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3.1.28 finding x in (a_1, \dots, a_n)

$\bar{i} = 1, \bar{j} = n$

while $(\bar{i} + 3 \leq \bar{j})$

$l = \lfloor \frac{1}{4}(\bar{i} + \bar{j}) \rfloor, m = \lfloor \frac{1}{2}(\bar{i} + \bar{j}) \rfloor, u = \lfloor \frac{3}{4}(\bar{i} + \bar{j}) \rfloor$

if $x > a_m$ then

if $x \leq a_u$ then

$\bar{i} = m + 1, \bar{j} = u$

else $\bar{i} = u + 1$

else if $x > a_n$ then

$\bar{i} = l + 1, \bar{j} = m$

else $\bar{j} = l$

if $x == a_{\bar{i}}$ then $ans = \bar{i}$

else if $x == a_{\bar{j}}$ then $ans = \bar{j}$

else if $x == a_{\lfloor \frac{1}{2}(\bar{i} + \bar{j}) \rfloor}$ then $ans = \lfloor \frac{1}{2}(\bar{i} + \bar{j}) \rfloor$

else $ans = -1$

return ans (not found = -1, else = location)

3.1.44 based on binary search algorithm

$$\bar{i} = 1, \bar{j} = n$$

While ($\bar{i} < \bar{j}$)

$$m = \lfloor \frac{\bar{i} + \bar{j}}{2} \rfloor$$

if $x > a_m$ then $\bar{i} = m + 1$

else $\bar{j} = m$

if $x < a_{\bar{i}}$ then $ans = \bar{i}$

else $ans = \bar{i} + 1$

return ans

3.1.56

ex1) 15 cent: fewest = 2 coins (10+5)

greedy = 4 coins (12+1+1+1)

ex2) 29 cent: fewest = 3 coins (12+12+5)

greedy = 5 coins (25+1+1+1+1)

3.2.28

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

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

$$(c) O(n^{2^n} + n^{n^2}) = O(n^{2^n}) \quad (\because 2^n > n^2)$$

3.2.32

$f(x) = O(g(x)) \rightarrow x > K$ 일 때 $|f(x)| \leq C |g(x)|$ 일 때 C 와 K 가 존재
 $g(x) = \Omega(f(x)) \rightarrow x > L$ 일 때 $|g(x)| \geq d |f(x)|$ 일 때 d 와 L 이 존재
 $\rightarrow d = \frac{1}{C}, K = L$ 일 때 $f(x) = O(g(x)) \Leftrightarrow g(x) = \Omega(f(x))$

3.2.46

$$f(x) = f(g_1(x)) \rightarrow x > K_1 \text{ 일 때 } |f(x)| \geq C_1 |g_1(x)|, \\ x > K_2 \text{ 일 때 } |f(x)| \leq C_2 |g_1(x)| \text{ 인 } \\ C_1, K_1, C_2, K_2 \text{ 존재}$$

바탕이 2/3 $f_2(x)$ 에 대해 C_1', k_1', C_2', k_2' 를 얻,

$\therefore |f_1(x)f_2(x)| \geq C C' |g_1(x)g_2(x)|$ for all $x \in \max(K_1, K'_1)$,
 $|f_1(x)f_2(x)| \leq C C' |g_1(x)g_2(x)|$ for all $x \in \max(K_2, K'_2)$
 which means $f_1(x)f_2(x) = O(g_1(x)g_2(x))$