

1 78cc

$$27^{\log_3 n} = \Theta(n^4)$$

2101D 1/1

$$C = Dg \Rightarrow \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(n)}{g(n)} < \infty$$

1201D C, 1201D

$$\limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{27^{\log_3(n)}}{n^4} = \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{27^{\log_{27}(n)}}{n^4} =$$

1/1

$$= \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{27^{\log_{27}(n)-3}}{n^4} = \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^3}{n^4} = 0 \text{ as } \cancel{\text{}}$$

CCW

$$\log(n) = O(\log(\log b^2)) . Q$$

1201D 1201D 1201D 1201D 1201D 1201D

h>h₀ Jdepo n>1 c n>1 J>g vjleq n>2

$$\log(n) \leq C \log(\log(n^2))$$

$e^{O(n)} \leq e^{\log(\log(n^2))}$ e up to 2nd order

✓

$$R \leq C(\log(n^2)) = C_2 \log(n) \Rightarrow$$

$$n = o(\gamma(n))$$

docs for 151

$$f_2(n) = \Theta(g_2(n)) \quad f_1(n) = \Theta(g_1(n)) \quad \text{pc} \quad .3$$

$$f_1 \circ f_2(n) = O(g_1 \circ g_2(n))$$

$$f \circ h(n) = f(h(n))$$

$\downarrow n \in$

$$f_2(n) = 2(n(n)) \quad f_1(n) = e^n$$

$$g_2(n) = n^{(s)} \quad g_1(b) = e^b$$

$$e^{2(n/n)} = n^2 = O(e^{(n/n)} = n)$$

11

$$12 \geq \log n \sim n^{0.5} \quad n^2 = O(n)$$

102 105 Cnn is/ $n^2 = O(n)$

1000
 $g = 2^{O(n)}$ / $f = O(2^n)$ pt 4

$g = 2^{an} = 2^n \cdot 2^{n-a}$ 'to' $an = O(n)$ 2nd

102 103a) $f = c2^n$ 3rd

$\limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2^n \cdot 2^n}{c2^n} = \infty$
ccc) $g \neq O(f)$]

f.1 ②

106) pt 1) if x is random $0 \leq a_1, \dots, a_n \leq 1$ 107
if $a_i \neq x$ then $c \geq 1$ $a < b, c \leq 1$ pt 108
 $c = \max\{a_1, \dots, a_n\}$ 109 if $a \leq b$ then $c = 1$ 110

25. Nov. 2024

$$\sum_{i=1}^n a_i = \Theta(n \cdot \max\{a_1, \dots, a_n\})$$

of linear complexity

$$C = \Theta(g) \Leftrightarrow g = \Theta(C) \quad | \quad f = \Theta(g)$$

order of complexity

$$\sum_{i=1}^n a_i \leq n \cdot \max\{a_1, \dots, a_n\} = O(n \cdot \max\{a_1, \dots, a_n\})$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n a_i \geq n \cdot b \cdot c \cdot \max\{a_1, \dots, a_n\}$$

$\Leftarrow \text{def}$

$$\limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n \cdot \max\{a_1, \dots, a_n\}}{\sum_{i=1}^n a_i} \leq \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n \cdot \max\{a_1, \dots, a_n\}}{n \cdot b \cdot c \cdot \max\{a_1, \dots, a_n\}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{b-c} \in \mathbb{R} < \infty$$

$$O\left(\sum_{i=1}^n a_i\right) = n \cdot \max\{a_1, \dots, a_n\}$$

↓

$$\sum_{i=1}^n a_i = \Theta(n \cdot \max\{a_1, \dots, a_n\})$$

$$h(\log(n)) = \Theta(\log(n!))$$

(2)

$$\log(n!) = \log(n \cdot (n-1) \cdot (n-2) \cdots 2 \cdot 1) =$$

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

$$= \sum_{i=1}^n a_i \quad a_i = \log(i)$$

Algorithmic complexity

$$\sum_{i=1}^n a_i = \Theta(n \cdot \max\{a_1, \dots, a_n\}) = \Theta(n \cdot \log(n))$$

