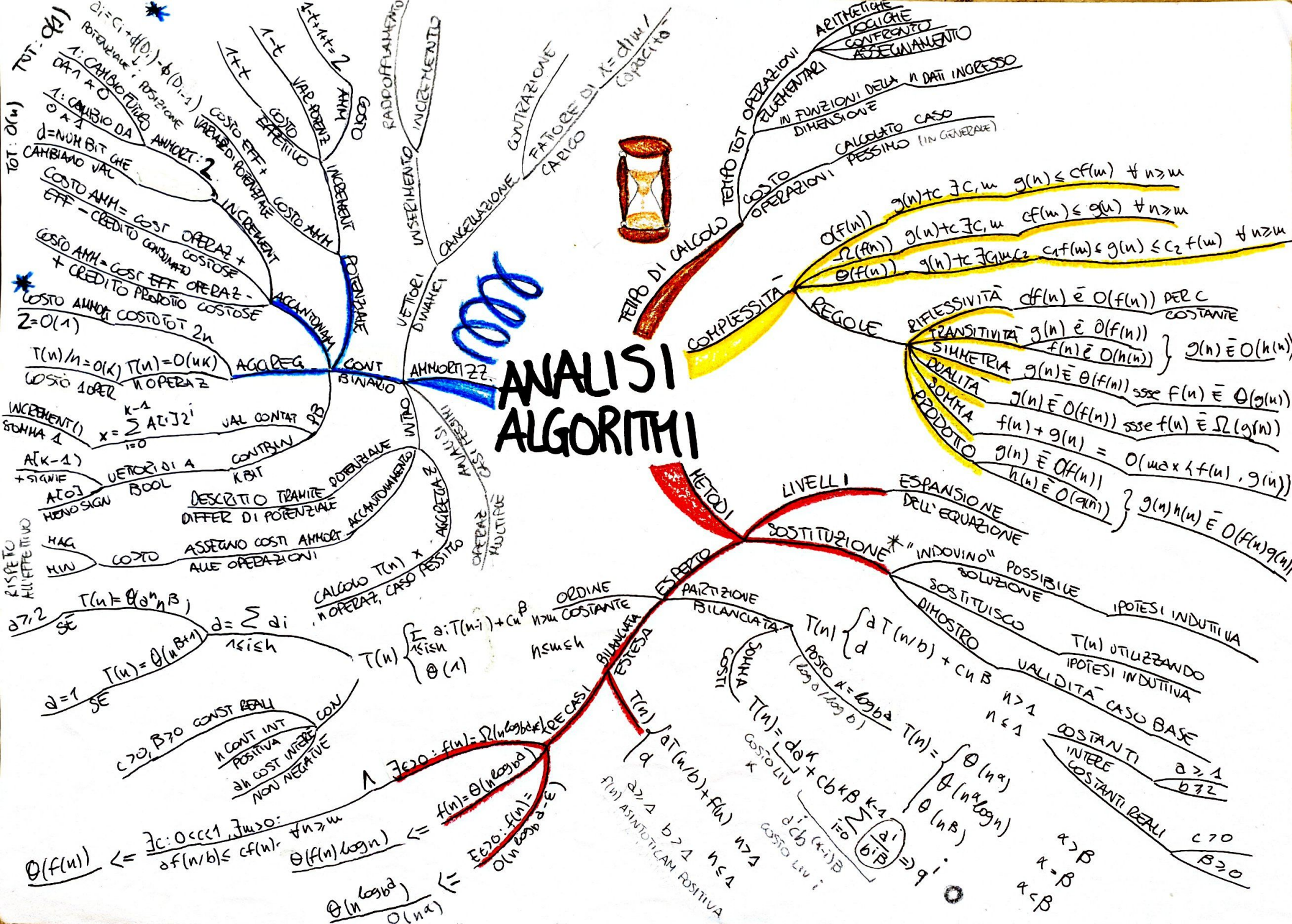
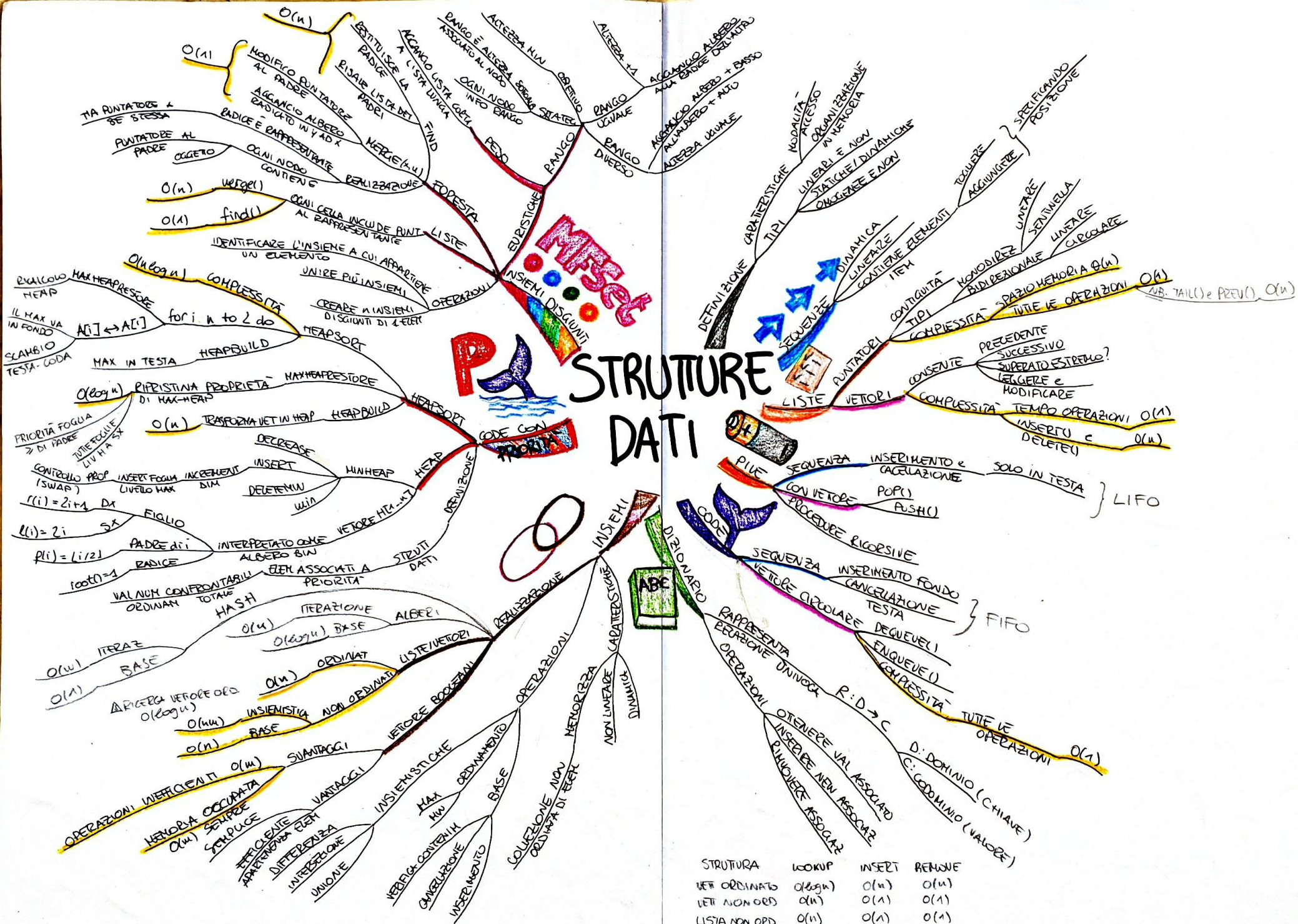
