

ESERCIZIO 1

Utilizzando i metodi dell'aggregazione e del potenziale, si determini il costo ammortizzato per operazione di una sequenza di n operazioni, ove il costo c_i dell' i -esima operazione sia dato da

$$c_i = \begin{cases} 4i & \text{se } i \text{ è potenza esatta di } 3 \\ 2 & \text{altrimenti.} \end{cases}$$

$$T(n) = \sum_{i=1}^n c_i = \sum_{\substack{i=1 \\ i \in 3^{\mathbb{N}}}}^n 4i + \sum_{\substack{i=1 \\ i \notin 3^{\mathbb{N}}}}^n 2$$

$$\leq 4 \sum_{j=0}^{\lfloor \lg_3 n \rfloor} 3^j + 2n$$

$$= 4 \cdot \frac{3^{\lfloor \lg_3 n \rfloor + 1} - 1}{3 - 1} + 2n$$

$$\leq 4 \cdot \frac{3^{\lg_3 n + 1} - 1}{2} + 2n$$

$$\leq 2 \cdot 3n - 2 + 2n$$

$$\leq 8n$$

$$\hat{c}_i = \frac{T(n)}{n} \leq 8$$

METODO DEL POTENZIALE

$$\frac{4 \cdot 3^{k+1}}{3^{k+1} - 3^k} = \frac{4 \cdot 3^{k+1}}{3^k (3-1)} = \frac{4 \cdot 3}{2} = 6$$

se $i = 0$

se $i > 0$

$$\phi(i) = \begin{cases} 0 \\ 6(i - 3^{\lfloor \log_3 i \rfloor}) \end{cases}$$

SI OSSERVA CHE $\phi(i) \geq \phi(0)$, $\forall i \geq 0$.

$$\boxed{i \notin 3^{\mathbb{N}}}$$

$$\hat{c}_i = c_i + \Delta\phi_i = 2 + 6 \left(\cancel{i - 3^{\lfloor \log_3 i \rfloor}} \right) - 6 \left(\cancel{i-1 - 3^{\lfloor \log_3 (i-1) \rfloor}} \right)$$

$$\geq 8$$

$$\lfloor \log_3 i \rfloor = \lfloor \log_3 (i-1) \rfloor$$

$$i \in 3^{\mathbb{N}} \wedge \tilde{i} = 1$$

$$\hat{c}_i = c_i + \Delta\phi_i = 4 + 6 \left(\cancel{1 - 3^{\lfloor \log_3 1 \rfloor}} \right) - 0 = 4$$

$$i \in 3^{\mathbb{N}} \wedge \tilde{i} \neq 1$$

$$\hat{c}_i = c_i + \Delta\phi_i = 4i + 6 \left(\cancel{i - 3^{\lfloor \log_3 i \rfloor}} \right) - 6 \left(\cancel{i-1 - 3^{\lfloor \log_3 (i-1) \rfloor}} \right)$$

$$= 4i - 6 \left(\cancel{i - \frac{i}{3} - 1} \right) = 4i - 6 \cdot \frac{2}{3}i + 6$$

$$= 6$$

$$\lfloor \log_3 (i-1) \rfloor = \log_3 i - 1$$

$$3^{\lfloor \log_3 (i-1) \rfloor} = \frac{i}{3}$$

$$\sum c_i \in \sum \hat{c}_i \in 8n$$

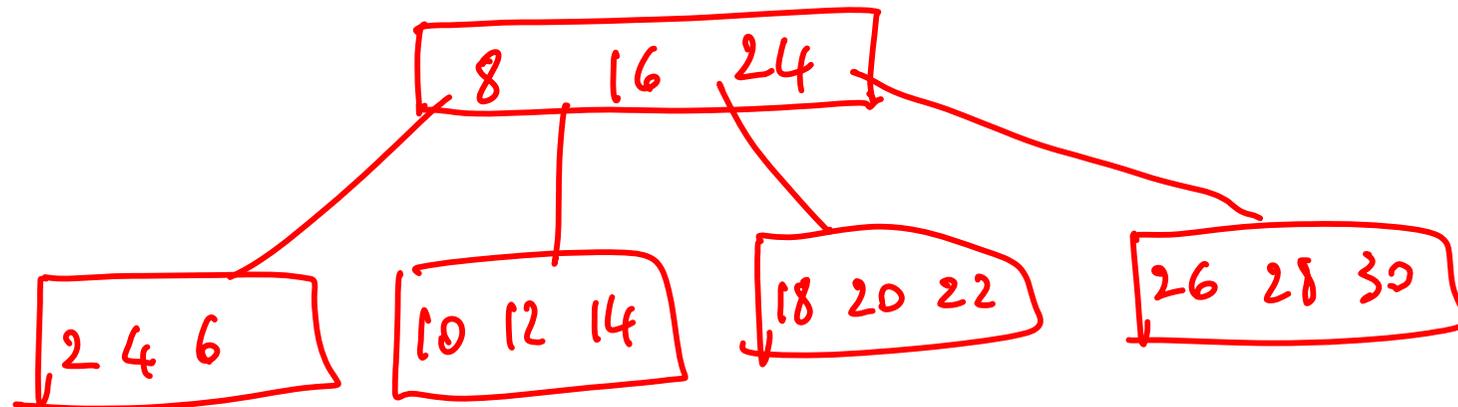
ESERCIZIO 2

- (a) Si definisca la struttura dati dei *B-tree*.
- (b) Sia \mathcal{T} un B-tree di grado minimo dispari costituito da 5 nodi, ciascuno dei quali contiene esattamente 3 chiavi e sia $\{2i : 1 \leq i \leq 15\}$ l'insieme delle 15 chiavi contenute in \mathcal{T} .

