## 1. - TAES DE ALGORITMOS BÁSICOS

1. Algoritmo tradicional de multiplicación de matrices cuadradas=MM

EJERCICIO

OB = la multiplicación del bucle más interno.

$$N_{MMM}(A_1B) = \sum_{1}^{N} \sum_{1}^{N} \sum_{1}^{N} A = N^3$$

[2.] Algoritmo que encuentra el mínimo de una tabla:

JERCICIO

OB = la comparación de claves.

$$N_{Min}(T,P,U) = \sum_{P+1}^{U} 1 = U-P$$

$$N_{Min}(T, \Lambda, N) = \sum_{N=1}^{N} 1 = N-2+1 = N-1$$

[4. a) 
$$sum = 0$$
  
Sum = 0;  $i \le n$ ;  $i + t$ )

Sum ++;

OB: la comparación 
$$i \le n$$
  
 $N_a = \sum_{i=1}^{N} 1 = N$ 

OB: la comparación del bucle interne o el incremento.

for 
$$(j=0; j< n; j++)$$

$$N_b = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} 1 = \sum_{i=1}^{n} n = N^2$$
Sum ++:

Sum = 0  

$$for(i=1; i \le n; i++)$$

$$for(j=0; j < n^2; j++)$$
Sum ++;

OB: la comparación del bucle interno o el incremento.  $N_c = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} N^2 = N^3$ 

$$N_c = \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=0}^{n^2-1} = \sum_{i=1}^n N^2 = N^3$$

Sum = 0

$$\begin{cases}
sum = 0 \\
for(i=4; i \le n; i++)
\end{cases}$$

$$for(j=0, j < i; j++)$$

$$sum ++;$$

b) | Sum = 0;

OB: la comparación del bucle interno o el incremento.  $N_a = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \sum_{j=0}^{i-1} 1 = \sum_{i=1}^{N} i = \frac{N(N+1)}{2} = \frac{N^2 + N}{2}$ 

Sum = 0;  

$$for(i=1; i \le n; i++)$$
  
 $for(j=0; j < i^2; j++)$   
 $for(k=0; k < j; k++)$ 

0B: la comparación del bucle interno o el incremento.

N2 + O(N

$$I_{b} = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \sum_{j=0}^{i^{2}-1} \sum_{k=0}^{j-1} 1 = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \sum_{j=0}^{i^{2}-1} j = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \frac{(i^{2}-1)i^{2}}{2} = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \frac{(i^{2}-1)i^{2}}$$

c) 5um =0 for(i=1; i≤n; i++) for (j=0; j<i2; j++) if (j%i==0) solo se hace sum ++;

solo se hace sum ++;

primer (200

 $= \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \frac{i^4 - i^2}{2} \simeq \sum_{i=1}^{N} i^4 + O(i^2) M^{N}$ OB: la comparación del if.

 $N_c = 1 + \sum_{i=1}^{n} \sum_{j=0}^{i-1} 1 = 1 + \sum_{i=1}^{n} i^2 = \frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6}$   $= N^3 + O(N^2)$ j%i==0 solo se verifice MAL

$$N_{pot}(x,n) = N-1$$

$$N_{pot_{++}}(x,n) = O(\lg N)$$

a) 
$$\sum_{1}^{N} \sum_{j=0}^{i-1} 1 = \sum_{1}^{N} i = \frac{N(N+1)}{2} = \frac{N^2 + N}{2} = \frac{N^2 + O(N)}{2}$$

b) 
$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} \sum_{j=0}^{i^{2}-1} \sum_{k=0}^{3-1} 1 = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \sum_{0}^{i^{2}-1} j = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{(j^{2}-1)j^{2}}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{1}^{n} j^{4} - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{1}^{n} i^{2} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{1}^{n} i^{4} - \frac{$$

$$=\frac{n^5}{10}+O(n^4)$$

e) 
$$\sum_{1}^{n} \sum_{j=0}^{i^{2} 1} \frac{j \cdot 1}{k=0} = \sum_{1}^{n} \left[ 0_{x}i + 1_{x}i + 2_{x}i + \dots + (i-1)_{x}i \right] =$$

$$= \sum_{1}^{n} \lambda (1+2+\cdots+\lambda-1) = \sum_{1}^{n} \lambda \frac{(i-1).\lambda}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \lambda^{3} - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{n} i^{2} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \lambda^{3} - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \lambda^{2} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \lambda^{3} - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \lambda^{2} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \lambda^{3} - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \lambda^{3} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \lambda^{3} - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \lambda^{3} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \lambda^{3} =$$

$$= \frac{n^4}{8} + O(n^3) - \left(\frac{n^3}{6} + O(n^2)\right) = \frac{n^4}{8} + O(n^3)$$

