

# Definitions

# Decision Problem

- A decision problem is one where, given an input, the output is either true or false ([https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Decision\\_problem](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Decision_problem)).
- A function  $f(x)$  which, for some input  $x$ , yields a Boolean result is called a *predicate*.

# Search Problem

- A search problem applies to a space  $\mathcal{S}$  of potential (candidate) solutions where for each  $s_i$  there is a corresponding decision problem  $f(s_i)$ .
  - For a more formal definition, see for example [Wikipedia](#).
  - Most (all?) of the algorithms which we will study are designed to solve search problems.
  - Example: you have an array of  $N$  elements  $x_i$  and you wish to sort the array. This is a “search problem” where each candidate solution is one of the  $N!$  possible permutations  $P_j$ . The corresponding decision problem (predicate) is  $f(P)$  where  $f$  is true if for each element  $x_i$  in  $P$  where  $i$  runs from 1 to  $N-1$ :

$$x_{i-1} \leq x_i.$$

# Entropy

- Entropy is the degree of disorder. This is true for both:
  - Thermodynamic (Boltzmann) entropy; and
  - Information (Shannon) entropy.
- I will also use Entropy to describe the number of candidate solutions remaining in a search problem. As with information entropy, we measure this by taking the logarithm of the number of solutions.
  - For example, when sorting an array of  $N$  elements  $x_i$ , if we start with a random array, there will be  $\log(N!)$  entropy.
  - When we are finished with sorting, there will be one (and only one) solution and so there will be zero entropy.

# Logarithms

- Notation for logarithms is not consistent throughout the world. I know this will cause confusion.
- The following is the notation I will be using:
  - $\ln(x)$  is the natural logarithm of  $x$ , *i.e.*  $\log_e(x)$ .
  - $\lg(x)$  is the binary logarithm of  $x$ , *i.e.*  $\log_2(x)$ .
  - $\log(x)$  is simply used when we don't really care to distinguish—remember that the only difference between logarithms with different bases is a constant factor. We typically ignore constant factors when we study complexity.
  - We will never ever use logarithms to the base 10.