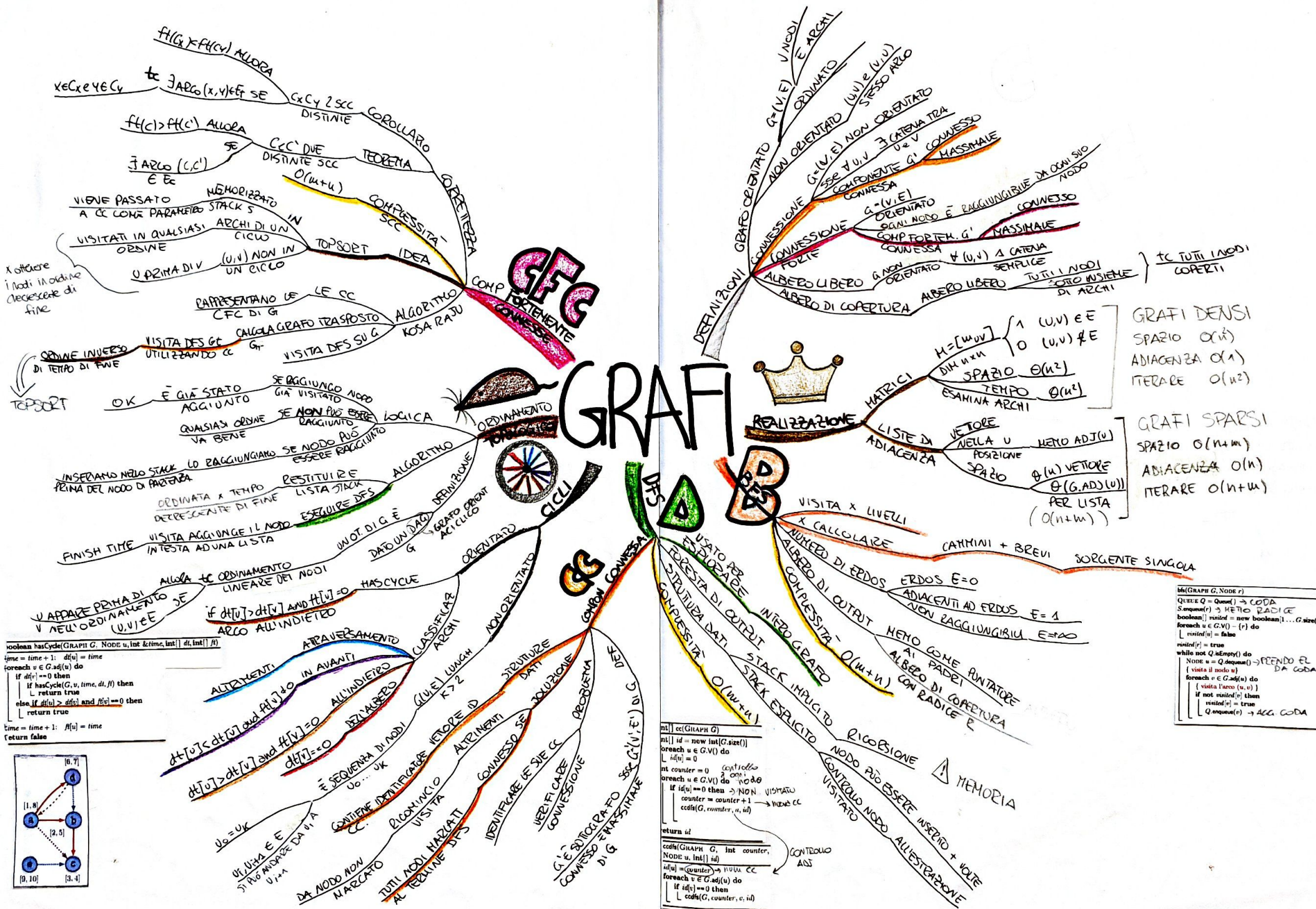
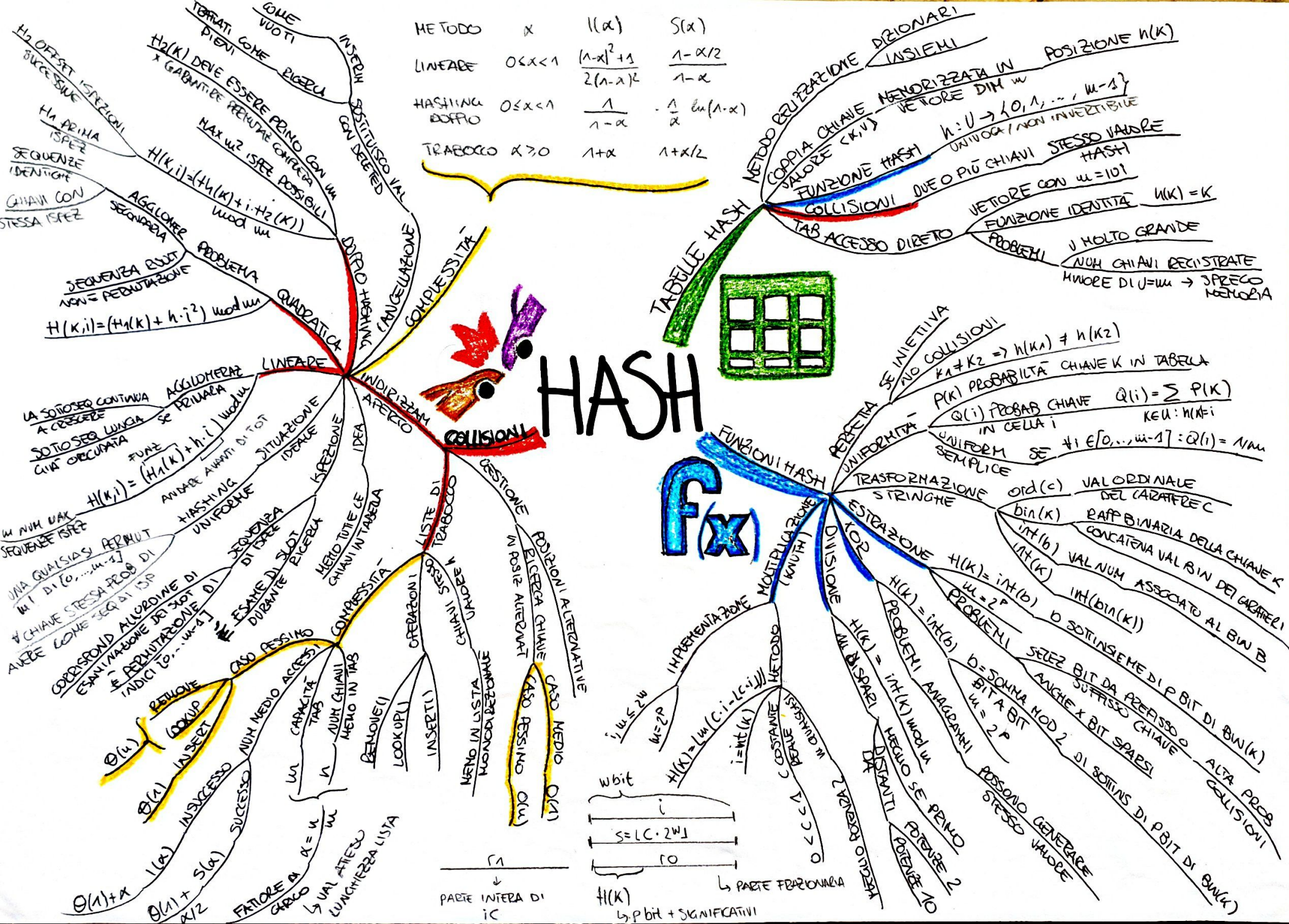