Dopo aver determinato il grado minimo t del B-tree \mathcal{T} , si illustri l'esecuzione delle seguenti operazioni su \mathcal{T} :

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| (1) DELETE(30) | (4) INSERT(19) |
| (2) DELETE(28) | (5) INSERT(21) |
| (3) DELETE(26) | (6) DELETE(18) |

- (c) Si determinino il minimo e il massimo numero di chiavi che possono essere contenute in un B-tree di altezza $h = t$ e grado minimo $t' = t + 1$, dove t è il grado minimo del B-tree di cui al punto (b) precedente.



$$t-1 \leq 3$$

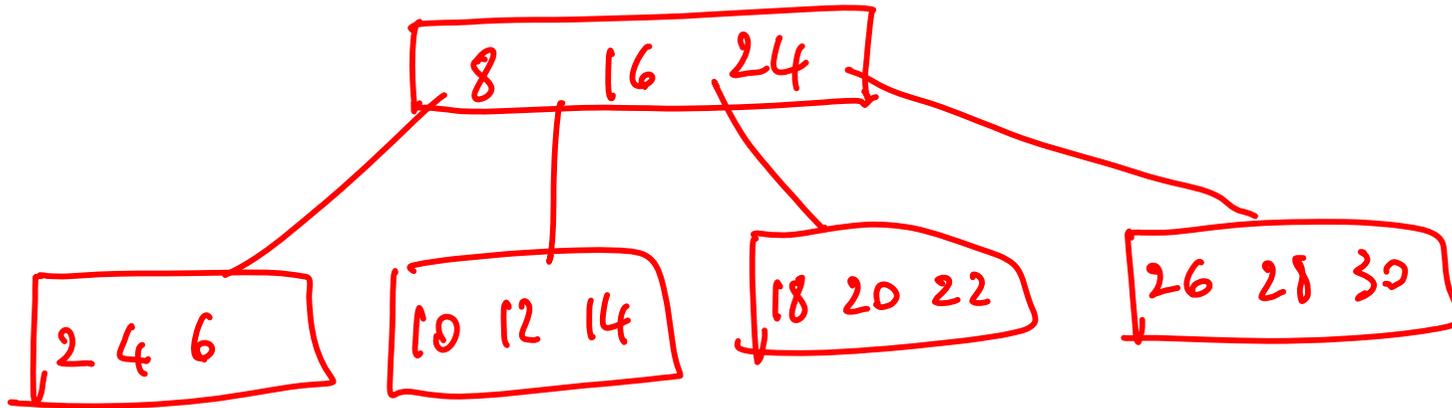
