

# Projeto e Análise de Algoritmos

June 2, 2019

## Lista 01

3 Resolva as seguintes equações de recorrência segundo o método da árvore de recursão:

- $T(n) = T(n - 1) + 2$ 
  - $T(n - 1) = T(n - 2) + 2$
  - $T(n - 2) = T(n - 3) + 2$
  - ...
  - $T(2) = T(1) + 2$
  - $T(1) = 2$

---
- $T(n) = 2T(n - 1) + 1$ 
  - $T(n - 1) = 2T(n - 2) + 1$  \*  $2^0$
  - $T(n - 2) = 2T(n - 3) + 1$  \*  $2^1$
  - ...
  - $T(2) = 2T(1) + 1$  \*  $2^{n-1}$
  - $T(1) = 1$  \*  $2^n$

---
- $T(n) = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} 2^i = 1 * (2^n - 1) / (2 - 1) = 2^n - 1$
- $T(n) = \Theta(n)$

- $T(n) = 2T(n/3) + 1$ 
  - $T(n/3) = 2T(n/3^2) + 1$   $* 2^0$
  - $T(n/3^2) = 2T(n/3^3) + 1$   $* 2^1$
  - $T(n/3^3) = 2T(n/3^4) + 1$   $* 2^2$
  - ...
  - $T(n/3^{k-1}) = 2T(n/3^k) + 1$   $* 2^{k-1}$
  - $T(n/3^k) = \Theta(1)$   $* 2^k$

---

  - $T(n) = 2^k \Theta(1) + \sum_{i=0}^{k-1} 2^i * 1$
  - $= 2^k * \Theta(1) + 1 * (2^k - 1)/(2 - 1)$
  - $k = \log_2 n$   $2^{\log_2 n} = n$
  - $= 2^{\log_2 n} * \Theta(1) + 2^{\log_2 n} - 1$
  - $T(n) = \Theta(n)$
- $T(n) = 5T(n/4) + n$ 
  - $T(n/4) = 5T(n/4^2) + n/4$   $* 5^0$
  - $T(n/4^2) = 5T(n/4^3) + (n/4^2)$   $* 5^1$
  - $T(n/4^3) = 5T(n/4^4) + T(n/4^3)$   $* 5^2$
  - ...
  - $T(n/4^{k-1}) = 5T(n/4^k) + T(n/4^{k-1})$   $* 5^{k-1}$
  - $T(n/4^k) = \Theta(1)$   $* 5^k$

---

  - $T(n) = T(n/5^k) * \Theta(1) + \sum_{i=0}^{k-1} 5^i * n/4$
  - $T(n) = T(n/5^k) * \Theta(1) + n * \sum_{i=0}^{k-1} 5^i / 4$
  - $k = \log_4 n$   $5^{\log_4 n} / 4^{\log_4 n} = n^{\log_4 5} / n = 1/4$
  - $T(n) = T(n/5^{\log_4 n}) * \Theta(1) + n * 1 * ((5/4)^k - 1) / [(5/4) - 1]$
  - $T(n) = T(n/n^{\log_4 5}) * \Theta(1) + 4 * [((n^{\log_4 5})/n) - 1] / (1/4)$
  - $T(n) = T(n/n^{\log_4 5}) * \Theta(1) + 4 * n^{\log_4 5} - 4n$
  - $T(n) = \Theta(n^{\log_4 5})$

- $T(n) = 7T(n/7) + n$ 
  - $T(n/7) = 7T(n/7^2) + n/7$  \*  $7^0$
  - $T(n/7^2) = 7T(n/7^3) + (n/7^2)$  \*  $7^1$
  - $T(n/7^3) = 7T(n/7^4) + (n/7^3)$  \*  $7^2$
  - ...
  - $T(n/7^{k-1}) = 7T(n/7^k) + (n/7^{k-1})$  \*  $7^{k-1}$
  - $T(n/7^k) = \Theta(1)$  \*  $7^k$

