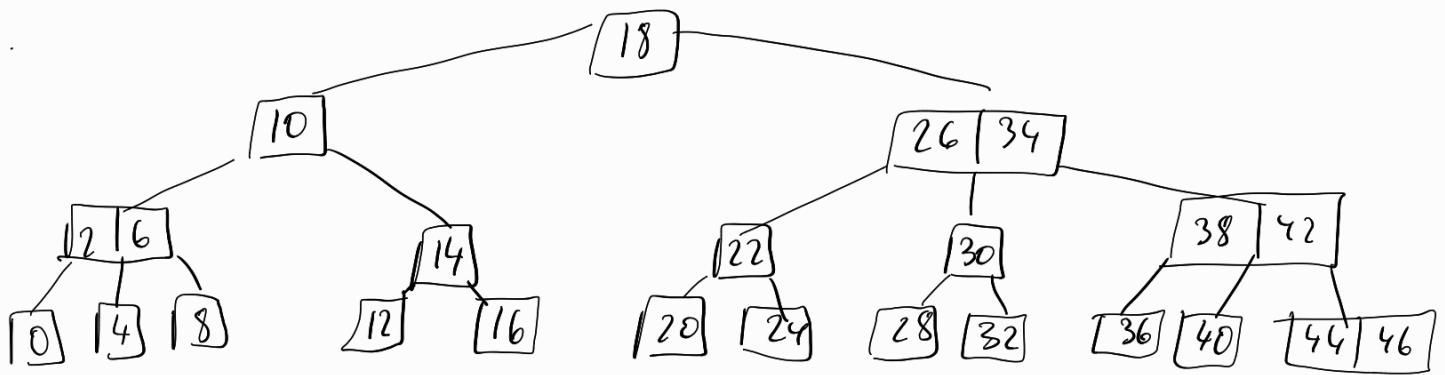
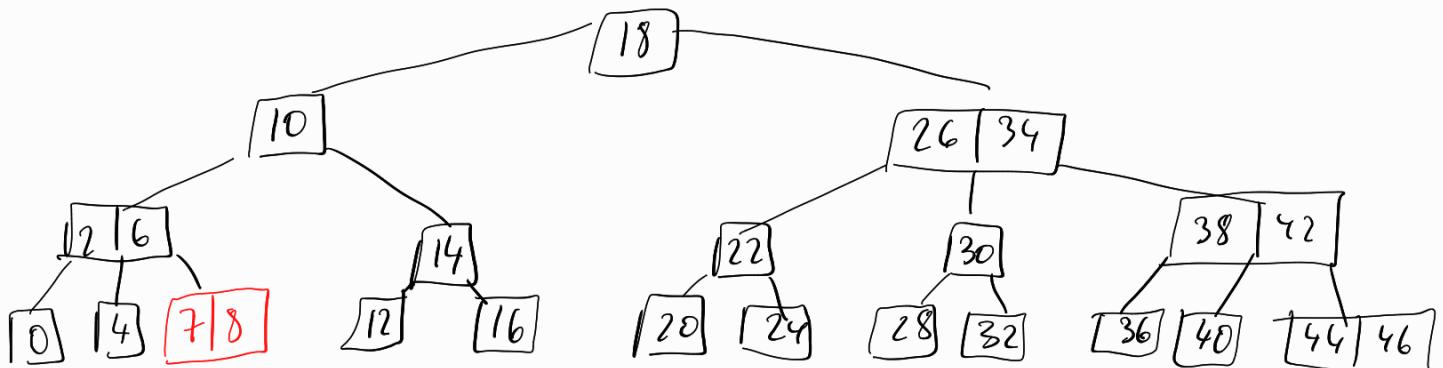


0.

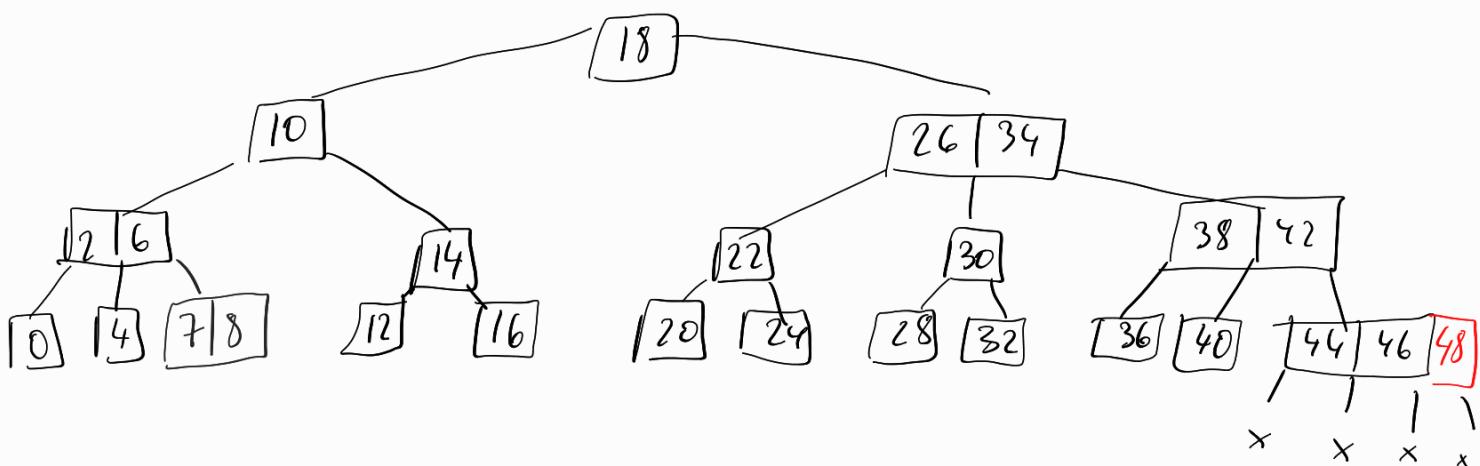


Insert (7)

