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Disciplina: Projeto e análise de algoritmos Prof^o: Philippe Leal

$$\begin{aligned} a) \rightarrow T_{(n-1)} + 3 &\rightarrow T_{(n-2)} + 6 \rightarrow T_{(n-3)} + 9 \\ &= T_{(n-k)} + 3 \cdot k \end{aligned}$$

$$n-k=1 \rightarrow k=n-1$$

$$T_{(n-(n-1))} + 3 \cdot (n-1) \rightarrow T_{(1)} + 3 \cdot n - 3 = 3n - 2,$$

Passo base:

$$T_{(1)} = 3 \cdot 1 - 2 = 1 = T_{(1)}$$

Passo indutivo:

$$T_{(k)} = 3k - 2 \rightarrow T_{(k+1)} = 3(k+1) - 2$$

$$T_{(k+1)} = 3k + 3 - 2 = 3k + 1$$

$$T_{(k)} = 3k - 2$$



$$b) T(m) = T(m-1) + 10$$

$$\rightarrow m - k = 1 \rightarrow k = m - 1$$

$$= T(m-2) + 10 + 10$$

$$\hookrightarrow T(m) = T(1) + 10m - 10$$

$$T(m-3) + 30$$

$$= 10m + 10 - 10$$

$$T(m-k) + k \cdot 10$$

$$= 10m$$

$$\hookrightarrow T(m) = 10m, m \geq 1$$

$$\hookrightarrow T(m_0) = T(1)$$

$$10 \cdot 1 = 10$$

$$10 = 10$$

$$\hookrightarrow T(k) = 10k$$

$$T(k+1) = 10k + 10$$

$$T(k+1) = T(k) + 10$$

$$T(k+1) = 10k + 10$$

Logo, para $m \geq 1$, $T(m) = 10m$



$$c) T(m) = m \cdot T(m-1)$$

$$= m \cdot (m-1) \cdot T(m-2)$$

$$= m \cdot (m-1) \cdot (m-2) \cdot T(m-3)$$

$$= m \cdot (m-1) \cdot (m-2) \cdot (m-3) \cdot T(m-4)$$

$$\hookrightarrow T(m) = m!$$

$$\hookrightarrow T(m) = m!, \quad m \geq 1$$

$$\hookrightarrow T(m_0) = T(1) \rightarrow 1! = 1 \rightarrow 1 = 1$$

$$\hookrightarrow T(k) = k!$$

$$T(k+1) = (k+1)!$$

$$= k! \cdot (k+1)$$

$$= (k+1)!$$

$$\text{also } T(m) = m!, \quad m \geq 1$$