MDM, Wyliad 1,03/10/2019 Funkéje cathoniblicaboue (XER, n EZ) L-3,14 = -4 13,14 = 3 LX\_= n <> n < x < n+1 (-3,147 = -3)13,147 = 4 Γ<sub>χ</sub>] = n ←> n-1 < x ≤ n 1-3.143=0.86 {3,143 = 0.14 {x} = x - Lx ( cipsé uTambou x)  $L^{-}X_{J}=-\Gamma_{X}T$  (= n)  $L^{-}X_{J} = N \iff N \leq -X \leq N+1 \iff -N-1 \leq X \leq -N \iff -X^{-} = -N$ LX+NJ = LXJ+N LX+NJ = LXJ+N $n = \frac{n}{2} + \frac{\lceil n \rceil}{1}$ Pnydiscure & do rajblisseg linty cathonités:  $L^{X} + \frac{1}{2}J_{1}\Gamma_{X} - \frac{1}{2}$ Symbole asymptotycine:

 $f(n) = O(g(n)) \iff \exists c \ f(n) \leqslant c \cdot g(n) \qquad \text{dia pranic usrysthich } n$   $f(n) = O(g(n)) \iff \exists c > 0 \ f(n) \geqslant c \cdot g(n) \qquad \text{(ourega)}$   $f(n) = O(g(n)) \iff \exists c > 0 \ c \cdot g(n) \leqslant f(n) \leqslant d \cdot g(n) \qquad \text{(theta)}$   $f(n) = O(g(n)) \iff \frac{f(n)}{g(n)} \xrightarrow{n \to \infty} O$   $f(n) \sim g(n) \iff \frac{f(n)}{g(n)} \xrightarrow{n \to \infty} 1$  (asymptotycine)

Ztoronosi ddicremova algorytmen:

1 Znajdovariiz mox lierb a1, a2, ..., an → algorytm: m ← a1 dla i € n

n; > m: m < a;

(ras driataria ≈ C'n Cras diataria = 2Totonost oblicembra O(n) (print; (+)(n))

$$\{a_{ij}\} = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & \dots & a_{nj} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{1n} & \dots & a_{nn} \end{bmatrix} \quad \{b_{ij}\} = \begin{bmatrix} b_{11} & \dots & b_{nn} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ b_{1n} & \dots & b_{nn} \end{bmatrix} \quad \{a_{ij}\} \cdot \{b_{ij}\} = \{c_{ij}\}$$

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

Cras inhorenia macievry z def 
$$z c \cdot n^3 = O(n^3)$$
  
Algorithm Strassena  $O(n \log_2 t) = O(n^2.81)$ 

Najlepne algoryting 
$$O(n^{2.37})$$

Najlepn algorithm 
$$O(n)$$

f(n)  $f(10)$   $f(100)$   $f(1000)$   $10 f(n)$ 

10  $\log n$  33.2  $66.4$   $94.7$   $f(n^{10})$ 

10  $\log n$  100  $1000$   $f(10n)$ 

11  $\log n$  100  $1000$   $1000$   $100$ 

$$T(n)$$
 - cros diataria abgorytum dea problem winiam n  $T(n) = O(g(n))$ 

$$|\sin(n)| = O(1), bo |\sin(n)| \le 1$$

$$(n+1)^{2} = O(n^{2}), bo \frac{n}{n^{2}} \xrightarrow{n\to\infty} 0$$

$$(n+1)^{2} = O(n^{2}), bo n^{2} = (n+1)^{2} = n^{2} + 2n + 1 \le 4n^{2}$$

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mate "o" ornacia relagi ponjethi na funkcjadi 
$$f(n) \prec g(n) \not\in f(n) = o(g(n))$$