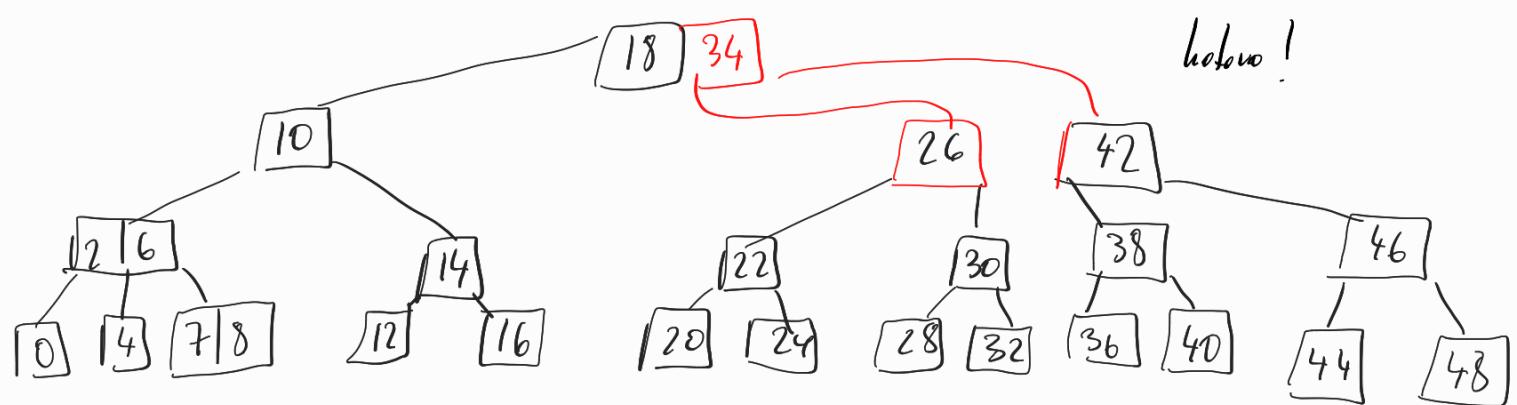
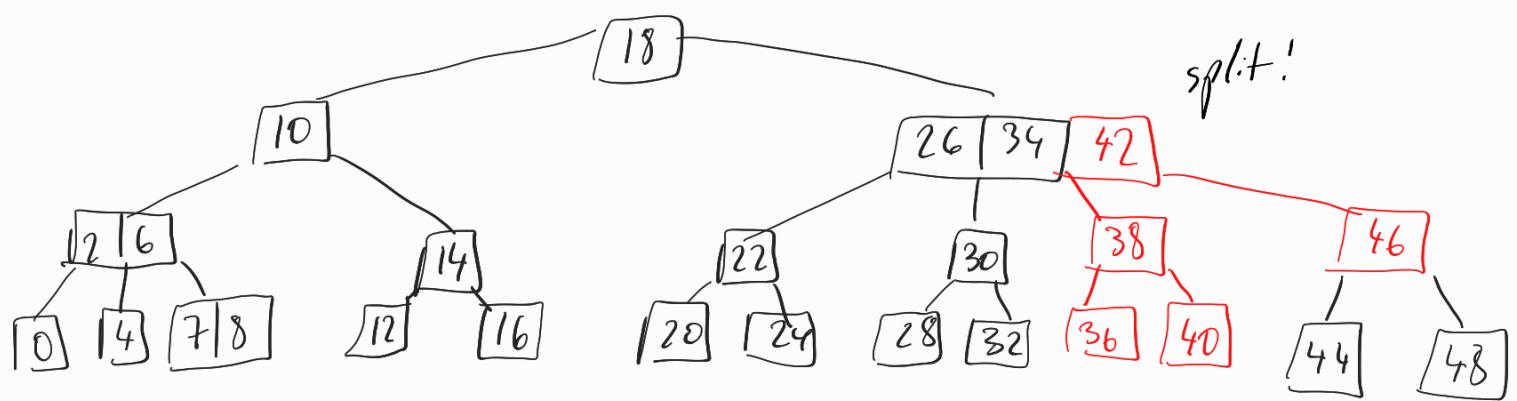
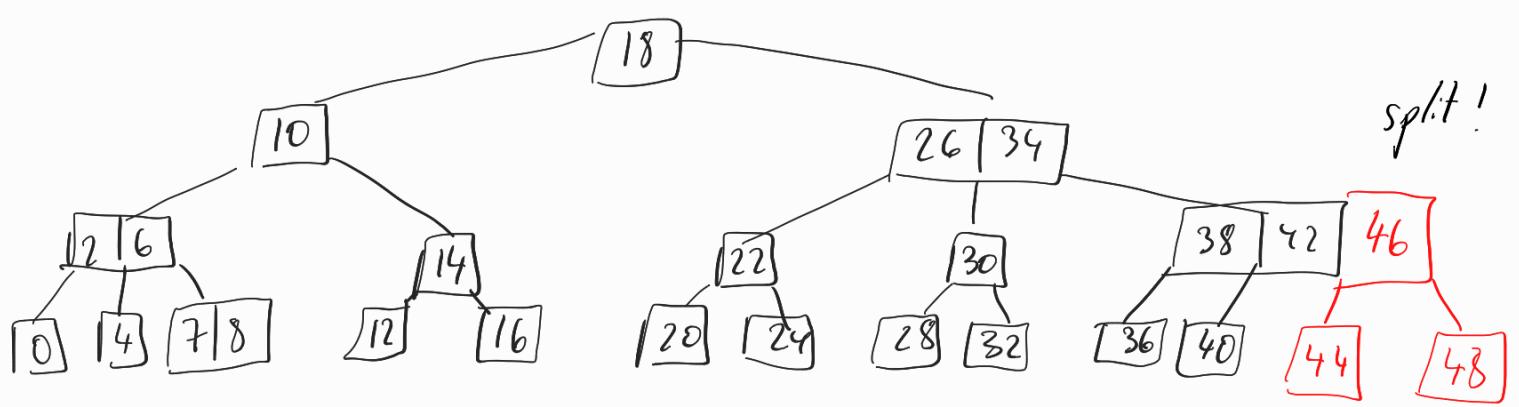


