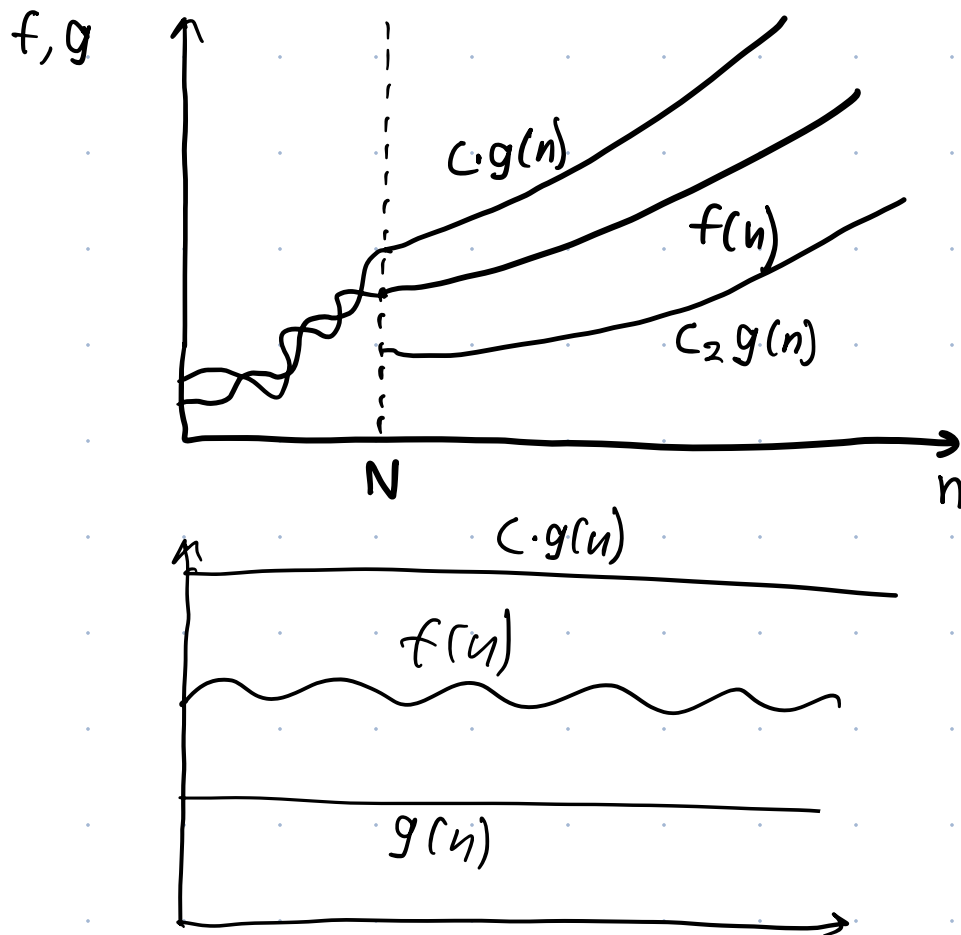


$$f: \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_+$$

1) $f(n) = O(g(n))$: "O БОЛЬШОЕ"

$$\exists c > 0, \exists N \in \mathbb{N}: \forall n \geq N \hookrightarrow f(n) \leq c g(n)$$



2) $f(n) = \Omega(g(n))$:

$$\exists c > 0, \exists N \in \mathbb{N}: \forall n > N \hookrightarrow f(n) \geq c \cdot g(n)$$

3) $f(n) = \Theta(g(n))$:

$$\exists c_1, c_2 > 0, \exists N \in \mathbb{N}: \forall n > N \hookrightarrow c_1 g(n) \leq f(n) \leq c_2 g(n)$$

$$n \stackrel{?}{=} O(n) \quad \checkmark$$

$$n \stackrel{?}{=} O(n^2) \quad \checkmark$$

$$10n \stackrel{?}{=} O(n) \quad \checkmark$$

$$\varepsilon > 0$$

$$n^\varepsilon = O(\log n)$$

ОТРИЦ. О:

$$\forall c > 0 \quad \forall N \in \mathbb{N} \quad \exists n \geq N : f(n) > c g(n)$$

$$\dots, n^\varepsilon > c \log n$$

$$\frac{n^\varepsilon}{\log n} > c$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^\varepsilon}{\log n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \varepsilon \cdot n^{\varepsilon-1} \cdot \frac{1}{\frac{1}{n}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \varepsilon \cdot n^\varepsilon = +\infty$$

