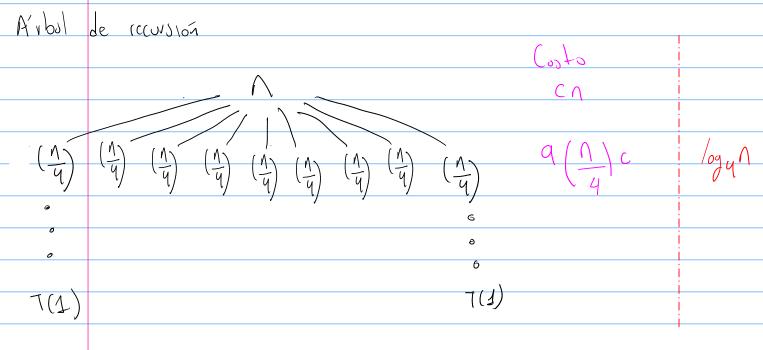


$$T(n) = 9T(n/4) + n$$



Altura del arbol

$$\rightarrow$$
  $q^i = \Lambda$ 

$$\rightarrow \log_4 \Lambda = C$$

Sumatoria de costos

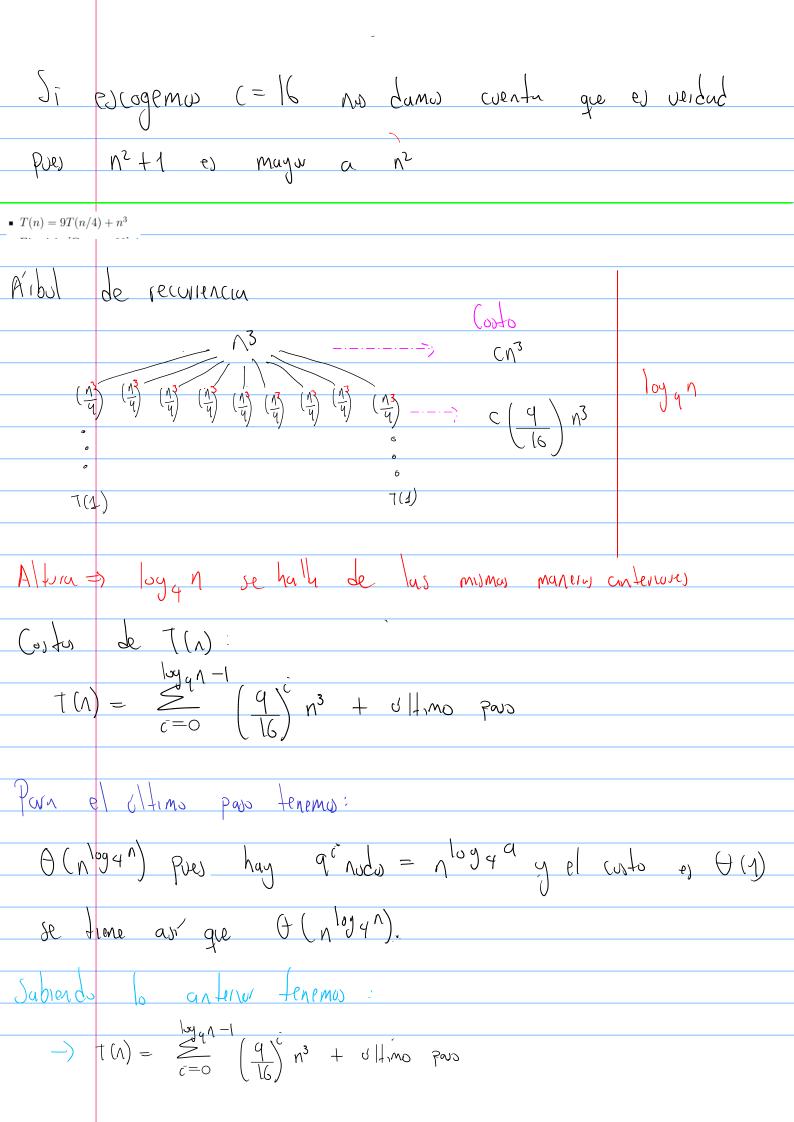
$$-1(\Lambda) = \frac{q}{q} \operatorname{Con} + \frac{q}{q} \operatorname{cn} + \frac{q}{q} \operatorname{cn} + \frac{7(q)}{q} \operatorname{cn} + \frac{7(q)}{q$$