• probably we do a radical list, insert 7 into it

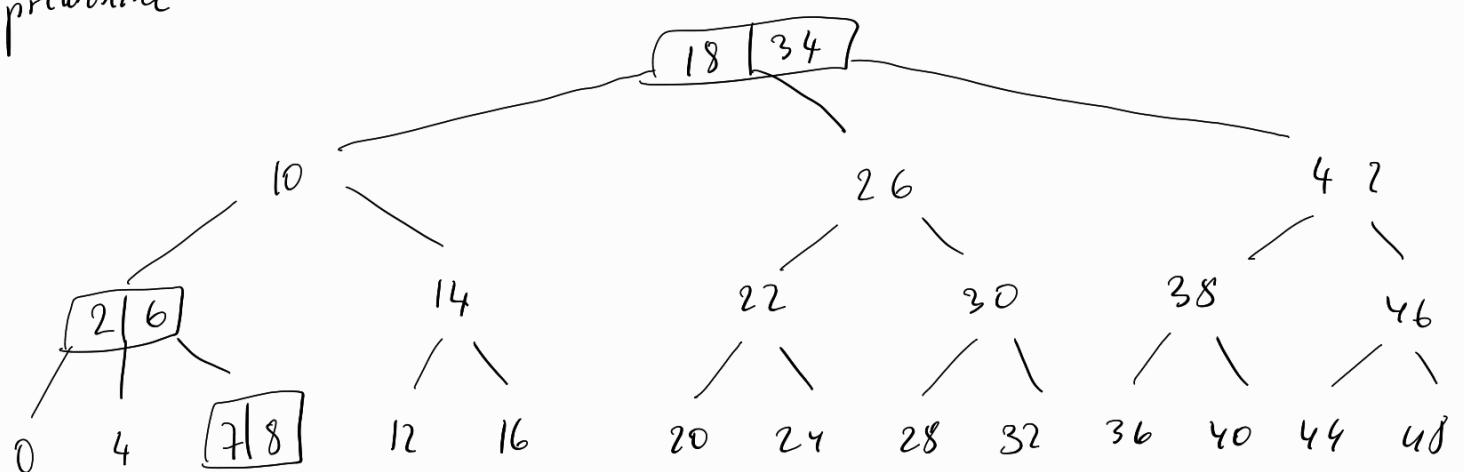
Insert (48)



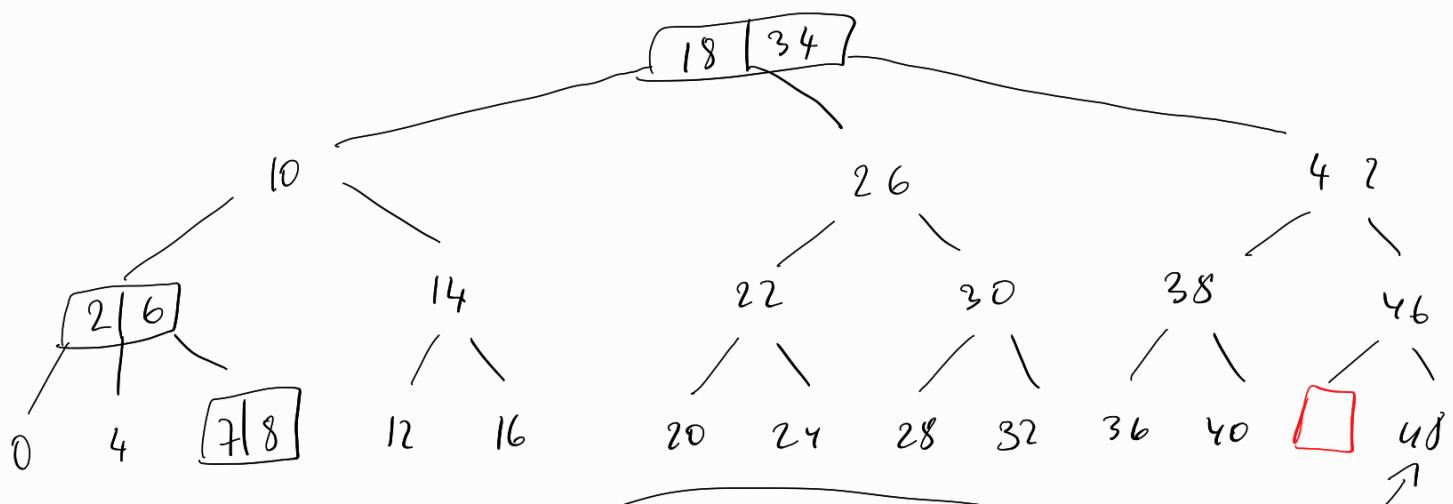
4 gotanc... split!



