

Zad 9.5

$$P(t) = \sum_{i=0}^n B_i^n W_i \quad - \sum_{i=0}^n B_i^n = 1, \text{ zatem możemy zapisać } P(t) \text{ jako kombinację bazy}$$

$$P(t) = W_0 + B_1^n (V_1 - W_0) + \dots + B_n^n (W_n - W_0)$$

$$V_i = W_i - W_0$$

$$P(t) = W_0 + B_1^n V_1 + B_2^n V_2 + \dots + B_n^n V_n$$

$$P(t) = W_0 + (1-t)^{n-1} + C(V_1, \binom{n}{1}) + (1-t)^{n-2} + C(V_2, \binom{n}{2}) + \dots + (1-t) + C(V_{n-1}, \binom{n}{n-1}) + (1-t) + C(V_n, \binom{n}{n}) \dots$$

$$P(t) = W_0 + (1-t)^n + \frac{t}{1-t} (V_1, \binom{n}{1}) + \frac{t}{1-t} \left( \binom{n}{2} V_2 + \dots + \frac{t}{1-t} \left( \binom{n}{n-1} V_{n-1} + \frac{t}{1-t} \binom{n}{n} V_n \right) \dots \right)$$

Zauważmy, że  $\binom{n}{i-1} = \binom{n}{i} \frac{i}{n-i+1}$

$$\frac{\binom{n}{i-1}}{\binom{n}{i}} = \frac{n!}{(i-1)! \cdot (n-i+1)!} \cdot \frac{i! \cdot (n-i)!}{n!} = \frac{i}{n-i+1}$$

Reversing algorithm

$d = (1-t)^n$  - możemy policzyć  $O(\log n)$  algorytmem szybkiego potęgowania

$$V_i = W_i - W_0$$

$$N = \binom{n}{n} = 1$$

$$p = V_n \cdot \frac{t}{1-t} \cdot N$$

for  $i$  from  $n-1$  to  $1$ :

$$N^* = \frac{i}{n-i+1}$$

$$V_i = W_i - W_0$$

$$p += N \cdot V_i$$

$$p^* = \frac{t}{1-t}$$

z łoboności  $O(n)$

$$p^* = d$$

$$p += W_0$$

return  $p$