

ESERCIZIO 1 (Foglio A)

$$n^k \log^h n$$

- (A) Si enuncino il Teorema Master e il suo Corollario, quindi si risolva la seguente equazione di ricorrenza al variare del parametro $b \geq 1$:

$$T(n) = 16 \cdot T\left(\frac{n}{2b}\right) + \Theta(n^2 \log^2 n).$$

Per quali valori di b si ha: (a) $T(n) = \mathcal{O}(n^4)$; (b) $T(n) = \Omega(n^4)$; (c) $T(n) = \Theta(n^4)$; (d) $T(n) = \mathcal{O}(n^2 \log n)$?

- (B) Si ordinino per tasso di crescita le funzioni $n^2 \log n$, $n \log^2 n$, $\frac{2^n}{n^4}$, $n^2 \log^n n$, $n \log^4 n$.

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

$$\log_{2b} 16 \gtrless 2$$

$$(2b)^{\log_{2b} 16} \gtrless (2b)^2$$

$$16 \gtrless 4b^2$$

$$4 \gtrless b^2$$

$$2 \gtrless b$$

$$T(n) = \begin{cases} \Theta(n^2 \log^3 n) & b = 2 \\ \Theta(n^{\log_{2b} 16}) & 1 \leq b < 2 \\ \Theta(n^2 \log^2 n) & b > 2 \end{cases}$$

$$(a) \quad b=2 \vee b>2 \vee 1 \leq b < 2 \rightarrow \forall b \geq 1$$

$$n^{4_{2b} 1b} \quad n^4$$

$$1_{2b} 1b \leq 4$$

$$1b \leq (2b)^4 = 16 b^4$$

$$1 \leq b^4$$

$$1 \leq b$$

$$1_{2b} 1b \geq 4$$

$$1b \geq (2b)^4 = 16 b^4$$

$$1 \geq b^4, \quad 1 \geq b \geq 1$$

$$b=1$$

$$(b) \quad T(n) = \Omega(n^4) \rightarrow b=1$$

$$(c) \quad T(n) = \Theta(n^4) \rightarrow b=1$$

$$(A) \log_{2b} 16 \leq 2 \rightarrow 16 \leq (2b)^2 = 4b^2, \quad 4 \leq b^2, \quad \boxed{2 \leq b}$$

$$\boxed{1 \leq b < 2}, \quad \text{MAI}$$

$$(B) \quad n \log^2 n, \quad n \log^4 n, \quad n^2 \log n, \quad \frac{2^n}{n^4}, \quad n^2 \log^n n$$

$$\frac{\frac{2^n}{n^4}}{n^2 \log^n n} \Rightarrow \frac{\left(\frac{2}{\log n}\right)^n \rightarrow 0}{\underbrace{(n^6)}_{\rightarrow \infty}} \rightarrow 0$$

ESERCIZIO 2 (Foglio A)

$$\frac{1}{1-\alpha}$$

$$\frac{1}{\alpha} \ln \frac{1}{1-\alpha}$$

- (a) Si enunci l'ipotesi di *hashing uniforme* e si forniscano dei limiti superiori al numero medio di scansioni in ricerche con e senza successo in una tabella hash con fattore di carico α , assumendo l'ipotesi di hashing uniforme.
- (b) (Facoltativo) Si descriva la procedura per l'inserimento di una chiave in una tabella hash organizzata con l'indirizzamento aperto.
- (c) Data la funzione $h(x, i) =_{Def} (x + 3i) \bmod 17$, si illustri l'inserimento delle chiavi

23, 43, 48, 52, 21, 5, 78, 55, 35, 62, 72, 17, 51, 58, 46

in una tabella hash di dimensione 17, inizialmente vuota e organizzata con l'indirizzamento aperto, utilizzando $h(x, i)$ come funzione hash.

