S7

Materia	Diseño de algoritmos
■ Fecha	@August 21, 2023

Medidas asintóticas

1. Autocontenido:
$$f(n)\epsilon O(f(n))$$
 $ightarrow$ Reflexión $f(n)\in \Omega(f(n))$ $f(n)\in heta(f(n))$

2. Transitividad:

Si
$$a \leq b, \quad b \leq c, \quad a \leq c$$
 $f(n)\epsilon O(g(n))$ y $g(n)\epsilon O(h(n)) \Rightarrow f(n)\epsilon O(h(n))$

$$\begin{array}{lll} f(n) \in \Omega(g(n)) & \mathsf{y} & g(n) \in \Omega(h(n)) & \Rightarrow & f(n) \in \Omega(h(n)) \\ f(n) \in \theta(g(n)) & \mathsf{y} & g(n) \in \theta(h(n)) & \Rightarrow & f(n) \in \theta(h(n)) \end{array}$$

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Clasificación de los algoritmos con notación O

Def. → Decimos que un algoritmo es eficiente mientras sea menor su complejidad

Determinar el orden de complejidad

Ejemplo .- Tenemos 3 implementaciones distintas de un mismo algoritmo, los tiempos son:

$$2^{n+1}$$
, $n^2 log n$, n^4

$$T_1(n), \qquad T_2(n), \qquad T_3(n)$$

1. Aplicamos propiedad 8) (identidad)

$$egin{aligned} lim_{n o\infty}rac{f(n)}{g(n)}&=k \qquad rac{n}{n^2} o 0 \ ext{a) } k=0 &\Rightarrow f(n)\in O(g(n)) \ g(n)
otin = (f(n)) \ ext{b) } k
eq 0 \quad y \quad k<\infty \quad \Rightarrow \quad O(f(n))=O(g(n)) \ ext{c) } k=rac{+}{-\infty} &\Rightarrow g(n)\in O(f(n)) \ f(n)
otin O(g(n)) \Rightarrow f(n)\in \Omega(g(n)) \end{aligned}$$

Aplicamos L'hopital

$$lim_{n o\infty}rac{2^{n+1}}{n^2logn}=$$

$$egin{align} egin{align} egin{align} e^{ln2^{n+1}} &= 2^{n+1} \ rac{d}{dn}e^{(n+1)ln2} \ &= e^{(n+1)ln2}(rac{d}{dn}(n+1)ln2) \ &= ln2 \ 2^{n+1} \ \ rac{d}{dn}(nln2 + ln2) = ln2 \ \end{array}$$

Derivadas útiles
$$\frac{de^{u(x)}}{dx} = e^{u(x)}\frac{du(x)}{dx}$$

$$\frac{d\ln u(x)}{dx} = \frac{1}{u(x)}\frac{du(x)}{dx}$$

$$lim_{n
ightarrow\infty}rac{\mathbf{2}^{n+1}}{n^2logn}=lim_{n
ightarrow\infty}rac{2^{n+1}ln2}{n}$$

Regla de cadena
$$\frac{du(x)v(x)}{dx} = u(x)\frac{dv(x)}{dx} + v(x)\frac{du(x)}{dx}$$

$$egin{align} egin{align} eg$$

$$egin{align} rac{d}{dn}n^2logn \ &= n^2rac{d}{dn}logn + lognrac{d}{dn}n^2 \ &= rac{n^2}{nln2} + 2nlogn \ \end{pmatrix}$$
 Aplicamos 2

$$lim_{n
ightarrow\infty}rac{2^{n+1}}{n^2logn}=lim_{n
ightarrow\infty}rac{2^{n+1}ln2}{rac{n}{ln2}+2nlogn}$$

$$egin{align} egin{align} egin{align} egin{align} egin{align} egin{align} egin{align} egin{align} 2 rac{d}{dx} n logn = \ & = 2 (n rac{dlogn}{dn} + logn) \end{pmatrix} & = 2 (n rac{fl}{pln2} + logn) \end{aligned}$$

