

RICORRENZE

- EQUAZIONI O DISEQUAZIONI CHE DESCRIVONO IL VALORE DI UNA FUNZIONE IN TERMINI DEL SUO VALORE CON INPUT PIÙ PICCOLI

ES. $T(n) = \begin{cases} \Theta(1) & \text{SE } n=1 \\ 2T(n/2) + \Theta(n) & \text{SE } n>1 \end{cases}$

CON SOLUZIONE $T(n) = \Theta(n \lg n)$

- CONSIDEREREMO I SEGUENTI TRE METODI
 - METODO DI SOSTITUZIONE
 - METODO ITERATIVO O DELL'ALBERO DI RICORSIONE
 - METODO "MASTER" PER RICORRENZE DELLA FORMA

$$T(n) = aT(n/b) + f(n), \text{ CON } a \geq 1, b > 1$$

METODO DI SOSTITUZIONE

1. INDOVINARE UNA POSSIBILE SOLUZIONE
2. VERIFICARE LA SOLUZIONE PER INDUZIONE

ESEMPIO DETERMINARE UN LIMITE SUPERIORE PER $T(m)$ DOVE:

$$T(m) = 2T(\lfloor m/2 \rfloor) + m \quad (*)$$

VERIFICHIAMO CHE $T(m) = O(n \lg m)$, cioè

$T(m) \leq c m \lg m$, PER QUALCHE $c > 0$ E PER
 n SUFFICIENTEMENTE GRANDE

$$c < c' \leq c'n \lg m$$

SIA $c \geq 1$ TALE CHE

$$c \geq \frac{T(2)}{2y_2}, \frac{T(3)}{3y_3}, \dots, \frac{T(m-1)}{(m-1)y_{m-1}}$$

$$T(m) \leq c m \lg m, \text{ PER OGNI } m=2, 3, \dots, n-1 \quad (**)$$

(DATO CHE PER $m=1$ SI HA $c m \lg m = 0$ E SE
 $T(1) > 0$ NON ESISTE ALCUN $c \geq 1$ TALE CHE

$$T(1) \leq c \cdot 1 \cdot y_1 = 0$$

SE $\left\lfloor \frac{n}{2} \right\rfloor \geq 2$, E QUINDI $n \geq 4$, SI HA:

$$T(n) = 2 T(\left\lfloor \frac{n}{2} \right\rfloor) + n \quad (\text{PER } *)$$

$$\leq 2 c \left\lfloor \frac{n}{2} \right\rfloor \lg \left\lfloor \frac{n}{2} \right\rfloor + n \quad (\text{PER } **)$$

$$\leq 2 c \cdot \frac{n}{2} \lg \frac{n}{2} + n$$

$$= c n (\lg n - \lg 2) + n$$

$$= c n \lg n - cn + n$$

$$\leq c n \lg n \quad (\text{POICHE' } c \geq 1)$$

E' ALLORA SUFFICIENTE SUPPORRE CHE LA (**)

SIA VERIFICATA PER $m = 2, 3$ (CASI BASE),
CIOE' CHE

$$T(2) \leq 2c \quad \text{E} \quad T(3) \leq 3c \log 3.$$

PERTANTO, PER OGNI $c \geq \max\left(1, \frac{T(2)}{2}, \frac{T(3)}{3 \log 3}\right)$

E PER OGNI $m \geq 2$ SI HA

$$T(m) \leq c m \log m$$



$$\boxed{T(m) = O(m \log m)}$$

RAFFORZAMENTO DELL'IPOTESI INDUTTIVA

SI DIMOSTRI CHE LA RICORRENZA

$$T(n) = T(\lfloor \frac{n}{2} \rfloor) + T(\lceil \frac{n}{2} \rceil) + 1$$

HA SOLUZIONE $T(n) = \underline{\mathcal{O}(n)}$,

OCCORRE VERIFICARE CHE $T(n) \leq cn$, PER QUALCHE $c > 0$, $\forall n > n_0$.

SUPPONIAMO INDUTTIVAMENTE CHE $T(\lfloor \frac{n}{2} \rfloor) \leq c \lfloor \frac{n}{2} \rfloor$, $T(\lceil \frac{n}{2} \rceil) \leq c \lceil \frac{n}{2} \rceil$.

Allora : $T(n) \leq c \lfloor \frac{n}{2} \rfloor + c \lceil \frac{n}{2} \rceil + 1 = cn + 1 \not\Rightarrow T(n) \leq cn$!

RAFFORZIAMO L'IPOTESI INDUTTIVA: $T(n) \leq cn - b$, CON $b \geq 0$.

SI HA:

$$T(n) \leq (c \lfloor \frac{n}{2} \rfloor - b) + (c \lceil \frac{n}{2} \rceil - b) + 1 = cn - 2b + 1 \leq cn - b$$

PER $b \geq 1$, $c \geq T(1) + b$, $n \geq 1$.

$$T(\lfloor \frac{n}{2} \rfloor) \leq c \lfloor \frac{n}{2} \rfloor - b$$

$$T\left(\lceil \frac{n}{2} \rceil\right) \leq c\left[\frac{n}{2}\right] - 1$$

ATTENZIONE AGLI ERRORI!

DATA $T(n) = 2T\left(\lfloor \frac{n}{2} \rfloor\right) + n$, CERCHIAMO DI DEMOSTRARE
CHE $T(n) = O(n)$ (FALSO!) $T(n) \leq cn$

SUPPONIAMO PER INDUZIONE CHE $T\left(\lfloor \frac{n}{2} \rfloor\right) \leq c\left[\frac{n}{2}\right]$.

ALLORA

$$T(n) \leq 2c\left[\frac{n}{2}\right] + n \leq cn + n = (c+1)n = O(n)$$



ERRORE!

OCCORRE

INFATTI DEMOSTRARE

CON LA MEDESIMA COSTANTE c .

$$T(n) \leq cn,$$

CAMBIAMENTO DI VARIABILI

$$T(n) = 2 T(\lfloor \sqrt{n} \rfloor) + \lg n$$

$$\begin{aligned} n^{1/2} &= (2^{\lg n})^{1/2} \\ &= 2^{\frac{\lg n}{2}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow T(n) = 2 T(\lfloor n^{1/2} \rfloor) + \lg n$$

$$\Rightarrow T(2^{\lg n}) = 2 T(\lfloor 2^{\lg n/2} \rfloor) + \lg n$$

PONIAMO $S(m) := T(2^m)$.

$$\Rightarrow S(\lg n) = 2 S(\lfloor \frac{\lg n}{2} \rfloor) + \lg n$$

SI CONSIDERI LA RICORRENZA: $S(m) = 2 S\left(\frac{m}{2}\right) + m$

ESSA HA SOLUZIONE $S(m) = \Theta(m \lg m)$, DA CUI

$$S(\lg n) = \Theta(\lg n \lg \lg n).$$

PERTANTO $T(n) = T(2^{\lg n}) = S(\lg n) = \Theta(\lg n \lg \lg n)$,

ESERCIZI

- RISOLVERE LE SEGUENTI EQUAZIONI DI RICORRENZA:

- $T(n) = T(\sqrt{n}) + O(1)$
- $T(n) = 2 \cdot T(\sqrt{n}) + O(1)$
- $T(n) = 4 \cdot T(\sqrt{n}) + O(1)$

$$T(n) = T(\sqrt{n}) + O(1)$$

$$T(n) = T(n^{1/2}) + O(1)$$

$$T(2^{\log n}) = T(2^{\log n/2}) + O(1)$$

PONIAMO $S(n) := T(2^n) \rightarrow T(2^{\log n}) = S(\log n)$

$$S(\log n) = S\left(\frac{\log n}{2}\right) + O(1)$$

$$T(2^{\frac{\log n}{2}}) = S\left(\frac{\log n}{2}\right)$$

RISOLVIAMO

$$S(n) = S\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) + O(1)$$

$$S(n) = S\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) + c$$

$$S(m) = c + S\left(\frac{m}{2}\right)$$

$$= c + \left(c + S\left(\frac{m}{4}\right)\right)$$

$$= c + \left(c + \left(c + S\left(\frac{m}{8}\right)\right)\right)$$

$$= 3 \cdot c + S\left(\frac{m}{8}\right) = 3 \cdot c + S\left(\frac{m}{2^3}\right)$$

$$= 3c + \left(c + S\left(\frac{m}{2^3} \cdot \frac{1}{2}\right)\right) = 3c + \left(c + S\left(\frac{m}{2^4}\right)\right)$$

$$= 4c + S\left(\frac{m}{2^4}\right)$$

⋮

$$= kc + S\left(\frac{m}{2^k}\right)$$

⋮

$$\rightarrow S(m) = \Theta(\lg m)$$

$$= \lfloor y^m \rfloor \cdot c + S\left(\frac{m}{\lfloor y^m \rfloor}\right)$$

$$= \lfloor y_m \rfloor \cdot c + S(4) = \Theta(y_m)$$



$$T(m) = T(2^{b_m}) = S(y_m) = \Theta(y_m)$$

$$T(n) = 2 \cdot T(\sqrt{n}) + O(1)$$

$$T(n) = 2 \cdot T(n^{1/2}) + O(1)$$

$$\begin{aligned} T(2^m) &= 2 \cdot T((2^m)^{1/2}) + O(1) \\ &= 2 \cdot T(2^{\frac{m}{2}}) + O(1) \end{aligned}$$