$$t \leq 4$$

$$2t-1 \geq 3$$

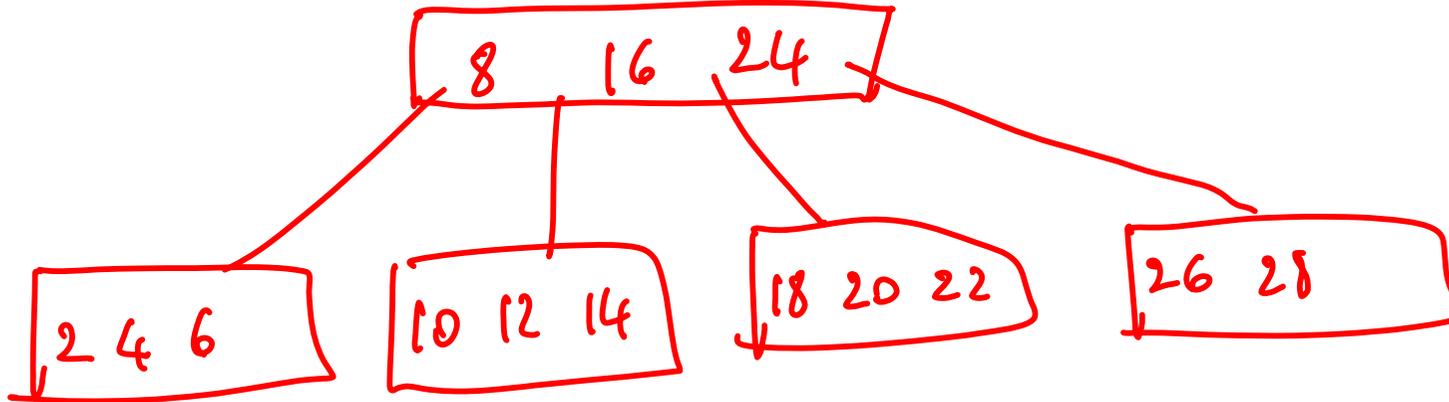
$$2t \geq 4, t \geq 2 \rightarrow$$

$$t \text{ dispari} \rightarrow t=3$$

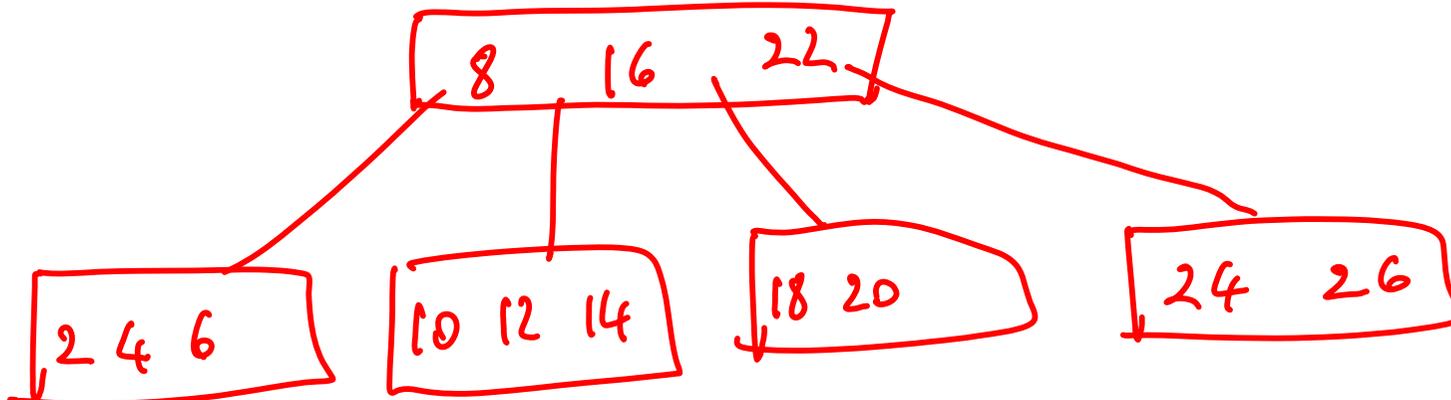
$2 \leq \# \text{ children} \leq 5$



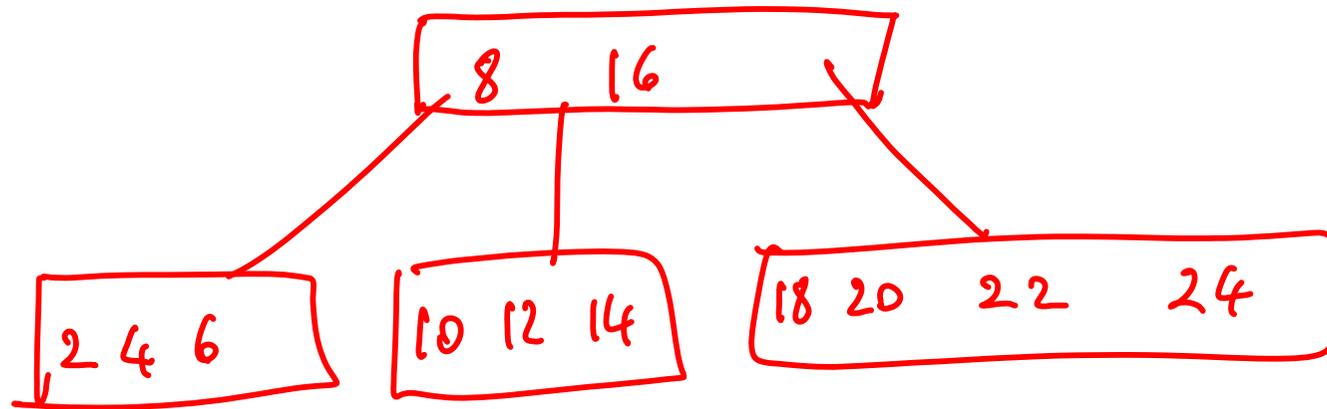
DELETE 30



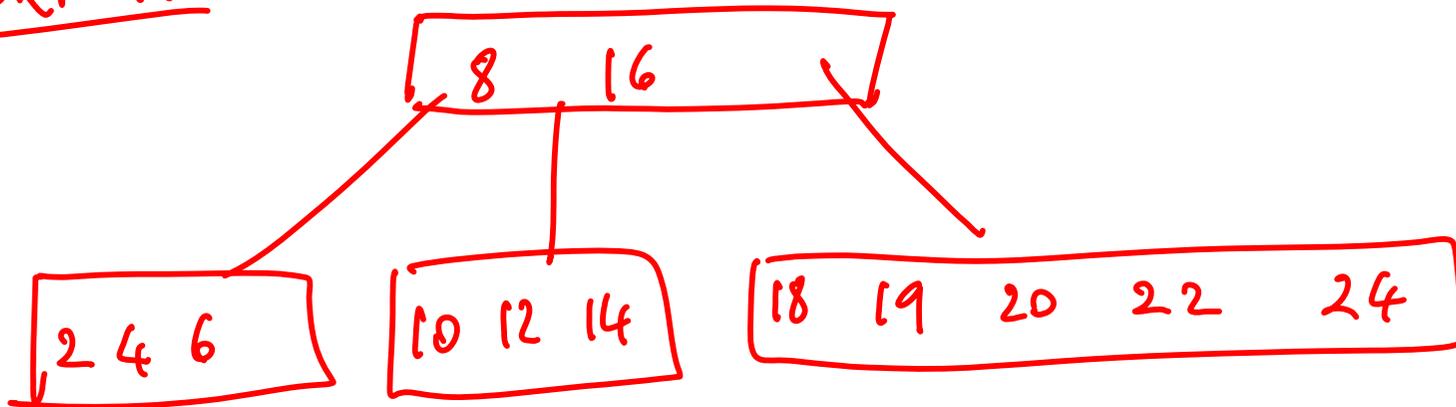
DELETE 28



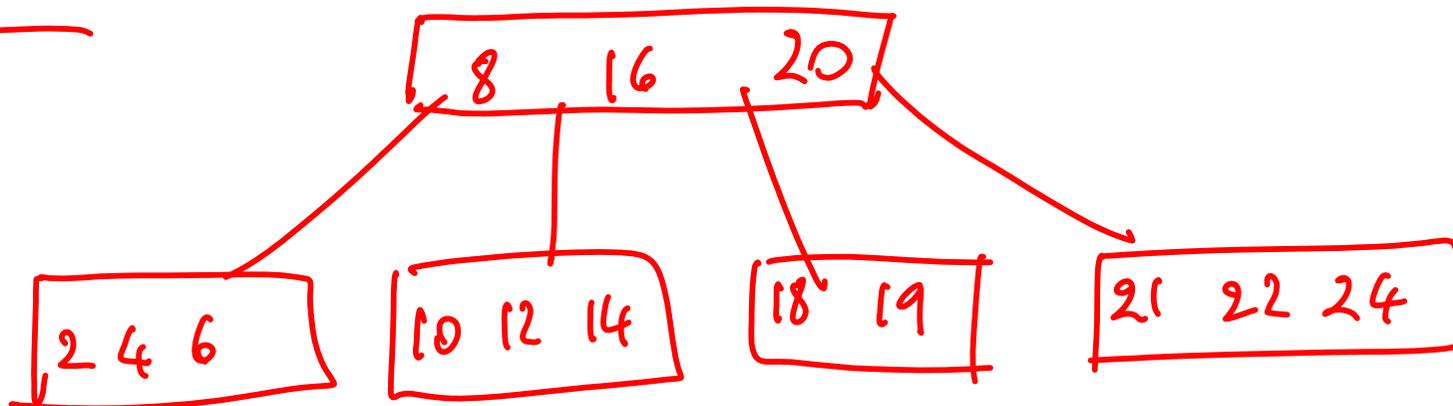
QUEST 26



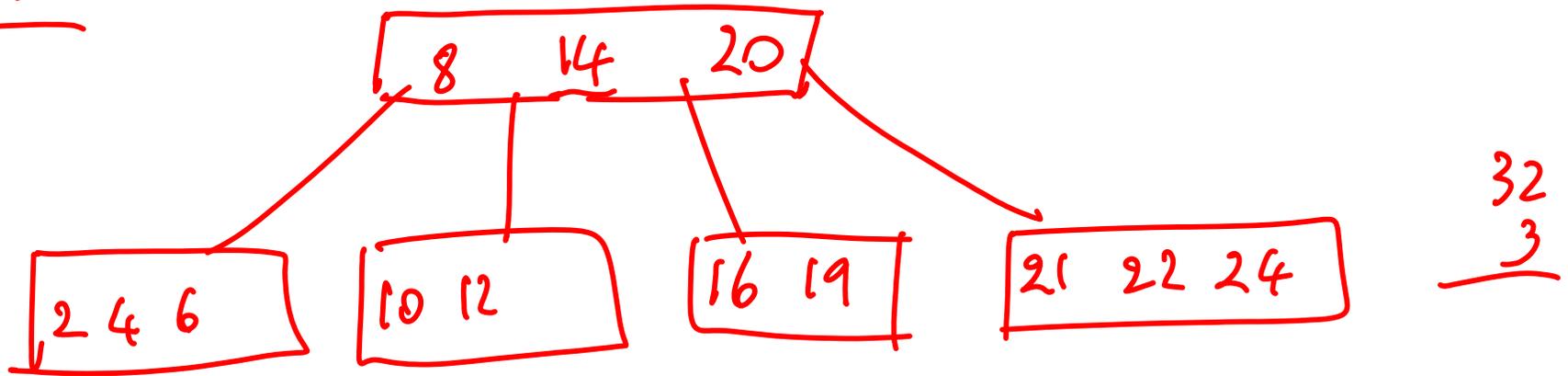
INSERT 19



INSERT 21



DELETE 18

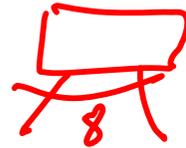
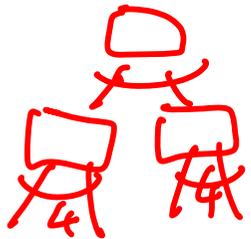


