

$m \leftarrow 1$

for  $h \leftarrow 2$  to  $n$  do

find max in  $x_1, \dots, x_n$

if  $x_h > x_m$

$m \leftarrow h$

How many times?

Average?

Best case 0  
Worst case  $n-1$

$\ln n$

160 NYC  
6 record

$\ln 160 \approx 5.7$

$x_1, x_2, x_3, \dots, x_n$

$n=3$

6 possible inputs

$x_1 < x_2 < x_3$	$\frac{1}{6} \times 2$
$x_1 < x_3 < x_2$	$\frac{1}{6} \times 1$
$x_2 < x_1 < x_3$	$\frac{1}{6} \times 1$
$x_2 < x_3 < x_1$	$\frac{1}{6} \times 0$
$x_3 < x_1 < x_2$	$\frac{1}{6} \times 1$
$x_3 < x_2 < x_1$	$\frac{1}{6} \times 0$

$P_3(0) = 2$

$P_3(1) = 3$

$P_3(2) = 1$

~~2~~

$\frac{5}{6}$  equally likely inputs

Expected value

$$\sum \text{prob} \times \text{cost}$$

$1 \times \$1 = \$1 = \text{expected value / known}$

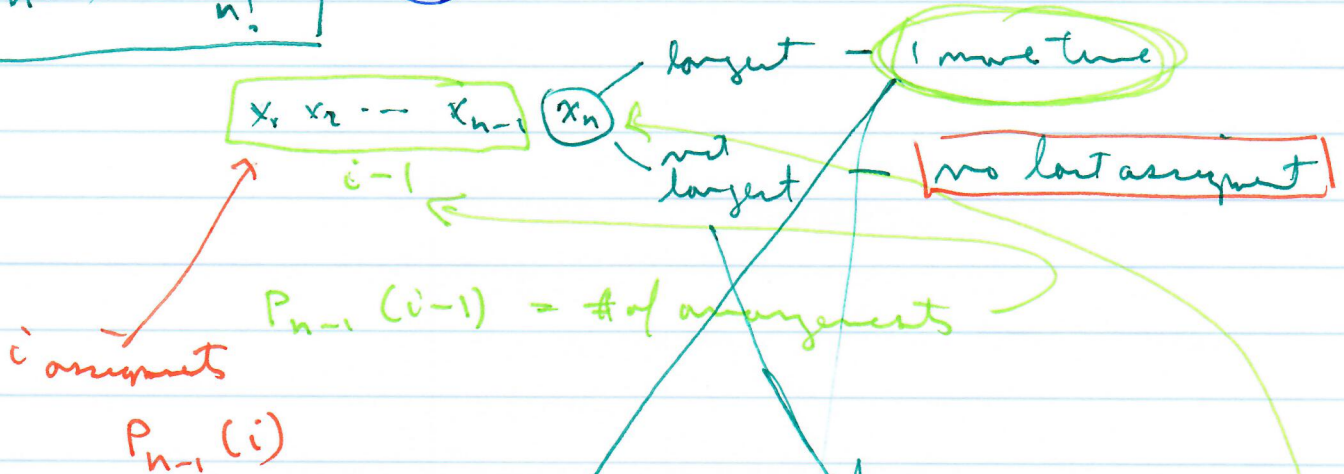
RANDOM:  $-\$1 \quad -\$1 \quad +\$1$

$$\frac{2}{3} \times (-\$1) + \frac{1}{3} \times (\$1) = -\frac{1}{3} \$1$$

rate of disincentive w/ a term

$$\dot{c} \geq n$$

$(n!)$  possible input arrangements



$$P_n(i) = P_{n-1}(i-1) + (n-1)P_{n-1}(i)$$

$n-1$  possibilities

$$P_n(0) = (n-1)!$$

$$p_n(0) = 1/n$$
$$p_n(n-1) = 1/n!$$

$$F_n = F_{n-1} + F_{n-2}$$
$$F_0 = F_1 = 1$$

## Polymers

$$p_n(i) = \frac{P_{n-1}(i-1)}{n!} + \frac{P_{n-1}(i)}{n!}$$

$$= \frac{1}{n} \left[ \frac{P_{n-1}(i-1)}{(n-1)!} \right] + \frac{n-1}{n} \left[ \frac{P_{n-1}(i)}{(n-1)!} \right]$$

$$p_{n-1}(i-1) \qquad p_{n-1}(i)$$

$$p_n(v) = \frac{1}{n} p_{n-1}(i-1) + \frac{n-1}{n} p_{n-1}(i) \quad i \geq 1$$

$$p_n(x) = p_n(0)x^0 + p_n(1)x^1 + p_n(2)x^2 + \dots$$

$$p_n(x) = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} p_n(i)x^i$$

$$p'_n(x) = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} i p_n(i) x^{i-1}$$

$$p'_n(1) = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} i p_n(i)$$

$$p_n(x) = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} p_n(i)x^i \quad (\text{def})$$

$$= \frac{1}{n} + \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \frac{p_n(i)}{x} x^i$$

$$= \frac{1}{n} + \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \left[ \frac{1}{n} p_{n-1}(i-1) + \frac{n-1}{n} p_{n-1}(i) \right] x^i$$

$$= \frac{1}{n} + \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} p_{n-1}(i-1) x^{i-1} + \frac{n-1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} p_{n-1}(i) x^i$$

$$= \frac{1}{n} + \frac{x}{n} \left[ \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} p_{n-1}(i) x^i \right] + \frac{n-1}{n} \left[ p_{n-1}(x) - \underbrace{p_{n-1}(0)}_{\frac{1}{n-1}} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{n} + \frac{x}{n} p_{n-1}(x) + \frac{n-1}{n} p_{n-1}(x) - \frac{1}{n}$$

$$p_n(x) = \frac{x+n-1}{n} p_{n-1}(x) \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} \text{Differentiate} \\ \text{at } x=1 \end{array} \right|$$



$$p_n'(x) = \frac{d}{dx} \left[ \frac{x+n-1}{n} \right] p_{n-1}(x) + \frac{x+n-1}{n} p_{n-1}'(x)$$

$$p_n'(x) = \frac{1}{n} p_{n-1}(x) + \frac{x+n-1}{n} p_{n-1}'(x)$$

$$p_n'(1) = \frac{1}{n} + \cancel{\frac{x+n-1}{n} p_{n-1}'(1)}$$

$$\boxed{p_n'(1) = \frac{1}{n} + p_{n-1}'(1)}$$

$$= \frac{1}{n} + \frac{1}{n-1} + p_{n-2}'(1)$$

$$= \frac{1}{n} + \frac{1}{n-1} + \frac{1}{n-2} + p_{n-3}'(1)$$

$$\vdots$$

$$= \frac{1}{n} + \frac{1}{n-1} + \frac{1}{n-2} + \dots + \frac{1}{2} + \cancel{p_1'(1)}$$

0

$$p_n'(1) = H_{n-1}$$

$$\approx \ln n$$

Expectation of a sum = Sum of expectations