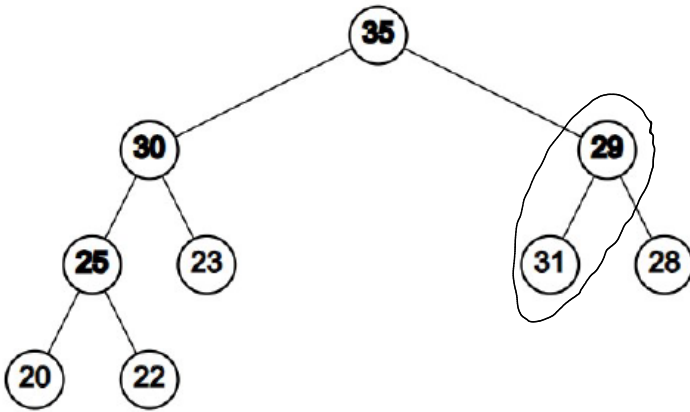


QUIZ-NACHBESPRECHUNG



True or false: *The binary tree above satisfies the max heap condition (for every node).*

False

Let T be a (max) heap. Let v be a node at depth 2 in T , and let w be a node at depth 4 in T .

Which of the following statements about the keys of v and w is true?

- a. The key of v **must be larger than or equal to** the key of w .
- b. The key of w **must be larger than or equal to** the key of v .
- c. None of the above.

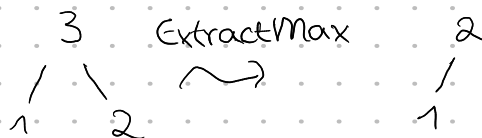
In the lecture you saw the **ExtractMax** procedure to remove the root of a (max) heap, and subsequently restore the heap condition.

Let ℓ be the rightmost leaf in the lowest level of a max heap consisting of at least 2 nodes, and assume all keys in the heap are unique.

True or false: *The node ℓ is guaranteed to be a leaf again after running the **ExtractMax** procedure.*

(A leaf is a node without children)

False



True or false: *the runtime of the quick sort algorithm depends on the way in which the pivot is chosen.*

True

Let B be the binary decision tree of a comparison-based sorting algorithm for arrays of length n .

Which of the following statements are true for B ?

- a. B contains at most 2^n nodes.
- b. B contains at least $(n!)$ nodes.
- c. B has depth at least $(\Omega(n \log n))$.
- d. B has depth at most $(O(n \log n))$.

SERIE 3 - COMMON MISTAKES

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n^{\frac{3}{e n(n)}} = e^{e n(n) \cdot \frac{3}{e n(n)}} = e^3 \neq n^0 = 1 \leftarrow = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3}{e n(n)}$$

NACHBESPRECHUNG SERIE 4

claim	true	false
$\frac{n}{\log n} \leq O(\sqrt{n})$	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
$\log(n!) \geq \Omega(n^2)$	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
$n^k \geq \Omega(k^n)$, if $1 < k \leq O(1)$	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
$\log_3 n^4 = \Theta(\log_7 n^8)$	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

$$\log_3(n^4) = \frac{4}{\ln(3)} \cdot \ln(n)$$

$$\log_7(n^8) = \frac{8}{\ln(7)} \cdot \ln(n)$$

claim	true	false
$\frac{n}{\log n} \geq \Omega(n^{1/2})$	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
$\log_7(n^8) = \Theta(\log_3(n^{\sqrt{n}}))$	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
$3n^4 + n^2 + n \geq \Omega(n^2)$	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(*) $n! \leq O(n^{n/2})$	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

$$n! = \prod_{i=1}^n i \geq \prod_{i=0,1n}^n i \geq \prod_{i=0,1n}^n 0,1n = \left(\frac{n}{10}\right)^{0,9n}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^{0,5n}}{\left(\frac{n}{10}\right)^{0,9n}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 10^{0,9n} \cdot n^{-0,4n} = \left(\frac{10^{0,9}}{n}\right)^{0,1n} = 0$$

Algorithm 4

```
(a) i ← 1
while i ≤ n do
  j ← 1
  while √[j] ≤ n do
    f()
    j ← j + 1
  i ← i + 1
```

