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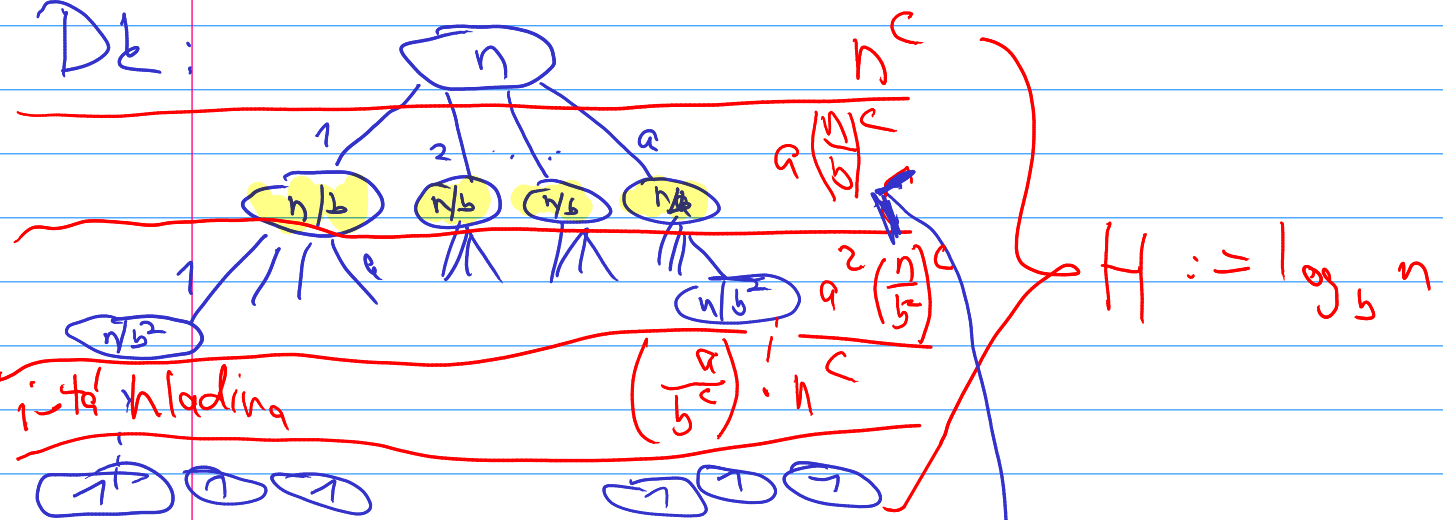
Věta (Master theorem): Rekurence tvaru

$$T(1) = 1 \quad T(n) = a \cdot T(n/b) + O(n^c)$$

ma řešení v závislosti na $q := a/b^c$, přičemž na různých úrovních

- $q < 1$ a potom $T_n = O(n^c)$ nahoru > dolů
- $q = 1$ a potom $T_n = O(n^c \log n)$ Zhruba stejně
- $q > 1$ a potom $T_n = O(n^{\log_b a})$ dolů > nahoru

Dě:



$$T(n) \leq n^c \sum_{i=0}^H \left(\frac{a}{b^c}\right)^i = O(n^c) \cdot \sum_{i=0}^H q^i$$

$$q = 1 \rightsquigarrow (H+1) O(n^c) = O(n^c \cdot \log n)$$

$$q < 1 \rightsquigarrow O(n^c) \cdot \frac{1}{1-q} = O(n^c)$$

$$q > 1 \rightsquigarrow O(n^c) \cdot \frac{q^{H+1} - 1}{q - 1} \approx O(n^c) \cdot q^H = O(n^{\log_b a})$$

$$P^H = \left(\frac{a}{b^e}\right)^{\log_b n} \Rightarrow \frac{b^{\frac{\log_b a \cdot \log_b n}{e}}}{b^{e \cdot \log_b n}} = \frac{n^{\log_b a}}{n^e}$$

