

2D:

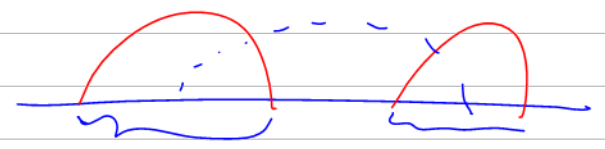
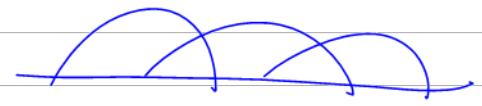
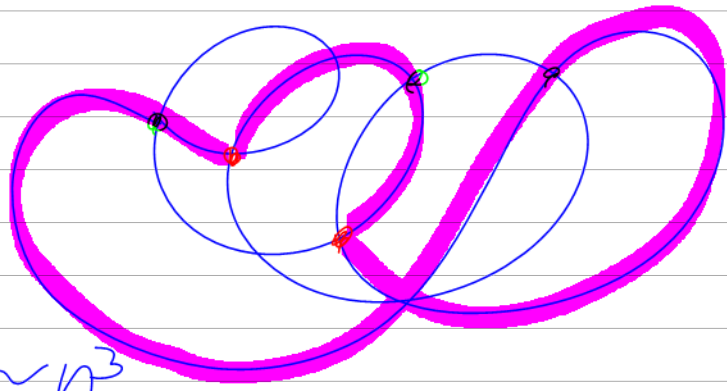
n xiags

$d=3$

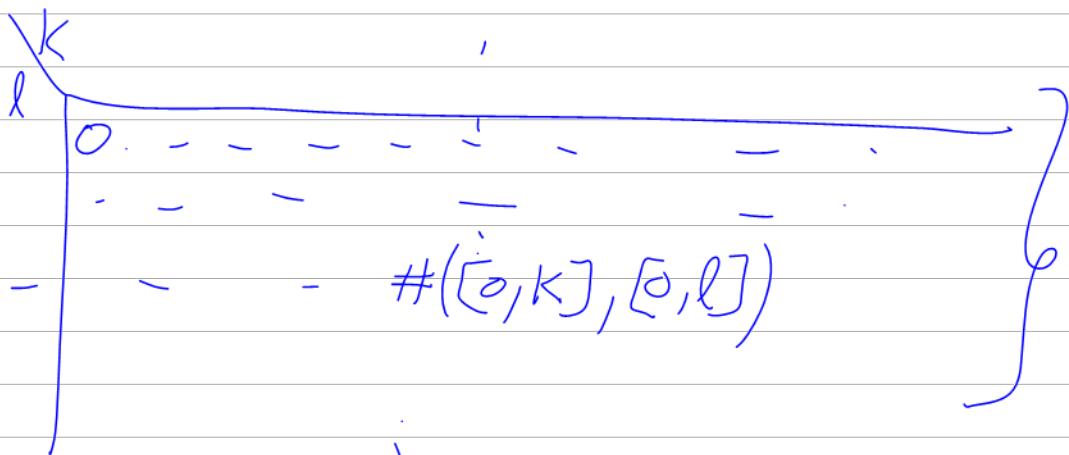
$$\binom{n}{3} \sim n^3$$

$$\binom{n}{d} \sim n^d$$

$$\binom{n}{d-1}$$



Given two intervals on D , how compute their intersection #.



time n^2

		j			
		0	0	0	0
i		0	1	0	0

$\begin{cases} 1 & \text{if pos } i \text{ intersects pos } j \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$

