

第一章

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1-4 (1)  $O(n^2)$

(2)  $O(2^n)$

(3)  $O(1)$

(4)  $O(\log n)$

(5)  $O(n)$

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1-9 (1)  $f(n) = O(g(n))$ . 因为  $f(n) = \log n^2 = 2 \log n$

$\exists i, j \in \mathbb{R}^+$ ,  $\exists n_0 \in \mathbb{N}$ . 取  $i=1, j=10, n_0=10$   
 $\forall n > n_0$  时  $\log n + 5 \leq \log n^2 \leq (\log n + 5) \cdot 10$

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

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{n}}{\log n^2} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{2\sqrt{n}}}{2 \ln 10 \cdot n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{4 \ln 10 \cdot n} = 0$$

(3)  $f(n) = \Omega(g(n))$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\log^2 n}{n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 2 \log n \cdot \frac{1}{\ln 10 \cdot n} = 0$$

故  $f(n) = \Omega(g(n))$

(4)  $f(n) = \Omega(g(n))$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n \log n + n}{\log n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n + \frac{n}{\log n} = \infty$$

$$(5) f(n) = \Theta(g(n))$$

$$f(n) = \Theta(1), g(n) = \Theta(1)$$

$$(6) f(n) = \Omega(g(n))$$

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

$$(7) f(n) = \Omega(g(n))$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{100n^2}{2^n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{200n}{\ln 2 \cdot 2^n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{200}{\ln 4 \cdot 2^n} = 0$$

$$(8) f(n) = O(g(n))$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2^n}{3^n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^n = 0$$

1-10 证明  $n! = o(n^n)$

$$n=2 \text{ 时, } n! = 2 < n^n = 4$$

假设  $n=k$  时, 有  $k! < k^k$

$$n=k+1 \text{ 时 } (k+1)! = k! \cdot (k+1)$$

$$(k+1)^{(k+1)} = (k+1)^k \cdot (k+1)$$

$$\text{又 } k! < k^k < (k+1)^k$$

$$\text{故 } k! \cdot (k+1) < (k+1)^{k+1}$$

即  $\forall n > 2$ , 有  $n! < n^n$ , 故  $n! = o(n^n)$