

Tarefa 2

① Contagem

1.

- Identificam NC e PC em termos do m^2 de comparações entre elem. do array e em termos do m^2 trocas efetuadas.
- Calculo m^2 comparações entre elem. do array, efetuadas nesses casos identificados.

a) void bubbleSort (int v[], int N) {

 int i, j;

 for (i = N-1; i > 0; i--)

 for (j = 0; j < i; j++)

 if ($v[j] > v[j+1]$)

 Swap (v, j, j+1);

}

> m term MC ou PC pois são sempre feitas o mesmo m^2 de comparações

$$T_b(N) = \sum_{i=1}^{N-1} \sum_{j=0}^{i-1} 1 \quad \xrightarrow{\text{Comparar entre elem. do array, dem tempo constante}}$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{N-1} i - 1 - 0 + 1 = \sum_{i=1}^{N-1} i = \frac{(N-1)N}{2} = \underline{\underline{\Theta(N^2)}}$$

Swap j^r tem NC e PC pois depende da condição $v[j] > v[j+1]$

quando array
está ordenado,
ou seja,

$v[j] < v[j+1]$

(if sempre false)

quando array
está ordenado decrescente,
ou seja,

$v[j] > v[j+1]$

(if ^{Sempre} True)

$$T_{\text{swap}}^{\text{NC}}(N) = O = \underline{\underline{\Theta(1)}} \quad //$$

$$T_{\text{swap}}^{\text{PC}}(N) = \sum_{i=1}^{N-1} \sum_{j=0}^{i-1} 1 = \frac{N(N-1)}{2} = \underline{\underline{\Theta(N^2)}}$$

b) void iSort (int v[], int N){

 int i, j;

 for (i=1; i<N; i++)

 for (j=i; j>0; ~~88~~ v[j-1] > v[j]; j--)

 Swap (v, j, j-1);

> agora tem MC e PC para estacando for, logo:

$$T_{MC}^{MC}(N) = \sum_{i=1}^{N-1} 1 = N-1 - 1 + 1 = \Theta(N)$$

$$T_{PC}^{PC}(N) = \sum_{i=1}^{N-1} \sum_{j=1}^i 1 = \sum_{i=1}^{N-1} i - 1 + 1 = \frac{(N-1)N}{2} = \Theta(N^2)$$

Swap tem MC e PC também:

quando $v[j-1] \leq v[j]$

quando $v[j-1] > v[j]$

$$T_{Swap}^{MC}(N) = 0 = \Theta(1)$$

$$T_{Swap}^{PC}(N) = \sum_{i=1}^{N-1} \sum_{j=1}^i 1 = \sum_{i=1}^{N-1} i = \frac{(N-1)N}{2} = \Theta(N^2)$$

```

2. int mult1(int x, int y) {
    // pre: x>=0
    int a = x, b = y, r = 0;
    while (a > 0) {
        r = r + b;
        a = a - 1;
    }
    // pos: r == x * y
    return r;
}

```

```

int mult2(int x, int y) {
    // pre: x>=0
    int a = x, b = y, r = 0;
    while (a > 0) {
        if (a % 2 == 1) r = r + b;
        a = a / 2; b = b * 2;
    }
    // pos: r == x * y
    return r;
}

```

o Sempre feito

3 * [] ?

+ m² o(Grau) → Imperfeitos

Contar mº de vezes que as operações primárias (+ - * 2 / 2 % 2) são executadas no corpo do ciclo.

Tamanho de input é o mº bits necessários para representar mº inteiros, com argumentos.

Mult1

→ tanto para + como para - não existe PC e MC

mº comparações de +, -, = de

Σ

$$T_{-}^{MC} = T_{+}^{MC} = \Theta(2^{N-1})$$

$$T_{-}^{PC} = T_{+}^{PC} = 2^N - 1$$

→ assumindo

$$T_{+}(N) = \Theta(2^N)$$

N = 4 bits

$$\boxed{111111} = 2^4 - 1 = 15$$

$$\boxed{1101010} = 2^3 = 8$$

⊕

$$\{2^{N-1}, 2^N - 1\}$$

Se depende de $a > 0$ para ser executado no corpo do ciclo.

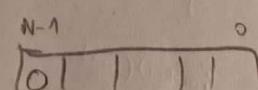
Mult2

mº comparações = $\boxed{\times}$

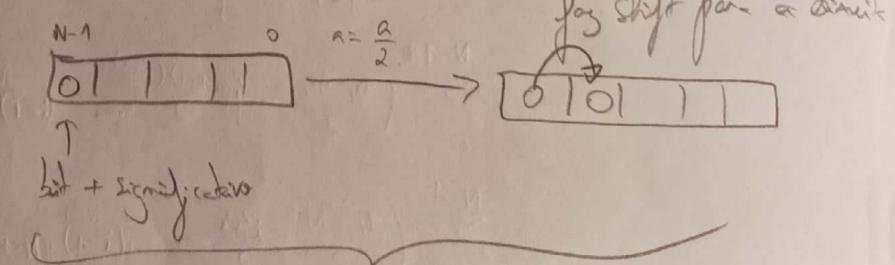
→ se (false) sempre $\frac{a}{2} = 1$

$$T_{+}^{MC} = 1$$

$$\boxed{000011}$$



bit + significativo



Logo vamos ter N shifts para a direita

o Como fazemos o mesmo mº de execuções de /

$$\text{então } T_{+}(N) = T_{-}(N) = N = \Theta(N)$$

```

3. int maxSoma (int v[], int N) {
    int i, j, s = 0, m;
    for (i=0; i < N; i++)
        for (j=i; j < N; j++) {
            m = soma (v, i, j);
            if (m > s) s = m;
        }
    return s;
}

int soma (int v[], int a, int b) {
    int x = 0, i;
    for (i=a; i <= b; i++)
        x = x + v[i];
    return x;
}