(c) Data la funzione $h(x, i) =_{Def} (x + 3i) \bmod 17$, si illustri l'inserimento delle chiavi

~~23, 43, 48, 52, 21, 5, 78, 55, 35, 62, 72, 17, 51, 58, 46~~

| 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 |
|----|----|----|----|----|---|----|----|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| 17 | 52 | 58 | 51 | 21 | 5 | 23 | 55 | | 43 | 78 | 62 | 46 | 35 | 48 | | 72 |

17

34

51

68

$$h(23, 0) = 6$$

$$h(43, 0) = 9$$

$$h(48, 0) = 14$$

$$h(52, 0) = 1$$

$$h(21, 0) = 4$$

$$h(5, 0) = 5$$

$$h(78, 0) = 10$$

$$h(55, 0) = 4 / h(55, 1) = 7$$

$$h(35, 0) = 1 / h(35, 1) = 4 / h(35, 2) = 7 / h(35, 3) = 10 / h(35, 4) = 13$$

$$h(62, 0) = 11$$

$$h(72, 0) = 4 / 7 / 10 / 13 / 16$$

$$h(17, 0) = 0$$

$$h(51, 0) = 0 / h(51, 1) = 3$$

$$h(58, 0) = 7 / 10 / 13 / 16 / 2$$

$$h(46, 0) = 12$$

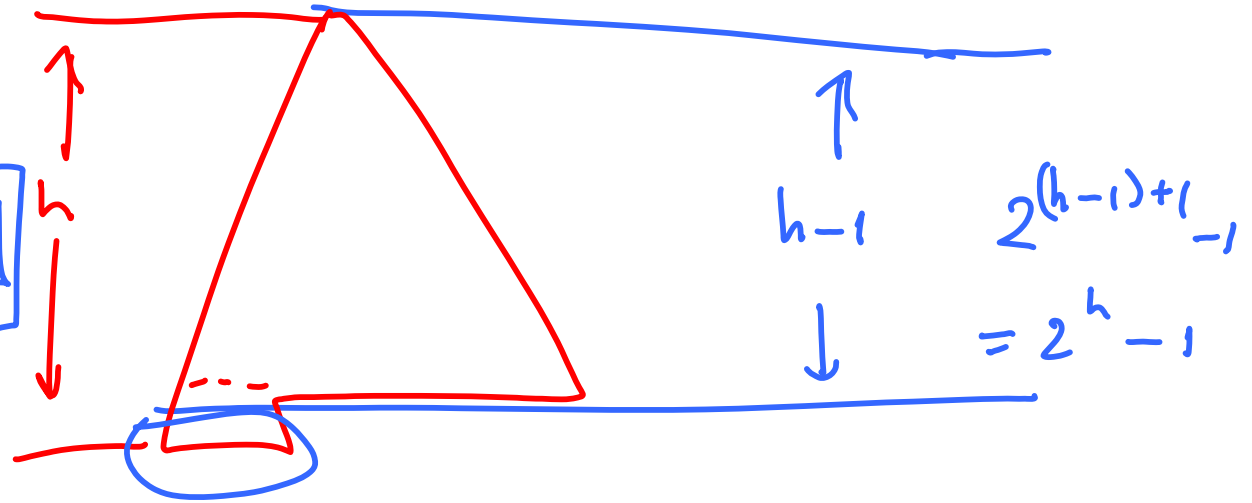
14 collisioni

ESERCIZIO 3 (Foglio B)

- (a) Si fornisca (con dimostrazione) un limite superiore sull'altezza di un heap binario con n elementi.
- (b) Si descriva la procedura BUILD-MAX-HEAP e se ne illustri l'azione sull'array $A = [5, 4, 1, 3, 20, 12, 14, 15, 10, 8]$.

