

# AULA 22

# Intercalação

PF 9

<http://www.ime.usp.br/~pf/algoritmos/aulas/mrgsrt.html>

## Intercalação

Problema: Dados  $v[p..q-1]$  e  $v[q..r-1]$  crescentes, rearranjar  $v[p..r-1]$  de modo que ele fique em ordem crescente.

Para que valores de  $q$  o problema faz sentido?

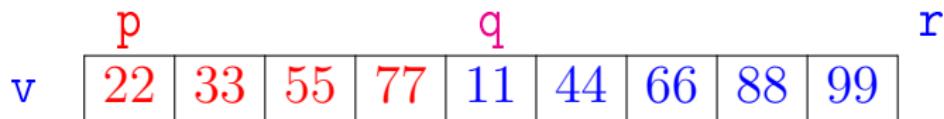
Entra:

	p		q		r				
v	22	33	55	77	11	44	66	88	99

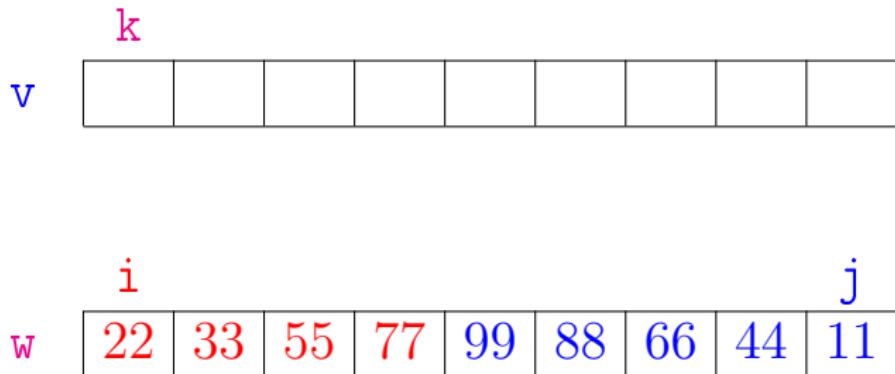
Sai:

	p		q		r				
v	11	22	33	44	55	66	77	88	99

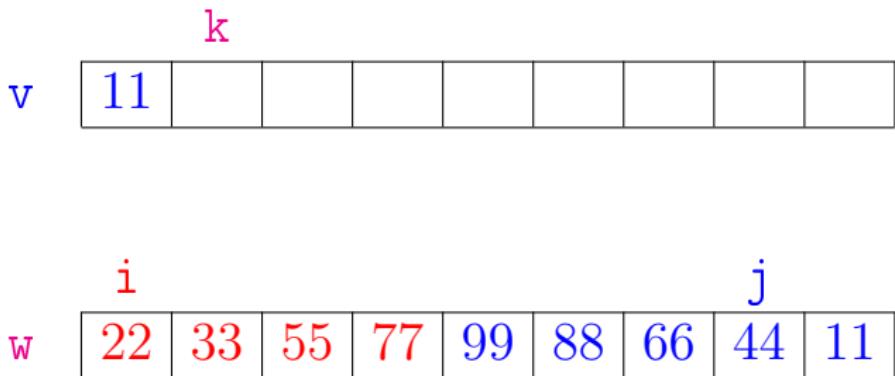
# Intercalação



# Intercalação



# Intercalação



# Intercalação

v	11	22											k	
w	22	33	55	77	99	88	66	44	11					j

# Intercalação

v	11	22	33						
w	22	33	55	77	99	88	66	44	11

# Intercalação

v	11	22	33	44						
w	22	33	55	77	99	88	66	44	11	

# Intercalação

v

11	22	33	44	55				
----	----	----	----	----	--	--	--	--

w

22	33	55	77	99	88	66	44	11
----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

# Intercalação

v	11	22	33	44	55	66			
w	22	33	55	77	99	88	66	44	11

*i*      *j*

# Intercalação

v	11	22	33	44	55	66	77				k
w	22	33	55	77	99	88	66	44	11	i	j

# Intercalação

v

11	22	33	44	55	66	77	88	
----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	--

k

w

22	33	55	77	99	88	66	44	11
----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

$i j$

# Intercalação

										$k$
$v$	11	22	33	44	55	66	77	88	99	
$w$	22	33	55	77	99	88	66	44	11	

## Intercalação

```
void intercala(int p,int q,int r,int v[]){
    int i, j, k, *w;
    w = mallocSafe((r-p)*sizeof(int));
1   for (i = 0, k = p; k < q; i++, k++)
2       w[i] = v[k];
3   for (j = r-p-1; k < r; j--, k++)
4       w[j] = v[k];
5   i = 0; j = r-p-1;
6   for (k = p; k < r; k++)
7       if (w[i] <= w[j])
8           v[k] = w[i++];
9       else v[k] = w[j--];
    free (w);
}
```

## Consumo de tempo

Se a execução de cada linha de código consome **1 unidade** de tempo o consumo total é:

linha	execuções da linha
1	?
2	?
3	?
4	?
5	?
6	?
7–9	?
<b>total</b>	?