```

a) m^2 acessos ao array argumento

Soma máx em MC ou PC

$$T_{\text{soma}}(a, b) = \sum_{i=a}^b 1 = b - a + 1$$

$$T_{\text{maxSoma}}(N) = \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} \sum_{j=i}^{N-1} T_{\text{soma}}(i, j)$$

$$= \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} \sum_{j=i}^{N-1} (j - i + 1)$$

$$= \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} \left(\sum_{j=i}^{N-1} j - \sum_{j=i}^{N-1} i + 1 \right)$$

$$= \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} \left(\sum_{j=1}^{N-1} j - \sum_{j=1}^i j - \sum_{j=i}^{N-1} (j - i + 1) \right)$$

$$= \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} \left(\frac{(N-1)N}{2} - \frac{(i-1+1)(i+1)}{2} - (-1) \sum_{j=i}^{N-1} 1 \right)$$

$$= \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} \left(\frac{N^2 - N}{2} - \frac{i^2 + i}{2} - (i-1)(N-i) \right)$$

$$= \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} \left(\frac{N^2 - N}{2} - \frac{i^2 + i}{2} - i(N-i) \right)$$

$$= \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} \left(\frac{N^2 - N}{2} - \frac{i^2 + i}{2} - \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} iN + \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} i^2 + \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} N - \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} i \right)$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{c} N-1 \\ \vdots \\ i \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{array} \right] = \left[\begin{array}{c} \vdots \\ \vdots \\ \vdots \\ \vdots \\ \vdots \end{array} \right] - \left[\begin{array}{c} \vdots \\ \vdots \\ \vdots \\ \vdots \\ \vdots \end{array} \right]$$

$$= \frac{N^2 - N}{2} \cdot \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} i - \underbrace{\frac{1}{2} \cdot \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} i^2}_{\textcircled{1}} + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} i - N \cdot \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} i + \underbrace{\sum_{i=0}^{N-1} i^2}_{\textcircled{2}} + N \cdot \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} i - \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} i$$

$$\frac{(N^2 - N)N}{2} = \frac{N^3 - N^2}{2}$$

$$= \frac{N^2 - N}{2} \cdot N - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} i^2 + \frac{1}{2} N - N \cdot \frac{N(N-1)N}{2} + \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} i^2 + N - \frac{(N-1)N}{2}$$

$$= \frac{N^3 - N^2}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} i^2 + \frac{1}{2} N - \frac{N^3 + N^2}{2} + N - \frac{N^2 - N}{2}$$

$$= \cancel{\frac{N^3}{2}} - \cancel{\frac{N^2}{2}} + \cancel{\frac{1}{2}N} - \cancel{\frac{N^2}{2}} + \cancel{\frac{N}{2}} + N - \frac{N^2 - N}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} i^2$$

$$= N - \frac{N^2}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} i^2$$

$$\underbrace{\frac{1}{2} \cdot \left(\sum_{i=1}^{N-1} i^2 + \sum_{i=0}^1 i^2 \right)}$$

$$\underbrace{\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{(N-1)N(2(N-1)+1)}{6}}_{\frac{1}{12} \cdot (N^2 - N) \cdot 2N - 1} + 1$$

$$\frac{1}{12} \cdot (N^2 - N) \cdot 2N - 1 = \frac{1}{12} \cdot 2N^3 - N^2 - 2N^2 + N$$

$$= N - \frac{N^2}{2} + \frac{2N^3 - 3N^2 + N}{12} = \Theta(N^3)$$

```

④ int crescente (int v[], int N) {
    int i;
    for (i=1; i<N; i++) {
        if (v[i] < v[i-1]) break;
    }
    return i;
}

int maxCresc (int v[], int N) {
    int r=1, i=0, m;
    while (i<N-1) {
        m = crescente (v+i, N-i);
        if (m > r) r=m;
        i++;
    }
    return r;
}

```

MC e PC de maxCresc em termos de ^{mº de} Comp. entre elencos de array

Vamos 1º analisar a função crescente, mais especifico $v[1] \geq v[0]$

no MC ($v[i] < v[i-1]$ faz break) $\rightarrow T_{\text{cresc}}^{\text{MC}}(N) = 1$

no PC ($v[i] \geq v[i-1]$ sempre) $\rightarrow T_{\text{cresc}}^{\text{PC}}(N) = \sum_{i=1}^{N-1} 1 = N-1+1 = N$

$v[i] \geq v[i-1]$ com $i=[0 \dots N-2]$
a ultima comparação é feita à mesma em caso de falhar.

