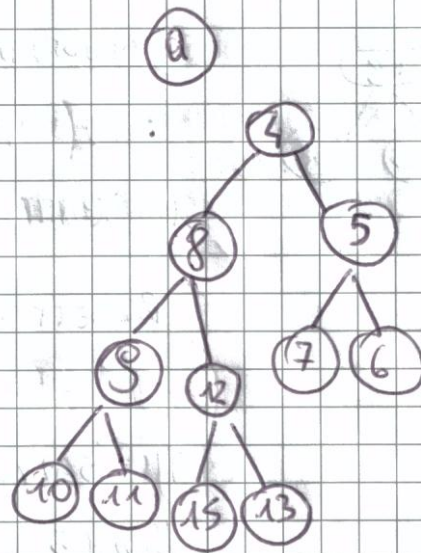
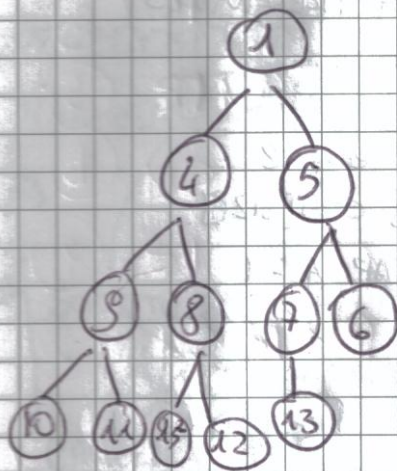
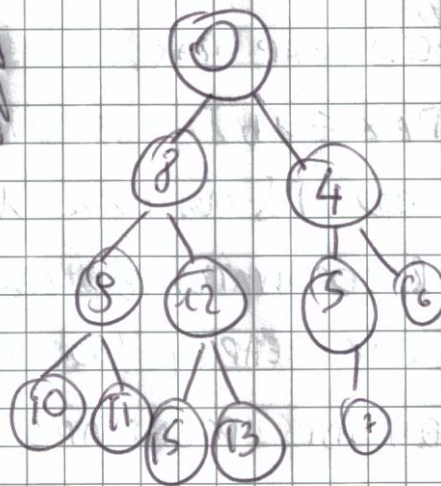


ESERCIZIO 2



$A = [4, 8, 5, 9, 12, 7, 6, 10, 11, 15, 13]$

b



$A = [0, 8, 4, 9, 12, 5, 6, 10, 11, 15, 13, \dots]$

ESERCIZIO 3

~~MIN 3(A)~~ $\&$ $\text{HEAP-SIZE}[A] < 3$ ~~return non e' e~~

~~$l \in \text{MIN}(A[2])$~~ $z \in \text{MIN}(A[3])$

$\&$ $l > z$

$\text{return } A[z]$

else

$\text{return } A[l]$

L'ELEMENTO PIÙ GRANDE PUO' ESSERE TROVATO, SEMPLICEMENTE,

~~ESTRAENDO~~ ~~CHIAMANDO~~ CHIAMANDO CONE INDICE DEL VETTORE

$\text{HEAP-SIZE}(A)$

in

$A[\text{HEAP-SIZE}(A)]$ è l'elemento più

~~$A[m]$~~

$2m-i$ o $2m-i+1$ ^{grande} _{locazioni}