

$$(5) (a) T(n) = T(n/2) + \Theta(1)$$

$$T(n) = aT(n/b) + f(n)$$

$$a=1 \quad b=2$$

$$f(n) = \Theta(1) = 1$$

$$\log_b a = \log_2 1 = 0$$

Caso 1: $f(n) \in O(n^{\log_b a - \epsilon}) = O(n^{0 - \epsilon})$ Não é válido para $\epsilon > 0$.

Caso 2: $f(n) \in \Theta(n^{\log_b a}) = \Theta(n^0) = \Theta(1)$

$$\text{então } T(n) \in \Theta(n^{\log_b a} \log n)$$

$$T(n) \in \Theta(1 \cdot \log n)$$

$$(b) T(n) = T(9n/10) + n$$

$$T(n) = aT(n/b) + f(n)$$

$$\frac{n}{b} = \frac{9n}{10} \Rightarrow \frac{10n}{b} = 9n \Rightarrow \frac{10n}{9n} = b$$

$$a=1 \quad b = \frac{9n}{10} = \frac{10}{9}$$

$$\log_b a = \log_{\frac{10}{9}} 1 = 0$$

$$f(n) = n$$

Caso 1: $f(n) \in O(n^{\log_{\frac{10}{9}} 1}) = O(n^{0 - \epsilon})$ não é válido para $\epsilon > 0$

Caso 2: Se $f(n) \in \Theta(n^{\log_{\frac{10}{9}} 1}) = \Theta(n^0) = \Theta(1)$ não é válido $f(n) > \Theta(1)$

Caso 3: se $f(n) \in \Omega(n^{\log_{\frac{10}{9}} 1}) = \Omega(n^{0 + \epsilon})$ sendo $\epsilon \geq 1$ ($\epsilon > 0$)

Será caso 3 se satisfizer a condição de regularidade

$$af\left(\frac{n}{b}\right) \leq cf(n) \quad \text{para } c < 1$$

$$1 \cdot \left(\frac{9n}{10}\right) \leq \frac{9}{10} (n) \quad \text{para } c = \frac{9}{10} \quad (c < 1)$$

Portanto se encaixa no caso 3

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

$$(c) T(n) = 16T\left(\frac{n}{4}\right) + n^2$$

$$T(n) = aT\left(\frac{n}{b}\right) + f(n)$$

$$a=16 \quad b=4 \quad f(n)=n^2$$

$$\log_b a = \log_4 16 = 2$$

Caso 1: se $f(n) \in O(n^{\log_4 16 - \epsilon}) = O(n^{2 - \epsilon})$
não é válido para $\epsilon > 0$

Caso 2: se $f(n) \in \Theta(n^{\log_4 16}) = \Theta(n^2)$
 $n^2 \in O(n^2)$

Portanto

$$T(n) \in \Theta(n^{\log_b a} \log n) = \Theta(n^2 \log n)$$

5 (d) $T(n) = 7T(n/3) + n^2$

$$T(n) = aT(n/b) + f(n)$$

$$a=7 \quad b=3 \quad \log_b a = \log_3 7 \approx 1,77$$

se caso 1: $f(n) \notin O(n^{\log_3 7 - \epsilon})$ (não válido pois $f(n) = n^2$)

se caso 2: $f(n) \notin \Theta(n^{\log_3 7})$ (não é válido pois $f(n) \in n^2$)

se caso 3: $f(n) \in \Omega(n^{\log_3 7 + \epsilon})$ para $\epsilon > 0$

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

$$7 \cdot (n/3)^2 \leq \frac{1}{3} n^2$$

portanto se encaixa no caso 3

$$\text{então } T(n) \in \Theta(n^2)$$

(e) $T(n) = 7T(n/2) + n^2$

$$T(n) = aT(n/b) + f(n)$$

$$a=7 \quad b=2 \quad \log_b a = \log_2 7 \approx 2,80$$

se caso 1:

$$f(n) \in O(n^{\log_2 7 - \epsilon}) \quad \text{para } \epsilon > 0$$

$$\log_2 7 > 2 \quad \text{e } \log_2 7 - \epsilon > 2 \quad \text{para } \epsilon > 0$$

portanto se encaixa no caso 1; então:

$$f(n) \in \Theta(n^{\log_2 7})$$

(f) $T(n) = 2T(n/4) + \sqrt{n}$

$$T(n) = aT(n/b) + f(n)$$

$$a=2 \quad b=4 \quad \log_b a = \log_4 2 = \frac{1}{2} \quad f(n) = \sqrt{n} = n^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

se caso 1: $f(n) \in O(n^{(\log_4 2) - \epsilon}) = O(n^{\frac{1}{2} - \epsilon})$ portanto não é válido pois $f(n) = n^{\frac{1}{2}}$

se caso 2 $f(n) \in \Theta(n^{\log_4 2}) = \Theta(n^{\frac{1}{2}})$ é válido pois $f(n) = n^{\frac{1}{2}}$

portanto

$$T(n) \in \Theta(n^{\frac{1}{2}} \log n) \quad \text{ou} \quad \Theta(\sqrt{n} \log n)$$

$$(5)(6) \quad T(n) = 4T\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) + n^2 \sqrt{n}$$

$$T(n) = aT\left(\frac{n}{b}\right) + f(n)$$

$$a=4 \quad b=2 \quad \log_b a = \log_2 4 = 2 \quad f(n) = n^2 \sqrt{n} = n^2 n^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

Se caso 1:

$$f(n) \in O(n^{(\log_b a) - \epsilon}) \quad \text{para } \epsilon > 0$$

$$n^2 n^{\frac{1}{2}} \in O(n^{2-\epsilon}) \quad \text{inválido}$$

Se caso 2:

$$f(n) \in \Theta(n^{\log_b a})$$

$$n^2 n^{\frac{1}{2}} \notin \Theta(n^2) \quad \text{inválido}$$

Se caso 3:

$$f(n) \in \Omega(n^{(\log_b a) + \epsilon}) \quad \text{para } \epsilon > 0$$

$$n^2 n^{\frac{1}{2}} \in \Omega(n^{2+\epsilon}) \quad \text{é válido para um } \epsilon < 0,5$$

$$af\left(\frac{n}{b}\right) \leq c \cdot f(n) \quad \text{para } c < 1$$

$$\frac{4n}{2} \leq \frac{1}{2} n^2 n^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$2n \leq \frac{1}{2} n^{\frac{5}{2}}$$

$$\text{Portanto } T(n) \in \Theta(n^{\frac{5}{2}})$$

$$(h) \quad T(n) = 27T\left(\frac{n}{3}\right) + n^3$$

$$T(n) = aT\left(\frac{n}{b}\right) + f(n)$$

$$a=27 \quad b=3 \quad \log_b a = \log_3 27 = 3 \quad f(n) = n^3$$

Se caso 1:

$$f(n) \in O(n^{\log_b a - \epsilon}) = O(n^{(\log_3 27) - \epsilon}) \quad \text{não é válido para um } \epsilon > 0.$$

$$\text{Pois } f(n) = n^3 \text{ e } n^{\log_3 27} = n^3$$

Se caso 2:

$$f(n) \in \Theta(n^{\log_b a}) = \Theta(n^{\log_3 27}) = \Theta(n^3)$$

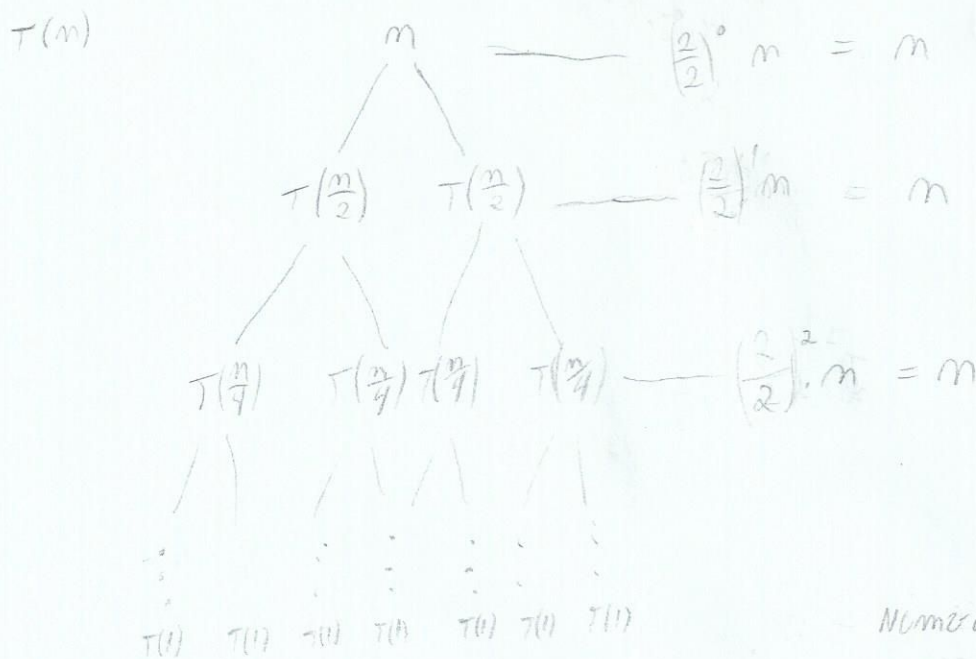
$$n^3 \in \Theta(n^3)$$

Portanto é caso 2 e

$$T(n) \in \Theta(n^{\log_3 27} \log n)$$

$$T(n) \in \Theta(n^3 \log n)$$

(a) $T(n) = 2T(n/2) + \Theta(n)$ (merge sort)



índice

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

$$n = 2^i \Rightarrow i = \log_2 n$$

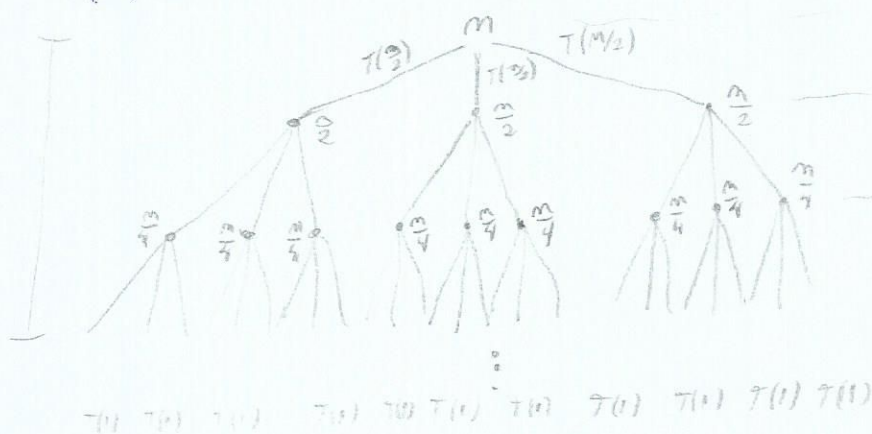
Número de Níveis
 $\log_2 n + 1$

altura, total por nível

$$T(n) = (\log_2 n + 1) \cdot n$$

$$= n \log_2 n + n \quad \text{sendo } O(n \log_2 n)$$

(b) $T(n) = 3T(n/2) + \Theta(n)$



$$n = \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^0 n$$

$$\frac{3n}{2} = \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^1 n$$

$$\frac{9n}{4} = \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^2 n$$

Número de níveis
 $\frac{n}{2^i} = 1$
 $n = 2^i$
 $i = \log_2 n$

Soma Geométrica

$$S = \frac{(1^{\text{º termo}}) (razão^n - 1)}{razão - 1}$$

$$S = \frac{1 \cdot \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^{\log_2 n + 1} - 1}{\frac{3}{2} - 1}$$

$$S = \frac{\left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^{\log_2 n + 1} - 1}{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{\left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^{\log_2 n} \left(\frac{3}{2}\right) - 1}{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$= \frac{\left(\frac{3^{\log_2 n}}{2^{\log_2 n}}\right) \left(\frac{3}{2}\right) - 1}{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$= \frac{\left(\frac{n^{\log_2 3}}{n^{\log_2 2}}\right) \left(\frac{3}{2}\right) - 1}{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{2}{1} \left(\frac{n^{\log_2 3}}{n} \right) \left(\frac{3}{2}\right) - 2$$

$$= \frac{n^{\log_2 3} \cdot 3 - 2n}{n}$$

$$T(n) = n + \frac{3}{2}n + \frac{9}{4}n + \dots$$

$$= n \left[\left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^0 + \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^1 + \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^2 + \dots \right]$$

