

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

metodo iterativo

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

$$T(n) = 4^K T\left(\frac{n}{2^K}\right) + \sum_{i=0}^{K-1} 4^i \Theta\left(\frac{n}{2^i}\right)$$

$$T(n) = 4^K T\left(\frac{n}{2^K}\right) + \Theta(n) \sum_{i=0}^{K-1} 2^i$$

$$T(n) = 4^K T\left(\frac{n}{2^K}\right) + \Theta(n) [2^K - 1] \text{ dove } K = \log_2(n)$$

$$T(n) = \Theta(4^{\log_2(n)}) + \Theta(n) [n - 1]$$

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

metodo principale

$$f(n) = \Theta(n)$$

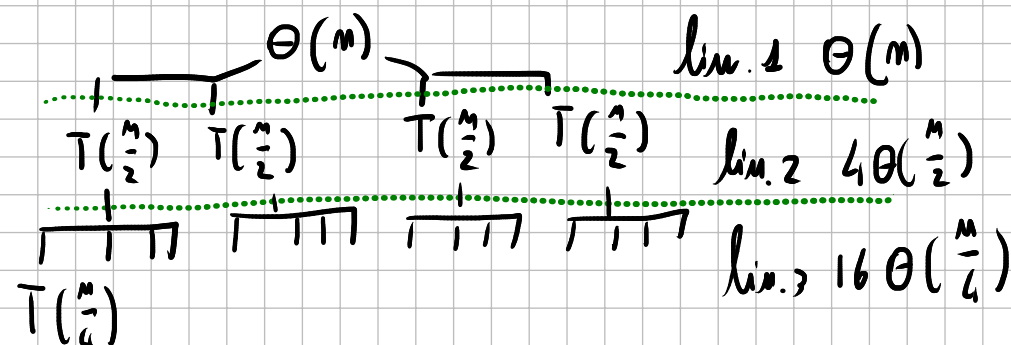
$$g(n) = O(n^2)$$

$$n^{\log_b a} = n^{\log_2 4} = n^2$$

QUINDI

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

metodo dell'albero



# Metodo di sostituzione

$$T(n) = 4T\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) + c \quad \text{e} \quad T(1) = d$$

IPOTIZZIO  $T(n) = O(n^2)$  quindi  $T(n) \leq Kn^2$

CASO BASE  $T(1) \leq K1 \Rightarrow d \leq K$

IPOTESI INDUTTIVA  $\forall m < n, T(m) \leq Km^2$

P. INDUTTIVO

$$4T\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) + c \leq Kn^2 \quad \text{essendo} \quad \frac{n}{2} < n \rightarrow$$

$$\rightarrow 4\left[K\left(\frac{n}{2}\right)^2\right] + c \leq Kn^2$$

$$4\frac{Kn^2}{4} + c \leq Kn^2 \Rightarrow Kn^2 + c \leq Kn^2 \Rightarrow c \leq 0!$$

$c$ , e' la parte ASINTOTICA in  $T(n)$  e non può essere minore o uguale di 0.

ma son sicuri che  $T(n) = O(n^2)$

possiamo controllare se  $T(n) \leq \underbrace{Kn^2 - hn}$

denso "neutralizzare"  $cn$

ASINTOTICAMENTE  
NON FA  
DIFFERENZA

CASO BASE  $T(1) \leq K - h \Rightarrow d \leq K - h$

I. INDUTTIVA  $\forall m < n, T(m) \leq Km^2 - hm$

P. INDUTTIVO  $T(n) \leq Kn^2 - hn \Rightarrow T(n) = 4\boxed{T\left(\frac{n}{2}\right)} + c$

$$4\left[K\left(\frac{n}{2}\right)^2 - h\left(\frac{n}{2}\right)\right] + c \leq Kn^2 - hn$$

$$4\frac{Kn^2}{4} - 4\frac{h\frac{n}{2}}{2} + c \leq Kn^2 - hn \rightarrow Kn^2 - 2hn + c \leq Kn^2 - hn$$

$c \leq hn$  ✓ VERIFICATO CHE  $T(n) = O(n^2)$

ORA IPOTIZZIO CHE  $T(n) = \Omega(n^2)$

$T(n) \geq kn$  CASO BASE  $d \geq k$

I.IND.  $\forall m < n, T(m) \geq km^2$

P.IND.  $T(n) \geq kn^2$

$$4T\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) + c \geq kn^2 \Rightarrow 4\left[k\left(\frac{n}{2}\right)^2\right] + c \geq kn^2 \Rightarrow kn^2 + c \geq kn^2$$

$c \geq 0$  ✓ VERIFICATO CHE  $T(n) = \Omega(n^2)$

essendo che:

$$T(n) = O(n^2) \quad \text{E} \quad T(n) = \Omega(n^2)$$

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