$$T_{\text{maxCresc}}^{\text{MC}}(N) = \sum_{i=0}^{N-2} 1 = N-2-0+1 = N-1$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 T_{\text{maxCresc}}^{\text{PC}}(N) &= \sum_{i=0}^{N-2} N-1 = N \sum_{i=0}^{N-2} 1 - \sum_{i=0}^{N-2} 1 \\
 &= N(N-1) - N-1 \\
 &= N^2 - 2N - 1 = \underline{\Theta(N^2)}
 \end{aligned}$$

②

Definições Recursivas

Resolução ensinada
pelo Jô

Árvores de Recorrência

$$T(0) = \text{constante}$$

a) $T(m) = K + T(m-1)$ com K constante

$$T(m) = \begin{cases} a & \Leftarrow m < 1 \\ K + T(m-1) & \Leftarrow m \geq 1 \end{cases}$$

$$T(0) = a$$

$$T(1) = K + a$$

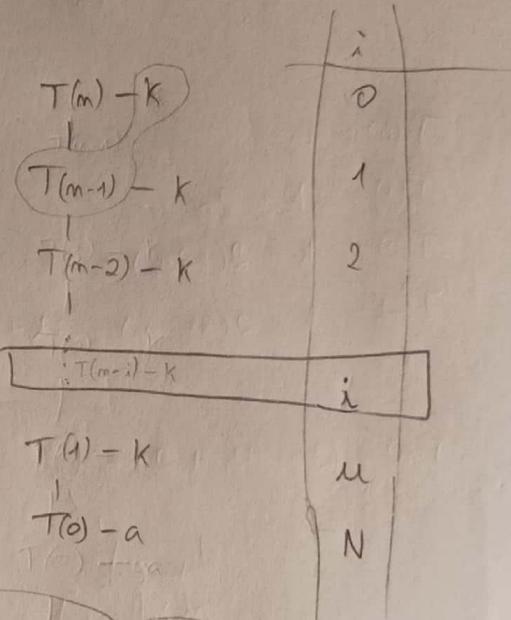
$$T(2) = K + (K + a)$$

$$T(3) = K + (K + K + a)$$

⋮

$$T(m) = K + ((m-1)K + a) = \underline{\underline{mk+a}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 1 &= m-u \\ \Leftrightarrow u &= m-1 \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned} T(m) &= \sum_{i=0}^m K + a \\ &= \sum_{i=0}^{m-1} K + a = \underline{\underline{mk+a}} = \underline{\underline{\Theta(m)}} \end{aligned}$$

b) $T(m) = K + T(\frac{m}{2})$ com K constante

$$T(m) = \begin{cases} a & \Leftarrow m < 1 \\ K + T(\frac{m}{2}) & \Leftarrow m \geq 1 \end{cases}$$

$$T(0) = a$$

$$\stackrel{f \rightarrow 05}{=} T(1) = K + a$$

$$T(2) = K + K + a = 2K + a$$

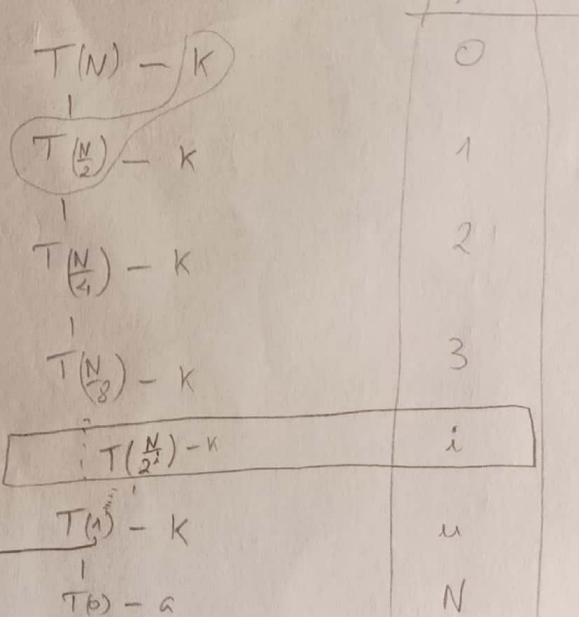
$$T(4) = K + 2K + a = 3K + a$$

$$T(8) = K + 3K + a = 4K + a$$

$$T(16) = K + 4K + a = 5K + a$$

⋮

$$T(m) = \sum_{i=0}^m K + a = \sum_{i=0}^{\log_2 N} K + a = \underline{\underline{AK}}$$



$$\sum_{k=0}^{\log_2 N} k = K \sum_{i=0}^{\log_2 N} i + a = \frac{K(\log_2 N + 1) + a}{2}$$

$$= K(\log_2 N) + K + a = \Theta(\log_2 N)$$

c) $T(n) = K + 2 * T\left(\frac{n}{2}\right)$ com K constante

$$T(m) = \begin{cases} a & \Leftarrow m < 1 \\ K + 2 * T\left(\frac{m}{2}\right) & \Leftarrow m \geq 1 \end{cases}$$

