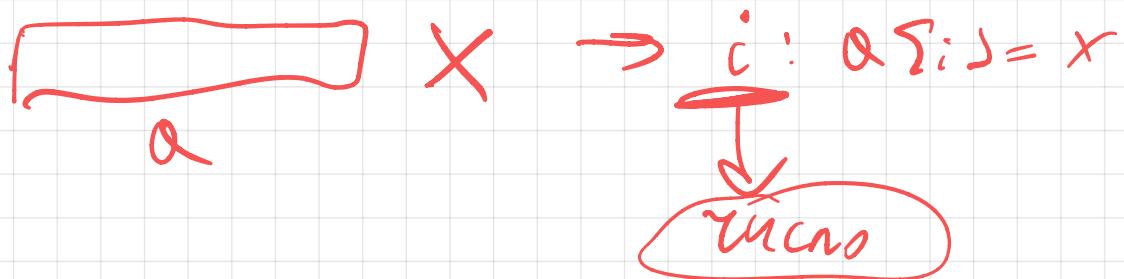


Алгоритм и Задача

Номер в массиве



Сортировка

1 3 4 2
↓
1 2 3 4

Проверка на правильность

2 0 3 7
↓
Yes./No

Пример : Сортировка

Размер вх. данных: n.

Alg 1 $20n^2 + 10n$ - время работы

(1000n + 5)

кто лучше?

Alg 2

Асимптотика

$f, g : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$

Def 1) $f = O(g)$, если



$\exists N \in \mathbb{N}$ и $\exists C > 0$

T. 2. $\forall n \geq N \quad f(n) \leq Cg(n)$

Пример:

$$[1000n + 5 = O(20n^2 + 10n)]$$

$$1000n + 5 \stackrel{?}{\leq} C \cdot (20n^2 + 10n)$$

$C - ? \quad \forall n \geq ?$

$$1000n + 5 \leq 1000n \leq 100n^2 \leq$$

$\forall n \geq 1 \quad \forall n \geq 1$

$$= \underbrace{100}_{\forall n \geq 1} (20n^2 + 10n)$$

$$C = 100$$

Def 1) $f = O(g)$, ean

$\exists N \in \mathbb{N}$ u $\exists C > 0$

i. 2. $\forall n \geq N \quad f(n) \leq Cg(n)$

Def 2: $f = \Omega(g)$, ean

$\exists N \in \mathbb{N}$ u $\exists C > 0$

i. 2. $\forall n \geq N \quad f(n) \geq Cg(n)$

Def 3 $f = \Theta(g)$, ean

$\exists N \in \mathbb{N}$ u $\exists c_1, c_2 > 0$

i. 2. $\forall n \geq N \quad c_1g(n) \leq f(n) \leq c_2g(n)$

CB 6a: ($n \in \mathbb{N}$, $f, g, h \in \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$)

$$1) \quad \begin{array}{c} f = O(g) \\ f = \Omega(g) \end{array} \stackrel{(\leq)}{\Rightarrow} \quad f = \Theta(g) \stackrel{(\geq)}{=}$$

$f = O(g) \Rightarrow \exists N_1, C_1 > 0 : \forall n \geq N_1 : f(n) \leq C_1 g(n)$

$f = \Omega(g) \Rightarrow \exists N_2, C_2 > 0 : \forall n \geq N_2 : f(n) \geq C_2 g(n)$