h altezza

$$h=0 \rightarrow n=1 \Rightarrow h = \lfloor \lg n \rfloor$$



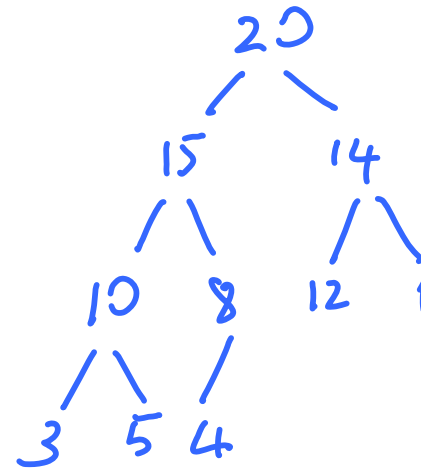
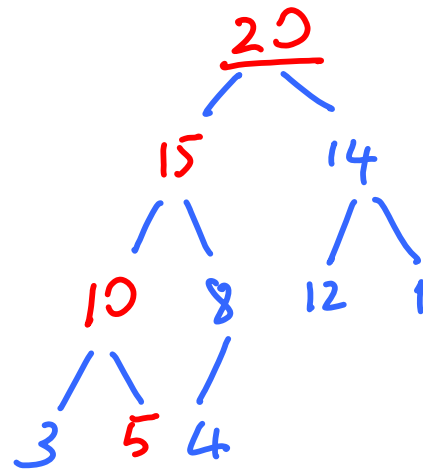
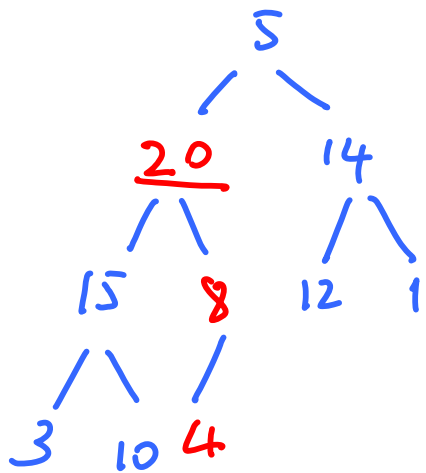
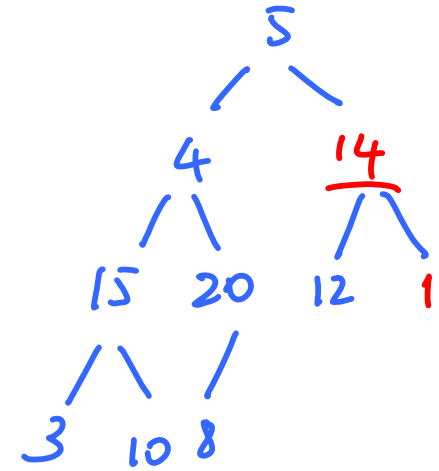
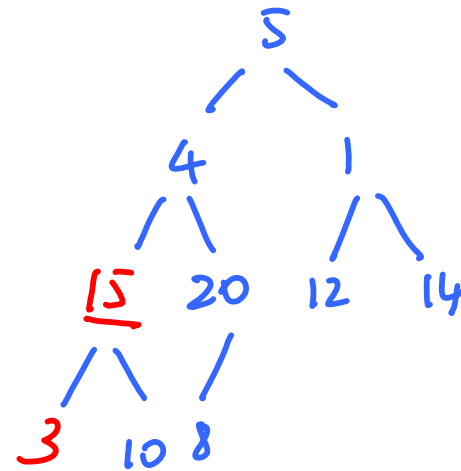
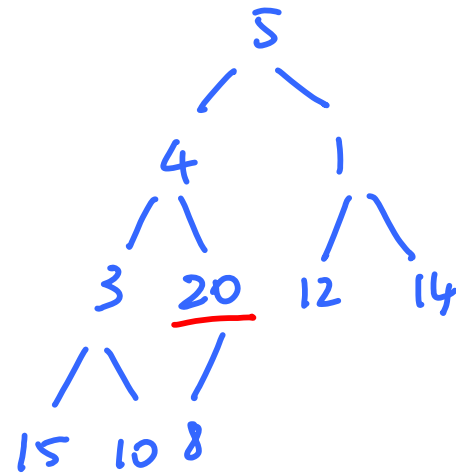
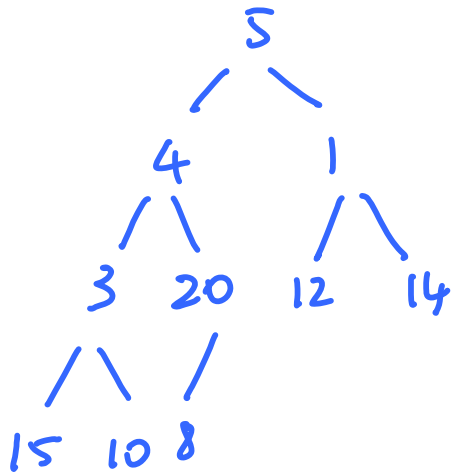
$$h \geq 1$$

