Zadume 1. Najmigsze k talie, ie $a_n = O(n^k)$

(a)
$$a_n = \frac{2n^{81.2} + 3n^{45.1}}{4n^{23.3} + 5n^{11.3}}, \sum_{i=1}^{k} O(a_i(n)) = O(\max\{a_i, a_{i,i-1}, a_{i,i}\}) => O(\frac{n^{81.2}}{n^{23.3}}) = O(n^{57.9}),$$

where $k = 57.9$

(b)
$$a_n = 5 \log_2 n = 2 \log_2 5 \cdot \log_2 n = 2 \log_2 n \cdot \log_2 5 = n \log_2 5$$
, wise $O(n \log_2 5)$, $h = \log_2 5 \approx 7$

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \log \frac{1.\infty n^n}{n^n} = \lim_{n\to\infty} (n \cdot \log 1.001 - x \log n) =$$

$$= \lim_{n\to\infty} n \left(\log 1.001 - x \frac{\log n}{n}\right) = \infty$$

$$= \lim_{n\to\infty} dgi_1 do 0$$

Styd mynika, it logaryten mondominuit dget do meshorinans (word) Wisc nx = O(1.001 n), cufti nie istryc & spermajge O(n4)

doie fulije
$$n > \infty$$
 $\left| \frac{f(n)}{g(n)} \right| < \infty =$ $f(n) = O(g(n))$

dolation, with modern pointing in log in
$$\frac{1}{h}$$
 tog in $\frac{1}{h}$ tog in $\frac{1}{h}$ time $\frac{3 \log^2 n + 6 \log n}{h \log^2 n}$ time $\frac{3 \log^2 n + 6 \log n}{h (k-1)^2 n^{k-1}}$

$$= \lim_{N \to \infty} \frac{6 \log_{N} + 6}{\ln(1-1)^{2} n^{k-1}} = \frac{6}{\ln(1-1)^{3} n^{k-1}} = \frac{6}{\ln(1-1)^{3} n^{k-1}} = \frac{1}{\ln(1-1)^{3} n^{k-1}}$$

Mynika styl, iz Vk>1: nlog3 n = O(nh), vije nie ishuge najmniejne le spetniajque ten wamnele, zadrodni jednak 42>0 k=1+8 olla litorja u log3n = O(n4) jest spetnione

Zadanie 2. Posortij funkcje od najndinij do najnybij wsnajej:

Zadanie 3. Funkque
$$f(n),g(n)$$
 mondomanie wsngce do an, nie more rajsi żadna z tych velagi: $f(n) = o(g(n)), g(n) = o(f(n)),$ $f(n) = O(g(n)).$

Definique:
$$f(x) = o(g(x)) \iff \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = 0$$

$$f(x) = O(g(x)) \iff 0 \iff \lim_{x \to \infty} \left| \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} \right| \ge \infty$$

$$f(x) = e^{x^2 + x \sin x}$$

$$g(x) = e^{x^2 + x \cos x}$$

$$\frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \frac{e^{x^2 + x \sin x}}{e^{x^2 + x \cos x}} = e^{x (\sin x - \cos x)}$$

Dryla dienne $\frac{f'(x)}{g(x)}$ moven Tatro dutie, le

. dla
$$x = (2L+1) \cdot \frac{11}{2}$$
 (LEN) fram $\frac{f(x)}{g(x)} \rightarrow e^{X}$ =) we jest $f(x) = o(g(x))$

• dla
$$x = 2k - \frac{11}{2}$$
 (kell) many $\frac{f(x)}{g(x)} \rightarrow e^{-x} \Rightarrow nx \neq g(x) = o(f(x))$

we jest
$$f(x) = O(g(x))$$
, pourevai e^x vie jest ograniciane od gog rading study, co priemy definique

Zavanie 5. Dowed własnosti:

(a)
$$f = o(g) \Rightarrow f = O(g)$$

 $f(n) = o(g(n)) \stackrel{\text{def.}}{\rightleftharpoons} \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{f(n)}{g(n)} = o \stackrel{\text{def.}}{\rightleftharpoons} \forall \xi > o \exists n_o > 0 \forall n > n_o \text{ if } |f(n)|| \le \varepsilon$
 $\Rightarrow \forall \xi > o \exists n_o > o \forall n > n_o \text{ if } |f(n)|| \le \varepsilon \cdot |g(n)|$
 $\stackrel{\text{def.}}{\rightleftharpoons} f(n) = O(g(n))$
 $\stackrel{\text{def.}}{\rightleftharpoons} f(n) = o \stackrel{\text{def.}}{\lnot} (n) = o \stackrel{\text{def.}}{\lnot} (n)$

(b)
$$f \sim g \Rightarrow f = O(g)$$

 $f \sim g \Leftrightarrow \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{f(n)}{g(n)} = 1 \Rightarrow \forall \xi > 0 \; \exists n_0 > 0 \; \forall n > n_0 \; (1 - \xi \leqslant \frac{f(n)}{g(n)}) \land \frac{f(n)}{g(n)} \leqslant 1 + \xi)$

$$\Rightarrow \exists c_1 d \exists n_0 \forall n > n_0 \quad c \cdot |g(n)| \leq |f(n)| \leq d \cdot |g(n)| \stackrel{\text{def.}}{\Longrightarrow} f(n) = \Theta(g(n))$$

(a)
$$f = O(g) \iff g = SL(f)$$

 $f(n) = O(g(n)) \iff \exists c > 0 \exists n_0 \forall n > n_0 \mid f(n) \mid \leq c \cdot |g(n)|$
 $\iff \exists c > 0 \exists n_0 \forall n > n_0 \mid g(n) \mid \geq \frac{1}{2} \mid f(n) \mid c \Rightarrow g = SL(f)$

$$f(n) = O(g(n)) \land g(n) = O(f(n)) \iff$$

$$(\Rightarrow) \exists c_1 d > 0 \exists n_0 \forall n > n_0 \quad \exists |f(n)| \leq |g(n)| \leq d |f(n)| \iff g = \theta(f)$$

$$(\Rightarrow) \exists c_1 d > 0 \exists n_0 \forall n > n_0 \quad \exists |f(n)| \leq |g(n)| \leq d |f(n)| \iff g = \theta(f)$$

Wsiystliz symbole: $0,0,0,\Omega_1\sim sa$ prechodniz, a symetyene felle $\sim,0$. Wymbi to upost z ich definigie

Zadane 6. Pohaz, ze
$$e^{\frac{1}{h}} = 1 + \frac{1}{h} + O\left(\frac{1}{h^2}\right)$$
.

$$e^{X} = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^{i}}{i!} \implies e^{\frac{1}{n}} = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \frac{\left(\frac{1}{n}\right)^{i}}{i!} = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^{i} \cdot i!}$$

$$= 1 + \frac{1}{n} + \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^{i} \cdot i!}$$

$$\leq 1 + \frac{1}{n} + \sum_{i=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2 \cdot 2^i}$$

$$= 1 + \frac{1}{n} + \frac{1}{n^2} \sum_{i=1}^{6} \frac{1}{2^i}$$

$$= 1 + \frac{1}{n} + O\left(\frac{1}{m}\right)$$

wynihe to re wound na sums szergu geometryango

Zadanie 7.

Sortowanie in lieb popuer majdowanie milioniene z lidejnych podeiggswai an dla i=2,3,-,4-1.

Dla najgorsnego moitivego puppadhu hybonamy holeju N-1, N-2,..., O povoznam, vije musiny je zsumovać:

$$(n-1)+(n-2)+(n-3)+...+1+0=\sum_{i=0}^{n-1}i=\frac{(n-1)n}{2}=O(n^2)$$

Zadanie 8. ZTotonost operació:

(1) Pisemne dodavametich dingosti n: dudajny ich yfy po bolei, exentralnie premsing nadmion.

$$\frac{P_1}{a_1} \frac{P_2}{a_2} \frac{P_3}{a_3} \frac{P_{n-1}}{a_n} \leftarrow \text{max} (n-1) \text{ premission}$$

$$\frac{f b_1 b_2 b_3}{b_1 b_2 b_3} = b_n \quad \text{in cyfi}$$

$$\frac{f b_1 b_2 b_3}{b_1 b_2 b_3} = b_n \quad \text{in cyfi}$$

When many n+n+(n-1) operays, cyli 3n-1=O(n).

