

THE DEFINITION OF AN ALGORITHM

Lecture 10



$$1) (\ln x)' = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$2) (\log_a x)' = \frac{1}{x \cdot \ln a}$$

$$3) (a^x)' = a^x \ln a$$

$$4) (e^x)' = e^x$$

$$(\ln(3x))' = \frac{1}{3x} \cdot 3$$

$$(\ln(1+x))' = \frac{1}{1+x} \cdot 1$$

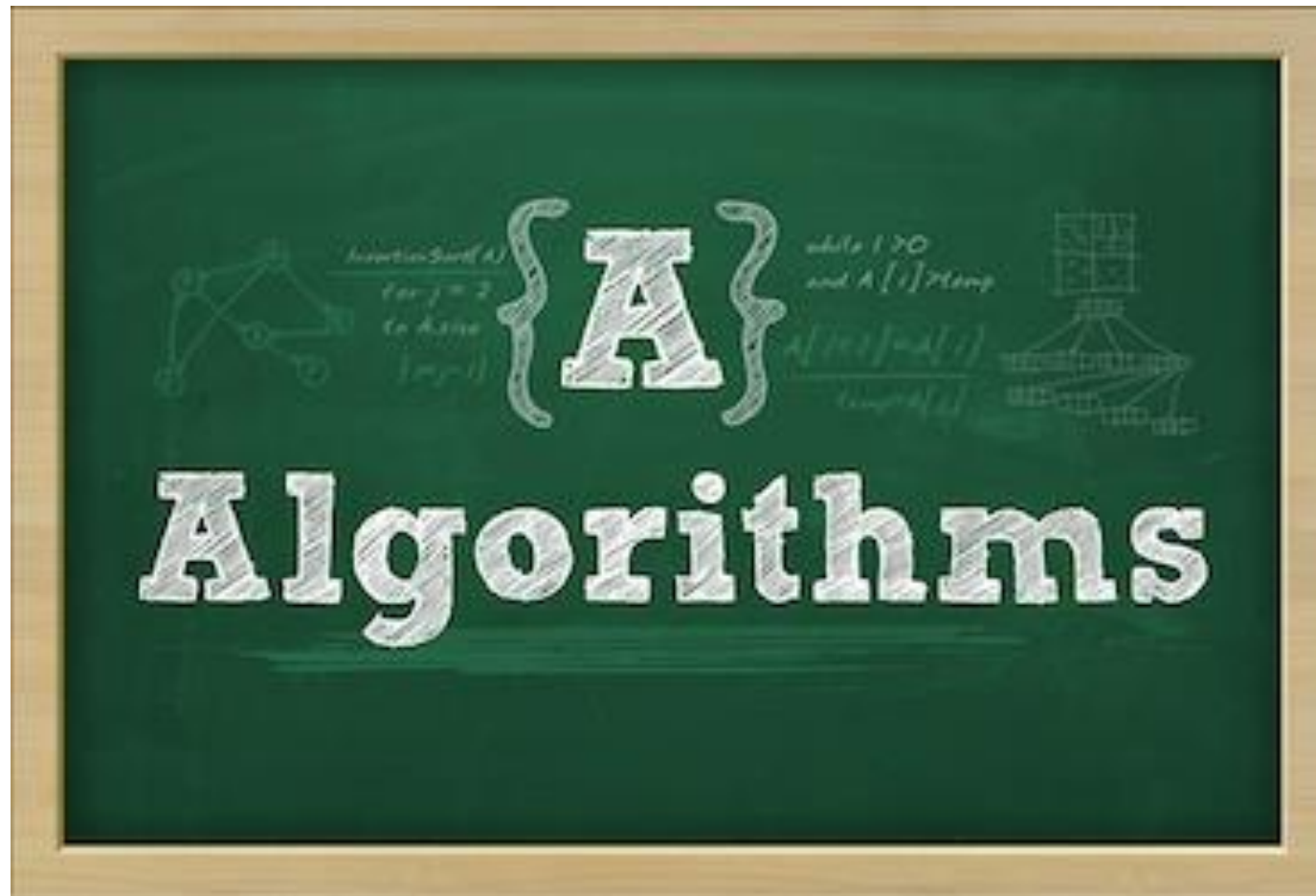
$$(x \cdot \ln x)' = \ln x + x \cdot \frac{1}{x}$$

$$\left(\frac{e^x}{e^x + 1} \right)' = \frac{e^x \cdot (e^x + 1) - e^x \cdot e^x}{(e^x + 1)^2}$$

ALGORITHM

- In mathematics and computer science, an algorithm is a self-contained step-by-step set of operations to be performed.
- An algorithm is an effective method that can be expressed within a finite amount of space and time and in a well-defined formal language for calculating a function.