$h=3$

$t'=4$

child

	→	1	1
1	→	2·3	6
2	→	2·3·4	24
3	→	2·3·4 ²	96
			<hr/>
			127



dir_i

n/d

7	1
8·7	8
8 ² ·7	8 ²
8 ³ ·7	8 ³

~~7~~ · $\frac{8^4 - 1}{8 - 1} = 4095$

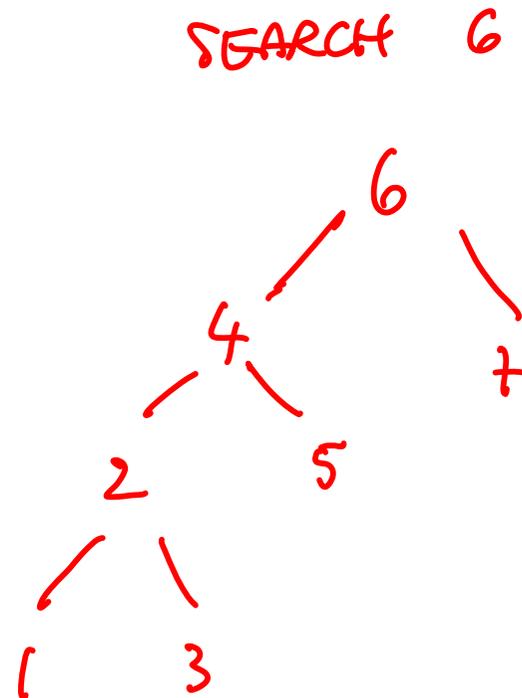
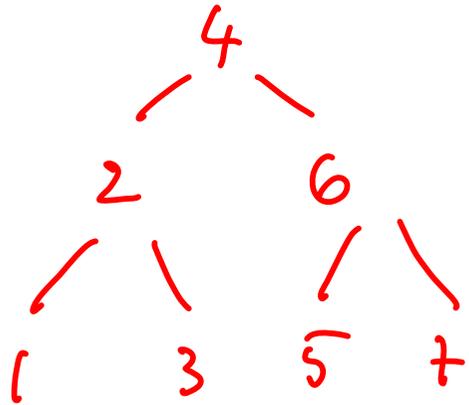
ESERCIZIO 3

Si descriva l'operazione `EXTRACTMIN` sia nel contesto degli heap binomiali che in quello degli heap di Fibonacci, valutandone in entrambi i casi anche la complessità computazionale.

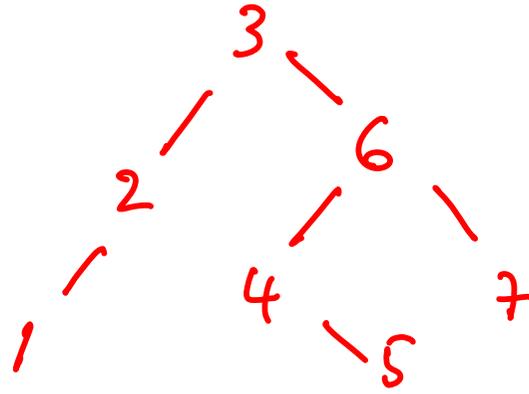
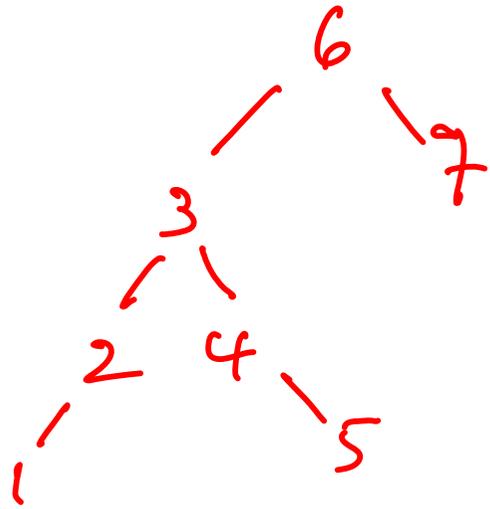
ESERCIZIO 4

Si descrivano le operazioni di *zig-zag*, *zig-zig* e *zig* in uno splay tree di tipo bottom-up. Quindi si eseguano nell'ordine dato le seguenti operazioni su uno splay tree la cui configurazione iniziale è quella di un albero binario completo contenente le chiavi 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7:

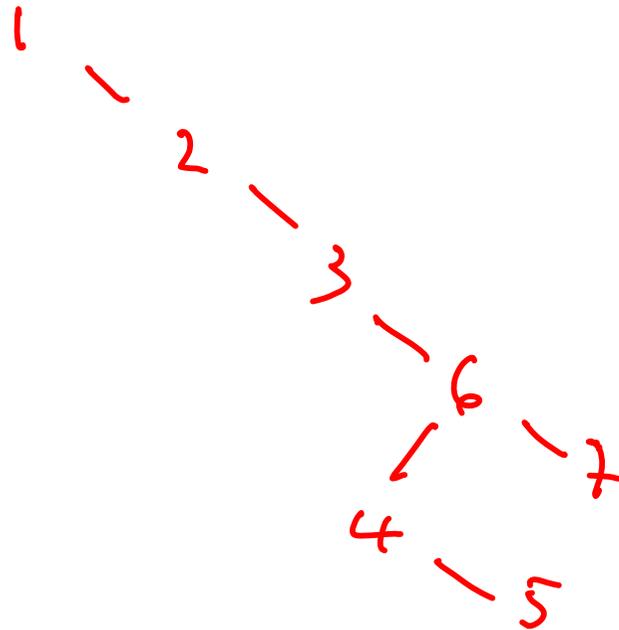
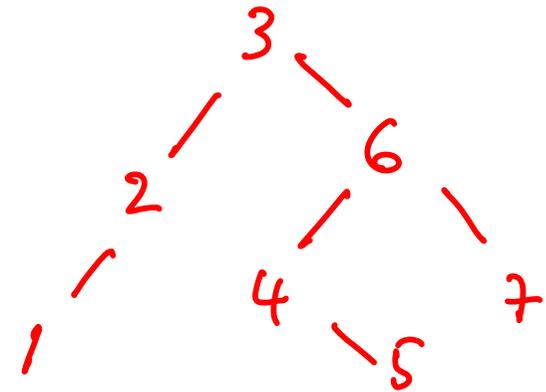
- SEARCH 6, 3, 1
 - INSERT 8
 - DELETE 3
 - SEARCH 5
-



