NOTAZIONI ASINTOTICHE

-USERGMO LE SECUENTI NOTAZIONI ASINTOTICHE PER

CARATIGRIZZARE IL TASSO DI CRESCITA DEL TEMPO DI ESECUZIONE DI UN DATO ALGORITMO

- SIA g: N-N, OVE N= {0,1,2,...}

 $\omega(g(n)) = \{f(n) : ESISTONO C_1, C_2>0, n_0 \in \mathbb{N} \text{ TALL CHE}$ $0 \le C_1 g(n) \le f(n) \le C_2 g(n), \text{ PER OGNI } n \ge M_0 \}$

 $O(g(n)) = \{f(n) : ESISTE c > 0, no EN TALE CHE$ $0 \le f(n) \le c g(n), PER DGNI no AND \}$

 $\Omega(g(n)) = \{f(n) : ESISTE c>0, no EN TALE CHE$ $0 \le c g(n) \le f(n), per ogni n>no \}$

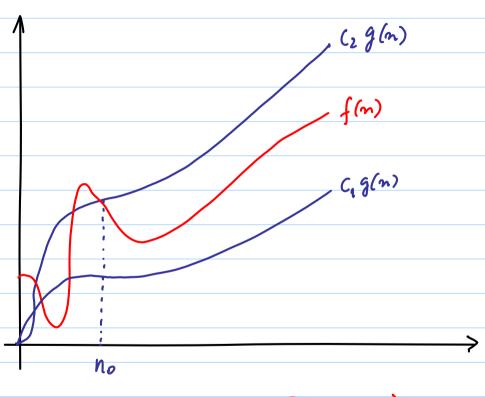
- SCRIVIAND f(m) = \(\Omega(g(m))\), f(m) = \(

$$f(n) \in \Theta(g(n))$$
, $f(n) \in O(g(n))$, $f(n) \in \Omega(g(n))$

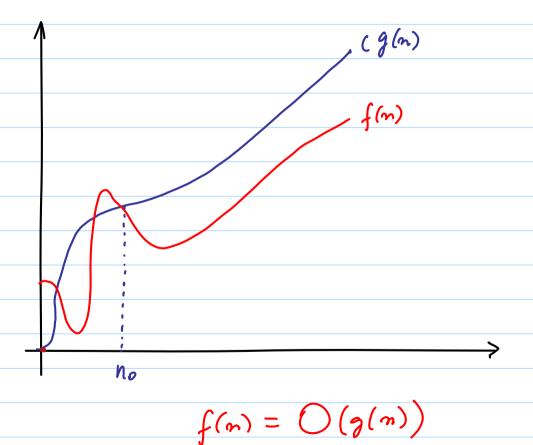
- SE f(m) = \(\overline{O}\)(g(m)), ALLORA g(m) E' UN LIMITE

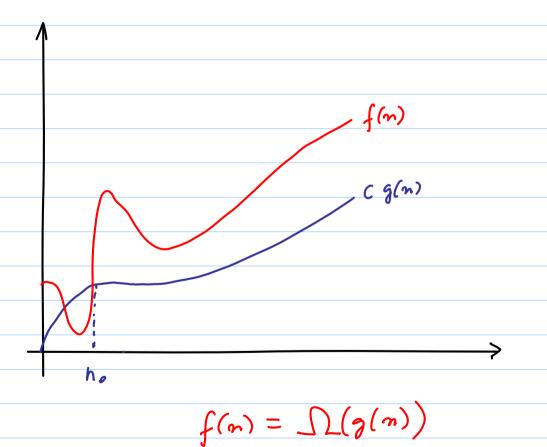
ASINTOTICAMENTE STRETTO PER f(m)

RAPPRESENTAZIONI GRAFICHE



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





OCCORRE DETERMINARE C,, C, > D ED NO EN TALI CHE

 $C_1 m^2 \leq \frac{1}{2} m^2 - 3n \leq C_2 n^2$, REA EQNI n/mo

$$\frac{1}{2} m^2 - 3n \leq \frac{1}{2} m^2$$
, PER DGNI $m \geqslant 0$.