2 CRECIMIENTO DE FUNCIONES						
7.7 a)	N=10	N=100	N=100C	N=10000	N=100000	N=1000 000
Sercialo (	100 000	1000000	10000000	100 000 000	1000 000 000	10 000 000 000
1000 N. log <sub>10</sub> N		200 000	3000 000	40 000 000	500 000 000	6 000 000 000
100 N <sup>2</sup>	NO 000	1000 000	100 000 000	1010	1012	1014
10N3	10 000	10 000 000	1010	1013	1016	1019
10-3. 10 Mio	10-2	107	1097	10 997	9997 10	99997

10<sup>-3</sup>, 10<sup>-Mo</sup> 
$$10^{-2}$$
  $10^{7}$   $10^{97}$   $10^{97}$   $10^{997}$   $10^{997}$   $10^$ 

<u>lgoritmo</u> 5:  $10^{-3}$ .  $10^{-6}$  = 86400 =  $\frac{N}{10}$  =  $\log_{10} \left( 86400.10^9 \right)$  = D

= N=10 log, (8'64. 10'3) =1533'02 = 1533

8.1						
JERALAO	N= 100	N=1000	N=10000	N= 1000 000		
$\sim$	100	1000	10000	1000 000 = 106		
VN	10	10/10 = 31/62	٥٥٨	1000		
N <sup>15</sup>	1000	31622178	1000000 = 106	109	•	
N <sup>2.</sup>	10000 = 104	1000000 = 106	100000000 = 108	1012		
VlogN	460152	6907176	9210314	13815510156=1	38.107	
slog log N	152172	1932164	22203127	262579119=26.10		
Włogn	2120'76	47717108	84830317	190868332 = 19.108		
$\frac{2}{n}$	1/50 = 0'02	1/500 = 0'002	1/5000 =0'0002	1/500000 = 0'000002		
2 <sup>n/2</sup>	11/3.1015	3'27.10'50	141. 10 1505	9'95. 10150514		
37	37	37	37	37		
NZlogN	46 051'7	6 907755'28	912.108	161.1013		
N <sup>3</sup>	1000000=10	109	10 12	1015		
orden descendente: 2 <sup>N/2</sup> , N <sup>3</sup> , N <sup>2</sup> logN, N <sup>2</sup> , N <sup>1/5</sup> , N log <sup>2</sup> N, NloglogN, NlogN, N, VN, 37, <sup>2</sup> N intercambiar						
$\frac{10.1}{1680000}$ WA (N) = O(1000 N log (N)) = D WA (N) $\leq$ 1000 N log (N)						
$\sim 1.61$ $\sim 1.62$ $\sim 1.56$ $\sim 1.62$						
$[1000 \text{ Nlog}](N) = 10000 = 10^4$ $[1000 \text{ Nlog}](N) = 400000000 = 4.10$						
$Rara N=10 \begin{cases} N^2 = 100 = 10^2 \end{cases} Rara N=10000 \begin{cases} 1000 \times 10^3 \\ N^2 = 100 = 10^2 \end{cases} Rara N=10000 \begin{cases} 1000 \times 10^3 \\ N^2 = 100 = 10^2 \end{cases} $						
=> Para nºs grandes es mejor 1000N log <sub>10</sub> (N) => es mejor W <sub>B</sub> (N) => Para nºs grandes es mejor 1000N log <sub>10</sub> (N) => es mejor W <sub>A</sub> (N)						
=) Para nos arandes es mejor 1000N log <sub>10</sub> (N) => es mejor WA(N)						
d'ara n° grandes es mejor montre lo "pequeño" y lo "grande"?						
cual es la frontera entre la paper						

 $N^2 = 1000 \,\text{N}$ .  $\log_{10}(N) \rightarrow N = 3550'26$   $N^{23} \text{ pequeinos} \leq 3550 < n^{25} \text{ grandes}$ 

$$T_1 \sim f$$
 quiere decir que  $\frac{T_1}{f} \rightarrow 1$   
 $T_2 \sim f$  " "  $\frac{T_2}{f} \rightarrow 1$ 

