# Algoritmo de Prefixo para Soma e Multiplicações Alternadas

#### 1 Introdução e Alguns Resultados

Dado uma sequencia ordenada  $A_n$ , nós definimos uma função alternada op(A) que segue:

$$op([a_0, a_1, a_2, a_3, a_4, a_5...]) = (((((a_0 + a_1) \cdot a_2) + a_3) \cdot a_4) + a_5) \cdot ...$$
(1)

Dado |A| = k podemos escrever a equação utilizando a propriedade distributiva de forma que:

$$op([a_0, a_1, a_2, a_3, a_4, a_5...]) = 1(a_0 \cdot a_2 \cdot a_4 \cdot a_6 \dots) + a_1(a_2 \cdot a_4 \cdot a_6 \dots) + a_3(a_4 \cdot a_6 \dots) + a_5(a_6 \dots)... (2)$$

Utilizando notação de produtório:

$$op([a_0, a_1, a_2, a_3, a_4, a_5...]) = 1 \prod_{i=0}^{\lfloor k/2 \rfloor} a_{2i} + a_1 \prod_{i=1}^{\lfloor k/2 \rfloor} a_{2i} + a_3 \prod_{i=2}^{\lfloor k/2 \rfloor} a_{2i} + a_5 \prod_{i=3}^{\lfloor k/2 \rfloor} a_{2i}...$$
(3)

E de forma compacta:

$$op([a_0, a_1, a_2, a_3, a_4, a_5...]) = \prod_{j=0}^{\lfloor k/2 \rfloor} a_{2j} + \sum_{i=1}^{\lfloor (k+1)/2 \rfloor} (a_{2i-1} \prod_{j=i}^{\lfloor k/2 \rfloor} a_{2j})$$
(4)

Suponhamos que exista um S tal que  $A \subset S$  e  $s_{-1} = 1$  e  $s_n = a_n$ , logo podemos expressar a formula da seguinte maneira:

$$op(A) = \sum_{i=0}^{\lfloor (k+1)/2 \rfloor} (s_{2i-1} \prod_{j=i}^{\lfloor k/2 \rfloor} s_{2j})$$

$$(5)$$

Aonde  $s \in S$ . para uma sub-sequencia ordenada  $A_{[\alpha,\beta]}$  em um intervalo de indices, aonde  $A_{[\alpha,\beta]} \subset A$ ,  $A_{[\alpha,\beta]} = [a_{\alpha}, a_{\alpha+1}, a_{\alpha+2}, a_{\alpha+3}, a_{\alpha+4}, a_{\alpha+4}...a_{\beta}]$  e $|B| = s = k - \beta < k$ , temos para  $op(A_{[\alpha,\beta]})$ :

$$op(A_{[\alpha,\beta]}) = \prod_{j=0}^{\lfloor s/2\rfloor} a_{2j+\alpha} + \sum_{i=1}^{\lfloor (s+1)/2\rfloor} (a_{2i-1+\alpha} \prod_{j=i}^{\lfloor s/2\rfloor} a_{2j+\alpha})$$

$$(6)$$

ou também podemos escrever, para  $\alpha$  par:

$$op(A_{[\alpha,\beta]}) = a_{\alpha} \prod_{i=|\alpha/2|}^{\lfloor \beta/2 \rfloor} a_{2i} + a_{\alpha+1} \prod_{i=|\alpha/2|+1}^{\lfloor \beta/2 \rfloor} a_{2i} + a_{\alpha+3} \prod_{i=|\alpha/2|+2}^{\lfloor \beta/2 \rfloor} a_{2i} + \dots + a_{\beta} \prod_{i=|\beta/2|}^{\lfloor \beta/2 \rfloor} a_{2i}$$
(7)

Aonde é escrito de forma extensa e é feita uma mudança de indices, e também pois:

$$op([a_{\alpha}, a_{\alpha+1}, a_{\alpha+2}, ..., a_{\beta}]) = a_{\alpha}(a_{\alpha+2} \cdot a_{\alpha+4} \cdot a_{\alpha+6} \cdot ... \cdot a_{\beta}) + a_{\alpha+1}(a_{\alpha+4} \cdot a_{\alpha+6} \cdot ... \cdot a_{\beta}) + a_{\alpha+3}(a_{\alpha+6} \cdot ... \cdot a_{\beta}) + a_{\alpha+5}(... \cdot a_{\beta})...$$
(8)

e para  $\alpha$  impar:

$$op(A_{[\alpha,\beta]}) = a_{\alpha} \prod_{i=|\alpha/2|}^{\lfloor \beta/2 \rfloor} a_{2i-1} + a_{\alpha+2} \prod_{i=|\alpha/2|+1}^{\lfloor \beta/2 \rfloor} a_{2i-1} + a_{\alpha+4} \prod_{i=|\alpha/2|+2}^{\lfloor \beta/2 \rfloor} a_{2i-1} + \dots + a_{\beta} \prod_{i=|\beta/2|}^{\lfloor \beta/2 \rfloor} a_{2i-1}$$
(9)

pois, respectivamente:

$$op([a_{\alpha}, a_{\alpha+1}, a_{\alpha+2}, ..., a_{\beta}]) = a_{\alpha}(a_{\alpha+1} \cdot a_{\alpha+3} \cdot a_{\alpha+5} \cdot ... \cdot a_{\beta}) + a_{\alpha+2}(a_{\alpha+3} \cdot a_{\alpha+5} \cdot ... \cdot a_{\beta}) + a_{\alpha+4}(a_{\alpha+5} \cdot ... \cdot a_{\beta}) + a_{\alpha+6}(... \cdot a_{\beta})...$$
(10)

Repare que para a subsequencia dependendendo do valor de  $\alpha$  as paridades mudam de forma que para  $\alpha$  impar temos  $2j+\alpha$  impar e  $2i-1+\alpha$  par, e se  $\alpha$  é par temos  $2j+\alpha$  par e  $2i-1+\alpha$  impar. Vamos definir a sub-sequencias  $A_{[0,k-1]}$  que não ultimo indice de forma que:  $A_{[0,k-1]}=[a_0,a_1,a_2,..,a_{k-1}]$  temos que:

$$op(A_{[0,k-1]}) = \begin{cases} op(A) - a_k \in k \text{ \'e impar } \frac{op(A)}{a_k} \in k \text{ \'e par} \end{cases}$$
 (11)