## Consumo de tempo

Se a execução de cada linha de código consome 1 unidade de tempo o consumo total é ( $n := r - p$ ):

linha	execuções da linha
1	$= q - p = n - r + q$
2	$= q - p - 1 = n - r + q - 1$
3	$= r - q = n - q + p$
4	$= r - q - 1 = n - q + p - 1$
5	$= 1$
6	$= r - p + 1 = n + 1$
7-9	$= 2(r - p) = 2n$
total	$= 7n - 2(r - p) = 5n$

## Conclusão

A função `intercala` consome  $5n$  unidades de tempo.

O algoritmo `intercala` consome  $O(n)$  unidades de tempo.

Também escreve-se

O algoritmo `intercala` consome tempo  $O(n)$ .

# Ordenação: algoritmo Mergesort

PF 9

<http://www.ime.usp.br/~pf/algoritmos/aulas/mrgsrt.html>

# Ordenação

$v[0..n-1]$  é **crescente** se  $v[0] \leq \dots \leq v[n-1]$ .

**Problema:** Rearranjar um vetor  $v[0..n-1]$  de modo que ele fique **crescente**.

Entra:

0											$n-1$
33	55	33	44	33	22	11	99	22	55	77	

Sai:

0											$n-1$
11	22	22	33	33	33	44	55	55	77	99	

## Função mergeSort

Rearranja  $v[p..r-1]$  em ordem crescente.

```
void mergeSort (int p, int r, int v[]) {  
    1   if (p < r-1) {  
    2       int q = (p + r)/2;  
    3       mergeSort(p, q, v);  
    4       mergeSort(q, r, v);  
    5       intercala(p, q, r, v);  
    }  
}
```

v	p	55	33	66	44	99	11	77	22	88	r
---	---	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	---

## função mergeSort

Rearranja  $v[p..r-1]$  em ordem crescente.

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        int q = (p + r)/2;  
        3 mergeSort(p, q, v);  
        mergeSort(q, r, v);  
        intercala(p, q, r, v);  
    }  
}
```

v	p	33	44	55	66	99	11	77	22	88	r
---	---	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	---

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        mergeSort(p, q, v);  
        mergeSort(q, r, v);  
        intercala(p, q, r, v);  
    }  
}
```

v	p	33	44	55	66	11	22	77	88	99	r
---	---	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	---

## função mergeSort

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        intercala(p, q, r, v);  
    }  
}
```

v	p	q	r						
	11	22	33	44	55	66	77	88	99

## função mergeSort

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    4     mergeSort(q, r, v);  
    5     intercala(p, q, r, v);  
    }  
}
```

