$$\begin{array}{c} Q_{\perp} \\ T_{1} = O(x^{4}) \\ T_{2} = O(3^{6}) \\ T_{3} = O(x^{4}) \\ T_{4} = O(4^{6}(\ln n)) \\ T_{7} = O(4^{6}) \\ T_{8} = O(x^{6}) & \text{for Occel} \\ \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} T_{11} = O(4^{6}(\ln n)) \\ T_{12} = O(x^{6}) & \text{for Occel} \\ \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} Simdi \quad surell \quad limit \quad alarel, \quad bu \quad sureleman \quad degrulogen \quad kentley-lim, \\ \Rightarrow T_{11} \stackrel{?}{=} O(T_{6}) & \text{limit alarel, } \quad bu \quad sureleman \quad degrulogen \quad kentley-lim, \\ \Rightarrow T_{11} \stackrel{?}{=} O(T_{6}) & \text{limit alarel, } \quad bu \quad sureleman \quad degrulogen \quad kentley-lim, \\ \Rightarrow T_{11} \stackrel{?}{=} O(T_{6}) & \text{limophi} \\ \Rightarrow T_{12} \stackrel{?}{=} O(T_{7}) & \text{limophi} \\ \Rightarrow T_{13} \stackrel{?}{=} O(T_{7}) & \text{limophi} \\ \Rightarrow T_{14} \stackrel{?}{=} O(T_{7}) & \text{limophi} \\ \Rightarrow T_{15} \stackrel{?}{=} O(T_{7}) & \text{limoph$$

NI = √280 . (€)

Stirling formula

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Bu algoritma, kendisine gelen dizinin en boyúk elemanyla, en ksask elemanun ortalomasina en yakin elemani bulup return eder.

plum = disinin min. elemon,

Watemelon = dizinin mor, elemoni

Orange = en boysk elemanla, en koask elemann ortalemasna en yakın diti elemanı Orange Time = for dangose, normal bosullar altendo bittiginde (break'e gelmaden son dingade), bin Estlet: while dings sunder alknot iain totalon flog,

fruits: dientsigona gindoiler dizi,

fruit : fontsiyon - gönderilen dizidet: bir elemon (for döngüss ile değizir bu elemon)

Analizi while in attendate for, arrayin tom elementarine gerdifinder, n defa galisir, eger son obagide break e girerse non sellinde adisir your O(n), ostkki while do for bitime bi-leceginder O(n), en altteki for ise arregin tom elementarini getip karpilestima yapacegindan 2(n) Tom program O(n) + O(n) = O(n) Idin

worst case! Arragin Minimum elemanin ensonda olma duramudur. Pu durinde for un son dingsso breakle gireceginden, else ifodesine girilmeyerek ve for dongsso bastan bastagacattr. 0(n+n) = 0(n)

Best case i Arrayin a eleman varsa n-2'ye kodar gapılan shiftler de 1. donds n'defo yapılacondan => O(n)

Average case & Best case = Worst Case = Q(n) Ddogssylo overage = O(n)dir.

32 Sikistimo teoremini kullanisak $\int_{0}^{\pi} (i^{2}+1)^{2} \leq \sum_{i=2}^{n-1} (i^{2}+1)^{i} \leq \int_{0}^{n+1} (i^{2}+1)^{2}$ (similar önem yok.) $\int (i^2+1)^2 = \int i^4+2i^2+1 = \frac{x^7}{7} + \frac{2x^3}{1} + x+c$ $\Theta \int \frac{x^5}{5} + \frac{2x^3}{5} + x = \frac{n^5}{5} + \frac{2n^3}{3} + n$ $0 \int_{1}^{1} \frac{1}{1} + \frac{2x^{3}}{1} + x = \frac{(n+1)^{5}}{1} + \frac{2(n+1)^{3}}{1} + (n+1) - \frac{1}{5} - \frac{2}{3} - 1$ Toplon iki Discretli sonular ar-sinda olacak, en bsysle termler no oldsgunden it ifolende 1=0 (12+1)2 E Q(N5)

36 Sikistima teoremi kullanirsak \(\int_{\log_{i}^{2}} \leq \sum_{\log_{i}^{2}}^{\log_{i}^{1}} \leq \int_{\log_{i}^{2}}^{\log_{i}^{2}} \leq \int_{\log_{i}^{2}}^{\log_{i}^{2}} \leq \int_{\log_{i}^{2}}^{\log_{i}^{2}} \leq \log_{\log_{i}^{2}}^{\log_{i}^{2}} \leq \log_{\log_{i}^{2}}^{\log_{i}^{2}} \leq \log_{\log_{i}^{2}}^{\log_{i}^{2}} \leq \log_{\log_{i}^{2}}^{\log_{i}^{2}} \leq \log_{\log_{i}^{2}}^{\log_{i}^{2}} \log_{\log_{i}^{2 (similari great yot.) $0 \int logi^2 = 2 \int logi = \int n logn - n$ = nlog n -n $(3) \int_{0}^{\Lambda+1} \log_{1}^{2} = \int_{0}^{\Lambda+1} \int_{0}^{\Lambda+1} \log_{1}^{2} - \Lambda = (\Lambda+1) \int_{0}^{1} \int_{0}^{1} \log(\Lambda+1) - \Lambda = 1$ 2 yıldırlı (10) ifadeyi incelersek, en bysk terimleri nlogn'dir i kisininde dolayisiyla ∑ 10912 € Q(nlogn)