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

part 2



$$\sum_{k=1}^n k$$

.3

$$P_K(n) = \sum_{i=1}^n i^K$$

$$P_K(n) = \Theta(n^{K+1})$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n a_i = \Theta(n \cdot \max\{a_1, \dots, a_n\})$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n i^K = \Theta(n \cdot \max\{1^K, \dots, n^K\})$$

$$\max\{1^K, \dots, n^K\} = n^K$$

$$P_K(n) = \sum_{i=1}^n i^K = \Theta(n \cdot n^K) = \Theta(n^{K+1})$$

~~4~~

n

4

$$\sum_{i=1}^n 2^i \cdot i^k = \Theta(2^n \cdot n^k)$$

$\rightarrow \text{asymptotic}$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n 2^i \cdot i^k = 2^n \cdot n^k + \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} 2^i \cdot i^k \geq 2^n \cdot n^k$$

$$2^n \cdot n^k = O\left(\sum_{i=1}^n 2^i \cdot i^k\right)$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n 2^i \cdot i^k = O(2^n \cdot n^k)$$

$$2^i \cdot i^k = 2^i \cdot i^k$$

$n=1$ \rightarrow $2^1 \cdot 1^k$

$$\begin{cases} 1 & k=1 \\ 0 & k>1 \end{cases}$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n-1} 2^i \cdot i^k = O(2^{n-1} \cdot (n-1)^k)$$

$n-1$ \rightarrow 1^k

$i=1$

MC. 1. 1. 2

$$\sum_{i=1}^n 2^{i \cdot i^k} = \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} 2^{i \cdot i^k} + 2^{n \cdot n^k}$$

$$f_1 + f_2 = O(g_1 + g_2)$$

$$\stackrel{\downarrow}{=} O\left(2^{n-1} \cdot (n-1)^k + 2^n \cdot n^k\right) \stackrel{①}{=} O(2^n \cdot n^k)$$

$$(2^{n-1} \cdot (n-1)^k + 2^n \cdot n^k) \leq 2^n \cdot (n)^k + 2^n \cdot n^k = 2(2^n \cdot n^k)$$

$$= O(2^n \cdot n^k)$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n 2^{i \cdot i^k} = O(2^n \cdot n^k)$$

| 21

13) $\log n$ \rightarrow $\frac{1}{2}$
 $\log n \approx \sqrt{n}$

1

Use \log appears \rightarrow $\log n$ $\approx \sqrt{n}$ and $\log n = \sum_{i=1}^{\log_2(n)} \frac{n}{2^i} = O(n)$

13) $\log n = O(n)$ sum if \rightarrow $\log n \approx \sqrt{n}$ for $n \approx \sqrt{n}$
 $\log n = \sum_{i=1}^{\log_2(n)} \frac{n}{2^i} = O(n) \cdot O(n) = O(n^2)$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{\log_2(n)} \frac{n}{2^i} = O(n) \cdot O(n) = O(n^2)$$

2

now $n - \log n$ for $n \approx \sqrt{n}$
 $\log n \approx \sqrt{n}$ for $n \approx \sqrt{n}$

$\log_2 n$ means how many times you can divide n by 2 until you get 1. This is called the number of iterations.

$\log_2 n$ is the while loop will run $\log_2 n$ times to reach 1.

Time complexity

$$\log_2 n \cdot (\log_2 500 + \dots + \log_2 n) = \log n \cdot \log(n-500)$$

$$\log n \quad \text{for } \log n = O(n) \quad \text{O}(n)$$

$$O(n(\log_2 n)^2)$$



-3

$n-1$ means for i will be 0 to $n-1$.
while loop will iterate $n-1$ times to decrease n by 1.

$O(n)$ time analysis is $O(n)$.

