

Sia $f : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_{>0}$ definita, α_1

$$f(n) = n + h(n) + h(n)^2$$

Quale value si deve avere affatto? Verif.?

$$f = \Theta(n^{\log(n)}) , f = \Theta(n), f = \Theta(n^2),$$

$$f = \Theta(n^2), f = \Theta(n \cdot \log(n)) ?$$

Supponendo questo teorema che $f = \Theta(g)$ se

se vale $f = O(g)$ e $g = O(f)$. Quindi,

Verifichiamo ogni opzione.

$$- f = \Theta(n^{\log(n)})$$

$$\text{Se } f = \Theta(n^{\log(n)}) \text{ allora } n^{\log(n)} = O(f)$$

e quindi $\exists c > 0$ s.t. $\forall n \in \mathbb{P}$ t.h. che

$$n^{\log(n)} \leq C(n + h(n) + h(n)^2)$$

Se $n \geq M$, $M > n \cdot c \cdot n \cdot h(n)$ se $n \geq M$

Quindi,

$$2^{\tilde{i}} \leq C(n + \ln(c_n) + \tilde{L}(c_n))$$

Se $n \geq n_0$, Casi: è assurdo perciò

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\tilde{i}_n}{\tilde{L}(c_n)} = +\infty$$

Quindi

$$f \neq \Theta(n^{-\delta c_n})$$

- $f = \Theta(c_n)$?

Risposta:

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\tilde{i}_n}{\tilde{L}(c_n)} = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow f \approx n \Rightarrow f = o(c_n) \text{ e } n = O(f) \Rightarrow$$

$$f = \Theta(c_n)$$

$$- f = \Theta(c_n)$$

Se: $f = \Theta(c_n)$ $\Rightarrow n = O(f) \Rightarrow \exists c > 0$

c: $\exists N > 0$ tali che

$$n^2 \leq C (L_{m+1}(-) + L(-)^2)$$

$\forall n > N$. Assumido. Queremos $f \in \Theta(n^2)$

$\cdot f \in \Theta(n^2)$.

polo:

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{n^2}{f(n)} = +\infty$$

Conclusão constante constante $f \in \Theta(n^2)$

$$-f = \Theta(n^2 \cdot \log n^2)$$

polo:

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{n^2 \cdot \log n^2}{f(n)} = +\infty$$

$$\Rightarrow f \in \Theta(n^2 \cdot \log n^2)$$

Conclusão:

$$f \in \Theta(n^2)$$

\hat{c} vs n constante

OC($n^{2+\epsilon}$)?

$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} C_n$:

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{n!}{(n+1)!} = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\cancel{n!}}{(n+1) \cdot \cancel{n!}} = 0$$

Quindi

$$n! \approx 0 \cdot ((n+1)!)$$

SIANO $f, g : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_{>0}$ DI FINITE PONTE.

$$f(n) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \log_2(n), \quad g(n) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \log_{10}(n)$$

$\forall n \in \mathbb{N}$. DECIDERE QUALE RELAZIONE,

$\circ, O, \Omega, \Theta, \approx$ VALGONO TRA f E g

$A B B_i A \rightarrow C_m$

$$f(n) = \frac{\ln(n)}{\ln(n)}, \quad g(n) = \frac{\ln(n)}{\ln(n)}$$

QUINDI

$$\frac{f(n)}{g(n)} = \frac{\ln(n)}{\ln(n)} - \frac{\ln(n)}{\ln(n)} \underset{Q(n)}{\sim}$$

$$\frac{f(c_1)}{f(c_0)} > \frac{f(c_2)}{f(c_1)}$$

Quindi

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{f(c_n)}{g(c_n)} \neq 1 \quad \text{Quindi} \quad f \neq g$$

Similitudine

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{f(c_n)}{g(c_n)} \neq 0 \quad \text{Quindi} \quad f = o(g) \quad \text{e} \quad g = o(f)$$

Inoltre

$$f(c_n) \leq \frac{\ln(c_n)}{\ln(c_0)} \cdot g(c_n)$$

$$\frac{f(c_n)}{g(c_n)} \leq \frac{\ln(c_n)}{\ln(c_0)}$$

$$\text{Quindi} \quad f = O(g) \quad \text{e} \quad \text{Similitudine} \quad g = O(f)$$

$$\Rightarrow f = \Omega(g) \quad \text{e} \quad g = \Omega(f)$$

$$\Rightarrow f = \Theta(g)$$

Siano $f, g : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_{>0}$ finite per

$$f(n) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} 4^n, \quad g(n) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} 2^n$$

$\forall n \in \mathbb{N}$. Decidere su relazioni,

$\Omega, O, \Omega, \Theta$, \approx valgono TR, F è g?

ABBIANO CHTI

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{f(n)}{g(n)} = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{4^n}{2^n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} 2^{n-n} =$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} 2^n = +\infty$$

QUINDI $f \neq g \Leftrightarrow f \neq o(g)$. SIMILARE

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{g(n)}{f(n)} = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2^n}{4^n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{2^n} = 0$$

QUINDI $g \neq f \Rightarrow g = o(f) \Rightarrow f = O(g) \Rightarrow$

$$g = \Omega(f)$$

ma $f = O(g)$? QUINDI $\exists c \in \mathbb{R}_{>0}, \exists N > 0$

per ogni $n > N$

$$|f(n)| \leq c \cdot g(n)$$

Quirks

$$\frac{4}{2^n} \leq c$$

$f \in N$. Assume, $\alpha^r \neq f + O(g)$

$$\Rightarrow f \neq \alpha^r(g) \Rightarrow f \neq \theta(g) \Rightarrow \\ g \neq \Theta(f)$$

Quotient Relations \sim

$$f \sim g = \sqrt{m+n}, \quad g \sim f = \sqrt{n+m}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{f(n)}{g(n)} = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sqrt{m+n}}{\sqrt{n^2 - m^2}} >$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sqrt{m+n}}{\sqrt{n^2 - m^2}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sqrt{m+n}}{1 - \frac{m^2}{n^2}} =$$

~~$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sqrt{m+n}}{\sqrt{n^2 - m^2}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sqrt{m+n}}{1 - \frac{m^2}{n^2}}$$~~

$$= \sqrt{1 + \frac{m}{n^2}} = 1 \Rightarrow f \sim g \Rightarrow f = \Theta(g)$$

$$1 - n^{-\frac{s}{3}}$$

C) $A \sim C \ln^{-}$

$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{f(n)}{C(n)} = +\infty \Rightarrow g \neq o(f) \Rightarrow g \neq O(f)$