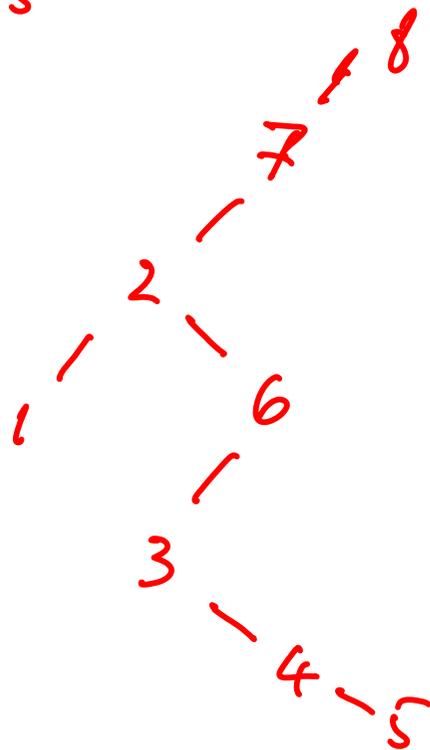
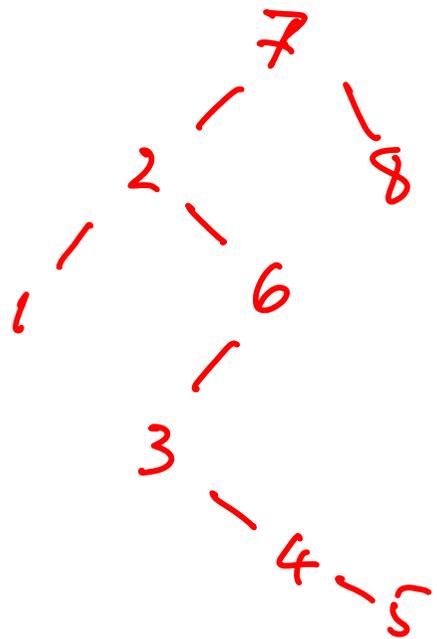
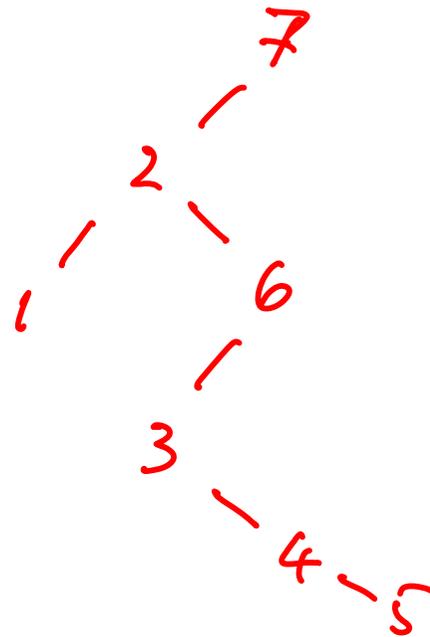
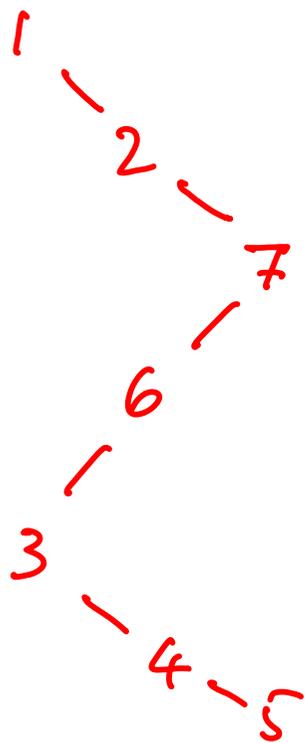
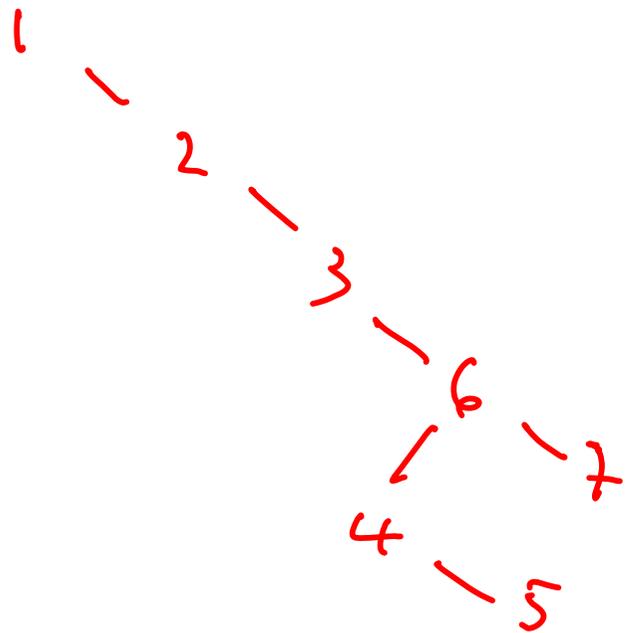
SEARCH 3



