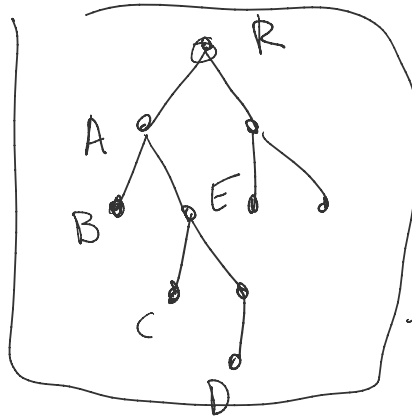


altezza di un nodo \bar{e} è la massima

distanza dal nodo a una foglia.
(contate in numero di archi)

Altezza di
 $T = h(R) = 4$



$h(A) = 3$

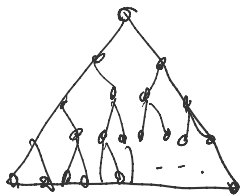
$h(E) = 2$

$h(R) = 4$

$h(B) = h(C) = h(D) = 0$

altezza di un albero = altezza della radice.

Albero binario completo : ogni nodo



ha esattamente 2 figli, meno le foglie che hanno 0 figli

n h

di altezza h

Th : in un albero binario completo (el

numero di nodi

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

di cui $F_h = 2^h$ foglie

$I_h = 2^h - 1$ nodi interni

Prova: per induzione su h

caso base; $h = 0$



$$N_0 = 2^{0+1} - 1 = 1$$

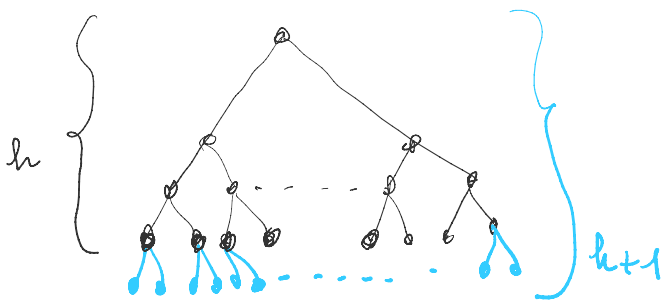
$$F_0 = 2^0 = 1$$

$$I_0 = 2^0 - 1 = 0$$

} vero

passo induttivo:

$h \rightarrow h+1$



$$N_{h+1} = N_h + 2 \cdot F_h$$

$$= 2^{h+1} - 1 + 2 \cdot 2^h =$$

$$= \underbrace{2^{h+1}} - 1 + \underbrace{2^{h+1}} =$$

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

vero

$$F_{h+1} = 2 F_h = 2^{h+1}$$

vero

$$I_{h+1} = N_h = 2^{h+1} - 1$$

vero

Un albero di n nodi e binario completo

ha altezza $h = \log(n+1) - 1$

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

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

$$\log(n+1) = h+1$$

$$h = \log(n+1) - 1$$

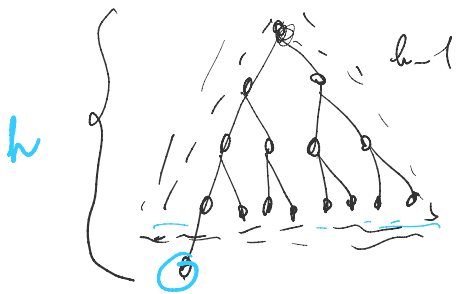
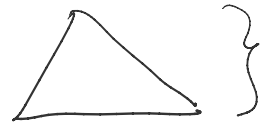
$$h = \Theta(\log n)$$

Studiamo la relazione tra n e h in

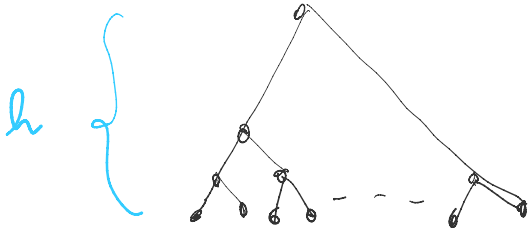
uno heap

heap di altezza h è un albero binario completo fino a altezza $h-1$ e addossato a sinistra a altezza h .

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



heap di altezza h
con minimo numero di nodi.



$$\left(2^{h-1+1}\right) + 1 \leq n < 2^{h+1}$$

\downarrow
albr. binario completo

$$\lfloor 2^h \rfloor \leq n < 2^{h+1}$$

$$h \leq \log n < h+1$$

$$\begin{cases} h \leq \log n \\ h > \log n - 1 \end{cases} \quad \underline{h} = \lfloor \log n \rfloor \Rightarrow \Theta(\log n)$$

Dimostrare per induzione che in un heap vale la proprietà:

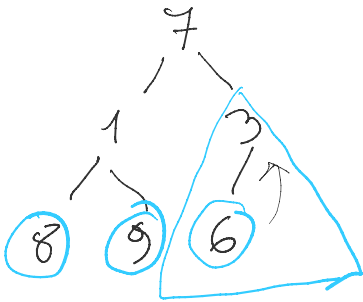
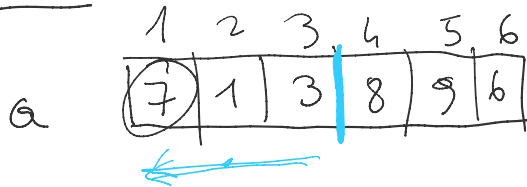
node	i	figlio sinistro	$2i$
	$-$	figlio destro	$2i+1$

