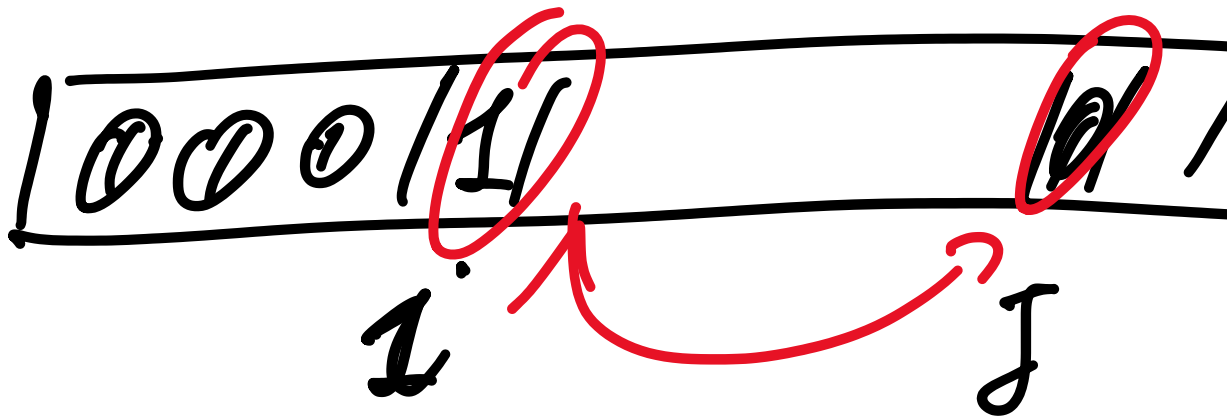
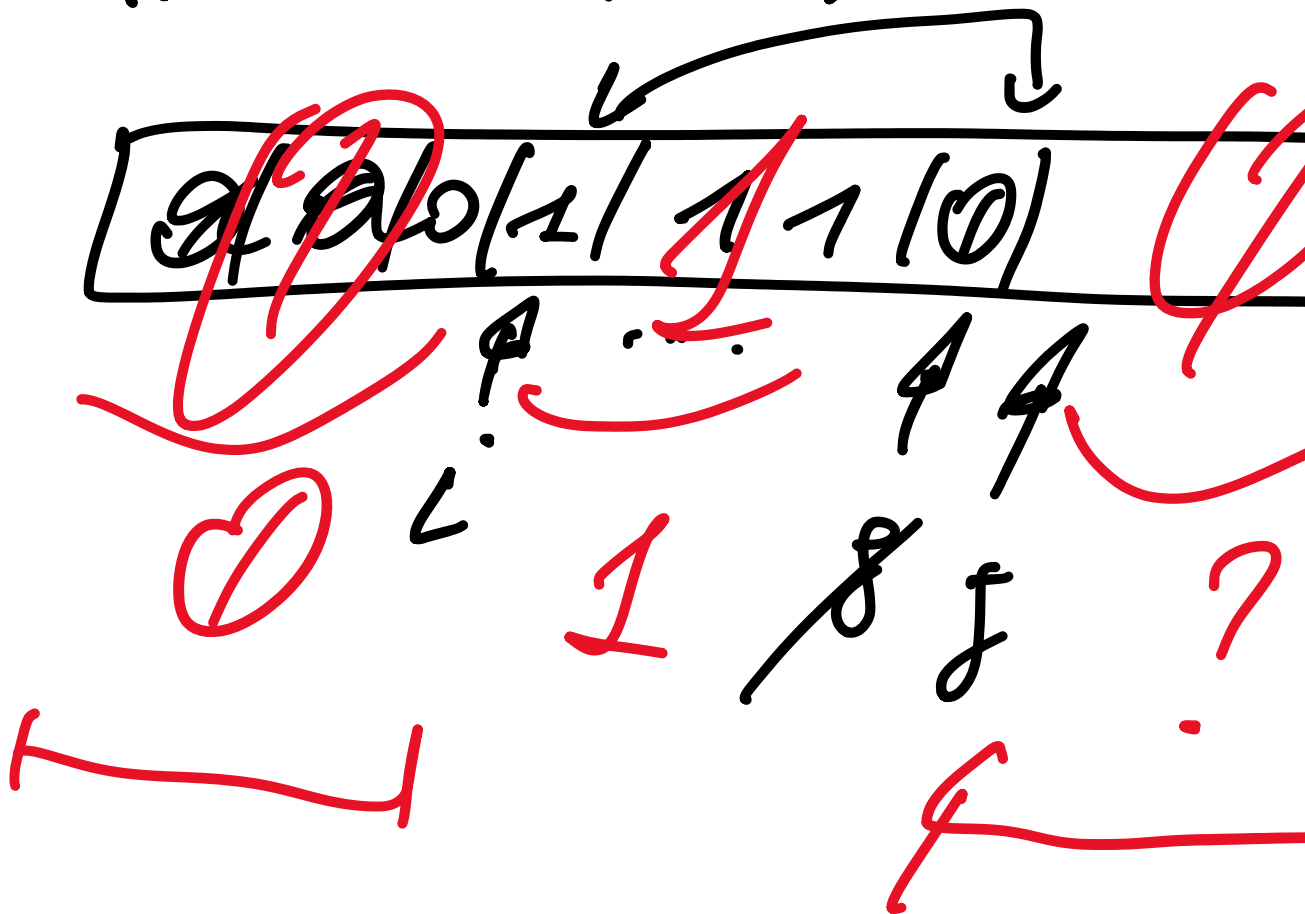


