

# Twierdzenie o rekurencji uniwersalnej

A. Zad 1

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

1) wypisanie danych

$$a=4$$

$$b=2$$

$$f(n) = n$$

2) znalezienie  $\log_b a = \log_2 4 = 2$   
 $g(n) = n^{\log_b a} = n^2$

3) porównanie  $f(n)$  i  $g(n)$

$g(n) > f(n)$ , zatem od  $g(n)$  musimy coś odjąć, aby otrzymać  $f(n)$ , zatem 1 przypadek.

4) stosujemy TRV

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

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

1)  $a=4$

$$b=2$$

$$f(n) = n^2$$

2)  $\log_b a = \log_2 4 = 2$ ,  $g(n) = n^2$

3)  $f(n) = g(n)$

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



$$c) T(n) = 4T\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) + n^3$$

$$1) a=4$$

$$b=2$$

$$f(n) = n^3$$

$$2) \log_b a = 2, \quad g(n) = n^2$$

$$3) f(n) > g(n)$$

$$4) T(n) = \Theta(n^3)$$

A. zad 2

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

$$1) a=4$$

$$b=2$$

$$f(n) = n^2$$

$$2) \log_b a = \log_2 4 \approx 2.8074, \quad g(n) = n^{\log_2 4}$$

$$3) g(n) > f(n)$$

$$4) T(n) = \Theta(n^{\log_2 4})$$

$$b) T(n) = 2T\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) + n^3$$

$$1) a=2$$

$$b=2$$

$$f(n) = n^3$$



$$2) \log_b a = \log_2 2 = 1, \quad g(n) = n$$

$$3) f(n) > g(n)$$

$$4) T(n) = \Theta(n^3)$$

$$c) T(n) = T\left(\frac{9n}{10}\right) + n$$

$$1) a = 1$$

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

$$f(n) = n$$

$$2) \log_{\frac{10}{9}} 1 = 0, \quad g(n) = n^0 = 1$$

$$3) f(n) > g(n)$$

$$4) T(n) = \Theta(n)$$

B. Zad. dom.

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

$$1) a = 16$$

$$b = 4$$

$$f(n) = n^2$$

$$2) \log_b a = 2, \quad g(n) = n^2$$

$$3) f(n) = g(n)$$

$$4) T(n) = \Theta(n^2 \log n)$$



$$b) T(n) = 4T\left(\frac{n}{3}\right) + n^2$$

$$1) a = 4$$

$$b = 3$$

$$f(n) = n^2$$

$$2) \log_3 4 \approx 1.74, \quad g(n) = n^{\log_3 4}$$

$$3) f(n) > g(n)$$

$$4) T(n) = \Theta(n^2)$$

$$c) T(n) = 3T\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) + n^3$$

$$1) a = 3$$

$$b = 2$$

$$f(n) = n^3$$

$$2) \log_2 3 \approx 1.585, \quad g(n) = n^{\log_2 3}$$

$$3) f(n) > g(n)$$

$$4) T(n) = \Theta(n^3)$$