#### 1.1 Prova 1

Temos duas possibilidades, para k impar:

$$op([a_0, a_1, a_2, a_3, a_4, a_5...a_{k-1}]) = (((((a_0 + a_1) \cdot a_2) + a_3) \cdot a_4) + a_5) \cdot ... + a_k$$
(12)

e para k par:

$$op([a_0, a_1, a_2, a_3, a_4, a_5...a_{k-1}]) = ((((((a_0 + a_1) \cdot a_2) + a_3) \cdot a_4) + a_5) \cdot ...)a_k$$
(13)

sabemos  $op(A_{[0,k-1]})$  é op(A) sem ultimo elemento, logo:

$$op(A_{[0,k-1]}) = \begin{cases} op(A) - a_k \ e \ k \ \text{\'e impar} \quad \frac{op(A)}{a_k} \ e \ k \ \text{\'e par} \end{cases}$$
 (14)

Q.E.D

## 2 Algoritmo

Dado uma sequencia ordenada  $A_n$ , nós definimos uma função alternada op(A) que segue:

$$op([a_0, a_1, a_2, a_3, a_4, a_5...]) = (((((a_0 + a_1) \cdot a_2) + a_3) \cdot a_4) + a_5) \cdot ...$$

Definimos as seguintes sequencias de multiplicações cumulativas:

$$M^+ = [a_0, a_0 \cdot a_2, a_0 \cdot a_2 \cdot a_4, a_0 \cdot a_2 \cdot a_4 \cdot a_6, \dots]$$

$$M^- = [a_1, a_1 \cdot a_3, a_1 \cdot a_3 \cdot a_5, a_1 \cdot a_3 \cdot a_5 \cdot a_7, \dots]$$

Com isso conseguimos montar duas expressões  $m_+$  e  $m_-$  que utilizam indice inicial a e indice final b para pegar o intervalo em multiplicação de prefixos:

$$\delta_+(a,b) = \frac{M_b^+}{M_a^+}$$

$$\delta_{-}(a,b) = \frac{M_b^{-}}{M_a^{-}}$$

Definimos assim uma função para o intervalo  $(\alpha, \beta)$ :

$$\Delta = \begin{cases} \delta_{-}((\alpha - 1)/2, (\beta - 1)/2) \in \alpha \text{ \'e impar} \\ \delta_{+}(\alpha/2, \beta/2) \in \alpha \text{ \'e par} \end{cases}$$

Também definimos que são sequencias cumulativas de somas e multiplicações alternadas:

$$P^+ = [op(A_{[0,0]}), op(A_{[0,1]}), op(A_{[0,2]}), op(A_{[0,3]}) \dots op(A_{[0,k]})]$$

$$P^{-} = [op(A_{[1,0]}), op(A_{[1,1]}), op(A_{[1,2]}), op(A_{[1,3]}) \dots op(A_{[1,k]})]$$

Aonde |A| = k

Temos a seguinte formula como válida para todo  $\alpha < \beta < k$  e  $\alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{N}$ :

$$op(A_{[\alpha,\beta]}) = \begin{cases} P_{\beta-1}^- + \Delta \cdot (a_{\alpha} - P_{\alpha-1}^-) & \text{se } \alpha \text{ \'e impar} \\ P_{\beta}^+ + \Delta \cdot (a_{\alpha} - P_{\alpha}^+) & \text{se } \alpha \text{ \'e par} \end{cases}$$

### 3 Prova do Algoritmo

Dado a seguinte formula, devemos provar que equação é válida:

$$op(A_{[\alpha,\beta]}) = \begin{cases} P_{\beta-1}^- + \Delta \cdot (a_{\alpha} - P_{\alpha-1}^-) & \text{se } \alpha \text{ \'e impar} \\ P_{\beta}^+ + \Delta \cdot (a_{\alpha} - P_{\alpha}^+) & \text{se } \alpha \text{ \'e par} \end{cases}$$

Temos as seguintes sequências:

$$P^+ = [op(A_{[0,0]}), op(A_{[0,1]}), op(A_{[0,2]}), op(A_{[0,3]}) \dots op(A_{[0,k]})]$$

$$P^{-} = [op(A_{[1,0]}), op(A_{[1,1]}), op(A_{[1,2]}), op(A_{[1,3]}) \dots op(A_{[1,k]})]$$

Podemos fazer a simples substituição:

$$op(A_{[\alpha,\beta]}) = \begin{cases} op(A_{[1,\beta-1]}) + \Delta \cdot (a_{\alpha} - op(A_{[1,\alpha-1]})) & \text{se } \alpha \text{ \'e impar} \\ op(A_{[0,\beta]}) + \Delta \cdot (a_{\alpha} - op(A_{[0,\alpha]})) & \text{se } \alpha \text{ \'e par} \end{cases}$$

É trivial repararmos que para todo índice m o elemento da matriz de prefixos de multiplicação é:

$$M_m^+ = \prod_{i=0}^m a_{2i}$$

$$M_m^- = \prod_{i=0}^m a_{2i-1}$$

E temos:

$$\delta_{+}(a,b) = \frac{M_b^{+}}{M_a^{+}} = \frac{\prod_{i=0}^{b} a_{2i}}{\prod_{i=0}^{a} a_{2i}} = \prod_{i=a}^{b} a_{2i}$$

$$\delta_{-}(a,b) = \frac{M_b^{-}}{M_a^{-}} = \frac{\prod_{i=0}^b a_{2i-1}}{\prod_{i=0}^a a_{2i-1}} = \prod_{i=a}^b a_{2i-1}$$

Analisamos essa expressão:

$$\Delta = \begin{cases} \delta_{-}((\alpha - 1)/2, (\beta - 1)/2) \in \alpha \text{ \'e impar} \\ \delta_{+}(\alpha/2, \beta/2) \in \alpha \text{ \'e par} \end{cases}$$