v	p	q	r						
	11	22	33	44	55	66	77	88	99

# Mergesort



# Mergesort

		p			q			r	
v	55	33	66	44	99	11	77	22	88

		p		q		r		
v	55	33	66	44				

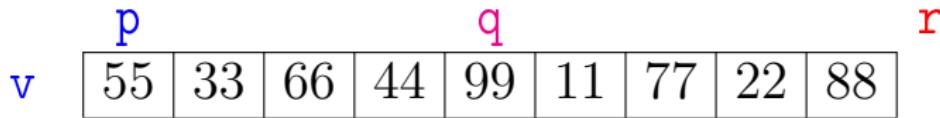
# Mergesort

		p			q			r	
v	55	33	66	44	99	11	77	22	88

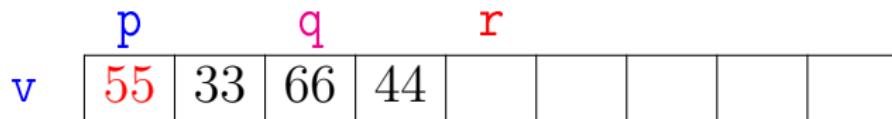
		p		q		r		
v	55	33	66	44				

		p	q	r	
v	55	33			

# Mergesort



# Mergesort



# Mergesort

		p		q		r			
v	55	33	66	44	99	11	77	22	88

		p		q		r		
v	55	33	66	44				

		p	q	r	
v	55	33			

		p	r	
v	55	33		

# Mergesort

	p		q		r				
v	55	33	66	44	99	11	77	22	88

	p		q		r				
v	55	33	66	44					

	p	q	r						
v	55	33							

	p	r							
v	55	33							

# Mergesort

		p			q			r	
v	33	55	66	44	99	11	77	22	88

		p		q		r		
v	33	55	66	44				

		p	q	r				
v	33	55						

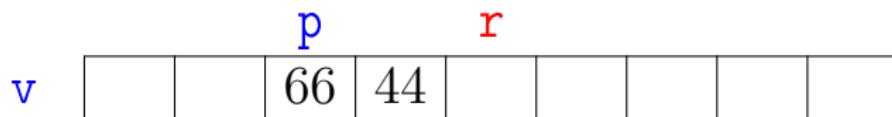
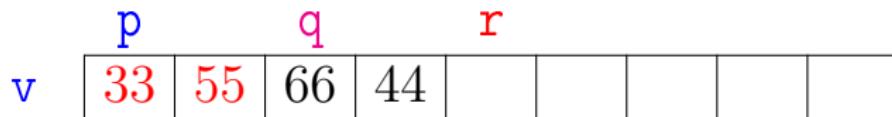
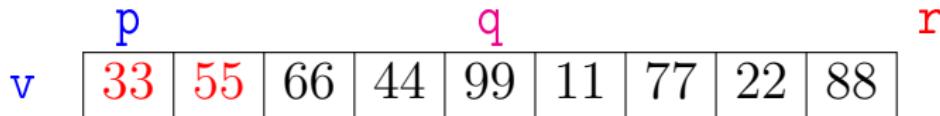
# Mergesort

		p			q			r	
v	33	55	66	44	99	11	77	22	88

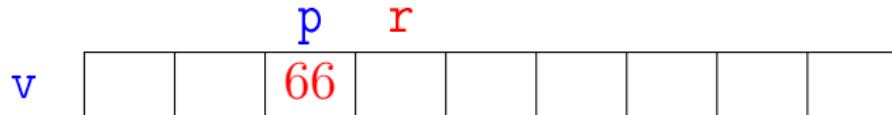
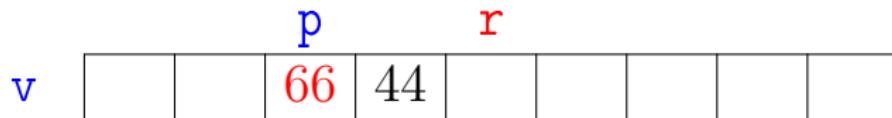
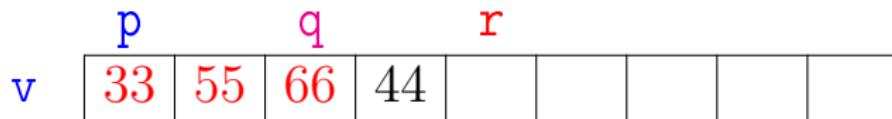
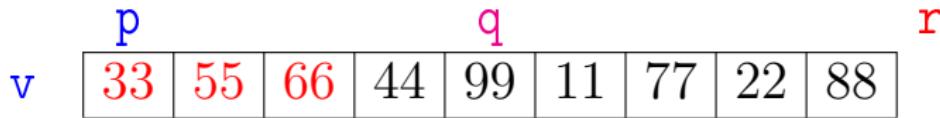
		p		q		r		
v	33	55	66	44				

		p		r				
v			66	44				

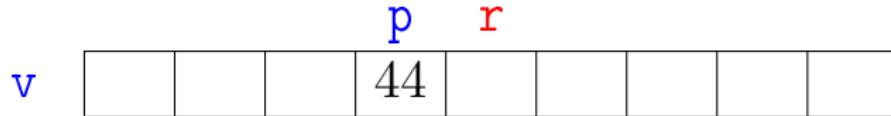
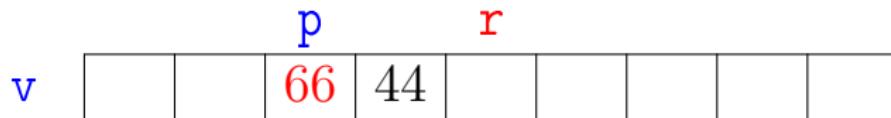
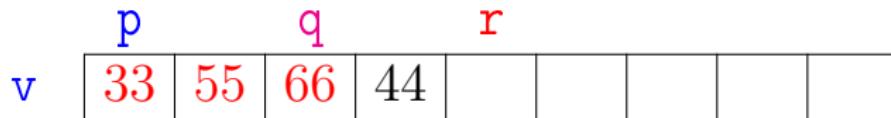
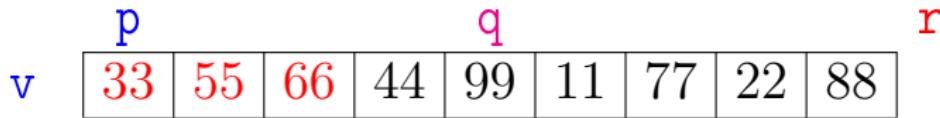
# Mergesort