prickrasline

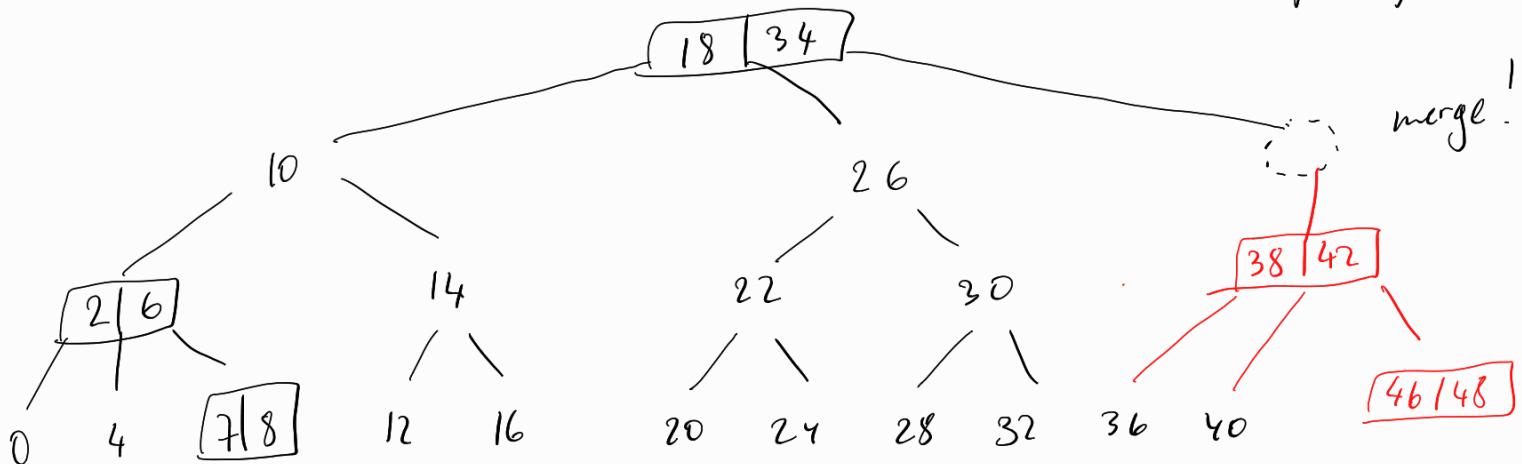
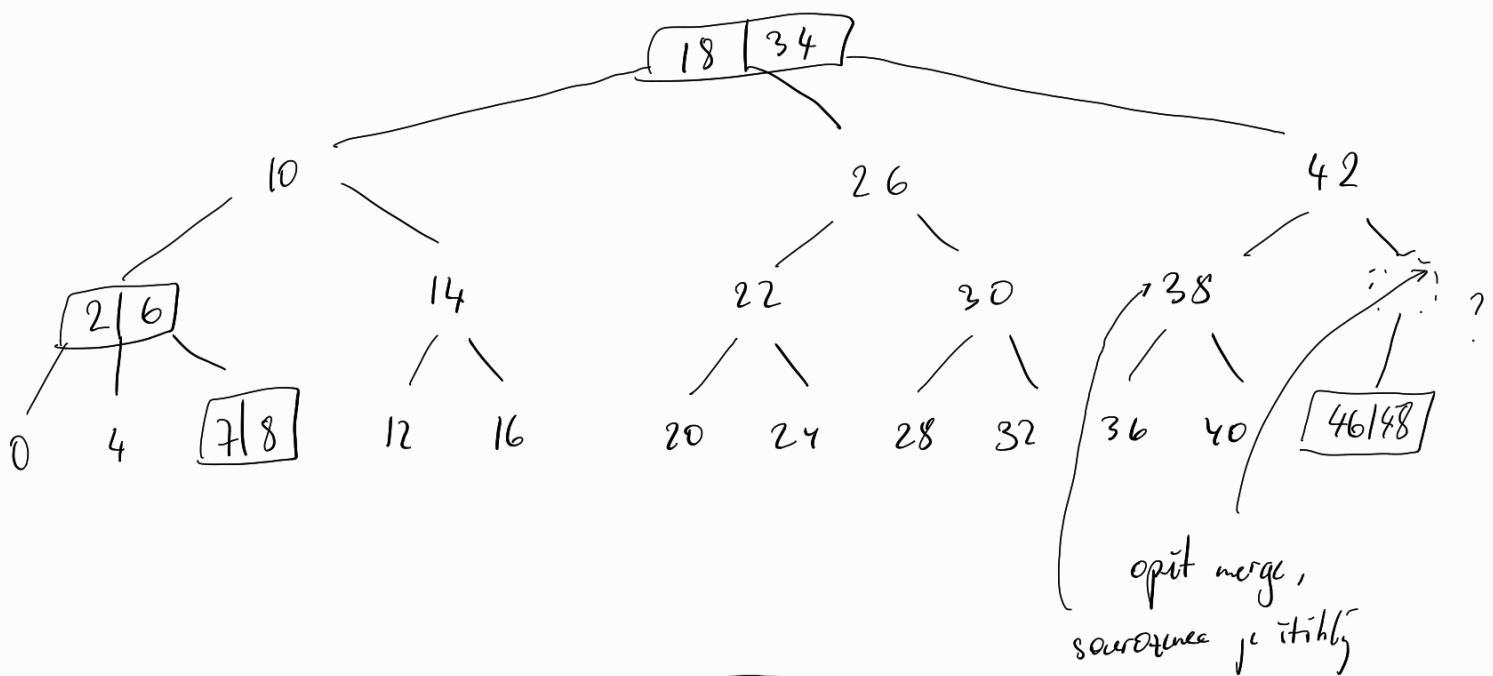


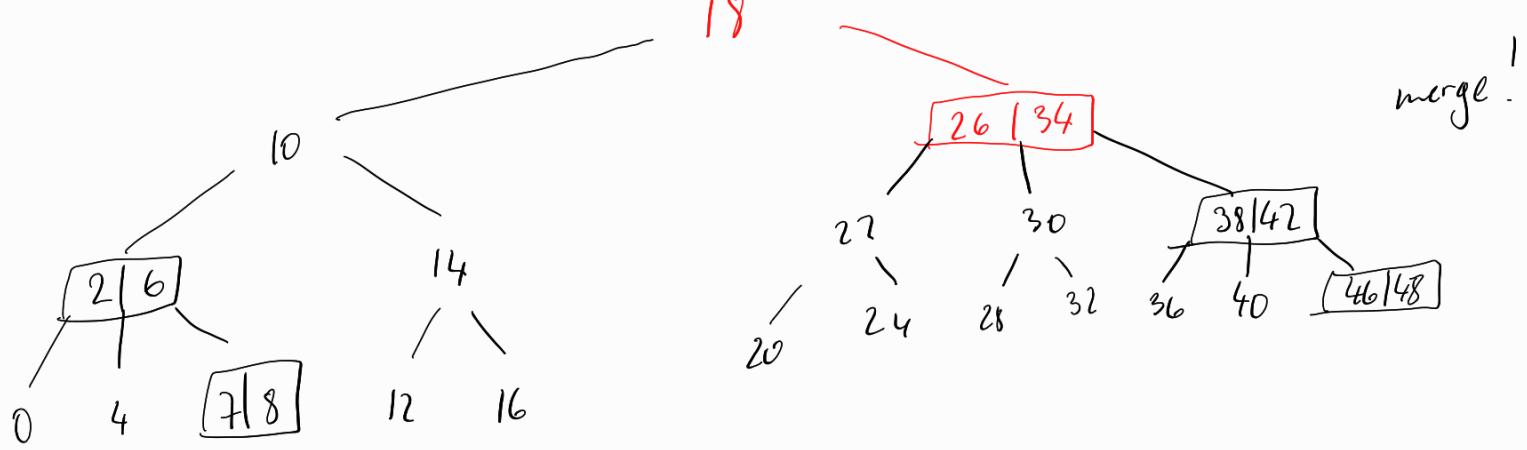
Dulite (44)



