



2.0 Mathematics Reviews

1) Exponents

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

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

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

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

$$X^N + X^N = 2X^{N+1}$$

2) Logarithms

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

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



3) Series

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

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

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

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

คำถาม

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

for (i = 1; i <= N, i++)

sum = sum + i;

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



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?



4. Factorial กำหนด x เป็นจำนวนเต็มที่ไม่เป็นลบ

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

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;
    else
        return x* fact(x-1);
}
```

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

Example 2 Factorial

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

fact(3);

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

fact(x-1);

```
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);
}
```



Example 3

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

1. base case

2. base case ไม่ใช่

Example 4

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

123
T
PO(12)
ก้าว 2

12
T
PO(1)
ก้าว 2

1
F
พิมพ์ 1 แล้ว
return 12
ขั้นตอน 2.



Example 5

```

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

123	12	1
T	T	F
PO(12)	PO(1)	เสร็จ พิมพ์ 1
ดึง 2	ดึง 2	บันทึก 2
พิมพ์ 3	พิมพ์ 2	

ทวนตัวเลข

456	45	4
T	T	F
PO(45)	PO(4)	
ดึง 2	ดึง 2	
101 456 % 10	101 45 % 10	
= 6	= 5	

พิมพ์ + return กลับไป 45

101 4 % 10
= 0
ไม่พิมพ์



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

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

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



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 5⁶ -2⁴ -1³ 2⁵ 6¹¹ -2⁹

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;
```

```
}
```

Ex

$$x = x + 4; = 1 + N + 1 + N + 2N = 4N + 3$$

$$1 + N + 1 + N$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{ThisSum} &= \text{ThisSum} + A[j] \\ &= 2N \end{aligned}$$

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

$$= 4N + 3$$

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.



03603212 : Module2–List, stack, Queue

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

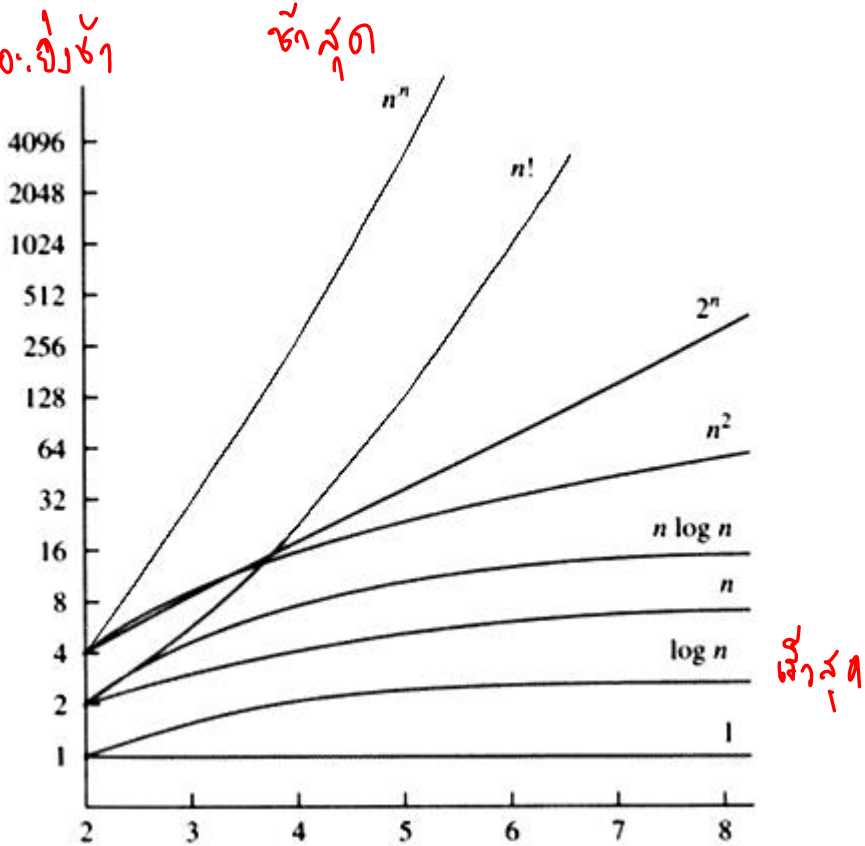
- $T(N) = 1000N$
- $F(N) = N^2$
- เมื่อ $N=1$, $c=1$ จะเห็นว่า $1000N > N^2$
- เมื่อ N มีค่ามากขึ้น จนถึง 1000 $1000N = N^2$
- เมื่อ N มากกว่า 1000 $1000N < N^2$

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

$1000N$ เป็นฟังก์ชันที่โตไม่เร็วกว่า N^2

N เลข: ง่าย ๆ

Function	Name
C	Constant
logN	Logarithmic
log ² N	Log-squared
N	Linear
NlogN	
N ²	Quadratic
N ³	Cubic
2 ^N	Exponential



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++;
```

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

$= \cancel{1}N + \cancel{1}$
 $= N$

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++;
```

$O(N^2)$

$O(N)$



Rule 3– Consecutive statement For loop

Add.

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

$\}$ $O(N)$

$O(N^2)$

~~$O(N^2 + N)$~~

$= O(N^2)$

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

```
if (condition)
```

```
    S1
```

```
else
```

```
    S2
```

จริง 2

เท็จ 2