ALGORITHM



ALGORITHM

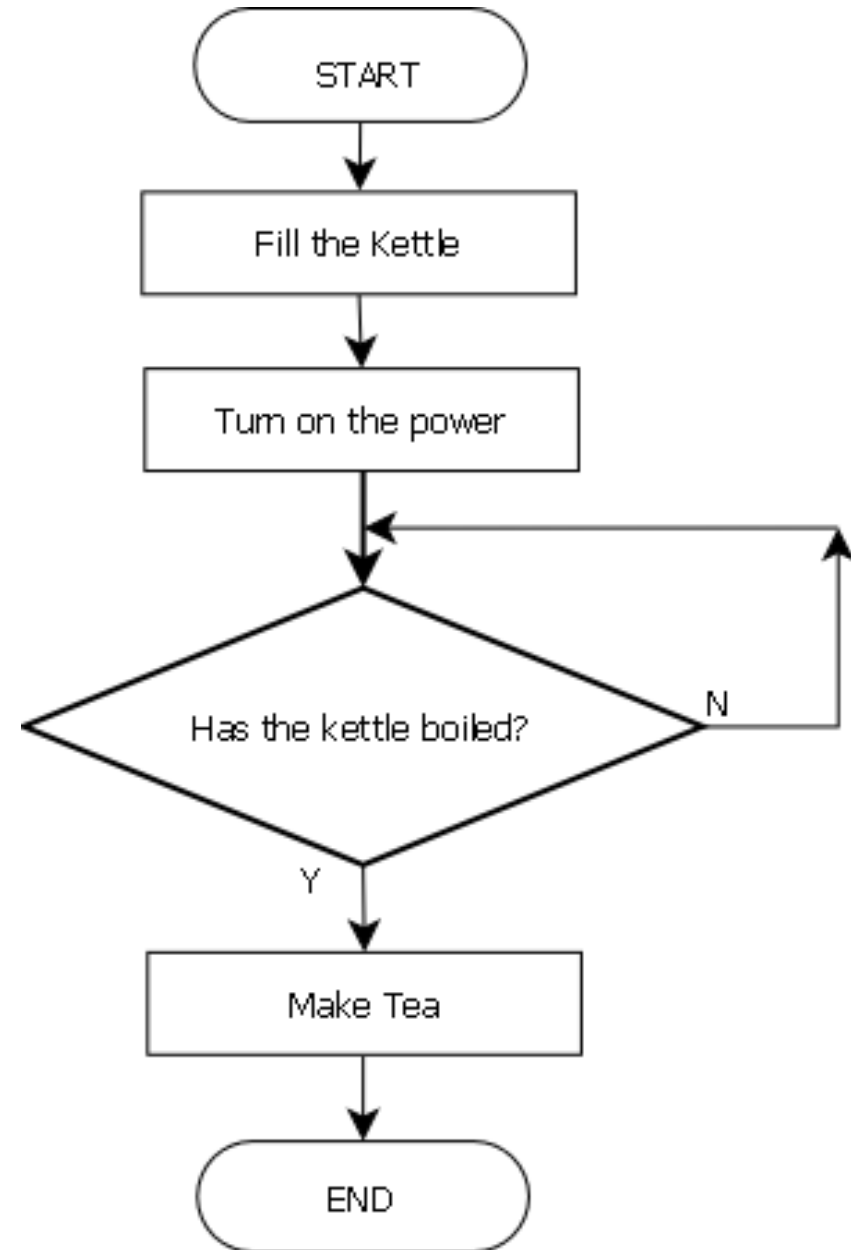
- Starting from an initial state and initial input (perhaps empty), the instructions describe a computation that, when executed, proceeds through a finite number of well-defined successive states, eventually producing "output" and terminating at a final ending state.