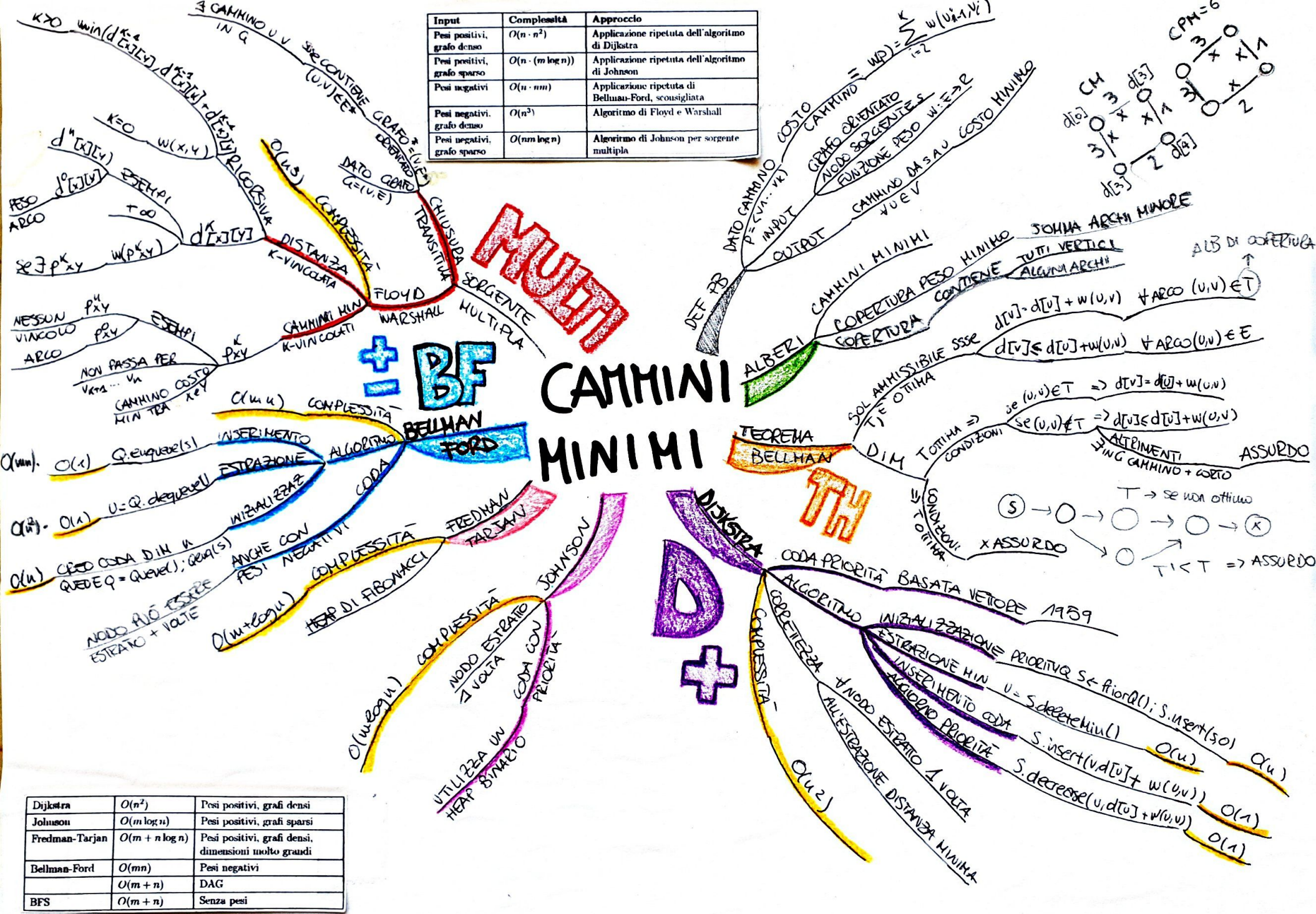






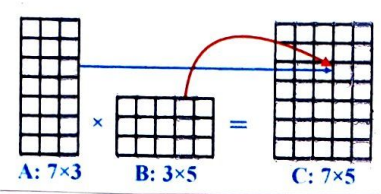


Input	Complessità	Approccio
Pesi positivi, grafo denso	$O(n \cdot n^2)$	Applicazione ripetuta dell'algoritmo di Dijkstra
Pesi positivi, grafo sparso	$O(n \cdot (m \log n))$	Applicazione ripetuta dell'algoritmo di Johnson
Pesi negativi	$O(n \cdot nm)$	Applicazione ripetuta di Bellman-Ford, sconsigliata
Pesi negativi, grafo denso	$O(n^3)$	Algoritmo di Floyd e Warshall
Pesi negativi, grafo sparso	$O(nm \log n)$	Algoritmo di Johnson per sorgente multipla