$$\# [k_1, k_2] w [l_1, l_2]$$

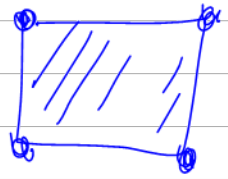
$$= \# [0, k_2] w [0, l_2]$$

$$- \# [0, k_1] w [0, l_2]$$

$$- \# [0, k_2] w [0, l_1]$$

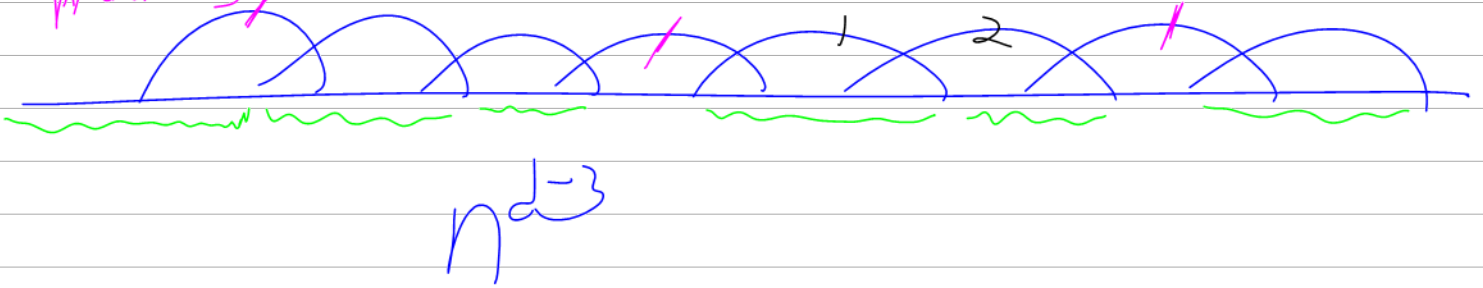
$$+ \# [0, k_1] w [0, l_1]$$

also computable
in time n^2



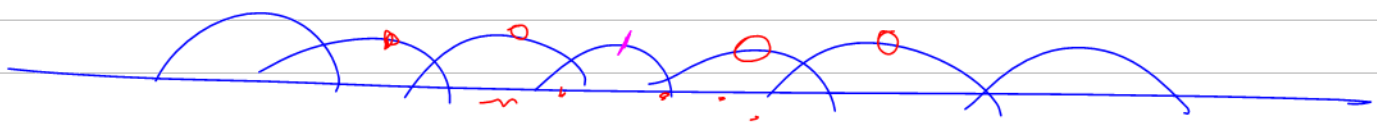
$$\text{complexity} = n^2 + \binom{n}{d-1} \sim n^{d-1}$$

changed
placements



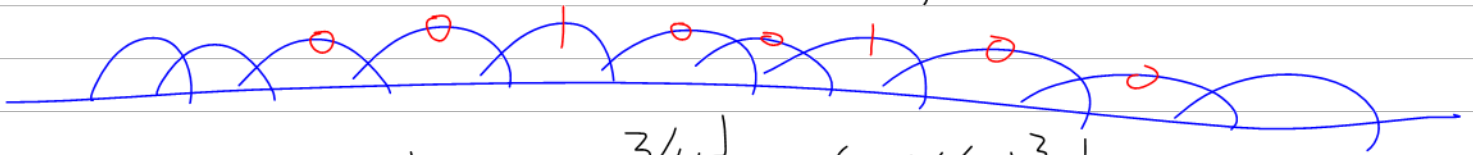
Q in a CD w/ d chords how many indep chords can you find, where indep means "endpoints not adjacent"?

Slightly naive ans: At least $\frac{d}{5}$

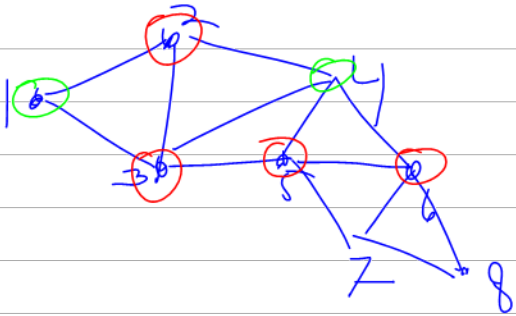
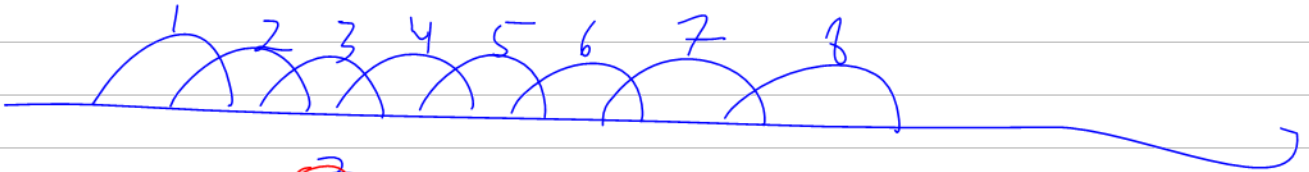


$$\text{complexity } n^{4\frac{1}{5}} \sim (n^{\frac{4}{3}})^{\frac{4d}{5}} = n^{\frac{16}{15}d} > n^d$$