Hint: You may use the formula for a finite geometric series without proof

$$\sum_{i=0}^n ar^i = \frac{a(r^{n+1} - 1)}{r - 1} \text{ for } r \neq 1.$$

Algorithm 5

```
(b) function A(n)
  i ← 1
  while i ≤ n do
    j ← i
    while j ≤ n do
      f()
      f()
      j ← j + 1
    i ← i + 1
  k ← ⌊n/2⌋
  for ℓ = 1...3 do
    if k > 0 then
      A(k)
```

$$\begin{aligned} T(n) &= \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=i}^n 2 + 3T\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) = \sum_{i=1}^n 2(n-i+1) + 3T\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) \\ &= 2n^2 - 2 \sum_{i=1}^n i-1 + 3T\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) \\ &= 2n^2 - 2 \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} i + 3T\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) \\ &= 2n^2 - 2 \cdot \frac{(n-1)n}{2} + 3T\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) \\ &= n^2 + n + 3T\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) \end{aligned}$$

$$n^2 + 3T\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) \leq T(n) \leq 2n^2 + 3T\left(\frac{n}{2}\right)$$

$$a=3$$

$$b=2$$

$$c=1 \text{ v. } 2$$

$$\log_2(a) = \log_2 3 < \log_2 4 = 2 = b$$

$$\Rightarrow \Theta(n^2)$$

$$T(n) = n^2 + n + 3T\left(\frac{n}{2}\right)$$

(c)* Prove that the function $T: \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^+$ from the code snippet in part (b) is indeed increasing.

Hint: You can show the following statement by mathematical induction: "For all $n' \in \mathbb{N}$ with $n' \leq n$, we have $T(n'+1) \geq T(n')$ ".

$$\text{B.C.: } T(2) = 2^2 + 2 + 3\underbrace{T(1)}_{=2} = 12 \geq 2 = T(1)$$

I.H.: siehe Hint

$$\begin{aligned} \text{I.S.: } T(k+1) &= (k+1)^2 + (k+1) + 3T\left(\left\lfloor \frac{k+1}{2} \right\rfloor\right) \\ &\geq k^2 + k + 3T\left(\left\lfloor \frac{k+1}{2} \right\rfloor\right) \stackrel{\text{I.H.}}{\geq} k^2 + k + 3T\left(\left\lfloor \frac{k}{2} \right\rfloor\right) = T(k) \end{aligned}$$

Case Distinction:

① k gerade

$$\left\lfloor \frac{k+1}{2} \right\rfloor = \left\lfloor \frac{k}{2} \right\rfloor$$

② k ungerade

$$\left\lfloor \frac{k+1}{2} \right\rfloor = \left\lfloor \frac{k}{2} \right\rfloor + 1$$

FINDING CLOSED FORM EXPRESSIONS FOR RECURSIVE FORMULAS

Beispiel

$$T(1) = c \text{ und } T(n) = T\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) + d \quad n = 2^k \text{ für } k \in \mathbb{N}$$

1. Möglichkeit: Kleine Werte berechnen und "raten"

$$T(1) = c \quad T(2) = c + d \quad T(4) = c + 2d$$

$$T(n) = d \cdot \log_2(n) + c$$

2. Möglichkeit: Teleskopieren

$$\begin{aligned} T(n) &= T\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) + d = T\left(\frac{n}{4}\right) + d + d = T\left(\frac{n}{8}\right) + 3d = \dots \\ &= \log_2(n) \cdot d + c \end{aligned}$$

am Ende Gültigkeit formal mit Induktion beweisen!

MASTER THEOREM

Prüfungsaufgabe (HS20)

Theorem 1 (Master theorem) Let $a, C > 0$ and $b \geq 0$ be constants and $T : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^+$ a non-decreasing function such that for all $k \in \mathbb{N}$ and $n = 2^k$,

$$T(n) \leq aT(n/2) + Cn^b.$$

Then

- If $b > \log_2 a$, $T(n) \leq \mathcal{O}(n^b)$.
- If $b = \log_2 a$, $T(n) \leq \mathcal{O}(n^{\log_2 a} \cdot \log n)$.
- If $b < \log_2 a$, $T(n) \leq \mathcal{O}(n^{\log_2 a})$.

Consider the following recursive function that takes as an input a positive integer m that is a power of two (that is, $m = 2^k$ for some integer $k \geq 0$).

Algorithm 1 $g(m)$

if $m > 1$ then

$g(m/2)$

$g(m/2)$

 for $i = 1, \dots, 6\lfloor\sqrt{m}\rfloor$ do

$f()$

else

$f()$

Let $T(m)$ be the number of calls of the function f in $g(m)$.