INFORMAL DEFINITION

- An informal definition could be "a set of rules that precisely defines a sequence of operations."
- Algorithms are essential to the way computers process data. Many computer programs contain algorithms that detail the specific instructions a computer should perform (in a specific order) to carry out a specified task, such as calculating employees' paychecks or printing students' report cards.

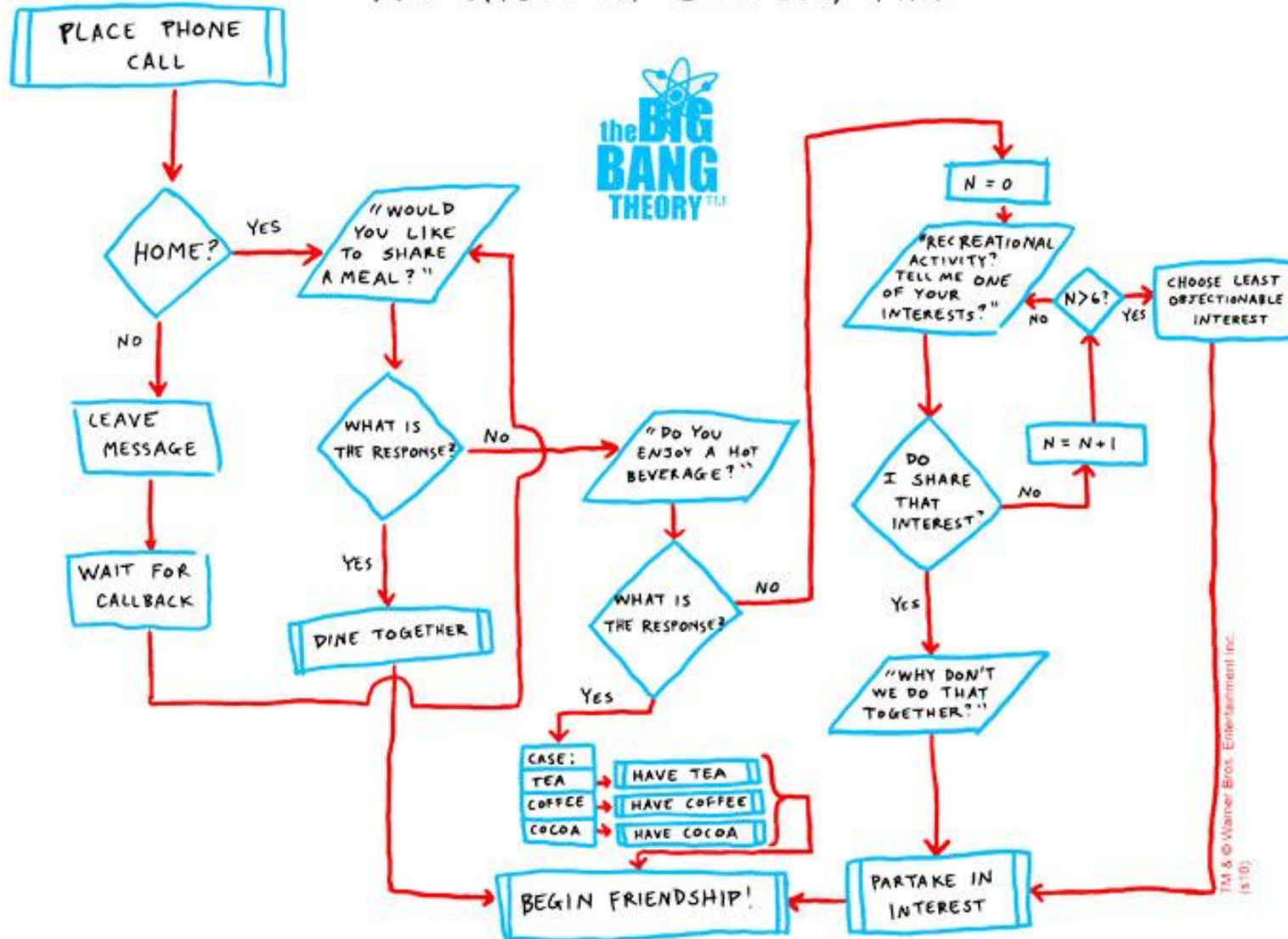
SOME EXAMPLES

- An algorithm is a series of specific steps that solve a problem or complete a task.



