

# Informatik II

Übung 2

FS 2020

# Program Today

1 Feedback of last exercise

2 Python

3 Preparation Theory

# **1. Feedback of last exercise**

## **2. Python**

In-Class Exercises

## **3. Preparation Theory**

Required for next weeks lectures

# Sums

$$\sum_{i=0}^n i = ?$$

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$$\sum_{i=0}^n i = \frac{n \cdot (n + 1)}{2}$$

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Why?

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Why?

Intuition

$$1 + \dots + 100 = (1 + 100) + (2 + 99) + (3 + 98) + \dots + (50 + 51)$$

# Sums

$$\sum_{i=0}^n i = \frac{n \cdot (n + 1)}{2}$$

Why?

Intuition

$$1 + \dots + 100 = (1 + 100) + (2 + 99) + (3 + 98) + \dots + (50 + 51)$$

More formally?

# Sums

$$\sum_{i=0}^n (n - i) = ?$$

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$$\begin{aligned}\Rightarrow 2 \cdot \sum_{i=0}^n i &= \sum_{i=0}^n i + \sum_{i=0}^n (n - i) \\ &= \sum_{i=0}^n (i + (n - i)) = \sum_{i=0}^n n = (n + 1) \cdot n\end{aligned}$$

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# Sums

$$\sum_{i=0}^n i^2 = ?$$

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This you do not need to know by heart. But you should know that it is a polynome of third degree.

# [Sums]

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How do you derive something like this? Interesting Trick: On the one hand

$$\sum_{i=0}^n i^3 - \sum_{i=1}^n (i-1)^3 = \sum_{i=0}^n i^3 - \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} i^3 = n^3,$$

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on the other hand

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{i=0}^n i^3 - \sum_{i=1}^n (i-1)^3 &= \sum_{i=1}^n i^3 - \sum_{i=1}^n (i-1)^3 \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^n i^3 - (i-1)^3 = \sum_{i=1}^n 3 \cdot i^2 - 3 \cdot i + 1 \end{aligned}$$

# Exponents and Logarithms

$$\log_a y = x \Leftrightarrow a^x = y \quad (a > 0, y > 0)$$

$$a^x \cdot a^y = ?$$

$$\log_a (x \cdot y) = ?$$

$$\frac{a^x}{a^y} = ?$$

$$\log_a \frac{x}{y} = ?$$

$$a^{x \cdot y} = ?$$

$$\log_a x^y = ?$$

$$\log_a n! = ?$$

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$$a^{\log_b x} = x^{\log_b a}$$

To see the last line, replace  $x \rightarrow a^{\log_a x}$

# Comparisons

$$\frac{n^2}{2^n} \xrightarrow[n \rightarrow \infty]{} ?$$

# Comparisons

$$\frac{n^2}{2^n} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 0$$

# Comparisons

$$\frac{n^{10000}}{2^n} \xrightarrow[n \rightarrow \infty]{} ?$$

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# Comparisons

$d > 1, c > 0$

$$\frac{n^c}{d^n} \xrightarrow[n \rightarrow \infty]{} ?$$

# Comparisons

$d > 1, c > 0$

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# Comparisons

$$d > 1, c > 0$$

$$\frac{n^c}{d^n} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 0$$

because

$$\frac{n^c}{d^n} = \frac{2^{\log_2 n^c}}{2^{\log_2 d^n}} = 2^{c \cdot \log_2 n - n \log_2 d}$$

# Comparisons

$$\frac{n}{\log n} \xrightarrow[n \rightarrow \infty]{} ?$$

# Comparisons

$$\frac{n}{\log n} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} \infty$$

# Comparisons

$$\frac{n \log n}{\sqrt{n}} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} ?$$

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# Comparisons

$$\frac{\log_2 n^2}{\sqrt{n}} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} ?$$

# Comparisons

$$\frac{\log_2 n^2}{\sqrt{n}} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 0$$

# Comparisons

$$\frac{\log_2 n^2}{\sqrt{n}} \xrightarrow[n \rightarrow \infty]{} 0$$

$$\log_2 n^2 = 2 \log_2 n$$

$$\sqrt{n} = n^{1/2} = 2^{\log_2 n^{1/2}} = (\sqrt{2})^{\log_2 n}$$

$$\frac{\log n^2}{\sqrt{n}} = 2 \frac{\log_2 n}{(\sqrt{2})^{\log_2 n}}$$

which behaves because of  $\log_2 n \rightarrow \infty$  for  $n \rightarrow \infty$  like  $2 \frac{n}{(\sqrt{2})^n}$

# Questions / Suggestions?