Vettori Binari

Friday, 1 March 2019

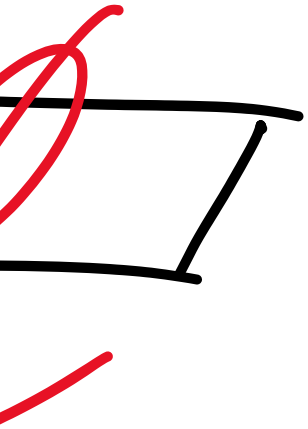
15:58

ORDINARE IN LOG



9 MONETE

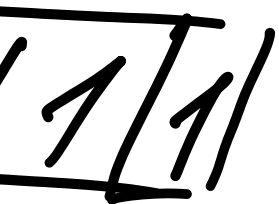
D-1



$\Theta(N)$

H

WHILE i < j



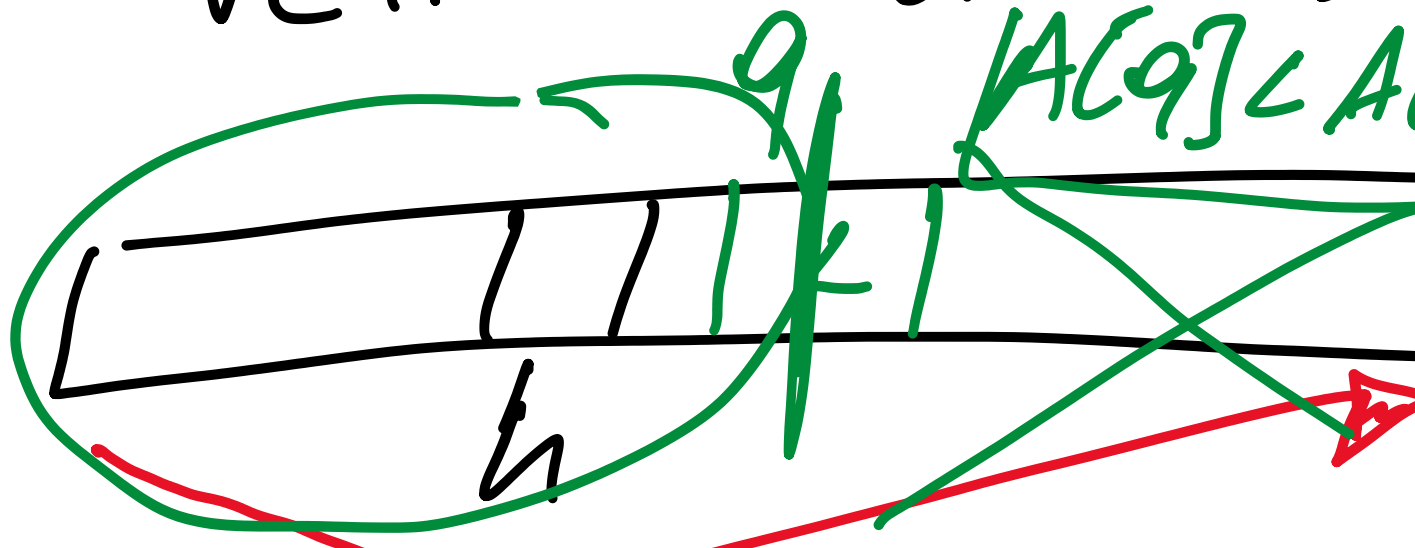
$1, 2, 3 : 4, 5, 6$

1L (3) <
2L
3L

1
= (3)
7L 8L
8L

$1:2$

VEITORE UNIMODALE



1 (9)

→ 4L (3)
5L
6L

10ARE

[9+1]

1

$p = r = 9$
[]



$O(\log n)$

$V[i] > V[j]$
 $V[i] < V[j]$

"PIÙ O CHE 1"

INPUT: Vettore binario

OUTPUT: > 0 se $<$ solo μ
 $= 0$ se $<$ solo τ
 < 0 altrimenti

k : numero degli

$V[2] \dots > V[4]$ AND

$V[1] \dots < V[4]$