$$egin{align} lim_{n o\infty} rac{2^{n+1}}{n^2 logn} &= lim_{n o\infty} rac{2^{n+1} ln2}{rac{n}{ln2} + 2n logn} \ & n(n logn) \ &= lim_{n o\infty} rac{(ln2)^2 2^{n+1}}{rac{1}{ln2} + rac{2}{ln2} + 2 logn} \ &= lim_{n o\infty} rac{(ln2)^3 2^{n+1}}{2rac{1}{nln2}} \ &= lim_{n o\infty} rac{1}{2} (ln2)^4 n2^{n+1} = \infty \ &= lim_{n o\infty} rac{1}{2} (ln2)^4 n2^{n+1} = n2 \ &= lim_{n o\infty} rac{1}{2} (ln2)^4 n2^{n+1} = n2 \ &= lim_{n o\infty} rac{1}{2} (ln2)^4 n2^{n+1} = n2 \ &= lim_{n o\infty} \left(ln2 + ln2 \right) + ln2 \ &= ln2 + ln2 \ &$$

Conclusión $\ o$ c) $n^2 log n \in O(2^{n+1})$ /log es mas chico que otro

Comparar $T_1(n)$ y $T_3(n)$

$$egin{split} lim_{n o\infty} rac{2^{n+1}}{n^4} &= lim_{n o\infty} rac{2^{n+1}ln2}{4n^3} \ &= lim_{n o\infty} rac{(ln2)^2 2^{n+1}}{12n^2} = lim_{n o\infty} rac{(ln2)^3 2^{n+1}}{24n} = lim_{n o\infty} rac{(ln2)^4 2^{n+1}}{24} = \infty \end{split}$$

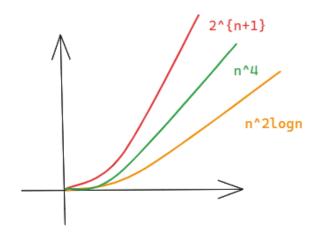
Conclusión ${\scriptscriptstyle
ightarrow}$ c) $n^4\in O(2^{n+1})$ / n^4 es mas chico que otro

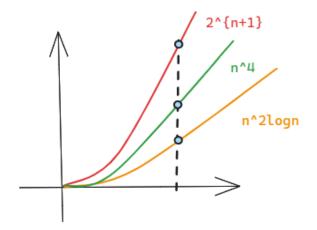
Comparar $T_2(n)$ y $T_3(n)$

$$egin{align} lim_{n o\infty}rac{n^2logn}{n^4} = lim_{n o\infty}rac{2rac{1}{nln2}}{24n} \ &= lim_{n o\infty}rac{1}{12n^2ln2} = 0 \ \end{gathered}$$

Conclusión ${\scriptscriptstyle{
ightarrow}}$ c) $n^2logn\in O(n^4)$

Resultado: $n^2 log n \in O(n^4) \in O(2^{n+1})$





Tarea moral

$$T_1(n) = nlogn$$

$$T_2(n) = n^2 log n$$

$$T_3(n) = n^6$$

$$T_4(n)=n^2$$

$$T_1(n)yT_2(n)$$

 $lim_{n o\infty}rac{nlogn}{n^2logn}=$ Como ambas tienen logn podemos cancelarlos para simplificar

$$lim_{n o\infty}rac{nlogn}{n^2logn}=rac{n}{n^2}=rac{1}{n}=0$$

Conclusión $nlogn \in O(n^2logn)$

$$T_2(n)yT_3(n)$$

 $lim_{n
ightarrow\infty}rac{n^2logn}{n^6}=$ Como ambas tienen n^2 los cancelamos

$$lim_{n o\infty}rac{logn}{n^4}=0$$

Conclusión $n^2 log n \in O(n^4)$

$$T_3(n)yT_4(n)$$

$$lim_{n
ightarrow\infty}rac{n^6}{n^2}=lim_{n
ightarrow\infty}n^4=\infty$$

Conclusión $n^2 \in O(n^6)$

$$T_4(n)yT_1(n)$$

$$lim_{n o\infty}rac{nlogn}{n^2}=lim_{n o\infty}rac{logn}{n}=0$$

Conclusión $nlogn \in O(n^2)$

Resultado: $nlogn \in O(n^2) \in O(n^2logn) \in O(n^6)$

$$nlogn < n^2 < n^2 logn < n^6 \quad = \quad T_1(n) < T_4(n) < T_2(n) < T_3(n)$$