$$S(m) := T(2^m) \rightarrow T(2^m) = S(m), T(2^{\frac{m}{2}}) = S\left(\frac{m}{2}\right)$$

$$\rightarrow S(m) = 2 \cdot S\left(\frac{m}{2}\right) + O(1)$$

RISOLVIMENTO

$$S(m) = 2S\left(\frac{m}{2}\right) + O(1)$$

$$S(m) = 2S\left(\frac{m}{2}\right) + c$$

$$\begin{aligned} S(m) &= 2S\left(\frac{m}{2}\right) + c \\ &= 2\left(2S\left(\frac{m}{4}\right) + c\right) + c \\ &= 2\left(2\left(2S\left(\frac{m}{8}\right) + c\right) + c\right) + c \\ &= 2^3 \cdot S\left(\frac{m}{2^3}\right) + 7c \\ &= 2^3 \cdot S\left(\frac{m}{2^3}\right) + (2^3 - 1)c \\ &\vdots \\ &= 2^k \cdot S\left(\frac{m}{2^k}\right) + (2^k - 1)c \\ &\vdots \\ &= 2^{log m} \cdot \Theta(1) + (2^{log m} - 1) \cdot c \\ &= \underline{m} \cdot \Theta(1) + (\underline{m} - 1) \cdot c \\ &= \Theta(m) \end{aligned}$$

PERTANTO

$$T(m) = T(2^{\lfloor \lg m \rfloor}) = S(\lfloor \lg m \rfloor) = \Theta(\lfloor \lg m \rfloor)$$

- $T(n) = 4 \cdot T(\sqrt{n}) + O(1)$

$$T(2^{4m}) = 4 \cdot T((2^{4m})^{\frac{1}{2}}) + O(1)$$

$$= 4 \cdot T(2^{\frac{4m}{2}}) + O(1)$$

SIA $S(m) := T(2^m)$

ALLORA $T(2^{4m}) = S(4m)$ E $T(2^{\frac{4m}{2}}) = S(\frac{4m}{2})$

E QUINDI SI HA :

$$S(4m) = 4 \cdot S\left(\frac{4m}{2}\right) + O(1)$$

RISOLVIAMO

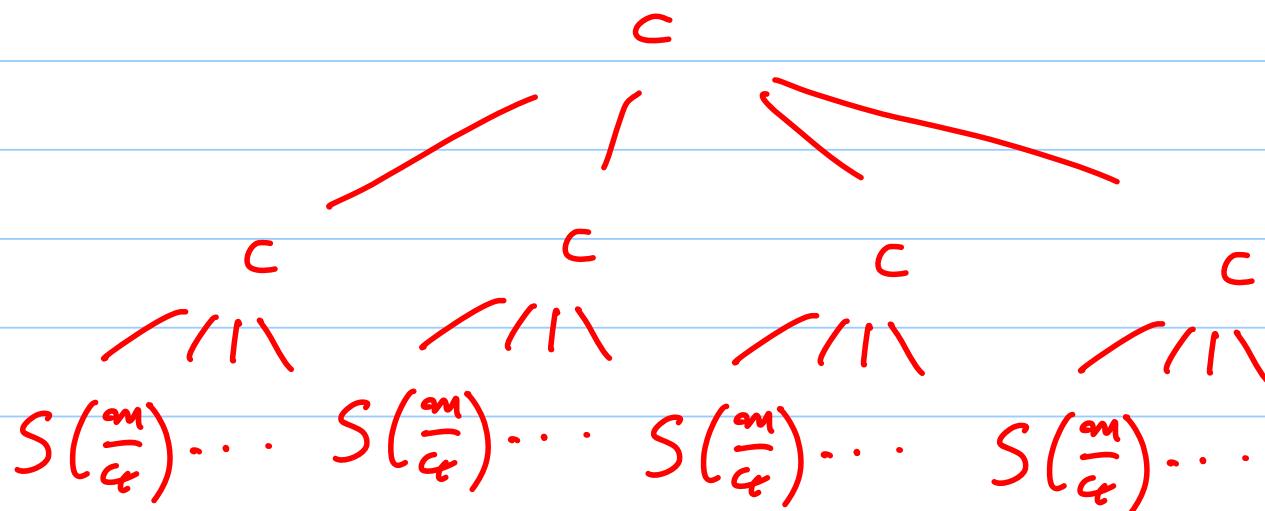
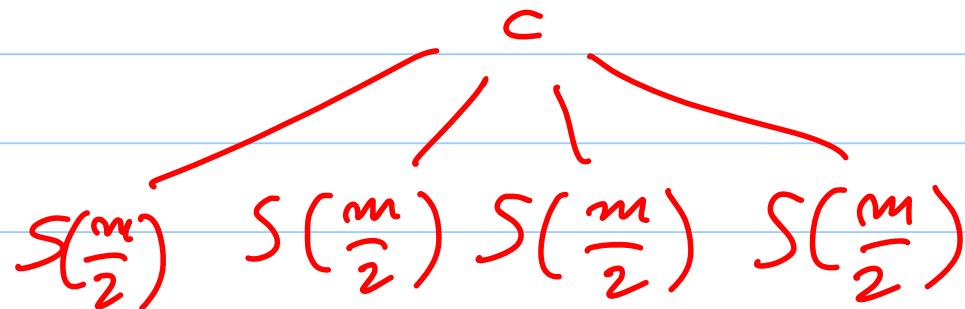
$$S(m) = 4 \cdot S\left(\frac{m}{2}\right) + O(1)$$

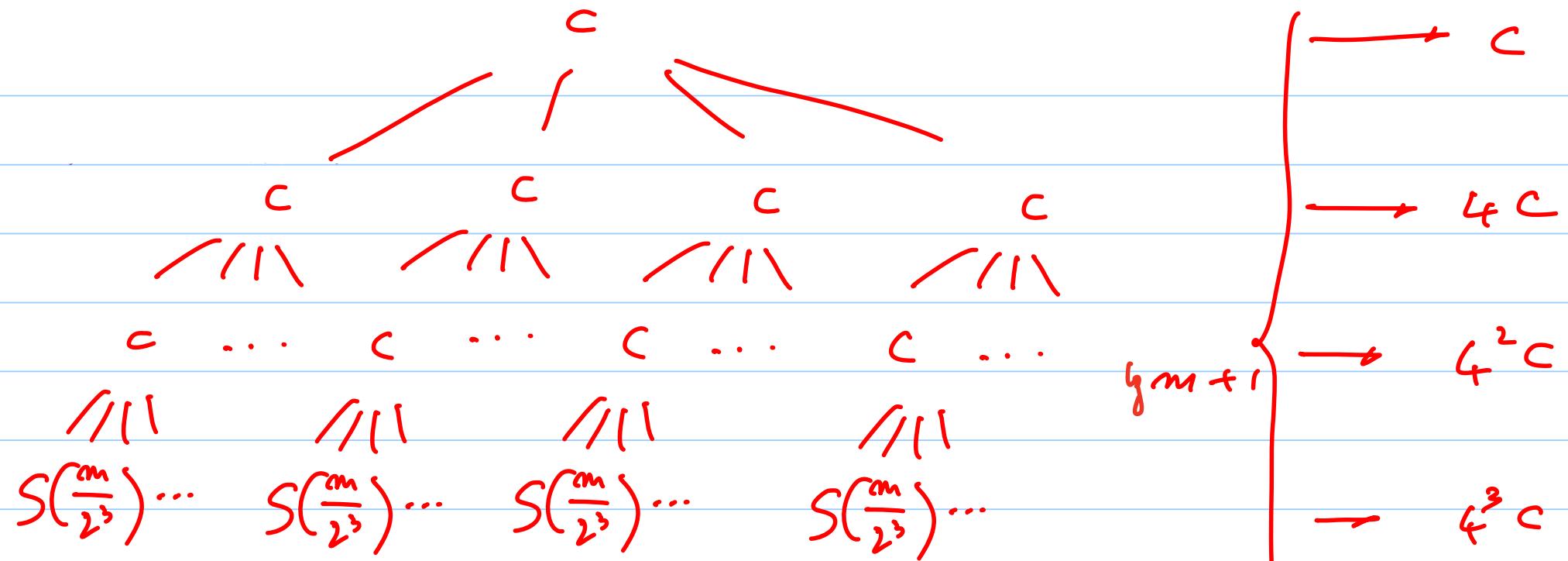
$$S(m) = 4 S\left(\frac{m}{2}\right) + c$$

$$S(m) = \Theta(m^2)$$

$$T(n) = S(y_m) = \Theta(y^2 m)$$

$S(m)$





$$\begin{aligned}
 & C + 4C + 4^2C + 4^3C + \dots + 4^{4^m}C \\
 &= C \sum_{i=0}^{4^m} 4^i = C \frac{4^{4^m+1}-1}{4-1} \leq \frac{C}{3} 4 \cdot m^2 \\
 &\quad \text{Reasoning: } 4^{4^m+1} = 4^{4^m} \cdot 4^1 = 4 \cdot 4^{4^m} = 4 \cdot (2^2)^{4^m} = 4 \cdot 2^{2 \cdot 4^m} = 4 \cdot (2^{4^m})^2 = 4 \cdot m^2
 \end{aligned}$$

