

# Ch 1 알고리즘 (algorithm)

problem  $\rightarrow$  algorithm  
(문제)

컴퓨터로 문제를 해결하는  
유한한 단계적 해법

- $\hookrightarrow$
- ① Halt (finite)
  - ② correct answer
  - ③ input  $\geq 0$ , output  $\geq 1$

ex) 문제

$$S = \sum_{i=a}^b i$$

Algorithm

$S = 0$

for ( $i = a$  to  $b$  by 1)

{  $S \leftarrow S + i$  }

print  $S$

ex) Fermat's Last Theorem (페르마의 마지막 정리)

"모든 정수  $n > 2$ 에 대해  $x^n + y^n = z^n$ 을 만족하는 정수  $x, y, z > 0$ 가 존재하는 것이다"

$\neg \forall n > 2 \quad \exists x, y, z > 0 \quad x^n + y^n = z^n$

(수학계 300년 미해결 난제, 1995년 증명)

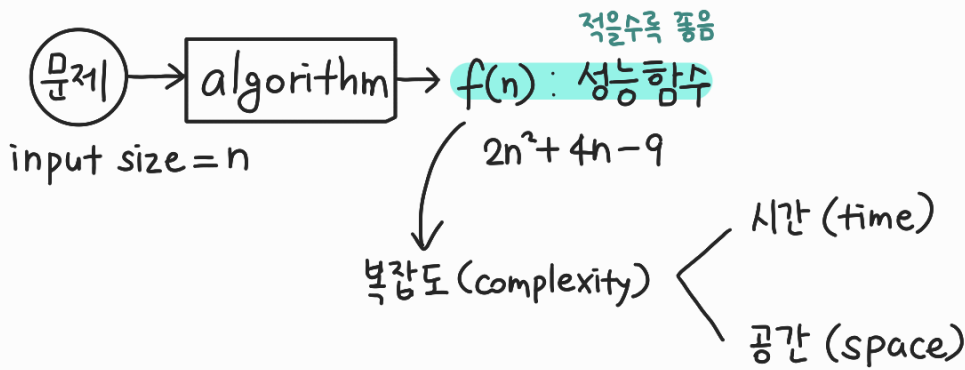
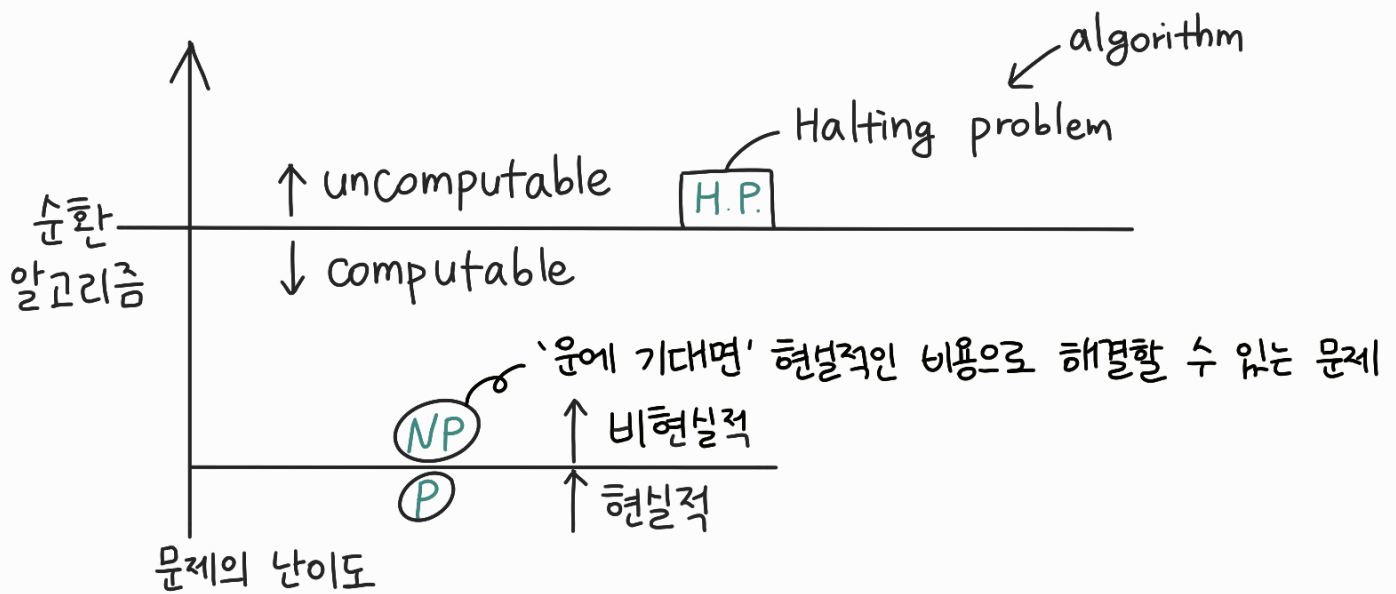
해법 (?)