(2) Pisenne unozeme lind dugosh in

$$\frac{p_1}{q_1} \frac{p_2}{a_2} \frac{1}{a_3} \qquad \text{max (n-1) primerer}$$

$$\frac{b_1}{b_2} \frac{b_3}{b_3} \qquad \text{n}$$

$$\frac{0}{0} \frac{c_1}{c_2} \frac{c_2}{c_3} \qquad \text{h}$$

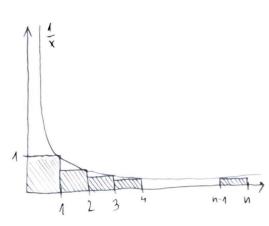
$$\frac{0}{0} \frac{d_1}{d_2} \frac{d_3}{d_3} \frac{0}{0}$$

$$\frac{1}{0} \frac{d_1}{d_2} \frac{d_3}{d_3} \frac{0}{0}$$

Wige: N'(n mnoven + (n-1) pnumeron) + n dodahar hints diagoni (2n-1)Cyli $T(n) = N \cdot (n + (n-1)) + n \cdot (2n-1)$ $= N \cdot (2n-1) + N \cdot (2n-1)$ $= 2n^2 - n + 2n^2 - n$ $= 4n^2 - 2n = O(n^2)$

Zadane 10

Oszacowanie sum $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k}$ pres cathovanie: $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{x} dx = \ln n - \ln 1 - \ln n$



$$\int_{1}^{n} \frac{1}{x} dx = \ln n - \ln 1 - \ln n$$

$$\ln (n+1) = \int_{0}^{h} \frac{1}{x+1} dx \le \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \frac{1}{k} \le \int_{1}^{n} \frac{1}{x} dx + 1 = \ln (n) + 1$$

Zadanie 4. Wyhanić, ie
$$n^a (\log n)^b (\log \log n)^c = o(n^d (\log n)^e (\log \log n)^f)$$

who, gdy (a,b,c) \forall (de,f) .

$$d = \alpha \cdot \alpha'$$

$$e = b \cdot b'$$

$$f = c + c'$$

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{n^{\alpha} (\log n)^{b} (\log \log n)^{c}}{n^{\alpha \cdot \alpha'} (\log n)^{b \cdot b} (\log \log n)^{c'}} \Rightarrow \text{ aby gramica cyclostra } 0.$$

$$(\alpha' > 0) \quad \forall \quad (\alpha' = 0 \quad \land \quad b' > 0) \quad \forall \quad (\alpha' = 0 \quad \land \quad b' = 0 \quad \land \quad c' > 0)$$

$$\Rightarrow (\alpha_{1}b_{1}c) \quad \forall \quad (d_{1}e_{1}f)$$

$$2^{\circ} \leftarrow \text{ implikarja } \quad \forall \quad \text{durgg strong} :$$

$$\text{wythoding } z \quad (a,b,c) \quad \forall \quad (d_{1}e_{1}f) \quad \text{v. cofang} \quad \text{sig.}$$

$$f = O(g) \ n \ g = O(h) = 0 \ f = O(h)$$

$$\exists a_1b_1c_2 > 0, \ d > 0 \ (\forall h > a_1) \ f(h) \le c \cdot g(h) \ n \ g(h) \le d \cdot h(h) |$$

$$=) \ \exists a_1b_1c_1d > 0 \ \forall h > a_1b \ \frac{1}{c} \ f(h) \le c \cdot d \cdot h(h) \ (=) \ f(h) = O(h(h))$$

Zadanie 9, ZTotonost crasoua pisemnego direlenia u najgovonym prypadlu:

$$(n-L) L = n t - \ell^2 = \left(\frac{n}{2}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{n}{2}\right)^2 + n L - \ell^2 = \left(\frac{h}{2}\right)^2 - \left(L - \frac{h}{2}\right)^2 \le \left(\frac{h}{2}\right)^2 = > L = \frac{h}{2}$$

