

## DAT Семинар 6

### Интегрален критерий

$\sum_{i=n_0}^n f(i) \approx \int_{n_0}^n f(x) dx$ , то сано ја определен виу добигум:

$$\exists m, M > 0 : \forall n \geq n_0 \quad m \cdot f(n) \leq \min_{x \in [n, n+1]} f(x) \leq \max_{x \in [n, n+1]} f(x) \leq M \cdot f(n)$$

Ако  $f(n)$  е нарасиваа и  $f(n+1) \approx f(n)$  - тоне ја се нивоа

If Монте за:  
- полином  $f(x) = x^n$   
- за  $f(n) = n^n$

НЕ Монте:  
- за  $f(n) = n^n$

Употреба се дава:  

$$\sum_{i=1}^n i^k = \begin{cases} \Theta(n^{k+1}), & k > -1 \\ \Theta(\lg(n)), & k = -1 \\ \Theta(1), & k < -1 \end{cases}$$

Задача  $T(n) = 2T(n-1) + n$

$$\begin{aligned} T(n) &= 2T(n-1) + n = 2(2T(n-2) + n-1) + n = \\ &= 4T(n-2) + 2(n-1) + n = 8T(n-3) + 4(n-2) + 2(n-1) + n = \\ &= 2^{n-1} \Theta(1) + 2^{n-2} \cdot 2 + 2^{n-3} \cdot 3 + \dots + 2^1 \cdot (n-1) + 2^0 \cdot (n-0) = \\ &= \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} 2^i (n-i) \approx \int_0^{n-1} 2^x (n-x) dx = \Theta(2^n) \end{aligned}$$

Уже даваме,  $T(n) = \Theta(2^n)$

$$1) T(n) = O(2^n)$$

Тојкум  $C > 0$  мре ја јаснатајќи  $n$ :  $T(n) \leq C \cdot 2^n$

$$\text{УЖ: } T(n-1) \leq C \cdot 2^{n-1}$$

$$T(n) = 2T(n-1) + n \stackrel{\text{УЖ}}{=} 2C \cdot 2^{n-1} + n = C \cdot 2^n + n \stackrel{?}{\leq} C \cdot 2^n$$

Оребужно тк:  $n > 0$

Заклучувајќи  $C > 0$ ,  $b > 0$ :  $T(n) \leq c \cdot 2^n - b$

$$T(n) = 2T(n-1) + n \stackrel{u \in \mathbb{N}}{\leq} 2c \cdot 2^{n-1} - 2b + n \stackrel{?}{\leq} c \cdot 2^n - b$$

$n \leq b - \text{tre}$

Задача: ?  $b > 0, c > 0 : T(n) \leq c \cdot 2^n - bn$  // Ako je crnare  $\rightarrow n^2$   
u m.r.

$$T(n) = 2T(n-1) + n \stackrel{u \in \mathbb{N}}{\leq} 2(c \cdot 2^{n-1} - bn) + n =$$

$$= 2c \cdot 2^{n-1} - 2bn + 2b + n = c \cdot 2^n - 2bn + 2b + n$$

$$c \cdot 2^n - 2bn + 2b + n \leq c \cdot 2^n - bn$$

$$-bn + 2b + n \leq 0$$

$$n(1-b) + 2b \leq 0$$

$$n(1-b) \leq -2b$$

$$n \geq \frac{2b}{b-1} \quad \text{za } 3a + c > 0 \text{ u } b > 1$$

$$\Rightarrow T(n) = O(2^n)$$

2)  $T(n) = \sum d \cdot 2^n$ . Тъй като  $d > 0$ : за всички  $n: T(n) \geq d \cdot 2^n$

$$T(n) = 2T(n-1) + n \stackrel{u \in \mathbb{N}}{\geq} 2 \cdot d \cdot 2^{n-1} + n = d \cdot 2^n + n \geq d \cdot 2^n \quad \text{за } d > 0$$

$$\Rightarrow T(n) = \Omega(2^n)$$

$$\Rightarrow T(n) = \Theta(2^n)$$

Многочлен характеристично уравнение:

Нека  $k, m$  - фиксирани константи.

