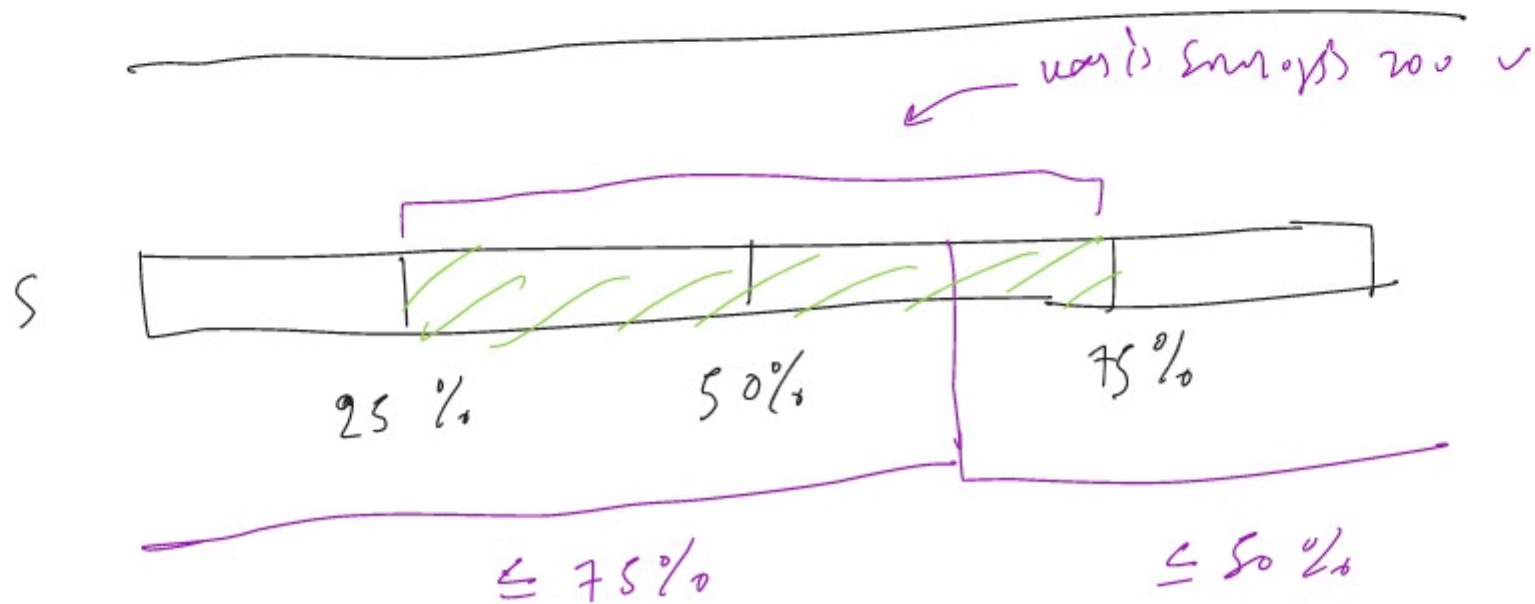
Ex. no. of people $v=5$ and $w=8$

S_L : 2, 4, 1

S_S : 5, 5

S_E : 36, 21, 0, 23, 11, 20

$$\text{select}(S, u) = \begin{cases} \text{select}(S_L, u), & \text{an } u \leq |S_L| \\ v, & \text{an } |S_L| < u \leq |S_L| + |S_R| \\ \text{select}(S_R, u - |S_L| - |S_R|), & \text{an } u > |S_L| + |S_R| \end{cases}$$



Quesne: Δομής με πιθανότητα επιτυχίας $0 < p \leq 1$. Ο αριθμός
αριθμής δοκιμής μέχρι να πετύχει επιτυχία είναι $1/p$.

Ανάλ.

X : αριθμός δοκιμής μέχρι να πετύχει επιτυχία

$$P_r(X=j) = (1-p)^{j-1} \cdot p$$

$$\underline{E}[X] = \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} j \cdot P_r(X=j) = \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} j \cdot (1-p)^{j-1} p =$$

$$= \dots = \frac{1}{p}$$

Aizum zu selbst:

0. Beispiel: Einmal um den Baum j über zu
helfen um seine Eltern

$$n \cdot \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^{j+1} < \text{helfen} < n \cdot \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^j$$

X_1 : # Begegnungen wo wir 0. Beispiel

X_j : # Begegnungen wo wir j . Beispiel

$$X = X_0 + X_1 + X_2 + \dots$$

$$X_j = C \cdot n \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^j$$

$$E[X_j] \leq 2 \cdot C \cdot n \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^j$$

$$E[X] \leq \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} E[X_j] \leq \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} 2 \cdot C \cdot n \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^j$$

$$\leq 2Cn \frac{1}{1 - \frac{3}{4}} = 8Cn = O(n).$$

$$(a+bi)(c+di) = ac - bd + (bc + ad)i$$

4 no.