Dijkstra	$O(n^2)$	Pesi positivi, grafi densi
Johnson	$O(m \log n)$	Pesi positivi, grafi sparsi
Fredman-Tarjan	$O(m + n \log n)$	Pesi positivi, grafi densi, dimensioni molto grandi
Belman-Ford	$O(mn)$	Pesi negativi
	$O(m + n)$	DAG
BFS	$O(m + n)$	Senza pesi

$$T(n) \begin{cases} 7T(n/2) + n^2 & n > 1 \\ 1 & n = 1 \end{cases}$$



$$T(n) \begin{cases} 8T(n/2) + n^2 & n > 1 \\ 1 & n = 1 \end{cases}$$

in 4 MATRICI
n/2 x n/2

COMPLESSITA' QUADRATI

$\Theta(n^3)$

$$C_{ij} = \sum_{k=1}^{n_k} a_{ik} \cdot b_{kj}$$

SOMMA COLONNA

DIVISO SEMPRE IN n/2

$\Theta(n \log n)$

OTTIMO

HA FATTORE PIU' MIGLIORI DI QUICKSORT

COSTO QUICK

COSTO PIVOT

$\Theta(n)$

NON FA NULLA

COMBINA

RICHIAMO RICORSIVO QUICKSORT

ORDINA I SOTTOPI

IMPERA

MAGGIORA DI P

MINORI DI P

SPOSTA GLI ELEMENTI

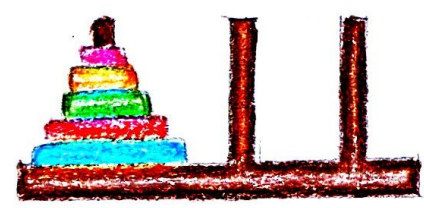
DIVIDE

TECNICHE Euristiche

$O(n^2)$

PER EVITARE

DIVIDE ET IMPERA



IDEA

PB RIDDIVISO IN SOTTO PB

3 FASI

RISULTI RICORSIVAMENTE

DIVIDE

IMPERA

COMBINA

RISOLVE SOTTO PB RICORSIVAMENTE

UNISCE SOLUZ SOTTO PB

TORRI DI HANOI

GIOCO

n dischi

3 PIOLI

SCOPO

IMPARARE DISCHI A DESTRA

ORDINE DECRESCENTE

n-1 DISCHI DA SRC A MIDDLE

1 DISCO DA SRC A DEST

n-1 DISCHI DA MIDDLE A DEST

$T(n) = 2T(n-1) + 1$

COMPLESSITA'

$O(2^n)$

20	14	28	34	15	27	12	30	21	25	13
13	14	15	12	20	27	29	30	21	25	28
12	15	15	14	25	21	27	29	30	28	
12	14	15	21	25	28	29	30			
14		21	28	30						

QUICKSORT

INPUT

INIZIO A SELEZION

COMPLESSITA'