PER QUANTO RIGUARDA LA DISEGUAGLIANZA $C_1 m^2 \leq \frac{1}{2} m^2 - 3n_1$ PER M7/1 ESSA È EQUIVALENTE A $C_1 \leq \frac{1}{2} - \frac{3}{n}$.

OSSERVIAMO CHE LA FUNZIONE $\frac{1}{2} - \frac{3}{n}$ E' CRESCENTE E CHE VALE

$$\frac{1}{2} - \frac{3}{n} > 0$$
 \longrightarrow $\frac{1}{2} > \frac{3}{n}$ \longrightarrow $n > 6$ \longrightarrow $m \geqslant 7$,

REPTANTO, PER OGNI M>7 SI HA $\frac{1}{2} - \frac{3}{n} > \frac{1}{2} - \frac{3}{4} = \frac{1}{14}$

E QUINDI

$$\frac{1}{14}h^2 \leq \frac{1}{2}m^2 - 3n$$
.

IN CONCLUSIONE ABBIAMO

 $\frac{1}{14} h^2 \le \frac{1}{2} m^2 - 3n \le \frac{1}{2} m^2$, PER OGNI $m \ge 7$,

DA CUI $\frac{1}{2} m^2 - 3n = m(m^2)$.

Es. $6h^3 \neq \omega(m^2)$

- SE FOSSE
$$6h^3 = \Theta(n^2)$$
, ALLORA ESISTEREBBERO $C_2 > 0$
ED $n_0 \in \mathbb{N}$ TALLI CHE $6h^3 \leq C_2 n^2$, PER $n \geq n_0$
- DIVIDENDO PER n^2 , $6h \leq C_2$, PER $n \geq n_0$, ASSURDO,

(b)
$$\lim_{m\to\infty} \frac{f(m)}{g(m)} = 0 \implies f(m) = O(g(m)) \wedge f(m) + O(g(m))$$
(c) $\lim_{m\to\infty} \frac{f(m)}{g(m)} = +\infty \implies f(m) = O(g(m)) \wedge f(m) + O(g(n))$

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f(m) = (b) (g(m))

LEMMA SIANO f:N -N & g:N-N+.

ESISTE NOEN TALE CHE, YMZMO,

(a) $\lim_{m\to\infty} \frac{f(m)}{g(m)} = a > 0$

DA $(V) = \Theta(g(n)).$

LEMMA SIANO
$$f: N \rightarrow N_0^+ \not\equiv g: N \rightarrow N^+$$
 TALI ESISTA IL Lim $f(m)$.

ALLORA:

(a)
$$f(n) = \Theta(g(n)) \iff \lim_{m \to \infty} \frac{f(m)}{g(m)} \in \mathbb{R}^+$$

(b)
$$f(n) = O(g(n))$$
 \iff $\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{f(n)}{g(n)} \in \mathbb{R}_0^+$

(c)
$$f(m) = \Omega(g(m))$$
 \iff $\lim_{m \to \infty} \frac{f(m)}{g(m)} > 0$.

$$\underline{\text{DIM}}$$
. (a) SIA $f(m) = \Theta(g(m))$. ALLORA

$$(\exists c_1, c_2 > 0, moe N) (\forall m > mo) c_1 g(m) \leq f(m) \leq c_2 g(m)$$

$$\xrightarrow{m \nmid m_0} 0 < C_1 \leq \frac{f(m)}{f(m)} \leq C_2 \xrightarrow{m \nmid m_0} C_1 \leq \lim_{m \to \infty} \frac{f(m)}{g(m)} \leq C_2.$$

VICEVERSA, SIA
$$\lim_{m\to\infty} \frac{f(m)}{g(m)} = a \in \mathbb{R}^+ \in SIA$$
 $S = \frac{q}{2} > 0$.

ESISTE MOEN TALE CHE
$$\left(\forall m \geq n_0\right) \left| \frac{f(m)}{g(m)} - a \right| < \frac{a}{2}$$
.

