

CS313H
Logic, Sets, and Functions: Honors
Fall 2012

Prof: Peter Stone
TA: Jacob Schrum
Proctor: Sudheesh Katkam

Department of Computer Science
The University of Texas at Austin

Good Morning, Colleagues

Good Morning, Colleagues

Are there any questions?

Logistics

- Midterm was difficult and a bit too long

Logistics

- Midterm was difficult and a bit too long
 - Acts as a separator — will aim for final to be roughly same difficulty, but not as time-pressured

Logistics

- Midterm was difficult and a bit too long
 - Acts as a separator — will aim for final to be roughly same difficulty, but not as time-pressured
 - Don't despair about grades

Logistics

- Midterm was difficult and a bit too long
 - Acts as a separator — will aim for final to be roughly same difficulty, but not as time-pressured
 - Don't despair about grades
- Until Thanksgiving: Big O and Master Theorem

Logistics

- Midterm was difficult and a bit too long
 - Acts as a separator — will aim for final to be roughly same difficulty, but not as time-pressured
 - Don't despair about grades
- Until Thanksgiving: Big O and Master Theorem
 - This week may have been review – consider it vacation after exam

Logistics

- Midterm was difficult and a bit too long
 - Acts as a separator — will aim for final to be roughly same difficulty, but not as time-pressured
 - Don't despair about grades
- Until Thanksgiving: Big O and Master Theorem
 - This week may have been review – consider it vacation after exam
- Class Tuesday next week important

Logistics

- Midterm was difficult and a bit too long
 - Acts as a separator — will aim for final to be roughly same difficulty, but not as time-pressured
 - Don't despair about grades
- Until Thanksgiving: Big O and Master Theorem
 - This week may have been review – consider it vacation after exam
- Class Tuesday next week important
- No discussion Wed. before Thanksgiving

Important Points

- How does O, Ω, Θ relate to limits?
- $f(x)$ being of “order” $g(x)$ is a way of saying $f(x)$ is $\Theta(g(x))$

Prove (and find C and K)

- $f(n) = 4n^2 - 5n + 3$ is $O(n^2)$.

Prove (and find C and K)

- $f(n) = 4n^2 - 5n + 3$ is $O(n^2)$.
- $f(n) = (n + 5)\log_2(3n^2 + 7)$ is $O(n \log_2 n)$.

Prove (and find C and K)

- $f(n) = 4n^2 - 5n + 3$ is $O(n^2)$.
- $f(n) = (n + 5)\log_2(3n^2 + 7)$ is $O(n \log_2 n)$.
- $(x^2 + 1)/(x + 1)$ is $O(x)$.

Prove (and find C and K)

- $f(n) = 4n^2 - 5n + 3$ is $O(n^2)$.
- $f(n) = (n + 5)\log_2(3n^2 + 7)$ is $O(n \log_2 n)$.
- $(x^2 + 1)/(x + 1)$ is $O(x)$.
 1. Let $K = 1$.

Prove (and find C and K)

- $f(n) = 4n^2 - 5n + 3$ is $O(n^2)$.
- $f(n) = (n + 5)\log_2(3n^2 + 7)$ is $O(n \log_2 n)$.
- $(x^2 + 1)/(x + 1)$ is $O(x)$.
 1. Let $K = 1$.
 2. For $x > K$, $|(x^2 + 1)/(x + 1)| = (x^2 + 1)/(x + 1)$.

