

Алгоритм.

1. корректность
2. сложность
3. есть ли более эффектив. алгоритм?

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$$F_0 = 0 \quad 0, 1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13, 21$$

$$F_1 = 1$$

$$F_n = F_{n-1} + F_{n-2}$$

- $F_n \leq 2^n$

$n=0, 1$ - верно

$$F_n = F_{n-1} + F_{n-2} \leq 2^{n-1} + 2^{n-2} \leq 2 \cdot 2^{n-1} = 2^n$$

- $F_n \geq 2^{n/2}, n \geq 7$

База:

$$F_7 \geq 2^{3,5} = 8 \cdot \sqrt{2} \leq 8 \cdot 1,5 = 12$$

$$F_8 \geq 2^4$$

$$F_n = F_{n-1} + F_{n-2} \geq 2^{\frac{n-1}{2}} + 2^{\frac{n-2}{2}} \geq 2 \cdot 2^{\frac{n-2}{2}} = 2^{n/2}$$

$$2^n \geq F_n \geq 2^{n/2}, n \geq 7$$

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

$$a^2 = a + 1$$

$$a = \frac{\sqrt{5} \pm 1}{2}$$

$$a \approx 1.6$$

• $Fib1(n)$:

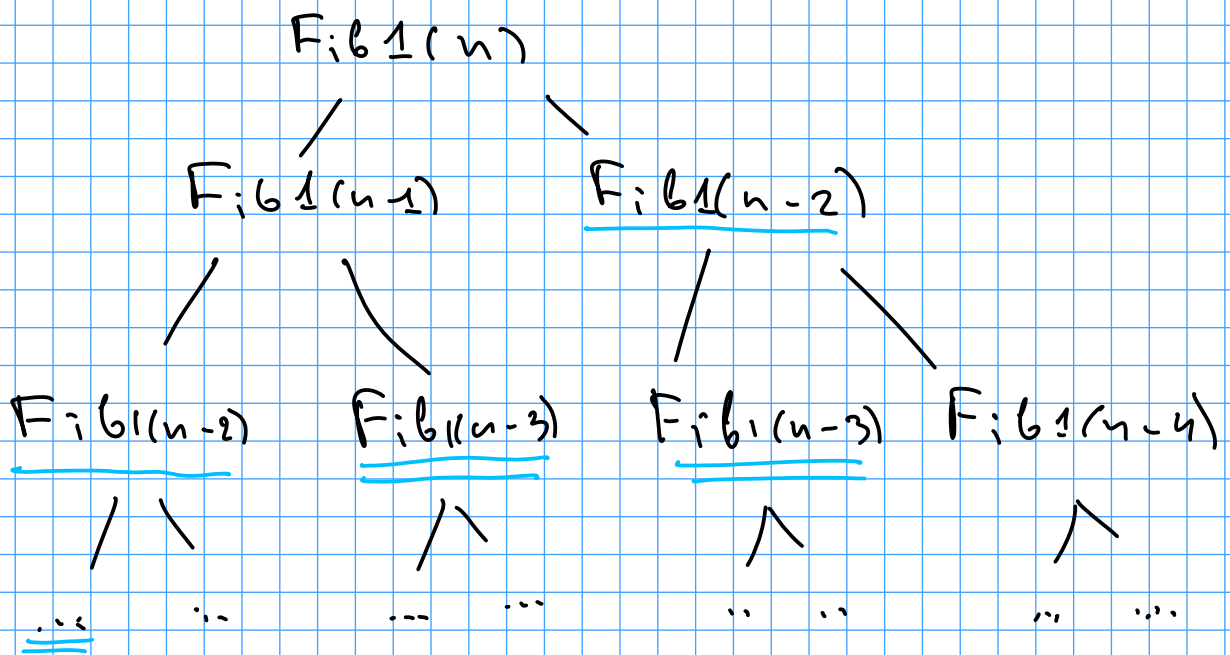
if $n < 2$:

return n

return $Fib1(n-1) + Fib1(n-2)$

$$T(n) = T(n-1) + T(n-2) + \textcircled{2}$$

$$T(n) \gg F_n \gg 2^{n/2}$$



• $Fib2(n)$:

$A[0..n]$ - массив

$$A[0] = 0$$

$$A[1] = 1$$

for $k = 2 \dots n$:

$$A[k] = A[k-1] + A[k-2] \quad |$$

return $A[n]$

$$T(n) = \underline{(n+1)} + 2 + (n-2) \cdot 2 + 1 = \textcircled{3}n$$

$n \geq 2$

• Fib3(n):

if $n \leq 2$:

return n

a = 0

b = 1

for k = 2..n:

t = a + b

a = b

b = t

return b

$$T(n) = 2n + c$$

$$2^{10} \sim 10^3$$

$$n \cdot l \sim n \cdot \log F_n \sim n \cdot n$$

$$T(n) = n^2 + an + b$$

$$\frac{f(n)}{g(n)} \leq c \quad n \rightarrow \infty \quad \Rightarrow \quad f(n) \text{ nie } x y x e \\ g(n)$$

• $f(n) = O(g(n))$

$$\exists c > 0 : f(n) \leq c \cdot g(n), \quad n \rightarrow \infty$$

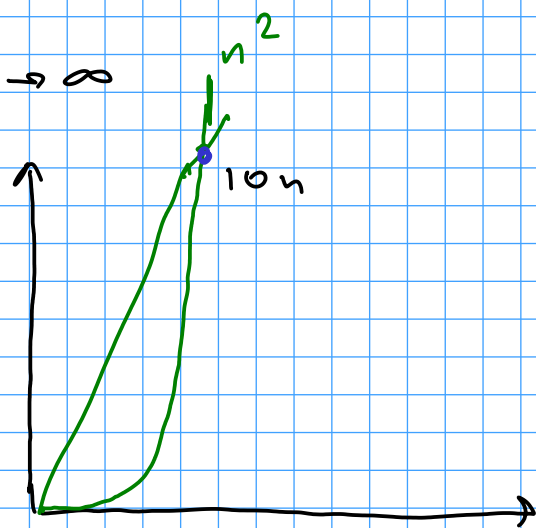
- $3n = O(n^2 + an + b)$

$$c = 3$$

$$\frac{3n}{n^2 + an + b} \leq 3$$

$$\frac{n^2 + an + b}{3n} \rightarrow \infty \\ n \rightarrow \infty$$

$$n^2 + an + b \neq O(3n)$$



$$f(n) = O(3n^3) \Rightarrow \Omega(n) = O(n^3)$$

$c = a$ $c = 3a$

$$O(n^2 + an + b) = O(n^2 \cdot 3) = O(n^2)$$

1. $n^k = O(n^l)$ $l \geq k$
2. $a^n = O(b^n)$ $a, b > 1$ $a \leq b$
3. $n^k = O(a^n)$ $\forall a > 1$

$$n^{100} = O(1.001^n)$$

$$4. \log^k n = O(n^l) \quad \forall k, l$$

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

$$5. \log_a n = O(\log_b n) \quad a, b > 1$$

$$n \cdot \log n = O(n^2)$$

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

$$\exists c > 0; f(n) \geq c \cdot g(n) \quad n \rightarrow \infty$$

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

$$F_n = \Omega(2^{n/2})$$

$$2n = O(n)$$

$$2n+1 = O(n)$$

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

$$f(n) \in O(g(n))$$

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

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

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

$$\log_a n = \Theta(\log_b n)$$

$$\exists c_1, c_2 : c_1 g(n) \geq f(n) \geq c_2 \cdot g(n) \quad n \rightarrow \infty$$

$$f(n) = O(2^{n \log_2 n})$$

$$2^{n \log_3 n} = O(2^{n \log_2 n})$$

Ресурсы:

⊖ кон-во операций

⊖ память

- обпаралеление и гугл.