

Ejemplo:
$$T(n) = 9T(n/3) + n$$

Se tienc $a = 9$, $b = 3$ y $f(n) = n$.
luego $hog_b a = h$ $= n^2$
Se trene:
 $f(n) = n \in O\left(\frac{\log_b a - \epsilon}{n}\right) = O\left(\frac{\log_b a - \epsilon}{n}\right) = O\left(\frac{n^{2-\epsilon}}{n}\right)$
Applicance et teaern maatoo, caso T ,
Se trene $T(n) = O\left(\frac{\log_b a}{n}\right) = O\left(\frac{\log_b a}{n}\right)$
 $= O\left(\frac{\log_b a}{n}\right) = O\left(\frac{\log_b a}{n}\right)$

En esta parte fíjate en primero y ultimo n y n^2, para saber que le restas o sumas

T(n) =
$$T(2n/3) + 1$$

T(n) = $T(\frac{n}{3/2}) + 1$
Sea $a = 1$, $b = 3/2$ y $f(n) = 1$,
Se trene $\int_{n}^{\log_2 n} e^n = n$ = $n = 1$
Proof of e $f(n) = 1 \in \Theta(n) = 0$ $\int_{n}^{\log_2 n} e^n = 0$ $\int_{n}^{\infty} e^n = 0$
Aplicanda el feocemos rescritoro, caso II
Se trene $T(n) = \Theta(n) = 0$ $\int_{n}^{\log_2 n} e^n = 0$ $\int_{n}^{\infty} e^n = 0$

$$T(n) = 3T(n/4) + n \log n$$

Sea $a = 3$, $b = 4$ y $f(n) = n \log n$
 $\log_b a = n$ $\log_4 3 = 0.7a$

So time
$$f(n) = n \log_n \in \Lambda \left(n \log_n a + s \right) = n \left(n \log_n a + s \right) = n \left(n \log_n a + s \right) = n \left(n \log_n a + s \right) = n \left(n \log_n a + s \right) = n \log_n a + \log_n a$$

Y) $T(n) = 2T(h/h) + n \log n$ Sea a = 2, b = 2 y $f(n) = n \log n$ The sea a = 2, b = 2 y $f(n) = n \log n$ The sea a = 2, b = 2 y $f(n) = n \log n$ The sea a = 2, b = 2 y $a = n \log n$ The sea a = 2, b = 2 y a

Teorema (Regla de suavidad)

Sea Tin) una función y fim una

función suave.

S: Tin) & Offin) para valores n potencias

de b, dande b ≥ 2, entonces Tin & Offin).

Tin) = T[n/2) + C

N= 2^k (x=1/3n)

Function (int n)

int i

if
$$n \le 1$$

return

for $i = 1$ to $i \le 3$

Function $\left(\frac{n}{3}\right)$
 $= 3 \cdot 7 \cdot (n/3) + \theta(1)$
 $= 3 \cdot 7 \cdot (n/3) + \theta(1)$

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Aplicando el teorema maestos con a=3,b=3 y f(n)=\theta(0)

= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} b^{n} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a^{n} = \sum_{n
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8Cn
          return FuncionB(m)+1 - T(m+)
     T(n)= T(m)+ t(1)
=) \qquad S(\kappa) = S(\frac{\kappa}{2}) + \theta(1) = 41\%
   T(n) = T(2^k) = S(k) = \theta(\log k)
    \therefore \quad \forall \quad (n) = \theta \ (\log \log n)
       · FuncionB & & (loy legn) M
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Resolver:

 $T(n)=2T(n-1)+3^n$, T(0)=0,T(0)=1

Sc trene: $T(n) - 2T(n-1) = 3^n$ $T(n) - 2T(n-1) = 3^n$ $T(n+1) - 2T(n) = 3^{n+1}$ T(n+1) - 5T(n) + 6T(n-1) = 0 T(n+1) - 5T(n) + 6T(n-1) = 0

T(n+1)-5T(n)+61.

El polinomio característico para la ec. (3) es: $r^2 - 5r + 6 = 0$ de donde $r_1 = 3$ y $r_2 = 2$, luego

T(n) = $dr_1^n + \beta r_2^n = d \cdot 3^n + \beta z^n$ T(n) = $dr_1^n + \beta r_2^n = d \cdot 3^n + \beta z^n$ Fin | = $dr_1^n + \beta r_2^n = d \cdot 3^n + \beta z^n$ $dr_1^n = dr_1^n + \beta r_2^n = d \cdot 3^n + \beta z^n$ $dr_2^n = dr_1^n + \beta r_2^n = d \cdot 3^n + \beta z^n$ $dr_3^n = dr_1^n + \beta r_2^n = d \cdot 3^n + \beta z^n$ $dr_1^n = dr_1^n + \beta r_2^n = d \cdot 3^n + \beta z^n$ $dr_2^n = dr_1^n + \beta r_2^n = d \cdot 3^n + \beta z^n$ $dr_3^n = dr_3^n + \beta r_3^n = d \cdot 3^n + \beta r_3^n$ $dr_3^n = dr_3^n + dr_3^n = d \cdot 3^n + \beta r_3^n$ $dr_3^n = dr_3^n + dr_3^n = d \cdot 3^n + \beta r_3^n$ $dr_3^n = dr_3^n + dr_3^n = d \cdot 3^n + dr_3^n$ $dr_3^n = dr_3^n + dr_3^$

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Funcion 12 (Int n)

if n \in I

(othern)

else for i = I to i \in n

j = I

while j \leq n
j = j * 2
print(*)

f(n) = 2 + f(n) = 2 + f(n) = 1

f(n
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Aplicando divide y venteras cui
$$a=2, b=2 y fin = cnlogn, se$$

$$hogba = n$$

$$y = n$$

$$y = 2$$

$$y = 2$$

$$y = 2$$

$$y = 2$$

$$y = 3$$

$$y$$

$$\frac{1}{1} = \frac{109}{1} = \frac{109}{1}$$

$$= \frac{12 \cdot 30 \cdot 1092^{3}}{20}$$

$$= \frac{2}{3}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\log 2}{2} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\log 2}{2} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{1}{\log 2}$$

 $= c \log^2 n$ $= c \log^2 n$ $= (n) \in \Theta(n \log^2 n)$ $= \text{Euncion } R \in \Theta(n \log^2 n)$