Prove (and find C and K)

- $f(n) = 4n^2 - 5n + 3$ is $O(n^2)$.
- $f(n) = (n + 5)\log_2(3n^2 + 7)$ is $O(n \log_2 n)$.
- $(x^2 + 1)/(x + 1)$ is $O(x)$.
 1. Let $K = 1$.
 2. For $x > K$, $|(x^2 + 1)/(x + 1)| = (x^2 + 1)/(x + 1)$.
 3. $(x^2 + 1)/(x + 1) < (x^2 + 1)/x$

Prove (and find C and K)

- $f(n) = 4n^2 - 5n + 3$ is $O(n^2)$.
- $f(n) = (n + 5)\log_2(3n^2 + 7)$ is $O(n \log_2 n)$.
- $(x^2 + 1)/(x + 1)$ is $O(x)$.
 1. Let $K = 1$.
 2. For $x > K$, $|(x^2 + 1)/(x + 1)| = (x^2 + 1)/(x + 1)$.
 3. $(x^2 + 1)/(x + 1) < (x^2 + 1)/x$
 4. $< (x^2 + x^2)/x$

Prove (and find C and K)

- $f(n) = 4n^2 - 5n + 3$ is $O(n^2)$.
- $f(n) = (n + 5)\log_2(3n^2 + 7)$ is $O(n \log_2 n)$.
- $(x^2 + 1)/(x + 1)$ is $O(x)$.
 1. Let $K = 1$.
 2. For $x > K$, $|(x^2 + 1)/(x + 1)| = (x^2 + 1)/(x + 1)$.
 3. $(x^2 + 1)/(x + 1) < (x^2 + 1)/x$
 4. $< (x^2 + x^2)/x$ {because $x > 1$ }

Prove (and find C and K)

- $f(n) = 4n^2 - 5n + 3$ is $O(n^2)$.
- $f(n) = (n + 5)\log_2(3n^2 + 7)$ is $O(n \log_2 n)$.
- $(x^2 + 1)/(x + 1)$ is $O(x)$.
 1. Let $K = 1$.
 2. For $x > K$, $|(x^2 + 1)/(x + 1)| = (x^2 + 1)/(x + 1)$.
 3. $(x^2 + 1)/(x + 1) < (x^2 + 1)/x$
 4. $< (x^2 + x^2)/x$ {because $x > 1$ }
 5. $= 2x^2/x$

Prove (and find C and K)

- $f(n) = 4n^2 - 5n + 3$ is $O(n^2)$.
- $f(n) = (n + 5)\log_2(3n^2 + 7)$ is $O(n \log_2 n)$.
- $(x^2 + 1)/(x + 1)$ is $O(x)$.
 1. Let $K = 1$.
 2. For $x > K$, $|(x^2 + 1)/(x + 1)| = (x^2 + 1)/(x + 1)$.
 3. $(x^2 + 1)/(x + 1) < (x^2 + 1)/x$
 4. $< (x^2 + x^2)/x$ {because $x > 1$ }
 5. $= 2x^2/x$
 6. $= 2x$

Prove (and find C and K)

- $f(n) = 4n^2 - 5n + 3$ is $O(n^2)$.
- $f(n) = (n + 5)\log_2(3n^2 + 7)$ is $O(n \log_2 n)$.
- $(x^2 + 1)/(x + 1)$ is $O(x)$.
 1. Let $K = 1$.
 2. For $x > K$, $|(x^2 + 1)/(x + 1)| = (x^2 + 1)/(x + 1)$.
 3. $(x^2 + 1)/(x + 1) < (x^2 + 1)/x$
 4. $< (x^2 + x^2)/x$ {because $x > 1$ }
 5. $= 2x^2/x$
 6. $= 2x$
 7. $= 2|x|$

Prove (and find C and K)

- $f(n) = 4n^2 - 5n + 3$ is $O(n^2)$.
- $f(n) = (n + 5)\log_2(3n^2 + 7)$ is $O(n \log_2 n)$.
- $(x^2 + 1)/(x + 1)$ is $O(x)$.
 1. Let $K = 1$.
 2. For $x > K$, $|(x^2 + 1)/(x + 1)| = (x^2 + 1)/(x + 1)$.
 3. $(x^2 + 1)/(x + 1) < (x^2 + 1)/x$
 4. $< (x^2 + x^2)/x$ {because $x > 1$ }
 5. $= 2x^2/x$
 6. $= 2x$
 7. $= 2|x|$
 8. Therefore $C = 2$ and $\forall x > K$, $|(x^2 + 1)/(x + 1)| \leq C|x|$.

