Слонност и коректност на Рекурсивни алгоритми Корецтност 1) AKO PRUKAMUL, TO WE BEPHE AU верен резултат ? 2) AAAL LIE PPLKALOUL ? CAOHHOCT KARBA E CADMHOCTTA?

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3091
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## Коректност

1)
Power(n, K) Brown The else

1cn. n=K=0

Ha peg 8 Bpompane 1 V

2ch.

 $6 \text{ Gya!} \quad K=0 \quad T = T = 1$ 

Ha peg 8 Bpom, Ame 1V

M.11. Heka za Borko m in < K

power[1], m] = n

W. C. power(n, K) =?

K≥1

```
1 cn Ke 4eTHO
     Puwerln, K) Bps 40
     power (n, K/z) , powerln, K/z)
                        L LL IT
 ueino N2
      1 1 2 = 1 6 Раш пле
на реу 13 V
2 сл. Ке нечетно
      Tozaba power [n.K] bozusa
      Π* ροωες (η, κ-1) = η. ηκ-1 = η )
                             врощале
                            Ha preg 17
```

2) галы ште пылкинды з Da gongeren, 4e re hoursible K', K", K" C nochegobatennu C-TL HO K K\* K\*+4 KX+1 = KX/2 [KX C 48THU] =) KX > K \* 1 1 Kx+1 = Kx-1 (Kx e Heyerno) => Kx> Kx+1 ~ Но тогава редицата е безпрайно спускане.
Но <IN, <> > е фундирано =) POWER TEPMENTE.

Crompout

K (2)

21 1010(1)21

20 1010 Ø(2)

10 1010

5 100

4 100

2 10

Best case:

10 ... 0 - log ( w)

Worst-case:

11 ... 11 - 2. loy(x)

=> Ollog(K))

304

Корецтност

1) Łaski врзма [7]

C UHBYKYUS RO P.

Doza: n=0 n Ho peg 8 βρεшаме

U.T. Hera za Basko man taski bosua ma

W.C. 3a n21

1сл. и е четно n=2к [1]=К

$$task2(n-2) + 1 = [2k-2] + 1 = [n-2] u.h$$

= K-1+1=K Ko peg 11 BPBWAME

$$tosk2(n) = tosk2(n+3) - 1 = tosk3$$
 $tosk2(n+1)+1$ 

= 
$$\frac{1}{4}$$
  $\frac{1}{4}$   $\frac{1}{4}$  =  $\frac{1}{4}$   $\frac{1}{4}$ 

$$= \frac{1}{4} \frac{$$

· CAOMHOST

(h)

Коректност

$$res = tash3(n-1) + tash3(n-1)$$

$$3^{n-1}$$

$$n = 2 k + 4$$

$$(3^{n-1} = 3^{2k})$$

$$task3(\frac{n}{2}) = task3(k)^2 =$$

$$= 3^{1} = 3^{1} \cdot 3^{1} = 3^{2} \cdot 3^{1} = 3^{1} \cdot 4$$

$$n=2K$$
 $3^{n-1}=3^{2k-2}$ 

3. 
$$\left\{ \frac{n-1}{2} \right\} =$$

= 3. 
$$\pm ask3 \left( \frac{2K-1}{2} \right)^2 =$$

$$= 3 \cdot \left(3^{k-1}\right)^{2} = 3 \cdot 3^{2k-2} \approx 3^{2k-1}$$

$$= 3 \cdot \left(3^{n-1}\right)^{2} = 3 \cdot 3^{2k-2} \approx 3^{2k-1}$$

CROHIHOCT

$$T(n) = 2T(n-1) + T(\frac{n}{2}) + 1$$

$$2^{n} \qquad log(n)$$

Hanyakbame O(2")

**Доказателство**:

C LINGURY NO T

baza:

$$T(n) = 2 I(n-1) + I(n) + 1$$
[u.n.]  $\geq c_1 2^{n-1}$  1.  $n$ .