Simulazione di Heapsort:

in loco: non usa spazio aggiuntivo

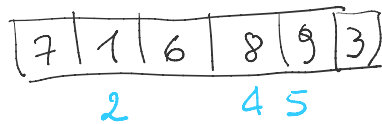
- 1) costruire un heap dell'array di input
- 2) Trova il massimo e lo sposta in fondo n volte

Esempio

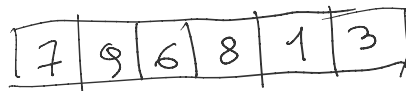
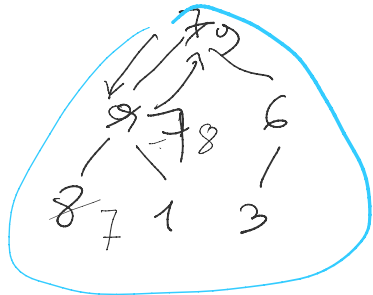


Build heap → bottom-up

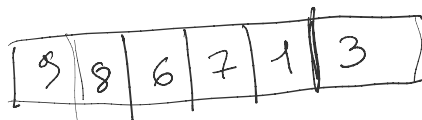
Heapify (3)



Heapify (2)



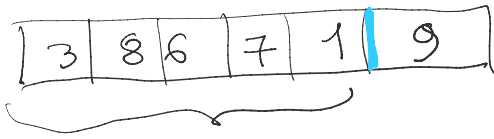
Heapify (1)



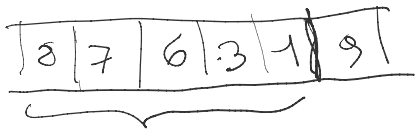
$\Theta(n)$
Heap

Sorting Heapsort ciclo

$i = 6$ estrai max $\rightarrow a[6]$

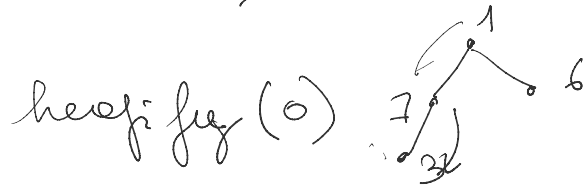
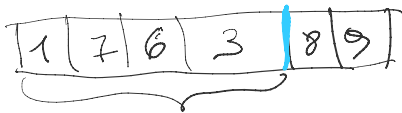


heapify(1);

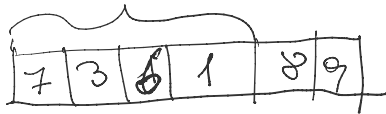


$i = 5$

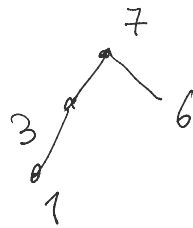
max $\rightarrow a[5]$



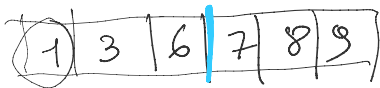
heapify(0)



$i = 4$

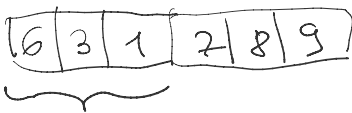


max $\rightarrow a(4)$

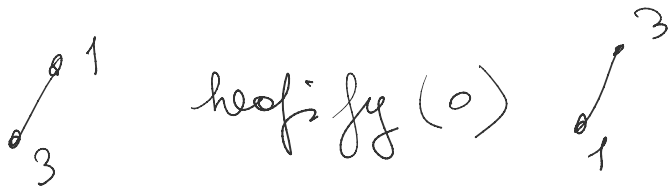
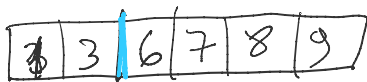


heapify(0)

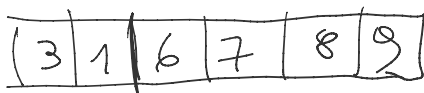
$i = 3$



max $\rightarrow a(3)$



heapify(0)



$i = 2$

max $\rightarrow a(2)$

1 | 3 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 • 1

4
1 | 3 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9

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

Equazioni di ricorrenza

$$\text{Algoritmo A} \Rightarrow T(n) = 7T\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) + n^2$$

$$\text{Algoritmo A}' \Rightarrow T(n) = aT\left(\frac{n}{4}\right) + n^2$$

Determinare il max valore di a
per cui A' è più veloce di A

Alg. A: Teorema dell'esperto

$$a = 7 \quad b = 2 \quad n^{\log_2 7} \approx n^{2.8} \quad f(n) = n^2$$

$$f(n) = n^2 = O(n^{2.8 - \epsilon}) \quad \text{vero per } \epsilon \leq 0.8$$

$$T(n) = \Theta(n^{2.8}) \quad \text{caso 1}$$

$$\text{Alg. A}': \quad a \quad b = 4 \quad n^{\log_4 a} : \underline{\underline{f(n) = n^2}}$$

