

Zadanie 3.1.

$f(n) = \sum_{k=1}^n \lceil \log_2 k \rceil$, wykaż, że $f(n) = n - 1 + f(\lceil \frac{n}{2} \rceil) + f(\lfloor \frac{n}{2} \rfloor)$ dla $n \geq 1$.

$$f(n) = \sum_{k=1}^{\lfloor \frac{n}{2} \rfloor} \lceil \log_2 (2k-1) \rceil + \sum_{k=1}^{\lfloor \frac{n}{2} \rfloor} \lceil \log_2 (2k) \rceil = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1^\circ n = 2m \Rightarrow \lceil \frac{n}{2} \rceil = m \\ 2^\circ n = 2m-1 \Rightarrow \lceil \frac{n}{2} \rceil = m \end{array} \right.$$

$$\log_2(2k) = \log_2 2 + \log_2 k = 1 + \log_2 k$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^{\lfloor \frac{n}{2} \rfloor} (1 + \lceil \log_2 k \rceil) + (-1) + \sum_{k=1}^{\lfloor \frac{n}{2} \rfloor} \lceil \log_2 (2k) \rceil =$$

$$= \lfloor \frac{n}{2} \rfloor + \lceil \frac{n}{2} \rceil - 1 + \underbrace{\sum_{k=1}^{\lfloor \frac{n}{2} \rfloor} \lceil \log_2 k \rceil}_{f(\lfloor \frac{n}{2} \rfloor)} + \underbrace{\sum_{k=1}^{\lfloor \frac{n}{2} \rfloor} \lceil \log_2 k \rceil}_{f(\lceil \frac{n}{2} \rceil)} =$$

$$= n - 1 + f(\lfloor \frac{n}{2} \rfloor) + f(\lceil \frac{n}{2} \rceil)$$

Zadanie 3.2. Postać zwarta funkcji f z powyższego zadania.

Niech $n = 2^k$. Wtedy:

- (a) z zależności rekurencyjnej dostaniemy wzór na $f(n)$
- (b) dla pozostałych n skorzystamy z definicji:

$$f(n) = f(2^{\lceil \log_2 n \rceil}) - \sum_{k=n+1}^{2^{\lceil \log_2 n \rceil}} \lceil \log_2 k \rceil =$$

$$= f(2^{\lceil \log_2 n \rceil}) - (2^{\lceil \log_2 n \rceil} - n) \cdot \lceil \log_2 n \rceil$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} f(n) = \sum_{k=1}^n \lceil \log_2 k \rceil \\ f(2^{\lceil \log_2 n \rceil}) = \sum_{k=1}^{2^{\lceil \log_2 n \rceil}} \lceil \log_2 k \rceil \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(ad. a)} \quad f(2^k) &= (2^k - 1) + 2 \cdot f(2^{k-1}) = (2^k - 1) + 2((2^{k-1} - 1) + 2f(2^{k-2})) = \\ &= (2^k - 1) + (2^k - 2) + 4f(2^{k-2}) = \\ &= (2^k - 1) + (2^k - 2) + 4((2^{k-2} - 1) + 2f(2^{k-3})) = \\ &= (2^k - 2^0) + (2^k - 2^1) + (2^k - 2^2) + 2^3 \cdot f(2^{k-3}) \end{aligned}$$

$$f(2^k) = \sum_{i=0}^{a-1} (2^k - 2^i) + 2^a \cdot f(2^{k-a}) \stackrel{a=k}{=} \sum_{i=0}^{k-1} (2^k - 2^i) + 2^k \cdot f(1) =$$

$$= k \cdot 2^k - 2^k + 1$$

Zadanie 3.15. $ax_0 + by_0 = c$ dla $a, b, c, x_0, y_0 \in \mathbb{Z}$, dźeszć zbioru wszystkich wozigrań (x, y) woznania $ax + by = c$.