PERTANTO $S(m) = \Theta(m^2)$ E DUNQUE

$$T(n) = T(2^{4^m}) = S(4^m) = \Theta(4^2m)$$

METODO ITERATIVO

- CONSISTE NELL'ESPANDERE LA RICORRENZA SINO AD ESPRIMERE LA FUNZIONE IN TERMINI DI n E DELLE CONDIZIONI INIZIALI

es. $T(n) = 3 T(\lfloor \frac{n}{4} \rfloor) + n$

$$\left\lfloor \frac{\left\lfloor \frac{n}{4^2} \right\rfloor}{4} \right\rfloor = \left\lfloor \frac{n}{4^3} \right\rfloor$$

$$T(n) = n + 3 T(\lfloor \frac{n}{4} \rfloor)$$

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

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

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

$T(1), T(2), T(3)$



$$\leq n + \frac{3}{4}n + \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^2 n + \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^3 n + \dots + 3^{\lfloor \frac{n}{4} \rfloor} n \quad \textcircled{4}(1)$$

$$\leq n \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^i + \textcircled{4}(n^{\lfloor \frac{n}{4} \rfloor})$$

$$= 4n + \textcircled{4}(n^{\lfloor \frac{n}{4} \rfloor}) = \textcircled{4}(n)$$

ALBERI DI RICORSIONE

- SONO PARTICOLARMENTE UTILI NELL'APPLICAZIONE DEL METODO ITERATIVO

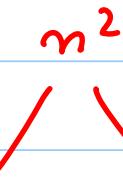
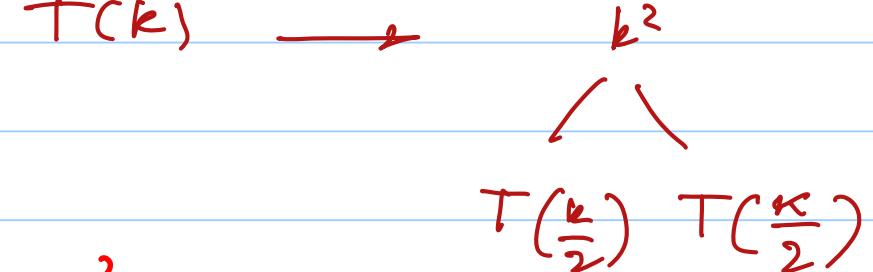
$$T(n) = 2T(\frac{n}{2}) + n^2$$

$$T(n)$$

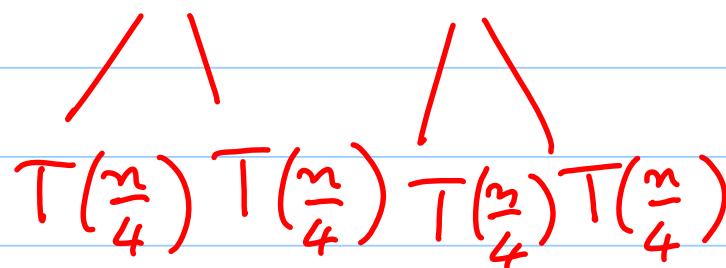


$$T(\frac{m}{2}) \quad T(\frac{m}{2})$$

$$T(k)$$



$$(\frac{n}{2})^2 \quad (\frac{n}{2})^2$$

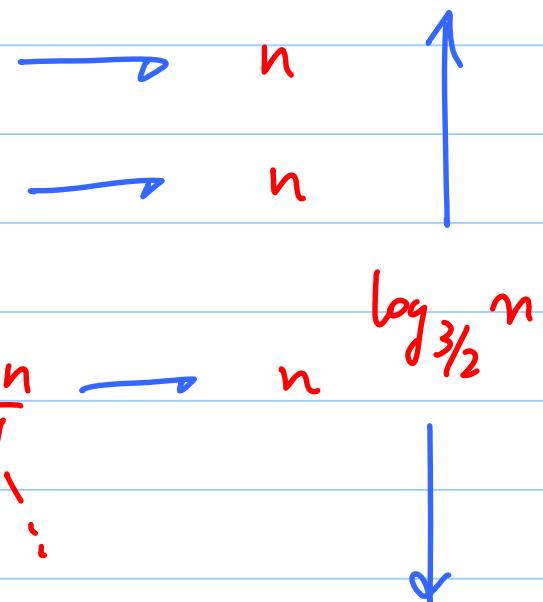
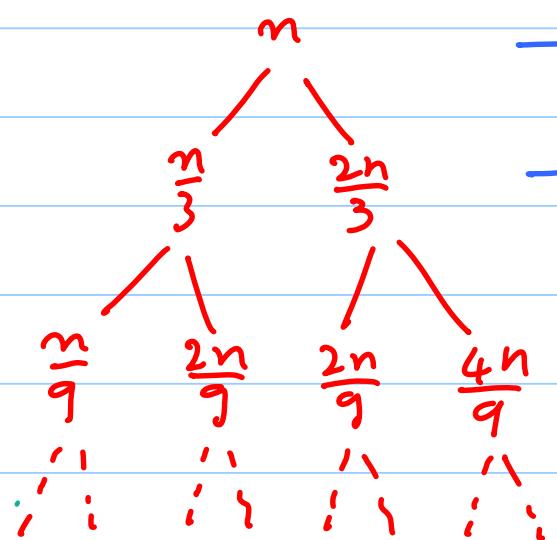
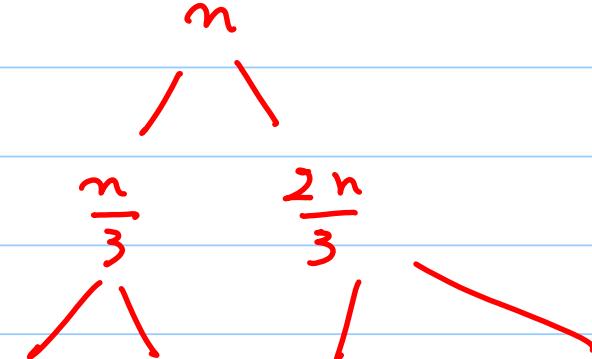
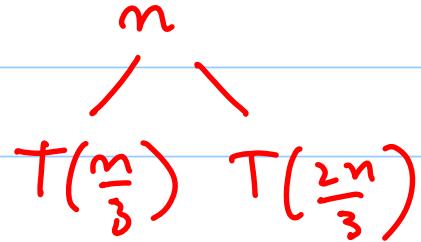


$$\begin{array}{c}
 n^2 \\
 \swarrow \quad \searrow \\
 \left(\frac{n}{2}\right)^2 \quad \left(\frac{n}{2}\right)^2 \\
 \swarrow \quad \searrow \quad \swarrow \quad \searrow \\
 \left(\frac{n}{4}\right)^2 \quad \left(\frac{n}{4}\right)^2 \quad \left(\frac{n}{4}\right)^2 \quad \left(\frac{n}{4}\right)^2 \\
 \vdots \quad \vdots \\
 \xrightarrow{\quad} \qquad \qquad \qquad \qquad \qquad \qquad \qquad \qquad \qquad \xrightarrow{\quad} \qquad \qquad \qquad \qquad \qquad \qquad \qquad \qquad \qquad \xrightarrow{\quad} \qquad \qquad \qquad \qquad \qquad \qquad \qquad \qquad \qquad \xrightarrow{\quad} \\
 n^2 \sum_{i=0}^{\lfloor \lg n \rfloor} \frac{1}{2^i} = \Theta(n^2)
 \end{array}$$

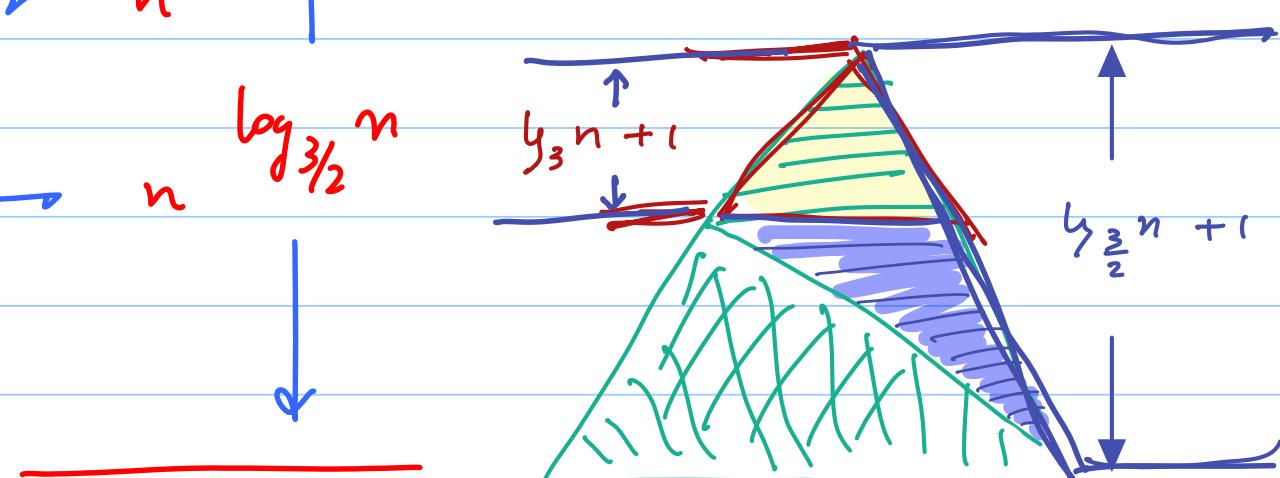
E.S.