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

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

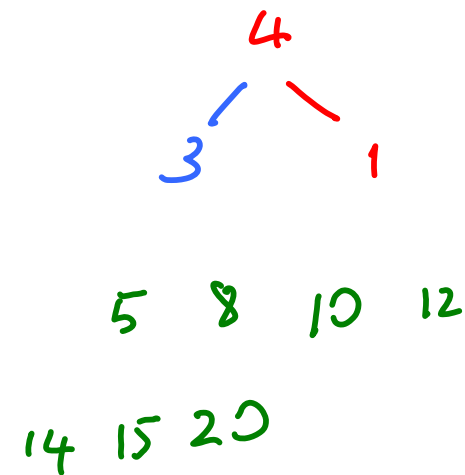
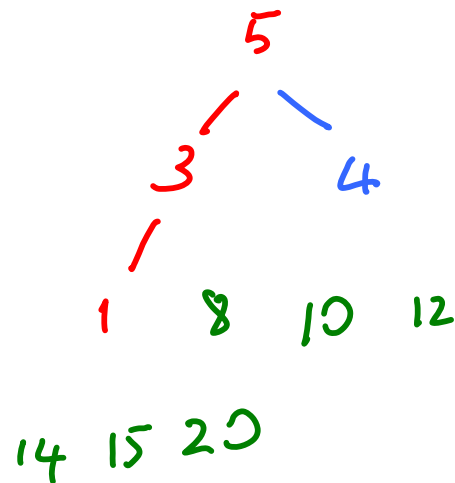
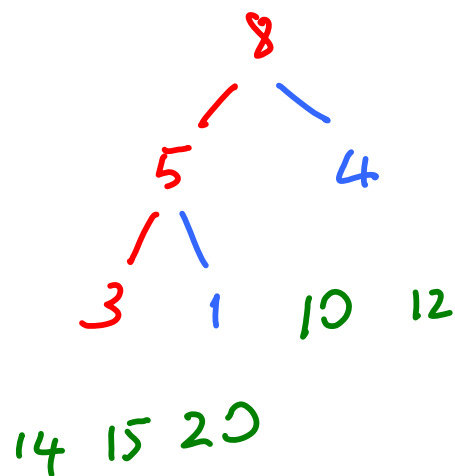
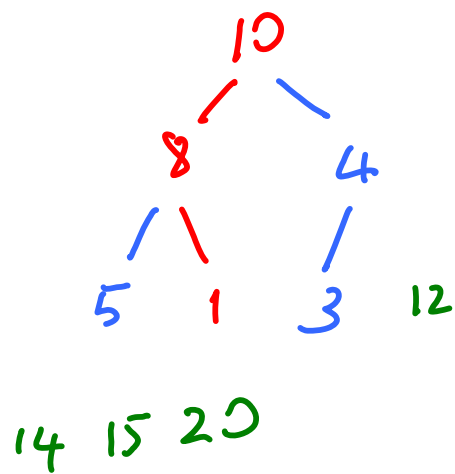
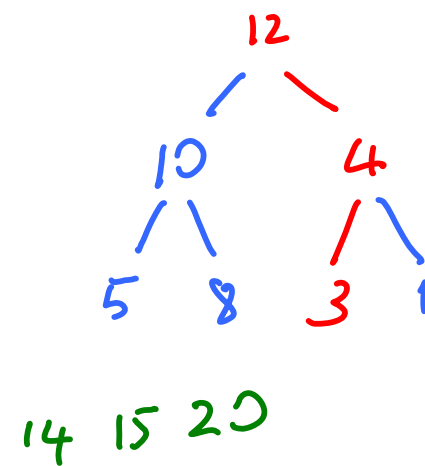
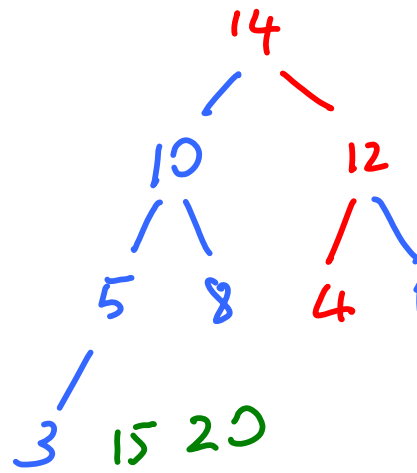
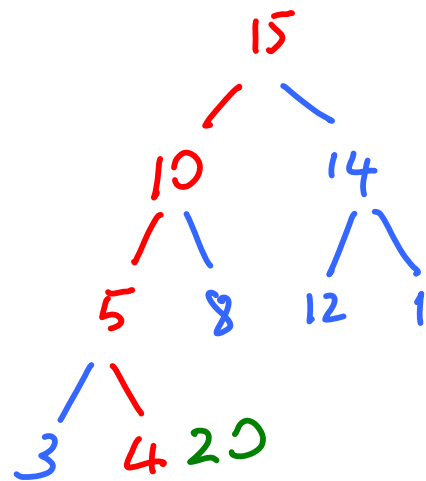
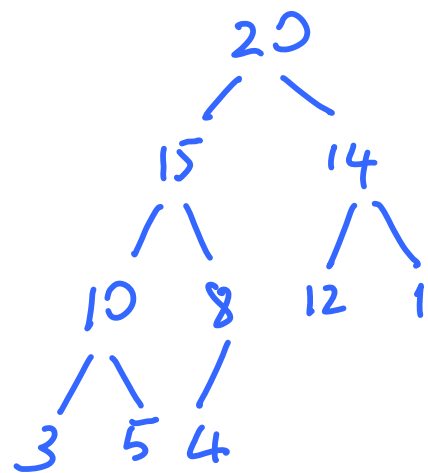
$$h \leq \lg n < h+1 \rightarrow h = \lfloor \lg n \rfloor$$

