50 Cms 3

- 1. Voualile aleateure
 - Moneda
 - Zaruri
 - Sweetery Problem
 - Birthday Paradox
- 2. Unidement

$$P_n(x=0) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$P_n(x=1) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\mathbb{E} \left[\lambda \right] = 0 \cdot \frac{1}{2} + 1 \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$$
media

media

media

media

media

· x, dot in joint

$$P_{n}(x=i) = \frac{1}{6} \quad \forall \quad 1 \leq i \leq 6$$

$$E[x] = 1 \cdot \frac{1}{6} + 2 \cdot \frac{1}{6} + \dots + \frac{1}{6} \cdot 6$$

$$= \frac{3 \cdot 6}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{6} = \frac{3}{2} = 3, 5$$

· Variabile aleatran con un volvana 0 ran 1

$$x = \begin{cases} 0 \\ 1 \end{cases}$$

$$f(x) = P_1(x)$$

ex The secretary problem

A vem n condidati la un post con vin m voline aleatorie

Interievam pers. in ordine of dava persoana i este mai luna de cât primele i-1 persoane, atunci angojam persoana i of platim x \$ compensatie

Intrebore. Lan este numand medin

de persoane angojate?

Exemple

2 1 3 4 6 5

Jol:

 $x_{i} = \begin{cases} 0 & dora & \mu us. & i & m & est & angajata \\ 1 & dora & \mu us. & i & est & angajata \end{cases}$

x = 2, + 2, + ... + 2m

E (x7 = ?

 $\mathbb{E}\left[x\right] = \mathbb{E}\left[x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_m\right] = \mathbb{E}\left[x_4\right] + \dots + \mathbb{E}\left[x_m\right]$

 $\mathbb{E} [x_i] = P(x_i = 1) = \frac{1}{i}$ probabilitatea con condidatul

i non fil mai bun de câl

primii i-1

 $\mathbb{E}[x] = \sum_{i=1}^{m} \frac{1}{i} = O(\log n)$

ex Birthday Paradox

n studenti

Côti studenti (in medie) omori zi de nostere

<u>Sx:</u>

$$\chi = \sum_{i=1}^{m-1} \sum_{j=i+1}^{m} x_{i,j}$$

$$E[x] = E\left[\sum_{i=1}^{m-1} \sum_{j=i+1}^{m} x_{i,j}\right]$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{m-1} \sum_{j=i+1}^{m} E[x_{i,j}]$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{m-1} \sum_{j=i+1}^{m} P(x_{i,j}=1)$$

$$P(x_{ij} = 1) = \sum_{k=1}^{365} P(\text{ st i mi fe mes sut in pina } k)$$
st j mi fe mes sut in pina k

=
$$\sum_{K=1}^{365} P(\text{stina} \text{ fe nos ut } \hat{n} \text{ pina } K)$$
.
 $P(\text{stjna} \text{ fe nos ut } \hat{n} \text{ pina } K)$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^{365} \frac{1}{365^2} = \frac{365}{365^2} = \frac{1}{365}$$

$$E[x] = \frac{n(n-1)}{2 \cdot 365}$$

ani chant

 $T(n) = 2 T(\frac{n}{2}) + O(n) = O(n \log n)$ in capil al
mai forwalik

$$T(n) = T(n-1) + O(n) = O(n^2)$$

Notam un 71 cel mai mic el din vector, 72 al doilea cel mai mic etc

Vom defini volocues alestrone X

$$X_{i,j} = \begin{cases} 1 & daxa \ Z_i & n_i \ Z_j & nut comparate \\ la un pas al algoritmului \\ 0 & altyle \end{cases}$$

$$X = \sum_{i=1}^{m-1} \sum_{j=i+1}^{m} x_{i,j} \leftarrow \text{numound on composition}$$

$$E[X] = E[\sum_{i=1}^{m-1} \sum_{j=i+1}^{m} x_{i,j}] = \sum_{i=1}^{m-1} \sum_{j=i+1}^{m} E[x_{i,j}]$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{m-1} \sum_{j=i+1}^{m} P(x_{i,j}=1)$$

$$Z_1 \quad Z_2 \quad ... \quad Z_i \quad Z_{i+1} \quad ... \quad Z_j \quad Z_{j+1} \quad ... \quad Z_m$$

$$P(x_{i,j} = 1) = \frac{2}{j-1+i}$$

Dara alegem
$$\frac{1}{2}$$
 ($\frac{1}{2}$) so privot, $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ m x compara

$$E[x] = \sum_{i=1}^{m-1} \sum_{j=i+1}^{m} \frac{2}{j-i+1}$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{m-1} \sum_{k=1}^{m-i} \frac{2}{k+1} \quad \left(\sum_{i=1}^{m} \sum_{k=1}^{m} \frac{2}{k} \right) = \sum_{i=1}^{m} O(\log m)$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{m} \sum_{k=1}^{m} \frac{2}{k+1} \quad \left(\sum_{i=1}^{m} \sum_{k=1}^{m} \frac{2}{k} \right) = \sum_{i=1}^{m} O(\log m)$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{m} \sum_{k=1}^{m} \frac{2}{k} \quad \left(\sum_{i=1}^{m} \sum_{k=1}^{m} \frac{2}{k} \right) = \sum_{i=1}^{m} O(\log m)$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{m} \sum_{k=1}^{m} \frac{2}{k} \quad \left(\sum_{i=1}^{m} \sum_{k=1}^{m} \frac{2}{k} \right) = \sum_{i=1}^{m} O(\log m)$$

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$$= \sum_{i=1}^{m} \sum_{k=1}^{m} \frac{2}{k} \quad \left(\sum_{i=1}^{m} \sum_{k=1}^{m} \frac{2}{k} \right) = \sum_{i=1}^{m} O(\log m)$$

$$T(n) = T(\frac{m}{3}) + T(\frac{2m}{3}) = O(n \log n)$$

$$T(n) = T(\frac{n}{10000}) + T(\frac{3555}{10000}) + O(n) = O(n \log n)$$

1 = comtanta