$f(n) - \text{????}$

$$f(n) = O(n^k)$$

$$f(n) = \Omega(n^m)$$

$$1) \quad k, m \in \mathbb{N}$$

$$f(n) = n^{\frac{3}{2}}$$

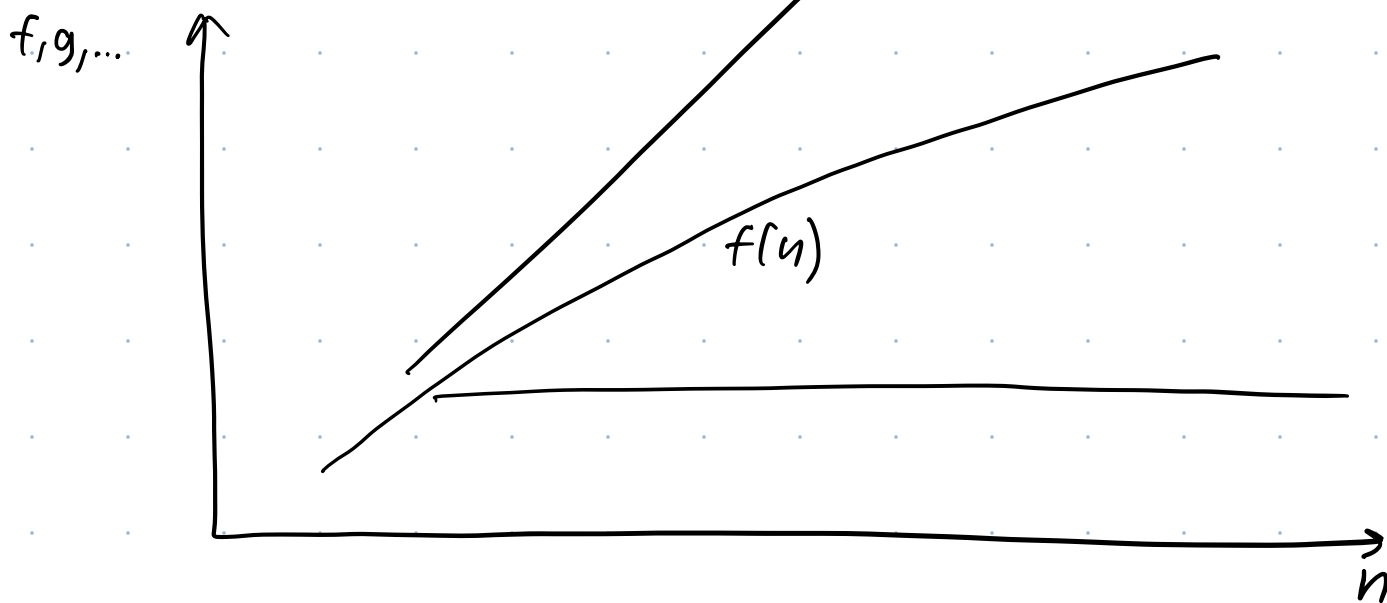
// НАИЛУЧШИЕ ОЦЕНКИ

$$n^k, \quad k \in \mathbb{N}$$

$g = n^k$ — НАИЛ. ОЦ. ^{(для $f(n)$)} ПРИ $k \in \mathbb{N}$:

$$\begin{cases} f(n) = O(n^k) \\ f(n) \neq O(n^{k-1}) \end{cases}$$

2) $f(n) = \log n$



$$f(n) = \Omega(1)$$

$$f(n) \neq \Omega(n) \text{ "N"}$$

$$f(n) \neq \Omega(n^\epsilon) \quad \forall \epsilon > 0 \text{ "R"}$$

$$f(n) \neq O(1)$$

$$f(n) = O(n)$$

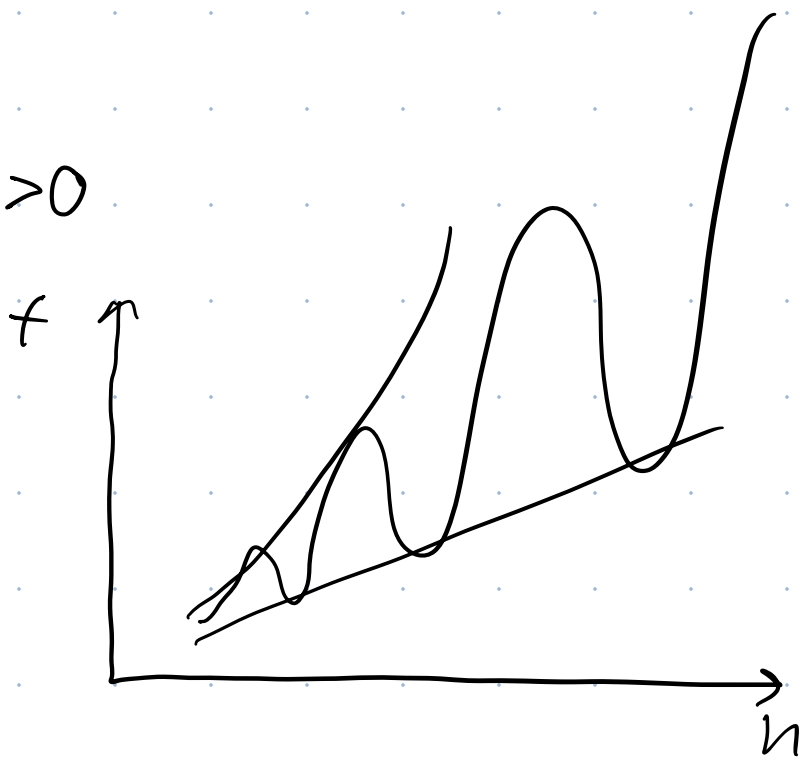
$$f(n) = O(n^\epsilon) \quad \forall \epsilon > 0$$

3)

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

$$f(n) = \Omega(n) \\ = O(n^3)$$

$$|\sin n| \leq 1$$



$$f(n) = O(g(n))$$

$$\{n, c \cdot n, \log n, n^p, \dots\} \in O(n) \quad p \leq 1$$

$$f(n) = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{i(i+1)}$$

ОЦЕНИТЬ $f(n)$

$$f(n) = O(g(n))$$

$$\Omega(h(n))$$



000, ..., 111

2^m

$k \quad \lceil \log_2 k \rceil$

$$n^r \cdot \log^p n \quad \vdots \quad 2^n$$

$k \leftarrow \text{ВХОД}$



k БИТ

0 0 ... 0

1 1 ... 1

2^k

$$n = \lceil \log k \rceil$$

2^{2^n}

ВХОД: k ; ДЛИНА ВХ. $= \lceil \log_2 k \rceil = n$

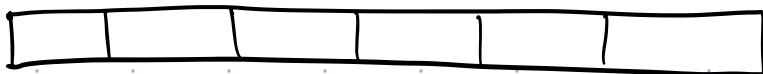


$O(2^k)$

$O(2^{2^n})$

0 0 ... 0, ..., 1 ... 1

2^k ИТУК



32 БИТА НА ЧИСЛО

K числа

$$\Delta \text{ЛИНА ВХ.} = \underbrace{32K}_n = n$$

$$n + \frac{n}{2} + \frac{n}{4} + \dots \leq 2n$$

$$f(n) = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{i(i+1)} = \overbrace{\left(1 - \frac{1}{2}\right) + \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3}\right) + \dots + \left(\frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{n+1}\right)}^{\uparrow} = 1 - \frac{1}{n+1}$$

