

1) Se poate face prin parcurgere, având o variabilă de maxim unde stocăm valoarea maximă

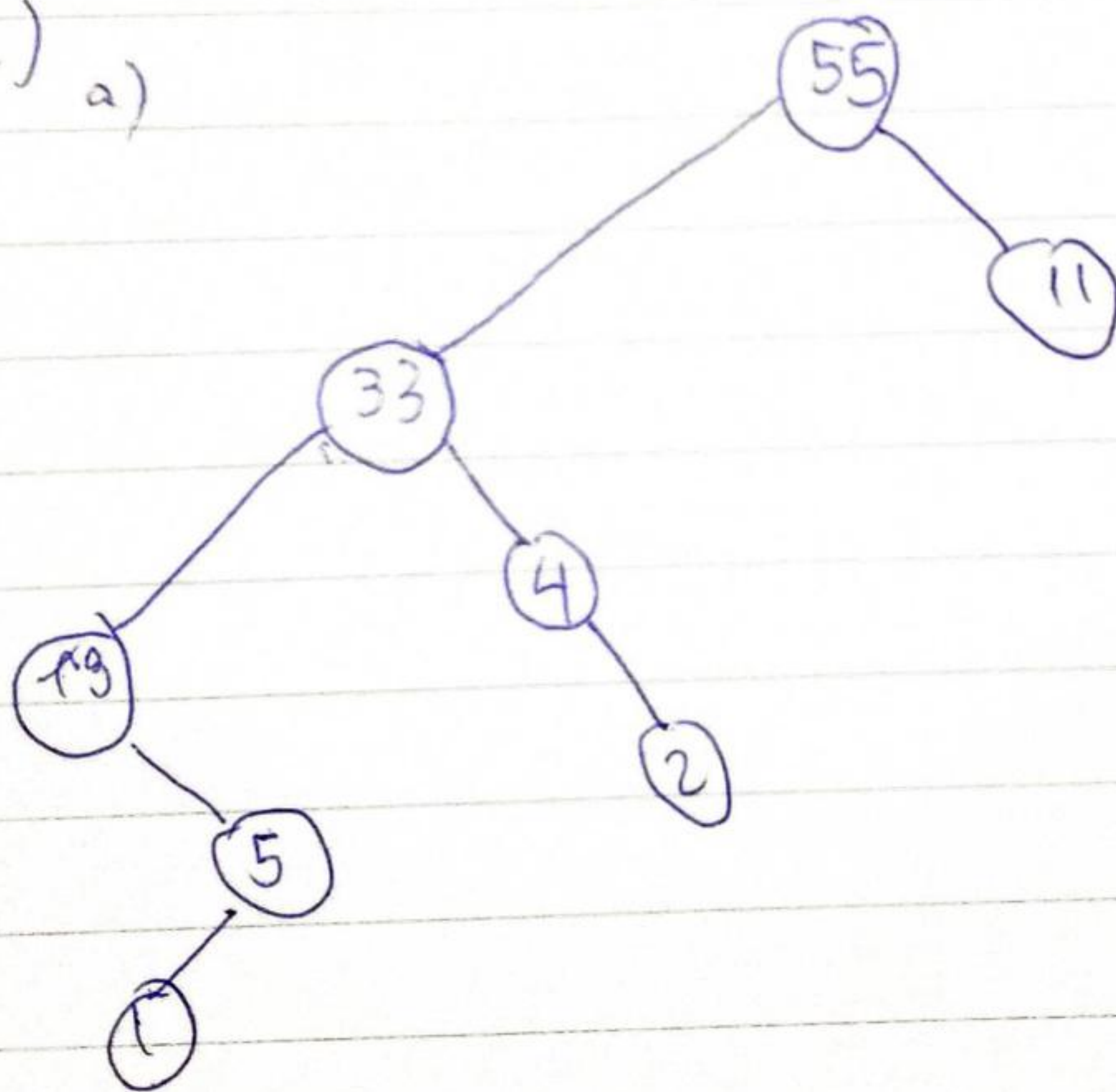
maxim ← 99999

pentru $x \leftarrow i, j$ executa

doacă maxim < $V[x]$ atunci

maxim ← $V[x]$

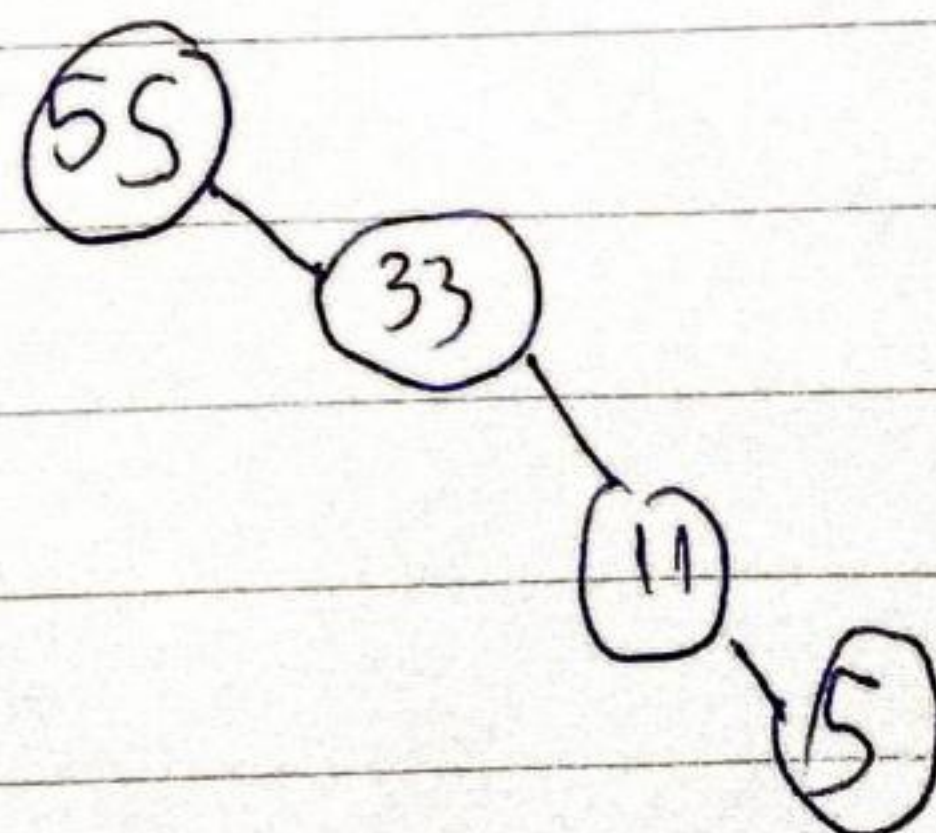
2) a)



b) Vectorul trebuie să fie descrescătoare

Exemplu

$V = \{ 55, 33, 11, 5 \}$



NICOL ALEXANDRU

Nim



c) ~~pushing~~ stack s
 $s \rightarrow \text{push}(a[0])$
 ~~$\text{left}[0] = -1$~~
 ~~$\text{while } i < -1, m-1$~~
 ~~$\text{if } \text{temp}(a[i] \in s \text{ stop})$~~
 ~~$s \rightarrow \text{pop}$~~
 ~~$\text{do } \text{do}$~~

stack s :

$s \rightarrow \text{push}(\langle a[0], 0 \rangle)$

$\text{while } i < -1, m-1$

$\text{if } (\text{temp } a[i] < s \rightarrow \text{top} \text{ si } s \rightarrow \text{empty} \neq \text{true})$

$s \rightarrow \text{pop}$

$\text{do } s \rightarrow \text{empty} = \text{true}$

$\text{left}[i] = -1$

$s \rightarrow \text{push}(\langle a[i], i \rangle)$

altfel

$\text{left}[i] = s \rightarrow \text{top} \rightarrow i$

$s \rightarrow \text{push}(\langle a[i], i \rangle)$

$s \rightarrow \text{clear}$

$s \rightarrow \text{push}(\langle a[m-1], m-1 \rangle)$

$\text{while } i < m-2, 0, -1$

