1) 
$$T(n) = 3T(n-1) - 1$$
,  $T(1) = 1$   
1.  $T(n) = 3(3T(n-2) - 1) - 1$   
=  $3^2 T(n-2) - 3 - 1$   
2.  $T(n) = 3^2(3T(n-3) - 1) - 3 - 1$   
=  $3^3 T(n-3) - 3^2 - 3^2 - 1$   
3.  $T(n) = 3^3(3T(n-4) - 1) - 3^2 - 3^2 - 1$ 

$$= 3^4 T(n-4) - 3^3 - 3^2 - 3^1 - 1$$

$$T(n) = 3^{i} T(n-i) - \sum_{j=0}^{i-1} 3^{j}$$

Cuando i=n-1

$$T(n) = 3^{n-1} T(n - (n-1)) - \sum_{j=0}^{n-2} 3^{j}$$

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

$$\sum_{j=0}^{n} a \cdot r^{j} = \begin{cases} \frac{ar^{n+1} - \alpha}{r - 1}, r \neq 1 \\ (n+1)\alpha, r = 1 \end{cases}$$

1.3 - 1

$$= 3^{n-1} - \frac{3^{n-1}}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$$

$$= \frac{3^{n-1}}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} (3^{n-1} + 1)$$

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{\frac{1}{2}(3^{n-1}+1)}{3^n}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{3^{n-1} + 1}{3^n}$$

$$\frac{1}{2}\lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{3^{n-1}}{3^n}+\frac{1}{3^n}$$

$$\frac{1}{2}\lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{1}{3}+\frac{1}{3^n}=\frac{1}{6}$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{6} \neq \infty \land \frac{1}{6} \neq 0\right) \Rightarrow \tilde{3}' = \Theta(\tilde{3}')$$

2) 
$$T(n) = 28T(\frac{n}{3}) + n^{3}$$
  
note que  $f(n) = n^{3}$   
 $q = 28$   $\rho = \log_{3} 28 \approx 3.033$   
 $b = 3$ 

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{n^3}{n^{\rho}} = \lim_{n\to\infty} n^{3-\rho} = \lim_{n\to\infty} n^{-(\rho-3)} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{1}{n^{-2}} = 0$$

$$(0 \neq \infty) = f(n) = O(n^p)$$
 y podríamos restar  
un  $\varepsilon > 0$  y aún se da que  $f(n) = O(n^{p-\varepsilon})$   
Siendo así, Sabemos que estamos en el

siendo así, sabemos que estamos en el Caso 1 del teorema maestro. : D Entonces

$$T(n) = \Theta(n^p), p = \log_3 28$$

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