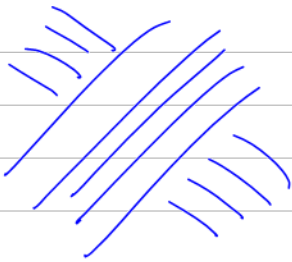
less naive ans: $\sim \frac{d}{4}$



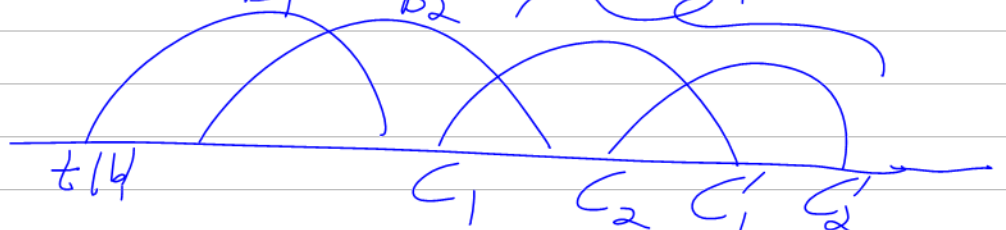
complexity $n^{3/4d} \sim \left(\sqrt[4]{3}\right)^{\frac{3}{4}d} \sim \sqrt{d}$



connected graph
valency ≤ 4



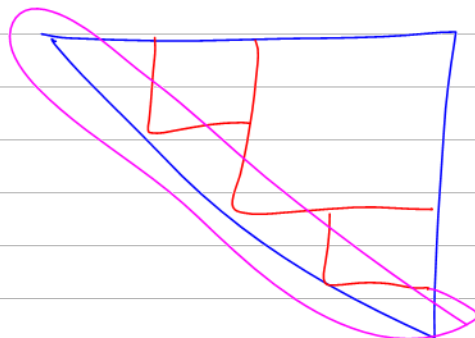
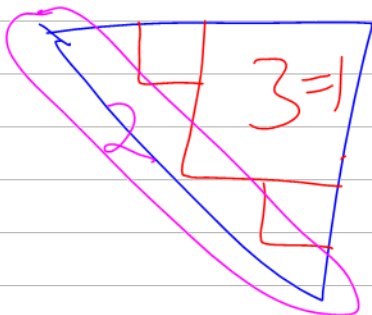
contribute $\sim \text{Fixed}$