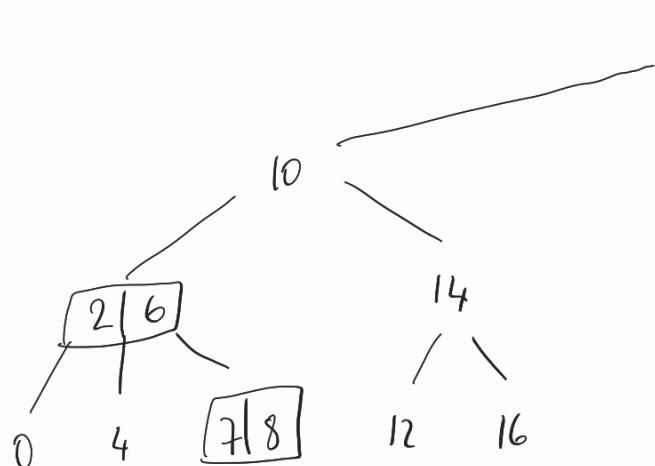
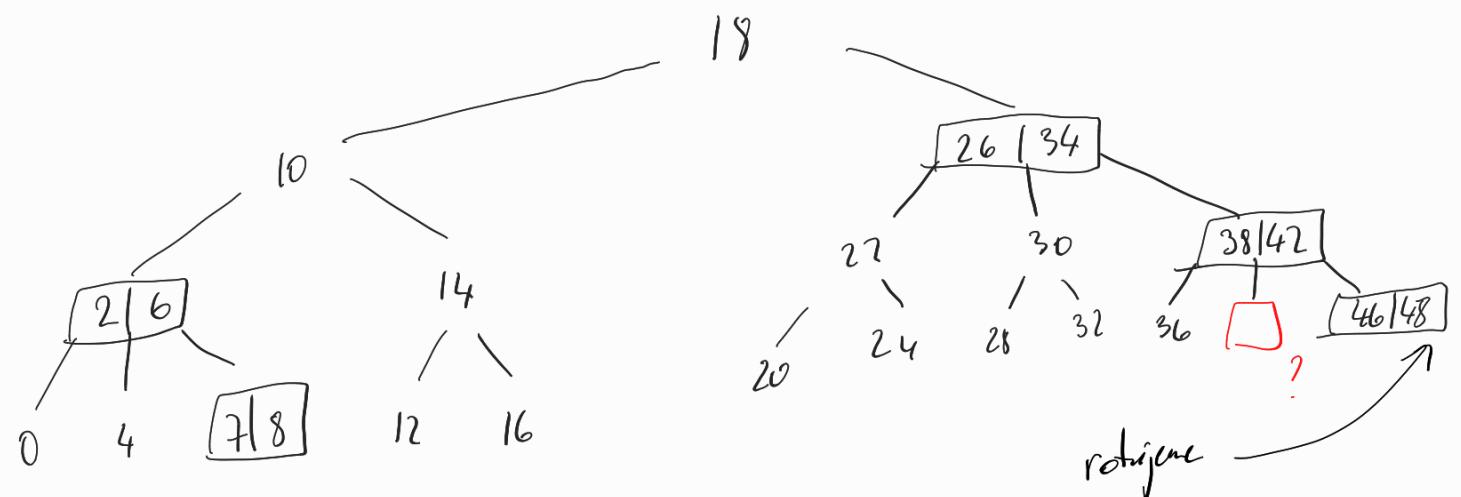
• níže uvedený řešení je všechno (náhodně $\alpha = 2$ početní)

→ merge

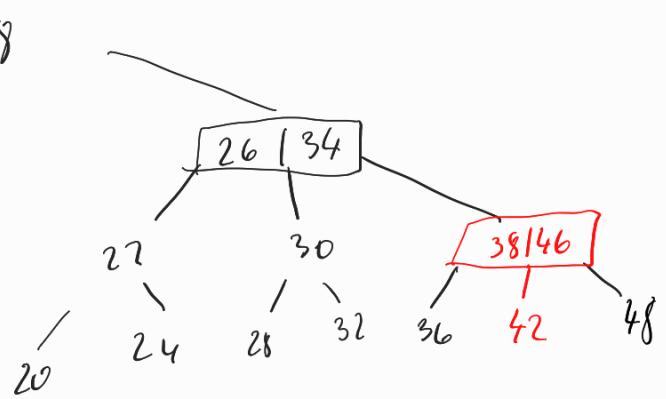




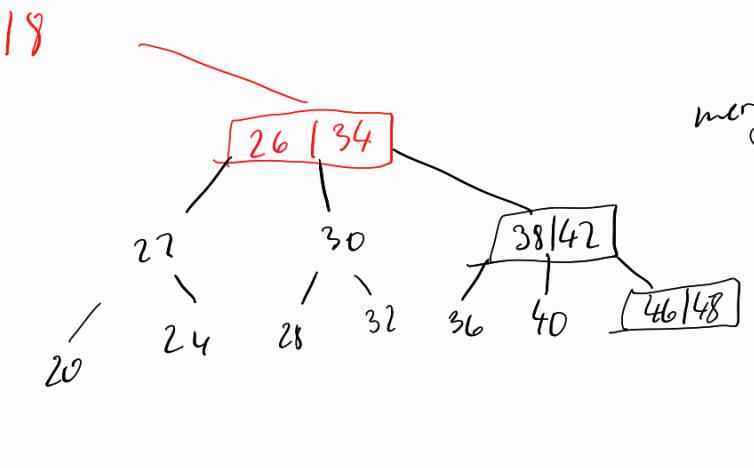
Delete 40



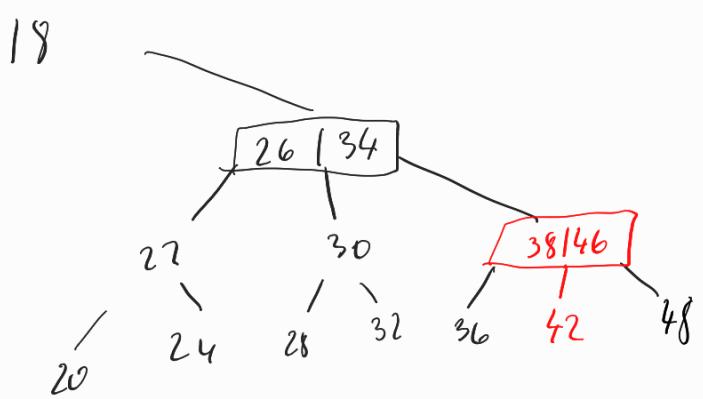
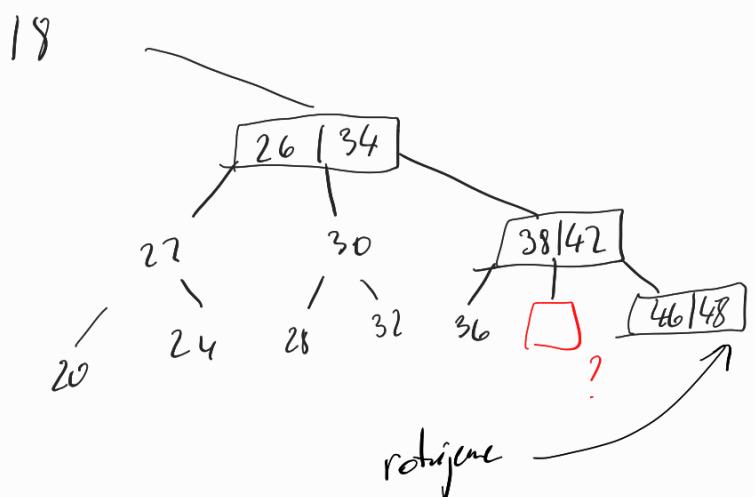
Delete 32



