

# Teorema Mestre

BRENO DE CASTRO PIMENTA

RA: 2017114809

$$1) \quad T(n) = 3T(n/2) + n^2$$

$$* \quad a=3 \geq 1 \quad b=2 > 1 \quad f(n) = n^2$$

$$\log_2 3 + \epsilon, \text{ se } \epsilon = 1, \log_2 3 + 1 = 2$$

$$\therefore f(n) = \Omega(n^{\log_2 3 + \epsilon}) = \Omega(n^2) \quad \checkmark$$

$$* \quad af(n/b) \leq c \cdot f(n)$$

$$3 \cdot (n/2)^2 \leq c \cdot n^2$$

$$\frac{3}{4} \cdot n^2 \leq c \cdot n^2$$

$$3/4 = c \quad \checkmark$$

$$\text{Logo } T(n) = \Theta(n^2)$$

$$2) \quad T(n) = 4T(n/2) + n^2$$

$$* \quad a=4 \quad b=2 \quad f(x) = n^2$$

$$\log_2^4 n, \text{ se } k=0, \log_2^4 \cdot \log_2^0 n = 2$$

$$\therefore f(n) = \Theta(n^{\log_2^4 \cdot \log_2^0 n}) = \Theta(n^2)$$

$$\text{Logo } T(n) = \Theta(n^{\log_2^4 \cdot \log_2 n})$$



$$3) \quad T(n) = T(n/2) + 2^n$$

$$a=1 \quad b=2 \quad f(n)=2^n$$

$$\log_2^{1+\epsilon}, \text{ se } \epsilon=1, \log_2^2=1$$

$$f(n) = \Omega(n^1) \quad \checkmark$$

$$a \cdot f(n/b) \leq c \cdot f(n)$$

$$1 \cdot 2^{n/2} \leq c \cdot 2^n$$

$$2^{n/2} \leq c \cdot 2^n$$

se  $c=0,9$ , é atendida  $\checkmark$

$$\therefore T(n) = \Theta(2^n)$$

$$4) \quad T(n) = 2^n \cdot T(n/2) + n^n$$

$$* \quad a=2^n \quad b=2 \quad f(x)=n^n$$

$$\log_2^{2^n} = \log^{2^n} n, \text{ se } k=0, \log_2^{2^n} = n$$

$$f(n) = \Theta(n^{\log_b^a} \cdot \log^k n) = \Theta(n^n)$$

$$\therefore T(n) = \Theta(n^n \cdot \log n)$$

$$5) \quad T(n) = 16 T(n/4) + n$$

$$* \quad a=16 \quad b=4 \quad f(n)=n$$

$$\log_4^{16-\epsilon}, \text{ se } \epsilon=12, \log_4^4=1$$

$$\text{Se } f(n) = O(n^{\log_4^4}) = O(n^1)$$

$$\text{Então } T(n) = \Theta(n^{\log_4^{16}}) = \Theta(n^2)$$



$$6) \quad T(n) = 2T\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) + n \cdot \log n$$

$$a=2 \quad b=2 \quad f(n)=n \cdot \log n$$

Sendo  $n^{\log^2} \cdot \log^k n$ , se  $k=1$ ,  $n \cdot \log n$ ,

Logo  $f(n) = \Theta(n \cdot \log n)$ , então  $T(n) = \Theta(n \cdot \log^2 n)$

$$7) \quad T(n) = 2 \cdot T\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) + \frac{n}{\log n}$$

$$a=2 \quad b=2 \quad f(n) = \frac{n}{\log n}$$

$$f(n) \neq O(n^k)$$

$$f(n) \neq \Omega(n^k)$$

$$K < 0$$

Não funciona o Teorema Mestre

$$8) \quad T(n) = 2T\left(\frac{n}{4}\right) + n^{0,51}$$

$$a=2 \quad b=4 \quad f(n) = n^{0,51}$$

$$2\left(\frac{n}{4}\right)^{0,51} \leq c \cdot n^{0,51}$$

$$\frac{2}{4^{0,51}} \cdot n^{0,51} \leq c \cdot n^{0,51}$$

$$\text{Sendo } \frac{2}{4^{0,51}} < 1$$

$$\text{pode ser } c < 1$$

Sendo  $n^{\log^2 + \epsilon}$ , se  $\epsilon = \log_4^{0,009}$ ,  $n^{0,509}$ ,

