

I. Möglichst gute Big-O Abschätzung für folgende Funktionen

$$a) \quad n \log(n^2+1) + n^2 \log n =$$

$$\leq \log(n^2+1) + n^2 \log n, \quad \forall n \geq 1$$

$$\leq n^2 \log(n^2+1) + n^2 \log(n^2+1) \quad \forall n \geq 1$$

$$= 2n^2 \log(n^2+1)$$

$$\leq 2n^2 \log(n^3) \quad \forall n \geq 2$$

$$= 2n^2 \cdot 3 \log(n) \quad \forall n \geq 2$$

$$= \underbrace{6n^2 \log(n)}_C \quad \forall n \geq \underbrace{2}_k$$

$$\underline{\underline{O(n^2 \log(n))}}, \quad C=6, \quad k=2$$

$$b) (n \cdot \log n + 1)^2 + (\log n + 1)(n^2 + 1)$$

$$= (n \cdot \log n)^2 + 2n \log n + 1 + n^2 \cdot \log n + \log n + n^2 + 1$$

$$= n^2 (\log n)^2 + 2n \log n + n^2 \cdot \log n + \log n + n^2 + 2$$

$$= n^2 (\log n)^2 + \log n (2n + n^2 + 1) + n^2 + 2$$

$$= n^2 (\log n)^2 + \log n (n^2 + 2n + 1) + n^2 + 2$$

$$\leq n^2 (\log n)^2 + \log n \cdot n^3 + n^2 \quad ; \quad \forall n \geq 3$$

$$\leq n^2 (\log n)^2 + \log n \cdot n^3 + 2n^2 \quad ; \quad \forall n \geq 3$$

$$\leq n^2 (\log n)^2 + \log n \cdot n^3 \quad ; \quad \forall n \geq 3$$

$\Rightarrow$  wird zu aufwendig, anderer Ansatz

$$(n \cdot \log n + 1)^2 + (\log n + 1)(n^2 + 1)$$

$$\leq (n \cdot \log n + 1)^2 + (\log n + 1)n^3 \quad ; \quad \forall n \geq 2$$

$$\leq (n \cdot \log n + 1)^2 + 2 \log n \cdot n^3 \quad ; \quad \forall n \geq 2$$

$$\leq (n \cdot 2 \log n)^2 + 2 \log n \cdot n^3 \quad ; \quad \forall n \geq 2$$

$$\leq (n \cdot n)^2 + n \cdot n^3 \quad ; \quad \forall n \geq 2$$

$$= n^4 + n^4$$

$$= 2n^4$$

$$\underline{\underline{O(n^4), C=2, k=2}}$$

$$\boxed{\begin{array}{c} n \geq 2 \\ 2 \qquad 2 \\ 2 \log_2 n \leq n \end{array}}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& b) (n \cdot \log n + 1)^2 + (\log n + 1)(n^2 + 1) \\
& = (n \cdot \log n)^2 + 2n \log n + 1 + n^2 \cdot \log n + \log n + n^2 + 1 \\
& = n^2 (\log n)^2 + 2n \log n + n^2 \cdot \log n + \log n + n^2 + 2 \\
& = n^2 (\log n)^2 + \log n (2n + n^2 + 1) + n^2 + 2 \\
& = n^2 (\log n)^2 + \log n (n^2 + 2n + 1) + n^2 + 2 \\
& = n^2 (\log n)^2 + \log n (n^2 + 2n^2 + n^2) + n^2 + 2, \forall n \geq 1 \\
& \geq n^2 (\log n)^2 + \log n (4n^2) + n^2 + 2, \forall n \geq 1 \\
& \geq n^2 (\log n)^2 + \log n (4n^2) + n^2 + n^2, \forall n \geq 2 \\
& = n^2 (\log n)^2 + 4n^2 \log n + 2n^2, \forall n \geq 2 \\
& \geq n^2 (\log n)^2 + 4n^2 (\log n)^2 + 2n^2 (\log n)^2, \forall n \geq 10 \\
& = 7n^2 (\log n)^2 \quad \text{wieso?}
\end{aligned}$$

$$O(n^2 (\log n)^2), C=7, k=10$$


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$$c) \quad n^{2^n} + n^{n^2}$$

$$\leq n^{2^n} + n^{2^n}$$

$$2^{2^2} + 2^{2^2}$$

$$\forall n \geq 2$$

$$\forall n \geq 2$$

$$3^8 < 3^{2^3} \quad \textcircled{X} \quad 3^{3^2} \rightarrow 3^9 \quad \text{also: } k=4$$

$$\underline{\underline{O(2^n), C=2, k=4}}$$

Wieso in Lösung  $k=4$ ?