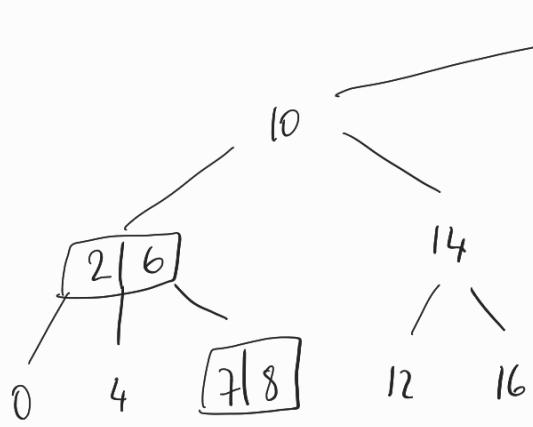
merge



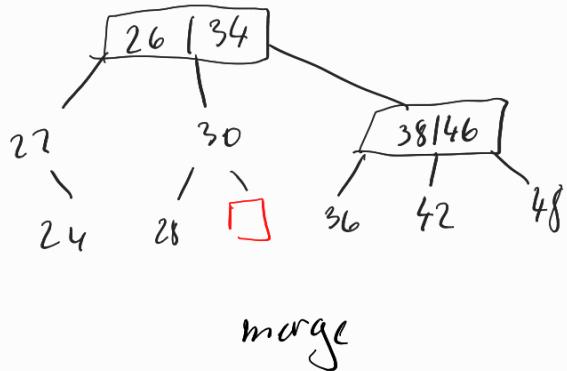
rotate



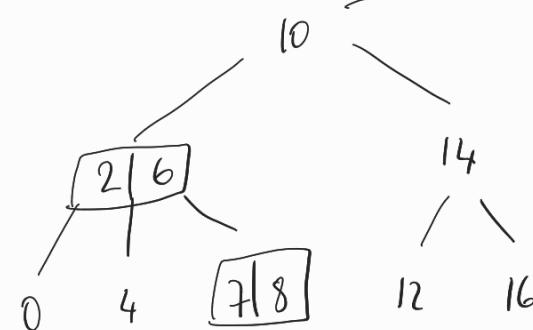
18



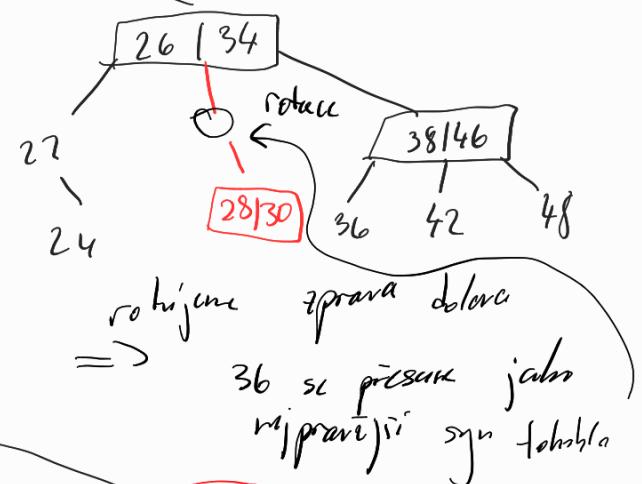
20



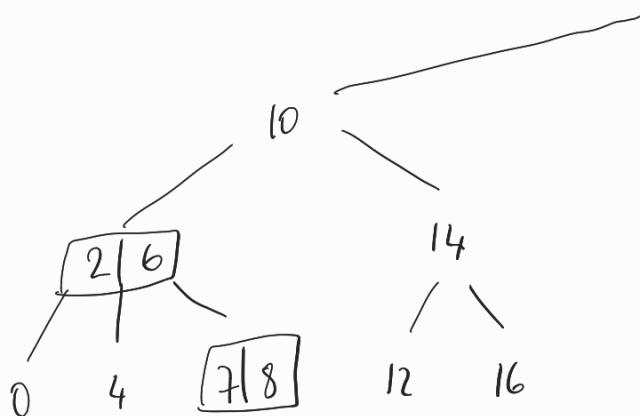
18