3 FASI

COMBINA

IMPERA

DIVIDE

PESSIMO

MEDIO

$O(n \log n)$

TECNICHE Euristiche

$O(n^2)$

PER EVITARE

MAGGIORA DI P

MINORI DI P

SPOSTA GLI ELEMENTI

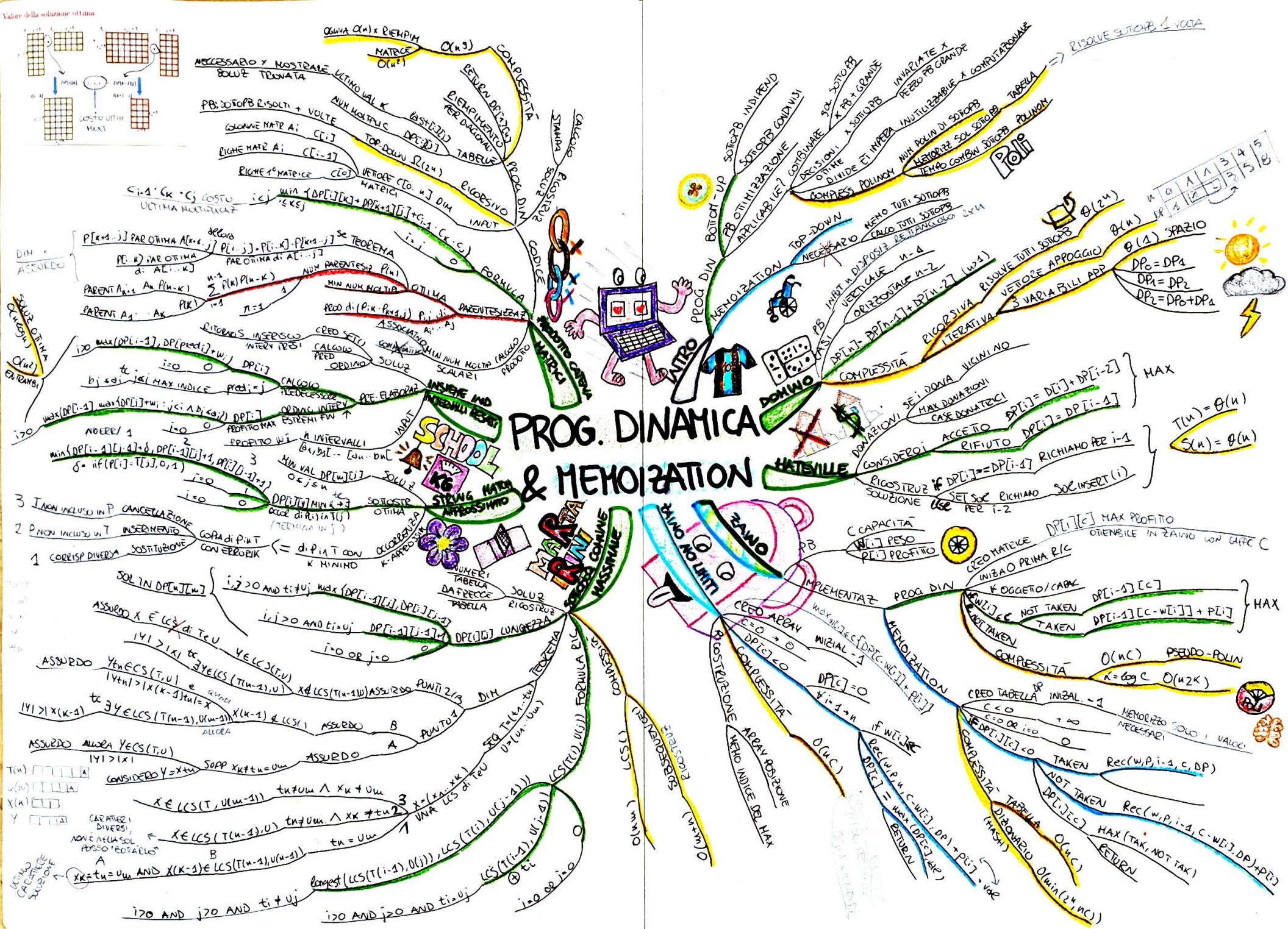
DIVIDE

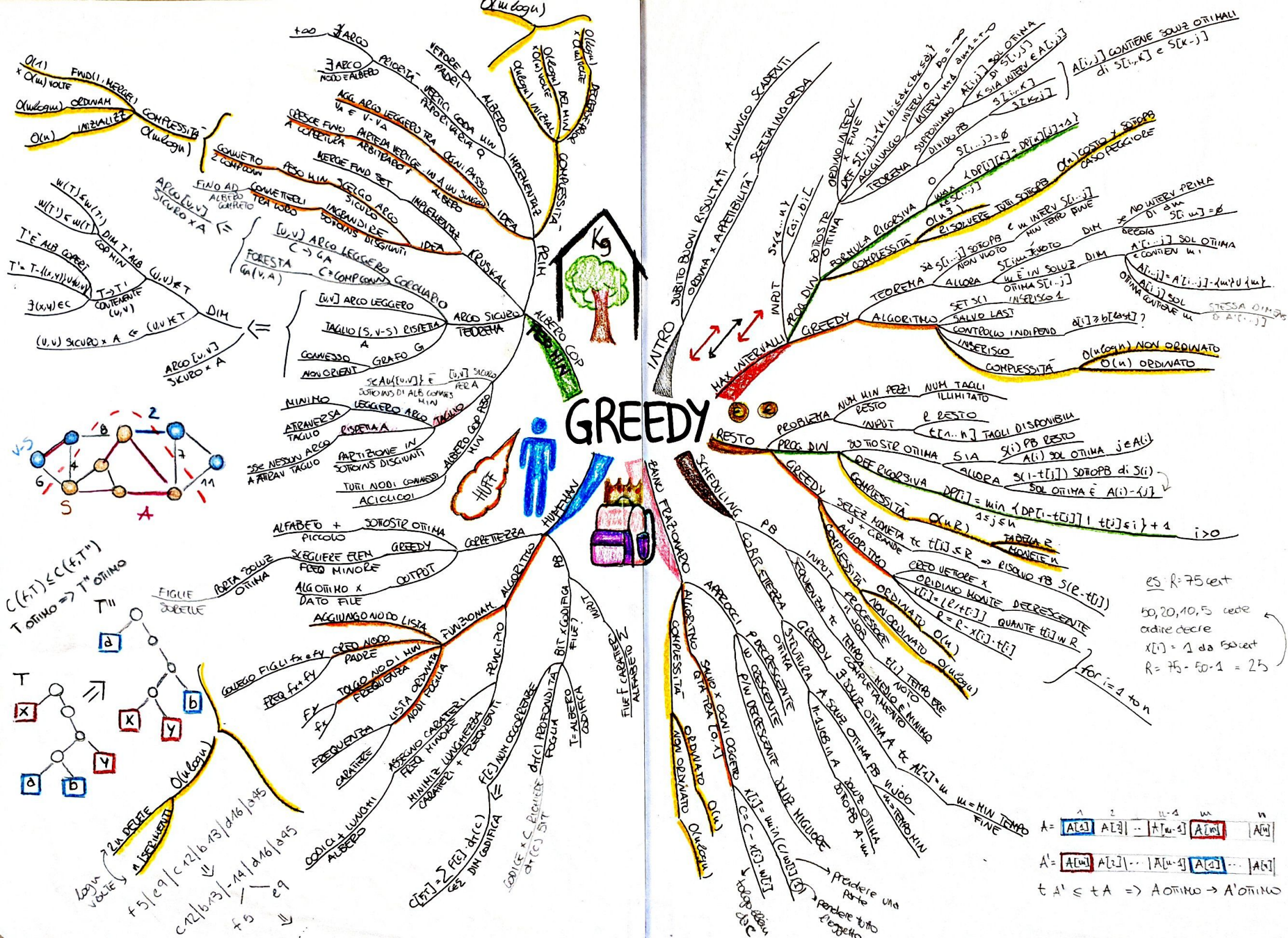
TECNICHE Euristiche

$O(n^2)$

PER EVITARE

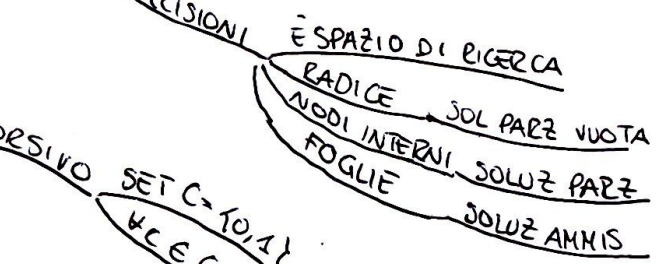
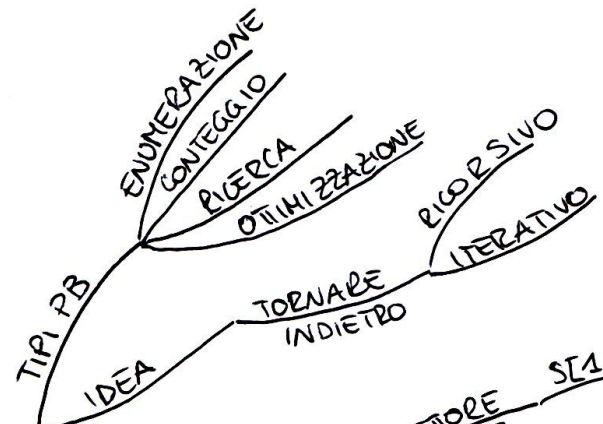
A cartoon drawing of a laptop with a face, arms, and legs. The laptop has two large eyes on top of its screen, two red hearts on the screen, and a keyboard. It has pink arms and legs. It is holding a heart-shaped object in its right hand. The drawing is done in a simple, sketchy style with pink and purple colors.