Logo  $f(n) = \Omega(n^{0,509})$ , então  $T(n) = \Theta(n^{0,51})$

$$9) \quad T(n) = 0,5 T\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) + \frac{1}{n}$$

$$a=0,5 \quad b=2 \quad f(n) = \frac{1}{n}$$

Como  $a < 1$ , não há como aplicar o teorema mestre

$$10) T(n) = 16 T(n/4) + n!$$

$$a=16 \quad b=4 \quad f(n)=n!$$

$$\text{Se } n^{\log_4 16 + \epsilon} \quad \epsilon = 48 \quad n^3$$

$$\text{Então } f(n) = \Omega(n^3)$$

$$\text{E } a \cdot f(n/b) \leq c \cdot f(n)$$

$$16 \cdot (n/4)! \leq c \cdot n!$$

$$16 \cdot \frac{n}{4} \cdot \left(\frac{n}{4} - 1\right)! \leq c \cdot n \cdot (n-1)!$$

$$4 \cdot n \cdot \left(\frac{n}{4} - 1\right)! \leq c \cdot n \cdot (n-1)!$$

$$4 \left(\frac{n}{4} - 1\right) \leq c \cdot (n-1)!$$

→ não consegui provar.

$$\text{Logo } T(n) = \Theta(n!)$$

$$11) T(n) = \sqrt{2} \cdot T(n/2) + \log n$$

$$a=\sqrt{2} \quad b=2 \quad f(n)=\log n$$

$$\text{Se } n^{\log_2 \sqrt{2} - \epsilon}, \text{ se } \epsilon = \sqrt{2} - 1, n^{\log_2 1} = n^0$$

$$\text{Então } f(n) = O(n^0)$$

$$\text{Logo } T(n) \text{ é } \Theta(n^{\log_2 \sqrt{2}}) = \Theta(n^{0,5})$$

$$12) T(n) = 3T(n/2) + n$$

$$a=3 \quad b=2 \quad f(n)=n$$

$$n^{\log_2 3 - \epsilon}, \text{ se } \epsilon = 0,5, n^{\log_2 2,5} = n^x, \text{ sendo } x > 1,$$

$$\text{Então } f(n) = O(n^x)$$

$$\text{Logo } T(n) \text{ é } \Theta(n^{\log_2 3})$$



$$13) T(n) = 3T(n/3) + \sqrt{n}$$

$$a=3 \quad b=3 \quad f(n) = \sqrt{n}$$

$$n^{\log_3^{3-\epsilon}}, \text{ se } \epsilon=0,1, \quad n^{\log_3^{2,9}} = n^x,$$

onde sabemos que  $0,5 < x < 1$ ,

$$\text{Então } f(n) = O(n^x)$$

$$\text{Logo } T(n) \text{ é } \Theta(n^{\log_3^3}) = \Theta(n)$$

$$14) T(n) = 4T(n/2) + c \cdot n$$

$$a=4 \quad b=2 \quad f(n) = c \cdot n$$

$$n^{\log_2^{4-\epsilon}}, \text{ se } \epsilon=0,5, \quad n^{\log_2^{3,5}} = n^x,$$

onde sabemos que  $1 < x < 2$ ,

$$\text{Então } f(n) = O(n^x)$$

$$\text{Logo } T(n) \text{ é } \Theta(n^{\log_2^4}) = \Theta(n^2)$$

$$15) T(n) = 3T(n/4) \cdot n \log n$$

$$a=3 \quad b=4 \quad f(n) = n \log n$$

$$n^{\log_4^{3+\epsilon}}, \text{ se } \epsilon=1,3, \quad n^{\log_4^{4,6}} = n^2$$

$$\text{Então } f(n) = \Theta(n^2)$$

$$aF(n/b) \leq c \cdot f(n)$$

$$3 \cdot \frac{n}{4} \cdot \log \frac{n}{4} \leq c \cdot n \cdot \log n$$

$$\frac{3}{4} \cdot n \cdot \frac{\log n}{\log 4} \leq c \cdot n \log n$$

$$\frac{3}{8} \cdot n \cdot \log n \leq c \cdot n \log n$$

$$c = \frac{3}{8} \text{ atende}$$

$$\text{Logo } T(n) \text{ é } \Theta(n \cdot \log n)$$

16)  $T(n) = 3 \cdot T(n/3) + n/2$

$a=3$   $b=3$   $F(n) = n/2$   
 $n^{\log_3 3} \cdot \log^k n$ , sendo  $k=0$ ,  $n^{\log_3 3} = n^1$

