

Una lista ordinata

- crescente [1; 3; 5; 10]

ogni elemento è minore del successivo

- non decrescente [1; 3; 3; 5; 10]

ogni elemento è minore o uguale al successivo

Funzione `isSorted` che ci dice se una lista è ordinata in senso crescente

let rec crescente l =

 mette l with

 [] → true

 [x] → true

 |x :: y :: ys →

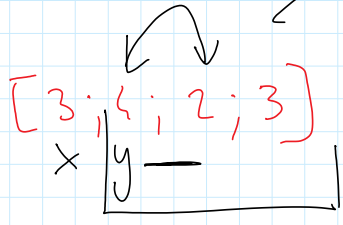
 if x >= y then false

 else crescente (y :: ys) ;;

crescente : 'a list → bool = <fun>



~~$|x::y::ys \rightarrow \text{crescente } ys$~~



~~let rec crescente l =
 metd l with~~

~~[] \rightarrow true~~

~~| x::y::ys \rightarrow ~~

crescente (y:ys)

~~crescente [3; 4]~~

~~crescente [4]~~

$$[3; 2; -2; 10] \rightarrow [-2; 2; 3; 10]$$

Ordinamento di una lista (Sorting)

Insertion sort

Se la lista ha almeno un elemento $(x :: xs)$ si ordina ricorsivamente xs e alla lista risultante si aggiunge x in posizione corretta

$$[3; -2; 1]$$

$$3 \quad [-2; 1] \rightarrow [-2; 1; 3]$$

$$-2 \quad [1] \rightarrow [-2; 1]$$

$$1 \quad [] \rightarrow [1]$$

#let rec insord el l =

match l with

[] -> [el]

| x :: xs ->

if el <= x then el :: x :: xs

else x :: insord el xs ;;

insord : 'a -> 'a list -> 'a list = <fun>

si suppone
che l n'è
ordinata in
senso
non
decrescente

[-2; 3; 10; 3]

ordinato in senso non
decrescente ottengo

[-2; 3; 3; 10]

Non è possibile
ordinarla in
senso crescente.

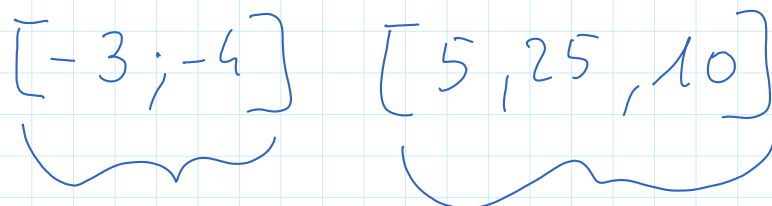
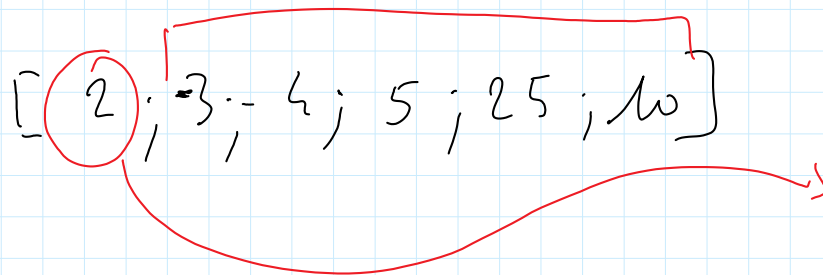
let rec insort l =
 match l with

[] → []

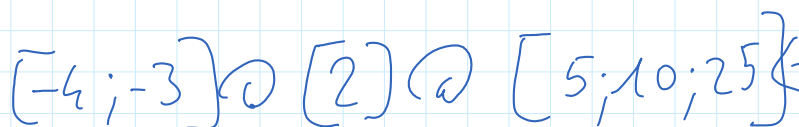
| x :: xs → insord x (insort xs);;

insort : 'a list → 'a list = <fun>

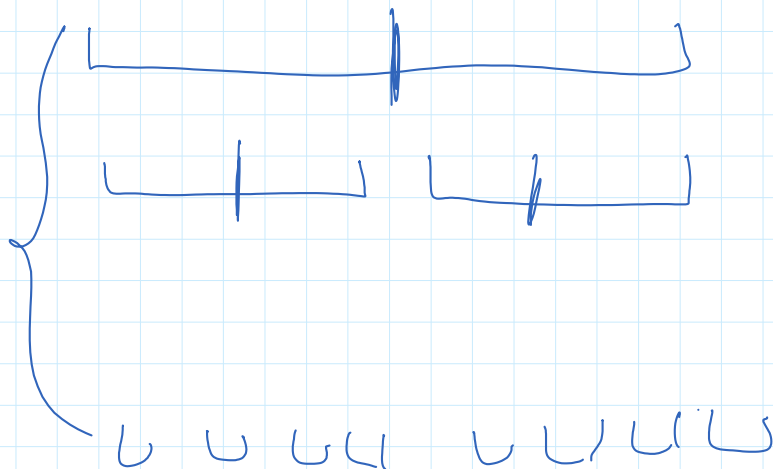
QUICK SORT



Ordinano
ricorsivamente con quick sort



n



$\log_2 n$

let rec split l n =
 match l with

[] → ([], [])

| [x] → if x <= n then ([x], [])
 else ([], [x])

| x::y::ys → let (l1, l2) = split (y::ys) n

in

if x <= n then (x::l1; l2)
 else (l1, x::l2);;