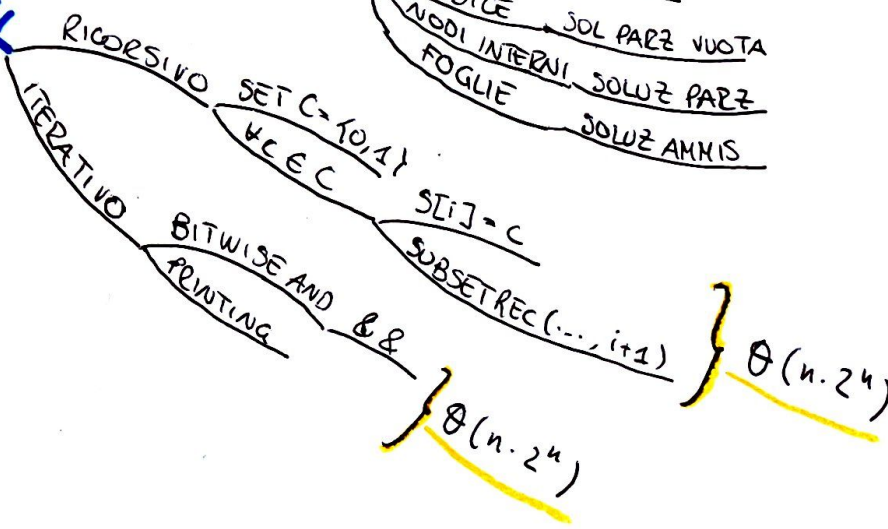


BACKTRACK ENUMER

INTRO

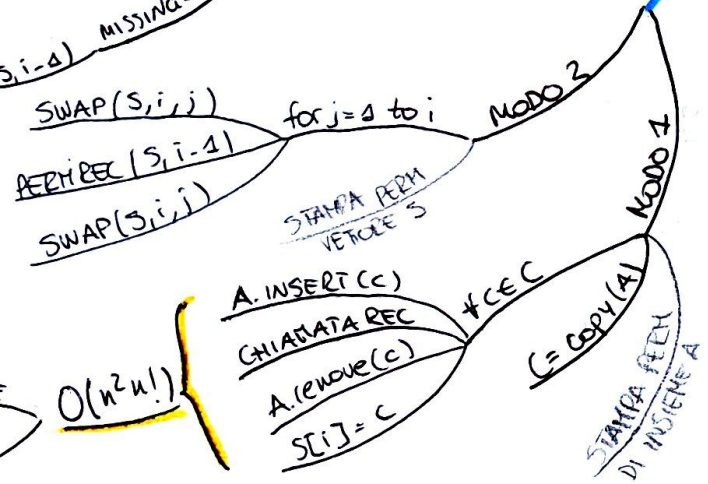


SOTTO INSIEMI

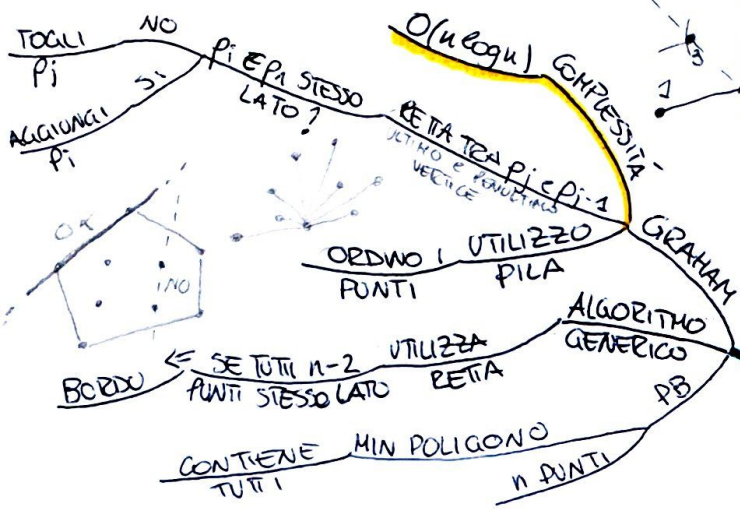


PERMUTAZIONI

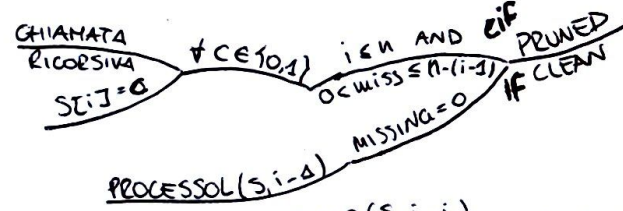
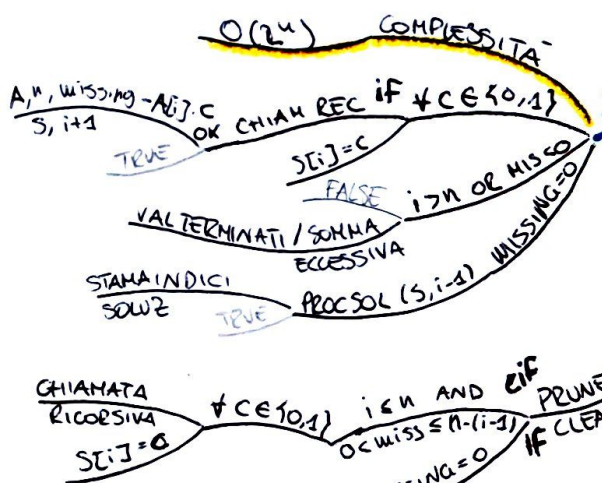
K-SORTING



INVILUPPO CONV



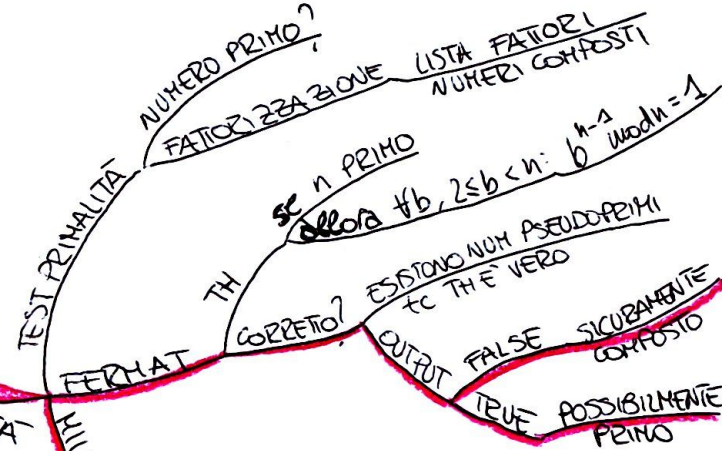
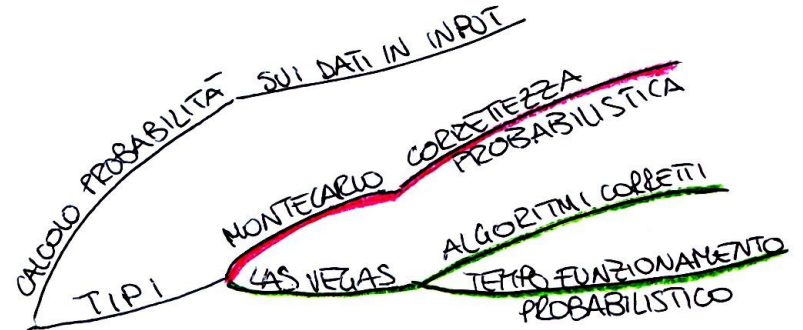
SUBSET-SUM