Нека  $a_i, b_i, c_i$  са конст. и  $c_i \neq c_j$  за  $i \neq j$ ;  $p_i$  - номинални от узла смена

$$T(n) = \underbrace{a_1 T(n-b_1)}_{\text{хомогенна заем}} + \underbrace{a_2 T(n-b_2)}_{\text{хомогенна заем}} + \dots + \underbrace{a_k T(n-b_k)}_{\text{хомогенна заем}} + c_1 p_1(n) + \dots + c_m p_m(n)$$

$$x^n = a_1 x^{n-b_1} + \dots + a_k x^{n-b_k} \rightarrow \{ \alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_k \} - корени$$

Он нехомог. заем:  $c_i$  е голяма  $\deg(p_i(n)) + 1$  разм.

$$\text{Tp. } T(n) = 2T(n-1) - T(n-2) + n \cdot 2^n + n^2 + 3^n = \\ = 2T(n-1) - T(n-2) + \underbrace{2^n \cdot n + 1 \cdot n^2 + 3^n \cdot 1}_{\{1,1,1,2,2,3\}_M}$$

$$x^n = 2x^{n-1} - x^{n-2}$$

$$x^2 = 2x - 1$$

$$x^2 - 2x + 1 = 0$$

$$\{1,1\}_M$$

$$\text{Digo: } \{1,1,1,1,1,2,2,3\}_M$$

$$\Rightarrow T(n) = A \cdot 1^n + B \cdot 1^n \cdot n + C \cdot 1^n \cdot n^2 + D \cdot 1^n \cdot n^3 + E \cdot 1^n \cdot n^4 + F \cdot 2^n + G \cdot 2^n \cdot n + H \cdot 3^n$$

Читересува ни само асимптотичната  $\rightarrow$  зглежда кое е „нам-2019мо“

Всички  $3^n$ , замът  $3^n > 2^n \cdot n^{1000}$  // все чисто  $2^n \cdot n^k$  като, но и норома га здрав, нам също

$$\Rightarrow T(n) \asymp 3^n$$

Зад. • Ако чисто съдирато с  $a^n$  за  $a \in (0, 1)$   $\rightarrow$  може да го изхорираме

• Ако чисто  $a < 0$ .

1<1.  $a < 0$  кое е нам-2019мо  $\rightarrow$  така проблем

$$\{1, -2, 3\}_M \rightarrow T(n) = A \cdot 1^n + B(-2)^n + C \cdot 3^n$$

за четни  $n$ :  $T(n) = A \cdot 1^n + B \cdot 2^n + C \cdot 3^n = \Theta(3^n)$

за нечетни:  $T(n) = A \cdot 1^n - B \cdot 2^n + C \cdot 3^n = \Theta(3^n)$

2<1.  $a < 0$  е нам-2019мо (но можи)  $\rightarrow$  проблем!

$$T(n) = A \cdot 1^n + B(-2)^n$$

$T(n) < 0$  за всички  $n \Rightarrow$  не може да касам нито

и аз. избрива отрицателни дроби стъпки

Задача Да се решат следните рекурентни уравнения:

1.  $T(n) = T(n-1) + 1$
2.  $T(n) = T(n-2) \times 2^n$
3.  $T(n) = 2T(n-1) + 2^n$
- ✓ 4.  $T(n) = T(n-1) + T(n-2)$
5.  $T(n) = 2T(n-1) - T(n-2)$
- ✓ 6.  $T(n) = 4T(n-2) + 3^n$
7.  $T(n) = 3T(n-1) - 2T(n-2) + n \cdot 2^n$
- ✓ 8.  $T(n) = \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} T(i) + 2^n$
9.  $T(n) = \sum_{i=1}^{n-2} T(i) + \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^n$

✓ 10.  $T(n) = 2T\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) + 1$

11.  $T(n) = 2T\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) + n$

Решение: 4)  $T(n) = T(n-1) + T(n-2)$

$$x^n = x^{n-1} + x^{n-2}$$

$$x^2 = x + 1$$

$$x^2 - x - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow D = 5 \Rightarrow \left\{ \frac{1-\sqrt{5}}{2}, \frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2} \right\}$$

$$\Rightarrow T(n) = A \left( \frac{1-\sqrt{5}}{2} \right)^n + B \cdot \left( \frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2} \right)^n = \Theta(\varphi^n)$$

$$-1 \leq < 0$$

$$\frac{1}{e}$$

когато  $n \rightarrow 0$  тогава  
 $n \rightarrow \infty \Rightarrow$  не е тол  
умножава