Substituímos:

$$\Delta = \begin{cases} \prod_{i=(\alpha-1)/2}^{(\beta-1)/2} a_{2i-1} & \text{e } \alpha \text{ \'e impar} \\ \prod_{i=\alpha/2}^{\beta/2} a_{2i} & \text{e } \alpha \text{ \'e par} \end{cases}$$

É possível também fazer uso da função chão de forma que, e assim podendo igualar os índices das somatórias:

$$\Delta = \begin{cases} \prod_{i=\lfloor \alpha/2 \rfloor}^{\lfloor \beta/2 \rfloor} a_{2i-1} & \text{e } \alpha \text{ \'e impar} \\ \prod_{i=\lfloor \alpha/2 \rfloor}^{\lfloor \beta/2 \rfloor} a_{2i} & \text{e } \alpha \text{ \'e par} \end{cases}$$

Fazemos também substituição na expressão original:

$$op(A_{[\alpha,\beta]}) = \begin{cases} op(A_{[1,\beta-1]}) + \prod_{\substack{i=\lfloor \alpha/2 \rfloor \\ i=\lfloor \alpha/2 \rfloor}}^{\lfloor \beta/2 \rfloor} a_{2i-1} \cdot (a_{\alpha} - op(A_{[1,\alpha-1]})) & \text{se } \alpha \text{ \'e impar} \\ op(A_{[0,\beta]}) + \prod_{\substack{i=\lfloor \alpha/2 \rfloor \\ i=\lfloor \alpha/2 \rfloor}}^{\lfloor \beta/2 \rfloor} a_{2i} \cdot (a_{\alpha} - op(A_{[0,\alpha]})) & \text{se } \alpha \text{ \'e par} \end{cases}$$

Vamos tentar provar essa expressão dividindo em casos.

## Caso 1 - $\alpha$ sendo par

Vamos analisar a expressão:

$$op(A_{[0,\beta]}) + \prod_{i=\lfloor \alpha/2 \rfloor}^{\lfloor \beta/2 \rfloor} a_{2i} \cdot (a_{\alpha} - op(A_{[0,\alpha]}))$$

Expandindo:

$$op(A_{[0,\beta]}) + a_{\alpha} \prod_{i=\lfloor \alpha/2 \rfloor}^{\lfloor \beta/2 \rfloor} a_{2i} - op(A_{[0,\alpha]}) \prod_{i=\lfloor \alpha/2 \rfloor}^{\lfloor \beta/2 \rfloor} a_{2i}$$

Temos:

$$op(A_{[0,\beta]}) = 1 \prod_{i=0}^{\lfloor \beta/2 \rfloor} a_{2i} + a_1 \prod_{i=1}^{\lfloor \beta/2 \rfloor} a_{2i} + a_3 \prod_{i=2}^{\lfloor \beta/2 \rfloor} a_{2i} + a_5 \prod_{i=3}^{\lfloor \beta/2 \rfloor} a_{2i} + \dots + a_{\beta} \prod_{i=\lfloor \beta/2 \rfloor}^{\lfloor \beta/2 \rfloor} a_{2i}$$

$$op(A_{[0,\alpha]}) = 1 \prod_{i=0}^{\lfloor \alpha/2 \rfloor} a_{2i} + a_1 \prod_{i=1}^{\lfloor \alpha/2 \rfloor} a_{2i} + a_3 \prod_{i=2}^{\lfloor \alpha/2 \rfloor} a_{2i} + a_5 \prod_{i=3}^{\lfloor \alpha/2 \rfloor} a_{2i} + \dots + a_{\alpha} \prod_{i=\lfloor \alpha/2 \rfloor}^{\lfloor \alpha/2 \rfloor} a_{2i}$$

Também:

$$op(A_{[0,\alpha]}) \prod_{i=\lfloor \alpha/2 \rfloor}^{\lfloor \beta/2 \rfloor} a_{2i} = \prod_{i=\lfloor \alpha/2 \rfloor}^{\lfloor \beta/2 \rfloor} a_{2i} (1 \prod_{i=0}^{\lfloor \alpha/2 \rfloor} a_{2i} + a_1 \prod_{i=1}^{\lfloor \alpha/2 \rfloor} a_{2i} + a_3 \prod_{i=2}^{\lfloor \alpha/2 \rfloor} a_{2i} + a_5 \prod_{i=3}^{\lfloor \alpha/2 \rfloor} a_{2i} + \cdots + a_{\alpha} \prod_{i=\lfloor \alpha/2 \rfloor}^{\lfloor \alpha/2 \rfloor} a_{2i})$$

Podemos mudar os índices de todos os multiplicatórios:

$$op(A_{[0,\alpha]}) \prod_{i=\lfloor \alpha/2 \rfloor}^{\lfloor \beta/2 \rfloor} a_{2i} = 1 \prod_{i=0}^{\lfloor \beta/2 \rfloor} a_{2i} + a_1 \prod_{i=1}^{\lfloor \beta/2 \rfloor} a_{2i} + a_3 \prod_{i=2}^{\lfloor \beta/2 \rfloor} a_{2i} + a_5 \prod_{i=3}^{\lfloor \beta/2 \rfloor} a_{2i} + \cdots + a_{\alpha} \prod_{i=\lfloor \alpha/2 \rfloor}^{\lfloor \beta/2 \rfloor} a_{2i}$$

Com isso fica claro que:

$$op(A_{[0,\beta]}) - op(A_{[0,\alpha]}) \prod_{i=\lfloor \alpha/2 \rfloor}^{\lfloor \beta/2 \rfloor} a_{2i} = a_{\alpha+1} \prod_{i=\lfloor \alpha/2 \rfloor}^{\lfloor \beta/2 \rfloor} a_{2i} + a_{\alpha+3} \prod_{i=\lfloor \alpha/2 \rfloor+1}^{\lfloor \beta/2 \rfloor} a_{2i} + \cdots + a_{\beta} \prod_{i=\lfloor \beta/2 \rfloor}^{\lfloor \beta/2 \rfloor} a_{2i}$$

