$$C(n) = 2C(n/2) + \delta(n), n > 1 \qquad l \quad C(1) = \delta(1)$$

$$n = 2^{M} \qquad l > 50 \qquad M = l > 52^{N}$$

$$C(2^{M}) = 2C(2^{M-1}) + \delta(2^{M})$$

$$\stackrel{(=)}{=} \frac{C(2^{m})}{2^{m}} = \frac{C(2^{m-1})}{2^{m-1}} + O(1) \tag{1}$$

 $\frac{\text{Cálculo de C(2^{M-1}): Substituin } n \in 2^{M-1} \text{ na lq.}}{\text{C(2^{M-1})} = 2 \text{C(2^{M-2})} + 5 (2^{M-1})}$

$$\frac{C(2^{n-1})}{2^{n-1}} = \frac{C(2^{n-2})}{2^{n-2}} + O(1)$$
 (2)

susstituindo (2) en (1) Temos que:

$$\frac{C(2^{n})}{2^{n}} = \frac{C(2^{n-2})}{2^{n-2}} + \sigma(1) + \sigma(1)$$

Slide 39

$$= \frac{C(2^{\circ})}{2^{\circ}} + \sigma(M) = \sigma(A) + \sigma(M) = \sigma(M)$$

$$\frac{C(2^{n})}{2^{n}} = \sigma(m) \quad \angle = 2 \quad C(n) = \sigma(\log_{2} n)$$

$$= \sigma(\log_{2} n)$$

$$= \sigma(\log_{2} n)$$

$$= \sigma(\log_{2} n)$$

Exemplo: Menge sont

Stide 40

$$C(n) = 2C(\frac{n}{2}) + n^{2} \text{ "menge"}$$

$$a \qquad b \qquad \text{Cano 1:}$$

f(n) = n

f(n) = o (n los 2 - E)

= o (n los 2 - E)

_ vão o undedl

Propriedade Falsa

f(a) = A (nlogsa+E) (and 3) 3. = - (n1+E) X Não X aplica $M = \Omega(K)$ M & Ω^{0} De $C \times K(n) \leq h(n)$ J no 6/No, fce(K+, 4n>no Wirdede $F(n) = \partial (n^{6})^{2}$ $= \partial (n^{1}) = \partial (n)$ $= \sum_{i=1}^{n} (x_{i})^{1+2} \leq n \leq 2$ $= \sum_{i=1}^{n} (x_{i})^{1+2} \leq n \leq 2$ (ano 2; $\frac{n}{h} = \theta(\kappa) \quad \text{ne e no oe } \frac{n}{h} = \theta(\kappa) \quad \text{le } \frac{n}{h} = \Omega(\kappa)$ Entas: $C(n) = O(n \log s^2 \times \log z^n)$ É undede = O(n x log 2 n) > Complexidade do Menge sont T.P.C. C(n) = 2C(n/2) + 1Resolver pelo Thorema Mentre