$$\text{II} \quad \text{ggT}(12345, 54321)$$

$$12345 : 54321 = 0, \text{ Rest } 12345$$

$$54321 : 12345 = 4, \text{ Rest } 4941$$

$$12345 : 4941 = 2, \text{ Rest } 2463$$

$$4941 : 2463 = 2, \text{ Rest } 15$$

$$2463 : 15 = 164, \text{ Rest } 3$$

$$15 : 3 = 5, \text{ Rest } 0 \rightarrow \text{ggT}(3, 0)$$

$$\text{Wolfram Alpha: } \text{gcd}(12345, 54321) = \underline{\underline{3}}$$

III Gesucht ist eine Matrix A, so dass:

$$\rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 4 \end{bmatrix} A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\approx \begin{bmatrix} 2 \cdot a + 3 \cdot c & 2 \cdot b + 3 \cdot d \\ 1 \cdot a + 4 \cdot c & 1 \cdot b + 4 \cdot d \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\left| \begin{array}{l} 2 \cdot a + 3 \cdot c = 3 \\ 2 \cdot b + 3 \cdot d = 0 \\ 1 \cdot a + 4 \cdot c = 1 \\ 1 \cdot b + 4 \cdot d = 2 \end{array} \right| \begin{array}{l} a = \frac{9}{5} \\ b = -\frac{6}{5} \\ c = -\frac{1}{5} \\ d = \frac{4}{5} \end{array} //$$

#### IV Matrizen & Logik

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{und} \quad B = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$a) A \vee B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad b) A \wedge B = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$c) A \odot B$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \begin{bmatrix} (1 \wedge 0) \vee (0 \wedge 1) \vee (1 \wedge 1) & (1 \wedge 1) \vee (0 \wedge 0) \vee (1 \wedge 0) & (1 \wedge 1) \vee (0 \wedge 1) \vee (1 \wedge 1) \\ (1 \wedge 0) \vee (1 \wedge 1) \vee (0 \wedge 1) & (1 \wedge 1) \vee (1 \wedge 0) \vee (0 \wedge 0) & (1 \wedge 1) \vee (1 \wedge 1) \vee (0 \wedge 1) \\ (0 \wedge 0) \vee (0 \wedge 1) \vee (1 \wedge 1) & (0 \wedge 1) \vee (0 \wedge 0) \vee (1 \wedge 0) & (0 \wedge 1) \vee (0 \wedge 1) \vee (1 \wedge 1) \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} 0 \vee 0 \vee 1 & 1 \vee 0 \vee 0 & 1 \vee 0 \vee 1 \\ 0 \vee 1 \vee 0 & 1 \vee 0 \vee 0 & 1 \vee 1 \vee 0 \\ 0 \vee 0 \vee 1 & 0 \vee 0 \vee 0 & 0 \vee 0 \vee 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix}
 (1 \wedge 0) \vee (0 \wedge 1) \vee (1 \wedge 1) & (1 \wedge 1) \vee (0 \wedge 0) \vee (1 \wedge 0) & (1 \wedge 1) \vee (0 \wedge 1) \vee (1 \wedge 1) \\
 (1 \wedge 0) \vee (1 \wedge 1) \vee (0 \wedge 1) & (1 \wedge 1) \vee (1 \wedge 0) \vee (0 \wedge 0) & (1 \wedge 1) \vee (1 \wedge 1) \vee (0 \wedge 1) \\
 (0 \wedge 0) \vee (0 \wedge 1) \vee (1 \wedge 1) & (0 \wedge 1) \vee (0 \wedge 0) \vee (1 \wedge 0) & (0 \wedge 1) \vee (0 \wedge 1) \vee (1 \wedge 1)
 \end{bmatrix}$$