Zadanie 11. h(n) = f(n) + O(g(n)); g(n) + f(n) Najlepse unacovarie 1/40) postri F(n) + Ofg(n) Lemat: a(n) = 1 + O(b(n)) => 1 - O(b(n)) $\frac{h(n)}{f(n)} = 1 + \frac{O(\sqrt{n})}{f(n)}$ $\frac{h(n)}{f(n)} = 1 - \frac{O(\sqrt{n})}{f(n)}$ $\frac{h(n)}{f(n)} = 1 - \frac{O(\sqrt{n})}{f(n)}$ $\frac{a(n)-1}{a(n)} \leq \frac{c \cdot b(n)}{a(n)} \leq \frac{c \cdot b(n)}{a(n)} = c \cdot b(n)$ $\frac{1}{h(n)} = \frac{1}{f(n)} - \frac{O(g(n))}{f^{2}(n)}, \text{ wise } F(n) = \frac{1}{f(n)}, \frac{O(g(n))}{f^{2}(n)} = O\left(\frac{g(n)}{f^{2}(n)}\right) = O(n) = \frac{g(n)}{f^{2}(n)}$ Zadanie 12. Polici, ic (n+2 + O(n-1)) = n e 2 (1+ O(n-1)) # 1/2 / 1/2 $\frac{1}{e^2}\left(4+\frac{2}{n}+O\left(\frac{1}{n}\right)^n=1+O\left(\frac{1}{n}\right)$ (∃c>0| (∃no ∈N) (∀n>no) +(n) < = $N > n_0: W \leq \frac{1}{e^2} \left(1 + \frac{2}{n} + \frac{c}{n^2} \right)^n \leq \frac{1}{e^2} \left(1 + \frac{2}{n} + \frac{1}{n^2} + \frac{c}{n^2} \right)^n = \frac{1}{o^2} \left(\left(1 + \frac{1}{n} \right)^2 + \frac{c}{n^2} \right)^n = \frac{1}{o^2} \left(\left(1 + \frac{1}{n} \right)^2 + \frac{c}{n^2} \right)^n = \frac{1}{o^2} \left(\left(1 + \frac{1}{n} \right)^2 + \frac{c}{n^2} \right)^n = \frac{1}{o^2} \left(\left(1 + \frac{1}{n} \right)^2 + \frac{c}{n^2} \right)^n = \frac{1}{o^2} \left(\left(1 + \frac{1}{n} \right)^2 + \frac{c}{n^2} \right)^n = \frac{1}{o^2} \left(\left(1 + \frac{1}{n} \right)^2 + \frac{c}{n^2} \right)^n = \frac{1}{o^2} \left(\left(1 + \frac{1}{n} \right)^2 + \frac{c}{n^2} \right)^n = \frac{1}{o^2} \left(\left(1 + \frac{1}{n} \right)^2 + \frac{c}{n^2} \right)^n = \frac{1}{o^2} \left(\left(1 + \frac{1}{n} \right)^2 + \frac{c}{n^2} \right)^n = \frac{1}{o^2} \left(\left(1 + \frac{1}{n} \right)^2 + \frac{c}{n^2} \right)^n = \frac{1}{o^2} \left(\left(1 + \frac{1}{n} \right)^2 + \frac{c}{n^2} \right)^n = \frac{1}{o^2} \left(\left(1 + \frac{1}{n} \right)^2 + \frac{c}{n^2} \right)^n = \frac{1}{o^2} \left(\left(1 + \frac{1}{n} \right)^2 + \frac{c}{n^2} \right)^n = \frac{1}{o^2} \left(\left(1 + \frac{1}{n} \right)^2 + \frac{c}{n^2} \right)^n = \frac{1}{o^2} \left(\left(1 + \frac{1}{n} \right)^2 + \frac{c}{n^2} \right)^n = \frac{1}{o^2} \left(\left(1 + \frac{1}{n} \right)^2 + \frac{c}{n^2} \right)^n = \frac{1}{o^2} \left(\left(1 + \frac{1}{n} \right)^2 + \frac{c}{n^2} \right)^n = \frac{1}{o^2} \left(\left(1 + \frac{1}{n} \right)^2 + \frac{c}{n^2} \right)^n = \frac{1}{o^2} \left(\left(1 + \frac{1}{n} \right)^2 + \frac{c}{n^2} \right)^n = \frac{1}{o^2} \left(\left(1 + \frac{1}{n} \right)^2 + \frac{c}{n^2} \right)^n = \frac{1}{o^2} \left(\left(1 + \frac{1}{n} \right)^2 + \frac{c}{n^2} \right)^n = \frac{1}{o^2} \left(\left(1 + \frac{1}{n} \right)^2 + \frac{c}{n^2} \right)^n = \frac{1}{o^2} \left(\left(1 + \frac{1}{n} \right)^2 + \frac{c}{n^2} \right)^n = \frac{1}{o^2} \left(\left(1 + \frac{1}{n} \right)^2 + \frac{c}{n^2} \right)^n = \frac{1}{o^2} \left(\left(1 + \frac{1}{n} \right)^2 + \frac{c}{n^2} \right)^n = \frac{1}{o^2} \left(\left(1 + \frac{1}{n} \right)^2 + \frac{c}{n^2} \right)^n = \frac{1}{o^2} \left(\left(1 + \frac{1}{n} \right)^2 + \frac{c}{n^2} \right)^n = \frac{1}{o^2} \left(\left(1 + \frac{1}{n} \right)^2 + \frac{c}{n^2} \right)^n = \frac{1}{o^2} \left(\left(1 + \frac{1}{n} \right)^2 + \frac{c}{n^2} \right)^n = \frac{1}{o^2} \left(\left(1 + \frac{1}{n} \right)^2 + \frac{c}{n^2} \right)^n = \frac{1}{o^2} \left(\left(1 + \frac{1}{n} \right)^2 + \frac{c}{n^2} \right)^n = \frac{1}{o^2} \left(\left(1 + \frac{1}{n} \right)^2 + \frac{c}{n^2} \right)^n = \frac{1}{o^2} \left(\left(1 + \frac{1}{n} \right)^2 + \frac{c}{n^2} \right)^n = \frac{1}{o^2} \left(\left(1 + \frac{1}{n} \right)^2 + \frac{c}{n^2} \right)^n = \frac{1}{o^2} \left(\left(1 + \frac{1}{n} \right)^2 + \frac{c}{n^2} \right)^n = \frac{1}{o^2} \left(\left(1 + \frac{1}{n} \right)^2 + \frac{c}{n^2} \right)^n = \frac{1}{o^2} \left(\left(1 + \frac{1}{n} \right)^2 + \frac{c}{n^2} \right)^n = \frac{1}{o^$ $=\frac{1}{e^2}\left(1+\frac{1}{n}\right)^n\left(1+\frac{c}{\left(1+\frac{1}{n}\right)n}\right)^2 \leq \left(1+\frac{c}{(n+1)^2}\right)^n=1+\frac{c}{(n+1)^2}+\sum_{i=2}^n\binom{n}{i}\binom{c}{(n+1)^2}^i$ = $1 + \frac{c}{n+2+\frac{1}{n}} + 5$ i delej jæles tam vyelsedni to, ab druelisky dostni

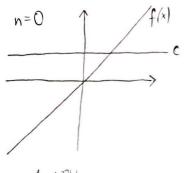
Zadanse 14. Pohami VX>0 [x] = [x[x]].

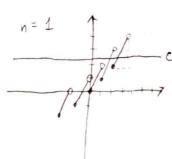
Falt: nEIN, yell' ney => nely_ Nied [NIX] = M. m = \(\sum_{LX_1} < m+1 \) $L^{X} \leq X \rightarrow M^{2} \leq L^{X} \leq (Mt1)^{2}$ m2 { x < (m+1)2/1 (zdjyve podlog: hompskipe 2 falke) m < 1x < m+1 $M = [N \times] = [N(X)]$

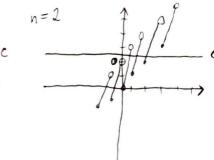
Zadame 15.

(b) le willignen x ma norman $(n+1)x - [nx] = c^{2}$

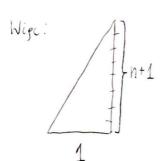
$$f(x) = (n+1) x - L N x = n x - L N x + x = \{nxy + x$$







3 4024.



Dla donolnego nEIN many n+1 wringram isanaria (n+1)x - LNX_=C.