---

  - $T(n) = T(n/7^k) * \Theta(1) + \sum_{i=0}^{k-1} 7^i * n/7^{i+1}$
  - $k = \log_7 n$
  - $T(n) = T(n/7^{\log_7 n}) * \Theta(1) + n * \sum_{i=0}^{k-1} 7^i / 7^{i+1}$
  - $T(n) = n * \Theta(1) + n \log_7 n$
  - $T(n) = \Theta(n \log_7 n)$
- $T(n) = 9T(n/3) + n^2$ 
  - $T(n/3) = 9T(n/3^2) + n^2$  \*  $9^0$
  - $T(n/3^2) = 9T(n/3^3) + (n/3^2)^2$  \*  $9^1$
  - $T(n/3^3) = 9T(n/3^4) + (n/3^3)^2$  \*  $9^2$
  - ...
  - $T(n/3^{k-1}) = 9T(n/3^k) + (n/3^{k-1})^2$  \*  $9^{k-1}$
  - $T(n/3^k) = \Theta(1)$  \*  $9^k$

---

  - $T(n) = T(n/9^k) * \Theta(1) + \sum_{i=0}^{k-1} 9^i * n^2 / 9^{i+1}$
  - $k = \log_9 n$
  - $T(n) = T(n/9^{\log_9 n}) * \Theta(1) + n^2 * \sum_{i=0}^{k-1} 9^i / 9^{i+1}$
  - $T(n) = n^2 * \Theta(1) + n^2 \log_9 n$
  - $T(n) = \Theta(n^2 \log n)$

- $T(n) = 8T(n/2) + n^3$ 
  - $T(n/2) = 8T(n/2^2) + n^3$  \*  $8^0$
  - $T(n/2^2) = 8T(n/2^3) + (n/2^2)^3$  \*  $8^1$
  - $T(n/2^3) = 8T(n/2^4) + (n/2^3)^3$  \*  $8^1$
  - ...
  - $T(n/2^{k-1}) = 8T(n/2^k) + (n/2^{k-1})^3$  \*  $8^{k-1}$
  - $T(n/2^k) = \Theta(1)$  \*  $8^k$

---

  - $T(n) = T(n/8^k) * \Theta(1) + \sum_{i=0}^{k-1} 8^i * n^3/8$
  - $k = \log_8 n$
  - $T(n) = T(n/8^{\log_8 n}) * \Theta(1) + n^3 * \sum_{i=0}^{k-1} 8^i/8$
  - $T(n) = n * \Theta(1) + n^3 \log_8 n$
  - $T(n) = \Theta(n^3 \log n)$
- $T(n) = T(0.99n) + 7$ 
  - $T((99/100) * n) = T((99/100)^2 * n) + 7$
  - $T((99/100)^2 * n) = T((99/100)^3 * n) + 7$
  - $T((99/100)^3 * n) = T((99/100)^4 * n) + 7$
  - ...
  - $T((99/100)^{k-1} * n) = T((99/100)^k * n) + 7$
  - $T((99/100)^k * n) = \Theta(1)$

---

  - $T(n) = \Theta(1) + k * 7$
  - $T(n) = \Theta(\log n)$
- $T(n) = T(\sqrt{n}) + 7$ 
  - $T(n) = T(n^{1/2}) + 1$
  - $T(n^{1/2}) = T(n^{1/2^2}) + 1$
  - ...
  - $T(n^{1/2^{k-1}}) = T(n^{1/2^k}) + 1$
  - $T(n^{1/2^k}) = \Theta(1)$

---

  - $T(n) = k + 1$
  - $k = \log \log_2 n$
  - $T(n) = \log \log_2 n + 1$
  - $T(n) = \Theta(\log \log n)$

4 Suponha que você está tentando escolher entre esses três algoritmos abaixo. Qual o tempo de cada um em notação assintótica e qual você escolheria?