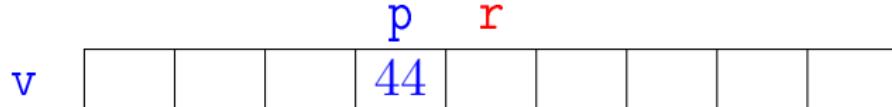
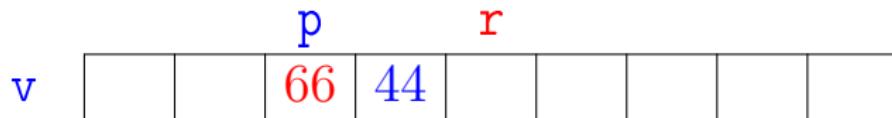
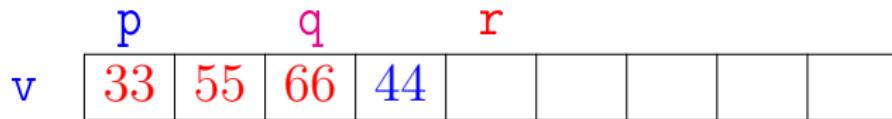
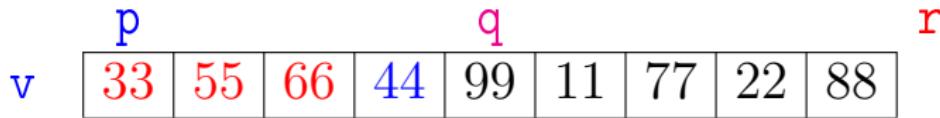
# Mergesort



# Mergesort



# Mergesort



# Mergesort

		p			q			r	
v	33	55	66	44	99	11	77	22	88

		p		q		r		
v	33	55	66	44				

		p		r				
v			66	44				

# Mergesort

		p		q		r			
v	33	55	44	66	99	11	77	22	88

		p		q		r			
v	33	55	44	66					

		p		r					
v			44	66					

# Mergesort

v	p	33	55	44	66	99	11	77	22	88	r
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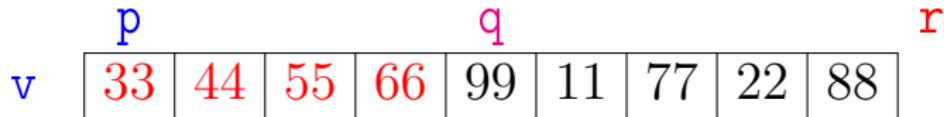
v	p	33	55	44	66						r
---	---	----	----	----	----	--	--	--	--	--	---

# Mergesort

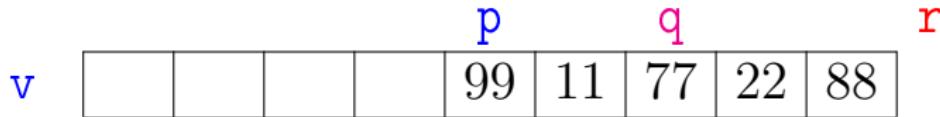
v	p	33	44	55	66	99	11	77	22	88	r
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v	p	33	44	55	66						r
---	---	----	----	----	----	--	--	--	--	--	---