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

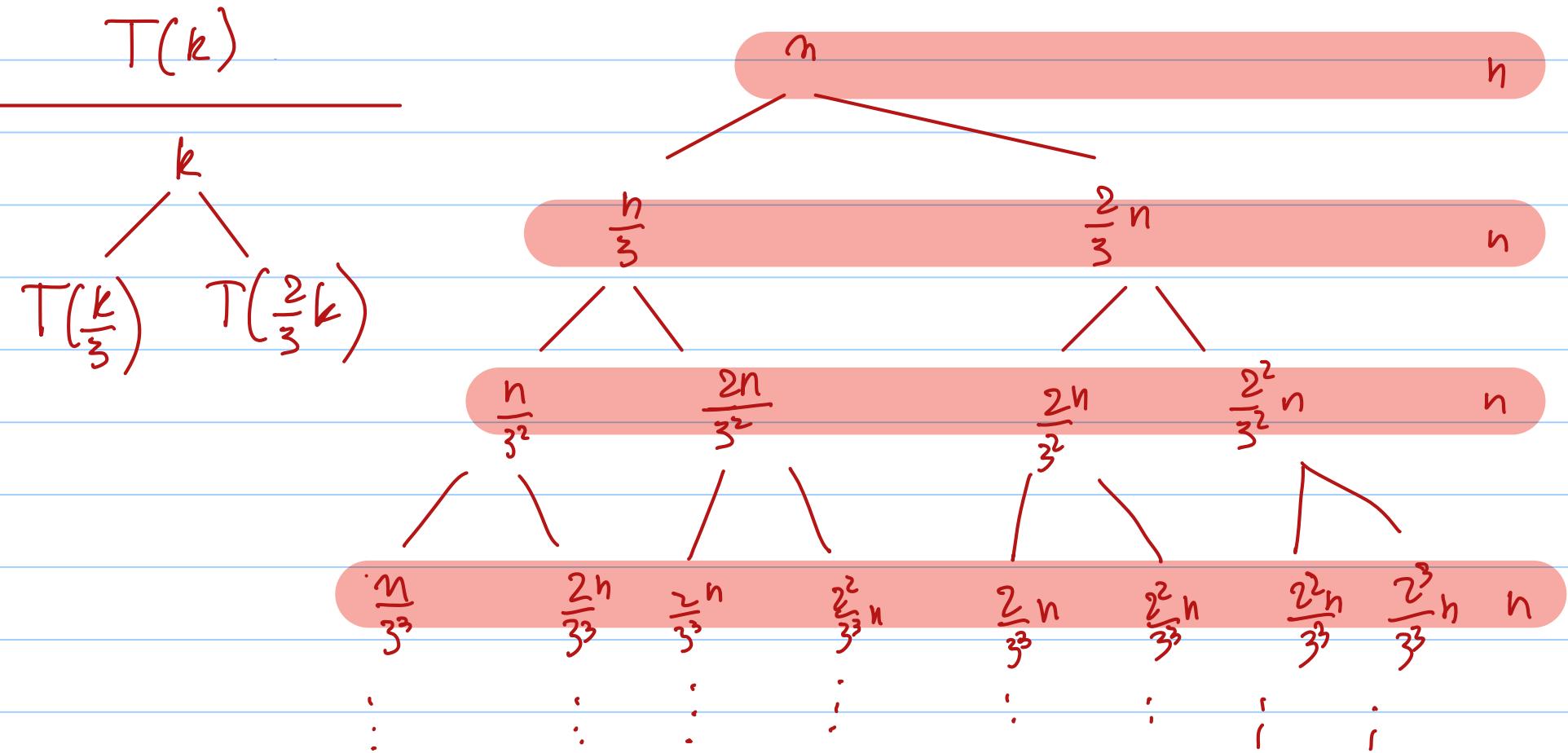
$T(n)$



$$n \log_{3/2} n = \Theta(n \log n)$$



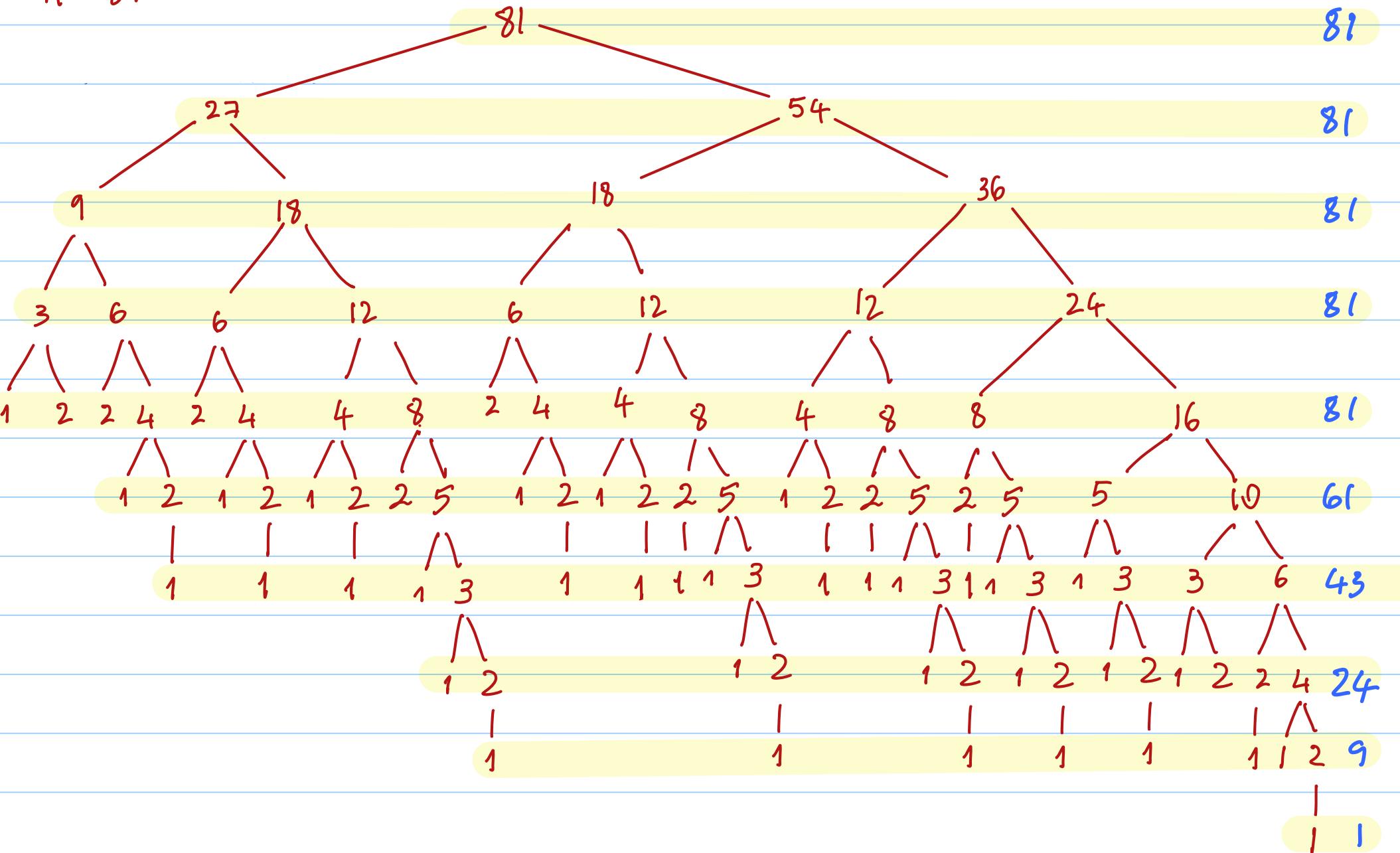
Ej. $T(n) = T\left(\frac{n}{3}\right) + T\left(\frac{2n}{3}\right) + n$