$\forall n \geq \max(N_1, N_2) : C_1 g(n) \leq f(n) \leq C_2 g(n)$

2) $f = \Theta(g) \Leftrightarrow g = \Theta(f)$

3) $f = O(g) \Leftrightarrow g = \Omega(f)$ $\Rightarrow f = \Theta(g)$

4) $f = O(g) \quad g = O(h) \Rightarrow f = O(h)$

5) $f = O(g) \Leftrightarrow g = \Omega(f)$

6) $f = \Theta(g) \Leftrightarrow g = \Theta(f)$

Def 2 $f = \overline{\Theta}(g)$ ecann

$\forall C > 0 \quad \exists N \in \mathbb{N}$

i. z. $\forall n \geq N \quad f(n) \leq C g(n)$

Def 3 $f = \underline{\Theta}(g)$, ecann

$\forall C > 0 \quad \exists N \in \mathbb{N}$

i. z. $\forall n \geq N \quad f(n) \geq C g(n)$

$$\text{Npummo} \quad 100n = O(n^2)$$

$$\forall c > 0: \exists N(c)$$

$$\text{I. z. } 100n \leq c \cdot n^2$$

$$\forall n > \frac{N(c)}{?}$$

$$100n \leq c \cdot n^2$$

$$100 \leq cn$$

$$\forall n > \frac{100/c}{N(c)} \quad 100n \leq c \cdot n^2$$

CB-fax

$$1) \quad f = O(g) \iff \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(n)}{g(n)} = 0$$

$$2) \quad f = \Omega(g) \iff g = \omega(f)$$

$$3) \quad f \pm O(f) = \Theta(f)$$

Npumenne 3:

$$100n + 5 = \Theta(100n)$$

$$S = O(100n) \text{ r.u. CB-GD: } \frac{S}{100n} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 0$$

D-B03: $\exists N: g(n) \leq 0.1 f(n)$

$$\forall n < N \quad g = O(f) \Rightarrow \forall n > N$$

Zeigt: $g = \Theta(f)$

$$\left[\begin{array}{l} f = \Theta(g), \epsilon < n \\ \exists N \in \mathbb{N} \text{ u } \exists c_1, c_2 > 0 \\ \text{i.z. } \forall n > N \quad c_1 g(n) \leq f(n) \leq c_2 g(n) \end{array} \right]$$

$$0.9f \leq f+g \leq 1.1f \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\frac{1}{c_1} \leq \frac{1}{c_2}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow g(n) \leq 0.1 f(n) \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \forall n > N$$

Rem: $f, g: N \rightarrow A$ Функции с оп.
значениями
 $N \rightarrow Z$

Dof $f = O(g) \Leftrightarrow \exists N \in \mathbb{N} \text{ и } \exists C > 0$

$$\forall n \geq N \quad |f(n)| \leq C|g(n)|$$

Пример: $|On^2 + 5n + 1| = \Theta(n^2)$

$$5n + 1 = O(On^2)$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{5n + 1}{On^2} = 0$$

$$(On^2 + 5n + 1) = \Theta(On^2)$$

$$(On^2 = \Theta(n^2)) : \underset{C''}{On^2} \leq \underset{C'}{On^2} \leq \underset{C}{On^2}$$

$$(On^2 + 5n + 1) = \Theta(n^2)$$

$$\underline{CB-60}: \text{ Ny int } f = \sum_{i=0}^k \alpha_i n^i \quad (\alpha_k \neq 0)$$

$$f = \Theta(n^k)$$

D-60:

$$f' := \alpha_0 + \dots + \alpha_{k-1} n^{k-1} = O(n^k)$$

$$\text{7. k.} \quad \lim \frac{\alpha_0 + \dots + \alpha_{k-1} n^{k-1}}{n^k} = 0$$

$$f = \alpha_k n^k + f' = \Theta(\alpha_k n^k) = \Theta(n^k)$$

Пример:

$$\text{Ans1: } 20n^2 + 10n = \Theta(n^2) \quad O(n^2)$$

$$\text{Ans2: } 1000n + 5 = \Theta(n)$$

Зоономи

Фукинуми

1 - Константное

$\log_2 n$ - Логарифм.

