## 绪论

渐近复杂度:大∂记号

Any time you are stuck on a problem, introduce more notation.

- Chris Skinner

Mathematics is more in need of good notations than of new theorems.

- A. Turing

邓俊辉 deng@tsinghua.edu.cn

## 渐近分析

❖ 回到原先的问题:

随着问题规模的增长,计算成本如何增长?

※这里更关心:

问题规模足够大之后, 计算成本的增长趋势

- ⇒ 当输入规模 n ≫ 2 后,算法需执行的基本操作次数 T(n) = ?
- ❖如欲更为精确地估计,还可考查 需占用的存储单元数 S(n) = ?



## **Big-O** notation

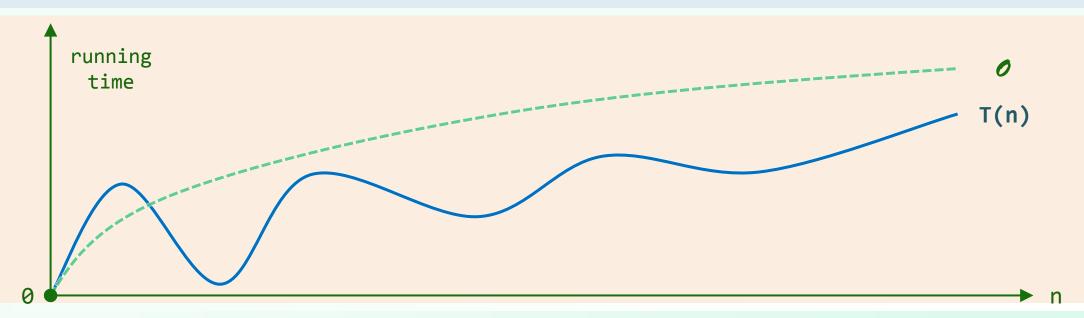
� Paul Bachmann, 1894:  $T(n) = \mathcal{O}(f(n))$  iff  $\exists c > 0$  s.t.  $T(n) < c \cdot f(n) \quad \forall n \gg 2$ 

$$Ex: \sqrt{5n \cdot [3n \cdot (n+2) + 4] + 6} < \sqrt{5n \cdot [6n^2 + 4] + 6} < \sqrt{35n^3 + 6} < 6 \cdot n^{1.5} = \mathcal{O}(n^{1.5})$$

❖与T(n)相比,f(n)在形式上更为简洁,但依然反映前者的增长趋势

$$\mathcal{O}(f(n)) = \mathcal{O}(c \cdot f(n))$$

$$\mathcal{O}(f(n)) = \mathcal{O}(c \cdot f(n))$$
  $\mathcal{O}(n^a + n^b) = \mathcal{O}(n^a), \ a \ge b > 0$ 



## 其它记号

$$T(n) = \Omega(f(n))$$
 iff  $\exists c > 0$  s.t.  $T(n) > c \cdot f(n) \quad \forall n \gg 2$ 

$$T(n) = \Theta(f(n))$$
 iff  $\exists c_1 > c_2 > 0$  s.t.  $c_1 \cdot f(n) > T(n) > c_2 \cdot f(n) \quad \forall n \gg 2$ 