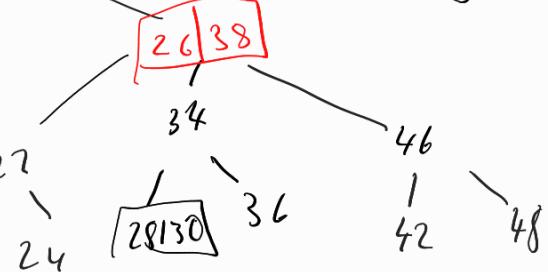
20



18

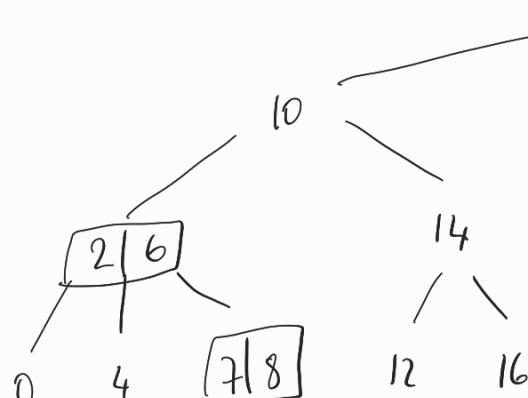


20

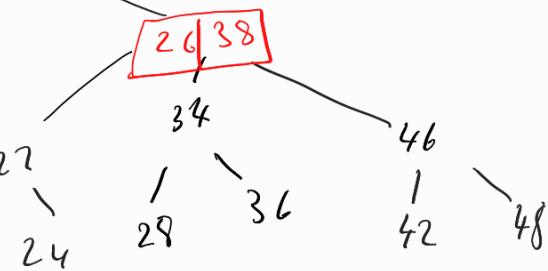


Q1/tb 30

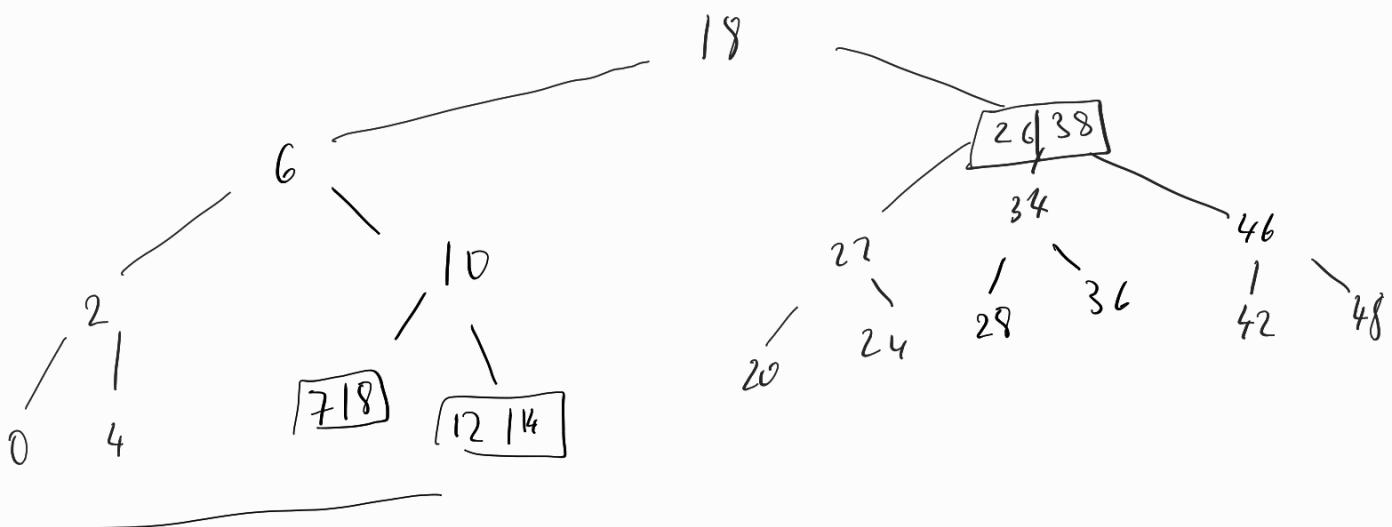
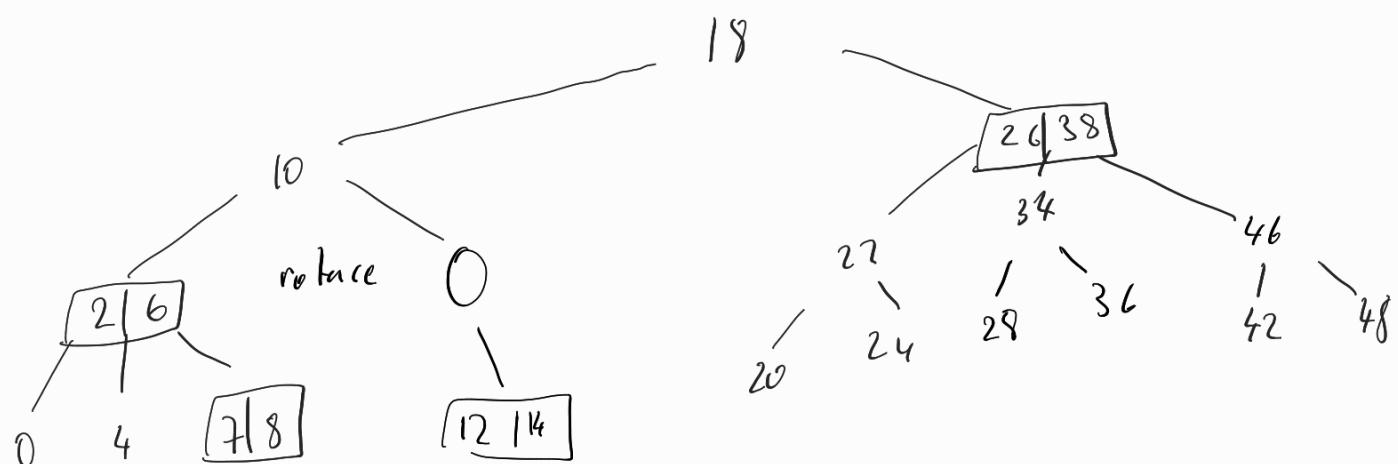
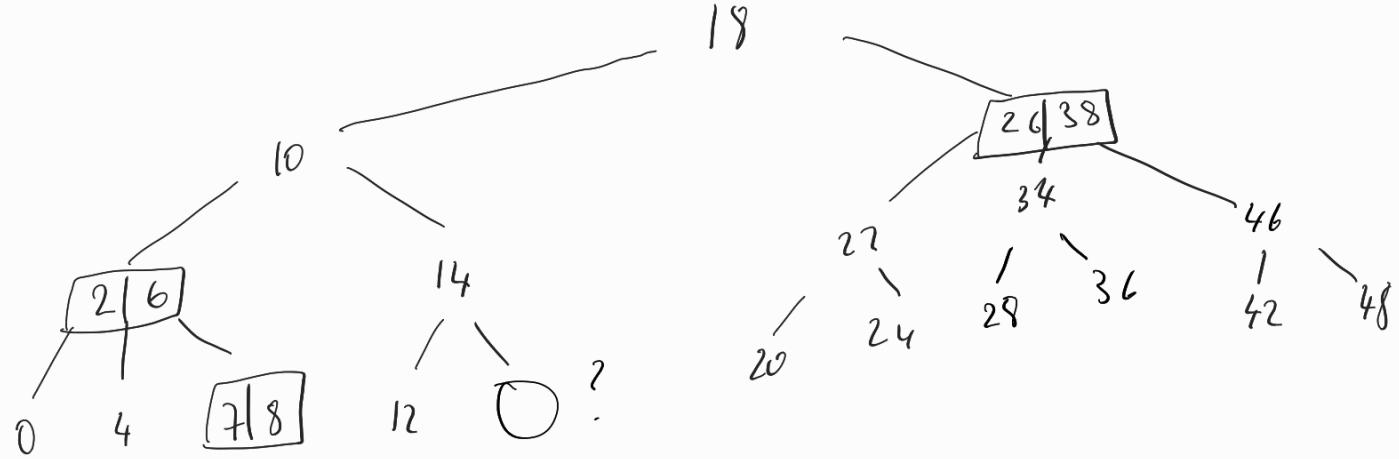
18



