Magnua 3 - Emprepiessos owaethoew 2 Eto neonjourers realignes ... 5,7 **●** T(n) n DELIGNAR: Oda to notvirva HE BOSHO K Elvar O(nh) Proof: Yaxvw to Mo uai to C

Form to yevino narrivopeo Basico k $T(n) = \alpha_n n^{k} + \alpha_{k-1} n^{k-1} + \cdots + \alpha_n n + \alpha_0$

Otto $C = |\alpha_u| + |\alpha_{u-1}| + \cdots + |\alpha_1| + |\alpha_0|$ The union open tou possession interest of the land $|\alpha_i| + |\alpha_i| +$

 $\leq |\alpha_u|_n^u + |\alpha_{u-1}|_n^u + \cdots + |\alpha_1|_n^u + |\alpha_0|_n^u$ $\leq n^u (|\alpha_u| + |\alpha_{u-1}| \cdots + |\alpha_0|)$ $\leq n^u \cdot C$ $Apq T(n) = O(n^u) \qquad \text{fix } n > 1$

Pefining : T(n) = O(f(n)) iff f now, c 5. tOever existen. $T(n) \leq c \cdot f(n) + n \geq n_0$ Proposition: lia Opolo Supore possivisto T(n) Baspou u $T(n) \neq O(n^{k-1})$ 12x0 E1 proof Eστω στι είναι O(n"), α'ρα } no, C S.T $n \leq Cn^{u-1} + n > no$ $n^{u} \leq Cn^{u}$ 150= n < C atono, to n Eival 4 pagrévo! Pefinition T(n)==(f(n)) Iff 3 (,no s.t T(n) > (f(n), n>no hátu ppáppa .T(n)

T(n) = E(f(n)) iff $\exists c_1, c_2 > 0 \land n_0 \in S.T$ $af(n) \leq T(n) \leq c_2 f(n) \forall n > n_0$

Definition

(=) Is xue
$$\frac{1}{3}$$
 C1, (2 > 0 $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ No $\frac{1}{3}$ No

Apa envéror (2 vai no vai
$$T(n) \leq cn F(n) + n > m_0$$

apa $T(n) \leq O(f(n))$

Avaloga to $T(n) \geq O(f(n))$

(=)
$$f(n) = O(f(n)) = \int T(n) = O(f(n)) = Q(f(n))$$

Darasin $f(n) = O(f(n)) = \int T(n) = O(f(n)) = Q(f(n))$
 $f(n) = \int T(n) = \int T(n$

7 Exing 110 = max(n, n2)

$$X_{\mu}$$
ρίς B_{λ} α΄ B_{η} N_{0} Z_{1} N_{2} N_{2} N_{1} N_{2} N_{3} N_{1} N_{3} N_{1} N_{3} N_{3} N_{3} N_{3} N_{3} N_{4} N_{3} N_{5} N_{5}

$$T(n) = \frac{1}{2}n + 3n \qquad \alpha) T(n) = O(n) \qquad \beta) T(n) = O(n)$$

$$\gamma) T(n) = O(n^{2}) \qquad \delta) T(n) = O(n^{3})$$

[Fro paon pointero product exame agist to finde on us exist

$$T(n) = o(f(n)) \quad \text{if } \int_{x-roo}^{1-r} \frac{f(n)}{T(n)} = +\infty$$

Oppoins
$$T(n) = O(f(n)) \quad \text{if } f(n) = 0$$

$$T(n) = o(f(n))$$
 iff $\forall c > 0$, $\exists n > s.t$
 $T(n) < cf(n), \forall n > n_0$

Fourthorn:

On photosophe in isk protothe of:

$$T(n) = O(f(n)) \text{ if } \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{f(n)}{T(n)} = +\infty$$

where $T(n) = O(f(n)) \text{ if } \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{f(n)}{T(n)} = +\infty$ is the first protothe of:

$$T(n) = O(f(n)) \text{ if } f(n) = +\infty \text{ is } f(n) = +\infty$$

Proposition:
Av
$$T(n) = 2^{n+10}$$
 fore $T(n) = O(2^n)$
Proof:
av $T(n) = O(2^n)$ fore $\exists (70, n_0) \le 7$

$$T(n) \leq C \cdot 2^{n} \quad \forall n > mo$$

$$2^{n+o} \leq C \cdot 2^{n}$$

$$2^{l \circ 2^{n}} \leq C \cdot 2^{n}$$

$$1 \Rightarrow k v \in l \quad \forall l \mid C = 2^{lo} \quad u \in l \quad no > 1$$

$$T(n) = 2$$
Proposition
$$A_{\nu} T(n) = 2 \quad \text{for } T(n) \neq O(2^{n})$$

Ploof: (other
$$T(n) = 2^{lon} UAI T(n) = O(2^n)$$
 supplied of I

$$\int \zeta_{SI}T(n) \leq C2^n \gamma_{IQ} n_{7,no} \cdot 2^{lon} \leq C2^n = 1 \quad 2^n \leq C \quad \text{atomo}$$

$$C \quad \text{Necket vo.}$$

$$C \quad \text{Vol.} \quad \zeta_{IQ} \quad \zeta$$

Proposition

Forw
$$f,g:z^{+} \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}^{+}$$
 now $T(n) = \max(f(n), g(n))$
Tote $T(n) = O(f(n) + g(n))$

Anoderson.

| $\frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} = \frac{$ Avw

uator

Admires pla to oniti

1) For $f, g: Z^{+} \rightarrow D(Z, +\infty)$ was f, g gravius augovoes loxues f(n) = O(g(n)) was (getium otagefa).

Enixize noià ano la napauritu is xvar, Na aitioxognisett Tor

anavinon oas

a) Nai + f, g, C

B) Note, yia naveva f, 9, c

X) Vanoies papes Nai, Ezaptatai TO C & Enoto.

S) lanoies 400es Nai, Egaptáta, ano Tis f, g

 $f(n) \leq (c_1 g(n)) = \frac{1}{2} \log (f(n)) \leq \log (c_1 g(n)) = \frac{1}{2} \log (f(n)) \leq c \log (c_1 g(n)) + \frac{1}{2} \log (f(n)) \leq c \log (c_1 g(n)) + \frac{1}{2} \log (f(n)) +$

\$1 log 1

fg 1

2) forw or giveries augrouses ownerwises
$$f, g, e'$$
 for wire $f(n) = O(g(n))$, loxuel $2^{f(n)} = O(2^{g(n)})$; $2^{f(n)}$

$$A_{\nu} = \int_{0}^{\infty} g(x) = \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{\infty} f(x) = \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{\infty} f$$

Av
$$g(n) = \frac{g(f(n))}{g(n)} = \frac{1}{g(n)} =$$