

Дедуктивное доказательство

$O(\deg A \cdot \deg B) \rightarrow Q, R$

$\begin{cases} F\ a[i] \\ F\ b[m] \\ F\ c[n-m+1] \\ \text{for } i=n-m; i > b, --i \\ \quad c[i] = a[i:m] / b[m] \\ \text{for } j=0; j \leq m; j++ \\ \quad a[i+j] = b[j] \times c[j] \end{cases}$	$A = P \cdot Q + R$ $\deg R < \deg B$ $\deg Q = \deg A - \deg B$ $a \boxed{\text{A}} \quad \boxed{Q} \quad \boxed{R}$ $\mathcal{O}(m(n-m))$
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9, r=a

$\forall l \deg A=n$
 $\deg B=m$
 $l=n-m+1 = \ell_{\text{len}(Q)} = \deg Q$
 Тогда Q содержит только l чл.
 $\ell \leq \deg B$ т.к. A
 $= \min(l, \deg B)$ вспомог. B

$\therefore l = \ell_{\text{len}(B)} = \ell$
 $l \leq \ell_{\text{len}(A)} = \ell$
 $l \leq \ell_{\text{len}(A)} = \ell$
 $l \leq \ell_{\text{len}(B)} = \ell$
 $l \leq \ell_{\text{len}(A)} = \ell$
 $l \leq \ell_{\text{len}(B)} = \ell$

$\bullet \ell_{\text{len}(B)} < l$
 $\ell_{\text{len}(B)} = m-l$
 $m-l \geq n-m+1$
 $2m \geq n+m-1$
 $m \geq \frac{n}{2}$
 $\deg(l) = \deg Q + \deg(R+l)$
 $\deg Q = \frac{n-m}{n-m} \cdot \deg(l) = \frac{n-m}{2m-n+1} \cdot \deg(l)$
 $\deg(l) = n-m$
 $\deg(l) = \deg B$

$\int \int \int \text{Div}(\int \int \text{A}, \int \int \text{B})$
 $\text{if } l \geq n \quad C = \text{Div}(\text{A}[l/2], \text{B}[l/2]), \text{B}[l/2]$
 $A' = A - C \cdot B \quad \leftarrow C \cdot B =$
 $D = \text{Div}(\text{A}[l/2], A', \text{B}[l/2])$
 $\text{return } C \cdot X^{k/2} + D$

$T(l) = 2 \cdot T(l/2) + \text{Mult} = 2 \cdot T(l/2) + O(\log l) = O(l \log l)$

Бинарное деление

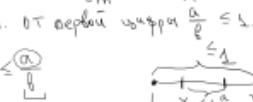
n -битные числа
 k Base = 10

① ОДносное деление: $O(n/k)$

② Бинарное деление: $\log k = n$
 $n \cdot \text{Mult} \rightarrow n^2 \log n$

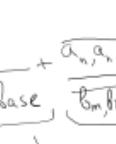
$\rightarrow k^3/2$

③ n^2



Угадать первое битовое число нужно за $\log k$.

1. Сделаем деление: $a_0 \dots a_m \cdot x = a_m \cdot \text{base} + a_{m-1}$
 $\therefore 1 \leq x \leq \text{base}$
 $\therefore x = \text{base} \cdot \text{bit}_{m-1} + \text{rest}$
 $\therefore \frac{a_m}{\text{base}} \leq x \leq \frac{a_m + 1}{\text{base}}$



$$x = \frac{a_m + 1}{\text{base}} \geq x \geq \frac{a_m}{\text{base}}$$

$$R = \frac{a_m + 1}{\text{base}} \cdot \text{base} + a_{m-1} = \frac{a_m + 1}{\text{base}} \cdot \text{base} + \frac{a_{m-1}}{\text{base}} =$$

$$= \frac{a_m}{\text{base}} + \frac{1}{\text{base}} + \frac{a_{m-1}}{\text{base}} = \frac{1}{\text{base}} + \frac{a_m + a_{m-1}}{\text{base}}$$

$$= \frac{a_m a_{m-1}}{\text{base}^2} + \frac{1}{\text{base}^2} \leq \frac{\text{base}^2 - 1}{\text{base}^2} \cdot \frac{(\text{base} + 1)}{\text{base}}$$

$$= \frac{\text{base} - 1}{\text{base}^2} (\text{base} + \text{base} + 1) \leq 2$$

$a, b \quad \boxed{a} \quad \boxed{b}$

$x-1$

n/k разрядов

мат $O(1) - \text{умножение}$

$O(n^2/k)$

$\exists \text{мн. матриц} \approx \log n$

Матрицы 4 рядах

$A \cdot B = C$

матрицы $n \times n$

① $A, B, C \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$

for ($i=0$; $i < n$; $i++$)

 for ($j=0$; $j < n$; $j++$) if $A[i][j] \neq 0$:

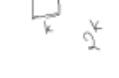
$C[i][j] = 0$

$O(n^2/k) \text{ (бит)}$



② $A, B, C \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$

и A, B чисто б.



$$A \cdot B = \sum_{i=1}^{n/k} A_i \cdot B_i$$



1) Переводим в б. б.

не. строка матрицы A_1

$A_1 \times B_1 =$ строка C

$f[\text{mask}] = \{0 \dots 0\} \text{ mask} = 00 \dots 0$

$\{f[\text{mask}](k \times k)\} \rightarrow B_1 \cdot \{0 \dots 0\}, \text{ mask} \geq k$

2). $A_2 \times B_2 = C_2$

$$\boxed{A} \cdot f[A_2] = C_2$$

$O(k^2)$

$\sum_{i=1}^{n/k} A_i \cdot B_i$

$$\frac{1}{k} (2^k \cdot n + n^2) = \frac{1}{k} \log n^2 = \frac{3}{k} \log n$$

$k = \log n$

⑤ $A, B, C \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$

$\frac{n}{\log n}$

$\log n \cdot n$