$$T(0) = a$$

$$T(1) = K + 2a$$

$$T(2) = K + 2(K+2a) = 3K+4a$$

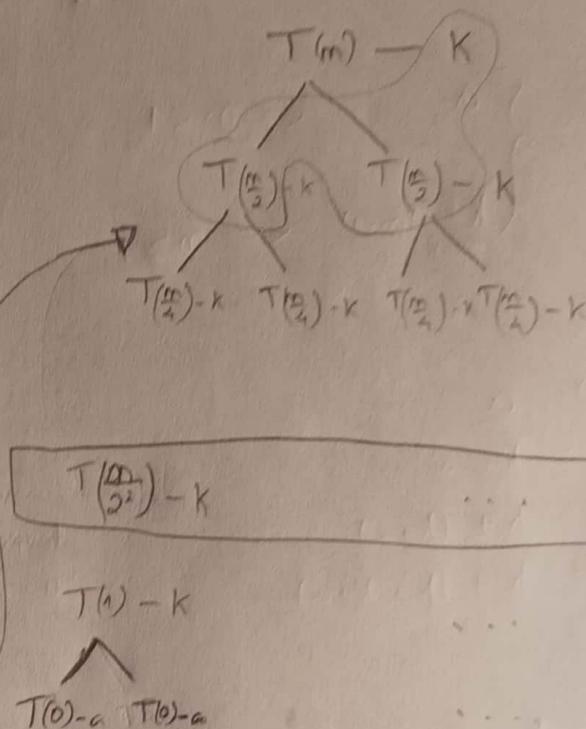
$$T(4) = K + 2(3K+4a) = 7K+8a$$

$$T(m) = (2m-1)K + 2ma$$

for iniciação
varas de base
pela árvore
do racional

leva gente
min. intuição

(PP)



$$T(m) = \sum_{i=0}^{\log_2 m} 2^i K + 2 \times 2^M \times a = K \sum_{i=0}^{\log_2 m} 2^i + 2 \times 2^{\log_2 m} \times a$$

$$= K \times (2m-1) + 2ma = \Theta(m)$$

2^i folhas em cada nível
Logo, se em m níveis temos 2^m folhas,
 $2mN = 2m + 1$ nível

Some disk (logo em $i=1$ parcial)

$$i=0 \quad 1K = 2^0 K$$

$$i=1 \quad 2K = 2^1 K$$

$$i=2 \quad 4K = 2^2 K$$

$$i=3 \quad 8K = 2^3 K$$

$$\vdots$$

$$i=i \quad 2^i K$$

$$i=n \quad 2^n K$$

$$i=N \quad 2^{n+1} K = 2^{M+1} a \quad para ser a constante$$

$$\sum_{i=0}^{\log_2 N} 2^i = \frac{2^{\log_2 N + 1} - 1}{2 - 1}$$

$$= 2 \cdot 2^{\log_2 N} - 1$$

$$= 2N - 1$$

$$1 = \left(\frac{m}{2^u}\right) \Rightarrow 2^u = m$$

$$\Rightarrow u = \log_2 m$$

$$d) T(n) = n + T(n-1)$$

$$T(0) = a$$

$$T(1) = 1 + a$$

$$T(2) = 2 + 1 + a = 3 + a$$

$$T(3) = 3 + 3 + a = 6 + a$$

$$T(4) = 4 + 6 + a = 10 + a$$

:

$$T(n) = ?$$

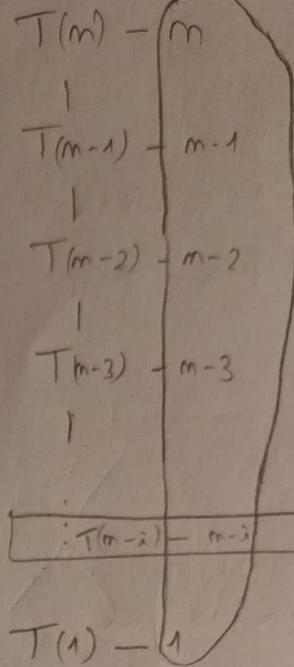
$$T(n) = \sum_{i=0}^n m-i + a$$

$$= m \sum_{i=0}^{m-1} 1 - \sum_{i=0}^{m-1} i + a$$

$$= m m - \frac{(m-1+1)(m-1+0)}{2} + a$$

$$= m^2 - \frac{m(m-1)}{2} + a \quad \Rightarrow \quad \frac{m^2}{2} + \frac{m}{2} + a$$

$$= \underline{\underline{m^2 - \frac{m^2-m}{2}}} + a = \underline{\underline{\Theta(m^2)}} //$$



$$T(1) - 1$$

$$T(0) - a$$

$$\begin{aligned} 1 &= m - m \\ \Leftrightarrow m &= m - 1 \end{aligned}$$

(m)