median m ($a_1 \dots a_n$) $\text{me}\{a_1 \dots a_n\}$

t.2. $|a_i \geq m| \leq n/2$

$\& |a_i \leq m| \leq n/2$

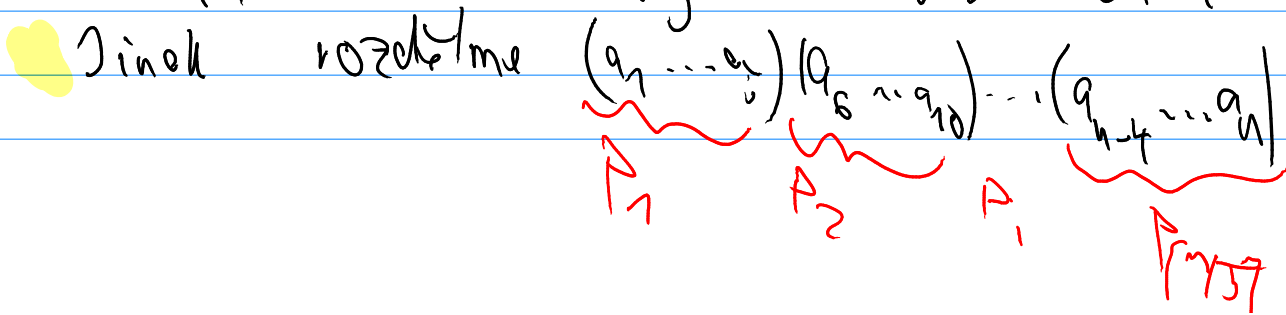
$a_1 \leq a_2 \leq \boxed{\dots} \leq a_n$

$\text{me}\left\{\left\lfloor \frac{n+1}{2} \right\rfloor, \left\lceil \frac{n+1}{2} \right\rceil\right\}$ $O(n \log n)$
 snadně

ALG: k -tý nejmenší z $a_1 \dots a_n$
 VSTUP: $(a_i), k \in \{1, \dots, n\}$

Linear Select($(a_i), k$):

- Pokud $n \leq 5$: vyber hromadu silon



$$m_i := LS(P_i, 2) + i$$

$$\Theta := LS(m_i, \lfloor n/10 \rfloor)$$

$$L := \{q_i < P\}, \quad R := \{q_i > P\}, \quad P := \{q_i = P\}$$

$|L| + |P| + |R| = n$

Pokud $k \leq |L|$; vy'stup $LS(L, k)$
 Jinak pokud $k \leq |L| + |P|$; vy'stup P
 Jinak vy'stup $LS(R, k - |L| - |P|)$

$$T(1) = 1 \quad T(n) \leq T(\frac{n}{3}) + T(\max\{R, L\}) + \Theta(n)$$

CLAIM: $\max\{R, L\} \leq \frac{7n}{10}$

$$\Rightarrow \forall: T(n) = \Theta(n)$$

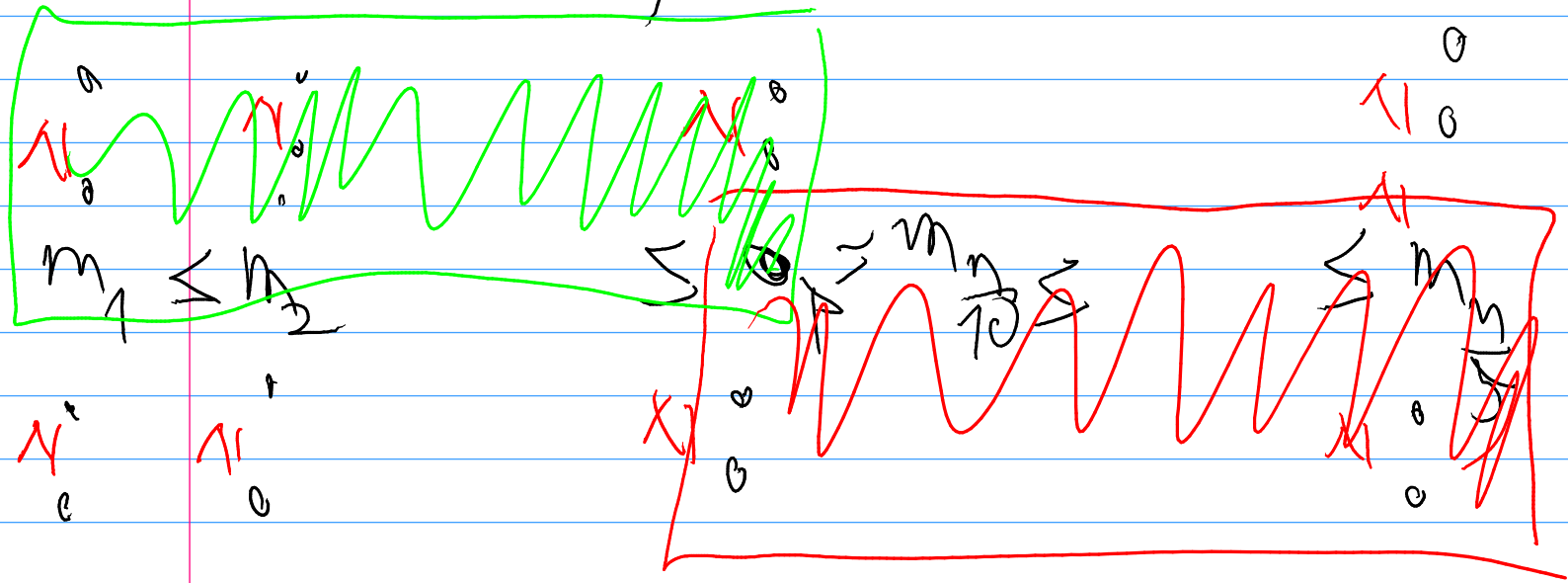
$$T(n) = 1, \quad T(n) = T(\frac{n}{3}) + T(\frac{7n}{10}) + A \cdot n$$

