### **ALGORITMOS**

### ORDEN DE CRECIMIENTO

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#### **Fuentes:**

THOMAS H. CORMEN, CHARLES E. LEISERSON, RONALD L. RIVEST, CLIFORD STEIN Introduction to algorithms. Third Edition. Cambridge: MIT, 2009 [005.1 C675]

ANANY LEVITIN. Introduction to the design & analysis of algorithms /. —3rd ed. Pearson Education, Inc., publishing as Addison-Wesley, 2012

Teorema CORMEN

#### Theorem 3.1

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For any two functions f(n) and g(n), we have f(n) = \Theta(g(n)) if and only if f(n) = O(g(n)) and f(n) = \Omega(g(n)).
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TEOREMA LEVITIN

**THEOREM** If 
$$t_1(n) \in O(g_1(n))$$
 and  $t_2(n) \in O(g_2(n))$ , then 
$$t_1(n) + t_2(n) \in O(\max\{g_1(n), g_2(n)\}).$$

#### **EJERCICIO**

- Prove the following assertions by using the definitions of the notations involved, or disprove them by giving a specific counterexample.
  - a. If  $t(n) \in O(g(n))$ , then  $g(n) \in \Omega(t(n))$ .
  - **b.**  $\Theta(\alpha g(n)) = \Theta(g(n))$ , where  $\alpha > 0$ .
  - c.  $\Theta(g(n)) = O(g(n)) \cap \Omega(g(n))$ .
  - **d.** For any two nonnegative functions t(n) and g(n) defined on the set of nonnegative integers, either  $t(n) \in O(g(n))$ , or  $t(n) \in \Omega(g(n))$ , or both.

### Comparing functions

Many of the relational properties of real numbers apply to asymptotic comparisons as well. For the following, assume that f(n) and g(n) are asymptotically positive.

### Transitivity:

```
f(n) = \Theta(g(n)) and g(n) = \Theta(h(n)) imply f(n) = \Theta(h(n)), f(n) = O(g(n)) and g(n) = O(h(n)) imply f(n) = O(h(n)), f(n) = \Omega(g(n)) and g(n) = \Omega(h(n)) imply f(n) = \Omega(h(n)), f(n) = o(g(n)) and g(n) = o(h(n)) imply f(n) = o(h(n)), f(n) = \omega(g(n)) and g(n) = \omega(h(n)) imply f(n) = \omega(h(n)).
```

### Reflexivity:

$$f(n) = \Theta(f(n)),$$
  
 $f(n) = O(f(n)),$   
 $f(n) = \Omega(f(n)).$ 

### Symmetry:

$$f(n) = \Theta(g(n))$$
 if and only if  $g(n) = \Theta(f(n))$ .

### Transpose symmetry:

$$f(n) = O(g(n))$$
 if and only if  $g(n) = \Omega(f(n))$ ,  $f(n) = o(g(n))$  if and only if  $g(n) = \omega(f(n))$ .

Because these properties hold for asymptotic notations, we can draw an analogy between the asymptotic comparison of two functions f and g and the comparison of two real numbers a and b:

```
f(n) = O(g(n)) is like a \le b,

f(n) = \Omega(g(n)) is like a \ge b,

f(n) = \Theta(g(n)) is like a = b,

f(n) = o(g(n)) is like a < b,

f(n) = \omega(g(n)) is like a < b.
```

We say that f(n) is asymptotically smaller than g(n) if f(n) = o(g(n)), and f(n) is asymptotically larger than g(n) if  $f(n) = \omega(g(n))$ .

One property of real numbers, however, does not carry over to asymptotic notation:

**Trichotomy:** For any two real numbers a and b, exactly one of the following must hold: a < b, a = b, or a > b.

#### Exercises

#### 3.1-1

Let f(n) and g(n) be asymptotically nonnegative functions. Using the basic definition of  $\Theta$ -notation, prove that  $\max(f(n), g(n)) = \Theta(f(n) + g(n))$ .

#### 3.1-2

Show that for any real constants a and b, where b > 0,

$$(n+a)^b = \Theta(n^b) . (3.2)$$

3.1-4  
Is 
$$2^{n+1} = O(2^n)$$
? Is  $2^{2n} = O(2^n)$ ?

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- 1. For each of the following algorithms, indicate (i) a natural size metric for its inputs, (ii) its basic operation, and (iii) whether the basic operation count can be different for inputs of the same size:
  - **a.** computing the sum of n numbers
  - **b.** computing *n*!
  - **c.** finding the largest element in a list of *n* numbers

9. For each of the following pairs of functions, indicate whether the first function of each of the following pairs has a lower, same, or higher order of growth (to within a constant multiple) than the second function.

**a.** 
$$n(n+1)$$
 and  $2000n^2$  **b.**  $100n^2$  and  $0.01n^3$ 

**b.** 
$$100n^2$$
 and  $0.01n^3$ 

c. 
$$\log_2 n$$
 and  $\ln n$ 

**c.** 
$$\log_2 n$$
 and  $\ln n$  **d.**  $\log_2^2 n$  and  $\log_2 n^2$ 

**e.** 
$$2^{n-1}$$
 and  $2^n$ 

**f.** 
$$(n-1)!$$
 and  $n!$ 

### Sección 1.5 Clasificación de funciones por su tasa de crecimiento asintótica

- 1.27 Suponga que el algoritmo 1 ejecuta  $f(n) = n^2 + 4n$  pasos en el peor caso, y el algoritmo 2 ejecuta g(n) = 29n + 3 pasos en el peor caso, con entradas de tamaño n. ¿Con entradas de qué tamaño es más rápido el algoritmo 1 que el algoritmo 2 (en el peor caso)?
- **1.28** Sea  $p(n) = a_k n^k + a_{k-1} n^{k-1} + \dots + a_1 n + a_0$  un polinomio en n de grado k con  $a_k > 0$ . Demuestre que p(n) está en  $\Theta(n^k)$ .
- 1.29 Añada una fila a la tabla 1.1 que indique el tamaño máximo aproximado de las entradas que se pueden resolver en un día, para cada columna.
- 1.30 Sean  $\alpha$  y  $\beta$  números reales tales que  $0 < \alpha < \beta$ . Demuestre que  $n^{\alpha}$  está en  $O(n^{\beta})$  pero  $n^{\beta}$  no está en  $O(n^{\alpha})$ .

- 1.31 Haga una lista de las funciones siguientes, de la de más bajo orden asintótico a la de más alto orden asintótico. Si hay dos (o más) que tengan el mismo orden asintótico, indique cuáles.
- a. Comience con estas funciones básicas:

$$\begin{array}{cccc}
n & 2^n & n \lg n & n^3 \\
n^2 & \lg n & n - n^3 + 7n^5 & n^2 + \lg n
\end{array}$$

\*b. Incorpore las funciones siguientes a su respuesta para la parte (a). Suponga  $0 < \epsilon < 1$ .

$$e^n$$
  $\sqrt{n}$   $2^{n-1}$   $\lg \lg n$   $\ln n$   $(\lg n)^2$   $n!$   $n^{1+\epsilon}$ 

\*1.32 Demuestre o cite un contraejemplo: Para toda constante positiva c y toda función f de los enteros no negativos a los reales no negativos,  $f(cn) \in \Theta(f(n))$ . Sugerencia: Considere algunas de las funciones de crecimiento rápido de la lista del problema anterior.