$$e) T(m) = m + T\left(\frac{m}{2}\right)$$

$$T(0) = a$$

$$T(1) = 1 + a$$

$$T(2) = 2 + 1 + a = 3 + a$$

$$T(4) = 4 + 3 + a = 7 + a$$

⋮

$$T(m) = 2^{m-1} + a$$

intuições,

Vamos verificá-las

$$T(m) - m$$

$$T\left(\frac{m}{2}\right) - \frac{m}{2}$$

$$T\left(\frac{m}{4}\right) - \frac{m}{4}$$

$$T\left(\frac{m}{8}\right)$$

$$\vdots T\left(\frac{m}{2^k}\right)$$

$$0$$

$$1$$

$$2$$

$$3$$

$$i$$

$$T(1) - 1$$

$$T(0) - a$$

$$1$$

$$N$$

$$T(m) = \sum_{i=0}^m \frac{m}{2^i} + a$$

$$= m \sum_{i=0}^{\log_2 m} \frac{1}{2^i} + a$$

(??) *m se estende*

$$= m \left(2 + \frac{1}{m}\right) + a$$

$$= 2m + 1 + a = \Theta(m)$$

$$1 = \frac{m}{2^m} \Rightarrow 2^m = m$$

$$\Rightarrow m = \log_2 m$$

$$\frac{1}{2^0} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{16} + \frac{1}{32} + \dots + \frac{1}{m}$$

$$\approx 2$$

$$f) T(m) = m + 2 * T\left(\frac{m}{2}\right)$$

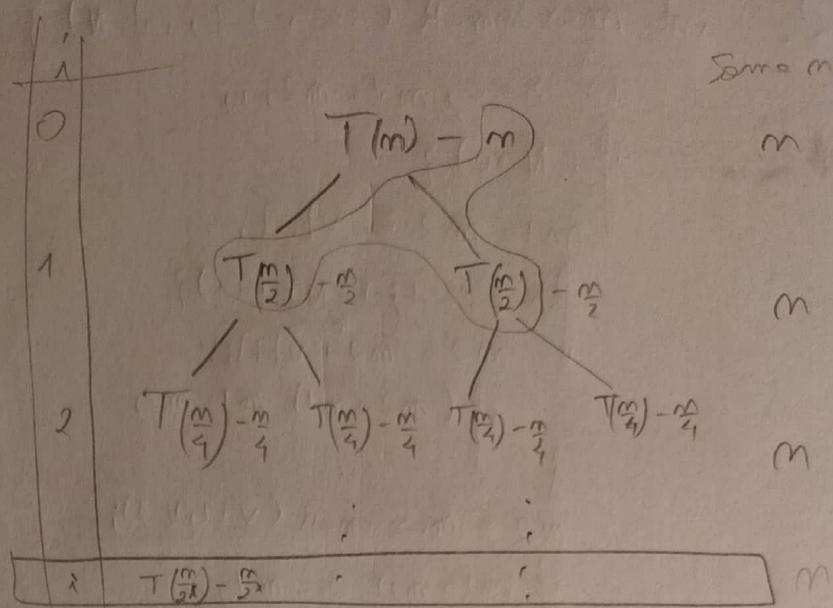
$$T(0) = a$$

$$T(1) = 1 + 2a$$

$$T(2) = 2 + 2 + 4a = 4 + 4a$$

$$T(4) = 4 + 8 + 8a = 12 + 8a$$

$$T(8) = 8 + 24 + 16a = 32 + 16a$$



$$T(m) = \sum_{i=0}^{\log_2 m} m + a$$

$$= m \sum_{i=0}^{\log_2 m} 1 + a$$

$$= \underline{m(\log_2 m + 1)} + a = \Theta(m \log_2 m)$$

~~(= m \log_2 m + m + a)~~

$$\begin{aligned} & m & T(1) - 1 \\ & N & T(0) - a \\ & & \frac{2^m}{2^m} \end{aligned}$$

2^m ways

$$\begin{aligned} & 1 = \frac{m}{2^u} \Rightarrow 2^u = m \\ & \Leftrightarrow u = \log_2 m \end{aligned}$$

2. $\text{int maxSomeR} (\text{int } v[], \text{int } N) \{$

int $n = 0, m1, m2, i;$

if ($N > 0$) {

$m1 = m2 = v[0];$ (1)

for ($i = 1; i < N; i++) \{$

$m2 = m2 + v[i];$ (N-1)

if ($m2 > m1$) $m1 = m2;$

}

$m2 = \boxed{\text{maxSomeR} (v+1, N-1);}$

if ($m1 > m2$) $n = m1;$

else $n = m2;$

}

return $n;$

}

Não tem PC ou MC
logo só existe 1
possível recorrência
do algoritmo

m^2 acessos array argumento

Como recorrência

$$T_{\text{maxSome}}(N) = \begin{cases} 0 & \Leftarrow N = 0 \\ N + T_{\text{maxSome}}(N-1) & \Leftarrow N > 0 \end{cases}$$