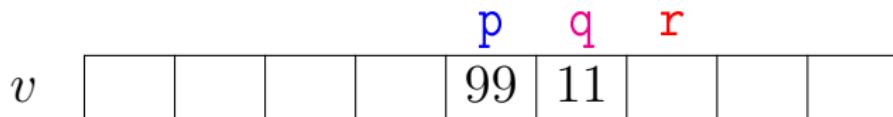
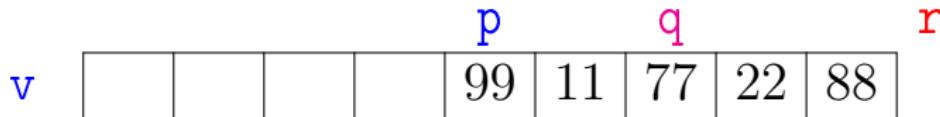
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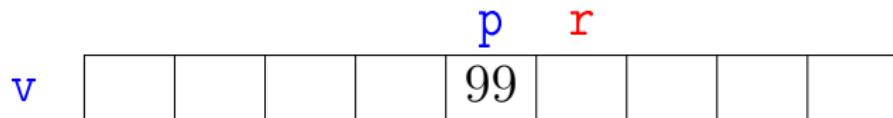
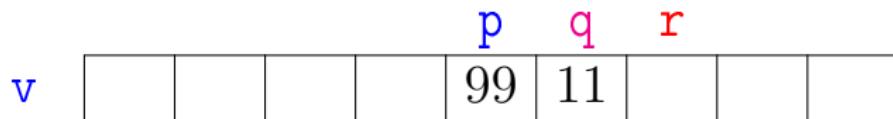
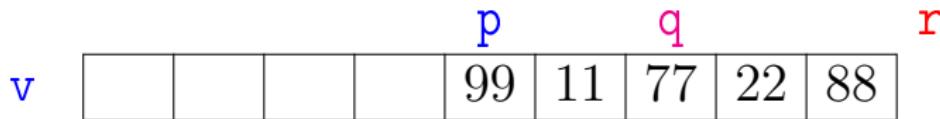
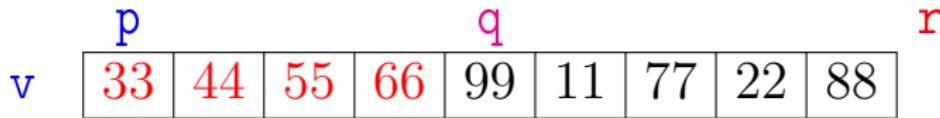
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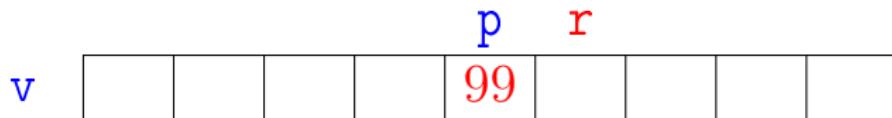
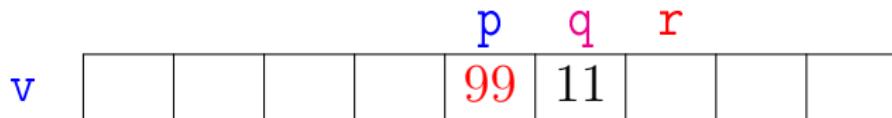
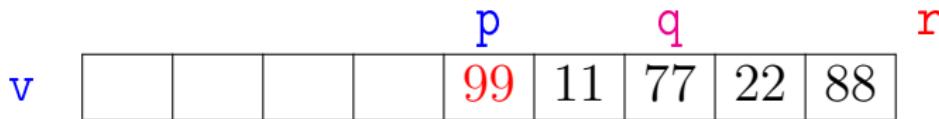
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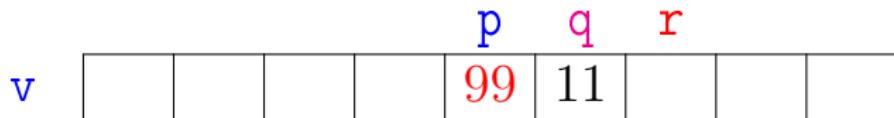
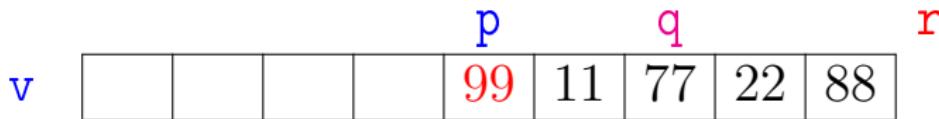
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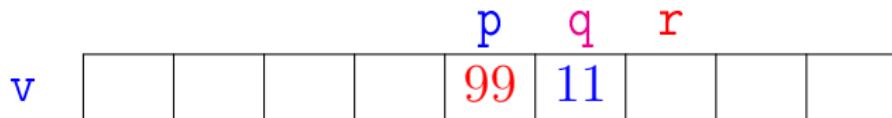
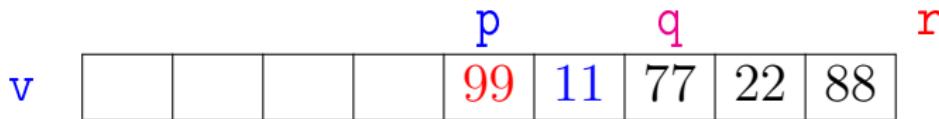
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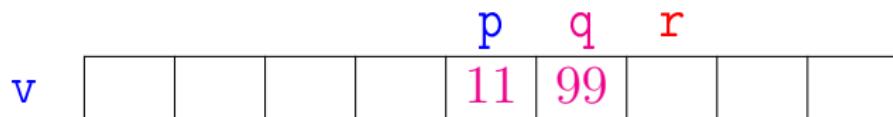
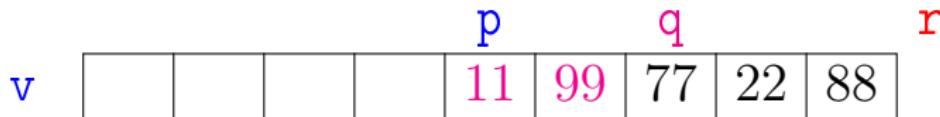
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		p		q		r			
v	33	44	55	66	99	11	77	22	88