DL (v'et): indukcni sklo n
 BUENO $A \geq 1$
 $T(n) \leq 10 \cdot A \cdot n$
 $n \geq 1, \checkmark$

$$T(n) \leq 2An + 7An + An = 10An$$



Dk (Quin)



$\approx P$

$\uparrow \leq C$

$$|R| = |C| = \frac{n}{10} \Rightarrow 3 = 3n/10$$

$$e \in C \cup P \Rightarrow |R| \leq 7n/10$$

$$e \in PUR \Rightarrow |L| \leq 7n/10$$

□

Násobení matic

$$X \cdot Y = \begin{matrix} n \times m \\ m_{ij} \end{matrix}$$

$$n \times z \cdot z \times m$$

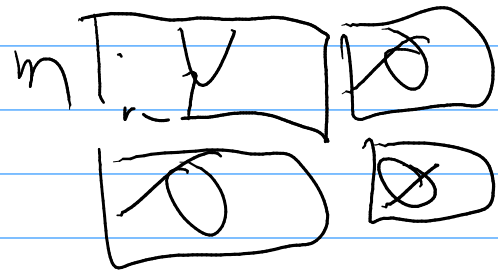
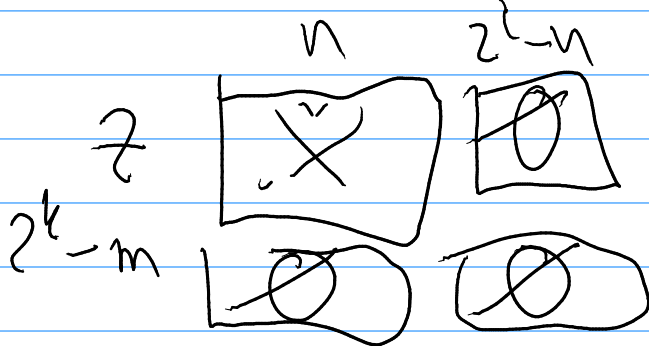
$$m_{ij} = \left((X)_i, (Y^T)_j \right)$$

$$\Theta(n^3)$$

Strassenův algoritmus $\Theta(n^{\log_2 7})$

Blůňo $m = n = 2^k$

$$\approx n^{2.81}$$



$k :=$ nejmenší z $2^k \geq m$

$$X \cdot Y = \begin{pmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} P & Q \\ R & S \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} AP+BR & AQ+BS \\ CP+DR & CQ+DS \end{pmatrix}$$

Alg: Strassen

Rekursionen $AP, BR, CA, DR,$
 AQ, BS, CQ, DS

sonst $\Theta(n^2)$

$$T(n) = \cancel{8} T(\frac{n}{2}) + \Theta(n^2)$$

$$a = \cancel{8}, b = 2, c = 2$$

Master



$$\Theta(n^{\log_2 \cancel{8}}) = \Theta(n^{2.81}) \quad \downarrow$$

TRICK!

$$T_1 = (A+D)(P+S)$$

$$T_2 = (C+D)P$$

$$T_3 = A(Q-S)$$

$$T_4 = D(R-A)$$

$$T_5 = (A+B)S$$

$$T_6 = (C-A)(P+Q)$$

$$T_7 = (B-D)(R+S)$$

$$X \cdot Y = \begin{pmatrix} T_1 + T_4 - T_5 + T_7 & T_3 + T_5 \\ T_2 + T_4 & T_1 - T_2 + T_3 + T_6 \end{pmatrix}$$