



Aluno: Mateus Terra Tavares Ramos Curso: Engenharia de Computação Data: 03/02/23

Disciplina: Projeto e Análise de Algoritmos Prof: Philippe Leal

Projeto e análise de algoritmos

$$1 \rightarrow P(n) = \sum_{i=0}^n r^i = \frac{r^{n+1} - 1}{r - 1}, \forall n \geq 0, \forall R, r \neq 1$$

Passo base: $P(n_0) = P(0)$

$$P(0) = \frac{r^{0+1} - 1}{r - 1} = \frac{r^1 - 1}{r - 1} = \frac{r - 1}{r - 1} = 1 \quad \checkmark$$

Passo indutivo: $P(k+1) = \frac{r^{k+2} - 1}{r - 1}$

$$P(k+1) = \sum_{i=0}^{k+1} r^i = \sum_{i=0}^k r^i + r^{k+1} \rightarrow \sum_{i=0}^{k+1} r^i = \frac{r^{k+1} - 1}{r - 1} + \frac{r^{k+1}(r - 1)}{r - 1}$$

$$= \frac{r^{k+1} - 1 + r^{k+2} - r^{k+1}}{r - 1} = \frac{r^{k+2} - 1}{r - 1} = \frac{r^{(k+1)+1} - 1}{r - 1} = \sum_{i=0}^{k+1} r^i \quad \checkmark$$

||

2 -

Passo base: $P(n_0) = P(1)$

$$n_0 = 1, P(1) = 2^{2 \cdot 1} - 1 = 4 - 1 = 3, \text{ que é divisível por } 3 \quad \checkmark$$

Passo indutivo: $P(k+1)$ é divisível por 3

$$2^{2(k+1)} - 1 = 2^{2k+2} - 1 = 2^{2k} \cdot 2^2 - 1 = 2^{2k} \cdot (3 - 1) + 1$$

$$= 2^{2k} \cdot 3 + (2^{2k} - 1) \quad \text{que é divisível por } 3 \quad \checkmark$$

$$3 \rightarrow P(n): 2^0 + 2^1 + 2^2 + \dots + 2^n = 2^{n+1} - 1$$

Passo base: $P(n_0) = P(0)$

$$P(n_0) = 2^0 = 1, \quad 2^1 - 1 = 1 = P(0)$$

Passo indutivo: $P(k+1) = 2^{k+2} - 1$

$$2^0 + 2^1 + 2^2 + 2^3 + \dots + 2^k + 2^{k+1} = (2^{k+1} - 1) + 2^{k+1}$$

$$\hookrightarrow = 2 \cdot 2^{k+1} - 1 = 2^{k+2} - 1$$

$$4 \rightarrow P(n): \sum_{i=0}^n i = \frac{n(n+1)}{2}$$

Passo base: $P(n_0) = P(0)$

$$n_0 = 0, \quad P(0) = \sum_{i=0}^0 i = 0$$

Passo indutivo: $P(k+1) = \frac{k+1(k+3)}{2}$

$$0 + 1 + 2 + 3 + \dots + k + k+1 = \frac{k(k+1)}{2} + (k+1)$$

$$= \frac{k(k+1)}{2} + \frac{2(k+1)}{2}$$

$$= \frac{k(k+1) + 2(k+1)}{2}$$

$$= \frac{k^2 + k + 2k + 2}{2}$$

$$= \frac{k^2 + 3k + 2}{2}$$

$$= \frac{(k+1)(k+2)}{2} \neq \frac{k+1(k+3)}{2}$$

tilibra

5 →

Prova base:

$$n = 1, P(1) = 1^2 = 1$$

Prova por indução:

$$n = k, k \rightarrow k+1$$

$$\rightarrow p(n-1) = 1 + 3 + 5 + \dots + (2(n-1)-1) = (n-1)^2$$

$$p(n-1) = 1 + 3 + 5 + \dots + (2n-3) = (n-1)^2$$

$$\hookrightarrow (n-1)^2 + (2n-1)$$

$$= n^2 - 2n + 1 + 2n - 1$$

$$= n^2$$

6 →

Prova base:

$$n = 1, P(1) = 2^1 > 1$$

Prova indutiva: $P(k) \rightarrow P(k+1)$

$$2^k > k^2$$

$$2 \cdot 2^k > 2 \cdot k$$

$$\nabla k \times k \geq k+1$$

$$2^{k+1} > k+k$$

$$2^{k+1} > k+1$$

7 →

Prova base:

$$n=1, P(1) = 2 \cdot 1^2 = 2$$

Prova por indução: $P(k) \rightarrow P(k+1)$

$$2 + 4 + 6 + 10 + \dots + (4k-2) + [4(k+1)-2] = 2(k+1)^2$$

$$2k^2 + [4k+2] = 2(k+1)^2$$

$$2k^2 + 4k + 2 = 2(k+1)^2$$

$$2(k^2 + 2k + 1) = 2(k+1)^2$$

$$2 \cdot (k+1)^2 = 2(k+1)^2$$

8 → Prova base:

$$n=0, P(0) = \frac{0 \cdot (2 \cdot 0 - 1) \cdot (2 \cdot 0 + 1)}{3} = 0$$

Prova por indução:

$$1^2 + 3^2 + \dots + (2k-1)^2 + [2(k+1)-1]^2 = \frac{k(2k-1)(2k+1)}{3}$$

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

$$4k^3 + 2k^2 - 2k^2 - k + 12k^2 + 12k + 3 = \frac{(k+1)(2k+1)(2k+3)}{3}$$

$$4k^3 + 12k^2 + 11k + 3 = 4k^3 + 12k^2 + 11k + 3$$

9 →

Prova base:

$$n_0 = 1, P_{(1)} = \frac{1}{1 \cdot 2} = \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{1+1} = \frac{n}{n+1}$$

Prova indutiva: $P_{(k)} \rightarrow P_{(k+1)}$

$$\left(\frac{1}{1 \cdot 2} + \frac{1}{2 \cdot 3} + \frac{1}{3 \cdot 4} + \dots + \frac{1}{k(k+1)} \right) + \frac{1}{(k+1)(k+2)} = \frac{k+1}{k+2}$$

$$\frac{k}{k+1} + \frac{1}{(k+1)(k+2)} = \frac{k+1}{k+2}$$

$$\frac{k(k+2) + 1}{(k+1)(k+2)} =$$

$$\frac{k^2 + 2k + 1}{(k+1)(k+2)} =$$

$$\frac{(k+1)^2}{(k+1)(k+2)} =$$

$$\frac{k+1}{k+2} = \frac{k+1}{k+2}$$

10 →

Prova base:

$$n = 1, 1 \cdot (3 \cdot 1 + 1) = 4$$

Prova indutiva:

$$1 + 10 + 16 + \dots + (6k-2) + [6(k+1)-2] = (k+1) \cdot [3 \cdot (k+1) + 1]$$

$$[k \cdot (3k+1)] + 6k + 4 = (k+1) \cdot (3k+4)$$

$$3k^2 + k + 6k + 4 = 3k^2 + 4k + 3k + 4$$

$$3k^2 + 7k + 4 = 3k^2 + 7k + 4$$