



## 2.0 Mathematics Reviews

### 1) Exponents

$$X^A X^B = X^{A+B}$$

$$\frac{X^A}{X^B} = X^{A-B}$$

$$(X^A)^B = X^{AB}$$

$$X^N + X^N = 2X^N \neq X^{2N}$$

$$X^N + X^N = 2X^N$$

### 2) Logarithms

$$X^A = B \rightarrow \log_x B = A$$

$$\log_A B = \frac{\log_c A}{\log_c B}$$



## 3) Series อนุกรม

$$1 + 2 + 3 + \dots + N$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^N i = \frac{N(N+1)}{2}$$

$$1^2 + 2^2 + 3^2 + \dots + N^2$$

$$\uparrow \sum_{i=1}^N i^2 = \frac{N(N+1)(2N+1)}{6}$$

## คำถาม

$$1 + 2 + 3 + \dots + (N-1) = ?$$

$$\frac{N(N+1)}{2}$$

```
for (int i=1 ; i<=n ; i++)  
    sum = sum+i
```

$$\frac{(N-1)(N-1+1)}{2} = \frac{N(N-1)}{2} \#$$

```
for(int i
```



## 2.1 A Brief Introduction to Recursion :

Mathematical function

1.  $C = 2(F - 32) / 9$

2.  $y = \sin(x) * \pi$

3.  $f(x) = 2f(x-1) + x^2$   
 $f(0) = 0$  ,  $x$  nonnegative integer

Circular logic?

ทำแบบนี้อันไหนหยุด

Recursive ไปจนกว่าจะเสร็จได้ Function จำลอง



4. Factorial กำหนด  $x$  เป็นจำนวนเต็มที่ไม่เป็นลบ

$$f(x) = x * f(x-1) \quad , \quad f(1) = 1 \quad \text{และ} \quad f(0)=1$$

Recursive ต้องมี Base Case

5. Fibonacci number

$$f(n) = f(n-1) + f(n-2)$$

$$f(0)=0 \quad , \quad f(1) = 1$$



## Example 1

```
#include <stdio.h>

int fact(int x)
{
    if(x <= 1)
        return 1;    Base case
    else
        return x* fact(x-1);
}
```


```
int main()
{
    int ans;
    ans = fact(3);
    cout << ans;
}
```

[ans = ] ↻ return Value


## Example 2 Factorial

```
int main()
{
    int ans;
    ans = 6;
    cout << ans;
}
```


return value  
type int



```
int fact(int x) //3
{
    if(x <= 1)
        return 1;
    else
        return x * 2;
}
```

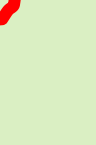


```
int fact(int x) //2
{
    if(x <= 1)
        return 1;
    else
        return x * 1;
}
```



```
int fact(int x) //1
{
    if(x <= 1)
        return 1;
    else
        return x * fact(x-1);
}
```

return กลับ  
ไปทำซ้ำ





## Example 3

```

0 int bad(int n)
1 { if (n==0) F
2   return 0;
3   else
4     return bad(n/3 + 1+ n - 1);
5 }

```

$\therefore$  หน่๑เรี๑ข๑ง ๑ง่๑น base case

1. ๑ง่๑น base case
2. ๑ง่๑น base case แ๑๑ง่๑น base case

๑๑๑๑๑๑๑ Recursive #

## Example 4

123

```

0 void printout(int n)
1 { if( n >=10 )
2   printout(n/10);
3   cout << n%10;
4 }

```

123  
T  
Printout (12)  
๑๑๑๑ 2  
๑๑๑๑ 3

12  
T  
Printout (1)  
๑๑๑ 2  
๑๑๑๑ 2

1  
F  
๑๑๑๑๑ 1



## Example 5 ตัวอย่าง 123

```
0 void printout(int n)
1 { if( n >=10 )
2   { printout(n/10);
3     cout << n%10;
4   }
5 }
```

123	12	1
T	T	F
PO(12)	PO(1)	
ค่าไว้ 2	ค่าไว้ 2	
3	2	
45	23	





## การบ้าน 1 \*\*\*

จงเขียนโปรแกรมหาค่า Fibonacci  
กำหนด function Fibonacci ดังภาพ  
แสดงผลลัพธ์เป็นค่า fibonacci ตั้งแต่ 0-19

$$F(0) = 1$$

$$F(1) = 1$$

$$F(2) = 1$$

...

$$F(19) = 4181$$

$$F_0 = 0, \quad F_1 = 1,$$

and

Function

$$F_n = F_{n-1} + F_{n-2}$$

for  $n > 1$ .