$$\frac{1}{i(i+1)} = \frac{1}{i} - \frac{1}{i+1}$$

$O(1)$

O

$\Omega(1)$

$$f(n) \geq \frac{1}{2}$$

$$g(n) = 1$$

$$f(n) \geq \frac{1}{2} \cdot 1$$

$$f(n) = 1 - \frac{1}{n+1}$$

$$< 1$$

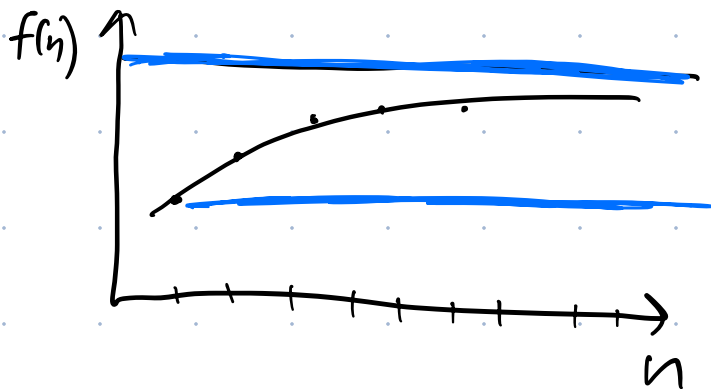
$$\geq \frac{1}{2}$$

C_1, C_2

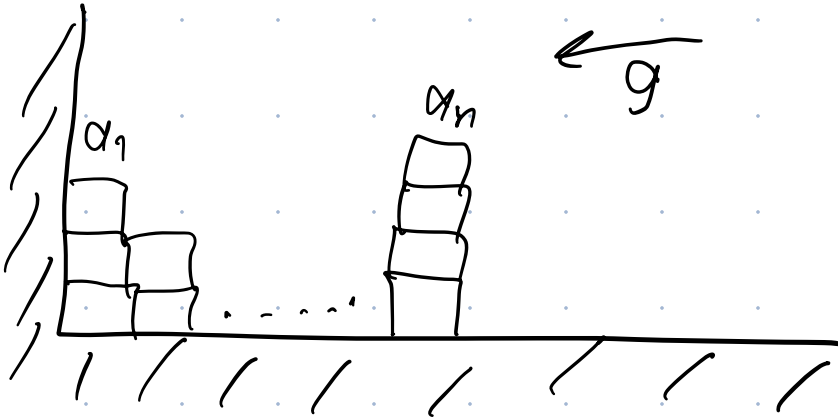
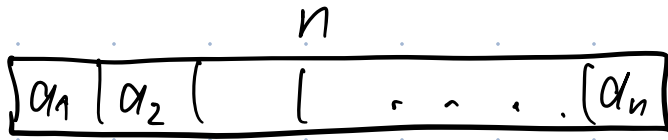
$$C_1 \cdot 1 \leq f(n) \leq C_2 \cdot 1$$

$$\frac{1}{2}$$

$$1$$



$$f(n) = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{i(i+1)} \leq \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{i^2} \leq \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{i^2} = \frac{\pi^2}{6}$$

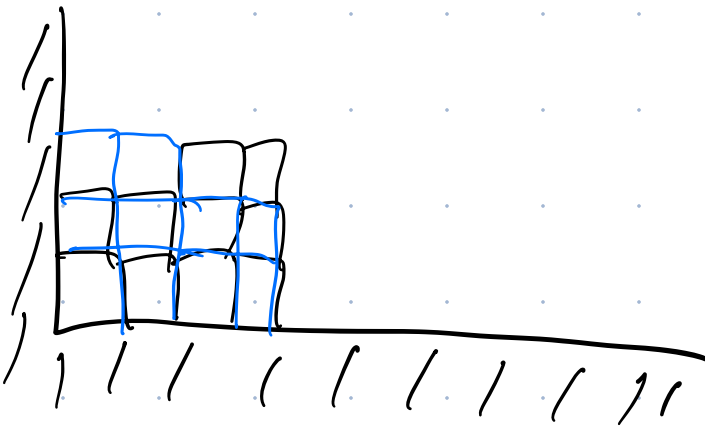


$$s = \frac{g t^2}{2} = 1 \cdot n$$

$$t^2 = \frac{2}{g} n$$

$$t = C \cdot \sqrt{n}$$

$$t = O(\sqrt{n})$$



0 → 0	0	0	0	1
1 → 0	0	0	0	1
1 → 0	1	1	1	1
1 → 1	1	1	1	1