$O(n^2)$ COPIE VETTORE
 $n!$ NUM FOGLIE

ALGORITMI PROBABILISTICI

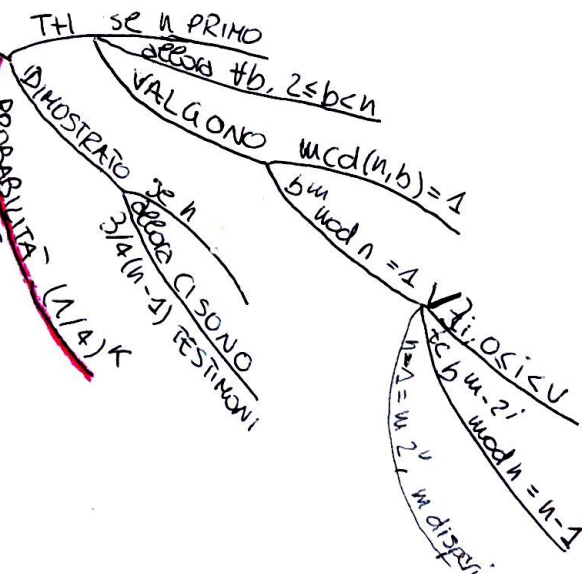
DEFINIZIONE



PRIMALITÀ

1°

MILLER RABIN



DETERMINISTICO

SELEZIONE

IDEA

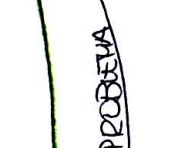
INTUIZIONE

PROBLEMA

VELOCE A CONTENENTE

MEDIANA

NON VA BENE COME ORDINARE



NP COMPLETEZZA

PROBLEMI

PB CLASSICI

- CIRCUITO HAMILTON
- 2 IN UNO
- SUBSET SUM
- PARTITION
- EXTRACT COVER
- PROG LINEARE
- VIAGGIATORE
- CRICCA
- PERCORSO OTT
- dist $\leq K$

PB APERITI

- FATTORIZZAZIONE
- PRIMALITA'
- ISOMORFISMO GRAFI

CLASSI

RELAZ TRASP

NP-COMPLETO DEF

- 21 PB KARP
- COOK
- SAT
- $\bar{E} \in NP-HARD$
- $R \in NP$

NP-HARD

- $Q \leq P$
- $R_1 \in P$
- $R_2 \in P$
- $R_1 \leq P R_2$

LEMMA

- VERIFIC IN TEMPO POLINOM
- ANNETTIVO CERTIFIC
- INSIEME PB
- CERTIFICATO
- INSIEME DI INFO CHE PROVA
- SPAZIO POLINOMIALE
- PB RISOLVIB
- TEMPO POLINOMIALE
- PB RISOLVIB

INTRO

ALG POLINOMIALE?

- DEF
- TIP DI PB

PB ASTRATO

- OTIMIZZAZ
- DECISIONE
- RIGERCA

RELAZ BINARIA

- $RC 1 \times 5$
- 1 ISTANZA PB
- S SOLUZIONI

REDUX

RIDUCE POLINOM

- DATI 2 PB DECISIONALI
- ALLORA
- SSE
- $F: I_1 \rightarrow I_2$
- CALC IN T POLINOMIALE
- $(x, s) \in R_1 \Leftrightarrow (f(x), s) \in R_2$

COLOR GRAFI

- OTIMIZZ
- DECISIONALE
- MIN COLORI
- K-COLOR

INDEPENDENT-SET

- VERTEX-COVER
- NESSUN ARCO UNISCE 2 NODI IN S
- $S \subseteq V$
- VARCO HA ESTREMO IN S
- $S \subseteq V$

SAT

- FORMULE
- SATISFABILITY
- 3-SAT
- 3 LETTERALI

LETTERALE

- CLAUSOLA
- FORMA NORM
- LETI SEPARATI
- OR
- CLAUSOLE AND
- EXP VERA?