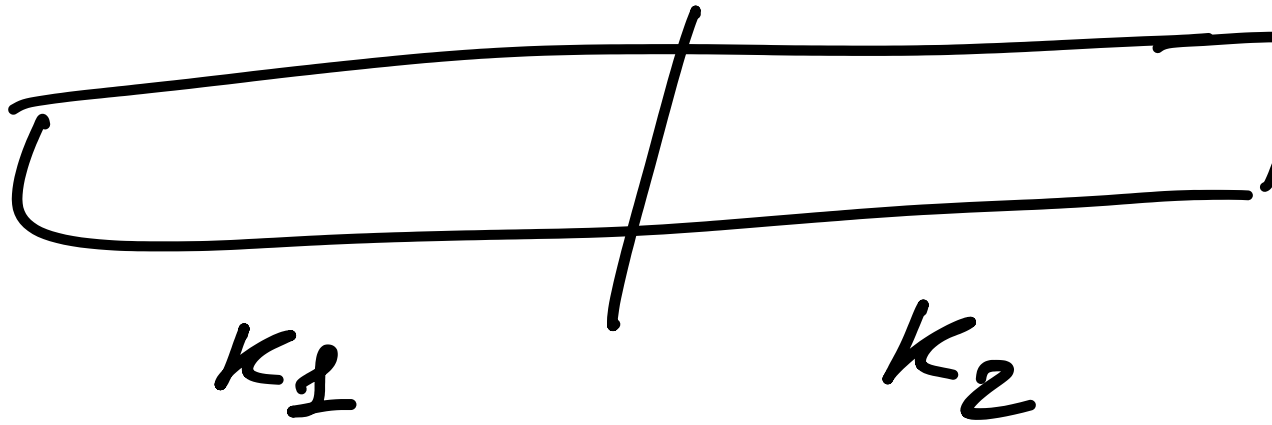
di n elementi

è \emptyset che 1

è \emptyset quasi 1

meno

numerical depth 1



$P(\omega) \in (A, P, r)$

if $p < r$ then $q = \frac{p+r}{2}$

$$\kappa_1 = P(\omega)$$

$$\kappa_2 = P(\omega)$$

return 1

$$\kappa \in \kappa_1 + \kappa_2$$

\mathbb{R}
 \mathbb{Z}_i

$$\psi \otimes (A, P, q)_i$$

$$\psi \otimes (A, q + r, t)_i$$

$$\kappa_1 + \kappa_2$$

if $P = r$ then $\text{if } A[P]$

$$T(n) = \begin{cases} \Theta(1) \\ 2T(\frac{n}{2}) + \Theta(1) \end{cases} \quad n =$$

$\neq 0$ then return 1
else return -1

1

$n > 1$
