

2d.7

$$f(n) = 3n^2 - n + 4$$

$$g(n) = n \log n + 5$$

$$f(n) + g(n) = O(n^2)$$

$$f(n) + g(n) = 3n^2 - n + 4 + n \log n + 5 =$$

$$= 3n^2 + n \log n - n + 9 = O(n^2)$$

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

$$\frac{n \log n}{n^2} = \frac{\log n}{n} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty}$$

2d.80

def  $f(n)$ :

num = 0

for i in range(1, n+1):

    num += num + i

~~return~~

return num

- Указанным образом для (услуги) вычисляемое  $n$  шаг. (Big O is go from 1 to  $n$ )  $f(n) = O(n)$

- Сумма всех квадр. чисел big  $O(n)$

$$1^2 + 3^2 + \dots + n^2 = \frac{n(n+1)}{2}$$

Пример:  $n = 5$

$$1^2 + 3^2 + 4^2 + 5^2 = 45$$

$$\frac{5(5+1)}{2} = \frac{30}{2} = 15$$

• Оптимизувати скомпактування, щоб обсяг  
багажа за контактний час  $O(1)$ .  
Використавши, що  $\frac{n}{n+1} \approx 1$   
 $\text{def } g(n) = \frac{n}{n+1}$

$$\text{return } n * (n+1) // d$$

✓ 2.11

• Як  $g(g(g(\dots)))$  змінюється з  $n$ ?

$$g(g(i)) = O(1) + O(1) = O(1)$$

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

$$\frac{n(n+1)}{d} = \frac{n^2+n}{d}$$

$$g(n) = \sum_{i=1}^n \left( i + \frac{g(i)}{d} \right) = \sum_{i=1}^n \left( i + \frac{i(i+1)}{d} \right) \quad (2)$$

$$(2) \quad \left( \sum_{i=1}^n i + \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{i(i+1)}{d} \right) = \text{одно} \rightarrow (\exists)$$

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

$$\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{i(i+1)}{d} = \frac{1}{d} \sum_{i=1}^n i^2 + i = \frac{1}{d} \sum_{i=1}^n i^2 + \sum_{i=1}^n i$$

$$\begin{aligned} (\exists) & \frac{n(n+1)}{6} + \frac{1}{d} \left( \frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6} \right) + \frac{n(n+1)}{2} = \\ & = \frac{n^3 + 6n^2 + 5n}{6} = \frac{n(n+1)(n+5)}{6} \end{aligned}$$

- Заданы функции  $f(n)$  и  $g(n)$ , где  $f(n) = \Theta(n^2)$ ,  $g(n) = \Theta(n^2)$ .  
 Рассмотрим функцию  $h(n) = f(n) + g(n)$ .  
 Доказать, что  $h(n) = \Theta(n^2)$ .

def  $h(n)$ :  
 return  $f(n) + g(n)$

$$f(n) = O(n)$$

$$g(n) = O(n^2)$$

$$f(n) + g(n) = T(n)$$

$$T(n) = O(n) + O(n^2) = O(n^2)$$

$$h(n) = n/n+1 + n/n+1/n+5 =$$

$$= \frac{3n/n+1}{6} + \frac{n/n+1/n+5}{6} = \frac{n(n+1)(n+8)}{6}$$

$$\begin{aligned} n=1 & f(1) = 1 \\ & g(1) = 1 + f(1) = 2 \\ & h(1) = 3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{1 - 1 - 9}{6} = 3$$

$$\begin{aligned} n=2 & f(2) = 3 \\ & g(2) = (2 + f(1)) + (2 + f(2)) = 2 + 3 = 7 \\ & h(2) = 10 \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{2 - 3 - 10}{6} = 10$$

- Дадут определение, что  $f(n)$  и  $g(n)$  — это ~~функции~~ — это  $\Theta(n^2)$ .  
 Доказать, что  $h(n) = \Theta(n^2)$ .