- i) Give a recursive formula for $T(m)$. Don't forget to provide the base case as well.

$$T(m) = \begin{cases} 2 \cdot T\left(\frac{m}{2}\right) + \sum_{i=1}^{6\lfloor\sqrt{m}\rfloor} 1 = 2T\left(\frac{m}{2}\right) + 6\lfloor\sqrt{m}\rfloor & \text{if } m > 1 \\ 1 & \text{else} \end{cases}$$

- ii) Determine $T(m)$ in \mathcal{O} -notation. Your answer should be as tight as possible.

$$a = 2 \quad b = \frac{1}{2} \quad c = 6$$

$$b = \frac{1}{2} < \log_2 a = \log_2 2 = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow T(m) \stackrel{=}{\sim} \Theta(m^{\log_2 a}) = \Theta(m)$$

SORTIEREN-RECAP LETZTE WOCHE

	Vergleiche	Vertauschungen	Speicher
Bubblesort	$O(n^2)$	$O(n^2)$	$O(1)$
Selectionsort	$O(n^2)$	$O(n)$	$O(1)$
Insertionsort	$O(n \log n)$	$O(n^2)$	$O(1)$
Mergesort	$O(n \log n)$	$O(n \log n)$	$O(n)$

QUICKSORT

- rekursives Aufteilen des Arrays (ähnlich wie bei Mergesort)
- Wahl eines Pivotelements p
 - wenn $A[i] < p$: linkes Teilarray
 - sonst rechtes Teilarray

QUICKSORT($A[1..n], l, r$)

1 **if** $l < r$ **then**

2 $k \leftarrow$ Aufteilen(A, l, r)

3 Quicksort($A, l, k - 1$)

4 Quicksort($A, k + 1, r$)

▷ Teile $A[l..r]$ in zwei Gruppen auf

▷ Sortiere linke Gruppe

▷ Sortiere rechte Gruppe

AUFTEILEN($A[1..n], l, r$)

1 $p \leftarrow A[r]$

2 $k \leftarrow$ Zahl der Elemente $\leq p$ in $A[l..r]$

3 $B \leftarrow$ neues Array mit $r - l + 1$ Zellen

4 $B[k] \leftarrow p$

5 $i \leftarrow l$

6 $j \leftarrow k + 1$

7 **for** $s \leftarrow l, l + 1, \dots, r$

8 **if** $A[s] \leq p$ **then**

9 $B[i] \leftarrow A[s]$

10 $i \leftarrow i + 1$

11 **else**

12 $B[j] \leftarrow A[s]$

13 $j \leftarrow j + 1$

14 kopiere B nach $A[l..r]$

▷ Pivotelement

▷ so gross wie $A[l, \dots, r]$

▷ Pivot muss an k -te Stelle

▷ Anfang des linken Teils von B

▷ Anfang des rechten Teils von B

▷ Schreibe $A[s]$ in linke Hälfte

▷ Schreibe $A[s]$ in rechte Hälfte

worst case: man wählt als Pivot ein Element am Rand des sortierten Bereichs

Laufzeit: $O(n^2)$, mit randomisierter Pivotwahl: $O(n \log n)$

HEAPSORT

Max-Heap: binäre Baum der folgende Bedingungen erfüllt:

- 1) Vollständigkeit
- 2) Heap-Bedingung: Der Schlüssel jedes Knotens ist grösser oder gleich den Schlüssel seiner Kinder

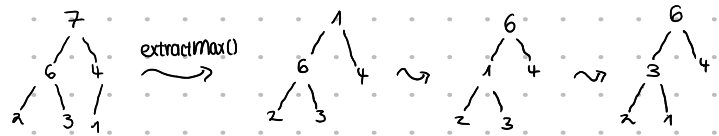
HEAPSORT($A[1..n]$) $O(n \log n)$

- 1 $H \leftarrow \text{Heapify}(A)$ ▷ Wandle Array in Heap um.
- 2 for $i \leftarrow n, n-1, \dots, 1$ do ▷ Entferne Elemente aus Heap
- 3 $A[i] \leftarrow \text{ExtractMax}(H) \leftarrow O(\log n)$

ExtractMax(H) $O(\log n)$

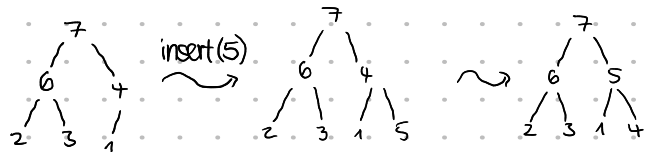
- Wurzel entfernen
- letztes Blatt an Wurzelposition verschieben
- evtl. verletzte Heapbedingung wiederherstellen

einfaches Beispiel:



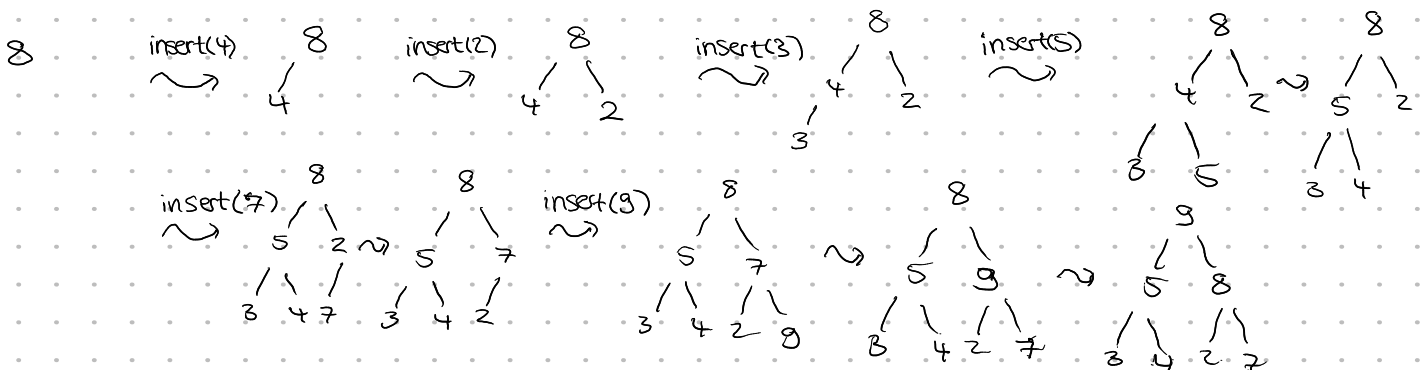
Insert(H, p) $O(\log n)$

- neuen Knoten v mit Schlüssel p an nächster freier Stelle einfügen
- evtl. verletzte Heapbedingung durch Tausch mit Elternknoten wiederherstellen

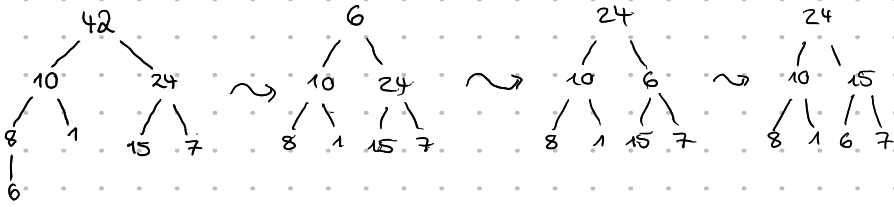


Prüfungsaufgabe HS20 (2P)

a) Füge die Schlüssel 8, 4, 2, 3, 5, 7, 9 nacheinander in einen leeren Heap ein.



b) Zeichne den Max-Heap nach Extract/Max() (mit Zwischenschritten)



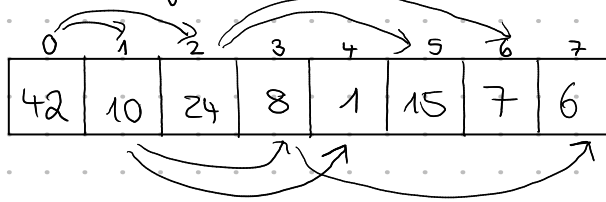
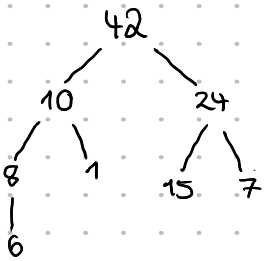
Darstellung eines Binärbaums im Speicher

→ Array

→ Kinder des Knotens k sind an Stelle $2k+1$ und $2k+2$

Aufgabe:

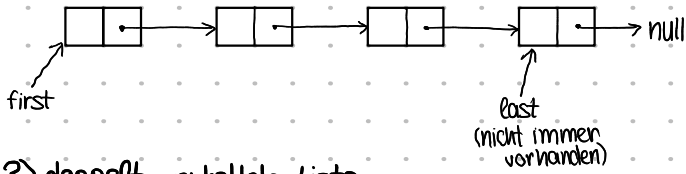
stelle folgenden Binärbaum als Array im Speicher dar



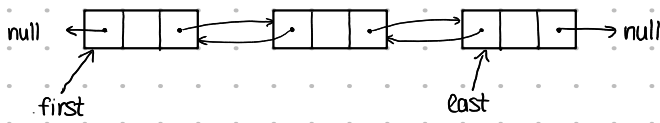
ADT LISTE

1) Arrays (schon bekannt aus EProg)

2) einfach verkettete Liste



3) doppelt verkettete Liste



Laufzeitenüberblick

	Array	einf. verkettete Liste	dopp. verkettete Liste
insert(k,L)	$O(1)$	$O(1)$	$O(1)$
get(i,L)	$O(1)$	$O(n)$	$O(n)$
insertAfter(k,k',L)	$O(n)$	$O(1)$	$O(1)$
delete(k,L)	$O(n)$	$O(n)$	$O(1)$