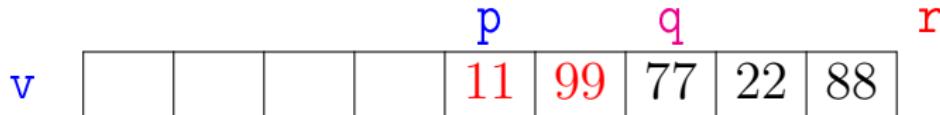
		p		q		r		
v				99	11	77	22	88

		p	q	r			
v			99	11			

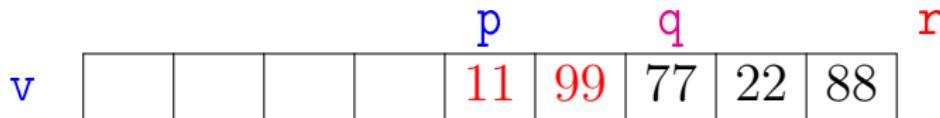
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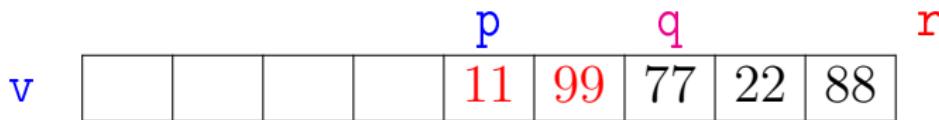
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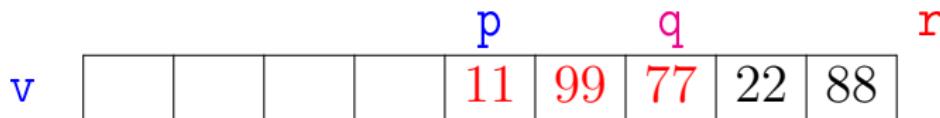
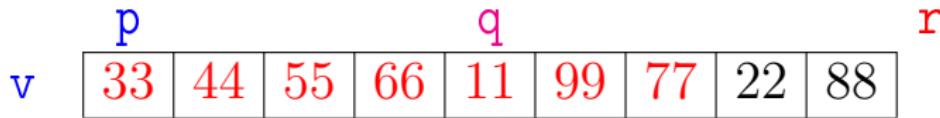
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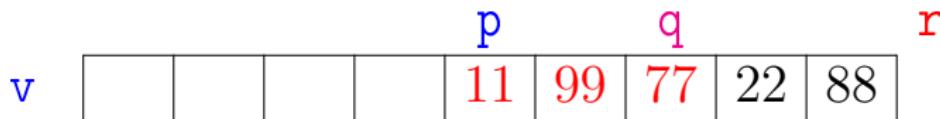
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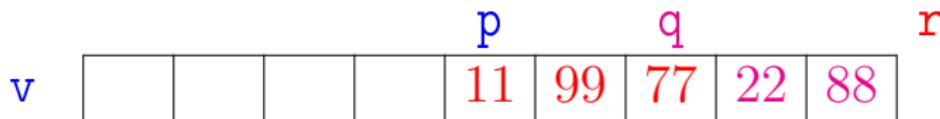
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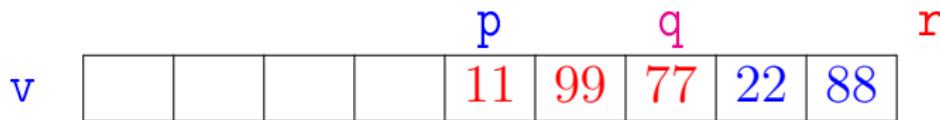
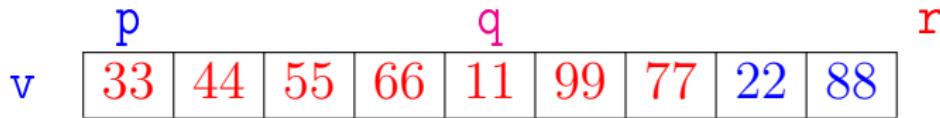
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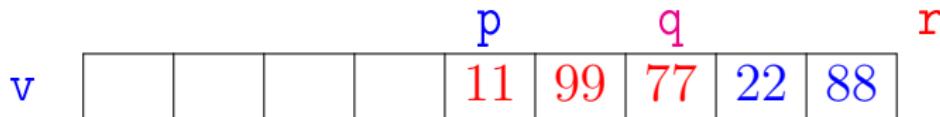
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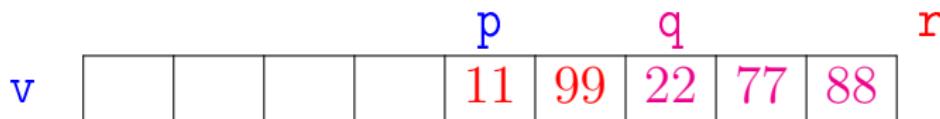
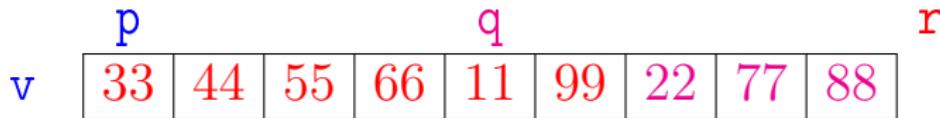
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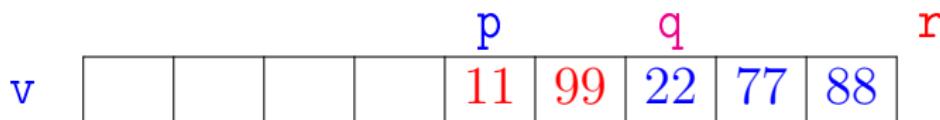
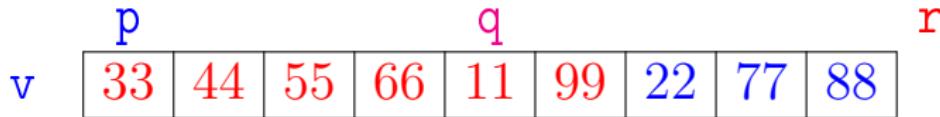
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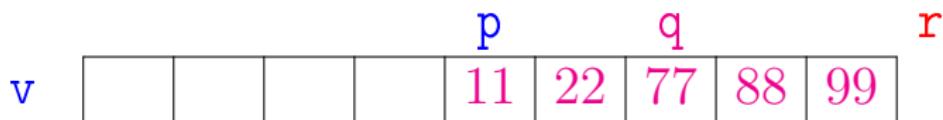
# Mergesort