Time

)ⁿ

$$\log_2(1) \cdot n + \log_2(2)n + \dots + \log_2(n+1)n$$

$$\leftarrow n \log(n) = (\log(n))$$

$$= (n-1) \log((n-1)!) \quad = O(n - n \log_2 n) \quad = n^2 \log_2(n)$$

~~too~~

2

$$\Sigma g_n = 0$$

$$\exp = 1024$$

.a .b

↓
+

] .] . - . □

$$\text{value } 110 - - 0 = 1 \cdot \frac{1}{2} + 1 \cdot \frac{1}{4} + 0 - - 0$$

$$t-2 \stackrel{1024-1023}{=} \left(1 + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{2}\right) = 2 \left(1 + \frac{3}{4}\right) = \boxed{3-5}$$

$$\Sigma g_n = 1$$

$$\exp = 1024 + 2$$

b

Fraction = $\frac{1}{2}$

$$-\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} \right) = -2^3 \left(1 - \frac{1}{2} \right) = -8 \cdot 1 \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \boxed{-4}$$

$$-(023 \leq h \leq 102) \cup \text{No } \text{ do } n \mid 1 \quad \text{Sgn} = 0 \quad .2$$

13) $\int_{\ln x}^{\ln y} \frac{dt}{t^2} = \left[-\frac{1}{t} \right]_{\ln x}^{\ln y} = -\frac{1}{\ln y} + \frac{1}{\ln x}$

PC 是 IEEE 754 标准的浮点数表示。

$\theta \sim \text{Beta}(3, 1)$

On 05 Mar 1991, the following fraction of

4. $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2} \right)$ es qualitativamente similar

$$\frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\infty} \frac{2^{n+1}}{2^{52}} (2^n, 2^{n+1}) \frac{n}{2} e^{-\frac{n}{2}} \frac{1}{132}$$

אנו מודים לך על עזרה.

fractional δ function ועדיין?

$$\frac{2^n}{2^{53}}$$

הו שאלתך מוגדרת?

הנני מודה לך על עזרה.

אנו מודים לך על עזרה.

הנני מודה לך על עזרה.

9007 19925 1740903.0

γ ρ ρ / 1 7 7 α ν 1 6 ν 1 ν 1 - γ N

$$\text{לפנינו } \alpha^{\beta^{\gamma^{\delta}}} = 2 \quad \text{ולפנינו } \alpha = 2$$

1200 2000 ii no 3

וילסן ג'ון כריסטיאן גוטמן סטודיו 2017-05-10

ה'ב'ז נספְתָר בְּמִשְׁמָרָה וְבְמִשְׁמָרָה נִסְפָּתָר

复杂度为 $\Theta(n^2)$ 的算法是不好的。

函数复杂度为 $O(n)$ 的时间复杂度

Now Max C' $\sim n^{0.2}$ $O(n)$ = $20(n)$ $O(n)$ for some constant

2 3 1

2 3

δ η $1st_2$ \wedge $122\sim$ \forall $\exists 110$

as os 1st 2

n 132n 3n > n^2
100 100

while 2 for loop loop
 $\log_2(n/k)$ Appl while loop

$$\Theta(k) + \Theta(k) \cdot \log_2(n/k) = \Theta(k \log_2(n/k))$$

$$= \Theta(k \log_2(n))$$

0.001

3 L

array 2^n 2^n 2^n 2^n
comparisons comparisons comparisons comparisons

5^k 12^n 25^n 2^n 2^n

0.75^n 0.25^n 0.125^n 0.0625^n 0.03125^n
 n^k 10^n string - to - int

parcours de la chaine si celle-ci est une
int_to_string ~ pour une valeur n
fonction $s^k + nk$ $\in O(k)$ $\rightarrow O(1)$

$$2s^k + nk = O(s^k + nk)$$



14

5^k by T ~ O(k) \rightarrow O(1)

plus tard : une autre méthode

methode de string-to-int

fonction C pour lire un entier

fonction O(1) appelle ~ 0.81 si il n'y a pas de virgule

fonction O(s^knk) pour lire une virgule

O(nk) pour lire une virgule