- Algoritmo A : Resolve o problema dividindo a entrada em cinco subproblemas com a metade do tamanho. Resolve cada subproblema recursivamente e depois combina-os em tempo linear.

$$\begin{aligned}
 T(n) &= 5T(n/2) + n \\
 - \quad T(n/2) &= 5T(n/2^2) + n/2 & * 5^0 \\
 - \quad T(n/2^2) &= 5T(n/2^3) + (n/2^2) & * 5^1 \\
 - \quad T(n/2^3) &= 5T(n/2^4) + T(n/2^3) & * 5^2 \\
 - \quad &\dots \\
 - \quad T(n/2^{k-1}) &= 5T(n/2^k) + T(n/2^{k-1}) & * 5^{k-1} \\
 - \quad T(n/2^k) &= \Theta(1) & * 5^k \\
 \hline
 - \quad T(n) &= T(n/5^k) * \Theta(1) + \sum_{i=0}^{k-1} 5^i * n/2 \\
 - \quad T(n) &= T(n/5^k) * \Theta(1) + n * \sum_{i=0}^{k-1} 5^i / 2 \\
 - \quad k &= \log_2 n \quad 5^{\log_2 n} / 2^{\log_2 n} = n^{\log_2 5} / n = 1/2 \\
 - \quad T(n) &= T(n/5^{\log_2 n}) * \Theta(1) + n * 1 * ((5/2)^k - 1) / [(5/2) - 1] \\
 - \quad T(n) &= T(n/n^{\log_2 5}) * \Theta(1) + 2 * [(n^{\log_2 5} / n) - 1] / (1/2) \\
 - \quad T(n) &= T(n/n^{\log_2 5}) * \Theta(1) + 2 * n^{\log_2 5} - 2n \\
 - \quad T(n) &= \Theta(n^{\log_2 5})
 \end{aligned}$$

- Algoritmo B : Resolve o problema dividindo a entrada em dois subproblemas de tamanho n-1 (onde n é o tamanho da entrada) resolve cada subproblema recursivamente e depois combina-os em tempo constante.

$$\begin{aligned}
 T(n) &= 2T(n-1) + 1 \\
 - \quad T(n-1) &= 2T(n-2) + 1 & * 2^0 \\
 - \quad T(n-2) &= 2T(n-3) + 1 & * 2^1 \\
 - \quad &\dots \\
 - \quad T(2) &= 2T(1) + 1 & * 2^{n-1} \\
 - \quad T(1) &= 1 & * 2^n
 \end{aligned}$$

---


$$\begin{aligned}
- T(n) &= 2^n * \Theta(1) \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} 2^i \\
- T(n) &= 2^n * \Theta(1) + 1 * (2^n - 1) / (2 - 1) \\
- T(n) &= 2^n * \Theta(1) + 2^n - 1 \\
- T(n) &= \Theta(2^n)
\end{aligned}$$

- Algoritmo C : Resolve o problema dividindo a entrada em nove subproblemas com um terço do tamanho, resolve cada subproblema recursivamente e depois combina-os em tempo quadrático.

$$\begin{aligned}
T(n) &= 9T(n/3) + n^2 \\
- T(n/3) &= 9T(n/3^2) + n^2 & * 9^0 \\
- T(n/3^2) &= 9T(n/3^3) + (n/3^2)^2 & * 9^1 \\
- T(n/3^3) &= 9T(n/3^4) + (n/3^3)^2 & * 9^2 \\
- &\dots \\
- T(n/3^{k-1}) &= 9T(n/3^k) + (n/3^{k-1})^2 & * 9^{k-1} \\
- T(n/3^k) &= \Theta(1) & * 9^k
\end{aligned}$$


---


$$\begin{aligned}
- T(n) &= T(n/9^k) * \Theta(1) + \sum_{i=0}^{k-1} 9 * n^2 / 9 \\
- k &= \log_9 n \\
- T(n) &= T(n/9^{\log_9 n}) * \Theta(1) + n^2 * \sum_{i=0}^{k-1} 9 / 9 \\
- T(n) &= n * \Theta(1) + n^2 \log_9 n \\
- T(n) &= \Theta(n^2 \log n)
\end{aligned}$$

### Resposta:

O algoritmo C é o melhor. Pois os algoritmos A e B possuem um crescimento exponencial,  $\Theta(n^{\log_2 5})$  e  $\Theta(2^n)$  respectivamente. Enquanto o algoritmo C tem crescimento logaritmico  $\Theta(n^2 \log n)$ .