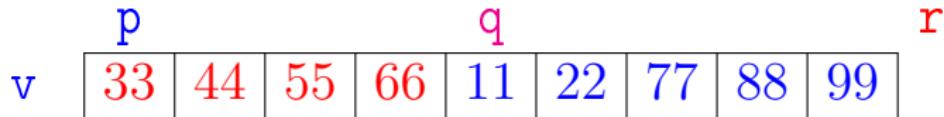
# Mergesort



# Mergesort



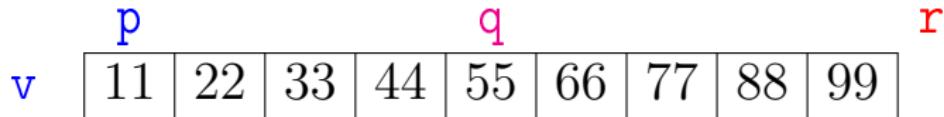
# Mergesort



# Mergesort



# Mergesort



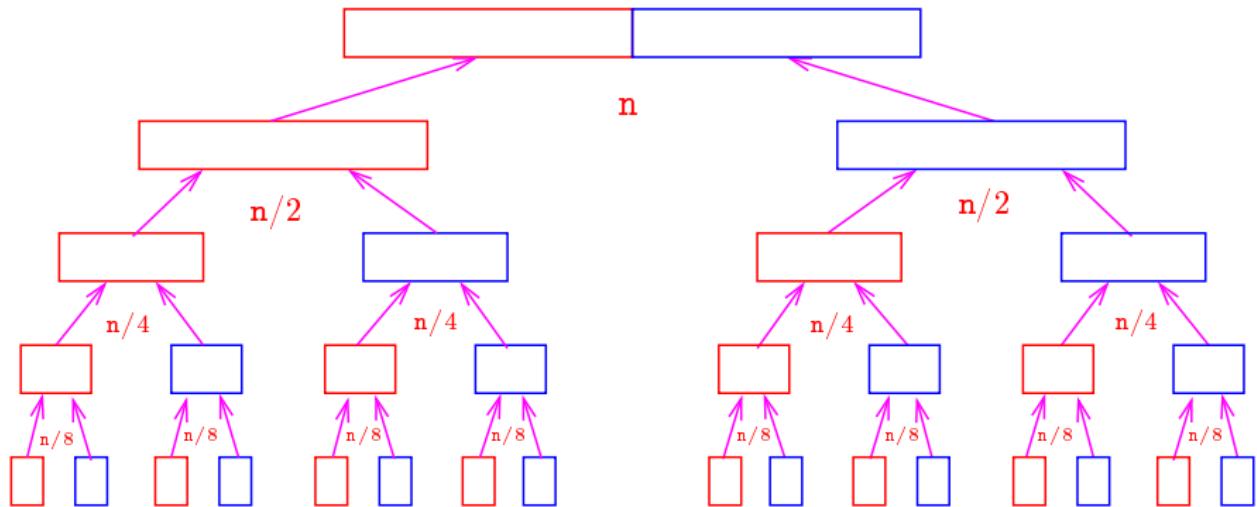
## Correção

```
void mergeSort (int p, int r, int v[]) {  
    1 if (p < r-1) {  
    2     int q = (p + r)/2;  
    3     mergeSort(p, q, v);  
    4     mergeSort(q, r, v);  
    5     intercala(p, q, r, v);  
    }  
}
```