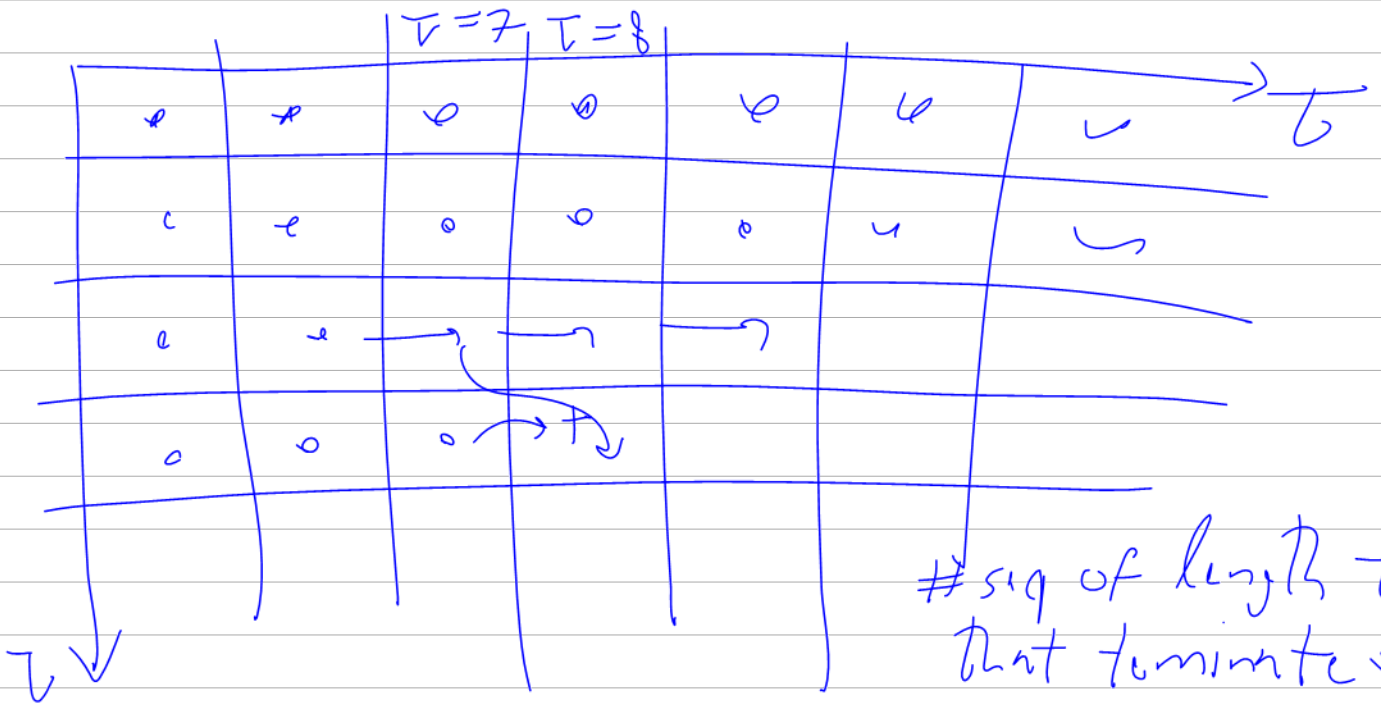


$t, t' : B_i \rightarrow [0, L^3]$

$[0, L^3]$

$(\max |B_i|)^{\frac{3}{4}d_1} \cdot \text{Fixed}$



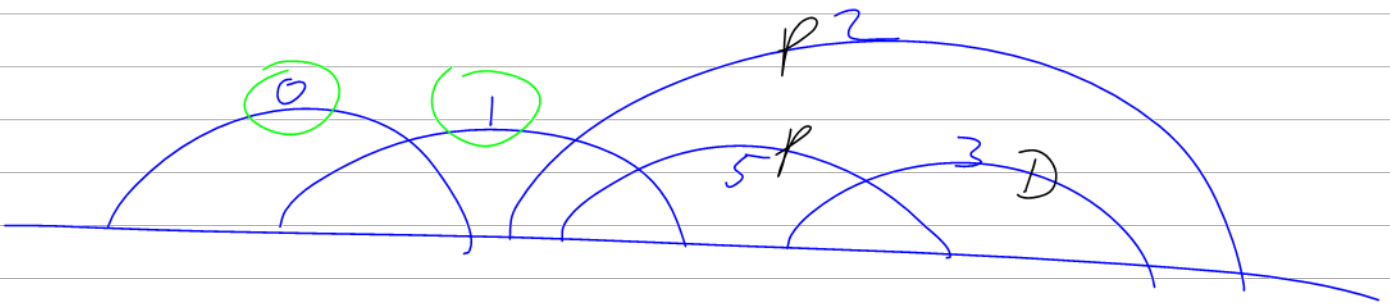


sig of length 2
that terminate $\leq T$

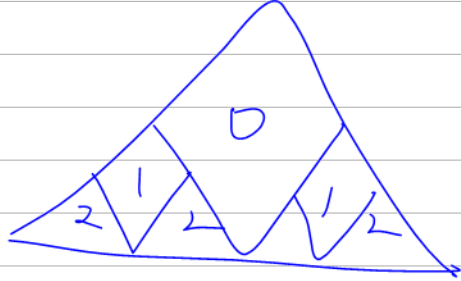
Page II. Some introductory words, then

d	$C_{2D}(Z_d, n)$	$C_{2D}(Z_d, V^{4/3})$	$C_{3D}(Z_d, V)$
0	1	1	1
1	n	$V^{4/3}$	$\leq V^{4/3}$
2	n	$V^{4/3}$	\leq
3			
4			
5			
6			
7			
8			
general d	Alg 1 $n^{4/d}$		
*	Alg 2 $n^{2/3} d$

*In real life, this is useless.



γ



$$L^2 2^\gamma = \left(\frac{L^4}{2^\gamma} \right)^{3/4} = \frac{L^3}{2^{3/4 \gamma}}$$

$$2^{7/4 \gamma} = L$$

$$2^\gamma = L^{4/7}$$

$$L^{18/7} = \sqrt{6/7}$$

$$\sqrt{6/7} \downarrow$$

