

# Problema 1

Demuestren que la solución dada para cada recurrencia es la correcta utilizando el método de sustitución.

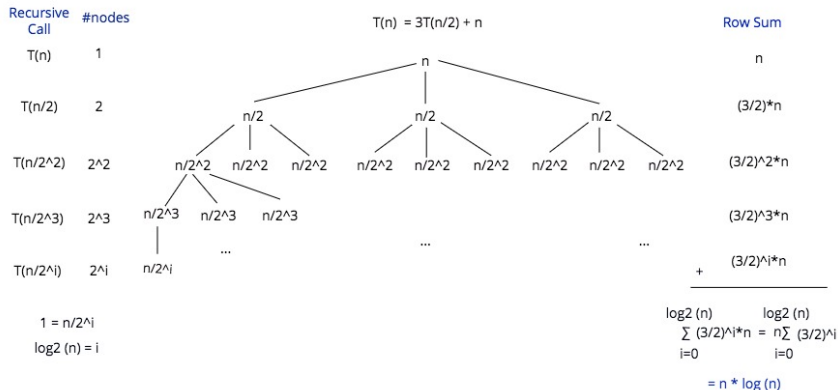
$$\begin{aligned}T(n) &= T(n-1) + n && O(n^2) \\&= (n-1)^2 + n \\&= n^2 - 2n + 1 + n \\&= n^2 - n + 1 \\&= n^2 //\end{aligned}$$

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$$\begin{aligned}T(n) &= T\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) + 1 && O(\lg n) \\&= \lg\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) + 1 \\&= \lg\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) \\&= \lg(n) //\end{aligned}$$

## Problema 2

Utilicen el metodo de arbol recursivo para encontrar un limite asymptotico. Utilicen el metodo de sustitucion para comprobar.



Utilicen el metodo de sustitucion para comprobar.

$$T(n) = 3T\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) + n \quad O(n \lg n)$$

$$T(n) = 3\left[\frac{n}{2} \cdot \lg\left(\frac{n}{2}\right)\right] + n$$

$$\leq \frac{3}{2}n \cdot \lg\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) + n$$

$$\leq \frac{3}{2}n \cdot [\lg n - \lg 2] + n$$

$$\leq \frac{3}{2}n \cdot \lg n - \frac{3}{2}n + n$$

$$\leq cn \cdot \lg n$$

## Problema 3

Encuentren un limite asintotico para cada problema utilizando el metodo maestro.

$$\textcircled{1} T(n) = 2T\left(\frac{n}{4}\right) + 1$$

$$\textcircled{x} a=2 \quad b=4 \quad f(n)=1$$

$$\textcircled{x} n^{\log_4 2} = \sqrt{n}$$

$$\textcircled{x} n^{\log_4 2} = n^{1/2} > 1$$

= indeterminado //

$$\textcircled{2} T(n) = 2T\left(\frac{n}{4}\right) + \sqrt{n}$$

$$\textcircled{x} a=2 \quad b=4 \quad f(n)=\sqrt{n}$$

$$\textcircled{x} n^{\log_4 2} = \sqrt{n}$$

$$\textcircled{x} \begin{matrix} n^{1/2} < n^{1/2} \\ n^{\log_4 a} & f(n) \end{matrix}$$

● APLICA CASO 2 ●

$$f(n) = o(\sqrt{n})$$

$$T(n) = (n^{\log_4 2} \cdot \log(n))$$

$$= O(\sqrt{n} \cdot \log(n))$$

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

$$\textcircled{x} a=2 \quad b=4 \quad f(n)=n$$

$$n^{\log_4 2} = n^{1/2}$$

$$\hookrightarrow n^{1/2} < n_{f(n)}$$

### • APLICA CASO 3 •

Regularity condition.

$$1. f\left(\frac{n}{b}\right) \leq c f(n) \quad \text{where } c < 1.$$

$$2. \sqrt{\frac{n}{a}} \leq cn$$

$$\sqrt{n} \leq cn \rightarrow \text{comprobado}$$

$$f(n) = \Omega(n^{\log_4 2} + \epsilon)$$

$$\underline{T(n) = \mathcal{O}(f(n)) = \mathcal{O}(n)} \quad \#$$

$$\textcircled{4} T(n) = 2T\left(\frac{n}{4}\right) + n^2$$

$$\textcircled{3} a=2 \quad b=4 \quad f(n)=n^2$$

$$\textcircled{x} n^{\log_4 2} = \sqrt{n}$$

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

• APLICA CASO 3 •

$$a \cdot f\left(\frac{n}{b}\right) < c \cdot f(n) \text{ where } c < 1$$

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

$$\sqrt{n} \leq c n^2$$

$$f(n) = \Omega(n^{\log_4 2 + \epsilon})$$

$$\underline{T(n) = O(f(n)) = O(n^2)}$$