Somando  $a_{\alpha} \prod_{i=\lfloor \alpha/2 \rfloor}^{\lfloor \beta/2 \rfloor}$ , nós temos:

$$op(A_{[0,\beta]}) - op(A_{[0,\alpha]}) \prod_{i=\lfloor \alpha/2 \rfloor}^{\lfloor \beta/2 \rfloor} a_{2i} + a_{\alpha} \prod_{i=\lfloor \alpha/2 \rfloor}^{\lfloor \beta/2 \rfloor} = a_{\alpha} \prod_{i=\lfloor \alpha/2 \rfloor}^{\lfloor \beta/2 \rfloor} + a_{\alpha+1} \prod_{i=\lfloor \alpha/2 \rfloor}^{\lfloor \beta/2 \rfloor} a_{2i} + a_{\alpha+3} \prod_{i=\lfloor \alpha/2 \rfloor+1}^{\lfloor \beta/2 \rfloor} a_{2i} + \cdots + a_{\beta} \prod_{i=\lfloor \beta/2 \rfloor}^{\lfloor \beta/2 \rfloor} a_{2i} + \cdots + a_{\beta} \prod_{i=\lfloor \alpha/2 \rfloor+1}^{\lfloor \beta/2 \rfloor} a_{2i} + \cdots + a_{\beta} \prod_{i=\lfloor \alpha/2 \rfloor+1}^{\lfloor \beta/2 \rfloor} a_{2i} + \cdots + a_{\beta} \prod_{i=\lfloor \alpha/2 \rfloor+1}^{\lfloor \beta/2 \rfloor} a_{2i} + \cdots + a_{\beta} \prod_{i=\lfloor \alpha/2 \rfloor+1}^{\lfloor \beta/2 \rfloor} a_{2i} + \cdots + a_{\beta} \prod_{i=\lfloor \alpha/2 \rfloor+1}^{\lfloor \beta/2 \rfloor} a_{2i} + \cdots + a_{\beta} \prod_{i=\lfloor \alpha/2 \rfloor+1}^{\lfloor \beta/2 \rfloor} a_{2i} + \cdots + a_{\beta} \prod_{i=\lfloor \alpha/2 \rfloor+1}^{\lfloor \beta/2 \rfloor} a_{2i} + \cdots + a_{\beta} \prod_{i=\lfloor \alpha/2 \rfloor+1}^{\lfloor \beta/2 \rfloor} a_{2i} + \cdots + a_{\beta} \prod_{i=\lfloor \alpha/2 \rfloor+1}^{\lfloor \beta/2 \rfloor} a_{2i} + \cdots + a_{\beta} \prod_{i=\lfloor \alpha/2 \rfloor+1}^{\lfloor \beta/2 \rfloor} a_{2i} + \cdots + a_{\beta} \prod_{i=\lfloor \alpha/2 \rfloor+1}^{\lfloor \beta/2 \rfloor} a_{2i} + \cdots + a_{\beta} \prod_{i=\lfloor \alpha/2 \rfloor+1}^{\lfloor \beta/2 \rfloor} a_{2i} + \cdots + a_{\beta} \prod_{i=\lfloor \alpha/2 \rfloor+1}^{\lfloor \beta/2 \rfloor} a_{2i} + \cdots + a_{\beta} \prod_{i=\lfloor \alpha/2 \rfloor+1}^{\lfloor \beta/2 \rfloor+1} a_{2i} + \cdots + a_{\beta} \prod_{i=\lfloor \alpha/2 \rfloor+1}^{\lfloor \beta/2 \rfloor+1} a_{2i} + \cdots + a_{\beta} \prod_{i=\lfloor \alpha/2 \rfloor+1}^{\lfloor \beta/2 \rfloor+1} a_{2i} + \cdots + a_{\beta} \prod_{i=\lfloor \alpha/2 \rfloor+1}^{\lfloor \beta/2 \rfloor+1} a_{2i} + \cdots + a_{\beta} \prod_{i=\lfloor \alpha/2 \rfloor+1}^{\lfloor \beta/2 \rfloor+1} a_{2i} + \cdots + a_{\beta} \prod_{i=\lfloor \alpha/2 \rfloor+1}^{\lfloor \beta/2 \rfloor+1} a_{2i} + \cdots + a_{\beta} \prod_{i=\lfloor \alpha/2 \rfloor+1}^{\lfloor \beta/2 \rfloor+1} a_{2i} + \cdots + a_{\beta} \prod_{i=\lfloor \alpha/2 \rfloor+1}^{\lfloor \beta/2 \rfloor+1} a_{2i} + \cdots + a_{\beta} \prod_{i=\lfloor \alpha/2 \rfloor+1}^{\lfloor \beta/2 \rfloor+1} a_{2i} + \cdots + a_{\beta} \prod_{i=\lfloor \alpha/2 \rfloor+1}^{\lfloor \beta/2 \rfloor+1} a_{2i} + \cdots + a_{\beta} \prod_{i=\lfloor \alpha/2 \rfloor+1}^{\lfloor \beta/2 \rfloor+1} a_{2i} + \cdots + a_{\beta} \prod_{i=\lfloor \alpha/2 \rfloor+1}^{\lfloor \beta/2 \rfloor+1} a_{2i} + \cdots + a_{\beta} \prod_{i=\lfloor \alpha/2 \rfloor+1}^{\lfloor \beta/2 \rfloor+1} a_{2i} + \cdots + a_{\beta} \prod_{i=\lfloor \alpha/2 \rfloor+1}^{\lfloor \beta/2 \rfloor+1} a_{2i} + \cdots + a_{\beta} \prod_{i=\lfloor \alpha/2 \rfloor+1}^{\lfloor \beta/2 \rfloor+1} a_{2i} + \cdots + a_{\beta} \prod_{i=\lfloor \alpha/2 \rfloor+1}^{\lfloor \beta/2 \rfloor+1} a_{2i} + \cdots + a_{\beta} \prod_{i=\lfloor \alpha/2 \rfloor+1}^{\lfloor \beta/2 \rfloor+1} a_{2i} + \cdots + a_{\beta} \prod_{i=\lfloor \alpha/2 \rfloor+1}^{\lfloor \beta/2 \rfloor+1} a_{2i} + \cdots + a_{\beta} \prod_{i=\lfloor \alpha/2 \rfloor+1}^{\lfloor \beta/2 \rfloor+1} a_{2i} + \cdots + a_{\beta} \prod_{i=\lfloor \alpha/2 \rfloor+1}^{\lfloor \beta/2 \rfloor+1} a_{2i} + \cdots + a_{\beta} \prod_{i=\lfloor \alpha/2 \rfloor+1}^{\lfloor \beta/2 \rfloor+1} a_{2i} + \cdots + a_{\beta} \prod_{i=\lfloor \alpha/2 \rfloor+1}^{\lfloor \beta/2 \rfloor+1} a_{2i} + \cdots + a_{\beta} \prod_{i=\lfloor \alpha/2 \rfloor+1}^{\lfloor \beta/2 \rfloor+1} a_{2i} + \cdots + a_{\beta} \prod_{i=\lfloor \alpha/2 \rfloor+1}^{\lfloor \beta/2 \rfloor+1} a_{2i} + \cdots + a_{\beta} \prod_{i=\lfloor \alpha/2 \rfloor+1}^{\lfloor \beta/2 \rfloor+1} a_{2i} + \cdots + a_{\beta} \prod_{i=\lfloor \alpha/2 \rfloor+1}^{\lfloor \beta$$