20



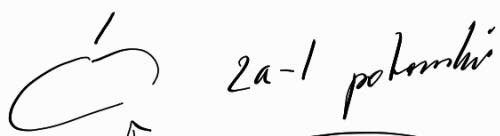
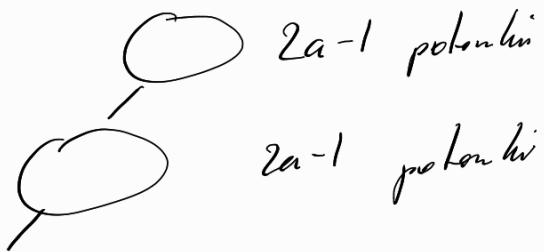
Dítka 16



1.
- nám, co se myslí
- (") -/-

- kde třeba srovnat pseudo kód

2. výrobek strom řešení, je cesta doleva ještě řešení vlevo



- \times : hodnota množ. ní všechny ve stromi
- insert \times rozmístění celého cestu

- delete \times sloučení

- a doba

$$3. \text{ nechť } b \geq 2a$$

• mřížme \Rightarrow modifikované vrcholy na insert / delete

• najdeme polynom $f(i)$.

• amort. cena stupni a sloučení je ≤ 0 vzhledem k polynomu

• amort. cena insert/delete je konst.

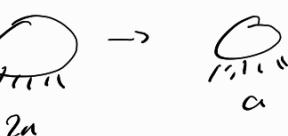
$$\cdot E = \sum_{v:\text{vrchol}} f(\text{počet potomků } v)$$

• kde f musí splňovat

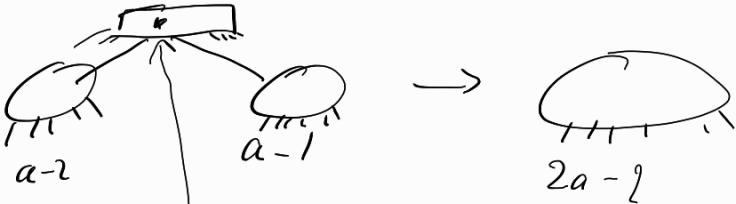
$$1. |f(i) - f(i+1)| \leq c \quad \text{pro všechny konst } c$$

• tzn. přidání kříče do vrcholu méní polynom jen o konstantu

$$2. \ f(2a) \geq f(a) + f(a-1) + c + 1$$

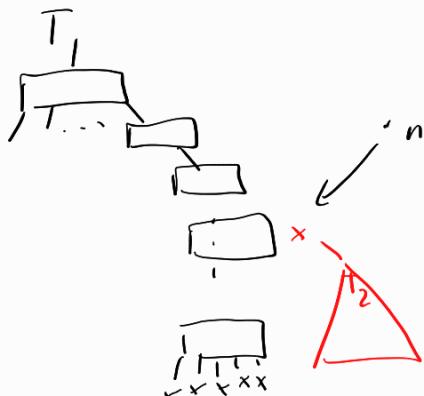
- když střípme vrchol (tzn. nej $\geq 2a$ potenciál), tak libidijní $f(2a)$ potenciál
- na rozštípní vrcholy () patří ještě $f(a) + f(a-1)$ potenciálů
- c je za vložení první poslativo do rámce
- 1. reálná cesta

$$3. \ f(a-2) + f(a-1) \geq f(2a-2) + c + 1$$

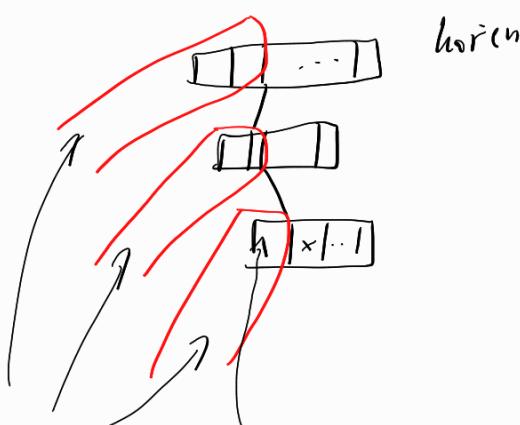
- když margejme, tak 
 - \sim libidijní $f(a-2) + f(a-1)$ potenciálů a dostavu
 - f(2a-2) potenciál
 - c je za ukradené klíče roční
 - 1. reálná cesta
 - pro dostání umí přejít / experimentovat nejdříve
- | | | | | | | | |
|--------|-------|-------|-----|---------|--------|--------|------|
| k | $a-2$ | $a-1$ | a | ... - - | $2a-2$ | $2a-1$ | $2a$ |
| $f(k)$ | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 . . 0 | 0 | 2 | 4 |
- 2) a 3) náne zadarmo split a jan, insert a delete je za c (staci $c=?$)

4.

- zjednodušení: Merge (T_1, T_2, \times) vytváří merge T_1 a T_2 , přičemž $\max(T_i) < \min(T_j)$
a přidá \times do výsledku ($\times \notin T_1 \cup T_2$, $\min T_1 < \times < \max T_2$)
- když T_1 je vyšší než T_2 (jinak lze T_1 do T_2)



- najdeme vrchol na pravé cestě ve výšce
 $h(T_1) - h(T_2)$
- do níj dám \times jeho nejpravější blízkou sítu a zprava \times vysí T_2
 - si běží tahy výrobků smazání min $\geq T_2$
- řešení vzhled s \times dle potřeby
 • složitost $O(h(t_1) + h(t_2))$
 $= O(\lg |T_1| + \lg |T_2|)$



- obecně stromy s libovolným počtem podstromů je projekcej do kruhu
- tyhle mají jeho kořen vrchol s asymptotickou $\sqrt{2}$ sínou