Formelsamling för Algoritmanalys

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1 Löptider

Ett programs löptid definieras som en funktion T(n), där n är ett mått på storleken av indata. Låt c(I) vara kostnaden för att köra ett program med indata I.

- best case: $T(n) = \min\{c(I) : |I| = n\}$
- worst case: $T(n) = \max\{c(I) : |I| = n\}$
- $\bullet \ \mathit{average \ case}^1 \colon \mathsf{T}(\mathfrak{n}) = \sum_{|I| = \mathfrak{n}} \mathfrak{p}(I) c(I)$

där p(I) är sannolikheten för att indata I förekommer.

2 Asymptotisk notation

$$\label{eq:continuous_problem} \begin{split} \text{``} \leq \text{'`} & f(n) = O(g(n)) \iff (\exists c, n_0 > 0) (\forall n \geq n_0) \ 0 \leq f(n) \leq cg(n) \\ \text{``} \geq \text{'`} & f(n) = \Omega(g(n)) \iff (\exists c, n_0 > 0) (\forall n \geq n_0) \ 0 \leq cg(n) \leq f(n) \\ \text{``} = \text{'`} & f(n) = \Theta(g(n)) \iff (\exists c_1, c_2, n_0 > 0) (\forall n \geq n_0) \ 0 \leq c_1g(n) \leq f(n) \leq c_2g(n) \\ \text{``} < \text{'`} & f(n) = o(g(n)) \iff \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{f(n)}{g(n)} = 0 \\ \text{``} > \text{'`} & f(n) = \omega(g(n)) \iff g(n) = o(f(n)) \iff \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{f(n)}{g(n)} = \infty \end{split}$$

¹eller "expected running time."

2.1 Rangordning

 $1 \preceq \lg^* \mathfrak{n} \preceq \lg \mathfrak{n} \preceq \mathfrak{n} \preceq \mathfrak{n} \preceq \mathfrak{n} \lg \mathfrak{n} \preceq \mathfrak{n}^2 \preceq 2^\mathfrak{n} \preceq \mathfrak{n}! \preceq 2^{2^\mathfrak{n}}$

3 Räknelagar

3.1 Heltalsdel

1.
$$x - 1 \le \lfloor x \rfloor \le x \le \lceil x \rceil \le x + 1$$

$$2. \lceil n/2 \rceil + \lfloor n/2 \rfloor = n$$

3.
$$\lceil \lceil n/a \rceil/b \rceil = \lceil n/ab \rceil$$
 $(a \neq 0, b > 0)$

4.
$$\lfloor \lfloor n/a \rfloor / b \rfloor = \lfloor n/ab \rfloor$$
 $(a \neq 0, b > 0)$

3.2 Exponenter

1.
$$(a^{m})^{n} = (a^{n})^{m} = a^{mn}$$

2.
$$a^m a^n = a^{m+n}$$

3.
$$e^x \ge 1 + x$$

4.
$$1 + x \le e^x \le 1 + x + x^2$$
 ($|x| < 1$)

3.3 Logaritmer

För alla a > 0, b > 0, c > 0 samt n:

1.
$$\log_2 e \approx 1.44$$

2.
$$a = b^{\log_b a}$$

3.
$$\log_{c}(ab) = \log_{c} a + \log_{c} b$$

4.
$$\log_b a^n = n \log_b a$$

5.
$$\log_b a = (\log_c a)/(\log_c b) = 1/log_a b$$

6.
$$\log_{\mathfrak{b}}(1/\mathfrak{a}) = -\log_{\mathfrak{b}}\mathfrak{a}$$

7.
$$a^{\log_b n} = n^{\log_b a}$$

8.
$$x/(1+x) \le \ln(1+x) \le x$$
 $(x > -1)$

9.
$$\lg^{(i)} n = \begin{cases} n & \text{om } i = 0 \\ \lg(\lg^{(i-1)} n) & \text{om } i > 0 \end{cases}$$

