

void f(int n, int m) {

long long sum = 0;

for (int i = 2; i < n; i *= 3) {

for (int j = 0; j < m; j += 2) {

for (int z = 0; z < n; z++) {

sum += 1;

}

cout << sum;

}

۱) $\log^3 n \rightarrow O(\log^3 n)$

۲) $\frac{n}{2} \rightarrow O(n)$

۳) $n \rightarrow O(n)$

مجموعه حلقه های for

حلقه ای اول هر بار ۳ برابر می شود + از $\log n$ است

حلقه ای دوم هر بار ۲ برابر می شود + از m است

حلقه ای سوم از ۰ تا n است

حلقه ها تو در تو هستند $\log n \times m \times m = O(m^2 \log n)$

int main() {

int a;

cin >> a;

for (int i = 0; i < a; i++) {

f(1, i);

}

return 0;

}

۰ $\leftarrow i = 0$

$\log 1 \leftarrow i = 1$

$\log^2 \leftarrow i = 2$

$\log^3 \leftarrow i = 3$

از الف

$f(n, m) \rightarrow m^2 \log^3 n$

فرضی $i = 0 \xrightarrow{\text{فرضی}} f(1, 0) \xrightarrow{\text{فرضی}} 0$

$i = 1 \rightarrow f(1, 1) \rightarrow \log^3 1$

$i = 2 \rightarrow f(2, 2) \rightarrow 2 \log^3 2$

$i = 3 \rightarrow f(3, 3) \rightarrow 9 \log^3 3$

$i = a-1 \rightarrow f(a-1, a-1) \rightarrow (a-1)^2 \log^3(a-1)$

$= \log^3 1 + 2 \log^3 2 + 9 \log^3 3 + \dots + (a-1)^2 \log^3(a-1)$

از کلمه ۱ فاکتور می گیریم

$$\log_n (1 + r^n + \dots + r^{n(n-1)})$$

طبق فرمول زیر

$$1^n + r^n + \dots + r^{n(n-1)} = (1 + r + \dots + r^n)^2$$

$$= \log_n (1 + r + \dots + r^n)^2 = \log_n (1 + r + \dots + r^n)$$

جمع اعداد از ۱ تا n چند ۱

$$= \log_n \left(\frac{n(n+1)}{2} - 1 \right) \Rightarrow \boxed{O(n^2)}$$

جواب از order n^2 است

فرمول جمع اعداد از ۱ تا n

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

$f(n)$	$g(n)$	O	o	ω	Ω	Θ
① n^k	c^n	✓	✓	X	X	X
⑤ c^n	$\frac{n^k}{c^n}$	X	X	✓	✓	X
⑥ $\log n!$	$\log n^n$	✓	✓	X	X	X
⑦ c^n	$n^{1.5}$	✓	X	X	✓	✓
⑧ $n^{1.5}$	c^n	X	X	✓	✓	X

① $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^k}{c^n} = 0 \rightarrow \underline{O, o, \omega, \Omega, \Theta} \times$

⑤ $\frac{c^n}{n^k} \leq c \cdot \frac{c^{n-1}}{n^k} \rightarrow \frac{c^n}{n^k} \leq c \times \text{bir}$

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{c^n}{n^k} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} c \cdot \frac{c^{n-1}}{n^k} = \infty \rightarrow \underline{\omega, \Omega, \Theta} \times \underline{O, o}$

⑥ $\log n! = \log 1 + \log 2 + \dots + \log(n-1) + \log n$
 $\ll \log n + \log n + \dots + \log n$

$\log n! \leq n \log n$
 $\log n! = O(n \log n)$

⑦ $c^n = \dots < c^{n-1.5}$
 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{c^n}{c^{n-1.5}} = c^{1.5} = \epsilon \rightarrow \underline{O, \Omega, \Theta} \times \underline{\omega, o}$

⑧ $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^{1.5}}{c^n} = 0 \rightarrow \underline{O, o, \Theta} \times \underline{\omega, \Omega}$

$$\text{If } f(n) = O(g(n)) \rightarrow |f(n)| \leq K \cdot g(n)$$

$$\text{If } f(n) = o(g(n)) \rightarrow |f(n)| < K \cdot g(n)$$

$$\text{If } f(n) = \omega(g(n)) \rightarrow |f(n)| > K \cdot g(n)$$

$$\text{If } f(n) = \Omega(g(n)) \rightarrow |f(n)| \geq K \cdot g(n)$$

$$\text{If } f(n) = \Theta(g(n)) \rightarrow K_1 \cdot g(n) \leq f(n) \leq K_2 \cdot g(n)$$