Si 
$$T_1+T_2 \sim f \Rightarrow 1$$
 pero  $\frac{T_1+T_2}{f} \Rightarrow 1$  pero  $\frac{T_1+T_2}{f} = \frac{T_1}{f} + \frac{T_2}{f} \rightarrow 2$ 

$$\frac{T_1 - T_2}{f} = \frac{T_1}{f} - \frac{T_2}{f} \longrightarrow 0$$

$$\frac{T_1^2 - T_2^2}{f} = T_1 \cdot \frac{T_1}{f} - T_2 \cdot \frac{T_2}{f}$$

Vemos que no tiene futuro y buscamos un contraejemple  $T_1 = N + 1$ )  $T_1^2 - T_2^2 =$   $T_2 = N$  f = N  $= (N+1)^2 - N^2 =$  = 2N + 1 $= D \frac{T_1^2 - T_2^2}{f} = \frac{2N+1}{N} \to 27$ T12-122 / f

c) 
$$\frac{T_1}{T_2} \sim 4$$
?

$$\frac{T_1/T_2}{1} = \frac{T_1}{f} \cdot \frac{1}{T_2/f} \longrightarrow 1 \checkmark$$

$$16.7 \quad T_1 = O(\xi) \quad \forall \quad T_2 = O(\xi)$$

$$\Delta_{C}^{1}T_{1}+T_{2}=O(\xi)$$
?

contraéjemplo: 
$$T_1 = 2N$$
  
 $T_2 = N$ 

$$f = N$$

3) 
$$\frac{T_1}{C_1} = O(1)$$
?

$$T_2 = N$$

$$T_2 = N$$

$$T_1 = N^2$$
 $T_2 = N$ 
 $T_1 = N \neq O(1)$ 
 $T_2 = N^2$ 

$$12 = N$$

$$f = N^2$$

$$T_1 = N^2$$

$$T_2 = N$$

$$f = N^2$$

$$T_1 \neq O(T_2)$$

$$f = N^2$$

13.

d'crecimiento real?

$$N \log N > 100 N$$

$$\log_{10} N > 100$$

$$N > 10^{100}$$

crec. teórico =  $f(N) = O(N \log N)$ creci. real -> nunca se va alcanzar

10.	W <sub>A</sub> =	O(1000 N	logro N)
) hecho	W <sub>B</sub> =	$O(N^2)$	
necus anteriorme	ente		

-	N	WA	WB	CHEJOR?
	100	2×10 <sup>5</sup>	10 <sup>4</sup>	В
	103	3×10 <sup>6</sup>	106	В
	104	4x107	108	Α

$$\boxed{\mathcal{S}.} \frac{2}{N} < 37 < \sqrt{N} < N < N \log \log N < N \log^2 N < N^{1/5} <$$

$$< N^2 < N^2 \log N < N^3 < 2^{N/3}$$

$$\frac{12.1}{c}[N7 = \Theta(N)?]$$

$$\frac{1}{c} = \frac{N7}{N} \leq \frac{N+1}{N} = 0 \quad \frac{1N7}{N} \rightarrow 1 \quad \text{In } 1 \sim N$$

$$\frac{1}{N} = \frac{N+1}{N} = 0 \quad \frac{1}{N} \rightarrow 1 \quad \text{In } 1 \sim N$$

$$\frac{1}{N} = \frac{1}{N} =$$

$$e^{-\frac{1}{2}} f(cn) = O(f(n))$$
?

contraejem plo: 
$$f(n) = e^n$$
  
 $f(2n) = e^{2n} = (e^n)^2 \neq O(e^n)$ 

$$f(n) = e^n$$

$$f(n) = e^n$$
  
 $f(n+2) = e^{n+2} = e^2 e^n = 0 (e^n)$  parece que cumple lo que antes no.

$$f(n) = n! \sim \left(\frac{n}{e}\right)^n$$

$$f(n+1) = (n+1)! = (n+1)n! = (n+1)f(n) \neq O(f(n))$$

[24.] table T, se sabe que: 
$$p(k==T[i]) = \frac{1}{c_N} \cdot \frac{\log i}{i}$$

dondl 
$$C_N = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \frac{\log i}{i}$$
 Calcular  $A_{BL}(N)$ 

$$A_{BL}(N) = \sum_{i=1}^{N} n_{BL}(K=T[i]) p(K==T[i]) = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \lambda \frac{1}{C_N} \cdot \frac{\log i}{i} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{C_N} \sum_{i=1}^N i \cdot \frac{\log i}{i} = \frac{1}{C_N} \sum_{i=1}^N \log i = \frac{S_N}{C_N}$$

$$C_N = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \frac{\log i}{i}$$
 esto visto en teorica