→ $T(n) = \Theta(n \lg n)$

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

$n = 81$



$$(\lg_3 n + 1)^n \leq T(n) \leq (\lg_{\frac{3}{2}} n + 1)^n$$

$$T(n) = \mathcal{O}(n \lg n)$$

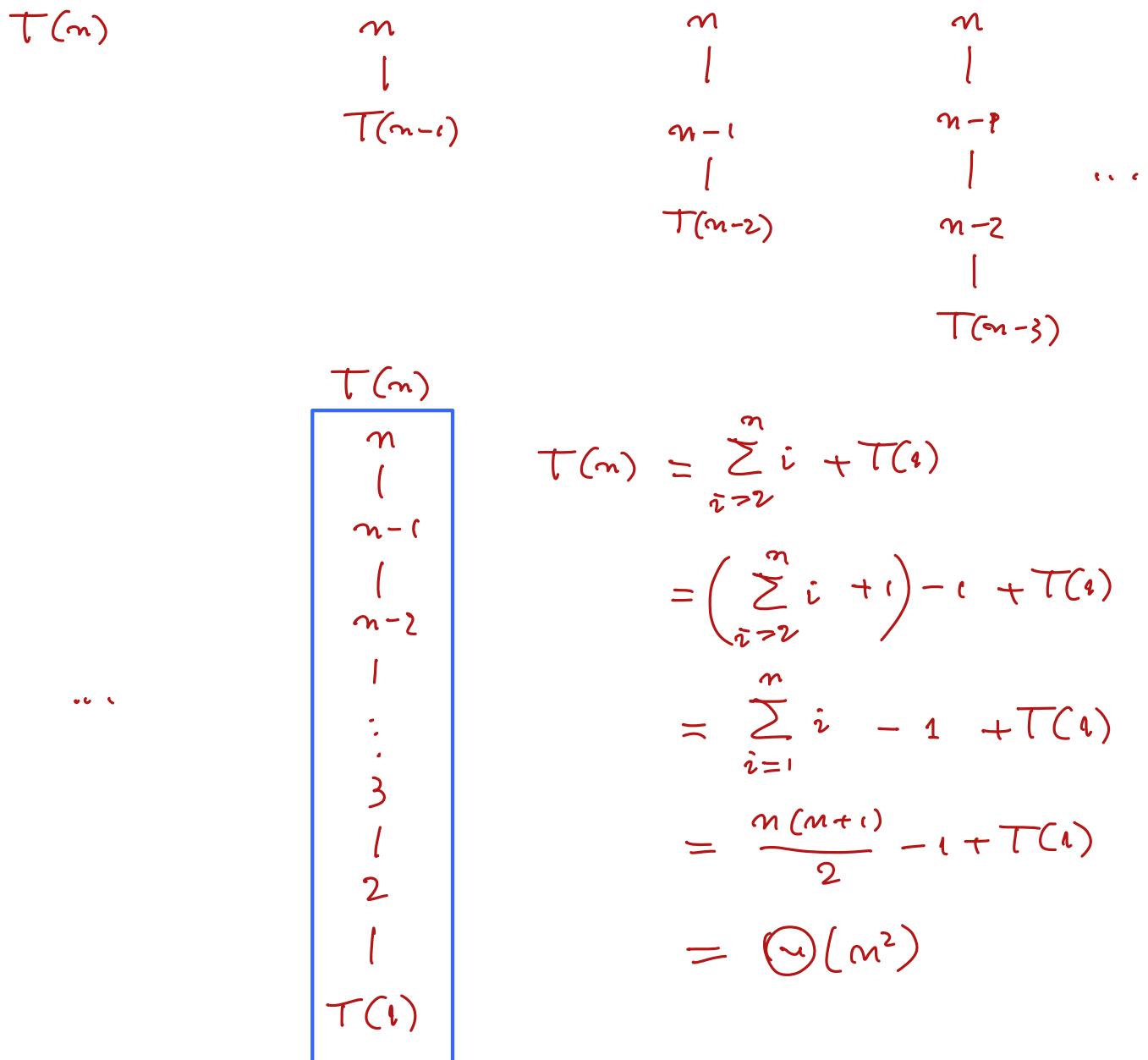
$$T(n) = \mathcal{O}(n \lg n)$$

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

$$\lg_3 n = \frac{\log n}{\log 3} = \Theta(\log n)$$

$$\lg_{\frac{3}{2}} n = \frac{\log n}{\log \frac{3}{2}} = \Theta(\log n)$$

Show that the solution of $T(n) = T(n - 1) + n$ is $O(n^2)$.



ESERCIZI

4.3-I

Show that the solution of $T(n) = T(n - 1) + n$ is $O(n^2)$.

- RISOLVERE L'EQUAZIONE $T(n) = T\left(\lceil \frac{n}{2} \rceil\right) + 1$

RICORRENZE DELLA FORMA

$$T(m) = a T\left(\frac{m}{b}\right) + f(m)$$

TEOREMA "MASTER":

SIANO $a > 0$, $b > 1$ COSTANTI E

SIA $f(m)$ UNA FUNZIONE ASSEGNATA.

SIA INOLTRE $T(m)$ TALE CHE $T(m) = a T\left(\frac{m}{b}\right) + f(m)$.

1. SE $f(m) = \mathcal{O}(n^{\log_b a - \varepsilon})$ PER QUALCHE $\varepsilon > 0$,

ALLORA $T(m) = \mathcal{O}(n^{\log_b a})$

2. SE $f(m) = \Theta(n^{\log_b a})$, ALLORA $T(m) = \Theta(n^{\log_b a} \cdot \lg n)$

3. SE $f(m) = \Omega(n^{\log_b a + \varepsilon})$ PER QUALCHE $\varepsilon > 0$ E SE
CONDIZIONE DI REGOLARITÀ

$a f\left(\frac{m}{b}\right) \leq c f(m)$ PER QUALCHE $c < 1$ E PER

VALORI DI n SUFFICIENTEMENTE GRANDI,

ALLORA $T(m) = \Theta(f(m))$,

GENERALIZZAZIONE

IL CASO 2 PUO' ESSERE GENERALIZZATO:

2'. SE $f(n) = \Theta(n^{\log_b a} \cdot \lg^k n)$, CON $k \geq 0$,

ALLORA $T(n) = \underline{\Theta(n^{\log_b a} \cdot \lg^{k+1} n)}$

ESEMPI

- $T(n) = 9T\left(\frac{n}{3}\right) + n$

$$a=9, b=3, n^{\log_b a} = n^{\log_3 9} = n^2$$

$$f(n) = n = \mathcal{O}(n^{\log_3 9 - \varepsilon}) \quad (\text{for } \varepsilon \leq 1) \xrightarrow{\text{CASO 1}} T(n) = \mathcal{O}(n^2)$$

- $T(n) = T\left(\frac{2n}{3}\right) + 1$

$$a=1, b=\frac{3}{2}, n^{\log_b a} = n^{\log_{3/2} 1} = n^0$$

$$f(n) = 1 = \mathcal{O}(n^0) \xrightarrow{\text{CASO 2}} T(n) = \mathcal{O}(\log n)$$

$$n \log n = \mathcal{O}(n^{\log_4 3 + \varepsilon})$$

$$- T(n) = 3 T\left(\frac{n}{4}\right) + n \lg n$$

$$a=3, b=4, n^{\log_b a} = n^{\log_4 3}$$

$$f(n) = n \lg n = \Omega(n^{\log_4 3 + \varepsilon}) \quad (\forall 0 < \varepsilon \leq 1 - \log_4 3)$$

INOLTRE: $a f\left(\frac{n}{b}\right) = 3 \cdot \frac{n}{4} \lg \frac{n}{4} \leq \frac{3}{4} n \lg n \quad (c = \frac{3}{4})$

CASO 3
⇒ $T(n) = \Theta(n \lg n)$

$$- T(n) = 2 T\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) + n \lg n$$

$$a=2, b=2, n^{\log_2 2} = n^1$$

$$f(n) = n \lg n = \Theta(n \cdot \lg n) \xrightarrow{\text{CASO } 2'} T(n) = \Theta(n \lg^2 n)$$

ESERCIZIO

RISOLGERE LE SEGUENTI RICORRENZE:

$$- T(n) = 8T\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) + \Theta(n^2) \Rightarrow T(n) = \Theta(n^3)$$

$$- T(n) = 7T\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) + \Theta(n^2) \Rightarrow T(n) = \Theta(n^{4.5})$$

a. $T(n) = 2T(n/4) + 1.$ $\Rightarrow T(n) = \Theta(\sqrt{n})$

b. $T(n) = 2T(n/4) + \sqrt{n}.$ $\Rightarrow T(n) = \Theta(\sqrt{\log n})$

c. $T(n) = 2T(n/4) + n.$ $\Rightarrow T(n) = \Theta(n)$

d. $T(n) = 2T(n/4) + n^2.$ $\Rightarrow T(n) = \Theta(n^2)$

e. $T(n) = 2T(n/4) + n^3.$ $\Rightarrow T(n) = \Theta(n^3)$

$$T(n) = 2T\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) + \Theta(n) \Rightarrow T(n) = \Theta(n \log n)$$

$$T(n) = 8 T\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) + \Theta(n^2)$$

$$a = 8, \quad b = 2, \quad f(n) = n^2$$

$$y_b^a = y_2^8 = 3, \quad n^{y_b^a} = n^3$$

$$\forall 0 < \varepsilon \leq 1 \quad n^2 = O(n^{3-\varepsilon})$$

$\xrightarrow{\text{For } c > 0}$ $T(n) = \Theta(n^3)$

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

$$2 \leq b_f - \varepsilon$$

$$a = 3, \quad b = 2, \quad f(n) = n^2$$

$$2 \leq g_f - 2$$

$$y_b a = y_3 < 2, \quad n^{y_b a} = n^{y_3}$$

$$\forall 0 < \varepsilon \leq 2 - y_3 \quad n^2 = \Omega(n^{y_3 + \varepsilon}) \implies \text{III CASO}$$