$$T_{\text{maxSome}}(N) = N \quad 0$$

$$T_{\text{maxSome}}(N-1) = N-1 \quad 1$$

$$T_{\text{maxSome}}(N-2) = N-2 \quad 2$$

$$\vdots \quad \vdots$$

$$T_{\text{maxSome}}(N-i) = N-i \quad i$$

$$T(1) = 1 \quad n$$

$$T(0) = 0 \quad N$$

$$1 = N-n$$

$$\Rightarrow n = N-1$$

$$T(N) = \sum_{i=0}^N N-i + 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} N-i = \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} N - \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} i = N \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} 1 - \frac{(N-1)N}{2} \\ &= N(N-1-0+1) - \frac{N^2-N}{2} = \frac{N^2 - N^2 - N}{2} = \Theta(N^2) \end{aligned}$$

```

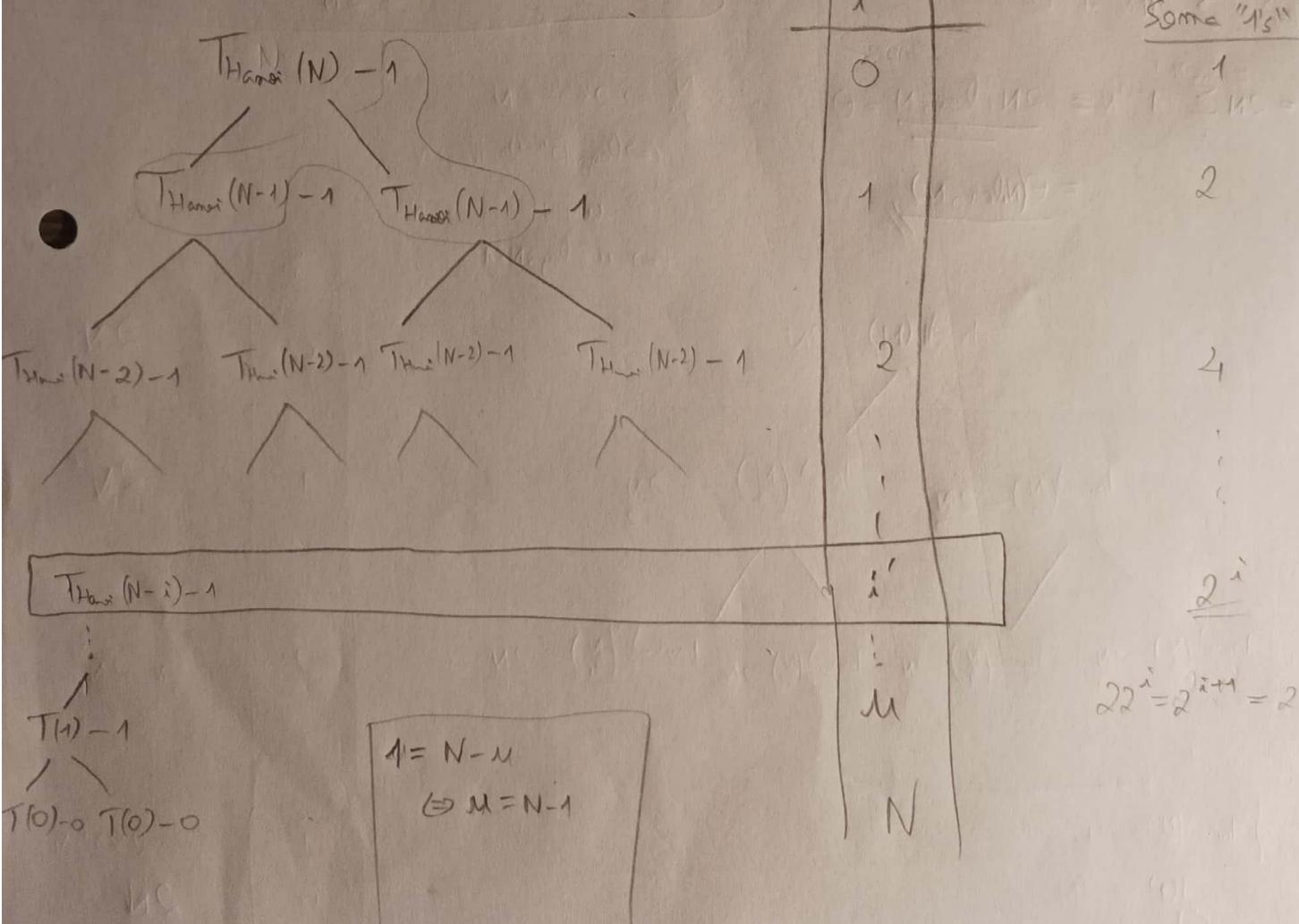
3. void Hanoi (int mDiscos, int esquerda, int direita, int meio) {
    if (mDiscos > 0) {
        Hanoi (mDiscos - 1, esquerda, meio, direita);
        printf ("mover disco de %d para %d, esquerda, direita");
        Hanoi (mDiscos - 1, meio, direita, esquerda);
    }
}

```

m² linhas impressas → printf

Som "0s" na base binária da 0

$$\begin{aligned}
 T_{\text{Hanoi}}(N) &= \sum_{i=0}^N 2^i + ? \\
 &= \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} 2^i = \frac{1 - 2^{N-1+1}}{1-2} = -(1 - 2^N) = \underline{\underline{2^N - 1}} = \Theta(2^N) \\
 T_{\text{Hanoi}}(N) &= \begin{cases} 0 & \Leftarrow N = 0 \\ 1 + T_{\text{Hanoi}}(N-1) + T_{\text{Hanoi}}(N-1) & \Leftarrow N > 0 \end{cases}
 \end{aligned}$$



$$22^i = 2^{i+1} = 2^N$$

4. void msort(int v[], int N){

$$\text{int } m = \frac{N}{2};$$

if ($N > 1$) {

msort(v, m);

msort(v+m, N-m);

mergeH(v, N);