 $\langle \Lambda \rangle = \langle \Lambda \rangle$ 

Método de sustitución para probar O(n)  $\dot{c} \uparrow (n) = O(n) ?$ 1) Proponemos a O(n) como sulvaix de T(n) por lo cual tenemos T(n) = C N puru un C 70 2) Sustituines lo anterior en T(n) = 9 T(n/4) + n y suponiends que se comple pour valores menours a  $\rightarrow$   $T(n) \leq C(\frac{n}{4})$  para tido  $n > n_0$ Reemplatund en la original:  $=\frac{q}{q}$   $cn + \eta$  $= cn + \frac{5}{9} cn$ Di tomamos C79 fenemos:  $\frac{S}{9}$   $(N \leq N)$ 

Con	lo que podemon decir
	$T(n) \leq Cn + (5/4) en \leq 2cn$
701	lo que se demoestre que ((n) = T(n) pore
Unu	constante c y un no tal que T(n) = cn pun

Aplicando la serie geometrica se fiche:  $T(n) = \sum_{c=0}^{\log q} \left(\frac{q}{\sqrt{c}}\right)^{c} Cn^{2} + \Theta(\sqrt{\log q}) < \sum_{c=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{q}{\sqrt{6}}\right)^{c} Cn^{2}$  $= \frac{1}{1-\frac{q}{16}} \left( n^2 + \left( \frac{1}{1} \log q^{\alpha} \right) \right)$  $t(n) = \frac{16}{7} cn^2 + \Theta(n^{\log 4^9})$  $T(n) = O(n^2)$  pui  $n^2$  rièce mayor que  $\Theta(n^{\log n})$ -> Endurces T(N) es ignil a O(n2) Método de sostitución para compub, T(n) = 0 (n2) Apolesis de inducción: (asu base =) 1  $T(\Lambda/q) \leq C(\Lambda)$ Pas induction:  $T(n) = 9T(n/4) + n^2$  $T(n) \in q\left(\frac{n^2}{n}\right) + n^2$  $T(n) \leq \frac{q}{1} cn^2 + n^2$  $T(n) \leq n^2 \left( \frac{9}{16} c + 1 \right)$  $\int (V) \leqslant V_5 + 1$  2) C = I



$$T(n) = \sum_{i=0}^{\log q} \frac{n^{i}}{q} \left( \frac{q}{q} \right)^{i} n^{3} + \Theta\left( \frac{\log q^{3}}{q^{3}} \right)$$

