

Fundamentele programării

8. $T(n) = 2n \in \Theta(n)$

9. $T(n) = n \cdot 2n = 2n^2 \in \Theta(n^2)$

$$\sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \left(\underbrace{\sum_{j=0}^{n-1} 1}_n + \underbrace{\sum_{k=0}^{n-1} 1}_n \right) = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} n + n = 2n \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} 1 = 2n \cdot n$$

11. $\Theta(n^2 \cdot \log_{10} n)$

BC

WC

AC $\sum_{i \in S} P(i) \cdot E(i)$

prob probii pt a merge intrare

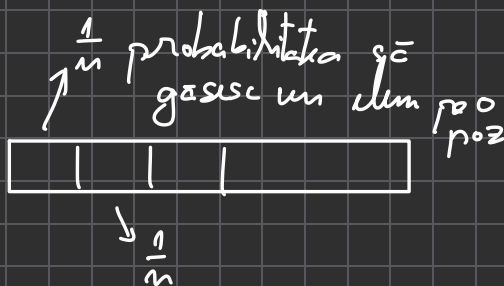
def search(lst, el):

for x in lst

if x == el

return True

return False



BC = elem pe prima poz $\Theta(1)$

WC = el \notin lst $\Theta(n)$

$$AC = \sum_{i \in S} P(i) E(i) = \underbrace{1 \cdot \frac{1}{n}}_{\text{pe prima poz}} + \underbrace{2 \cdot \frac{1}{n}}_{\text{a doua poz}} + 3 \cdot \frac{1}{n} + \dots + n \cdot \frac{1}{n} =$$

$$\underbrace{1 + 2 + 3 + \dots + n}_{\text{toate intrarile pos}} = \frac{n(n+1)}{2} = \frac{n+1}{2} \in \Theta(n)$$

OVERALL COMPLEXITY: $O(n)$

recursive - f - 1

if $n \leq 0$

return 1

else

return 1 + recursive - f - 1 (n-1)

f - 1 (5)

f - 1 (4)

X

f - 1 (3)

f - 1 (2)

f - 1 (1)

f - 1 (0)

$$T(n) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{falls } n \leq 0 \\ 1 + T(n-1) & \text{andernfalls} \end{cases}$$



$$T(n) = 1 + T(n-1)$$

$$T(n-1) = T(n-2) + 1$$

$$T(n-2) = T(n-3) + 1$$

... /

$$T(1) = T(0) + 1$$

$$T(0) = 1$$

+

$$T(n) = \underbrace{1 + 1 + 1 + \dots + 1}_{n+1} = n+1 \in \Theta(n)$$

recursive-f-2

$$T(n) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{denn } n \leq 1 \\ 1 + T(n-5) & \text{andernfalls} \end{cases}$$

$$T(n) = T(n-5) + 1$$

$$T(n-5) = T(n-10) + 1$$

\vdots

$$T(k) = 1$$

$k \leq 1$

+

$$T(n) = \underbrace{1 + 1 + 1 + \dots + 1}_{n/5 + 1} \in \Theta(n)$$

recursive-f-3

$$T(n) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{denn } n \leq 0 \\ 1 + T(n/2) & \text{andernfalls} \end{cases}$$

$$T(n) = T(n/2) + 1$$

$$T(n/2) = T(n/4) + 1$$

$$T(n/4) = T(n/8) + 1$$

...

$$\Theta(\log_2 n)$$

recursive - f - 9

$$T(n) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{falls } n \leq 0 \\ 2T(n-1) + 1 & \text{andernfalls} \end{cases}$$

$$T(n) = 2T(n-1) + 1$$

$$T(n-1) = 2T(n-2) + 1$$

$$T(n-2) = 2T(n-3) + 1$$

⋮

$$T(n) = 2T(n-1) + 1$$

$$= 2[2T(n-2) + 1] + 1$$

$$= 2^2[2T(n-3) + 1] + 2 + 1$$

⋮

$$= 2^K [2T(n-K) + 1] + 2^{K-1} + 2^{K-2} + \dots + 1$$

$$K=n$$

$$2^n T(0) + 2^{n-1} + \dots + 1$$

$$= 2^{n+1} - 1 \in \Theta(2^n)$$

def rekursiv - f. 5

$$T(n) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{falls } n \leq 1 \\ n + T(n-1) & \text{and.} \end{cases}$$

