

Tiempo iterativo

$$\sum_{i=1}^n c = cn \rightarrow \text{algoritmo que no depende de } i$$

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

$$\sum_{i=1}^n (R-A+1) \cdot c \rightarrow \text{si no depende de } i, \text{ entonces } R-A+1 \cdot c \cdot n$$

como lo que es $R-A+1$ es constante

$$\sum_{i=1}^n 1 = 1+2+3+\dots+n = \frac{n(n+1)}{2} \rightarrow \text{suma de los primeros } n \text{ números naturales}$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n i = (n+1) \cdot \frac{n}{2} = \frac{n(n+1)}{2} \rightarrow \text{si } (1/n/2) \text{ es constante}$$

$$\sum_{i=0}^n 1 = \sum_{i=1}^n 1 = n \rightarrow \text{si es constante es } 1$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n 1 = n$$

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

• For $i=1$ to n , $i++ \rightarrow T(n) = \sum_{i=1}^n c$

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• $c=1$
 $\log_2 n < c \rightarrow T(n) = \log_2 n$

n	c
1	1 = 2^0
2	2 = 2^1
3	3 = 2^1
4	4 = 2^2
5	5 = 2^2
6	6 = 2^2
7	7 = 2^2
8	8 = 2^3

$i = \log_2 n + 1$
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• For $i=1$ to n
 For $j=1$ to n
 For $k=1$ to n
 C

$$\sum_{i=1}^n \left(\sum_{j=1}^n \left(\sum_{k=1}^n c \right) \right) = \sum_{i=1}^n \left(\sum_{j=1}^n nc \right) = \sum_{i=1}^n n^2 c = n^3 c$$

• For $s=1$ to n
 For $j=s$ to n
 C
 For $k=s$ to j
 C

$$\sum_{i=1}^n \left(\sum_{j=i}^n \left(\sum_{k=j}^n c \right) \right) = \sum_{i=1}^n \left(\sum_{j=i}^n \left(\frac{(n-j+1)(n-j+2)}{2} c \right) \right)$$

Tiempo recursivo

• $f(n)$
 if $n=1$
 return 1
 else
 return $n + f(n-1)$

$$T(n) = \begin{cases} c & n=1 \\ c + T(n-1) & n>1 \end{cases}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 P_1: T(n) &= C + T\left(\frac{n-1}{2}\right) & n \geq 1 \\
 P_2: T(n) &= C + C + T\left(\frac{n-1}{2}\right) & n \geq 2 \\
 P_3: T(n) &= C + C + C + T\left(\frac{n-1-1-1}{2}\right) & n \geq 3 \\
 P_4: T(n) &= C + C + T\left(\frac{n-1}{2}\right) & \text{Ans 5} \\
 \text{Ans 5: } T(n) &= C \cdot n + T\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) \\
 \text{Ans 6: } T(n) &= \begin{cases} C & n=1 \\ C \cdot n + 1 & n \geq 2 \end{cases}
 \end{aligned}$$

• Basisinduktion

• Domination: rekursives Problem ist in einem Schritt

• Equal: rekursives Problem ist in einem Schritt

$$T(n) = \begin{cases} C & n=1 \\ 2T\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) + n & n \geq 2 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Ans 2: } T(n) &= 2T\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) + n & n \geq 1 \\
 \text{Ans 3: } 2T\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) + \frac{n}{2} + n &\rightarrow 2T\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) + \frac{n}{2} + n
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Ans 5: } 2T\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) + \frac{n}{2} + 2n$$

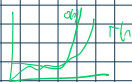
$$\text{Ans 6: } 2T\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) + 3n$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{n}{2} &= 1 \\
 n &= 2 \\
 S &= 1 + 2 + 4 + \dots
 \end{aligned}$$

$$2^{10} \approx 1024$$

$$T(n) = O(n)$$

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$$\begin{aligned}
 n^2 &\leq n^2 \\
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 n^2 &\leq n^2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$100 \leq C_2 n^2 \quad \forall n \geq n_0$$

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Private int recu(int n1, int n2)
int answer = 0;
if (n1 == 1)
    answer = 1;
else
    answer = recu(n1, n2);
    answer = recu(n1, n2);
    for (int i = 1; i <= n2; i++)
        answer = i;
    return answer;
    }
    
```

$$T(n) = \begin{cases} C & n=1 \\ C + 2T\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) + \frac{n}{2} & n \geq 2 \end{cases}$$

$$1 \rightarrow T(n) = C + 2T\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) + \frac{n}{2}$$

$$2 \rightarrow T(n) = 3C + 4T\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) + \frac{n}{2}$$

$$3 \rightarrow T(n) = 5C + 6T\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) + \frac{n}{2}$$

$$4 \rightarrow T(n) = 7C + 8T\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) + \frac{n}{2}$$

$$5 \rightarrow T(n) = 9C + 10T\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) + \frac{n}{2}$$

$$\frac{n}{2} = 1$$

$$n = 2$$

$$1 = \log_2(n)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &C \cdot \log_2(n) + C + 2 \log_2(n) \\
 &C \cdot \log_2(n) + C + 2 \log_2(n) \\
 &C \cdot \log_2(n) + C + 2 \log_2(n)
 \end{aligned}$$