$$S_N = \sum_{i=1}^{N} log i \sim N. log N$$
 $f(x)$  es decreciente

$$C_{N} = \sum_{i}^{N} \frac{\log i}{i}$$

$$\sum_{i}^{N} \log i \sim N. \log N$$

$$\sum_{i}^{N} \frac{\log i}{i} \sim N. \log N$$

$$\sum_{i}^{N} \frac{\log x}{\log x} dx \geq C_{N} \geq \sum_{i}^{N+1} \frac{\log x}{x} dx \Rightarrow \sum_{i}^{N} \frac{\log^{2} x}{\log 0} \geq C_{N} \geq \cdots$$

$$\sum_{i}^{N} \frac{\log x}{x} dx \geq C_{N} \geq \sum_{i}^{N} \frac{\log x}{x} dx \Rightarrow \sum_{i}^{N} \frac{\log^{2} x}{\log 0} \geq C_{N} \geq \cdots$$

Entonces escribimos: 
$$C_N = \frac{\log 1}{1} + \sum_{i=1}^{N} \frac{\log i}{i} = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \frac{\log i}{i}$$

$$\int_{\Lambda}^{N} \frac{\log x}{x} dx \ge C_{N} \ge \int_{2}^{N+\Lambda} \frac{\log x}{x} dx \implies \frac{1}{2} \left[ \log^{2} x \right]_{\Lambda}^{N} \ge C_{N} \ge \frac{1}{2} \left[ \log^{2} x \right]_{2}^{N+\Lambda} \Longrightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2}\log^2 N \ge C_N \ge \frac{1}{2} \cdot \log^2 (N+1) - \frac{1}{2}\log^2 2 \Rightarrow \text{dividimos por } \frac{1}{2}\log^2 N$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 \ge \frac{C_N}{\frac{1}{2}\log^2 N} \ge \left(\frac{\log(N+1)}{\log N}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{\log 2}{\log^2 N}\right)^2 \xrightarrow[N \to \infty]{} 0$$

$$=D\left[C_{N} = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \frac{\log i}{i} \sim \frac{1}{2} \log^{2} N\right]$$

$$\Rightarrow A_{BL}(N) = \frac{S_N}{C_N} \sim \frac{N \log N}{\frac{1}{2} \log^2 N} = \frac{2N}{\log N}$$

Demostracion de que este cociente tiende a 
$$4$$
:

$$\frac{A_{BL}(N)}{2N} = \frac{S_N}{C_N} \cdot \frac{1}{\frac{N \cdot \log N}{\frac{1}{2} \log^2 N}} = \frac{S_N}{N \cdot \log N} \cdot \frac{1}{\frac{2 \log^2 N}{\frac{1}{2} \log^2 N}}$$

que estas cuando n->00.

$$\frac{21}{3} \sum_{\text{service}} S_{N} = \sum_{1}^{N} \frac{1}{i^{1/3}} = \sum_{i=1}^{N} f(i)$$

$$\int_{0}^{N} \frac{1}{x^{1/3}} dx = \int_{0}^{N} \int_{0}^{1} \frac{1}{x^{1/3}} dx = \int_{0}^{N+4} \int_{0}^{N+4} dx = \int_{0}^{N} \sum_{i=1}^{N} \frac{3}{x^{1/3}} dx = \int_{0}^{N} \int_{0}^{N+4} \int_{0}^{N+4} dx = \int_{0}^{N} \sum_{i=1}^{N} \frac{3}{x^{1/3}} dx = \int_{0}^{N} \int_{0}^{N+4} \int_{0}^{N$$

## 4. - EVOLUCION DE ALGORITMOS LOCALES

29.) lista = [20, 3, 10, 6, 8, 2, 13, 17] lista = [20,3,10,6,8] JERCICIO BURBUJA 3 10 6 8 | 20 iteración ext. 1: 3 6 8 1 10 20 iteración ext. 2: 3 6 8 10 20 iteración ext. 3: iteración ext. 4: 3/6 8 10 20 INSERCCION Lista = [20/3,10,6, 8] 1 comp

iteracción 1: 3 20/10 6 8 2 comp. iteracción 2: 3 10 20 6 8 3 сощр. teracción 3: 3 6 10 20 8 3 comp. teracción 4: 3 6 8 10 20 9 comp. totales

[33.] (615243) (on un algoritmo local cicuantas cos efectuara como mínimo sobre ellas?