A função está **correta**?

A **correção** da função, que se apóia na correção do **intercala**, pode ser demonstrada por indução em **n := r - p**.

# Consumo de tempo: versão MAC0122



## Consumo de tempo: versão MAC0122

O consumo de tempo em cada nível da recursão é proporcional a  $n$ .

Há cerca de  $\lg n$  níveis de recursão.

nível	consumo de tempo (proporcional a)
1	$\approx n$
2	$\approx n/2 + n/2$
3	$\approx n/4 + n/4 + n/4 + n/4 + n/4$
...	...
$\lg n$	$\approx 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 \dots + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1$
Total	$\approx n \lg n = O(n \lg n)$

## Consumo de tempo: versão MAC0338

```
void mergeSort (int p, int r, int v[]) {  
    if (p < r-1) {  
        int q = (p + r)/2;  
        mergeSort(p, q, v);  
        mergeSort(q, r, v);  
        intercala(p, q, r, v);  
    }  
}
```

Consumo de tempo?

$T(n)$  := consumo de tempo quando  $n = r - p$

# Consumo de tempo: versão MAC0338

```
void mergeSort (int p, int r, int v[]) {  
    if (p < r-1) {  
        int q = (p + r)/2;  
        mergeSort(p, q, v);  
        mergeSort(q, r, v);  
        intercala(p, q, r, v);  
    }  
}
```

linha consumo na linha (proporcional a)

1 ?

2 ?

3 ?

4 ?

5 ?

$T(n) = ?$

# Consumo de tempo: versão MAC0338

```
void mergeSort (int p, int r, int v[]) {  
    if (p < r-1) {  
        int q = (p + r)/2;  
        mergeSort(p, q, v);  
        mergeSort(q, r, v);  
        intercala(p, q, r, v);  
    }  
}
```

linha consumo na linha (proporcional a)

---

$$1 = 1$$

$$2 = 1$$

$$3 = T(\lfloor n/2 \rfloor)$$

$$4 = T(\lceil n/2 \rceil)$$

$$5 = n$$

---

$$T(n) = T(\lceil n/2 \rceil) + T(\lfloor n/2 \rfloor) + n + 2$$

## Consumo de tempo: versão MAC0338

$T(n) :=$  consumo de tempo quando  $n = r - p$

$$T(1) = 1$$

$$T(n) = T(\lceil n/2 \rceil) + T(\lfloor n/2 \rfloor) + n \text{ para } n = 2, 3, 4, \dots$$

Solução:  $T(n)$  é  $O(n \log n)$ .

Demonstração: ...

Em MAC0338 vocês verão como estimar “a ordem” de recorrências.

# Conclusão

O consumo de tempo da função `mergeSort` é proporcional a  $n \lg n$ .

O consumo de tempo da função `mergeSort` é  $O(n \lg n)$ .

## Divisão e conquista

Algoritmos por **divisão-e-conquista** têm três passos em cada nível da recursão:

**Dividir:** o problema é dividido em subproblemas de tamanho menor;

**Conquistar:** os subproblemas são resolvidos **recursivamente** e subproblemas “pequenos” são resolvidos diretamente;

**Combinar:** as soluções dos subproblemas são combinadas para obter uma solução do problema original.

**Exemplo:** ordenação por intercalação (**mergeSort**).

## mergeSort: versão iterativa

```
void mergeSort (int n, int v[]){
    int p, r;
    int b = 1;
    while (b < n) {
        p = 0;
        while (p + b < n) {
            r = p + 2*b;
            if (r > n) r = n;
            intercala(p, p+b, r, v);
            p = p + 2*b;
        }
        b = 2*b;
    }
}
```