$$a < 16 \quad n^{\log_4 a} < n^2$$

$$f(n) = \Omega(n^{\log_4 a + \epsilon}) \quad \text{vero } \log_4 a + \epsilon \leq 2 \Rightarrow \epsilon \leq 2 - \log_4 a$$

caso 3

$$T(n) = \Theta(n^2)$$

se vale la proprietà di regolarità

$$a f\left(\frac{n}{b}\right) \leq c f(n)$$

$$a \left(\frac{n}{4}\right)^2 \leq c n^2$$

$$\frac{a n^2}{16} \leq c n^2 \text{ vero}$$

$$c \geq \frac{a}{16} \text{ vero}$$

$$a = 16$$

$$n^{\log_4 16} = n^2$$

Caso 2

$$T(n) = \Theta\left(n^{\log_4 16}\right) = \Theta\left(n^2 \log n\right)$$

contiene A'

$a > 16$

$$f(n) = n^2 = O\left(n^{\log_4 a - \varepsilon}\right) \quad \log_4 a - \varepsilon \geq 2$$

$$\therefore \varepsilon \geq 2 - \log_4 a$$

Caso 1 $T(n) = \Theta\left(n^{\log_4 a}\right)$ vero per $\varepsilon \leq \log_4 a - 2$

$$A' \rightarrow n^{\log_4 a} \leq n^{\log_2 7} \leftarrow A$$

$$\log_4 a \leq \log_2 7$$

$$\log_{\frac{a}{b}} a = \frac{\log_c a}{\log_{\frac{a}{b}} c}$$

$$\frac{\log_2 a}{\log_2 4} \leq \log_2 7$$

$$\log_2 a \leq 2 \log_2 7 \leq \log_2 7^2$$

$$2^{\log_2 a} \leq 2^{\log_2 7^2}$$

$$\boxed{a \leq 49}$$

$$a = 49$$

$$A = A'$$

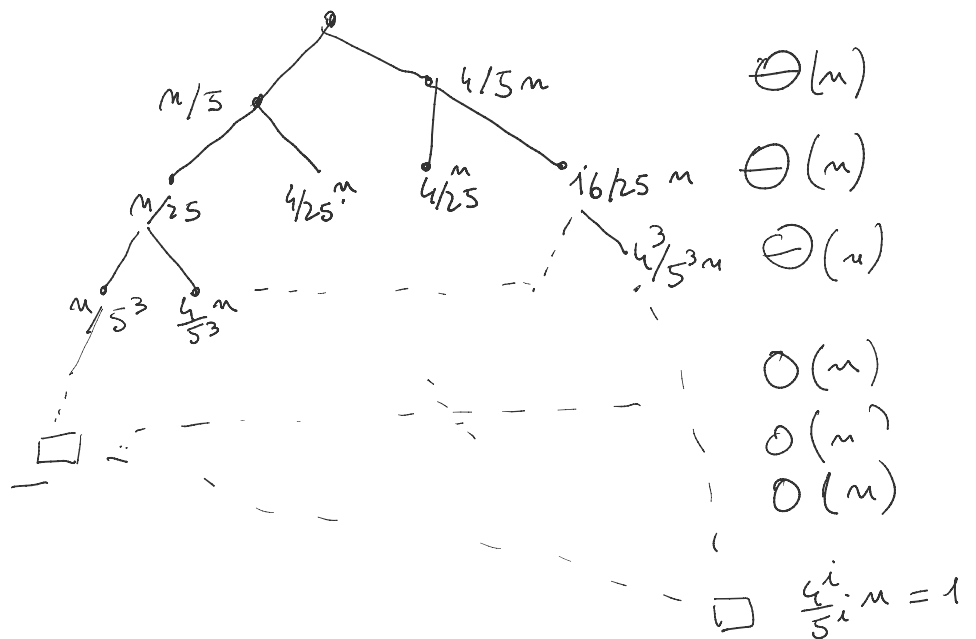
max valore di a per cui conviene A'
 \hat{e} $a = 48$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} T(n) = \Theta(1) \quad \text{se } n=1 \\ T(n) = T\left(\frac{n}{5}\right) + T\left(\frac{4}{5}n\right) + \Theta(n) \quad \text{se } n > 1 \end{array} \right.$$

$$T(n) = T\left(\frac{n}{5}\right) + T\left(\frac{4}{5}n\right) + \Theta(n) \quad \text{se } n > 1$$

$$T(n) = a T\left(\frac{n}{b}\right) + \Theta(n)$$

$$T(n) \leq 2 T\left(\frac{4}{5}n\right) + \Theta(n) \quad \text{teorema esperto}$$



$$\left(\frac{4}{5}\right)^i n = 1 \quad n = \left(\frac{5}{4}\right)^i \quad i = \log_{5/4} n$$

n° livelli dell'albero di ricorsione

$$\bar{i} = i$$

in ogni livello $O(n)$ operazioni
per la ricombinazione

$$T(n) = O(n \log n)$$