⑤

عاشق

$$\leftarrow \underbrace{n \log n}_{\leftarrow \log n \geq 1} \leftarrow n \geq 1 \quad n = O(n \log n) \quad (1)$$

$$n = O(n \log n) \quad \exists c, n_0 \quad n \leq c \log n \quad n > n_0 \quad \text{ك}$$

$$\rightarrow \boxed{c \log n \geq 1} \quad 0 \leq c \log n - n \rightarrow n(c \log n - 1) \geq 0 \rightarrow c \log n - 1 \geq 0$$

$f(n) = O(g(n)) \quad f(n) = O(g(n)) \quad \text{ك} \quad f(n), g(n) \geq 0 \quad (\text{مطلوب})$

$$\leftarrow g(n) = n, f(n) = \varepsilon n \quad \text{ك} \quad \text{صالح تقيي$$

$$f(n) = O(g(n)) \quad \text{مطلوب خف}$$

$$\underbrace{\varepsilon n}_{(n^{\frac{1}{2}})^{\varepsilon}} = O(n^{\frac{1}{2}}) \xrightarrow{\text{نفسه}} \text{قيد التباين}$$

$$f(n) + g(n) = \Theta(\max(f(n), g(n)))$$

$$\textcircled{1} f(n) \leq f(n) + g(n) \quad \textcircled{2} g(n) \leq f(n) + g(n) \quad \rightarrow \max(f(n), g(n)) = O(f(n) + g(n))$$

$$\max(f(n), g(n)) \leq \frac{1}{2}(f(n) + g(n))$$

A

$$\text{نفسه} \quad f(n) + g(n) \leq 2 \max(f(n), g(n)) \rightarrow \max(f(n), g(n)) = \frac{1}{2}(f(n) + g(n))$$

$$\rightarrow \max(f(n), g(n)) = \Theta(f(n) + g(n))$$

ك : B, A

$$f(n) + g(n) = \Theta(\max(f(n), g(n)))$$

B

$$\text{تقریباً} \quad 1 + c + c^2 + \dots + c^{n-1} = \frac{c^n - 1}{c - 1} = \Theta(c^n) \quad \text{if } c > 1$$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad 1 + c + c^2 + \dots + c^{n-1} \geq c^{n-1} \rightarrow f(n) = \Omega(g(n)) \quad \boxed{f(n) = \Theta(g(n))}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad 1 + c + c^2 + \dots + c^{n-1} \leq 2c^{n-1} \rightarrow f(n) = O(g(n))$$

جمع این اعداد از c^{n-1} کمتر است

$$T(n) = \sqrt{T\left(\frac{n}{2}\right)} + \Theta(\sqrt{n}) \quad \boxed{\text{Case 2}}$$

در این حالت $a = \frac{1}{2}, b = 2, d = \frac{1}{2}$

$$T(n) = aT\left(\frac{n}{b}\right) + \Theta(n^d)$$

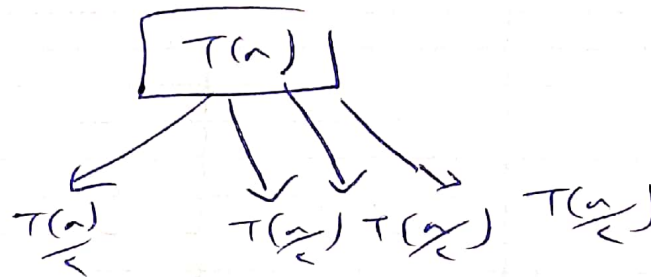
$$T(n) = \sqrt{T\left(\frac{n}{2}\right)} + \Theta(n^{\frac{1}{2}}) \rightarrow a = \frac{1}{2}, b = 2, d = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{Case 3} \quad \sqrt{2} > \sqrt{2} \rightarrow b^d = \sqrt{2}$$

$$O(n^{\log_a b}) = O(n^{\log_{\frac{1}{2}} 2})$$

$$T(n) = \varepsilon T\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) + n^{\varepsilon} \log n$$

$$a = \varepsilon \quad b = 2$$



$$\begin{aligned} & \varepsilon \log \frac{n}{2} = \varepsilon \log n - \varepsilon \log 2 \\ & \times \frac{n^{\varepsilon}}{\varepsilon} = \frac{n^{\varepsilon} \log n}{\varepsilon} - \frac{n^{\varepsilon}}{\varepsilon} \log 2 \\ & \boxed{\frac{n^{\varepsilon} \log n}{\varepsilon}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\rightarrow \varepsilon \log \frac{n}{2} = n^{\varepsilon} \log \frac{n}{2} \rightarrow n^{\varepsilon} \log \frac{n}{2} \rightarrow \boxed{n^{\varepsilon}}$$

$$n^{\varepsilon} (\log n + \log \frac{n}{2} + \log \frac{n}{4} + \dots + 1) = \boxed{O(n^{\varepsilon} \log n)}$$

جواب