QUIND, Ym>no

$$-\frac{a}{2} < \frac{f(m)}{g(m)} - a < \frac{a}{2} \qquad \qquad \frac{a}{2} < \frac{f(m)}{g(m)} < \frac{3}{2} a$$

$$\frac{ag(m) < f(m) < \frac{3}{2}ag(m)}$$

DA CUI
$$f(m) = \Theta(g(m))$$
,

(c) SIA
$$f(m) = \Omega(g(m))$$
. ALLORA

$$(\exists c>0, m \in N)(\forall m \geq m_0) \qquad cg(m) \leq f(m)$$

$$m \geq m_0 \qquad c \leq f(m) \qquad m \geq m_0 \qquad location$$

$$C \leq \frac{f(m)}{g(m)} \qquad C \leq \lim_{m \to \infty} \frac{f(m)}{g(m)}.$$

$$\longrightarrow \lim_{m\to\infty} \frac{f(m)}{g(m)} > 0.$$

SE
$$\lim_{m\to\infty} \frac{f(m)}{g(m)} = a > 0$$
, PER $\Sigma = \frac{a}{2}$ SI HA:

ESISTE MOEN TALE CHE
$$\left(\forall m \geqslant n_0\right) \left| \frac{f(m)}{g(m)} - a \right| < \frac{a}{2}$$

$$-\frac{\alpha}{2} < \frac{f(m)}{g(m)} - \alpha \qquad \qquad \frac{1}{2} \alpha < \frac{f(m)}{g(m)}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} g(m) < f(m)$$

DA CUI
$$f(m) = \Omega(g(m)).$$

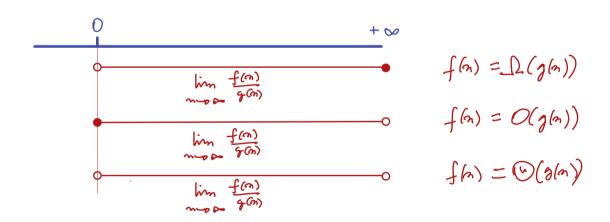
COROLLARIO SIANO
$$f: N \rightarrow N^+$$
 $f \in g: N \rightarrow N^+$ TALI ESISTA IL $\lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(m)}{g(m)}$.

ALLORA:

(a)
$$\lim_{m\to\infty} \frac{f(m)}{g(m)} \in \mathbb{R}^+ \iff f(m) = \Theta(g(m))$$

(b)
$$\lim_{m\to\infty} \frac{f(m)}{g(m)} = 0 \iff f(m) = O(g(n)) \wedge f(m) \neq \Omega(g(n))$$

(c)
$$\lim_{m\to\infty} \frac{f(m)}{g(m)} = +\infty$$
 \iff $f(m) = \Omega(g(m)) \wedge f(m) \neq O(g(m))$.



$$\int (n) \neq \int (g(n)) \qquad \int$$

ES. SIA
$$P(n) = \sum_{i=0}^{d} a_i m^i$$
 UN POLINOMIO DI GRADO d, CON $a_i > 0$

ALLORA $P(m) = (w)(m^d)$.

INOLTRE $P(m) = (m^d)$, PER OGNI $d > d$,

 $P(m) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (n^b)$, PER OGNI $0 < \beta < d$

$$\frac{P(n)}{n-\alpha} = a_{\lambda} > 0$$

$$- \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{P(n)}{n^{\alpha}} = a_{\lambda} > 0, \quad PGR \quad OGNI \quad \alpha \geqslant d$$

$$= a_{\lambda} > 0, \quad PGR \quad OGNI \quad \alpha \geqslant d$$

, PER OGNI OSBED

PER IL COROLLARIO PRECEDENTE E' SUFFICIENTE

OSSERVARE CHE

PROPRIETA'

$$- \mathcal{O}(g(n)) \subseteq \mathcal{O}(g(n))$$

$$- (g(n)) \subseteq SL(g(n))$$

$$- \omega(g(n)) = O(g(n)) \cap SL(g(n))$$

NOTAZIONE O(g(m))

$$o(g(m)) = \{f(m) : PER OGNI CYO ESISTE moro TALE CHE
 $o \le f(m) < cg(m), PER OGNI my, mo \}$
 $\subseteq O(g(m))$$$