$\text{if } \text{temp}(a[i]) > s \rightarrow \text{top} \text{ si } s \rightarrow \text{empty} \neq \text{true}$

$s \rightarrow \text{pop}$

$\text{do } s \rightarrow \text{empty} = \text{true}$

$\text{right}[i] = -1$

$s \rightarrow \text{push}(\langle a[i], i \rangle)$

altfel

$\text{right}[i] = s \rightarrow \text{top} \rightarrow i$

$s \rightarrow \text{push}(\langle a[i], i \rangle)$

3) a)

3) Un max-heap este un arbore binar complet in care valoarea stocata in orice nod este mai mare sau egala decat valoarea fiilor sai.

b) Algoritmul de maintainere are o complexitate de $O(n \log n)$ din cauza inserarii si stingerii in heap $\log n$ de ori, chiar daca crearea arborelui corespunde in $O(n)$.

Algoritmul este optim deoarece vectorul or fi aproape sortat, iar datorita adancimii necesitare memorie suplimentara pentru heap (in plus inca $O(n)$).

2d) ~~Urm~~

root = 0, last = 0

pentru $i \leftarrow 1, n-1$

last = i - 1

right = last - 1

cat timp ($a[\text{last}] \leq a[i]$ si $\text{last} \neq \text{root}$)

↳ last = tata(last)

dac ($a[\text{last}] \leq a[i]$)

↳ do (root = i

left[i] = root

root = i

NICOL' ALEXANDRU

Nota

GOODYEAR

MADE TO FEEL GOOD.

altjel
doce
right[lost] = -1
right[lost] = i
Nota[i] = lost
left[i] = -1

altjel
Nota[right[lost]] = i
left[i] = right[lost]
right[lost] = i
Nota[i] = lost