

EJERCICIO 9

a. REC 2 $T(n) = \begin{cases} c_1, & n \leq 1 \\ c_2 + T(n-1), & n > 1 \end{cases}$

Paso 1: $T(n) = c_2 + T(n-1)$ Si $n > 1$

Paso 2: $T(n) = c_2 + (c_2 + T(n-1-1))$ Si $n-1 > 1$

$T(n) = 2c_2 + T(n-2)$ Si $n > 2$

Paso 3: $T(n) = 3c_2 + T(n-3)$ Si $n > 3$

Paso i: $T(n) = i \cdot c_2 + T(n-i)$ Si $n > i$

$n-i = 1$

$i = n-1$

Reemplazo 1:

$T(n) = (n-1) \cdot c_2 + T(n-(n-1))$

$T(n) = (n-1) \cdot c_2 + T(1)$

$T(n) = (n-1) \cdot c_2 + c_1$

$T(n) = (n-1) \cdot c_2 + c_1 \therefore O(n)$

REC 1 $T(n) = \begin{cases} c_1, & n \leq 1 \\ 2T(n-1) + c_2, & n > 1 \end{cases}$

Paso 1: $T(n) = 2T(n-1) + c_2$ Si $n > 1$

Paso 2: $T(n) = 2 \cdot [2T(n-1-1) + c_2] + c_2$ Si $n > 2$ || Si $n-1 > 1$

$T(n) = 4T(n-2) + 2c_2 + c_2$ Si $n > 2$ || Si $n-1 > 1$

$T(n) = 4T(n-2) + 3c_2$ Si $n > 2$

Paso 3: Sustituyo $T(n-2)$ utilizando la misma relación de recurrencia: $T(n-2) = 2T(n-3) + c_2$
Sustituyo esa expresión en la ecuación donde aparece $T(n-2)$:

$T(n) = 4[2T(n-3) + c_2] + 3c_2$ Si $n > 3$ || Si $n-2 > 1$

$T(n) = 8T(n-3) + 7c_2$ Si $n > 3$

Paso 1: $2^i T(n-1) + (2^i - 1)c_2$

$n-i=1$

$i = n-1$

Reemplazo i:

$T(n) = 2^{n-1} T(n-(n-1)) + (2^{n-1} - 1)c_2$

Aplico propiedad de la potencia: $2^{N^x} = 2^N | 2^x$ base igual base

$T(n) = \frac{2^n}{2} \cdot T(1) + \left(\frac{2^n}{2} - 1\right) \cdot c_2$

$T(n) = 2^n \cdot \frac{c_1}{2} + 2^n \cdot \frac{c_2}{2} - c_2 \therefore O(2^n)$

REC3

$T(n) = \begin{cases} c_1 & , n \leq 1 \\ 2T(n-2) + c_2 & , n > 1 \end{cases}$

Paso 1: $T(n) = 2T(n-2) + c_2 \quad n > 1$

Paso 2: $T(n) = 2 \cdot [2T(n-4) + c_2] + c_2 \quad n > 3 \text{ || } n-2 > 1$

$T(n) = 4T(n-4) + 3c_2$

Paso 3: $T(n) = 4 \cdot [2T(n-6) + c_2] + 3c_2 \quad n > 5$

$T(n) = 8T(n-6) + 7c_2$

Paso i: $T(n) = 2^i T(n-2i) + (2^i - 1)c_2$ Aplico propiedad de igual base con potencia

$n-2i = 1$ Reemplazo i: $2^{(n-1)/2} T(n - (2 \cdot \frac{n-1}{2})) + (2^{(n-1)/2} - 1)c_2 =$

$i = \frac{n-1}{2}$

$= \sqrt{2^{n-1}} + (n - n + 1) + (\sqrt{2^{n-1}} - 1)c_2 =$ Aplico prop. de pot = base

$= \left(\frac{\sqrt{2^n}}{\sqrt{2}}\right) T(1) + \left(\frac{\sqrt{2^n}}{\sqrt{2}} - 1\right) \cdot c_2 \therefore O(2^n) \text{ || } O(2^{n/2})$

POTENCIA_ITER: $c_1 + c_2 + \sum_{i=2}^n c_3 = c_1 + c_2 + (n-1)c_3 \therefore O(n)$

POTENCIA_REC:

$$T(n) = \begin{cases} c_1 & n \leq 1 \\ T(n/2) + c_2 + c_3 & n > 1 \end{cases}$$

Paso 1: $T(n) = T(n/2) + c_2 + c_3 \quad n > 1$

Paso 2: $T(n) = T(n/4) + c_2 + c_3 + c_2 + c_3 \quad n > 2$

$$T(n) = T(n/4) + 2c_2 + 2c_3$$

Paso 3: $T(n) = T(n/8) + c_2 + c_3 + 2c_2 + 2c_3 \quad n > 4$

Paso i: $T(n) = T(n/2^i) + i \cdot c_2 + i \cdot c_3$

$$\frac{n}{2^i} = 1 \Rightarrow n = 2^i \Rightarrow \log_2 n = i$$

Reemplazo i:

$$T(n) = T(n/2^{\log_2 n}) + \log_2(n) \cdot c_2 + \log_2(n) \cdot c_3 = T(n/n) + \log_2(n) \cdot c_2 + \log_2(n) \cdot c_3 = c_1 + \log_2(n) \cdot c_2 + \log_2(n) \cdot c_3$$

$$\therefore O(\log_2(n))$$

b. REC2 es más eficiente que REC1, al ser REC1 de $O(n)$ y crecer más lento que una función de $O(2^n) \Rightarrow$ REC1.

c. `static public int REC3Mejorado(int n) {`

`return n % 2`

`}`

$O(1)$