\(\sum_{(i+1).2^{i-1}}\), sikistirm. teoromini kulbarsoli,) (ix1).2 -1 < \(\sum_{i=1}^{n} \) (ix1).2 -1 < \(\sum_{i=1}^{n+1} \) (ix1).2 -1 (sınırların önemi yok) (141). 21-1 di $V = \int_{0}^{\infty} 2^{i-1} di = \frac{2^{n-1}}{n^{2}}$ du= su= sitt = 1di u.v- Sv.du (i+1). 21-1 - 5 21-1.1 di (A+1), 2 - 2 -1 W (n+1), $\frac{2^{n-1}}{4n^2} - \frac{2^{n-1}}{4n^22}$

Mal (121) 2121 Aynı arkocok 12 integralinde en bigali digeri N.22 oldusings Z (1.11).21 & Q(1.21)

 $\frac{3d}{3}$ $\sum_{i=2}^{n-1} \sum_{i=3}^{i-1} (i+i)$ $\sum_{j=0}^{i-1} (i+j) = i + (i+1) + (i+2) + \dots + (i+(i-0))$ $= i.i + (\underline{i-1}).i$ $= \frac{3i^2-i}{2}$ 1 2 312-i , sikistima teoremini ygulasak $\int_{0}^{n} 3i^{2} - i \leq \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} 3i^{2} - i \leq \int_{0}^{n+1} 3i^{2} - i$ $\Re \int 3i^2 - i = \int \frac{3i^3}{2} - \frac{i^2}{2} = n^3 - \frac{n^2}{2}$ (a) $\int_{0}^{1} 3i^{2} - i = \int_{0}^{1} \frac{3i^{3}}{2} - \frac{i^{2}}{2} = (0.41)^{3} - (0.41)^{2} - \frac{1}{2}$ 2 yıldızlı (0) ifadeyi inceleset, ikisininde en bigale terimleri n³ ter. dolayısıyla $\sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \sum_{j=0}^{i-1} (i+j) \in \Theta(v_3)$



fonksiyen galismayo başladığındə i=n olocoğından tuvideki dângü n kere dönecek ve ardından $i=\frac{n}{2}$ olocok, bu sefer ideideki dângü $\frac{n}{2}$ kere dönecek ve ardından $i=\frac{n}{4}$ olocok, bu sefer ideideki dings $\frac{n}{4}$ kere dönecek ve döngü bu şekilde devom edecek.

$$1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{8} + - - + 1 = \sum_{i=0}^{\log_2 n} \frac{1}{2^i}$$
, sikestime teoremini kullamad.

$$\int_{0}^{\log_2 n} \frac{n}{2^i} di \leq \sum_{i=0}^{\log_2 n} \frac{n}{2^i} \leq \int_{0}^{\log_2 (n+i)} \frac{n}{2^i} di$$

$$\left(\sum_{i=0}^{\log_2 n} \frac{n}{2^i} di = n \cdot \int_{0}^{\log_2 n} 2^{-i} di = n \cdot \left(\frac{2^{-i}}{2^{-i}} \int_{0}^{\log_2 n} 1^{-i} di \right) \right)$$

$$= \Lambda \left(\frac{2^{h_2 \Lambda^{-1}}}{\ln 2} - \frac{1}{\ln 2} \right) = \Lambda \left(\frac{1}{\ln \ln 2} - \frac{1}{\ln 2} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{\ln 2} - \frac{n}{\ln 2}$$

$$= n \cdot \left(\frac{2^{\log_2(n+1)}}{(n-2)} - \frac{1}{2\ln 2} \right)$$

$$= \left(\frac{\Lambda}{(\Lambda+1)} \ln - \frac{\Lambda}{2 \ln 2}\right)$$

2 yildieli ifødege baktigimiede en begsk terimler n oldugunden,

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{n^{3}}{3^{2n}} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{3n^{2}}{9^{n} \ln 9} = \frac{1}{2^{n} \ln 9}$$

$$= \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{6}{9^{n} (\ln 9)} = 0$$

$$\int_{-1}^{2} \log^{2} n \in O(n!)$$

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{n^{2} \log^{2} n}{n!}$$

$$= \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{n^{2} \log^{2} n}{\sqrt{2\pi n} \cdot (\frac{n}{2})^{n}}$$

$$= \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{n^{2} \log^{2} n}{\sqrt{2\pi n} \cdot (\frac{n}{2})^{n}}$$

$$= \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi n} \cdot (\frac{n}{2})^{n}}$$

$$= \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi n} \cdot (\frac{n}{2})^{n}}$$

$$= \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi n} \cdot n^{n} \cdot e^{-n} \cdot \ln(n) + \sqrt{\pi}}{\sqrt{2\pi n} \cdot (\frac{n}{2})^{n}}$$

=
$$lim$$
 $n\rightarrow\infty$
 $lnn\left(\sqrt{2\pi in}\cdot n^{n},e^{-n}lnn\right)+\sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2n}}\cdot\left(\frac{n}{\epsilon}\right)^{n}$

$$=0$$

$$\Rightarrow n^{2}lo_{1}^{2}n \in O(n!)$$