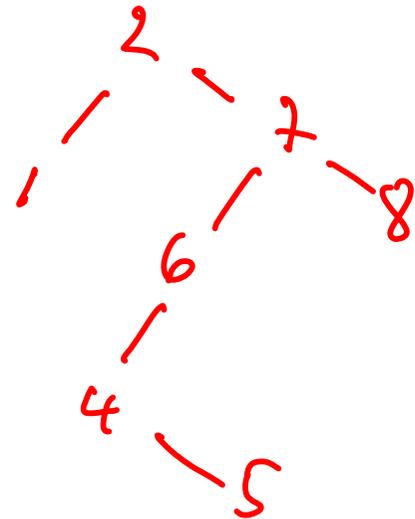
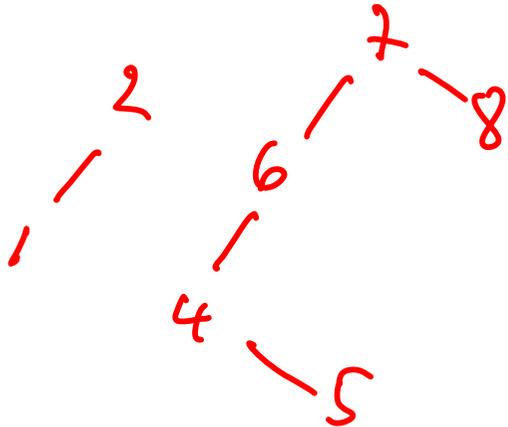
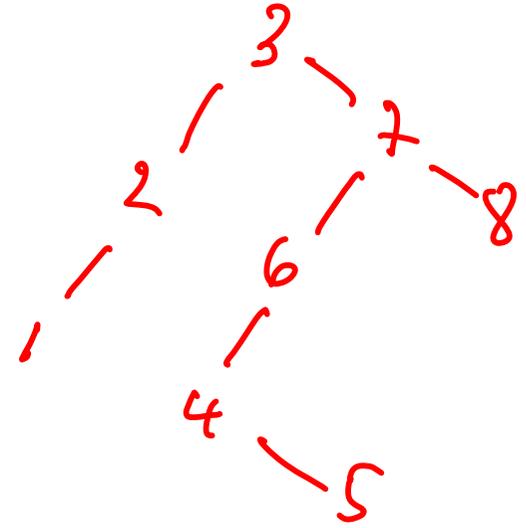
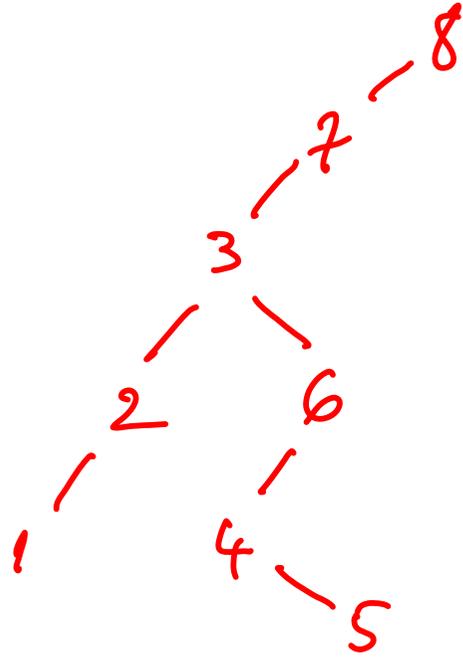
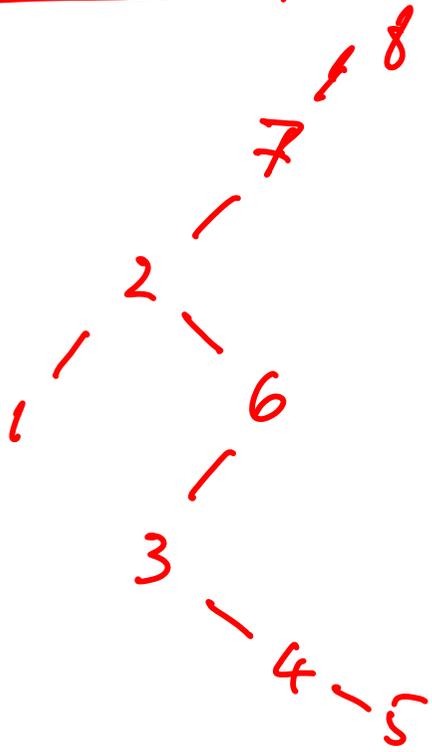
SEARCH 1



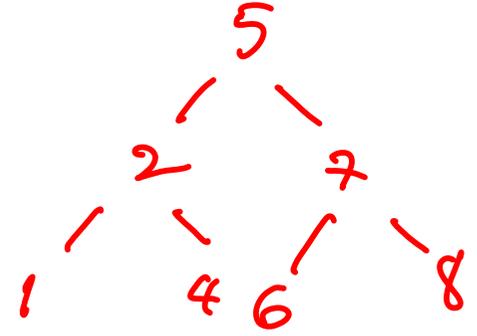
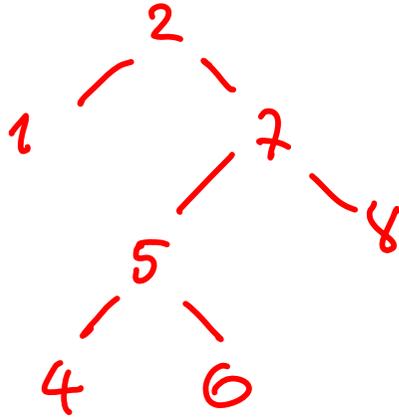
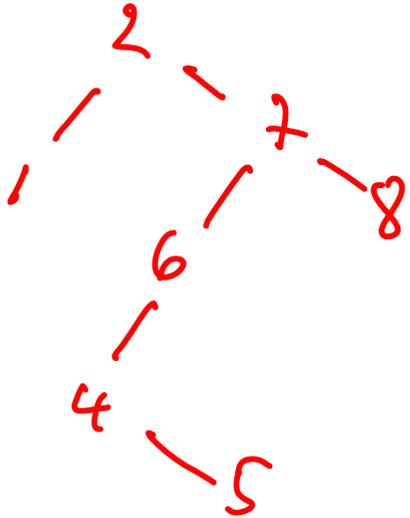
INSERT 8