}

}

em função do tamanho do vetor argumento
rel. recomendação do tempo de
execução do msort.

$$T\text{merge}(N) = 2 * N$$

$$T(N) = 2N \log_2 N + 1 = \Theta(N \log N)$$

$$T\text{sort}(N) = \begin{cases} 0 & \Leftarrow N = 1 \\ T\text{sort}\left(\frac{N}{2}\right) + T\text{sort}\left(\frac{N-N}{2}\right) + T\text{merge}(N) & \Leftarrow N > 1 \end{cases}$$

$$T(N) = \sum_{i=0}^m 2N + 0$$

$$= 2N \sum_{i=0}^{\log_2 N - 1} 1 = \underline{2N \log_2 N} = \Theta(N \log_2 N)$$

$$= \underline{\underline{\Theta(N \log_2 N)}} //$$

$$2 = \frac{N}{2^u} \Leftrightarrow 2 \times 2^u = N$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \log_2(2^{u+1}) = \log_2 N$$

$$\Leftrightarrow u+1 = \log_2 N$$

$$\Leftrightarrow u = \log_2 N - 1$$

$$T\text{sort}(N) = \begin{cases} 0 & \Leftarrow N = 1 \\ T\text{sort}\left(\frac{N}{2}\right) + T\text{sort}\left(\frac{N}{2}\right) + 2N & \Leftarrow N > 1 \end{cases}$$

2N

2N

$$\frac{8}{4}N = 2N$$

2N

$$T\text{sort}(N) - 2N$$

$$T\text{sort}\left(\frac{N}{2}\right) - 2\frac{N}{2}$$

$$T\text{sort}\left(\frac{N}{2}\right) - 2\frac{N}{2}$$

0

$$T\text{sort}\left(\frac{N}{4}\right) - 2\frac{N}{4}$$

$$T\text{sort}\left(\frac{N}{4}\right) - 2\frac{N}{4}$$

$$T\text{sort}\left(\frac{N}{4}\right) - 2\frac{N}{4}$$

1

$$T\text{sort}\left(\frac{N}{8}\right) - 2\frac{N}{8}$$

2

$$T(2) - 2N$$

3

$$T(1) - 0$$

4

5. int altura (ABin a) {

int $\alpha = 0$;

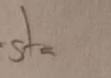
if ($a \neq \text{NULL}$) {

$\alpha = 1 + \max(\text{altura}(a \rightarrow \text{esq}),$
 $\text{altura}(a \rightarrow \text{dir}))$;

return α ;

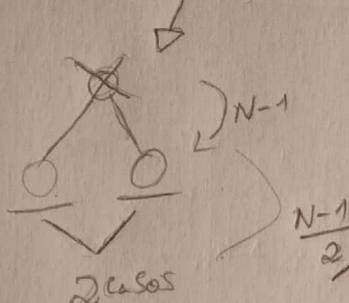
}

m^o chamadas da
 função mar
 (por exemplo)

2 casos  
 ① Árvores equilibradas
 ② Árvores Listas

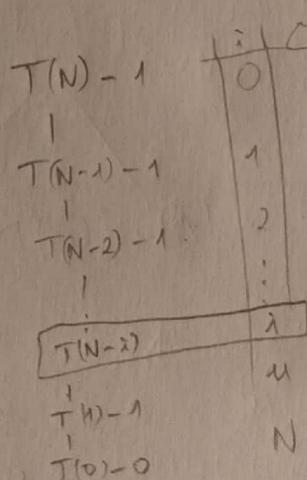
$$T_{\text{Altura}}(N) = \underline{\Theta(N)}$$

→ ① $T_{\text{Altura}}(N) = \begin{cases} 0 & \Leftarrow N=0 \\ 1 + 2 * T_{\text{Altura}}\left(\frac{N-1}{2}\right) & \Leftarrow N>0 \end{cases}$



igual à altura c)
 do exercício 1.
 (das sabemos que é $\Theta(N)$)

② $T_{\text{Altura}}(N) = \begin{cases} 0 & \Leftarrow N=0 \\ 1 + T(N-1) + T(0) & \Leftarrow N>0 \end{cases}$



$$\lambda = N - \mu \Leftrightarrow \mu = N - \lambda$$

$$T_{\text{Altura}}(N) = \sum_{i=0}^{\lambda} 1 + 0 = \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} 1 = N - \lambda + 0 + 1 = \underline{N} = \underline{\Theta(N)}$$

③ Análise de caso médio

1. int crescente (int v[], int N) {

 int i;

 for (i = 1; i < N; i++)

 if (v[i] < v[i-1]) break;

 return i;