$$1 \prec \log \log n \prec (\log n)^{\alpha} \prec n^{b} \prec c^{n}$$

$$\alpha, b > 0, c > 1$$

$$\frac{6x}{X} \xrightarrow{x \to c^2} 0$$

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{n}{e^n} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \left( \frac{n}{(n-1)e} \right) \cdot \left( \frac{n-1}{(n-2)e} \right) \cdot \dots \cdot \left( \frac{2}{1e} \right) \cdot \frac{1}{e} \leq \lim_{n\to\infty} \left( \frac{2}{e} \right)^n = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{e^n} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \left( \frac{n}{(n-1)e} \right) \cdot \left( \frac{n-1}{(n-2)e} \right) \cdot \dots \cdot \left( \frac{2}{1e} \right) \cdot \frac{1}{e} \leq \lim_{n\to\infty} \left( \frac{2}{e} \right)^n = 0$$

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{n^b}{c^n} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \left( \frac{n}{c^{\frac{b}{b}}} \right)^b = \lim_{w\to\infty} \frac{n^b}{c^{\frac{b}{b}}} = \lim_{w\to\infty$$

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{n^b}{c^n} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \left( \frac{n}{c^b} \right)^b = \lim_{n\to\infty} \left( \frac{n \cdot \ln \frac{c}{b}}{e} \cdot \frac{1}{\ln \frac{c}{b}} \right)^b = 0$$

$$(\log n)^a < n^b$$
  $(N = \log n)$ 

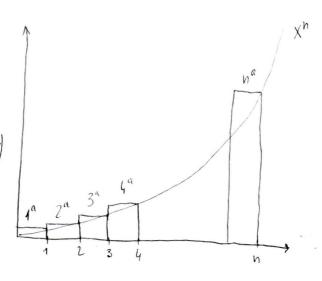
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{\left(\log n\right)^{\alpha}}{n^{b}} = \lim_{N\to\infty} \frac{N^{\alpha}}{\left(2^{b}\right)^{N}} = \lim_{N\to\infty} \frac{N^{\square}}{\Delta^{N}} = 0$$

$$(n+1)^2 = n^2 + 2n + 1 = n^2 + \Theta(n!) = n^2 + O(n) = n^2 + o(n^2)$$

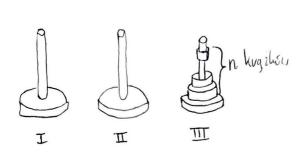
$$\sum_{k=1}^{n} k^{a} = \frac{1}{a+1} n^{a+1} + O(n^{a})$$

$$\sum_{h=1}^{n} k^{a} = \int_{0}^{n} x^{a} + R, R < n^{a}, R = O(n^{a})$$

$$\int_{0}^{n} x^{a} = \frac{1}{a+1} n^{a+1}$$



Zaleinosci religioucyjne (na pryhľadne Wici Hansi)



T(n)-liaba luxur potulogele do prestauraia n lugilio e perta na pert

$$T(1)=1$$

$$T(z) = ... = 3$$

$$T(n) \leq 2T (n-1) + 1$$

$$podrelenz hydrs$$

$$na dea podrbi sy:$$

$$najni sny i poroshly T(n-1)$$

$$\downarrow I$$

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

$$= 1 + 2 + 4T(n-2)$$

$$= 1 + 2 + 4 + 8 + ... + 2^{k-1} + 2^{k}T(n-k)$$

$$= 1 + 2 + 4 + 8 + ... + 2^{n-1}$$

$$= 2^{n} - 1$$

L(n) 
$$\leftarrow$$
 liaba obstant na plastypinie  $u$  rations od iloni prostycl  $L(0) = 1$   $L(1) = 2$ 

$$L(2)=4$$
  
 $L(n)=\frac{2}{3}$ 

$$L(n+1) = n+1 + L(n)$$

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

$$= \frac{n + (n-1) + 4 + 1}{2} + 1 = \frac{n(n+1)}{2} + 1$$
Suma n linb naturally (1)

n pivstych + dolidadam jedny nova prosty