绪论

渐进复杂度:多项式

Computational problems can be feasibly computed on some computational device only if they can be computed in polynomial time.

- A. Cobham & J. Edmonds

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O(1): constant

⇔常数

//含RAM各基本操作

- 2 = 2019 = 2019 × 2019 = O(1) , 甚至
- $-2019^{2019}=0(1)$
- ❖ 从渐进的角度来看,再大的常数,也要小于递增的变数

//尽管实际并非如此...

❖ [General twin prime conjecture, de Polignac 1849]

For every natural number k, there are infinitely many prime pairs p and q such that p - q = 2k

- ❖ [Polymath Project, April 2014] k ≤ 123

O(1): constant

❖ 这类算法的效率最高

//总不能奢望不劳而获吧

❖ 什么样的代码段对应于常数执行时间?

//应具体分析...

❖一定不含循环?

//2019,常数

//log*n , **几**乎常数

❖ 一定不含分支转向?

❖ 一定不能有(递归)调用?

if
$$(2 == (n * n) % 5) O1op(n);$$

//O(1)-time Operation

Data Structures & Algorithms, Tsinghua University

Ø(log^cn) : poly-log

* 对数 $\mathcal{O}(\log n)$: $\ln n$ $\log n$ $\log_{100} n$ $\log_{2017} n$ //为何不注明底数?

冷 常底数无所谓: $\forall a, b > 1$, $\log_a n = \left\lceil \log_a b \right\rceil \cdot \log_b n = \Theta(\log_b n)$

* 常数次幂无所谓: $\forall c > 0$, $\log n^c = c \cdot \log n = \Theta(\log n)$

*対数多项式: $123 \cdot \log^{321} n + \log^{205} (7 \cdot n^2 - 15 \cdot n + 31) = \Theta(\log^{321} n)$

* 这类算法非常有效,复杂度无限接近于常数: $\forall c>0, \log n = \mathcal{O}(n^c)$

Ø(n^c) : polynomial

*多项式:
$$a_k \cdot n^k + a_{k-1} \cdot n^{k-1} + \dots + a_2 \cdot n^2 + a_1 \cdot n + a_0 = \mathcal{O}(n^k), \ a_k > 0$$

$$100 \cdot n + 203 = \mathcal{O}(n) \quad \sqrt{23 \cdot n - 472} \times \sqrt{101 \cdot n + 203} = \mathcal{O}(n)$$

$$(100 \cdot n - 532) \cdot (20 \cdot n^2 - 445 \cdot n + 2019) = \mathcal{O}(n^3)$$

$$(2019 \cdot n^2 - 129)/(1991 \cdot n - 37) = \mathcal{O}(n)$$

$$\sqrt[3]{2 \cdot n^3 - \sqrt[3]{3 \cdot n^4 - \sqrt{4 \cdot n^5 + \sqrt{5 \cdot n^6 + \sqrt{6 \cdot n^7 + \sqrt{7 \cdot n^8 + \sqrt{8 \cdot n^9 + n^{2019}/\sqrt{n^6 - 5 \cdot n^3 + 1970}}}}} = \mathcal{O}(n^7)$$

- ❖线性(linear function):所有の(n)类函数
- ❖从𝒪(n)到𝒪(n²):本课程编程习题主要覆盖的范围
- ❖ 这类算法的效率通常认为已可令人满意,然而...这个标准是否太低了?

//P难度!