

Recorrido Preorden: Tiempo de Ejecución (Desarrollo)

Considerando un árbol binario lleno y altura h

$$T(n) = \begin{cases} c & n = 1 \\ c + 2 T((n-1)/2) & n > 1 \end{cases}$$

$$T(n) = c + 2T((n-1)/2) \quad (1)$$

$$= c + 2c + 2^2 T((n-1-2)/2^2) \quad (2)$$

$$= c + 2c + 2^2 c + 2^3 T((n-1-2-2^2)/2^3) \quad (3)$$

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$$= (2^i - 1)c + 2^i T((n - (2^i - 1))/2^i) \quad (i)$$

$$(n - (2^i - 1))/2^i = 1 \Rightarrow n - (2^i - 1) = 2^i \Rightarrow n + 1 = 2^i + 2^i \Rightarrow n + 1 = 2^{i+1} \Rightarrow \log_2(n + 1) = i + 1 \Rightarrow i = \log_2(n + 1) - 1$$

$$\begin{aligned} T(n) &= (2^{\log_2(n+1)-1} - 1)c + 2^{\log_2(n+1)-1} T((n - (2^{\log_2(n+1)-1} - 1))/2^{\log_2(n+1)-1}) \\ &= ((2^{\log_2(n+1)}/2) - 1)c + (2^{\log_2(n+1)}/2) T((n - ((2^{\log_2(n+1)}/2) - 1))/2^{\log_2(n+1)}/2)) \\ &= ((n+1)/2 - 1)c + ((n+1)/2) T((n - ((n+1)/2) - 1)/(n+1)/2)) \\ &= ((n+1)/2 - 1)c + ((n+1)/2) T((n - (n+1-2)/2)/(n+1)/2)) \\ &= ((n+1)/2 - 1)c + ((n+1)/2) T((n - (n-1)/2)/(n+1)/2)) \\ &= ((n+1)/2 - 1)c + ((n+1)/2) T((2n - n + 1/2)/(n+1)/2)) \\ &= ((n+1)/2 - 1)c + ((n+1)/2) T((n + 1/2)/(n+1)/2)) \\ &= ((n+1)/2 - 1)c + ((n+1)/2) T(1) \\ &= ((n+1)/2 - 1)c + ((n+1)/2)c = (n+1-1)c = nc \quad \therefore O(n) \end{aligned}$$

Otra forma: expresando en función de la altura

$$T(h) = \begin{cases} c & h = 0 \\ c + 2 T(h - 1) & h > 0 \end{cases}$$

$$T(h) = c + 2T(h-1) \quad (1)$$

$$= c + 2c + 2^2 T(h-2) \quad (2)$$

$$= c + 2c + 2^2 c + 2^3 T(h-3) \quad (3)$$

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$$= (2^i - 1)c + 2^i T(h-i) \quad (i)$$

$$h-i = 0 \Rightarrow i=h$$

$$T(h) = (2^h - 1)c + 2^h T(h-h)$$

$$= (2^h - 1)c + 2^h T(0)$$

$$= (2^h - 1)c + 2^h c$$

$$= (2^{h+1} - 1)c \quad \therefore O(n)$$

En un árbol binario lleno de altura h la cantidad de nodos es $2^{h+1} - 1$