Como es un algoritmo local  $\Rightarrow$   $N_A(\nabla) \geq inV(\nabla) = 5 + 3 + 1 = 9$  cdc

inacabado Bloque 1 Bloque 2 Bloque 3

T=(2K+1, 2K+2,..., 3K, 2K, 2K-1,..., K+2, K+1, 1, 2,..., K)

2K+1 está invertido con (2K, K)

y lo mismo le pasa a 2K+2, 2K+3,..., 3K

Bloque 3 = 0

MA(V) > inv(v) = inv(bloque1) + inv(bloque2) + inv(bloque3) =

slague 1 = K. 2K inversiones Toque  $2 = \sum_{i=K}^{2K-1} j = inversiones internas bloque <math>2 = \frac{K(K-1)}{2}$  (tabla completamente desordenada)

$$\frac{\frac{N(\frac{N}{2}-1)}{2} + \frac{N^2}{4} = \frac{N^2}{8} - \frac{N}{4} + \frac{N^2}{4} = \frac{3N^2}{8} - \frac{2N}{8} = \frac{3N^2 - 2N}{8}$$

36. 
$$N=4K$$
  $N_{A}(\tau) \geq inv(\tau)$   $2K$   $T=(3K+1,3K+2,...,4K,3K-1,...,2K+2,2K+1,2K,2K-1,...,K+2K+1,1,2,...,K)$ 

$$Ext_1 = 3k^2$$

$$Int_1 = 0$$

$$Ext_2 = 2k^2$$

$$Int_2 = \frac{2k(2k-1)}{2}$$

$$Ext_3 = 0$$

$$Int_3 = 0$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2} dt$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \text{Ext}_{1} = 3k^{2} \\
& \text{Int}_{4} = 0 \\
& \text{Ext}_{2} = 2k^{2} \\
& \text{Int}_{2} = \frac{2k(2k-1)}{2} \\
& \text{Ext}_{3} = 0
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \text{Ext}_{1} = 3k^{2} \\
& \text{Ext}_{2} = 2k \\
& \text{Como} \quad k = \frac{N}{4} \\
& \text{Int}_{3} = 0
\end{aligned}$$

32.

- 1) BubleSort
- 2) Insert Sort
- 3) SelectSort de mínimos

45.

=

ABS-flag 
$$(N) = \frac{1}{N!} \sum_{\sigma \in \Sigma} \Pi_{BS-flag}(\sigma) = S_{\kappa} = \{ \sigma \in \Sigma_{\kappa} : BS-flag \text{ have } \kappa \text{ iteraciones ext. en } \sigma \}$$

$$1 \leq K \leq N-1$$

$$= \frac{1}{N!} \sum_{K=1}^{N-1} \sum_{\nabla \in \mathcal{G}_{K}} N_{BS-\frac{1}{2}} \log(\nabla) = S_{2} \longrightarrow N-2$$

$$S_{K} \longrightarrow N-K$$

$$S_{K} \longrightarrow N-K$$

$$=\frac{1}{N!}\sum_{k=1}^{N-1} (T_k) \sum_{v \in S_k} 1 = \sum_{k=1}^{N-1} T_k \cdot \left( \frac{1}{N!} \sum_{v \in S_k} 1 \right) = \sum_{k=1}^{N-1} T_k \cdot \left( \frac{1}{N!} \sum_{v \in S_k} 1 \right)$$

$$\nabla = (2K, 1, 2K-1, 2, 2K-2, 3, ..., 2K-i, i+1, ..., K+1, K) \quad N=2K$$

$$N_A(\sigma) \ge \text{inv}(\sigma) = 2k-1+0+2k-3+0+2k-5+...+3+1 =$$

$$= 1+3+5+...+2k-5+2k-3+2k-1$$

lo reorganizamos:

$$2K-1+1=2K$$
  
 $3+2K-3=2K$ 

$$2K \cdot \frac{1}{2} = K^2$$
  $\longrightarrow$  como  $N = 2K \rightarrow K = \frac{N}{2}$   $\frac{N^2}{4}$ 

$$\boxed{39.} \ \forall = (1, 2k, 2, 2k-1, 3, 2k-2, ..., K, K+1) \quad \boxed{N=2K}$$

$$N_A(\sigma) \ge \text{inv}(\sigma) = 0 + 2\kappa - 2 + 0 + 2\kappa - 4 - \dots + 2 = 2(1 + 2 + 3 + \dots + \kappa - 4)$$

$$=2. \frac{K(K-1)}{2} = K^2 - K$$

Como 
$$K = \frac{N}{2}$$
  $\rightarrow$  inv( $\sigma$ ) =  $\frac{N^2}{4} - \frac{N}{2}$