DELETE 3

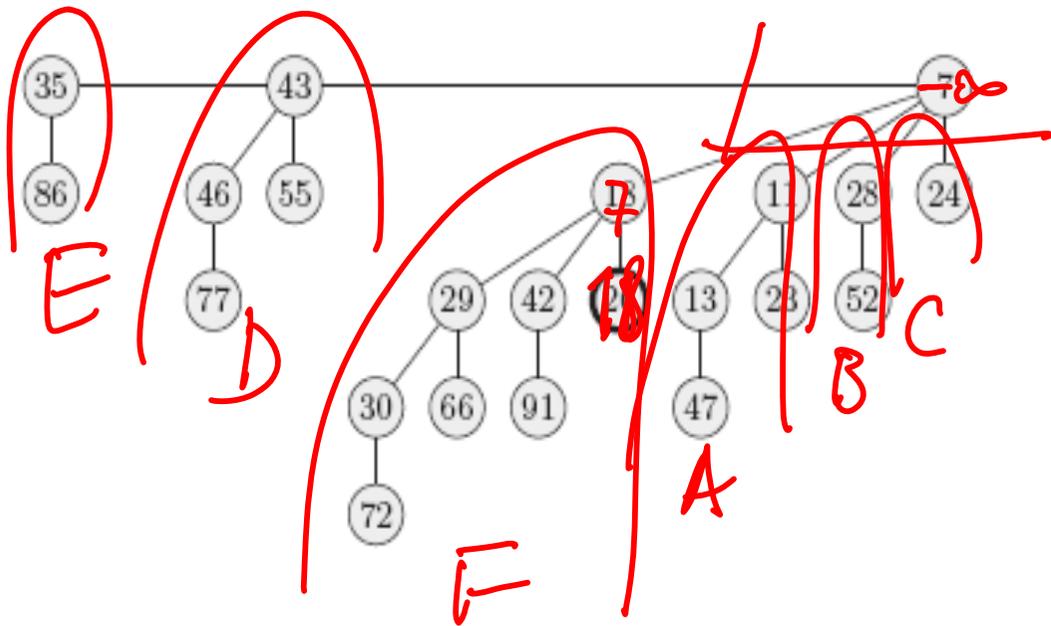
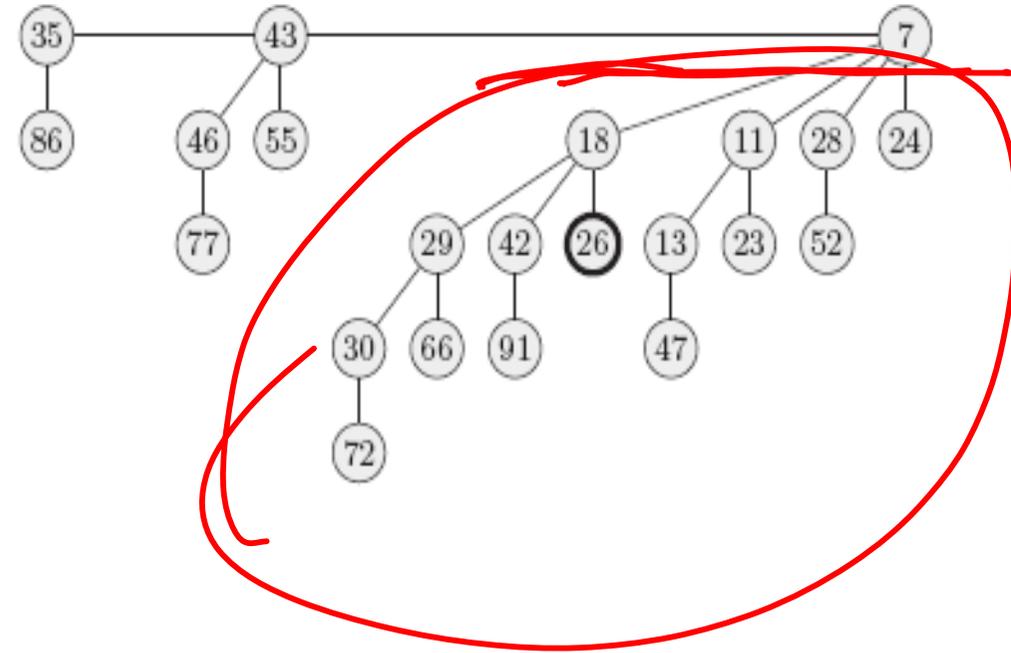