Então  $F(n) = \Theta(n)$

Logo  $T(n)$  é  $\Theta(n \cdot \log n)$

17)  $T(n) = 6 \cdot T(n/3) + n^2 \cdot \log n$

$a=6$   $b=3$   $F(n) = n^2 \cdot \log n$   
 $n^{\log_3 6 + \epsilon}$ , sendo  $\epsilon = 3$ ,  $n^{\log_3 6} = n^2$

Então  $F(n) = \Omega(n^2)$

$a F(n/b) \leq c \cdot f(n)$

$6 \cdot (n/3)^2 \cdot \log(n/3) \leq c \cdot n^2 \cdot \log n$

$6 \cdot \frac{n^2}{9} \cdot \frac{\log n}{\log 3} \leq c \cdot n^2 \cdot \log n$

$\frac{(6/9)}{\log 3} \cdot n^2 \cdot \log n \leq c \cdot n^2 \cdot \log n$

$c = \frac{(6/9)}{\log 3}$  atende, pois  $\left\lceil \frac{(6/9)}{\log 3} \right\rceil < 1$  ✓

Logo  $T(n)$  é  $\Theta(n^2 \cdot \log n)$

18)  $T(n) = 4T(n/2) + \frac{n}{\log n}$

$a=4$   $b=2$   $F(n) = \frac{n}{\log n}$

$n^{\log_2 4 - \epsilon}$ , sendo  $\epsilon = 2$ ,  $n^{\log_2 4} = n$

Então  $F(n) = O(n)$

Logo  $T(n)$  é  $\Theta(n^{\log_2 4}) = \Theta(n^2)$



$$19) T(n) = 64 T\left(\frac{n}{8}\right) - n^2 \cdot \log n$$

$$a=64 \quad b=8 \quad f(n) = -n^2 \cdot \log n$$

Como  $f(n)$  é negativa, não  
se aplica o Teorema Mestre

$$20) T(n) = 7 T\left(\frac{n}{3}\right) + n^2$$

$$a=7 \quad b=3 \quad f(n) = n^2$$

$$n^{\log_3 7 + \epsilon}, \text{ sendo } \epsilon = 1, \quad n^{\log_3 8} = n^x$$

$$\text{onde } 1 < x < 2$$

$$\text{Então } f(n) = O(n^{\log_3 8})$$

$$a f\left(\frac{n}{b}\right) \leq c f(n)$$

$$7 \left(\frac{n}{3}\right)^2 \leq c n^2$$

$$\frac{7}{9} n^2 \leq c n^2$$

$$\text{seu } c = \frac{7}{9} \text{ atende}$$

$$\text{Logo } T(n) \text{ é } \Theta(n^2)$$

$$21) T(n) = 4 T\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) + \log n$$

$$a=4 \quad b=2 \quad f(n) = \log n$$

$$n^{\log_2 4 - \epsilon}, \text{ se } \epsilon = 2, \quad n^{\log_2 2} = n$$

$$\text{Então } f(n) = O(n)$$

22)  $T(n) = T(n/2) + n(2 - \cos n)$

$a=1$   $b=2$   $F(n) = n(2 - \cos n)$

$n^{\log_2 1 + \epsilon}$ , sendo  $\epsilon=1$ ,  $n^{\log_2 2} = n$

Como  $\cos n = [-1, 1]$ , consideramos  $(2 - \cos n) = \text{constante}$   
Então  $f(n) = \Omega(n)$

$a f(n/b) = c \cdot f(n)$

$n/2 \cdot (2 - \cos(n/2)) \leq c \cdot n \cdot (2 - \cos n)$

$\frac{1}{2} \cdot n \cdot (2 - \cos(n/2)) \leq c \cdot n \cdot (2 - \cos n)$

Se  $n = y \cdot \pi$ , sendo  $y$  valor par:

$2 - \cos(n/2) = 3$  e  $2 - \cos(n) = 1$

$\frac{1}{2} \cdot 3 \leq c \cdot 1$ , ou seja não existe  $c$  que atenda!

Exemplo:  $n = 2\pi$   $\begin{cases} \cos(n) = 1 \\ \cos(n/2) = -1 \end{cases}$

Não há como aplicar  
o teorema mestre