

## Algoritma Analizi Odev 1

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\* Soru 1)

- Best Case aradığımız eleman ilk adımda bulunabilir bu yüzden best case bir.

- Worst Case aradığımız eleman en sonda veya hiç olmayabilir bu yüzden bütün elemanları kontrol etmemiz gerekir Cevap = n

- Avg Case:

$$A_{avg} = \left[ 1 * \frac{p}{n} + 2 * \frac{p}{n} + \dots + n * \frac{p}{n} \right] + \underbrace{(1-p) * n}_{\text{bul}}$$

ikinci adımda olma olasılığı

$$= \frac{p}{n} (1 + 2 + \dots + n) + (1-p) * n$$

$$= \frac{p}{n} \frac{n * n + 1}{2} + (1-p) * n$$

$$\begin{array}{ll} \text{Eleman dizide varsa } p=1 & = \frac{n+1}{2} + 0 \\ \text{" " " Yoksa } p=0 & = 0 + n \end{array}$$

$$* \text{ Best Case} = \Omega(1)$$

$$\text{Worst Case} = O(n^2)$$

$$\text{Avg Case} = O(n^2)$$

tethe kullanılmaz  
bu örnek için

2. Soru)

if  $\frac{1}{2}n(n-1) \in \Theta(n^2)$  then

$$c_1 n^2 \leq \frac{1}{2}n(n-1) \leq c_2 n^2$$

$$c_1 \leq c_2 \quad 0 < n_0 < n$$

$$2c_1 n^2 \leq n^2 - n$$

$$c_1 = \frac{1}{3} \text{ olsun } c_1$$

$$\frac{2}{3} n^2 \leq n^2 - n$$

$$n_0 = 2 \text{ saglar}$$

$$\Omega(n^2)$$

$$n^2 - n \leq 2c_2 n^2$$

$$c_2 = 1 \text{ olsun}$$

$$n^2 - n \leq 2n^2$$

$$n_0 = 2 \text{ saglar}$$

$$O(n^2)$$

ikisini sagladiq, icin

$$\Theta(n^2) \text{ saglar.}$$

3. Soru)

$$a) \sum_{i=3}^{n+1} i = \sum_{i=1}^{n+1} i - 2 - 1$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n+1} i = \frac{(n+1) \cdot (n+2)}{2} = \frac{n^2 + 3n + 2}{2}$$

$$= \frac{n^2 + 3n + 2}{2} - 3 = \frac{n^2 + 3n}{2} - 2$$

$$b) \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} i^2 + i = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} i^2 + \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} i$$

$\frac{n-1 \cdot n}{2}$

$$\sum_{i=0}^{n-1} i^2 = \frac{(n-1) \cdot n \cdot (2n-1)}{6}$$

$$(n^2 - n)(2n - 1) = 2n^3 - n^2 - 2n^2 + n$$

$$= \frac{2n^3 - 3n^2 + n}{6} + \frac{n^2 - n}{2}$$

$$= \frac{2n^3 - 2n}{6} = \frac{n^3 - n}{3}$$

Solu 4)

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} X(n) = X\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) + n \quad n > 1 \\ X(1) = 1 \quad n = 1 \end{array} \right\} \text{recursion relation}$$

$$X(n) = X\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) + n$$

$$X\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) = \left(X\left(\frac{n}{4}\right) + \frac{n}{2}\right) + n$$

$$X\left(\frac{n}{4}\right) = \left(\left(X\left(\frac{n}{8}\right) + \frac{n}{4}\right) + \frac{n}{2}\right) + n$$

$\frac{7n}{4}$

$$X(1) = X\left(\frac{n}{2^k}\right) + \frac{(2^k - 1)n}{2^{k-1}}$$

$$n = 2^k$$

$$k = \log_2 n$$

$$= X\left(\frac{n}{2^{\log_2 n}}\right) + \frac{(2^{\log_2 n} - 1)n}{2^{\log_2 n - 1}}$$

$\frac{n}{2}$

$$= 1 + \frac{n^2 - n}{\frac{n}{2}}$$

$$= 2n - 1$$

Soru B) basamak = 1  
toplam = 0

for 0  $\rightarrow$  i to m

mod = sayi % 10

sayi = sayi / 10

toplam = basamak \* mod

basamak = basamak \* 10

basic operation

print (toplam)

karmaşıklık

$O(m)$