Ok! | x::y::ys → let (l1, l2) = split ys
 in ordnare ma x
 che y

Ma vengono
 tenti. Ceri!

let rec quicksort l =
 match l with

[] -> []

| [x] -> [x]

| x::y::ys -> let (l1, l2) = split (y::ys) x

in

quicksort l1 @ [x] @
 quicksort l2;;

≡

quicksort l1 @ (x::quicksort l2)

quicksort [2; 3; -1; 4; 0]

= ([-1; 0], [3; 4]) = split [3; -1; 4; 0] 2

quicksort @ [-1; 0] @ quicksort = [-1; 0; 2; 3; 4]
[-1; 0] [3; 4]

quicksort $[-1; \emptyset]$

$$([], [\emptyset]) = \text{split } [\emptyset] - 1$$

$$[] @ [-1] @ [\emptyset]$$

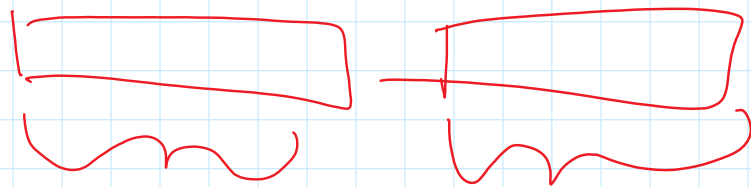
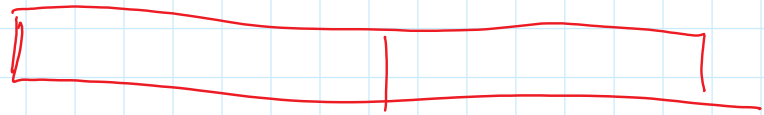
quicksort $[3; 4]$

$$([], [4]) = \text{split } [4] - 3$$

$$[] @ [3] @ [4]$$

MERGE SORT

ordinamento per fusione



Merge sort

[; . ;]

[. . . . 15)

[0 ; 1 ; 2 ; 3 ; 3 ; 5 ; 7 ; 10 ; 15]

let rec split l =

match l with

 [] → ([], [])
 | [x] → ([x], [])

| x::y::ys → let (l1, l2) = split ys
 in (x::l1, y::l2) ;;

split : 'a list → 'a list * 'a list = <fun>

let rec merge l1 l2 =

match (l1, l2) with

 ([], l2) → l2
 | (l1, []) when l1 <> [] → l1

| (x::xs, y::ys) →

 if x < y then x::merge xs (y::ys)
 else y::merge (x::xs) ys ;;

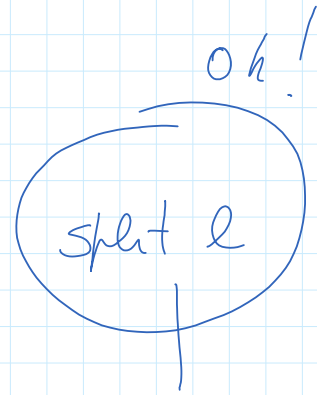
merge : 'a list → 'a list → 'a list = <fun>

let rec mergesort l =
 match l with

| [] → []
| [x] → [x]

| x :: y :: ys → let (l1, l2) = split (x :: y :: ys)
 in

merge (mergesort l1) (mergesort l2) ;;



prec: $\text{int list} \rightarrow \text{int} \rightarrow \text{int list} * \text{int}$

che date una lista di interi, l , e un intero, m , restituisce una coppia $(l1, m)$ tale che

$l1$ contiene tutti i valori di l che precedono la prima occorrenza di m , e m è il numero di valori di $l1$ che sono maggiori di \emptyset .

ASS. esiste in l almeno una occorrenza di m .

prec $[-2; 3; 4; 6; -3; 8] \ 6 =$
 $([-2; 3; 4], 2)$

let rec prec l m =

∴ match l with

x :: xs →

if x = m then ([], ∅)

else let (l1, m) = prec xs m

in

if x > m then (x :: l1, m + 1)

else (x :: l1, m);;

`prec` : 'a list \rightarrow 'a list

che, data una lista, restituisce la lista degli elementi che sono immediatamente precedenti ad un elemento minore

$$\text{prec } [3; 4; 5; 2; -1; 7; 3; 8] = [4; 5; 7; 8]$$

let rec `prec` l =
 match l with

`[]` \rightarrow `[]`

| `[x]` \rightarrow `[]`

| `x :: y :: ys` \rightarrow

if `x < y` then `y :: prec (y :: ys)`
 else `prec (y :: ys);;`

len : int list \rightarrow bool

controlla che ogni elemento, escluso l'ultimo, sia minore delle somme di tutti gli elementi che seguono.

len [1; -2; 2; 3; -10; 14] = true

len [1; 12; 3; 4; -10; 14] = false

let rec sum l =

match l with

[] \rightarrow 0

| x :: xs \rightarrow x + sum xs ;;

let rec len l =

match l with

[] \rightarrow true

| [x] \rightarrow true

| x :: y :: ys \rightarrow

if x < sum (y :: ys)

if $x < \text{sum}(y::ys)$
then less $(y::ys)$
else false;