$$T(n) \ge 2 \cdot [C_1 \cdot 2^{n-1}] + C_1 \cdot 2^{\frac{n}{2}} + 1$$

$$T(n) \ge C_1 2^n + C_1 2^{\frac{n}{2}} + 1 \ge C_1 2^n$$

$$T(\eta) \geq C_1 \cdot 2^n$$

$$T(n) = O(2^{n})$$

$$(\exists c_{2})(\exists m_{1})(\forall m \ge n_{1})$$

$$T(n) \le C_{2} 2^{n}$$

$$U.n. \forall u < n \quad T(k_{1}) \ge C_{1} 2^{k}$$

$$U.c. T(n) = 2T(n-1) + T(\frac{n}{2}) + 1$$

$$T(n) \le 2 \cdot (C_{2} \cdot 2^{n-1}) + C_{2} \cdot 2^{\frac{n}{2}} + 1$$

$$T(n) \le C_{2} \cdot 2^{n} + C_{2} \cdot 2^{\frac{n}{2}} + 1$$

$$T(n) \le C_{2} \cdot 2^{n} + C_{2} \cdot 2^{\frac{n}{2}} + 1$$

$$T(n) \le C_{2} \cdot 2^{n} - n \quad \le C_{2} \cdot 2^{n} \Rightarrow T(n) \le C_{2} \cdot 2^{n}$$

$$T(n) \le C_{2} \cdot 2^{n} - n \quad \le C_{2} \cdot 2^{n} \Rightarrow T(n) \le C_{2} \cdot 2^{n}$$

$$T(n) \le 2 \cdot (C_{2} \cdot 2^{n-1} - (n-1)) + C_{2} \cdot 2^{\frac{n}{2}} - \frac{n}{2} + 1$$

$$T(n) \le 2 \cdot (C_{2} \cdot 2^{n-1} - (n-1)) + C_{2} \cdot 2^{\frac{n}{2}} - \frac{n}{2} + 1$$

$$T(n) \le C_{2} \cdot 2^{n} - 2n + 3 + C_{2} \cdot 2^{\frac{n}{2}} - \frac{n}{2} + 1$$

$$1(n) \leq A \leq C_2 \cdot 2^n - n$$

$$A \leq C_2 2^n - m$$

$$-2n+3+C_2 2^{\frac{n}{2}} - \frac{n}{2} + n \leq 0$$

$$PRCTE HAÚ - GEPZO$$

$$=> A \leq C_2 \cdot 2^n - 12$$

30-CLIBAME U.T. (2)
$$1 | 1 | \le C_2 2^n - (1,5)^n$$
Herr  $C_2 = 1$ 

$$T(n) = 2\tau(n-1) + \tau(\frac{n}{2}) + 1$$
  
 $\tau(n) \le 2(2^{n-1} - 15^{n-1}) + 2^{\frac{n}{2}} - 15^{\frac{n}{2}} + 1$   
 $\tau(n) \le 2^{n} - 2 \cdot 1.5^{n-1} + 2^{\frac{n}{2}} - 1.5^{\frac{n}{2}} + 1$ 

$$A \leq 2^n - 15^n$$

$$2^{n} - 2.1,5^{n-1} + 2^{\frac{n}{2}} - 1,5^{\frac{n}{2}} + 1 \le 2^{\frac{n}{2}} - 1,5^{n}$$

$$-2.1,5^{n-1}+2^{\frac{12}{2}}-1.5^{\frac{12}{2}}+1+1.5^{n}\leq 0$$

=) 
$$7(n) \in C_2.2^n$$

$$=>$$
  $1(n) = \theta(2^n)$ 

Коректност

1) t osky brown n!

$$\pm a_{5} \times 4(n) = \frac{(n+4)!}{n+4} = \frac{(n+4)!}{n+4} = n! \sqrt{n+4}$$

2) AALL Lye TPUKAHOYU ?