VERIFICA CONDIZIONE DI REGOLARITÀ:

$$3f\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) = 3\left(\frac{n}{2}\right)^2 = 3\frac{n^2}{4} = \frac{3}{4} \cdot n^2 \leq c n^2 = cf(n) \quad (\text{e } \frac{3}{4} \leq c < 1)$$

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

COROLLARIO: SIANO $a > 0$, $b > 1$, $k \geq 0$, $h \geq 0$ COSTANTI.
 SIA INOLTRE $T(n)$ TALE CHE $T(n) = aT\left(\frac{n}{b}\right) + \Theta(n^k(\lg n)^h)$.

$$T(n) = \begin{cases} \Theta(n^{\log_b a}) & \text{SE } \log_b a > k \\ \Theta(n^k(\lg n)^{h+1}) & \text{SE } \log_b a = k \\ \Theta(n^k(\lg n)^h) & \text{SE } 0 \leq \log_b a < k \end{cases}$$

DIM. - SE $\log_b a > k$, ALLORA $n^k(\lg n)^h = \Theta(n^{\log_b a - \varepsilon})$ PER
 QUALCHE $\varepsilon > 0$, E QUINDI $T(n) = \Theta(n^{\log_b a})$,
 - SE $\log_b a = k$, ALLORA $n^k(\lg n)^h = \Theta(n^{\log_b a} \cdot (\lg n)^h)$
 E QUINDI $T(n) = \Theta(n^k(\lg n)^{h+1})$. %

- INFINE, SE $0 \leq \log_b a < k$, ALLORA $n^k (\lg n)^h = \Omega(n^{\log_b a + \varepsilon})$
 PER QUALCHE $\varepsilon > 0$.

INOLTRE VALE LA CONDIZIONE DI REGOLARITA', INFATTI:

$$\begin{aligned} a\left(\frac{n}{b}\right)^k \left(\lg \frac{n}{b}\right)^h &= \frac{a}{b^k} n^k \left(\lg n - \lg b\right)^h \\ &< \frac{a}{b^k} n^k \cdot \left(\lg n\right)^h \\ &\leq c n^k \left(\lg n\right)^h \end{aligned}$$

(PER OGNI COSTANTE c
 TALE CHE $\frac{a}{b^k} \leq c < 1$;

TALI COSTANTI ESISTONO

DATO CHE

$$\begin{aligned} \log_b a < k &\rightarrow a < b^k \\ &\rightarrow \frac{a}{b^k} < 1 \end{aligned}$$

PERTANTO IN QUESTO CASO SI HA $T(n) = \Theta(n^k (\lg n)^h)$. ■

ESERCIZIO

Si enuncino il Teorema Master ed il suo Corollario, quindi si risolva la seguente equazione di ricorrenza al variare del parametro $\alpha > 0$:

$$T(n) = \alpha \cdot T\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) + n^2 \log^2 n. \quad (*)$$

Per quali valori di α si ha: (a) $T(n) = \mathcal{O}(n^3)$; (b) $T(n) = \Omega(n^2 \log^3 n)$; (c) $T(n) = \Omega(n^2 \log^4 n)$?

- PER COMINCIARE, RISOLVIAMO L'EQUAZIONE DI RICORRENZA PARAMETRICA (*).

- APPLICANDO DIRETTAMENTE IL COROLLARIO, SI HA:

$$T(n) = \begin{cases} \Theta(n^{\lg \alpha}) & \text{se } \lg \alpha > 2 \\ \Theta(n^2 (\lg n)^3) & \text{se } \lg \alpha = 2 \\ \Theta(n^2 (\lg n)^2) & \text{se } \lg \alpha < 2 \end{cases}$$

POLCHE'

$$\lg \alpha > 2 \iff \alpha > 4$$

$$\lg \alpha = 2 \implies \alpha = 4$$

$$\lg \alpha < 2 \iff 0 < \alpha < 4$$

LA SOLUZIONE TROVATA PUÒ ESSERE RISCRITTA COSÌ:

$$T(n) = \begin{cases} \Theta(n^{\lg \alpha}) & \text{SE } \alpha > 4 \\ \Theta(n^2(\lg n)^3) & \text{SE } \alpha = 4 \\ \Theta(n^2(\lg n)^2) & \text{SE } 0 < \alpha < 4 \end{cases}$$

RISPONDIAMO ADESSO AI QUESITI (a), (b) E (c)

(a) Per quali valori di α si ha: $T(n) = \mathcal{O}(n^3)$?

CASO $\alpha > 4$

SI HA $n^{4\alpha} = \mathcal{O}(n^3) \Leftrightarrow 4\alpha \leq 3 \Leftrightarrow \alpha \leq 8$

\Rightarrow PER $\boxed{4 < \alpha \leq 8}$ SI HA $T(n) = \mathcal{O}(n^3)$

CASO $\alpha = 4$

SI HA $n^2(\lg n)^3 = \mathcal{O}(n^3)$

\Rightarrow PER $\boxed{\alpha = 4}$ SI HA $T(n) = \mathcal{O}(n^3)$

CASO $0 < \alpha < 4$

SI HA $n^2(\lg n)^2 = \mathcal{O}(n^3) \Rightarrow$ PER $\boxed{0 < \alpha < 4}$ SI HA $T(n) = \mathcal{O}(n^3)$

PERTANTO LA SOLUZIONE E':

$$\boxed{0 < \alpha \leq 8}$$

(b) Per quali valori di α si ha: $T(n) = \Omega(n^2 \log^3 n)$?

$$T(n) = \begin{cases} \Theta(n^{\lg \alpha}) & \text{se } \alpha > 4 \\ \Theta(n^2(\lg n)^3) & \text{se } \alpha = 4 \\ \Theta(n^2(\lg n)^2) & \text{se } 0 < \alpha < 4 \end{cases}$$

CASO $\alpha > 4$

SI HA $n^{\lg \alpha} = \Omega(n^2 \log^3 n) \iff \lg \alpha > 2 \iff \alpha > 4$

\Rightarrow PER $\boxed{\alpha > 4}$ SI HA $T(n) = \Omega(n^2 \log^3 n)$

CASO $\alpha = 4$

SI HA $n^2(\lg n)^3 = \Omega(n^2 \log^3 n)$

\Rightarrow PER $\boxed{\alpha = 4}$ SI HA $T(n) = \Omega(n^2 \log^3 n)$

CASO $0 < \alpha < 4$

SI HA $n^2(\lg n)^2 \neq \Omega(n^2 \log^3 n)$

PERTANTO LA SOLUZIONE E':

$$\boxed{\alpha > 4}$$

(c) Per quali valori di α si ha: $T(n) = \Omega(n^2 \log^4 n)$?

$$T(n) = \begin{cases} \Theta(n^{\lg \alpha}) & \text{SE } \alpha > 4 \\ \Theta(n^2(\lg n)^3) & \text{SE } \alpha = 4 \\ \Theta(n^2(\lg n)^2) & \text{SE } 0 < \alpha < 4 \end{cases}$$

CASO $\alpha > 4$

SI HA $n^{\lg \alpha} = \Omega(n^2 \log^4 n) \iff \lg \alpha > 2 \iff \alpha > 4$

\Rightarrow PER $\boxed{\alpha > 4}$ SI HA $T(n) = \Omega(n^2 \log^4 n)$

CASO $\alpha = 4$

SI HA $n^2(\lg n)^3 \neq \Omega(n^2 \log^4 n)$

CASO $0 < \alpha < 4$

SI HA $n^2(\lg n)^2 \neq \Omega(n^2 \log^4 n)$

PERTANTO LA SOLUZIONE E': $\rightarrow \boxed{\alpha > 4}$

ESERCIZIO 1

- (A) Si enuncino il Teorema Master e il suo Corollario.
- (B) Si definiscano le notazioni asintotiche $o(f(n))$, $\omega(f(n))$, $\Theta(f(n))$ per una data funzione $f: \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$.
- (C) Si risolva l'equazione di ricorrenza $T(n) = a \cdot T\left(\frac{n}{4}\right) + \Theta(n^2 \log^2 n)$ al variare del parametro reale $a > 0$.
- (D) Sia $T(n)$ la funzione di cui al punto precedente. Per quali valori del parametro $a > 0$ si ha:
- (i) $T(n) = \omega(n^3)$? (ii) $T(n) = \Theta(n^2 \log^4 n)$? (iii) $T(n) = o(n^2 \log^4 n)$?