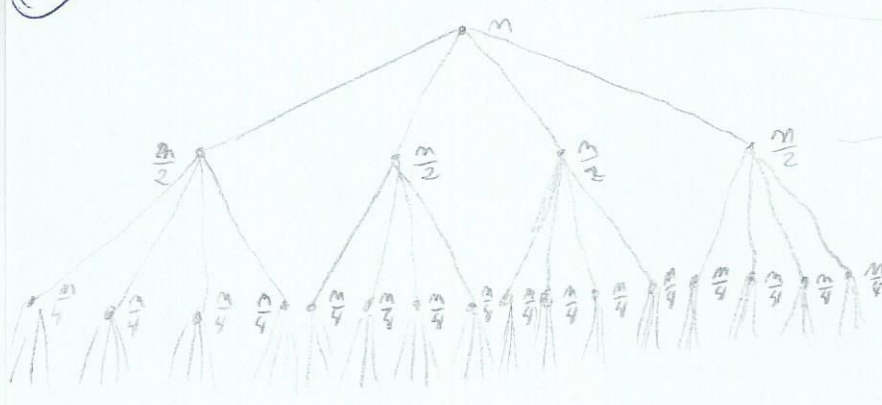
$$= n \left[\frac{n^{\log_2 3}}{n} \cdot 3 - 2 \right]$$

$$= n^{\log_2 3} \cdot 3n - 2n$$

$$= 3n^{\log_2 3} - 2n$$

Portanto $T(n) \in O(n^{\log_2 3})$

6 (c) $T(n) = 4T(\frac{n}{2}) + \Theta(n)$



$(\frac{4}{2})^0 m = m$

$(\frac{4}{2})^1 m = 2m$

$(\frac{4}{2})^2 m = 4m$

3-esimo

$\frac{n}{2^i} = 1 \Rightarrow n = 2^i \Rightarrow i = \log_2 n$

Níveis = $\log_2 n + 1$

$T(n) = m + 2m + 4m + \dots$
 $= m [2^0 + 2^1 + 2^2 + \dots]$

$T(n) = m [2m - 1]$
 $= 2m^2 - m$

Portanto $T(n) \in O(n^2)$

Soma Geométrica

$S = \frac{(r) (Razão^m - 1)}{Razão - 1}$

$S = \frac{1 (2^{(\log_2 n) + 1} - 1)}{2 - 1}$

$S = \frac{2^{\log_2 n + 1} - 1}{1}$

$= 2^{\log_2 n + 1} - 1$

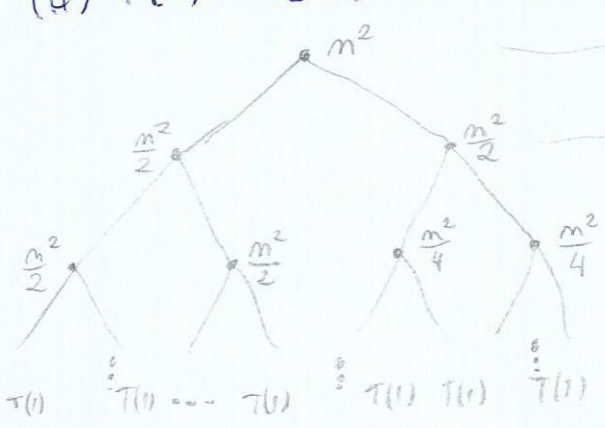
$= (2^{\log_2 n} | 2 | - 1)$

$= n^{\log_2 2} | 2 | - 1$

$= n \cdot 2 - 1$

$= 2n - 1$

(d) $T(n) = 2T(\frac{n}{2}) + \Theta(n^2)$



$(\frac{2}{2})^0 m^2 = m^2$

$(\frac{2}{2})^1 m^2 = m^2$

$(\frac{2}{2})^2 m^2 = m^2$

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

$n = 2^i$

$i = \log_2 n$

Níveis = $\log_2 n + 1$

$T(n) = m^2 + m^2 + m^2 + \dots$
 $(i+1) \cdot m^2$

$T(n) = \text{Numero Níveis} \cdot \text{Soma por nível}$

$= (\log_2 n + 1) \cdot m^2$

$= m^2 \log_2 n + m^2$

Portanto

$T(n) \in O(m^2 \log_2 m)$