6)  $T(n) = 4T(n-2) + 3^n \cdot n^0$

$$x^n = 4 \cdot x^{n-2}$$

$$x^2 = 4$$

$$x^2 - 4 = 0$$

$$(x-2)(x+2) = 0 \Rightarrow \{-2, 2\}_M$$

Некомплектна заем.  $\{3\}_M$

$$\Rightarrow T(n) = A \cdot (-2)^n + B \cdot 2^n + C \cdot 3^n = \Theta(3^n)$$

8)  $| T(n) = \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} T(i) + 2^n$

$$| T(n-1) = \sum_{i=1}^{n-2} T(i) + 2^{n-1}$$

$$| T(n) - T(n-1) = T(n-1) + 2^n \cdot \frac{1}{2}$$

$$T(n) = 2T(n-1) + 2^n \cdot \frac{1}{2}n^0 \rightarrow \{2\}_n$$

$$\begin{matrix} x^n = 2 \cdot x^{n-1} \\ x=2 \end{matrix}$$

Odgov.  $\{2, 2\}_M$

$$\Rightarrow T(n) = A \cdot 2^n + B \cdot 2^n \cdot n = \Theta(n \cdot 2^n)$$

$$10) T(n) = 2T(\frac{n}{2}) + 1$$

Toč.  $n=2^m$

$$S(m) = 2 \cdot S\left(\frac{2^m}{2}\right) + 1 = 2S(m-1) + 1$$

$$\begin{matrix} x^m = 2 \cdot x^{m-1} \\ x=2 \end{matrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \{2\}_M$$

$\downarrow \{1\}_M$

$$S(m) = A \cdot 1^m + B \cdot 2^m = \Theta(2^m)$$

$$T(n) = \Theta(n)$$

Zad Napravite asimptotsku crtežnu ko cestuju  
izgledom:

```
int g(int n) {
    if(n < 10) return 1;
    int j=6, s=0;
    while(j > 8) {
        s += g(n-2);
        j--;
    }
    while(n-j > 1) {
        j = n;
        s += g(n-1) + g(n-2);
    }
    while(j >= n) {
        j = 2;
        s += g(n-j);
    }
    return s;
}
```

Pomagaj:

- Prvom yuzi tava ga se  
izpolni nemo begivac:  $j=6 \neq 8$

- Drugom yuzi sve se izpolni mesto  
begivac

$$n \geq 10, j=6 \Rightarrow n-j > 1 < nemuka$$

$\Rightarrow$  uucne gde se pozivaju izvukvane  
funkcije nam tava ga se izvina,  
zato da je  $j=n$  i  $n-j \neq 1$

- Trećem yuzi cesto sve se izpolni mesto begivac.

Izvukvane pozivopravljeno izvukvane:

$$T(n) = T(n-1) + T(n-2) + T(n-2) + \Theta(1)$$

$$T(n) = T(n-1) + 2T(n-2) + 1 \cdot \overset{n}{n^0}$$

$$x^n = x^{n-1} + 2x^{n-2}$$

$$x^2 - x - 2 = 0 \Rightarrow \{-1; 2\}_M$$

$\downarrow \{1\}_M$

$$\Rightarrow T(n) = A \cdot (-1)^n + B \cdot 1^n + C \cdot 2^n = \Theta(2^n)$$

Zag Kauka s cewunmomukena ten:

$$T(n) = T(n-2) + T(n-4) + \dots + \underbrace{T(n-2)}_{T(O) \text{ un } T(1)}$$

Poetene.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Pazm. } T(n) - T(n-2) &= \\ &= T(n-2) + T(n-4) + \dots + T(n-2) - (T(n-4) + T(n-6) + \dots + T(n-2)) = \\ &= T(n-2) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Toecm } T(n) = 2T(n-2)$$

$$\begin{aligned} x^n &= 2x^{n-2} \\ x^2 &= 2 \Rightarrow \{-\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{2}\} \end{aligned}$$

$$T(n) = A(-\sqrt{2})^n + B(\sqrt{2})^n = \Theta(\sqrt{2})^n$$

## Macm&p Teopena (MT)

Hera  $a \geq 1$ ,  $b > 1$ ,  $f(n) \in$  nonincreasing dymoguz u

$k = \log_b a$ . Toraba za  $T(n) = aT\left(\frac{n}{b}\right) + f(n)$  unare, ze