Que é precisamente a definição de  $op(A_{[\alpha,\beta]})$  para  $\alpha$  par, então:

$$op(A_{[\alpha,\beta]}) = op(A_{[0,\beta]}) - op(A_{[0,\alpha]}) \prod_{i=\lfloor \alpha/2 \rfloor}^{\lfloor \beta/2 \rfloor} a_{2i} + a_{\alpha} \prod_{i=\lfloor \alpha/2 \rfloor}^{\lfloor \beta/2 \rfloor} a_{2i}$$

Ou seja:

$$op(A_{[\alpha,\beta]}) = op(A_{[0,\beta]}) + a_{\alpha} \prod_{i=\lfloor \alpha/2 \rfloor}^{\lfloor \beta/2 \rfloor} a_{2i} - op(A_{[0,\alpha]}) \prod_{i=\lfloor \alpha/2 \rfloor}^{\lfloor \beta/2 \rfloor} a_{2i}$$

Com isso provamos para  $\alpha$  par a expressão equivale a  $op(A_{[\alpha,\beta]})$ .

#### Caso 2 - $\alpha$ sendo ímpar

Vamos analisar a expressão:

$$op(A_{[1,\beta-1]}) + \prod_{i=\lfloor \alpha/2 \rfloor}^{\lfloor \beta/2 \rfloor} a_{2i-1} \cdot (a_{\alpha} - op(A_{[1,\alpha-1]}))$$

expandindo:

$$op(A_{[1,\beta-1]}) + a_{\alpha} \prod_{i=\lfloor \alpha/2 \rfloor}^{\lfloor \beta/2 \rfloor} a_{2i-1} - op(A_{[1,\alpha-1]}) \prod_{i=\lfloor \alpha/2 \rfloor}^{\lfloor \beta/2 \rfloor} a_{2i-1}$$

temos:

$$op(A_{[1,\beta-1]}) = a_0 \prod_{i=0}^{\lfloor \beta/2 \rfloor} a_{2i-1} + a_2 \prod_{i=1}^{\lfloor \beta/2 \rfloor} a_{2i-1} + a_4 \prod_{i=2}^{\lfloor \beta/2 \rfloor} a_{2i-1} + a_6 \prod_{i=3}^{\lfloor \beta/2 \rfloor} a_{2i-1} + \dots + a_\beta \prod_{i=\lfloor \beta/2 \rfloor}^{\lfloor \beta/2 \rfloor} a_{2i-1} + \dots + a_\beta \prod_{i=\lfloor \beta/2 \rfloor}^{\lfloor \beta/2 \rfloor} a_{2i-1} + \dots + a_\beta \prod_{i=\lfloor \beta/2 \rfloor}^{\lfloor \beta/2 \rfloor} a_{2i-1} + \dots + a_\beta \prod_{i=\lfloor \beta/2 \rfloor}^{\lfloor \beta/2 \rfloor} a_{2i-1} + \dots + a_\beta \prod_{i=\lfloor \beta/2 \rfloor}^{\lfloor \beta/2 \rfloor} a_{2i-1} + \dots + a_\beta \prod_{i=\lfloor \beta/2 \rfloor}^{\lfloor \beta/2 \rfloor} a_{2i-1} + \dots + a_\beta \prod_{i=\lfloor \beta/2 \rfloor}^{\lfloor \beta/2 \rfloor} a_{2i-1} + \dots + a_\beta \prod_{i=\lfloor \beta/2 \rfloor}^{\lfloor \beta/2 \rfloor} a_{2i-1} + \dots + a_\beta \prod_{i=\lfloor \beta/2 \rfloor}^{\lfloor \beta/2 \rfloor} a_{2i-1} + \dots + a_\beta \prod_{i=\lfloor \beta/2 \rfloor}^{\lfloor \beta/2 \rfloor} a_{2i-1} + \dots + a_\beta \prod_{i=\lfloor \beta/2 \rfloor}^{\lfloor \beta/2 \rfloor} a_{2i-1} + \dots + a_\beta \prod_{i=\lfloor \beta/2 \rfloor}^{\lfloor \beta/2 \rfloor} a_{2i-1} + \dots + a_\beta \prod_{i=\lfloor \beta/2 \rfloor}^{\lfloor \beta/2 \rfloor} a_{2i-1} + \dots + a_\beta \prod_{i=\lfloor \beta/2 \rfloor}^{\lfloor \beta/2 \rfloor} a_{2i-1} + \dots + a_\beta \prod_{i=\lfloor \beta/2 \rfloor}^{\lfloor \beta/2 \rfloor} a_{2i-1} + \dots + a_\beta \prod_{i=\lfloor \beta/2 \rfloor}^{\lfloor \beta/2 \rfloor} a_{2i-1} + \dots + a_\beta \prod_{i=\lfloor \beta/2 \rfloor}^{\lfloor \beta/2 \rfloor} a_{2i-1} + \dots + a_\beta \prod_{i=\lfloor \beta/2 \rfloor}^{\lfloor \beta/2 \rfloor} a_{2i-1} + \dots + a_\beta \prod_{i=\lfloor \beta/2 \rfloor}^{\lfloor \beta/2 \rfloor} a_{2i-1} + \dots + a_\beta \prod_{i=\lfloor \beta/2 \rfloor}^{\lfloor \beta/2 \rfloor} a_{2i-1} + \dots + a_\beta \prod_{i=\lfloor \beta/2 \rfloor}^{\lfloor \beta/2 \rfloor} a_{2i-1} + \dots + a_\beta \prod_{i=\lfloor \beta/2 \rfloor}^{\lfloor \beta/2 \rfloor} a_{2i-1} + \dots + a_\beta \prod_{i=\lfloor \beta/2 \rfloor}^{\lfloor \beta/2 \rfloor} a_{2i-1} + \dots + a_\beta \prod_{i=\lfloor \beta/2 \rfloor}^{\lfloor \beta/2 \rfloor} a_{2i-1} + \dots + a_\beta \prod_{i=\lfloor \beta/2 \rfloor}^{\lfloor \beta/2 \rfloor} a_{2i-1} + \dots + a_\beta \prod_{i=\lfloor \beta/2 \rfloor}^{\lfloor \beta/2 \rfloor} a_{2i-1} + \dots + a_\beta \prod_{i=\lfloor \beta/2 \rfloor}^{\lfloor \beta/2 \rfloor} a_{2i-1} + \dots + a_\beta \prod_{i=\lfloor \beta/2 \rfloor}^{\lfloor \beta/2 \rfloor} a_{2i-1} + \dots + a_\beta \prod_{i=\lfloor \beta/2 \rfloor}^{\lfloor \beta/2 \rfloor} a_{2i-1} + \dots + a_\beta \prod_{i=\lfloor \beta/2 \rfloor}^{\lfloor \beta/2 \rfloor} a_{2i-1} + \dots + a_\beta \prod_{i=\lfloor \beta/2 \rfloor}^{\lfloor \beta/2 \rfloor} a_{2i-1} + \dots + a_\beta \prod_{i=\lfloor \beta/2 \rfloor}^{\lfloor \beta/2 \rfloor} a_{2i-1} + \dots + a_\beta \prod_{i=\lfloor \beta/2 \rfloor}^{\lfloor \beta/2 \rfloor} a_{2i-1} + \dots + a_\beta \prod_{i=\lfloor \beta/2 \rfloor}^{\lfloor \beta/2 \rfloor} a_{2i-1} + \dots + a_\beta \prod_{i=\lfloor \beta/2 \rfloor}^{\lfloor \beta/2 \rfloor} a_{2i-1} + \dots + a_\beta \prod_{i=\lfloor \beta/2 \rfloor}^{\lfloor \beta/2 \rfloor} a_{2i-1} + \dots + a_\beta \prod_{i=\lfloor \beta/2 \rfloor}^{\lfloor \beta/2 \rfloor} a_{2i-1} + \dots + a_\beta \prod_{i=\lfloor \beta/2 \rfloor}^{\lfloor \beta/2 \rfloor} a_{2i-1} + \dots + a_\beta \prod_{i=\lfloor \beta/2 \rfloor}^{\lfloor \beta/2 \rfloor} a_{2i-1} + \dots + a_\beta \prod_{i=\lfloor \beta/2 \rfloor}^{\lfloor \beta/2 \rfloor} a_{2i-1} + \dots + a_\beta \prod_{i=\lfloor \beta/2 \rfloor}^{\lfloor \beta/2 \rfloor} a_{2i-1} + \dots + a_\beta \prod_{i=\lfloor \beta/2 \rfloor}^{\lfloor \beta/2 \rfloor} a_{2i-1} + \dots + a_\beta \prod_{i=\lfloor \beta/2 \rfloor}^{\lfloor \beta/2 \rfloor} a_{2i-1} + \dots + a_\beta \prod_{i=\lfloor \beta/2 \rfloor}^{\lfloor \beta/2 \rfloor} a_{2i-1} + \dots$$

$$op(A_{[1,\alpha-1]}) = a_0 \prod_{i=0}^{\lfloor \alpha/2 \rfloor} a_{2i-1} + a_2 \prod_{i=1}^{\lfloor \alpha/2 \rfloor} a_{2i-1} + a_4 \prod_{i=2}^{\lfloor \alpha/2 \rfloor} a_{2i-1} + a_6 \prod_{i=3}^{\lfloor \alpha/2 \rfloor} a_{2i-1} + \cdots + a_{\alpha} \prod_{i=\lfloor \alpha/2 \rfloor}^{\lfloor \alpha/2 \rfloor} a_{2i-1}$$

também:

$$op(A_{[1,\alpha-1]}) \prod_{i=\lfloor \alpha/2 \rfloor}^{\lfloor \beta/2 \rfloor} a_{2i-1} = \prod_{i=\lfloor \alpha/2 \rfloor}^{\lfloor \beta/2 \rfloor} a_{2i} (a_0 \prod_{i=0}^{\lfloor \alpha/2 \rfloor} a_{2i-1} + a_2 \prod_{i=1}^{\lfloor \alpha/2 \rfloor} a_{2i-1} + a_4 \prod_{i=2}^{\lfloor \alpha/2 \rfloor} a_{2i-1} + a_6 \prod_{i=3}^{\lfloor \alpha/2 \rfloor} a_{2i-1} + \cdots + a_{\alpha} \prod_{i=\lfloor \alpha/2 \rfloor}^{\lfloor \alpha/2 \rfloor} a_{2i-1})$$

podemos mudar os indices de todos os multiplicatórios:

$$op(A_{[1,\alpha-1]}) \prod_{i=\lfloor \alpha/2 \rfloor}^{\lfloor \beta/2 \rfloor} a_{2i-1} = a_0 \prod_{i=0}^{\lfloor \beta/2 \rfloor} a_{2i-1} + a_2 \prod_{i=1}^{\lfloor \beta/2 \rfloor} a_{2i-1} + a_4 \prod_{i=2}^{\lfloor \beta/2 \rfloor} a_{2i-1} + a_6 \prod_{i=3}^{\lfloor \beta/2 \rfloor} a_{2i-1} + \cdots + a_{\alpha} \prod_{i=\lfloor \alpha/2 \rfloor}^{\lfloor \beta/2 \rfloor} a_{2i-1} + \cdots + a_{\alpha} \prod_{i=1}^{\lfloor \beta$$

com isso fica claro que:

$$op(A_{[1,\beta-1]}) - op(A_{[1,\alpha-1]}) \prod_{i=\lfloor \alpha/2 \rfloor}^{\lfloor \beta/2 \rfloor} a_{2i-1} = a_{\alpha+2} \prod_{i=\lfloor \alpha/2 \rfloor}^{\lfloor \beta/2 \rfloor} a_{2i-1} + a_{\alpha+4} \prod_{i=\lfloor \alpha/2 \rfloor+1}^{\lfloor \beta/2 \rfloor} a_{2i-1} + \cdots + a_{\beta} \prod_{i=\lfloor \beta/2 \rfloor}^{\lfloor \beta/2 \rfloor} a_{2i-1} + \cdots + a_{\beta} \prod_{i=\lfloor \beta/2 \rfloor}^{\lfloor \beta/2 \rfloor} a_{2i-1} + \cdots + a_{\beta} \prod_{i=\lfloor \beta/2 \rfloor}^{\lfloor \beta/2 \rfloor} a_{2i-1} + \cdots + a_{\beta} \prod_{i=\lfloor \beta/2 \rfloor}^{\lfloor \beta/2 \rfloor} a_{2i-1} + \cdots + a_{\beta} \prod_{i=\lfloor \beta/2 \rfloor}^{\lfloor \beta/2 \rfloor} a_{2i-1} + \cdots + a_{\beta} \prod_{i=\lfloor \beta/2 \rfloor}^{\lfloor \beta/2 \rfloor} a_{2i-1} + \cdots + a_{\beta} \prod_{i=\lfloor \beta/2 \rfloor}^{\lfloor \beta/2 \rfloor} a_{2i-1} + \cdots + a_{\beta} \prod_{i=\lfloor \beta/2 \rfloor}^{\lfloor \beta/2 \rfloor} a_{2i-1} + \cdots + a_{\beta} \prod_{i=\lfloor \beta/2 \rfloor}^{\lfloor \beta/2 \rfloor} a_{2i-1} + \cdots + a_{\beta} \prod_{i=\lfloor \beta/2 \rfloor}^{\lfloor \beta/2 \rfloor} a_{2i-1} + \cdots + a_{\beta} \prod_{i=\lfloor \beta/2 \rfloor}^{\lfloor \beta/2 \rfloor} a_{2i-1} + \cdots + a_{\beta} \prod_{i=\lfloor \beta/2 \rfloor}^{\lfloor \beta/2 \rfloor} a_{2i-1} + \cdots + a_{\beta} \prod_{i=\lfloor \beta/2 \rfloor}^{\lfloor \beta/2 \rfloor} a_{2i-1} + \cdots + a_{\beta} \prod_{i=\lfloor \beta/2 \rfloor}^{\lfloor \beta/2 \rfloor} a_{2i-1} + \cdots + a_{\beta} \prod_{i=\lfloor \beta/2 \rfloor}^{\lfloor \beta/2 \rfloor} a_{2i-1} + \cdots + a_{\beta} \prod_{i=\lfloor \beta/2 \rfloor}^{\lfloor \beta/2 \rfloor} a_{2i-1} + \cdots + a_{\beta} \prod_{i=\lfloor \beta/2 \rfloor}^{\lfloor \beta/2 \rfloor} a_{2i-1} + \cdots + a_{\beta} \prod_{i=\lfloor \beta/2 \rfloor}^{\lfloor \beta/2 \rfloor} a_{2i-1} + \cdots + a_{\beta} \prod_{i=\lfloor \beta/2 \rfloor}^{\lfloor \beta/2 \rfloor} a_{2i-1} + \cdots + a_{\beta} \prod_{i=\lfloor \beta/2 \rfloor}^{\lfloor \beta/2 \rfloor} a_{2i-1} + \cdots + a_{\beta} \prod_{i=\lfloor \beta/2 \rfloor}^{\lfloor \beta/2 \rfloor} a_{2i-1} + \cdots + a_{\beta} \prod_{i=\lfloor \beta/2 \rfloor}^{\lfloor \beta/2 \rfloor} a_{2i-1} + \cdots + a_{\beta} \prod_{i=\lfloor \beta/2 \rfloor}^{\lfloor \beta/2 \rfloor} a_{2i-1} + \cdots + a_{\beta} \prod_{i=\lfloor \beta/2 \rfloor}^{\lfloor \beta/2 \rfloor} a_{2i-1} + \cdots + a_{\beta} \prod_{i=\lfloor \beta/2 \rfloor}^{\lfloor \beta/2 \rfloor} a_{2i-1} + \cdots + a_{\beta} \prod_{i=\lfloor \beta/2 \rfloor}^{\lfloor \beta/2 \rfloor} a_{2i-1} + \cdots + a_{\beta} \prod_{i=\lfloor \beta/2 \rfloor}^{\lfloor \beta/2 \rfloor} a_{2i-1} + \cdots + a_{\beta} \prod_{i=\lfloor \beta/2 \rfloor}^{\lfloor \beta/2 \rfloor} a_{2i-1} + \cdots + a_{\beta} \prod_{i=\lfloor \beta/2 \rfloor}^{\lfloor \beta/2 \rfloor} a_{2i-1} + \cdots + a_{\beta} \prod_{i=\lfloor \beta/2 \rfloor}^{\lfloor \beta/2 \rfloor} a_{2i-1} + \cdots + a_{\beta} \prod_{i=\lfloor \beta/2 \rfloor}^{\lfloor \beta/2 \rfloor} a_{2i-1} + \cdots + a_{\beta} \prod_{i=\lfloor \beta/2 \rfloor}^{\lfloor \beta/2 \rfloor} a_{2i-1} + \cdots + a_{\beta} \prod_{i=\lfloor \beta/2 \rfloor}^{\lfloor \beta/2 \rfloor} a_{2i-1} + \cdots + a_{\beta} \prod_{i=\lfloor \beta/2 \rfloor}^{\lfloor \beta/2 \rfloor} a_{2i-1} + \cdots + a_{\beta} \prod_{i=\lfloor \beta/2 \rfloor}^{\lfloor \beta/2 \rfloor} a_{2i-1} + \cdots + a_{\beta} \prod_{i=\lfloor \beta/2 \rfloor}^{\lfloor \beta/2 \rfloor} a_{2i-1} + \cdots + a_{\beta} \prod_{i=\lfloor \beta/2 \rfloor}^{\lfloor \beta/2 \rfloor} a_{2i-1} + \cdots + a_{\beta} \prod_{i=\lfloor \beta/2 \rfloor}^{\lfloor \beta/2 \rfloor} a_{2i-1} + \cdots + a_{\beta} \prod_{i=\lfloor \beta/2 \rfloor}^{\lfloor \beta/2 \rfloor} a_{2i-1} + \cdots + a_{\beta} \prod_{i=\lfloor \beta/2 \rfloor}^{\lfloor \beta/2 \rfloor} a_{2i-1} + \cdots + a_{\beta} \prod_{i=\lfloor \beta/2 \rfloor}^{\lfloor \beta/2 \rfloor} a_{2i-1} + \cdots + a_{\beta} \prod_{i=\lfloor \beta/2 \rfloor}^{\lfloor \beta/2 \rfloor} a_{2i-1}$$