## 2.2 Algorithm Analysis

**Definition :** An algorithm is a clearly specified set of simple instructions to be followed to solve a problem.

- correct
- time or space

เฉพาะ

ชุดคำสั่งง่ายๆ



## **Example 5** Running time Calculations

```
int sum(int n)
{
    int partialSum;
    partialSum=0;
    for(int i=1; i<=n; i++)
        partialSum += i*i*i;
    return partialSum;
}
```

## Example 6 Maximum subsequence sum

4 -3 5 <sup>11</sup> -2 -1 2 6 -2 -2

4	-3
4 + -3	-3 + 5
4 + -3 + 5	-3 + 5 + -2
4 + -3 + 5 + -2	-3 + 5 + -2 + -1
...	...
4 + -3 + 5 + -2 + -1 + 2 + 6 + -2	-3 + 5 + -2 + -1 + 2 + 6 + -2

-4 -5 -6 2 5 -1 3 -18

**Example 6**
Maximum subsequence sum

4 -3 5 -2 -1 2 6 -2

```

int MasSubsequenceSum(int a[], int N)
{
    int ThisSum, MaxSum, j;
    for(j=0; j<N; j++)
    {
        ThisSum += A[j];
        if( ThisSum > MaxSum)
            MaxSum = ThisSum;
        else if( ThisSum < 0 )
            ThisSum=0;
    }
    return MaxSum;
}

```

จำนวน instruction

$1 + N + 1 + N$

$j=0 \quad j<N \quad j++$

$ThisSum = ThisSum + A[j]$

$2N$

return

$1 + N + 1 + N + 2N + 1$

$= 4N + 3$

~~$2N^2 + N$~~

### 2.2.1) Mathematical Background

**Definition :**  $T(N)=O(f(N))$  if there are positive constants  $c$  and  $n_0$  such that  $T(N) \leq cf(N)$  when  $N \geq n_0$ .

- Give two functions
- we compare their relative rates of growth.

Although  $1000N$  is larger than  $N^2$  for small value of  $N$ ,  $N^2$  grow at a faster rate, and thus  $N^2$  will eventually be the larger function.

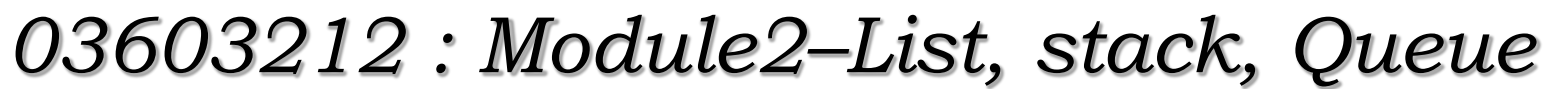
$T(N) = O(f(N))$  if there are positive constants  $c$  and  $n_0$  such that  $T(N) \leq cf(N)$  when  $N \geq n_0$ .

- $T(N) = 1000N$
- $F(N) = N^2$
- เมื่อ  $N=1$ ,  $c=1$  จะเห็นว่า  $1000N > N^2$
- เมื่อ  $N$  มีค่ามากขึ้น จนถึง 1000  $1000N = N^2$
- เมื่อ  $N$  มากกว่า 1000  $1000N < N^2$

upper b ...

We can say that  $1000N = O(N^2)$

$1000N$  เป็นฟังก์ชันที่โตไม่เร็วกว่า  $N^2$



restruction  
ช้า

$n^n$   
 $n!$   
 $2^n$   
 $n^2$   
 $n \log n$   
 $n$   
 $\log n$   
1



2.2.2) General Rules

Rule 1– For loop

The running time of a for loop is at most the running time of the statements inside the for loop(including tests) times the number of iterations.

for(i=0; i<n; i++)  
k++;

1+N+1+N

2N = ~~1N~~ + ~~2~~

O(N)

k++ ;  
k=k+1 ;  
2N

Rule 2– Nested loops

Analyze these inside out. The total running time of a statement inside a group of nested loop is the running time of the statement multiplied by the product of the sizes of all the loops.

for(i=0; i<n; i++)  
for(j=0; j<n; j++)  
k++;

O(N<sup>2</sup>)

O(N)

## Rule 3– Consecutive statement For loop

Add.

```
for(i=0; i<n; i++)  
    a[i]=0;
```

$O(N)$

```
for(i=0; i<n; i++)  
    for(j=0; j<n; j++)  
        a[i]+=a[j]+i+j;
```

$O(N^2)$

$O(N)$

$O(N^2)$

$O(N^2 + N)$

คำสั่งน้อยยิ่งเร็ว

คำสั่งมาก ยิ่งช้า

ตัดหัวหน้าออก

แกะหัวหลังออก

ถ้า 1,000,000 คำสั่งมันเยอะ



## Rule 4– If/Else

The running time of an if/else statement is never more than the running time of the test plus the running times of S1 and S2

```
1 if (condition)           O(1)
1     S1
    else
        S2
```