$$a) T(n) \stackrel{n=1}{=} \{O(1) \\ T(n-1) + O(1)\} \stackrel{n>1}{=} \\ T(n) = T(n-1) + O(1) = T(n-2) + O(1) + O(1) = \\ = T(n-3) + O(1) + O(1) + O(1) \\ T(n) \stackrel{n=1}{=} T(1) + (n-1) O(1) = O(1) + (n-1) O(1) = O(n) \\ T(n) = O(n)$$

$$d) T(n) \stackrel{n=1}{=} \{O(1) \\ (T(n-a) + O(1))\} \stackrel{n \leq a}{=} \stackrel{n > a, a > 1}{=}$$

$$T(n) = T(n-a) + O(1) = T(n-2a) + O(1) + O(1) = \\ = T(n-3a) + O(1) + O(1) + O(1) \\ T(n-ka) \leq O(1)$$

$$n - ka \leq a \Rightarrow k = \frac{n}{a}$$

$$T(n) = kO(1) = O\left(\frac{n}{a}\right) \\ T(n) = O(n)$$

$$d) T(n) \stackrel{n=1}{=} \{O(1) \\ (aT(n-a) + O(1))\} \stackrel{n \leq a}{=} \stackrel{n > a, a > 1}{=}$$

$$T(n) = a \cdot T(n-a) + (O(1) + a(aT(n-2a) + O(1))) + O(1) = \\ = a^2 T(n-2a) + aO(1) + O(1)$$

$$T(n) = a^3 T(n-3a) + a^2 O(1) + aO(1) + O(1)$$

$$T(n) = a^k T(n-ka) + a^{k-1} + \dots + O(a) + O(1)$$

$$n - ka \leq a \quad k = \frac{n}{a}$$

$$O(1 + \alpha + \alpha^2 + \dots + \alpha^{k-1}) = O(\alpha^k) = O(\alpha^{\frac{n}{d}})$$

$$T(n) = O(\alpha^{\frac{n}{d}})$$

$$h) T(n) \geq O(n) \\ \left[ \alpha T\left(\frac{n}{d}\right) + O(n) \right] \quad n \leq 1 \\ n > 1, \alpha \geq d$$

$$T(n) = \alpha T\left(\frac{n}{d}\right) + O(n)$$

$$O(n) = O(n^d), d \geq 1$$

$$\log_6 a = b = d \Rightarrow \log_a a = 1$$

$$d = 1, \log_a a = 1 \Rightarrow d = \log_a a$$

$$d = \log_6 a$$

$$T(n) = O(n^d \log n)$$

$$T(n) = O(n \log n)$$

z.d. 14

$$a) \sum_{i=0}^n i = O(n)$$

$$\text{Sum} = 0$$

for  $i$  in range( $0, n+1$ ):

$$\text{Sum} += i$$

$$b) \sum_{i=0}^n i^2 = O(n^2)$$

$$\text{Sum} = 0$$

for  $i$  in range( $0, n+1$ ):

$$\text{Sum} += i^2$$

$$c) \sum_{i=0}^n a_i = O(n)$$

$$\text{Sum} = 0$$

for  $i$  in range( $0, n+1$ ):  $\text{Sum} += a_i$

$$d) \sum_{i=0}^n i^2 = O(n^3)$$

sum = 0

for i in range(1, n+1):

$$p = p + i^2$$

for l in range(1, i+1):

$$p = p * l$$

sum += p

$$c) \prod_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{1+i} = O(n)$$

$$p = 1$$

for i in range(1, n+1):

$$p *= 1 / (1+i)$$

return p

$$f) \prod_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{1+i} = O(n)$$

$$p = 1$$

for i in range(1, n+1):

$$f *= i$$

$$p *= 1 / (1+f)$$

return p

$$g) \prod_{i=1}^n \frac{a^i}{1+i} = O(n^2)$$

$$p = 1$$

$$p = 1$$

$$p = 1$$

for i in range(1, n+1):

$$p *= a^i$$

$$f *= i$$

$$p *= p / (1+f)$$

return p

~~$$h) \prod_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{1+i} = O(n \cdot m)$$~~

p = 1  
for i in range(1, n+1):

$$p = p$$

for i in range(m):

$$p *= i$$

$$p *= 1 / (1+p)$$

return p

~~$$i) \prod_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{1+i} = O(n^2)$$~~

$$p = 1$$

for i in range(1, n+1):

term = 1

for j in range(i):

$$term *= j$$

$$p *= 1 / (1 + term)$$

return p