THE FRIENDSHIP ALGORITHM

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ANOTHER EXAMPLE

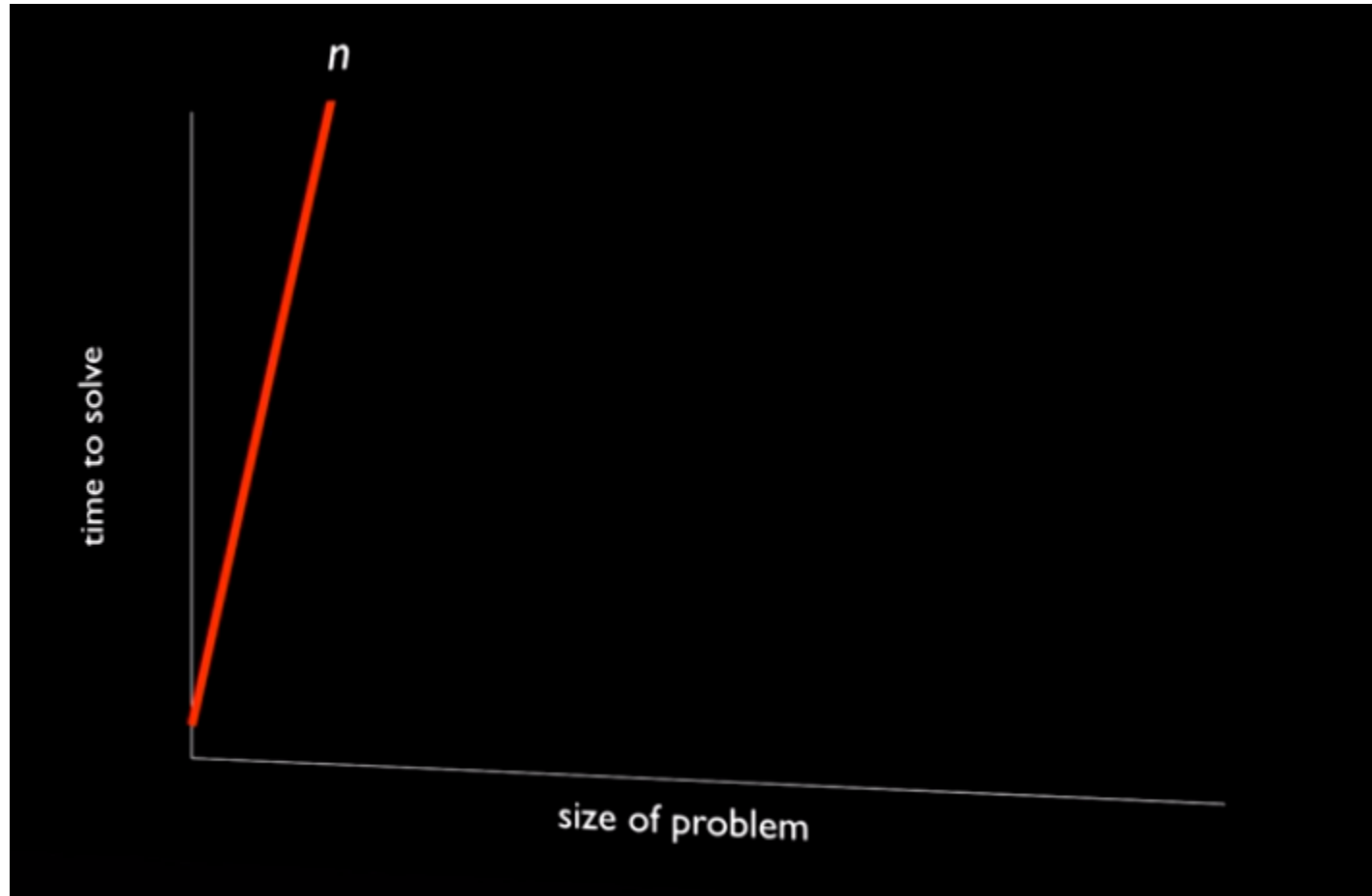
- You need to call someone