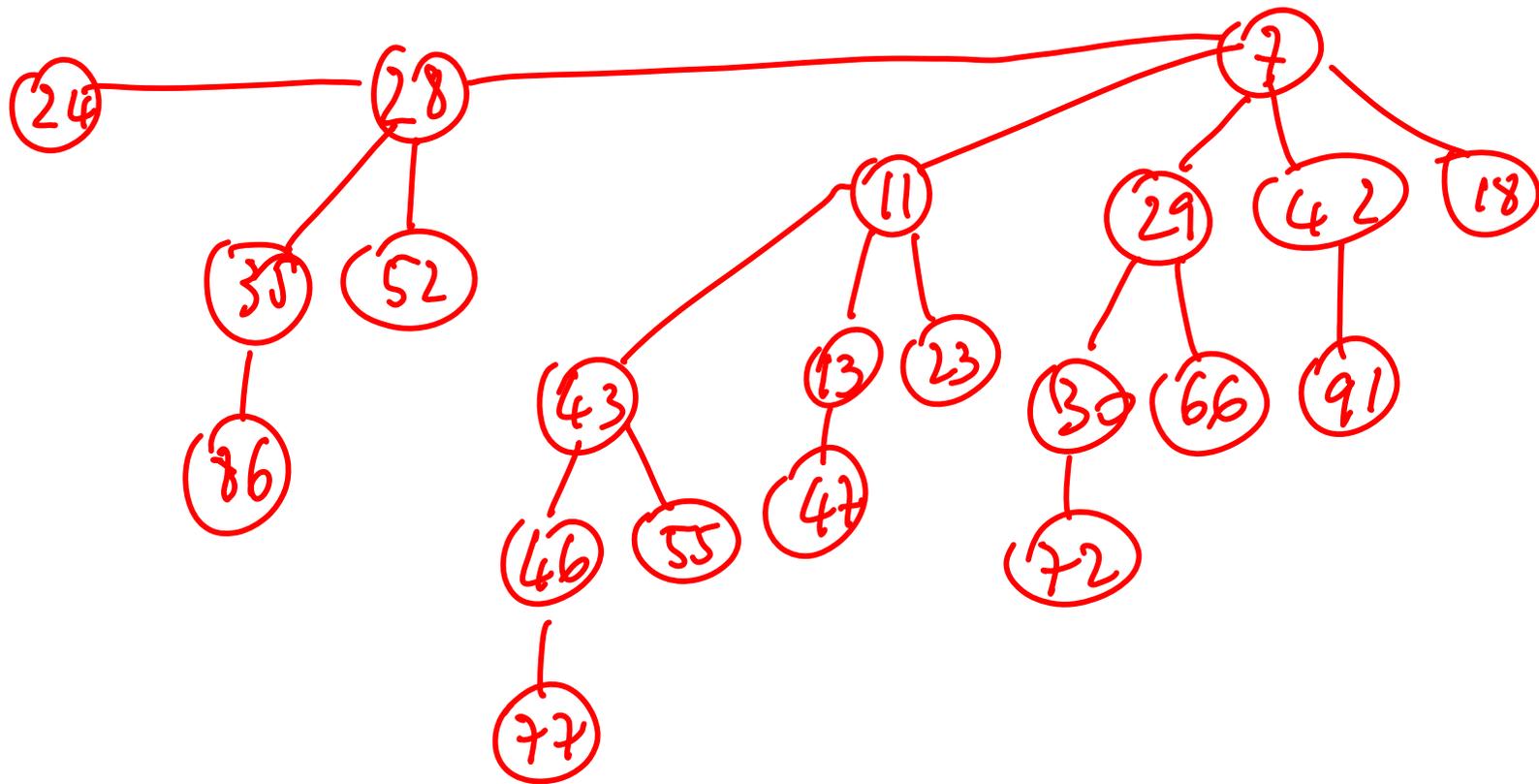
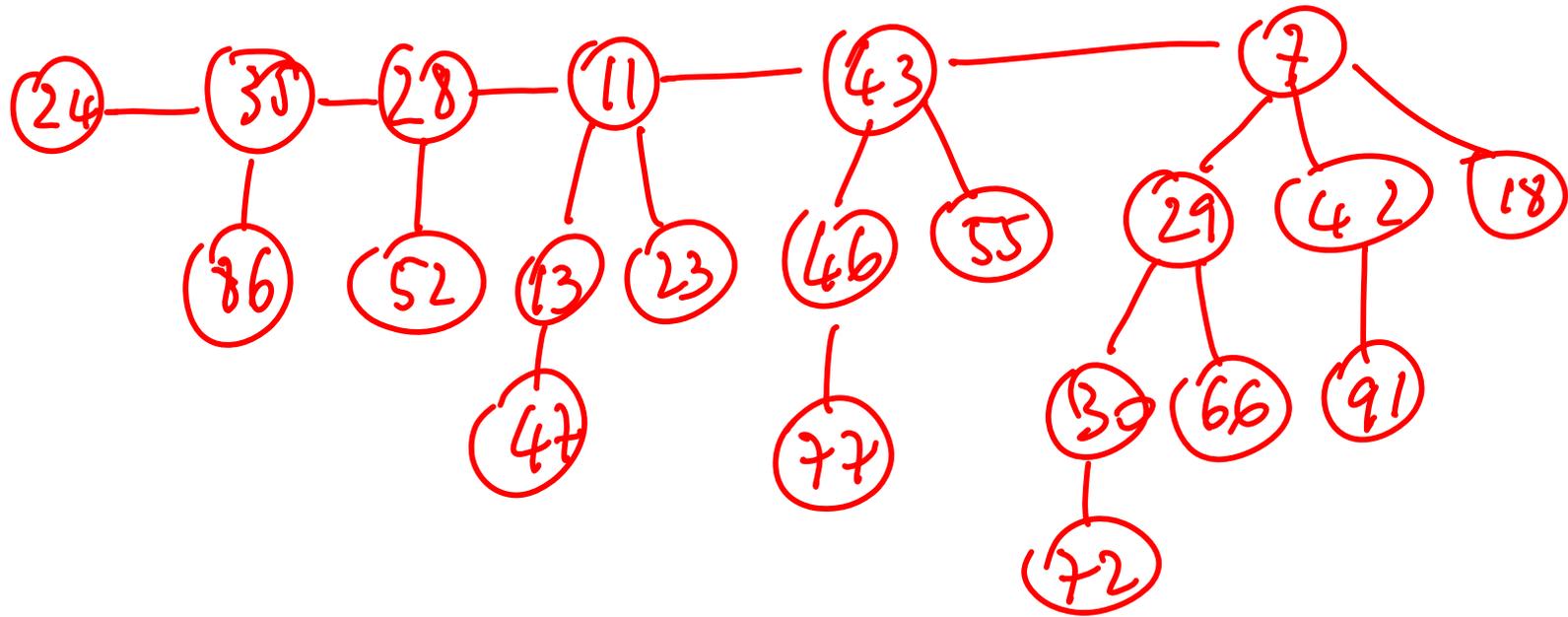
SEARCH 5



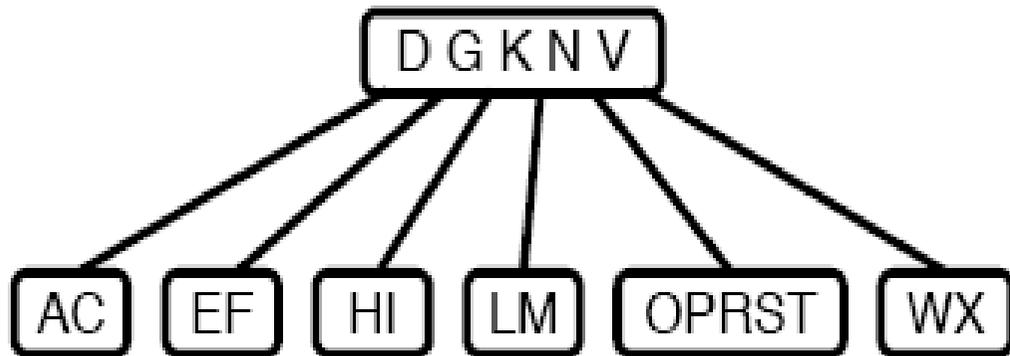
ESERCIZIO 3

- (a) Si definiscano gli *heap binomiali* e si descrivano le operazioni DECREASEKEY e DELETE. Quindi si cancelli il nodo evidenziato (contenente la chiave 26) dall'heap binomiale a lato.
- (b) Nel caso degli heap binomiali, è richiesto che gli alberi binomiali di cui essi sono formati siano *ordinati*. Perché?





- (b) Nel caso degli heap binomiali, è richiesto che gli alberi binomiali di cui essi sono formati siano *ordinati*. Perché?



$$t-1 \leq 2 \rightarrow t \leq 3$$

$$2t-1 \geq 5 \rightarrow t \geq 3$$

$$t = 3$$

(c) Si fornisca un limite superiore (solo enunciato) e un limite inferiore (enunciato e dimostrazione) per l'altezza di un B-tree di grado minimo t con n chiavi. Quindi si utilizzino tali limiti per determinare i possibili valori per l'altezza di un B-tree \mathcal{T} con 9.999 chiavi, il cui grado minimo è il medesimo di quello in figura.

$$\log_{2t} \frac{n+1}{2t} \leq h \leq \log_t \frac{n+1}{2}$$

$t=3$

$$\left\lceil \log_6 \frac{10000}{6} \right\rceil \leq h \leq \left\lfloor \log_3 \frac{10000}{2} \right\rfloor$$

$$5 \leq h \leq 8$$

6	10000	6
36	40	1666
216		
1296		