Not big-O

- Show that n^3 is not $O(7n^2)$

Not big-O

- Show that n^3 is not $O(7n^2)$

Proof by Contradiction:

Not big-O

- Show that n^3 is not $O(7n^2)$

Proof by Contradiction:

Suppose n^3 is $O(7n^2)$

Not big-O

- Show that n^3 is not $O(7n^2)$

Proof by Contradiction:

Suppose n^3 is $O(7n^2)$

Then there are C and k such that

$$n^3 \leq C7n^2, \quad \forall n \geq k$$

Not big-O

- Show that n^3 is not $O(7n^2)$

Proof by Contradiction:

Suppose n^3 is $O(7n^2)$

Then there are C and k such that

$$n^3 \leq C7n^2, \quad \forall n \geq k$$

But $n^3 \leq C7n^2$ implies that $n \leq 7C$

Not big-O

- Show that n^3 is not $O(7n^2)$

Proof by Contradiction:

Suppose n^3 is $O(7n^2)$

Then there are C and k such that

$$n^3 \leq C7n^2, \quad \forall n \geq k$$

But $n^3 \leq C7n^2$ implies that $n \leq 7C$

But this fails for values of n that are greater than $7C$. So we have a contradiction.

General Facts

- Suppose $f(x)$ is $O(g(x))$ and $g(x)$ is $O(h(x))$. Prove $f(x)$ is $O(h(x))$.

General Facts

- Suppose $f(x)$ is $O(g(x))$ and $g(x)$ is $O(h(x))$. Prove $f(x)$ is $O(h(x))$.
- Prove if $f(x)$ is $O(g(x))$, then $g(x)$ is $\Omega(f(x))$

General Facts

- Suppose $f(x)$ is $O(g(x))$ and $g(x)$ is $O(h(x))$. Prove $f(x)$ is $O(h(x))$.

General Facts

- Suppose $f(x)$ is $O(g(x))$ and $g(x)$ is $O(h(x))$. Prove $f(x)$ is $O(h(x))$.
 1. $f(x)$ is $O(g(x)) \Rightarrow \forall x > K_1 |f(x)| \leq C_1 |g(x)|$ for some K_1, C_1 .

General Facts

- Suppose $f(x)$ is $O(g(x))$ and $g(x)$ is $O(h(x))$. Prove $f(x)$ is $O(h(x))$.
 1. $f(x)$ is $O(g(x)) \Rightarrow \forall x > K_1 |f(x)| \leq C_1 |g(x)|$ for some K_1, C_1 .
 2. $g(x)$ is $O(h(x)) \Rightarrow \forall x > K_2 |g(x)| \leq C_2 |h(x)|$ for some K_2, C_2 .

General Facts

- Suppose $f(x)$ is $O(g(x))$ and $g(x)$ is $O(h(x))$. Prove $f(x)$ is $O(h(x))$.
 1. $f(x)$ is $O(g(x)) \Rightarrow \forall x > K_1 |f(x)| \leq C_1 |g(x)|$ for some K_1, C_1 .
 2. $g(x)$ is $O(h(x)) \Rightarrow \forall x > K_2 |g(x)| \leq C_2 |h(x)|$ for some K_2, C_2 .
 3. Let $K = \max(K_1, K_2)$ and $C = C_1 C_2$.

General Facts

- Suppose $f(x)$ is $O(g(x))$ and $g(x)$ is $O(h(x))$. Prove $f(x)$ is $O(h(x))$.
 1. $f(x)$ is $O(g(x)) \Rightarrow \forall x > K_1 |f(x)| \leq C_1 |g(x)|$ for some K_1, C_1 .
 2. $g(x)$ is $O(h(x)) \Rightarrow \forall x > K_2 |g(x)| \leq C_2 |h(x)|$ for some K_2, C_2 .
 3. Let $K = \max(K_1, K_2)$ and $C = C_1 C_2$.
 4. Then $\forall x > K |f(x)| \leq C_1 |g(x)| \leq C_1 (C_2 |h(x)|) = C |h(x)|$.