I<sub>ca</sub>: Ako  $\exists \varepsilon > 0$ :  $n^{k-\varepsilon} \geq f(n)$ , mo  $T(n) \asymp n^k$

II<sub>ca</sub>: Ako  $\exists t \geq 0, t \in \mathbb{Z}$ :  $n^k \lg^t(n) \asymp f(n)$ , mo

$$T(n) \asymp n^k \lg^{t+1}(n)$$

III<sub>ca</sub>: Ako  $\exists \varepsilon > 0 \ \exists c \in (0;1)$  u za gocnamazto zanme n (m.e.  $\exists n_0 \geq 0$  mire  $\forall n \geq n_0$ )  $\in$  ugn.zr:

$$1) \quad a \cdot f\left(\frac{n}{b}\right) \leq c \cdot f(n) \quad // \text{Kadue za perzapprocm}$$

$$2) \quad n^{k+\varepsilon} \leq f(n) \quad , \text{mo } T(n) \asymp f(n)$$

II<sub>p</sub>:  $T(n) = 2T\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) + n \quad // \text{Merge sort}$

$$a=2 \quad b=2 \quad k=\log_2 2 = 1 \quad f(n)=n$$

$$\exists \varepsilon > 0 : n^{1-\varepsilon} \geq n - \text{ne}$$

$$\exists t \geq 0 : f(n) = n \asymp n^t \cdot \lg^t(n) \Rightarrow g_a, t=0$$

$$\text{Dm IIc a. na MT} \Rightarrow T(n) = \Theta(n^k \lg^{k+1}(n)) = \Theta(n^k \lg n)$$

Zag Pememe:

$$1. T(n) = T\left(\frac{2n}{10}\right) + n$$

$$7. T(n) = 8T\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) + n^3$$

$$2. T(n) = 16T\left(\frac{n}{4}\right) + n^2$$

$$8. T(n) = 3T\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) + 2n^2$$

$$\checkmark 3. T(n) = 2T\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) + \sqrt{n}$$

$$9. T(n) = 2T\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) + \lg(n)$$

$$\checkmark 4. T(n) = 3T\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) + n$$

Karatuba

$$10. T(n) = 2T\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) + n \lg(n)$$

$$5. T(n) = 4T\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) + n$$

$$\checkmark 11. T(n) = 2T\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) + n \lg^3(n)$$

$$6. T(n) = 3T\left(\frac{n}{4}\right) + n \lg(n)$$

$$\checkmark 12. T(n) = 5T\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) + n^2 \lg(n)$$

Pemerkel: 3)  $T(n) = 2T\left(\frac{n}{4}\right) + \sqrt{n}$

$$a=2 \quad b=4 \Rightarrow k = \log_4 2 = \frac{1}{2} \quad f(n) = f_n = n^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$n^k = n^{\frac{1}{2}} \asymp f(n) \Rightarrow \text{IIc a. na MT za } t=0 \text{ wievne, ze:}$$

$$T(n) \asymp n^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot \lg^{0+1}(n) = \sqrt{n} \lg n$$

$$4) T(n) = 3T\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) + n$$

$$k = \log_2 3 \in (1, 2)$$

$$\exists \varepsilon > 0 : n^{k-\varepsilon} \geq n^t, \text{ m.e. } k-\varepsilon > t \Leftrightarrow \varepsilon < k-t$$

$$\forall a, b = \forall \varepsilon \in (0; \log_2 3 - 1) \text{ e bysno ze } n^{k-\varepsilon} \geq n^t = f(n)$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Ic a. na MT} : T(n) \asymp n^k = n^{\log_2 3}$$

$$11) T(n) = 2T\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) + n \lg^3(n)$$

