

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)}$$

L	0	$0 \leq L < \infty$	$0 < L < \infty$	$0 < L \leq \infty$	$L = \infty$
$f(x)/g(x)$	o	0	Θ	Ω	ω

Naloga 1

Z uporabo definicije pokaži, da je $f(x) = \Theta(g(x))$, če je $f(x) = 3x^2 + 7x - 1$ in $g(x)$ enako x^2 .

$$f(x) = \Theta(g(x)) = f(x) < C * g(x) \quad n > n_0$$

$$3x^2 + 7x - 1 < 3x^2 + 7x < 3x^2 + 7x^2 \\ = 10x^2 \quad 10x^2 > x^2$$

Naloga 2

Z uporabo limit pokaži v kakšnem odnosu je $f(x) = 3x^2 + 7x - 1$, če je $g(x)$ enako x^2 .

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3x^2 + 7x - 1}{x^2} = /x^2$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{3x^2}{x^2} + \frac{7x}{x^2} - \frac{1}{x^2}}{x^2} =$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3 + \frac{7}{x} - \frac{1}{x^2}}{1} =$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 3 + 0 = 3$$

To je: Θ / Ω

Naloga 3

Z uporabo limit pokaži, da so polinomi počasnejši od eksponentnih funkcij.

$$f(x) = x^a$$

$$g(x) = b^x$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^a}{b^x} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{ax^{(a-1)}}{b^x \ln(b)} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a!}{b^x \ln^x b} = 0$$

a in b sta poljubni konstanti > 0

To je o notaciji

$G: 1, \varepsilon, \xi, \infty.$
 $\log: \log n, \lg \lg n, \lg \lg \lg n$
 $\sqrt[n]{\cdot}: \sqrt[1]{\cdot}, \sqrt[2]{\cdot}, \sqrt[3]{\cdot}, \sqrt[4]{\cdot}$
 $\alpha^n: n!$

Naloga 4

Uredi po vrsti tako, da bo veljalo $f_i = \Omega(f_{i+1})$:

$2^{2^n}, \quad n^2, \quad \lg n, \quad (3/2)^n, \quad \lg^2 n, \quad n!, \quad \lg \lg n, \quad e^n, \quad n \lg n,$
 $n2^n, \quad n^3, \quad 2^n, \quad n, \quad 1, \quad (n+1)!, \quad n \log n, \quad 2^{2^{n+1}}, 42, \quad n^n, \quad \sqrt{n}$

1
 42
 $\lg(n)$
 $\lg^2(n)$
 $\lg(\lg(n))$
 $n \lg(n)$
 \sqrt{n}
 n^2
 n^3
 2^n
 2^{2^n}
 $2^{2^{n+1}}$
 e^n
 $n!$
 $(n+1)!$
 n^n
 $n2^n$