General Facts

- Suppose $f(x)$ is $O(g(x))$ and $g(x)$ is $O(h(x))$. Prove $f(x)$ is $O(h(x))$.
 1. $f(x)$ is $O(g(x)) \Rightarrow \forall x > K_1 |f(x)| \leq C_1 |g(x)|$ for some K_1, C_1 .
 2. $g(x)$ is $O(h(x)) \Rightarrow \forall x > K_2 |g(x)| \leq C_2 |h(x)|$ for some K_2, C_2 .
 3. Let $K = \max(K_1, K_2)$ and $C = C_1 C_2$.
 4. Then $\forall x > K |f(x)| \leq C_1 |g(x)| \leq C_1 (C_2 |h(x)|) = C |h(x)|$.
 5. Therefore $f(x)$ is $O(h(x))$.

General Facts

- Suppose $f(x)$ is $O(g(x))$ and $g(x)$ is $O(h(x))$. Prove $f(x)$ is $O(h(x))$.
 1. $f(x)$ is $O(g(x)) \Rightarrow \forall x > K_1 |f(x)| \leq C_1 |g(x)|$ for some K_1, C_1 .
 2. $g(x)$ is $O(h(x)) \Rightarrow \forall x > K_2 |g(x)| \leq C_2 |h(x)|$ for some K_2, C_2 .
 3. Let $K = \max(K_1, K_2)$ and $C = C_1 C_2$.
 4. Then $\forall x > K |f(x)| \leq C_1 |g(x)| \leq C_1 (C_2 |h(x)|) = C |h(x)|$.
 5. Therefore $f(x)$ is $O(h(x))$.
- Prove if $f(x)$ is $O(g(x))$, then $g(x)$ is $\Omega(f(x))$
 - (Try on piazza)

Oscillating Functions

- Consider $f(n) = n(\sin n)$

Oscillating Functions

- Consider $f(n) = n(\sin n)$
- Show that $f(n)$ is $O(n)$.

Oscillating Functions

- Consider $f(n) = n(\sin n)$
- Show that $f(n)$ is $O(n)$.
- Is $f(n) \Omega(n)$?

Oscillating Functions

- Consider $f(n) = n(\sin n)$
- Show that $f(n)$ is $O(n)$.
- Is $f(n)$ $\Omega(n)$?
- Show that $f(n)$ is $\Omega(\sin n)$.

Oscillating Functions

- Consider $f(n) = n(\sin n)$
- Show that $f(n)$ is $O(n)$.
- Is $f(n)$ $\Omega(n)$?
- Show that $f(n)$ is $\Omega(\sin n)$.
- Is $f(n)$ $O(\sin n)$?

Oscillating Functions

- Consider $f(n) = n(\sin n)$
- Show that $f(n)$ is $O(n)$.
- Is $f(n)$ $\Omega(n)$?
- Show that $f(n)$ is $\Omega(\sin n)$.
- Is $f(n)$ $O(\sin n)$?
- Show that $f(n)$ is neither $O(1)$ **nor** $\Omega(1)$
- Find a function $g(n)$ such that $f(n)$ is $\Theta(g(n))$.

Oscillating Functions

- Consider $f(n) = n(\sin n)$
- Show that $f(n)$ is $O(n)$.
- Is $f(n)$ $\Omega(n)$?
- Show that $f(n)$ is $\Omega(\sin n)$.
- Is $f(n)$ $O(\sin n)$?
- Show that $f(n)$ is neither $O(1)$ **nor** $\Omega(1)$
- Find a function $g(n)$ such that $f(n)$ is $\Theta(g(n))$.
 - $g(n) = n(\sin n)$
 - Every function is Θ of itself!