$\log_2^k n$ - Полином.

n - Линейно

$n \log n$

n^k - Повышенная степень

c^n - Экспоненциальное

$n!$, n^n

Задача 1

2^h

Задача 2.

n^3

≡ 1 E

1 GHz

$$h := 30 \Rightarrow 1 \text{ sec}$$

$$h = 100 : 0.001 \text{ sec}$$

$$\underline{h := 60} \Rightarrow 10^9 \text{ sec}$$

$$h = 1000 : 1 \text{ sec}$$

$$h = 10000 : - 1000 \text{ sec}$$

$$\underline{C8-60} \quad \log_{ab} h = \log_b n \cdot \log_a b$$

$$f = O(\log_3 4) \quad \log_3 h = (\log_2 h) \cdot \log_3 2 \\ = O(\log_2 h)$$

$$F = O(\log h)$$

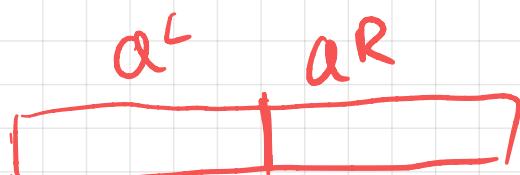
Сортировка.



Merge-Sort:

$n \leq 1 \Rightarrow$ нуゼко не генер

$n \geq 2$



Sort(a^L) Sort(a^R)

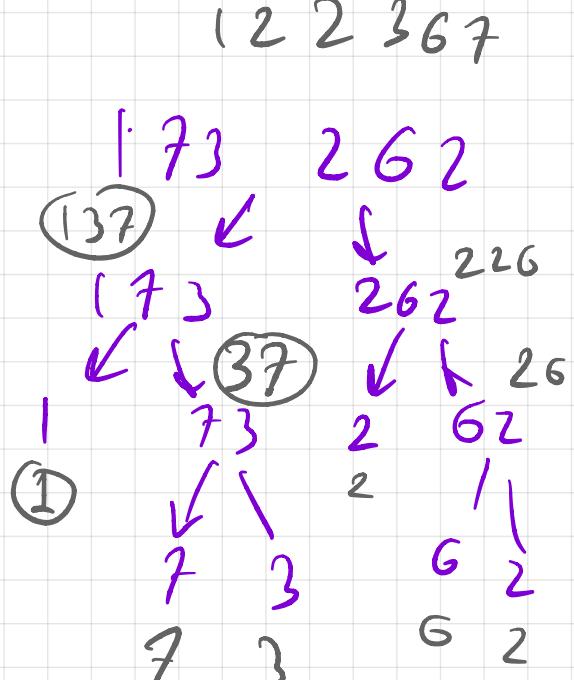
1 73 262
 ↓
 [1 3 7], [2 2 6]) merge
 [1 2 2 3 6 7]

def mergesort(a: List[int]) → List[int]:

```

if len(a) < 1:
  return a
n = len(a)
aL = a[0:n//2]
aR = a[n//2:n]
aL = mergesort(aL)
aR = mergesort(aR)
  
```

return merge(aL, aR)



def Merge ($\alpha: List[int]$,
 $\beta: List[int] \rightarrow List[int]$)

$C = []$

$i = 0$

$j = 0$



while $i < \text{len}(\alpha)$ and $j < \text{len}(\beta)$:

$\alpha = [3, 7, 8, 9]$

если $\alpha[i] < \beta[j]$:

$\beta = [2, 2, 6]$

$C.append(\alpha[i])$

$i += 1$

$C = [1, 2, 2, 6]$

else

$C.append(\beta[j])$

$j += 1$

$C.append(\alpha[i - 1 : \text{len}(\alpha)])$

1 из
всех

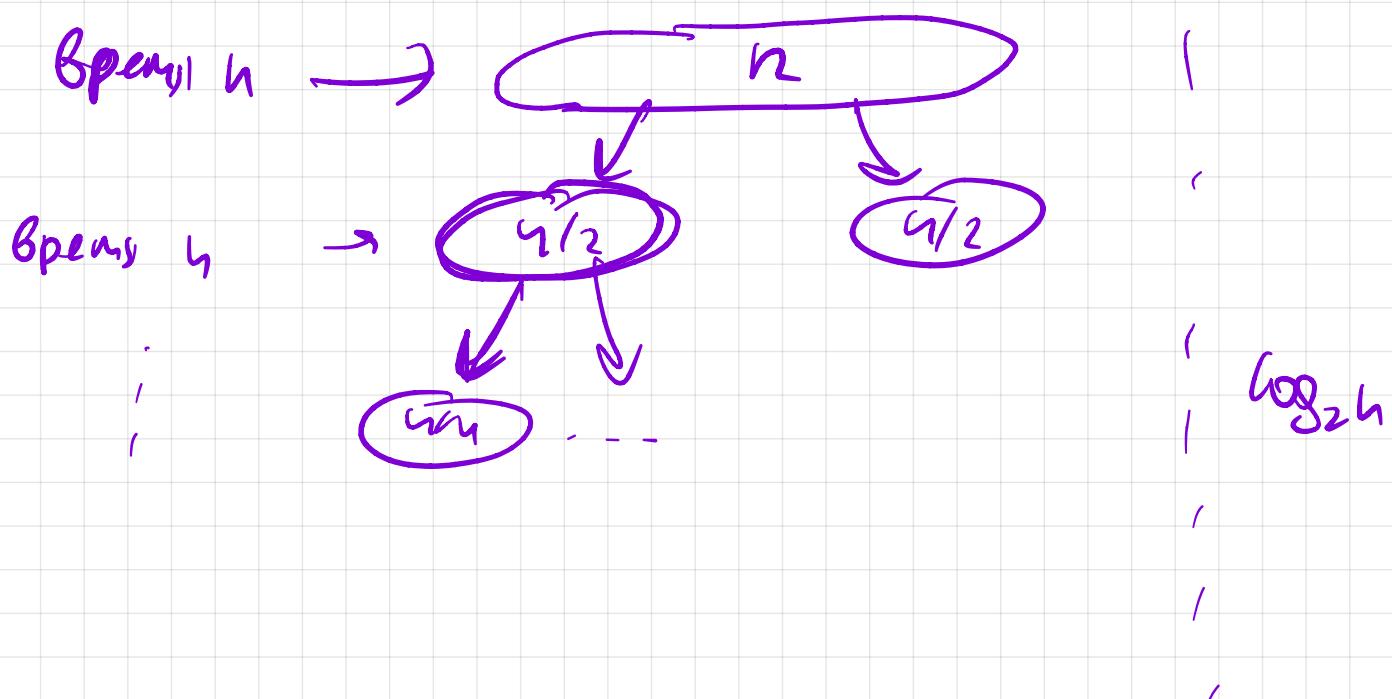
$C.append(\beta[j - 1 : \text{len}(\beta)])$

всех
из

Оценить время работы алгоритма

$$\text{merge}(h, m) = O(h + m)$$

$$\text{mergesort}(n) = O(n \log n)$$



(I)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{mergesort}(n) &= 2 \text{mergesort}(n/2) + h \\ &= O(n \log n) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{mergesort}(n) = \begin{cases} C & \text{если } n \leq 1 \\ -\text{---} & \text{если } n > 1 \end{cases}$$

Рекуррентные Соотношения

[Максы Тарема] изм

~ 1980

Очень интересна

о пер. схемах.