(

- $n > 2$  (= for ( $n = 3$  to  $\infty$ ))
- for ( $x = 1$  to  $\infty$ )
- for ( $y = 1$  to  $\infty$ )
- for ( $z = 1$  to  $\infty$ )
- if ( $x^n + y^n = z^n$ ) stop

algorithm 인가? NO! (끝나지 않는다)

수학적 해법은 될 수 있으나  $\rightarrow$  procedure



\* 성능함수의 Big-O 표기법 (Asymptotic Notation)

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

$$\frac{1}{100억} n^2 - 10억 n = O(n^2) = O(n^2)$$

$$\frac{1}{2} n^2 + n \log n = O(n^2) = o(n^2)$$

\* 여러가지 표기법

$$f(n) = O(g(n)) \Leftrightarrow f(n) \leq g(n) \quad g(n) \text{ 보다 성능이 나쁘지 않다 (하한)}$$

$$f(n) = \Omega(g(n)) \Leftrightarrow f(n) \geq g(n) \quad 아무리 좋아도 g(n) 이다 (상한)$$

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

$$f(n) = o(g(n)) \Leftrightarrow f(n) < g(n)$$

$$f(n) = \omega(g(n)) \Leftrightarrow f(n) > g(n)$$

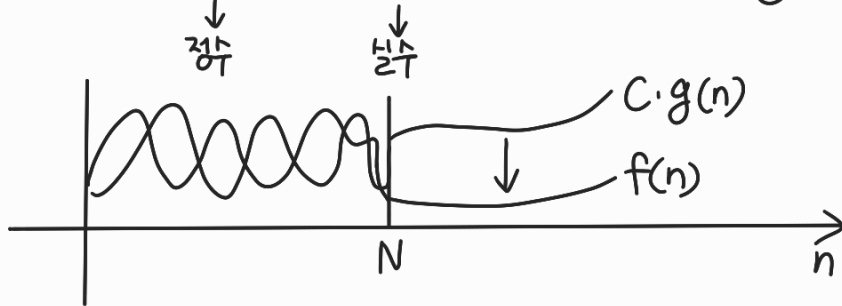
ex)  $1 < \lg n < \sqrt{n} < n < n \log n < n^2 < n^3 \dots$  |  $\dots 2^n < n!$

$\log_2 x = \lg x$

(P) | (NP)

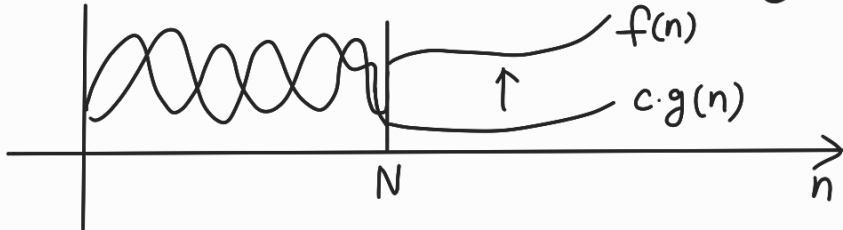
def)  $f(n) = O(g(n)) \Leftrightarrow$

$$\forall n \geq N \quad \exists c > 0 \quad f(n) \leq c \cdot g(n)$$



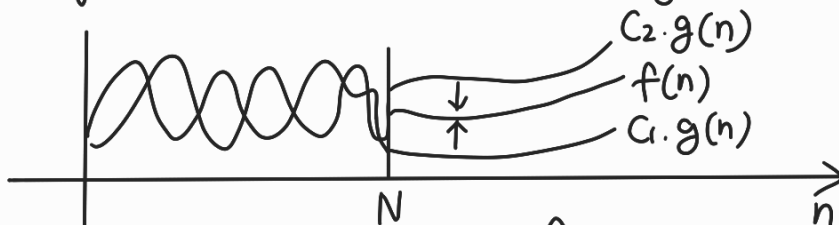
def)  $f(n) = \Omega(g(n)) \Leftrightarrow$

$$\forall n \geq N \quad \exists c > 0 \quad f(n) \geq c \cdot g(n)$$



def)  $f(n) = \Theta(g(n)) \Leftrightarrow f(n) = O(g(n)) \wedge f(n) = \Omega(g(n))$

$$\forall n \geq N \quad \exists c_1, c_2 > 0 \quad c_1 g_1(n) \leq f(n) \leq c_2 g(n)$$



def)  $f(n) = o(g(n)) \Leftrightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(n)}{g(n)} = 0$

$$f(n) = \omega(g(n)) \Leftrightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(n)}{g(n)} = \infty$$