}

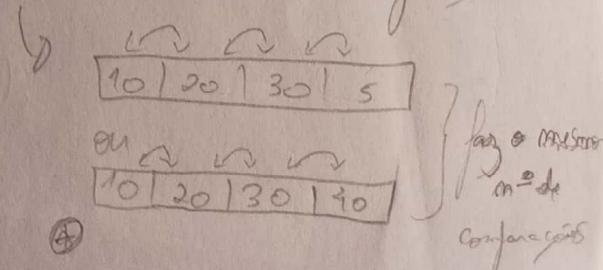
prob $v[i] < v[i-1]$ é $\boxed{\frac{1}{2}}$

$$\overline{T}_{\text{crescente}}(N) = \sum_{i=1}^{N-1} \frac{1}{2^i} \cdot i + \frac{1}{2^{N-1}} \cdot N-1$$

K		Conseqüências	Probabilidade
1			$\frac{1}{2}$
2			$(1 - \frac{1}{2}) \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{4}$
3			$(1 - \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{4}) \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{8}$
...			...
i			$\frac{1}{2^i}$

A função crescente tem NC quando $v[1] < v[0]$

e tem PC quando $v[i] \geq v[i-1]$ mas $N-1$ as posições



3. int Standiff (char s1[], char s2[], int N) {
 int i;
 for (i=0; i < N && s1[i] == s2[i]; i++);
 return i;
}

Caso médio \rightarrow m^o Gaf. elem. dos arrays

$$p(\text{2 lados iguais}) = \frac{1}{26}$$

$$\overline{T}_{\text{Standiff}}(N) = \sum_{K=1}^{N-1} \left(\frac{1}{26}\right)^{i-1} \times \left(\frac{1}{26} \times i\right) + \left(\frac{1}{26}\right)^N \cdot N$$

K	Prob
1	$\frac{1}{26}$
2	$\left(1 - \frac{1}{26}\right) \times \frac{1}{26} = \frac{25}{26^2}$
3	$1 - \frac{1}{26} - \frac{25}{26^2} = \dots$
i	$\left(1 - \frac{1}{26}\right) \left(\frac{1}{26}\right)^{i-1} = \frac{1}{26^i}$

em lados
lados
diferentes

Nesta função temos MC e PC ao nível de comps.

MC \rightarrow elem. diferentes logo na 1^a posição \rightarrow

0	1	2	3
A			
0	1	2	3

PC \rightarrow elem. iguais mas $N-1$ posições ou

0	1	2
A	B	C
A	B	P

elem. todos iguais

0	1	2	N-3
A	B	C	
A	B	C	Graf.

```

5. int elem (int x, ABin a) {
    while (a != NULL && a->valor != x) {
        if (x < a->valor) a = a->esq;
        else a = a->dir;
    }
    return (a != NULL);
}

```

Caso Médio relativo aos n^o nodos consultados

Assumir que elem. existe e

têm igual probabilidade de
estar em qualquer modo

Logo $p = \frac{1}{N}$ (em N modos)

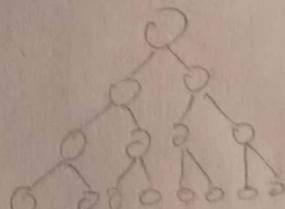
① Árvore Equilibrada



$$\overline{T}_{\text{bin}}(N) = \sum_{k=1}^{\log_2 N + 1} \frac{1}{N} \cdot i$$

	X	prob
otan	1	$\frac{1}{N}$
na raiz	2	$\frac{1}{N}$
	3	
	...	
	...	
	1	

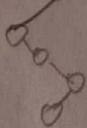
Nível	Nódulos
0	2^0
1	2^1
2	2^2
3	2^3



② Árvore Lista

$$MC \rightarrow T^{MC}(N) = 1$$

$$PC \rightarrow T^{PC}(N) = N$$



$$\overline{T}(N) = \sum_{i=1}^N \frac{1}{N} \cdot i = \frac{1}{N} \cdot \frac{N(N+1)}{2} = \frac{N+1}{2}$$

6. $\text{int } f(\text{int } a[], \text{int } N) \{$

$\text{int } b = 0;$

$\text{for } (\text{int } i=0; i < N; i++)$

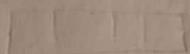
$\text{if } (a[i] == 1) b++;$

$\text{if } (b == 1) \text{return } g(a, N);$

$\text{else return } 0;$

}

$$T_B(N) = \Theta(2^N)$$



PC \rightarrow é quando o array a contém apenas 0's e 1's

MC \rightarrow $a[0], a[1], a[2], a[3]$ operas "0's"

ou tem mais que um 1

temp percorrer array para verific se tem alguma 1

$$\overline{T_f}(N) = \frac{N}{2^N} \cdot \underbrace{(N + 2^N)}_{\substack{\text{temp} \\ \text{percor} \\ \text{array}}} + \left(1 - \frac{N}{2^N}\right) \cdot N = \underline{\underline{\Theta(N)}}$$

exemplo \approx
 $N=2$

1	1	1
0	0	1
0	1	0
0	1	0
1	0	0

\rightarrow possibilidade de ter apenas dum 1 $\Rightarrow \frac{4}{16} = \frac{N}{2^N}$

\rightarrow Se tem dum 1 qual?

$N=5$

1	1	1	1	1
0	0	0	1	0
0	0	1	0	0
0	0	1	0	0
0	1	0	0	0
1	0	0	0	0

$\rightarrow \frac{N}{2^N}$ possibilid