↓
3 no.

$$bc + ad = (a+b) \cdot (c+d) - ac - bd$$

$$\left. \begin{matrix} x \\ y \end{matrix} \right\} \text{ 2-bit } (2 \text{ values } 2)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{c|c} 20 & 19 \\ \hline 20 \cdot 10^2 + 19 & = 2000 + 19 = 2019 \end{array} \right)$$

$$X = \underbrace{x_1 x_2 \dots x_{n/2}}_{X_L} \underbrace{x_{n/2+1} \dots x_n}_{X_R} = 2^{n/2} \cdot X_L + X_R$$

$$Y = \underbrace{y_1 y_2 \dots y_{n/2}}_{Y_L} \underbrace{y_{n/2+1} \dots y_n}_{Y_R} = 2^{n/2} Y_L + Y_R$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} X_L & X_R \\ Y_L & Y_R \end{pmatrix} \text{ } n/2 \text{ bit}$$

$$XY = (2^{n/2} X_L + X_R) (2^{n/2} Y_L + Y_R) = 2^n \cdot \underbrace{X_L \cdot Y_L} + 2^{n/2} \cdot \underbrace{X_L \cdot Y_R} + 2^{n/2} \cdot \underbrace{X_R \cdot Y_L} + \underbrace{X_R \cdot Y_R}$$

$$T(n) = 4 T(n/2) + O(n) \quad \left[\begin{array}{l} = 2^n X_L Y_L + 2^{n/2} (X_L Y_R + X_R Y_L) \\ + X_R Y_R \end{array} \right]$$

$$\leadsto O(n^2)$$

Alpha or not/who!

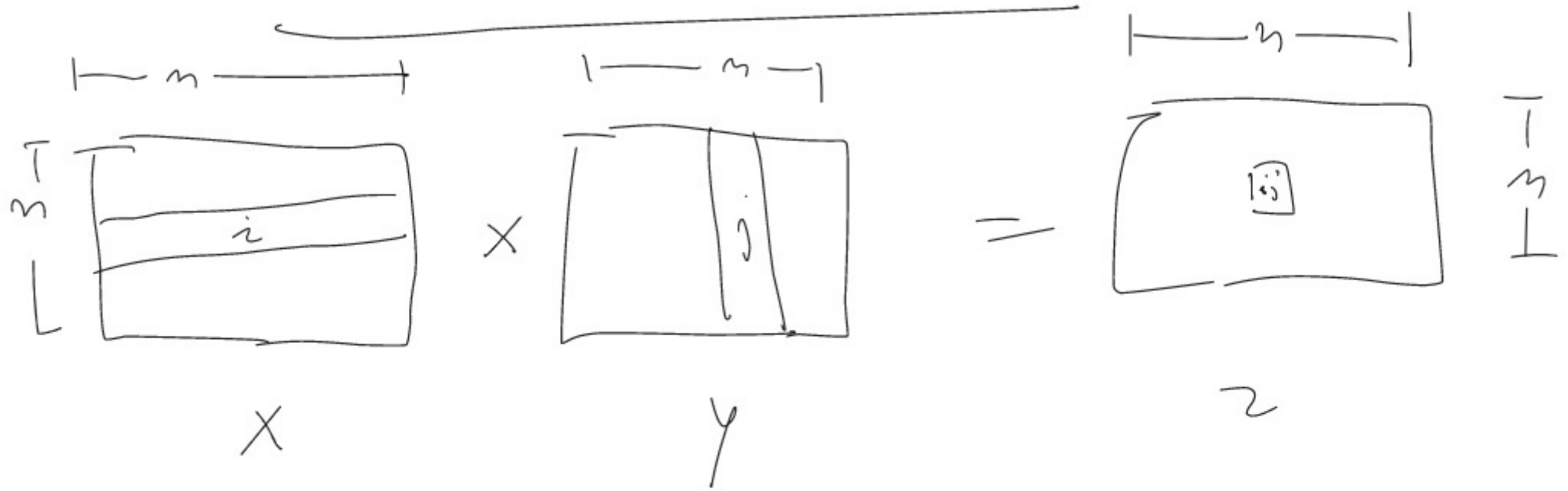
$$X_L Y_L = P_1$$

$$X_R Y_R = P_2$$

$$(X_L + X_R) \cdot (Y_L + Y_R) = P_3$$

$$\left(X_L \cdot Y_R + X_R Y_L = P_3 - P_1 - P_2 \right)$$

Not/npas, Anzahlen:



X plus $O(n^3)$

1969 Volker Strassen

$$X = \begin{bmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{bmatrix}, \quad Y = \begin{bmatrix} E & F \\ G & H \end{bmatrix}$$

$$XY = \begin{bmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{bmatrix} \times \begin{bmatrix} E & F \\ G & H \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \underbrace{AE + BG} & \underbrace{AF + BH} \\ \underbrace{CE + DG} & \underbrace{CF + DH} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$T(n) = 8 \cdot T(n/2) + O(n^2)$$

$$O(n^3)$$

Alhoor 7 no/nhoor.

$$T(n) = 7 \cdot T(n/2) + O(n^2)$$

$$O(n^{\log_2 7}) \approx O(n^{2.81})$$

2020 (Zooch Alman
VWPH & Vassil's issue Williams)

2013!
 $O\left(\begin{matrix} 2, 3, 7, 28, 5, 9, 6 \\ n \end{matrix}\right)$ $O\left(\begin{matrix} 2, 3, 7, 2, 8, 3, 3 \\ n \end{matrix}\right)$

Anordnen Straßen:

Em

$$X = \begin{bmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{von} \quad Y = \begin{bmatrix} E & F \\ G & H \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{zu:}$$

$$XY = \begin{bmatrix} P_5 + P_4 - P_2 + P_6 & P_1 + P_2 \\ P_3 + P_4 & P_1 + P_5 - P_3 - P_7 \end{bmatrix}$$

also:

$$P_1 = A(F - H)$$

$$P_2 = (A + B)H$$

$$P_3 = (C + D)E$$

$$P_4 = D(G - E)$$

$$P_5 = (A + D)(E + H)$$

$$P_6 = (B - D)(G + H)$$

$$P_7 = (A - C)(E + F)$$