$$A philosophila serve gloomedrica furtees Issue:$$

$$T(n) = \sum_{i=0}^{\log q} \frac{n^{i}}{16} + \Theta\left( \frac{\log q^{3}}{3} \right) < \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \left( \frac{q}{16} \right)^{i} n^{3} + \Theta\left( \frac{\log q^{3}}{3} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow T(n) = \frac{1}{1 - \frac{q}{16}} \left( \frac{n^{3}}{16} + \frac{1}{16} \left( \frac{\log q^{3}}{3} \right) \right) < \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \left( \frac{q}{16} \right)^{i} n^{3} + \frac{1}{16} \left( \frac{\log q^{3}}{3} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow T(n) = \frac{1}{16} \left( \frac{n^{3}}{16} + \frac{1}{16} \left( \frac{\log q^{3}}{16} \right) \right) < \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \left( \frac{q}{16} \right)^{i} n^{3} + \frac{1}{16} \left( \frac{\log q^{3}}{16} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow T(n) = \frac{1}{16} \left( \frac{n^{3}}{16} + \frac{1}{16} \left( \frac{\log q^{3}}{16} \right) \right) < \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \left( \frac{q}{16} \right)^{i} n^{3} + \frac{1}{16} \left( \frac{\log q^{3}}{16} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow T(n) = \frac{1}{16} \left( \frac{q^{3}}{16} + \frac{1}{16} \left( \frac{\log q^{3}}{16} \right) \right) < \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \left( \frac{q}{16} \right)^{i} n^{3} + \frac{1}{16} \left( \frac{\log q^{3}}{16} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow T(n) = \frac{1}{16} \left( \frac{q^{3}}{16} + \frac{1}{16} \left( \frac{\log q^{3}}{16} \right) \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow T(n) = \frac{1}{16} \left( \frac{q^{3}}{16} + \frac{1}{16} \left( \frac{\log q^{3}}{16} \right) \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow T(n) = \frac{1}{16} \left( \frac{q^{3}}{16} + \frac{1}{16} \left( \frac{\log q^{3}}{16} \right) \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow T(n) = \frac{1}{16} \left( \frac{q^{3}}{16} + \frac{1}{16} \left( \frac{\log q^{3}}{16} \right) \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow T(n) = \frac{1}{16} \left( \frac{q^{3}}{16} + \frac{1}{16} \left( \frac{\log q^{3}}{16} \right) \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow T(n) = \frac{1}{16} \left( \frac{q^{3}}{16} + \frac{1}{16} \left( \frac{\log q^{3}}{16} \right) \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow T(n) = \frac{1}{16} \left( \frac{q^{3}}{16} + \frac{1}{16} \left( \frac{\log q^{3}}{16} \right) \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow T(n) = \frac{1}{16} \left( \frac{q^{3}}{16} + \frac{1}{16} \left( \frac{\log q^{3}}{16} \right) \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow T(n) = \frac{1}{16} \left( \frac{q^{3}}{16} + \frac{1}{16} \left( \frac{\log q^{3}}{16} \right) \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow T(n) = \frac{1}{16} \left( \frac{q^{3}}{16} + \frac{1}{16} \left( \frac{\log q^{3}}{16} \right) \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow T(n) = \frac{1}{16} \left( \frac{q^{3}}{16} + \frac{1}{16} \left( \frac{\log q^{3}}{16} \right) \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow T(n) = \frac{1}{16} \left( \frac{q^{3}}{16} + \frac{1}{16} \left( \frac{\log q^{3}}{16} + \frac{1}{16} \left( \frac{\log q^{3}}{16} \right) \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow T(n) = \frac{1}{16} \left( \frac{q^{3}}{16} + \frac{1}{16} \left( \frac{\log q^{3}}{16} + \frac{1}{16} \left( \frac{\log q^{3}}{16} + \frac{1}{16} \left( \frac{\log q^{3}}{16} + \frac{1}{16} \right) \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow T(n) = \frac{1}{16} \left( \frac{q^{3}}{16} + \frac{1}{16} \left( \frac{\log q^{3}}{16} + \frac{1}{16} \right) \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow T(n) = \frac{1}{16} \left( \frac{\log q^{3}}{16} + \frac{1}{16} + \frac{1}{16} + \frac{1}{16} + \frac{1}{16} + \frac{1}{16} +$$

$$T(n) \leq \frac{q}{6q} + n^3 + n^3$$

$$T(n) \leq n^3 + n^3 + n^3 + n^3$$

$$T(n) \leq n^3 + n^3 + n^3 + n^3$$

$$T(n) \leq n^3 + n^3 + n^3 + n^3$$

$$T(n) \leq n^3 + n^3 + n^3 + n^3$$

$$T(n) \leq n^3 + n^3 + n^3 + n^3$$

$$T(n) \leq n^3 + n^3 + n^3 + n^3$$

$$T(n) \leq n^3 + n^3 + n^3 + n^3 + n^3$$

$$T(n) \leq n^3 + n^3 + n^3 + n^3 + n^3$$

$$T(n) \leq n^3 + n^3 +$$

y al tener una complejidad cada mob de D(1) se tione que et (sot del ciltimo es de D(12) Sabiendo la anterior se tiene:  $T(n) = n + 2n + 8 + 4n + 48 + ... + <math>\theta(n)$  $= \underbrace{\left(\frac{N}{2^{c}} + 2\right) + \theta \left(n^{2}\right)}_{52}$ 1 simplificando, e tiene:  $\frac{+(n)=}{2\log_2 n-1} - \frac{n}{2} + \Theta(x)$  $= \frac{2n}{2^n} - n + \Theta(n^2)$