- SI OSSERVI CHE
$$n^2 \neq o(m^2)$$

PER
$$f: N \rightarrow N$$
, $g: N \rightarrow N^+$ SI HA:

$$f(m) = o(g(m)) \qquad \Longleftrightarrow \qquad \lim_{m \to +\infty} \frac{f(m)}{g(m)} = 0$$

$$\omega(g(m)) = \left\{ f(n) : PER OGNI C > 0 ESISTE m_0 > 0 TALE CHE 0 \le C g(m) < f(m), PER OGNI m_2, m_0 \right\}$$

- SI OSSERVI CHE
$$n^2 \neq \omega(n^2)$$

- SI OSSERVI CHE
$$n^2 \neq \omega(n^2)$$

PROPRIETA' PER $f: N \rightarrow N$, $g: N \rightarrow N^+$ SI HA:

$$f(m) = \omega(g(m))$$
 \Longrightarrow $\lim_{m \to +\infty} \frac{f(m)}{g(m)} = +\infty$

-
$$h(m) = k(m) + \Theta(g(m))$$
 SIGNIFICA
ESISTE $f(m) = \Theta(g(m))$ TALE GIE $h(m) = k(m) + f(m)$

$$-h(m)+\Theta(g(m))=\Theta(k(m))$$
 SIGNIFICA

PER OGNI
$$f(m) = \Theta(g(m))$$
, $h(m) + f(m) = \Theta(k(m))$

$$\frac{\text{ESEMPI}}{m^2 + 5m} = m^2 + \Theta(m)$$

$$3m^2 + \Theta(m) = \Theta(m^2)$$

RELAZIONI TRA LE VARIE NOTAZIONI

$$\frac{\text{TRANSITIVITA'}}{f(m) = \Theta(g(m))} \wedge g(m) = \Theta(h(m)) \implies f(m) = \Theta(h(m))$$

$$f(m) = \Theta(g(m)) \wedge g(m) = \Psi(h(m))$$

f (m) = S2 (f(m))

$$f(m) = \Theta(f(m))$$

$$f(m) = O(f(m))$$



$$f(m) \neq o(f(m))$$

$$f(m) \neq \omega(f(m))$$

 $f(n) = \omega(g(n)) \iff \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{f(n)}{g(n)} = +\infty \iff \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{g(n)}{f(n)} = 0 \iff g(n) = 0 (f(n))$

SIMMETRIA

$$f(m) = \Theta(g(m)) \iff g(m) = \Theta(f(m))$$

SIMMETRIA TRASPOSTA

$$f(m) = O(g(m))$$
 \Longrightarrow $g(m) = \mathcal{L}(f(m))$
 $f(m) = o(g(m))$ \Longrightarrow $g(m) = \omega(f(m))$

SI OSSERVI L'ANALOGIA TRA IL CONFRONTO ASINTOTICO DI DUE FUNZIONI F, 9 E IL CONFRONTO DI DUE NUMBRI REALI a, b 0 < 1+8hn & 2 f(m) = O(g(n))asb \approx $f(m) = \mathcal{L}(g(m))$ \approx a > b $f(m) = \Theta(g(m))$ a = b \sim f(m) = 0 (g(m)) \approx acb $f(m) = \omega(g(n))$ asb \approx - TUTTAVIA LA PROPRIETA' DI TRICOTOMA NON E' VALIDA PER IL CONFRONTO ASINTOTICO: f(m)= h f(m) t g(m) NON 80N0 9(m) = h 1+ sih h ASINTOTICAMENTE CONFRONTABILI

NOTAZIONI STANDARD E FUNZIONI COM

$$L \times J = (massimo intero \leq x)$$
 (floor)
 $[x] = (minimo mtero \geq x)$ (ceiling)

$$\forall n \in \mathbb{N}$$
 $\left[\frac{n}{2}\right] + \left[\frac{n}{2}\right] = n$

YMEN, Ya, bEN+

$$\lceil \lceil n/q \rceil/b \rceil = \lceil n/ab \rceil$$
, $\lceil \lfloor n/q \rfloor/b \rfloor = \lceil n/ab \rfloor$

b >> 10 1000 000 000

9 = 1+2

$$\frac{\text{ESPONENZIALI}}{-\text{POICHE'}} \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{n^b}{a^n} = 0 , \forall b \forall a > 1$$