Niech $x = x_0 + x'$, $y = y_0 + y'$;

$$ax + by = c \Rightarrow \underbrace{ax_0}_{c} + ax' + \underbrace{by_0}_{c} + by' = c \Rightarrow ax' + by' = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow b \mid ax' \text{ oraz } a \mid by' \quad (\text{z } ax' = -by')$$

$$\text{Zatem } \frac{b}{\gcd(a, b)} \mid x' \cdot \frac{a}{\gcd(a, b)}, \text{ czyli } \frac{b}{\gcd(a, b)} \mid x' \text{ oraz}$$

analogicznie $\frac{a}{\gcd(a, b)} \mid y'$. Dla kazdego $k \in \mathbb{Z}$, para

$$\left(x_0 + k \cdot \frac{b}{\gcd(a, b)}, y_0 - k \cdot \frac{a}{\gcd(a, b)} \right) \text{ jest wozigrañem, bo:}$$

$$ax + by = ax_0 + by_0 + k \cdot \frac{ab}{\gcd(a, b)} - k \cdot \frac{ab}{\gcd(a, b)} = ax_0 + by_0 = c$$

$\frac{ab}{\gcd(a, b)} = \text{lcm}(a, b)$

Zadanie 3.5. Wzór na n -ty wyraz $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$.

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad A^n = ?$$

$$A^2 = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad A^3 = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad A^n = \begin{bmatrix} F_{n+1} & F_n \\ F_n & F_{n-1} \end{bmatrix}$$

Dowód:
1° $n=1$ $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$

$$2^\circ A^{n+1} = A \cdot A^n = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} F_{n+1} & F_n \\ F_n & F_{n-1} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} F_{n+1} + F_n & F_n + F_{n-1} \\ F_n + F_{n-1} & F_n \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} F_{n+2} & F_{n+1} \\ F_{n+1} & F_n \end{bmatrix}$$

Algorytm:

Jako F_n zawsze mamy górną granicę A^{n-1} , przy czym A^{n-1} obliczamy szybciej niż F_n .

$$F_n \approx \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \cdot \varphi^n, \quad \log_2 F_n = \Theta(1) + n \log_2 \varphi = \Theta(n)$$

długość zapisu.

Złożoność: $(T(n) - koszt wyznaczenia F_n)$

$$T(n) \leq T\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) + \underbrace{8M\left(\frac{n}{2}\right)}_{\text{koszt mnożenia}} + \underbrace{dn}_{\text{koszt dodawania}} \leq 8M\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) + dn + 8M\left(\frac{n}{4}\right) + d \cdot \frac{n}{2} + T\left(\frac{n}{4}\right) \leq \dots$$

$$\leq dn \left(1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} + \dots\right) + 8M\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) + 8M\left(\frac{n}{4}\right) + \dots + 8M(1) \leq$$

$$\leq 2dn + 8M\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) \left(1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} + \dots\right) \leftarrow \text{z zał. z zadania } (M(n) \geq 2M\left(\frac{n}{2}\right))$$

$$\leq \Theta(n + M(n)) \leq \Theta(M(n))$$

Zadanie 3.9. $T(n) \leq T(\lfloor \frac{n}{5} \rfloor) + T(\lfloor \frac{7n}{10} \rfloor) + cn$, $T(n) \leq c'n$
 zał. $\forall n \in \mathbb{N} T(n) \geq 0$

1° Podstawa indukcji:

Nierówność zachodzi dla każdego $n \leq n_0$ i $c' = \max_{1 \leq n \leq n_0} \frac{T(n)}{n}$

2° Krok indukcyjny:

$$T(n) \leq c' \lfloor \frac{n}{5} \rfloor + c' \lfloor \frac{7n}{10} \rfloor + cn \leq c' \left(\frac{n}{5} + \frac{7n}{10} + 2 \right) + cn =$$

$$= n \left(\frac{9}{10} c' + c + \frac{2c'}{n} \right).$$

Chcemy, by $\frac{9}{10} c' + c + \frac{2c'}{n} \leq c' \Rightarrow \frac{1}{10} c' - \frac{2c'}{n} \geq c.$

$n \geq n_0 \geq 40$ (dodanie), wtedy $\frac{1}{10} c' - \frac{2c'}{n} \geq \frac{1}{20} c' \geq c$, czyli $c' \geq 20c$

Zadanie 3.3

Algorytm: Weź max. k takie, że $F_k \leq n$. Dodaj F_k do reprezentacji,
 $n := n - F_k$, kontynuuj.

$$F_k \leq n < F_{k+1}$$

$$n - F_k < F_{k+1}$$

$$r_1 = 1 \dots \geq F_k$$

$$r_2 = 0 \dots \leq F_{k-1} + F_{k-3} + \dots + F_2 \vee F_3 < F_k \quad (\text{z zadania 2.14.})$$