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

$$\text{Se } a \geq 2 \iff a \geq 16$$

$$T(n) = \begin{cases} \Theta(n^{\lg_4 a}) & \text{se } a > 16 \\ \Theta(n^2 \lg^3 n) & \text{se } a = 16 \\ \Theta(n^2 \lg^2 n) & \text{se } 0 < a < 16 \end{cases}$$

(B) Si definiscano le notazioni asintotiche $o(f(n))$, $\omega(f(n))$, $\Theta(f(n))$ per una data funzione $f: \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$.

$$o(f(n)) = \left\{ h(n) : (\forall c > 0)(\exists n_0 \in \mathbb{N})(\forall n \geq n_0) 0 \leq h(n) \leq c \cdot f(n) \right\}$$

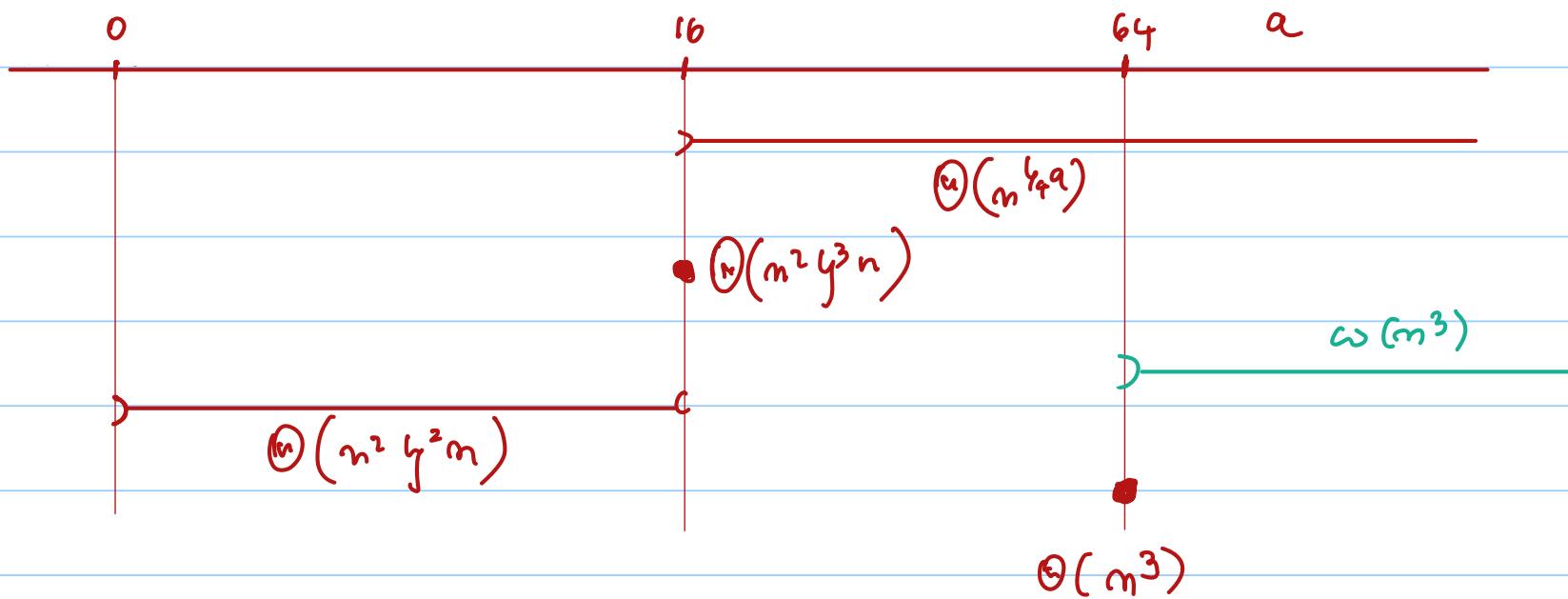
$$\Theta(f(n)) = \left\{ h(n) : (\exists c > 0)(\exists n_0 \in \mathbb{N})(\forall n \geq n_0) 0 \leq h(n) \leq c \cdot f(n) \right\}$$

$$\omega(f(n)) = \left\{ h(n) : (\forall c > 0)(\exists n_0 \in \mathbb{N})(\forall n \geq n_0) 0 \leq c \cdot f(n) \leq h(n) \right\}$$

$$\textcircled{1} (f(n)) = \left\{ h(n) : (\exists c_1, c_2 > 0)(\exists n_0 \in \mathbb{N})(\forall n \geq n_0) c_1 \cdot f(n) \leq h(n) \leq c_2 \cdot f(n) \right\}$$

$$T(n) = \omega(n^3)$$

$$T(n) = \begin{cases} \Theta(n^{4/3}) & \text{if } a > 16 \\ \Theta(n^2 \lg^3 n) & \text{if } a = 16 \\ \Theta(n^2 \lg^2 n) & \text{if } 0 < a < 16 \end{cases}$$



$$0 < a < 16$$

$$n^2 \lg^2 n \neq \omega(n^3)$$

$$a > 64$$

$$a = 16$$

$$n^2 \lg^3 n \neq \omega(n^3)$$

$$a > 16$$

$$n^{4/3} = \omega(n^3) \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\lg_4 a > 3$$

$$a > 4^3 = 64$$

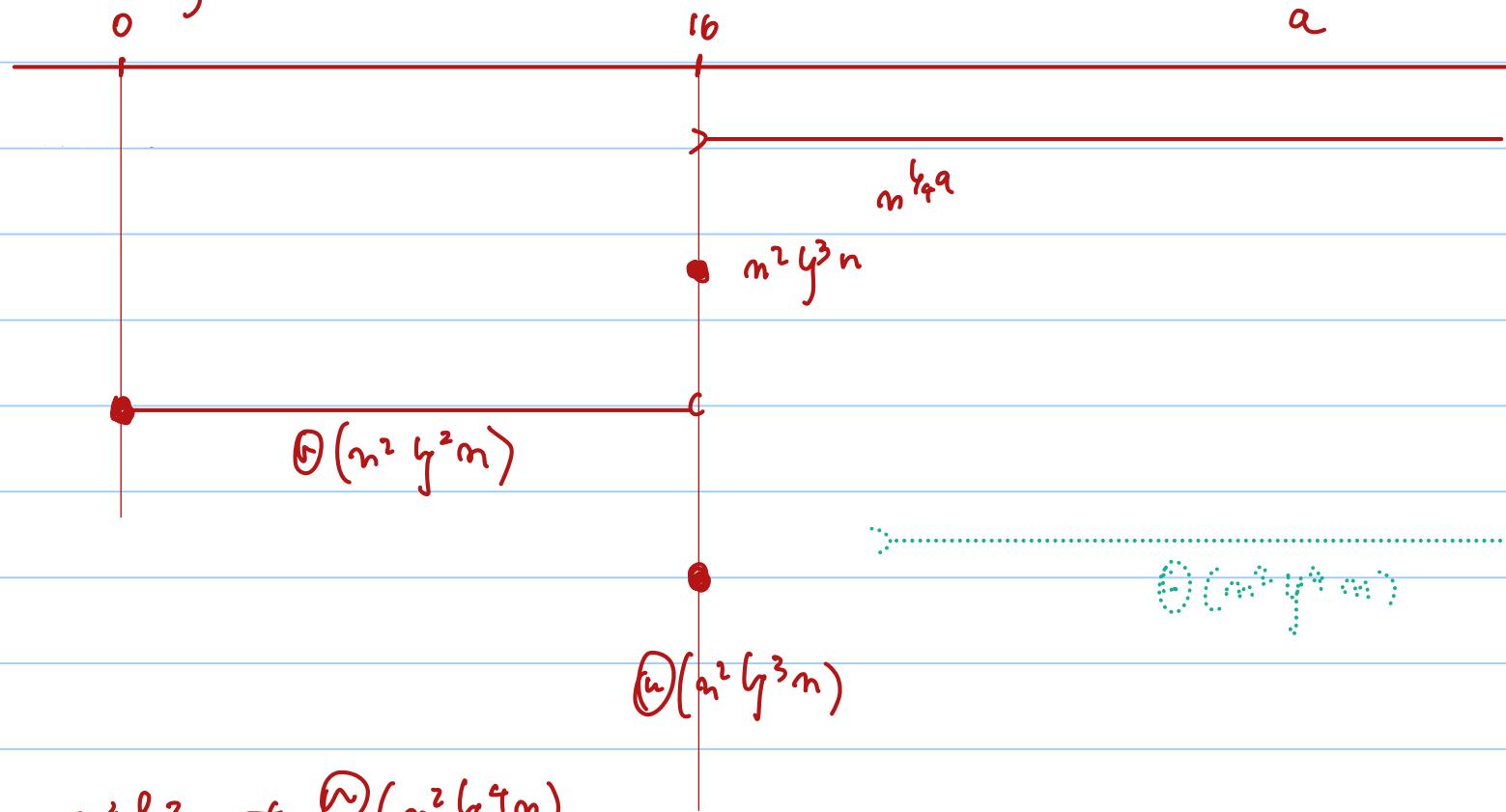
\Rightarrow PQR

$$a > 64$$

SI HA

$$T(n) = \omega(n^3)$$

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



$$0 < a < 16$$

$$n^2 \lg^2 n \neq \Theta(n^2 \lg^4 n)$$

$$a = 16$$

$$n^2 \lg^3 n \neq \Theta(n^2 \lg^4 n)$$

$$a > 16$$

$$n^2 \lg^4 n \neq \Theta(n^2 \lg^4 n) \quad (\text{POICHTZ!} \quad n^2 \lg^4 n = \omega(n^2 \lg^4 n))$$