COOK

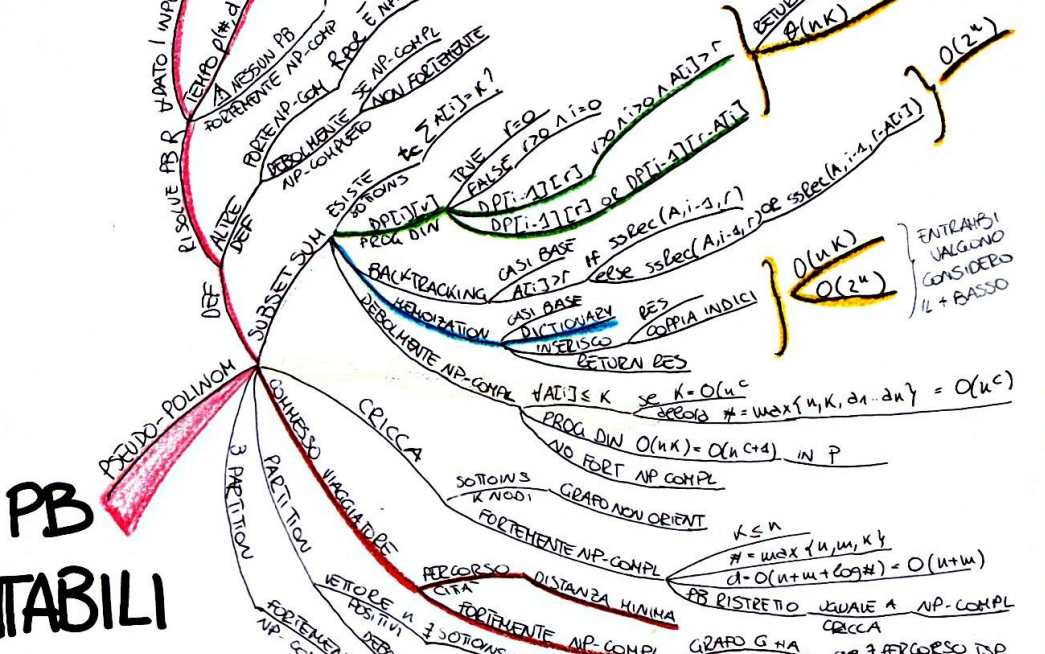
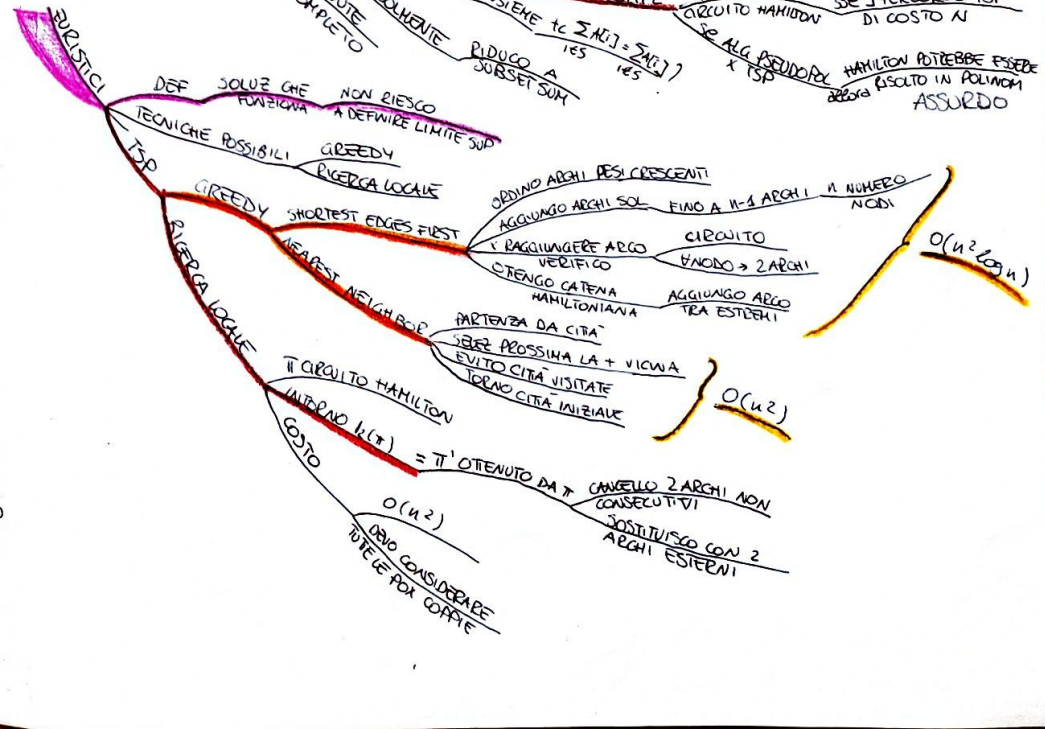
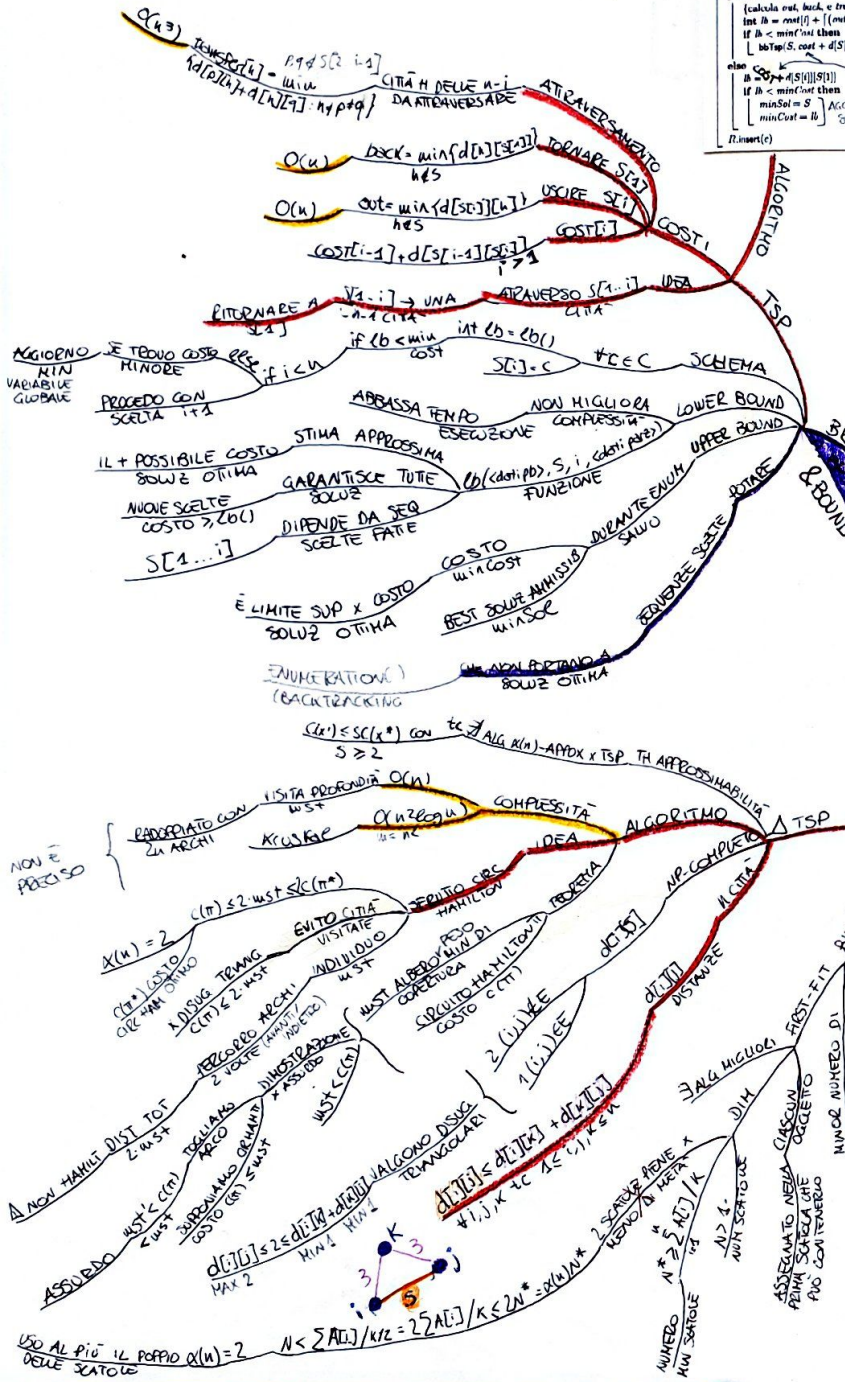
$SAT \leq_P 3-SAT \leq_P \text{INDEPENDENT-SET} \leq_P \text{VERTEX-COVER} \leq_P SAT \Rightarrow \text{TUTTI NP-COMPLETI}$

$$lb(d, S, i) = cost[i] + \frac{out + \sum \text{hes transfer}[h] + back}{2}$$

```

bTop(Trip) | S: list cost, SET R: list n, int i
ST choices = copy(R)
branch c ← choices do
  S[i] ← c
  R.remove(c)
  if i < n then
    (calcula out, back, e transfer[h] per ogni h ∈ R)
    int h ← cost[i] + (out + ∑_h transfer[h] + back) / 2
    if h < minCost then
      bTop(S, cost + d(S[i] - 1) / S[i], R, n, i + 1)
  else
    S[i] ← d(S[i] / S[i])
    if h < minCost then
      minCost = S
      minCost = h
    AGGIORNA SOLU2
  R.insert(c)
  
```

SOL PB INTRATABILI



S = STABILE