$$A = [5, 4, 1, 3, 20, 12, 14, 15, 10, 8].$$



$$A = [20, 15, 14, 10, 8, 12, 1, 3, 5, 4]$$

ESEGUIAMO L'ALGORITMO HEAPSORT



1 3 4

1 3 4

5 8 10 12

5 8 10 12

14 15 20

14 15 20

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|----|----|----|----|----|
| 1 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 8 | 10 | 12 | 14 | 15 | 20 |
|---|---|---|---|---|----|----|----|----|----|

ESERCIZIO 4 (Foglio B)

Si descriva l'algoritmo COUNTING SORT (campo di applicazione, pseudocodice, complessità, proprietà, ecc.) e lo si illustri sull'array di coppie $A = [(9, A), (6, B), (0, C), (9, D), (5, E), (7, F), (0, G), (9, H), (5, I)]$, da ordinare rispetto alla prima componente.

n interi nel range $0 \dots k$ \rightarrow

$$\underbrace{O(n+k) = O(\max(n, k))}$$

$$k = O(n) \rightarrow O(n)$$

$A = [(9, A), (6, B), (0, C), (9, D), (5, E), (7, F), (0, G), (9, H), (5, I)]$




Range: 0..9

C:

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 3 |

C:

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 9 |



C:

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| 0 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 6 |

←

B:

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| 0 | 0 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 9 | 9 | 9 |

C G E I B F A D H