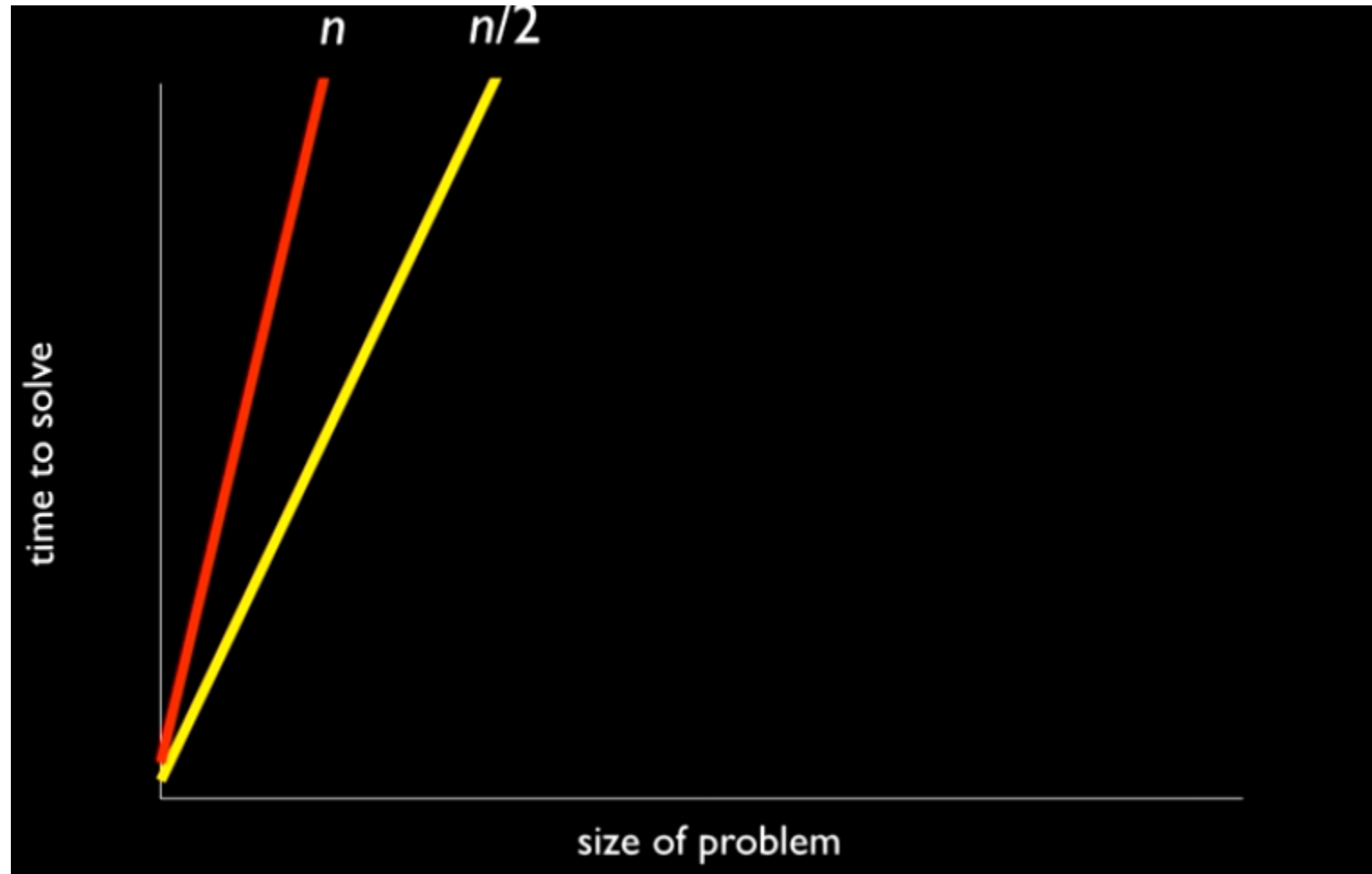
ANOTHER EXAMPLE



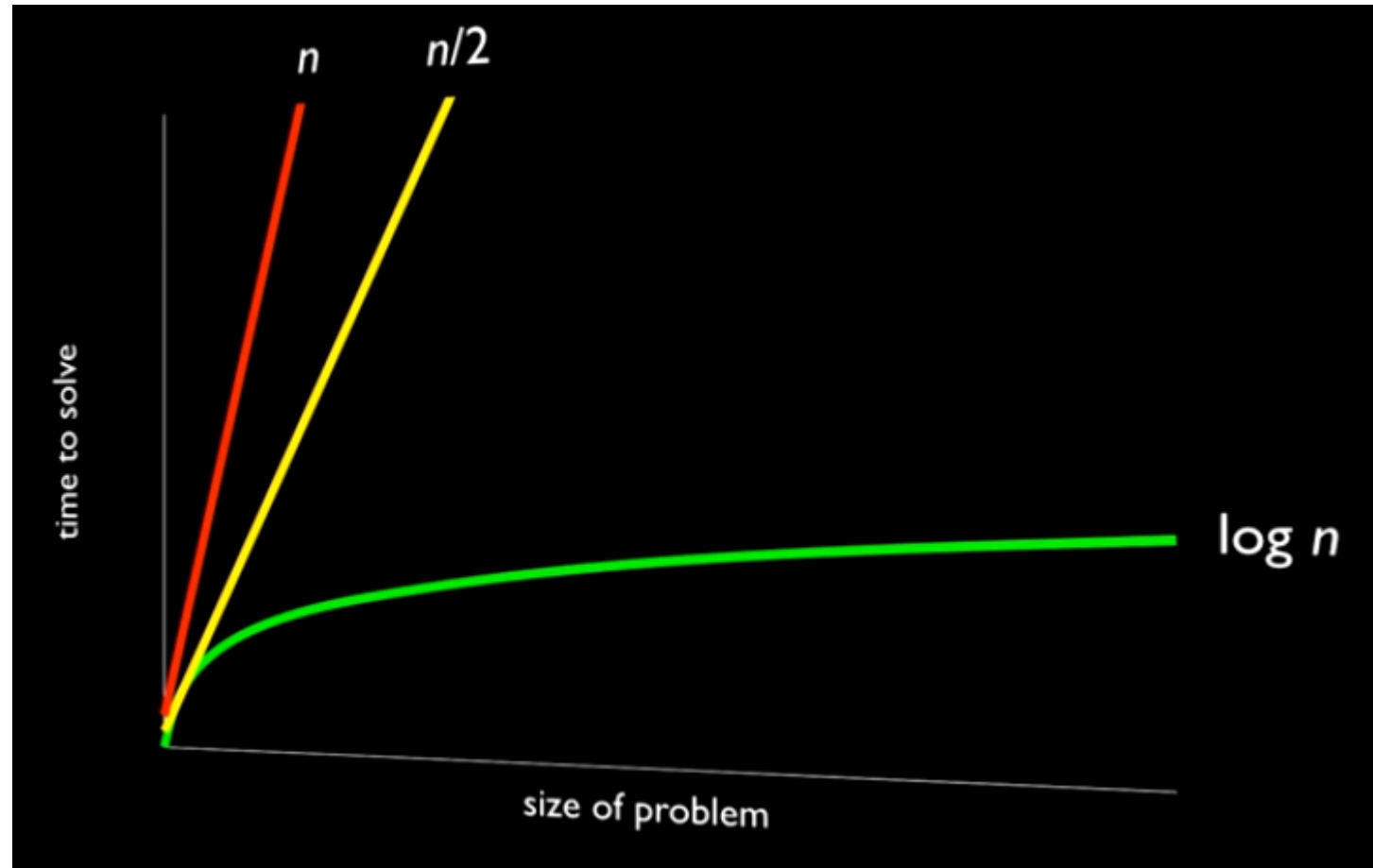
SOME ALGORITHM TO SOLVE THE PROBLEM



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SOME ALGORITHM TO SOLVE THE PROBLEM



HOME TASKS

1. How can we keep all types of information in binary view?
2. How can we convert from one to another type of information?