$k = \log_2 2 = 1$

$$(pabn. n^2 = n \leq n \lg^3(n))$$

$$\text{IIc a. na MT} : f(n) \asymp n^k \cdot \lg^t(n) \text{ za } t=3$$

$$\Rightarrow T(n) = \Theta(n \cdot \lg^4(n))$$

$$12) T(n) = 5T\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) + n^2 \lg(n)$$

$$k = \log_2 5 \in (\log_2 4; \log_2 8) = (2; 3)$$

$$\Rightarrow n^k = n^{\log_2 5} = n^2 \cdot n^q, \text{ where } q > 0$$

(poch.  $n^k < n^2 \lg(n)$  /:  $n^2 > 0$ , pacmazga)

$$\text{poch. } n^{k-2} < \lg(n)$$

$$\exists \varepsilon > 0: n^{k-2-\varepsilon} > \lg(n) \rightarrow \text{ga, mca } \varepsilon = \frac{k-2}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow n^{k-2-\varepsilon} = n^{\frac{k-2}{2}}, \text{ negemo } \frac{k-2}{2} > 0$$

$$\Rightarrow n^{k-2-\varepsilon} > \lg(n)$$

Omy k, no Ic. ta MT  $T(n) = \Theta(n^k) = \Theta(n^{\log_2 5})$

Bag Peume  $T(n) = 4T\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) + 2^n$

Peume:  $k = \log_2 4 = 2$

(poch.  $n^k = n^2 < f(n) = 2^n$ )

Znac, ze  $\forall p > 0 \quad n^p < 2^n \Rightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0 \quad n^{k+\varepsilon} < 2^n$

?  $\exists c \in (0; 1)$ , mze za gocm. rulen n:  $4 \cdot 2^{\frac{n}{2}} \leq c \cdot 2^n$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{4}{c} \leq 2^{\frac{n}{2}} - \text{ga, za noe ga } c \in (0; 1)$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{IIIc. ta MT: } T(n) \asymp 2^n$$

Zag Naepeme ciometrična no bponia ogranum až:

$\text{Alg} \times (\text{Alg}[1..n])$

1  $S \leftarrow 42$

2 for  $i \leftarrow 1$  to n

3 for  $j \leftarrow 1$  to n

4  $S \leftarrow S + A[i] + A[j]$

5 if  $n < 200$

6 return S

7 for  $k \leftarrow 1$  to 81

8  $h \leftarrow k + \lfloor \frac{n}{3} \rfloor - 1$

9  $S \leftarrow S + \text{Alg} \times (\text{Alg}[k..h])$

10 return S

Премине: От поголе 2-3 чина  $\Theta(n^2)$  падома

На пог 9 узбийкаве 81 чина рекурсивно  $A_9 \times B_9$   
Бюджет  $\in$  размер  $\Theta(\frac{n}{3})$

$$\Rightarrow T(n) = 81T\left(\frac{n}{3}\right) + n^2 \quad (\text{DP})$$

(DP)  $T(n) = 2T(\sqrt{n}) + 1$

Доминантен брояч

Заг  $T(n) = 2T(\sqrt{n}) + \lg(n)$

Ин нон.  $n = 2^m \Leftrightarrow m = \lg n$

•  $T(n) = T(2^m) = S(m)$

$$T(\sqrt{n}) = T\left(n^{\frac{1}{2}}\right) = T\left(2^m\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} = T\left(2^{\frac{m}{2}}\right) = S\left(\frac{m}{2}\right)$$

$$\Rightarrow S(m) = 2S\left(\frac{m}{2}\right) + m \rightarrow \text{Ита. МТ: } S(m) = \Theta(m \lg m)$$

$$\Rightarrow T(n) = \Theta(\lg n \cdot \lg \lg n)$$

Ита нон.  $n = 2^{2^m} \quad // \lg n = 2^m \quad \lg \lg n = m$

$$T(n) = T(2^{2^m}) = S(m)$$

$$T(\sqrt{n}) = T\left(n^{\frac{1}{2}}\right) = T\left(\left(2^{2^m}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}\right) = T\left(2^{2^m \cdot \frac{1}{2}}\right) = T\left(2^{2^{m-1}}\right) = S(m-1)$$

$$\Rightarrow S(m) = 2S(m-1) + 2^m$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{хар. км. урав} \rightarrow S(m) = A \cdot 2^m + Bm \cdot 2^m = \Theta(m \cdot 2^m)$$

$$\Rightarrow T(n) = \Theta(\lg \lg n \cdot \lg m)$$

Ита. С разбивате // Но не знаям какво ѝ правим

Разбираеме  $\hookrightarrow$  Бончеве Lemma 19, Следствие 12 от задачника.