SI HA CHE
$$h^b = o(a^m)$$

$$- e^{\times} = 1 + \times + \frac{x^{2}}{2!} + \frac{x^{3}}{3!} + \dots = \frac{\sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^{i}}{i!}}{i!}$$

$$-2! \quad 3! \quad z=0 \quad i!$$

$$-2^{\times} > 1+\times$$

$$- |X| \le 1 \implies 1 + x \le e^x \le 1 + x + x^2$$

$$- e^x = 1 + x + \Theta(x^2) \qquad - \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(1 + \frac{x}{n}\right)^m = e^x$$

lg n := log_n (LOGARITMO B(NAMO)
ln n := log_n (LOGARITMO NATURALE)

 $X > -1 \implies \frac{x}{1+x} \leq \ln(1+x) \leq x$

 $|X|<1 \Rightarrow (n(1+x)=x-\frac{x^2}{2}+\frac{x^3}{3}-\frac{x^4}{2}+\frac{x^5}{2}-\frac{x^5}{2}+\frac{x^5}{2}-\frac{x^5}{2}+\frac{x^5}{2}-\frac{x^5}{2}+\frac{x^5}{2}-\frac{x^5}{2}+\frac{x^5}{2}-\frac{x^5}{2}+\frac{x^5}{2}-\frac{x^5}{2}+\frac{x^5}{2}-\frac{x^5}{2}+\frac{x^5}{2}-\frac{x^5}{2}+\frac{x^5}{2}-\frac{x^5}{2}+\frac{x^5}{2}-\frac{x^5}{2}-\frac{x^5}{2}+\frac{x^5}{2}-\frac{x^5}{2}+\frac{x^5}{2}-\frac{x^5}{2}+\frac{x^5}{2}-\frac{x^5}{2}+\frac{x^5}{2}-\frac{x^5}{2}+\frac{x^5}{2}-\frac{x^5}{2}+\frac{x^5}{2}-\frac{x^5}{2}+\frac{x^5}{2}-\frac{x^5}{2}+\frac{x^5}{2}-\frac{x^5}{2}+\frac{x^5}{2}-\frac{x^5}{2}-\frac{x^5}{2}+\frac{x^5}{2}-\frac{x^5}{2}-\frac{x^5}{2}-\frac{x^5}{2}-\frac{x^5}{2}-\frac{x^5}{2}-\frac{x^5}{2}-\frac{x^5}{2}-\frac{x^5}{2}-\frac{x^5}{2}-\frac{x^5}{2}-\frac{x^5}$

- (a) E' POULOGARITMICATIGNTE LIMITATA

 $a > 0 \implies \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{l_{1}^{b} n}{n^{a}} = 0 \in DUNQUE$

 $log_b a = \frac{log_c a}{log_c b}$; $log_b a = \frac{1}{log_c b}$; $a^{log_b c} = c^{log_b a}$

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

PER QUALCHE K

 $\lg^b n = o(n^a)$

FATTORIALI

FORMULA DI APPROSSIMAZIONE DI STIRLING:

$$n! = \sqrt{2\pi n} \left(\frac{n}{e} \right)^m \left(1 + \Theta\left(\frac{1}{m} \right) \right)$$

$$- n! = o(m^n)$$

$$- m! = \omega(2^m)$$

$$- h! = \sqrt{2\pi n} \left(\frac{n}{e}\right)^m e^{\alpha m}, \quad con \quad \frac{1}{(2n+1)} < \alpha_m < \frac{1}{(2n+1)}$$

SOMMATERIE

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} i = \frac{m(m+i)}{2} = \Theta(m^{2})$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{m} i^{2} = \frac{m(m+i)(2m+i)}{6} = \Theta(m^{3})$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{m} i^{3} = \frac{m^{2}(m+i)^{2}}{4} = \Theta(m^{4})$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{m} i^{3} = \frac{x^{m+1} - 1}{4}$$

$$|x|<1 \implies \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} x^{i} = \frac{1}{1-x}$$

$$H_m = \sum_{i=1}^{m} \frac{1}{i} = \ln n + O(1)$$