Recitation 11

Created by Taylor Spangler, Adapted by Beau Christ

- (3 min max) Questions about last week's quiz?
- Questions about lecture / homework so far?
- Today, Asymptotics and Summations
- The following is problem 3.2:25 – Give a good big-O estimate for the following:
  - $(n^2+8)(n+1)$, well we can see that this becomes n^3+n^2+8n+1...this is clearly $O(n^3)$
  - $(n\log n+n^2)(n^3+1)$, becomes $n^5+n^4\log n+n^2+n\log n$, again easily this is $O(n^5)$
  - $(n!+2^n)(n^3+\log(n^2+1))$, becomes $n!*n^3+n!*\log(n^2+1)+2^n*n^3+2^n*\log(n^2+1)$. Well, this one is a little bit trickier, any guesses? It is actually $O(n!*n^3)$, can anybody tell me why it's not $O(n!)$ or 2^n
- Now, problem 3.2:31 – Show that $f(x)\in\Theta(g(x))$ iff $f(x)\in O(g(x))$ and $g(x)\in\Theta(f(x))$.
  1. $\Rightarrow$ First we begin with a definition: $f(x)\in\Theta(g(x))$ if $f(x)\in O(g(x))$ and $f(x)\in\Omega(g(x))$
     - So we can see that $\exists c$ such that $f(x)\leq c*g(x)$. We also know that $f(x)\geq c*g(x)$.
     - Reversing the second inequality we get $g(x)\leq c*f(x)$ (really $\frac{1}{c}$, but that is also a constant so we'll just use c here for purposes of simplicity.
     - So then we have $f(x)\in O(g(x))$ and $g(x)\in O(f(x))$
  2. $\Leftarrow$
     - Suppose $f(x)\in O(g(x))$ and $g(x)\in O(f(x))$.
     - Then we know that $f(x)\leq c_1*g(x)$ and $g(x)\leq c_2*f(x)$.
     - so $\frac{1}{c_1}g(x)\leq f(x)\leq c_2*g(x)$.
     - But this is the definition of Θ, therefore $f(x)\in\Theta(g(x))$.
- What is the tightest bound we can form here:

1. $x^2 + 3x + 5 \in ???(x^3)$: big-O
2. $2^n \log(6) + n^2 \in ???(2^n)$: Θ
3. $2^n * n! + 2^n \log(n) \in ???(2^n)$: Ω

- Why don't we prove the first one of the previous problem? Let's use the limit method
  - $\lim_{x\to\infty} \frac{x^2+3x+4}{x^3} = \lim_{x\to\infty} \frac{2x+3}{3x^2} = \lim_{x\to\infty} \frac{2}{6x} = 0$
  - Therefore we can conclude that x^3 grows much faster, and so we get that $x^2 + 3x + 4 \in O(x^3)$
- Next up Sequences: Can we name the first 4 terms of the following sequence?

1. $a_0 = 2^0 + 1 = 1$
2. $a_1 = 2^1 + 1 = 3$
3. $a_2 = 2^2 + 1 = 5$
4. $a_3 = 2^3 + 1 = 9$

- Now compute the following sum $\displaystyle\sum_{i=1}^{5} 6$
  - Well clearly this is just 6+6+6+6+6 = 6*5 = 30
- How about the following geometric $\displaystyle\sum_{i=1}^{8} 3 * 2^i$
  - Well here we can recognize that this is a geometric sum $\displaystyle\sum_{i=0}^{n} ar^i$ only here we start at 1 instead of zero, so we can simply compute it by subtracting the first term from the sum.
  - The formula for computing this is $\frac{a*r^{n+1}-a}{r-1}$, here $r = 2$ and $a = 3$
  - Using the formula we can get $\frac{3*2^9-3}{1}$ = 3*512 - 3 = 1533
  - But remember we have to subtract the first term, so 1533 - $3 * 2^0$ = 1530.