$$T(n) = T(n-1) + n$$

$$T(n-1) = T(n-2) + n-1$$

$$T(n-2) = T(n-3) + n-2$$

$$\vdots$$

$$T(2) = T(1) + 2$$

$$T(1) = T(0) + 1$$

$$T(0) = 1$$

$$T(n) = 1 + 1 + 2 + 3 + \dots + n = 1 + \frac{n(n+1)}{2} \in \Theta(n^2)$$

recursion - 8-6

$$T(n) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{dabei } n \leq 1 \\ 4T(n/2) + 1 & \text{andere} \end{cases}$$

$$T(n) = 4T(n/2) + 1$$

$$T(n/2) = 4T(n/4) + 1$$

$$T(n/4) = 4T(n/8) + 1$$

$$T(n) = 4T(n/2) + 1$$

$$= 4(4T(n/4) + 1) + 1$$

$$= 4^2 T(n/4) + 4 + 1$$

$$= 4^2 [4T(n/8) + 1] + 4 + 1$$

$$= 4^3 T(n/8) + 4^2 + 4 + 1$$

...

$$= 4^k T\left(\frac{n}{2^k}\right) + 4^{k-1} + \dots + 4 + 1$$

für $n = 2^k$ $T(n) = 4^k T(1) + 4^{k-1} + \dots + 4 + 1 = \frac{4^{k+1} - 1}{3}$

$$\begin{aligned} & 4^n + 4^{n-1} + 4^{n-2} + \dots + 4 + 1 = \\ &= \frac{4^{n+1} - 1}{4 - 1} \end{aligned}$$

Q-12

complexity time : $O(n \log n)$

EXTRA-SPACE $\Theta(1)$
COMPLEXITY

Q-13

COMPLEXITY TIME : $T(n) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } n \leq 1 \\ 2T(n/2) + 1 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$

$$T(n) = 2T(n/2) + 1$$

$$T(n/2) = 2T(n/4) + 1$$

$$T(n/4) = 2T(n/8) + 1$$

\vdots

$$T(n) = 2T(n/2) + 1$$

$$= 2[2T(n/4) + 1] + 1$$

$$= 2^2 T(n/4) + 2 + 1$$

$$= 2^2 [2T(n/8) + 1] + 2 + 1$$

$$= 2^3 T(n/8) + 2^2 + 2 + 1$$

\vdots

$$= 2^K T(n/2^K) + 2^{K-1} + \dots + 1$$

$$n = 2^K$$

$$2^K T(1) + 2^{K-1} + \dots + 1$$

$$= 2^K + 2^{K-1} + \dots + 1 =$$

$$= 2^{K+1} - 1 = 2 \cdot \sum_{i=0}^K 2^i - 1 = 2^{n-1} \Theta(n)$$

SPACE COMPLEXITY

$$T(n) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } n \leq 1 \\ 2T(n/2) + n & \end{cases}$$

↓ slicing
↓ list of copies

$$T(n) = 2T(n/2) + n$$

$$T(n/2) = 2T(n/4) + n/2$$

$$T(n/4) = 2T(n/8) + n/4$$

⋮

$$T(n) = 2T(n/2) + n$$

$$= 2[2T(n/4) + n/2] + n$$

$$= 2^2 T(n/4) + n + n$$

$$= 2^2 [2T(n/8) + n/4] + n + n$$

$$= 2^3 T(n/8) + n + n + n$$

⋮

$$2^k T(n/2^k) + k \cdot n$$

$$n = 2^k \Rightarrow k = \log_2 n$$

$$\underbrace{2^k}_{n} T(1) + k \cdot n$$

$$n + k \cdot n =$$

$$= n + \log_2 n \cdot n$$

$$\in \Theta(n \log n)$$