10.
$$\lg^* n = \min\{i \ge 0 : \lg^{(i)} n \le 1\}$$

3.4 Fakultet

$$1. \ n! = \prod_{k=1}^{n} k$$

2.
$$n! = \sqrt{2\pi n} (n/e)^n (1 + \Theta(1/n))$$

3.
$$n! = o(n^n)$$

4.
$$n! = \omega(2^n)$$

5.
$$\lg(\mathfrak{n}!) = \Theta(\mathfrak{n} \lg \mathfrak{n})$$

3.5 Fibonacci-tal

1.
$$F_0 = 0; F_1 = 1; F_i = F_{i-1} + F_{i-2} \text{ för } i \geq 2.$$

$$\text{2. } F_i = \frac{\varphi^i - \widehat{\varphi}^i}{\sqrt{5}}, \qquad \mathrm{d\ddot{a}r} \ \varphi = \frac{(1+\sqrt{5})}{2}, \qquad \widehat{\varphi} = \frac{(1-\sqrt{5})}{2}$$

4 Kombinatorik

1.
$$(x+y)^n = \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} x^k y^{n-k}$$

2.
$$\binom{n}{k} = \frac{n!}{k! (n-k)!} = \binom{n}{n-k}$$

$$3. \left(\frac{n}{k}\right)^k \le \binom{n}{k} \left(\frac{ne}{k}\right)^k$$

5 Summor

1.
$$\sum_{k=1}^{n} k = \frac{n(n+1)}{2}$$

2.
$$\sum_{k=1}^{n} k^2 = \frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6}$$

$$3. \sum_{k=1}^{n} k^{m} = \Theta(n^{m+1})$$

4.
$$\sum_{k=0}^{n} x^k = \frac{x^{n+1} - 1}{x - 1}$$

5.
$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} x^k = \frac{1}{1-x} \qquad (|x| < 1)$$

6.
$$\sum_{k=0}^{n} 2^k = 2^{n+1} - 1$$

7.
$$\sum_{k=0}^{n} \frac{1}{2^k} = 2 - \frac{1}{2^n}$$

8.
$$H_n = \sum_{k=1}^n 1/k = \ln n + O(1)$$

5.1 Approximation med integral

$$1. \, \int_{m-1}^n f(x) dx \leq \sum_{k=m}^n f(k) \leq \int_m^{n+1} f(x) dx \qquad \text{om } f(k) \text{ \"ar monotont v\"ax} ande.$$

$$2. \int_{m}^{n+1} f(x) dx \leq \sum_{k=m}^{n} f(k) \leq \int_{m-1}^{n} f(x) dx \qquad \text{om } f(k) \text{ \"ar monotont avtagande}.$$

6 Master-metoden

Givet en rekursiv formel: $T(n) = \alpha T(n/b) + f(n)$ $(\alpha \ge 1, b \ge 1)$

 $\bullet \ \mathrm{Om} \ f(n) = O(n^{\log_b \alpha - \varepsilon}) \ \mathrm{f\"{o}r} \ \mathrm{ngt} \ \varepsilon > 0,$

$$\mathsf{T}(\mathsf{n}) = \Theta(\mathsf{n}^{\log_b a})$$

• Om $f(n) = \Theta(n^{\log_b \alpha})$,

$$\mathsf{T}(\mathfrak{n}) = \Theta(\mathfrak{n}^{\log_b \mathfrak{a}} \lg \mathfrak{n})$$

 $\bullet \ \mathrm{Om} \ f(\mathfrak{n}) = \Omega(\mathfrak{n}^{\log_b \mathfrak{a} + \varepsilon}) \ \mathrm{f\"{o}r} \ \mathrm{ngt} \ \varepsilon > 0 \ \mathrm{och} \ (\exists c < 1) \ \mathfrak{a} f(\mathfrak{n}/\mathfrak{b}) \leq c f(\mathfrak{n}) \ \mathrm{f\"{o}r} \ \mathrm{stora} \ \mathfrak{n},$

$$T(\mathfrak{n}) = \Theta(f(\mathfrak{n}))$$