PERTANTO

SI

HA

$$T(n) \neq \Theta(n^2 \lg^4 n)$$

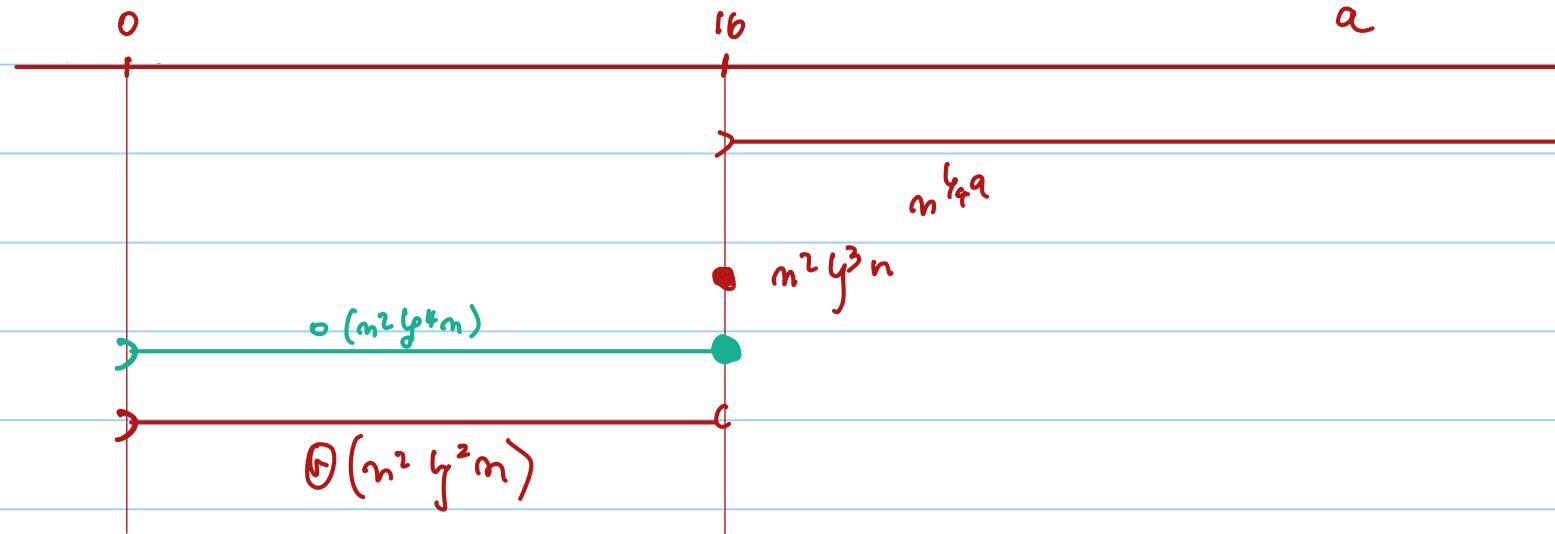
PER OGNI

$$a > 0$$

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

$$T(n) = \Omega(n)$$

$$\forall a > c$$



$$\begin{aligned} n^\beta & \\ \neq O(n^2 \log^4 n) & \quad \beta > 2 \end{aligned}$$

$$n^2 \log^2 n = O(n^2 \log^4 n) \quad n^2 \log^3 n = O(n^2 \log^4 n)$$



$$0 < a \leq 16$$

$\Theta(m^2 \lg^4 m)$

$$0 < \alpha < 16 \quad m^2 \lg^2 m = \Theta(m^2 \lg^4 m)$$

$$\alpha = 16 \quad m^2 \lg^3 m = \Theta(m^2 \lg^4 m)$$

$$\alpha > 16 \quad m^{\lg_4 \alpha} \neq \Theta(m^2 \lg^4 m) \quad \text{PER OGNI } \alpha > 16$$

PERTANTO SI HA $T(m) = \Theta(m^2 \lg^4 m)$ PER OGNI $0 < \alpha \leq 16$

METODO DI AKRA - BAZZI (CASO PARTICOLARE)

SIA $T(n) = g(n) + \sum_{i=1}^k a_i T\left(\frac{n}{b_i} + h_i(n)\right)$, PER $n \geq n_0$,

DOVE

- $a_i > 0$, $b_i > 1$ COSTANTI ($i = 1, 2, \dots, k$)
- $|g(n)| = \Theta(n^c)$
- $|h_i(n)| = O(n / (\lg n)^2)$ ($i = 1, 2, \dots, k$)

SIA INOLTRE P TALE CHE $\sum_{i=1}^k \frac{a_i}{b_i^p} = 1$.

ALLORA:

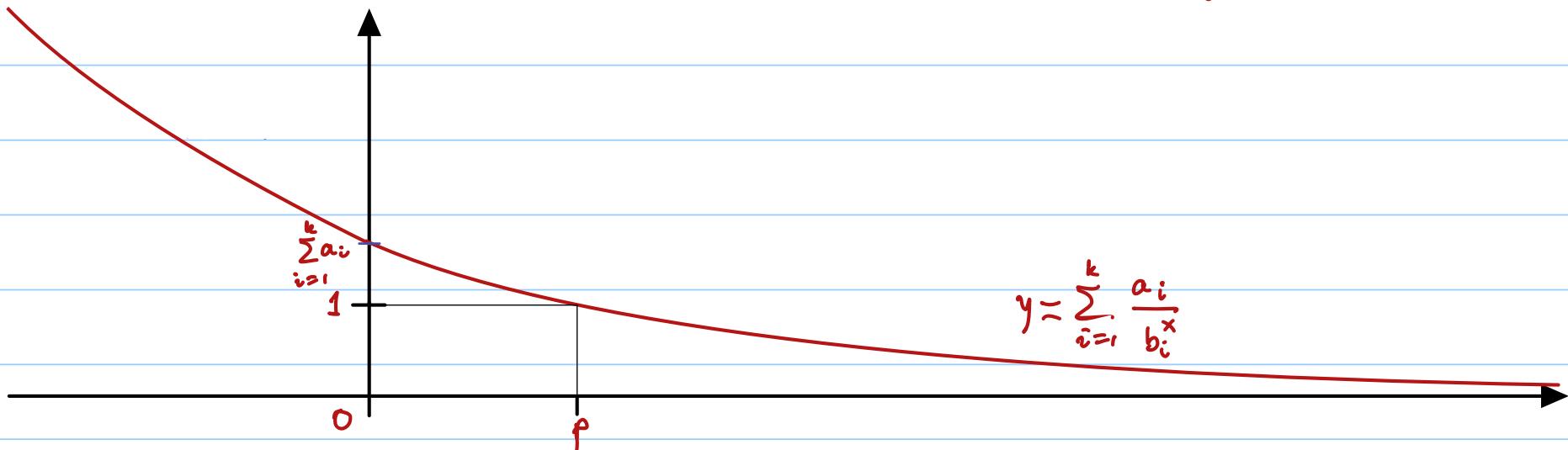
$$T(n) = \begin{cases} \Theta(n^p) & \text{SE } p > c \\ \Theta(n^c \lg n) & \text{SE } p = c \\ \Theta(n^c) & \text{SE } p < c \end{cases}$$

$\leftrightarrow \sum_{i=1}^k \frac{a_i}{b_i^c} = 1$

$\leftrightarrow \sum_{i=1}^k \frac{a_i}{b_i^c} < 1$

ANDAMENTO DELLA FUNZIONE

$$\sum_{i=1}^k \frac{a_i}{b_i^x}$$



INFATTI:

- b_i^x È CRESCENTE, $\forall i=1, \dots, k$
- $\frac{a_i}{b_i^x}$ È DUNQUE DECRESCENTE, $\forall i=1, \dots, k$
- $\therefore \sum_{i=1}^k \frac{a_i}{b_i^x}$ È DECRESCENTE

INOLTRE:

- $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \sum_{i=1}^k \frac{a_i}{b_i^x} = 0$, $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \sum_{i=1}^k \frac{a_i}{b_i^x} = +\infty$

ESEMPIO

$$-T(n) = n^2 + \frac{7}{4}T\left(\left\lfloor \frac{1}{2}n \right\rfloor\right) + T\left(\lceil \frac{3}{4}n \rceil\right) \quad (n \geq 3)$$

$$\frac{7}{4} \cdot \binom{1}{2}^x + \binom{3}{4}^x = 1 \quad \text{HA SOLUZIONE} \quad x=2$$

DUNQUE: $p=2, c=2 \rightarrow T(n) = \Theta(n^2 \log n)$

$$- T(n) = T\left(\left[\frac{n}{5}\right]\right) + T\left(\frac{7n}{10} + 2\right) + \Theta(n)$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{5}\right)^x + \left(\frac{7}{10}\right)^x = 1$$

$$x=1 \rightarrow \frac{1}{5} + \frac{7}{10} = \frac{2+7}{10} > \frac{9}{10} < 1$$

QUINDI LA SOLUZIONE P DI $\left(\frac{1}{5}\right)^x + \left(\frac{7}{10}\right)^x = 1$ E' < 1.

PERTANTO $T(n) = \Theta(n)$.

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

$$\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^x + \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^x = 1 \quad \text{HA SOLUZIONE} \quad x = 1$$

PERTANTO : $T(n) = \Theta(n \log n)$