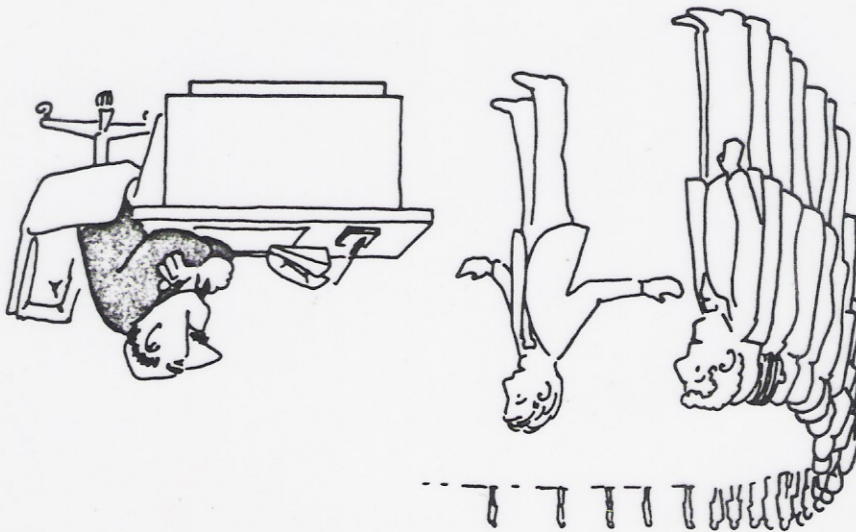


"I can't find an efficient algorithm, I guess I'm just too dumb."



"I can't find an efficient algorithm, because no such algorithm is possible!"

"I can't find an efficient algorithm, but neither can all these famous people."



| Time complexity function | Size $n$      |               |               |                |                           |                                |
|--------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------|
|                          | 10            | 20            | 30            | 40             | 50                        | 60                             |
| $n$                      | .00001 second | .00002 second | .00003 second | .00004 second  | .00005 second             | .00006 second                  |
| $n^2$                    | .0001 second  | .0004 second  | .0009 second  | .0016 second   | .0025 second              | .0036 second                   |
| $n^3$                    | .001 second   | .008 second   | .027 second   | .064 second    | .125 second               | .216 second                    |
| $n^5$                    | .1 second     | 3.2 seconds   | 24.3 seconds  | 1.7 minutes    | 5.2 minutes               | 13.0 minutes                   |
| $2^n$                    | .001 second   | 1.0 second    | 17.9 minutes  | 12.7 days      | 35.7 years                | 366 centuries                  |
| $3^n$                    | .059 second   | 58 minutes    | 6.5 years     | 3855 centuries | $2 \times 10^8$ centuries | $1.3 \times 10^{13}$ centuries |

Figure 1.2 Comparison of several polynomial and exponential time complexity functions.

Size of Largest Problem Instance Solvable in 1 Hour

| Time complexity function | With present computer | With computer 100 times faster | With computer 1000 times faster |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| $n$                      | $N_1$                 | $100 N_1$                      | $1000 N_1$                      |
| $n^2$                    | $N_2$                 | $10 N_2$                       | $31.6 N_2$                      |
| $n^3$                    | $N_3$                 | $4.64 N_3$                     | $10 N_3$                        |
| $n^5$                    | $N_4$                 | $2.5 N_4$                      | $3.98 N_4$                      |
| $2^n$                    | $N_5$                 | $N_5 + 6.64$                   | $N_5 + 9.97$                    |
| $3^n$                    | $N_6$                 | $N_6 + 4.19$                   | $N_6 + 6.29$                    |

Figure 1.3 Effect of improved technology on several polynomial and exponential time algorithms.

# LINGUAGEM

• SEJA  $\Sigma$  UM CONJUNTO DE SÍMBOLOS

$\Sigma^*$  É O CONJUNTO DE TODOS OS "STRINGS" DE TAMANHO FINITO SOBRE  $\Sigma$

$$\Sigma = \{0, 1\} \therefore \Sigma^* = \{ \epsilon, 0, 1, 00, 01, 10, 11, 000, \dots \}$$

$L \subset \Sigma^*$  É UMA LINGUAGEM SOBRE O ALFABETO  $\Sigma$

EXEMPLOS:

$$\Sigma = \{0, 1\}$$

$$L_1 = \{01, 001, 111, 01101011\}$$

$$L_2 = \{ x \in \Sigma^* \mid x \text{ É A REPRESENTAÇÃO BINÁRIA DE UM MÚLTIPLO DE 4} \}$$