somamos  $a_{\alpha} \prod_{i=\lfloor \alpha/2 \rfloor}^{\lfloor \beta/2 \rfloor}$  pois:

$$op(A_{[1,\beta-1]}) - op(A_{[1,\alpha-1]}) \prod_{i=\lfloor \alpha/2\rfloor}^{\lfloor \beta/2\rfloor} a_{2i-1} + a_{\alpha} \prod_{i=\lfloor \alpha/2\rfloor}^{\lfloor \beta/2\rfloor} a_{2i-1} = a_{\alpha} \prod_{i=\lfloor \alpha/2\rfloor}^{\lfloor \beta/2\rfloor} a_{2i-1} + a_{\alpha+2} \prod_{i=\lfloor \alpha/2\rfloor}^{\lfloor \beta/2\rfloor} a_{2i-1} + a_{\alpha+4} \prod_{i=\lfloor \alpha/2\rfloor+1}^{\lfloor \beta/2\rfloor} a_{2i-1} + \cdots$$

Que é precisamente a definição de  $op(A_{[\alpha,\beta]})$  para  $\alpha$  impar, então:

$$op(A_{[\alpha,\beta]}) = op(A_{[1,\beta-1]}) + \prod_{i=|\alpha/2|}^{\lfloor \beta/2 \rfloor} a_{2i-1} \cdot (a_{\alpha} - op(A_{[1,\alpha-1]}))$$

Com isso provamos para  $\alpha$  impar a expressão equivale a  $op(A_{[\alpha,\beta]})$ .

#### 4 Finalizando Prova

Como provamos que a expressão:

$$op(A_{[\alpha,\beta]}) = \begin{cases} op(A_{[1,\beta-1]}) + \prod_{\substack{i=\lfloor \alpha/2 \rfloor \\ i=\lfloor \alpha/2 \rfloor}}^{\lfloor \beta/2 \rfloor} a_{2i-1} \cdot (a_{\alpha} - op(A_{[1,\alpha-1]})) & \text{se } \alpha \text{ \'e impar} \\ op(A_{[0,\beta]}) + \prod_{\substack{i=\lfloor \alpha/2 \rfloor \\ i=\lfloor \alpha/2 \rfloor}}^{\lfloor \beta/2 \rfloor} a_{2i} \cdot (a_{\alpha} - op(A_{[0,\alpha]})) & \text{se } \alpha \text{ \'e par} \end{cases}$$

é uma expressão válida, e temos que essa expressão e definida através de simples substituições que são reversíveis da sequencias da nossa expressão original, que é:

$$op(A_{[\alpha,\beta]}) = \begin{cases} P_{\beta-1}^- + \Delta \cdot (a_{\alpha} - P_{\alpha-1}^-) & \text{se } \alpha \text{ \'e impar} \\ P_{\beta}^+ + \Delta \cdot (a_{\alpha} - P_{\alpha}^+) & \text{se } \alpha \text{ \'e par} \end{cases}$$

Por tanto a seguinte equação é válida.

#### 5 Implementação em Python

```
def alternated_sum_mul(arr):
if len(arr) == 0: return 0
result, seq = arr[0], [arr[0]]
for i in range(1, len(arr)):
if i % 2 == 1:
result += arr[i]
else:
result *= arr[i]
seq.append(result)
return seq
def prefix_mult_parity(arr, par=1):
result, prefix = 1, []
for i in range(1 if par else 0, len(arr), 2):
result *= arr[i]
prefix.append(result)
return prefix
def all_ranges_ordered_op(arr):
prefix_sm_0, prefix_sm_1 = alternated_sum_mul(arr), alternated_sum_mul(arr[1:])
prefix_m_0, prefix_m_1 = prefix_mult_parity(arr, 0), prefix_mult_parity(arr, 1)
comb = [(i, j) for i in range(len(arr)) for j in range(i + 1, len(arr))]
for i, j in comb:
if (i&1):
jm, im = j-1, i-1
delta = prefix_m_1[jm//2]//prefix_m_1[im//2]
r.append(prefix_sm_1[jm]+delta*(arr[i]-prefix_sm_1[im]))
else:
delta = prefix_m_0[j//2]//prefix_m_0[i//2]
r.append(prefix_sm_0[j]+delta*(arr[i]-prefix_sm_0[i]))
return sorted(dict.fromkeys(r + arr))
```