Pretació 2 Doniel Comotim Villa de Salis - 123. 145
1) Realizando a arrálise do tempo temos:
- Algoritmo I: · T(m) = 5T(2) + O(m) · Podemos utilizar os tooremo mestre onde: a=5, b=2, m · Tommolo lose 5 como 2.32
$f(m) = m \cdot \ell = 2,32 - 1 \Rightarrow \ell = 1,32$ $\therefore P(m) = m \cdot \ell = 2,32 - 1 \Rightarrow \ell = 1,32$ $\therefore P(m) = m \cdot \ell = 2,32 - 1 \Rightarrow \ell = 1,32$ $\therefore P(m) = m \cdot \ell = 2,32 - 1 \Rightarrow \ell = 1,32$ $\therefore P(m) = m \cdot \ell = 2,32 - 1 \Rightarrow \ell = 1,32$ $\therefore P(m) = m \cdot \ell = 2,32 - 1 \Rightarrow \ell = 1,32$ $\therefore P(m) = m \cdot \ell = 2,32 - 1 \Rightarrow \ell = 1,32$ $\therefore P(m) = m \cdot \ell = 2,32 - 1 \Rightarrow \ell = 1,32$ $\therefore P(m) = m \cdot \ell = 2,32 - 1 \Rightarrow \ell = 1,32$ $\therefore P(m) = m \cdot \ell = 2,32 - 1 \Rightarrow \ell = 1,32$ $\therefore P(m) = m \cdot \ell = 2,32 - 1 \Rightarrow \ell = 1,32$ $\therefore P(m) = m \cdot \ell = 2,32 - 1 \Rightarrow \ell = 1,32$ $\therefore P(m) = m \cdot \ell = 2,32 - 1 \Rightarrow \ell = 1,32$ $\therefore P(m) = m \cdot \ell = 2,32 - 1 \Rightarrow \ell = 1,32$ $\therefore P(m) = m \cdot \ell = 2,32 - 1 \Rightarrow \ell = 1,32$ $\therefore P(m) = m \cdot \ell = 2,32 - 1 \Rightarrow \ell = 1,32$ $\therefore P(m) = m \cdot \ell = 2,32 - 1 \Rightarrow \ell = 1,32$ $\therefore P(m) = m \cdot \ell = 1,32$
- Algoritmo I
· Se comporte da forma $T(m) = 2T(m-1) + O(1)$ · basedo mo mátedo da averrir de vecurar tempo o tabela: niviel tamando más tempo n 1
1 n-1 2 1
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
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$T(m) = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} a^{i} \cdot 1 = \begin{vmatrix} a^{-1} - 1 \\ a^{-1} \end{vmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 1 =$
- Algoritmo III:
· Se comportaté da requirte forma: $T(m) = 9T(\frac{m^2}{3}) + \Theta(m^2)$ · É posservel utilizar a testoma mentre · $\alpha = 9$, $b = 3$, $m^{log} s^2 = m^2$, $f(m) = m^2$, assim temos:
· C = lag o - K => \(\xi = \) = 3 . · Tomos portato e caso 2, timos entro:
Tomos portorto e caso 2, timos ontro: (m) = 0 (m sol . log n) => T(m) = 0 (n² log n)
- Excella de Algoritmo: · Pedemos descartor e II, pois $O(m^{2,32}) < O(2^m)$ e temos tombém que $O(m^2 \log m) < O(2^m)$
Tomando [(m) = n ^{2,32} e g/m) = n ² log n totomos que voulion qual torá o memos oceramento
· Pora use pedemos fazer e limite de (K) tendendo ao ∞ g(x) 1. 2,32
· lim $\frac{n^{2/32}}{n^{-6}} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{n^{6/32}}{\log n} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{0.32 \ln(10) \cdot n^{6/32}}{0.68} = \infty$
· Como lim f(m) = 00, então f(x) orase mais rapido que g(x)
· Portento O(n232) > O(n2. logn), desa forma vimos que o
Algoritmo II rera o melhor para ror excelhido
(2) (2) (3) T(m) = 3T (3) + m
(m) 2°
(m) (m) (m) (m) (m) 2°
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T(1)
$T(m) = 3T(\frac{m}{2}) + m$
$T(m) = 3T \left(\frac{m}{2}\right) + m$ $T(m) = \sum_{i=0}^{m} 3^{i} \cdot (m) = (m \cdot \sum_{i=0}^{m} \binom{3}{2})^{i}$ $i = 0$
$T(m) = c \cdot m \cdot \frac{\binom{9}{2}}{3} \frac{\log m + 1}{-1}$
$7(m) = cm \cdot (\frac{3}{2}) \cdot (3$
T(m) = (m · 2. (32) · (32) 6 m -1)
$T(m) = c \cdot n \cdot 3 \cdot \frac{3^{\log m}}{3^{\log m}} - 2 \cdot c \cdot n$
∼
T(m)=3cn·3/8m -2cm
T(m) = 3(n·m/43 - 2cm
$T(m) = O(m^{\log 3})$