$$\text{Множ} \quad T(n) = \alpha T(n/\beta) + n^c$$

$$\begin{cases} \text{мергинг} \\ \alpha = 2 \\ \beta = 2 \\ c = 1 \end{cases}$$

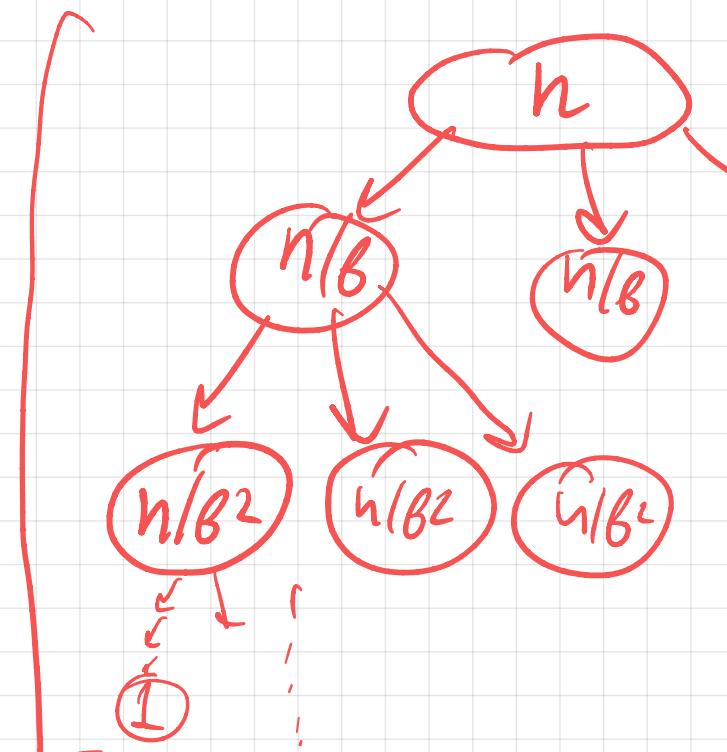
Тогда

$$T(n) = \begin{cases} \Theta(n^c \log n) \\ \Theta(n^c) \\ \Theta(n^{\log \alpha}) \end{cases}$$

$$\alpha = \beta c$$

$$\alpha < \beta c$$

$$\alpha > \beta c$$



$\log_\beta n$ раз

1 шагу. n^c

α шагу $\alpha \cdot \left(\frac{n}{\beta}\right)^c$

α^2 шагу $\alpha^2 \left(\frac{n}{\beta^2}\right)^c$

$\alpha^{\log_\beta n}$. 1^c

$$\begin{aligned}
 T(n) &= \sum_{i=0}^{\log_b n} \alpha^i \left(\frac{n}{b^i}\right)^c \\
 &= n^c \sum_{i=0}^{\log_b n} \frac{\alpha^i}{b^{ic}} = \\
 &= n^c \sum_{i=0}^{\log_b n} \left(\frac{\alpha}{b^c}\right)^i
 \end{aligned}$$

$\alpha < b^c$

$$\alpha = b^c :$$

$$[T(n) = \Theta(n^c \cdot \log n)]$$

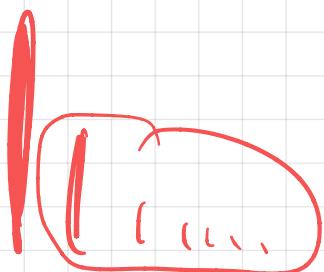
$\alpha < b^c$

$$\alpha < b^c$$

$$1 + q + \dots + q^k = \frac{1 - q^{k+1}}{1 - q} = \frac{q^{k+1} - 1}{q - 1}$$

Because $\alpha < b^c$, so $q := \frac{\alpha}{b^c} < 1$

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} 1 + q + \dots + q^k = \frac{1}{1 - q}$$



$$1 + q + \dots + q^k = \Theta(1)$$

$$\boxed{T(n) = \Theta(n^c)}$$

$\Theta \propto k$

Это тоже самое что

$\Theta \propto n^k$, т.к. $k = \log n$

Мы сюда

$\alpha > b^c$

$$1 + q + \dots + q^{\ell} =$$

$$\frac{q^{\ell+1} - 1}{q - 1} = \Theta(q^\ell)$$

Несложно
установить

$$T(n) = \Theta(\alpha^{\log_b n}) =$$

$$= \beta^{\log_b n \cdot \log_b n} =$$

$$= \boxed{n^{\log_b \alpha}}$$

$$(\alpha = \beta^{\log_b \alpha})$$