

Faça a análise dos códigos abaixo, incluindo melhor e pior caso, quando for necessário.

1)

```
public int q1(int[] vet, int pos){ //só funciona com vetor de tamanho ímpar
  if(pos == vet.Length/2) return vet[pos];
  else return (vet[pos] + vet[vet.Length-1-pos] + q1(vet, pos+1));
}
```

2)

```
int[] nãoRecurso(int[] v, int[] w){
  int i = v.Length; int j = w.Length;
  int cont = 0;
  int[] novo = new int[i+j];
  while(cont < i && cont < j){
    novo[cont] = v[cont] + w[cont];
    cont++;
  }
  if(cont < i)
    for(int k=cont; k < i; k++) novo[k] = v[k];
  else
    for(int k=cont; k < j; k++) novo[k] = w[k];
}
```

3)

```
int[] alg3(int[] n, int[] m){ //m e n são do mesmo tamanho
  int[] sum = new int[n.Length];
  for(int i=0; i < n.Length; i++){
    sum[i] = n[i];
    for(int j=0; j < m.Length; j++)
      sum[i] += m[j];
  }
  return sum;
}
```

4)

```
static int[] alg4(int[] arr1, int[] arr2){
  int i = 0;
  int j = 0;
  int[] arr3 = new int[arr1.Length+arr2.Length];
  for (i = 0; i < arr1.Length; i++)
    arr3[j++] = arr1[i];
  for (i = 0; i < arr2.Length; i++)
    arr3[j++] = arr2[i];
  return arr3;
}
```

5)

```
public void alg6(int[] intArray){
  int temp, j;
  for (int i = 1; i < intArray.Length; i++){
    temp = intArray[i];
    j = i - 1;
    while (j >= 0 && intArray[j] > temp){
      intArray[j + 1] = intArray[j];
      j--;
    }
    intArray[j + 1] = temp;
  }
}
```

*Handwritten notes:*  
 - "j - o pos é importante para a seleção" (near the while loop)  
 - "melhor caso" (near the end of the while loop)

6)

```
int algR(int[] v, int pos){  
    if(pos==0) return v[0]*10;  
    else return v[pos]*10 + algR(v, pos-1);  
}
```

7)

```
int somaDigitos(int num){  
    if(num==0)  
        return 0;  
    else{  
        int aux = num%10;  
        int n = num/10;  
        return aux + somaDigitos(n);  
    }  
}
```

$$S(0) = 1$$

$$S(n) = S(n/10) + 1$$

↓

$$S(1) = S(1/10) + 1$$

$$= S(0) + 1$$

$$= 1 + 1$$

$$= 2$$



O S T Q Q S S

1) •  $S(1) = 1$  *condi de op*

•  $S(n) = 2 + S(n+1)$

$S(n+1) = 2 + S(n+2)$

$S(n+2) = 2 + S(n+3)$

*substitu*

$S(n) = 2 + (2 + S(n+2))$

$= 4 + S(n+2)$

$= 4 + (2 + S(n+3))$

$= 6 + S(n+3)$

$S(n) = 2i + S(n+i)$

$= 2(1-n) + S(1) + S(1)$

$= 2 - 2n + 1$

$= 3 - 2n$

$n+i=1$

$i=1-n$

6) •  $S(0) = 1$

•  $S(n) = 2 + S(n-1)$

$S(n-1) = 2 + S(n-2)$

$S(n-2) = 2 + S(n-3)$

$S(n) = 2 + (2 + S(n-2))$

$= 4 + S(n-2)$

$= 4 + (2 + S(n-3))$

$= 6 + S(n-3)$

•  $S(n) = 2i + S(n-i)$

$= 2(1+n) + S(n-(n))$

$= 2(1+n) + S(0)$

$= 2 + 2n + 1$

$= 3 + 2n$

$n-i=0$

$-i=-n$

$i=n$

7) •  $S(0) = 1$

•  $S(n) = S(\sqrt[n]{10}) + 1$

•  $S(\sqrt[n]{10}) + 1 = S(\sqrt[n]{100}) + 1$

$S(\sqrt[n]{100}) + 2 = S(\sqrt[n]{1000}) + 1$

$S(n) = S(\sqrt[n]{10^i}) + i$

$\text{hypo: } \frac{n}{10} = 1 \Rightarrow n = 10^i$

$\Rightarrow i = \log_{10} n$

$S(n) + \log_{10} n =$

$= \log_{10} n + 2$

2) melhor : while falso sempre  
caso

$$\begin{aligned} f(n) &= 1 \cdot n - 1 \cdot 1 \\ &= n - 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 3) f(n) &= n \cdot (1 + n) \\ &= n^2 + n \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 4) f(n) &= (n+1) + (n+1) \\ &= 2n + 2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 5) \text{ melhor} &= f(n) = n - 1 \cdot 1 \\ \text{caso} &= n - 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{pior} &= f(n) = \frac{n^2 - n \cdot 2}{2} \\ \text{caso} &= n^2 - n \end{aligned}$$