

$$T(n) = 4T(n/3) + 2n, T(1) = 10$$

Solucionar por
a) Método de expansión.
b) Método árboles
c) Método del maestro.

Dado $T(n) = aT(n/b) + f(n)$, donde $a \geq 1, b > 1$, se puede acotar asintóticamente como sigue:

1. $T(n) = \Theta(n^{\log_b a})$

Si $f(n) = O(n^{\log_b a - \epsilon})$ para algún $\epsilon > 0$

2. $T(n) = \Theta(n^{\log_b a} \lg n)$

Si $f(n) = \Theta(n^{\log_b a})$ para algún $\epsilon > 0$

3. $T(n) = \Theta(f(n))$

Si $f(n) = \Omega(n^{\log_b a + \epsilon})$ para algún $\epsilon > 0$ si $a \cdot f(n/b) \leq c \cdot f(n)$

para algún $c < 1$

$$T(n) = 4T(n/3) + 2n \quad \bullet \quad T(n) = 2n + 4T(n/3)$$

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

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

$$T(n) = 2n + 4 \times \frac{2n}{3} + 4^2 \times \frac{2n}{3^2} + 4^3 \times \frac{2n}{3^3} + \dots + 4^{k-1} \times \frac{2n}{3^{k-1}} + 4^k T\left(\frac{n}{3^k}\right)$$

$$T(n) = 2n + \left(\sum_{i=1}^{k-1} 2n \left(\frac{4}{3}\right)^i\right) + 4^k T\left(\frac{n}{3^k}\right)$$

$$\frac{1}{1 - \frac{4}{3}} = \frac{n}{3^k} \quad k = \log_3(n)$$

$$T(n) = 2n + \left(\sum_{i=1}^{\log_3(n)-1} 2n \left(\frac{4}{3}\right)^i\right) + 4^{\log_3(n)} T(1)$$

$$\sum_{i=0}^n ar^i = \frac{ar^{n+1} - a}{r - 1}$$

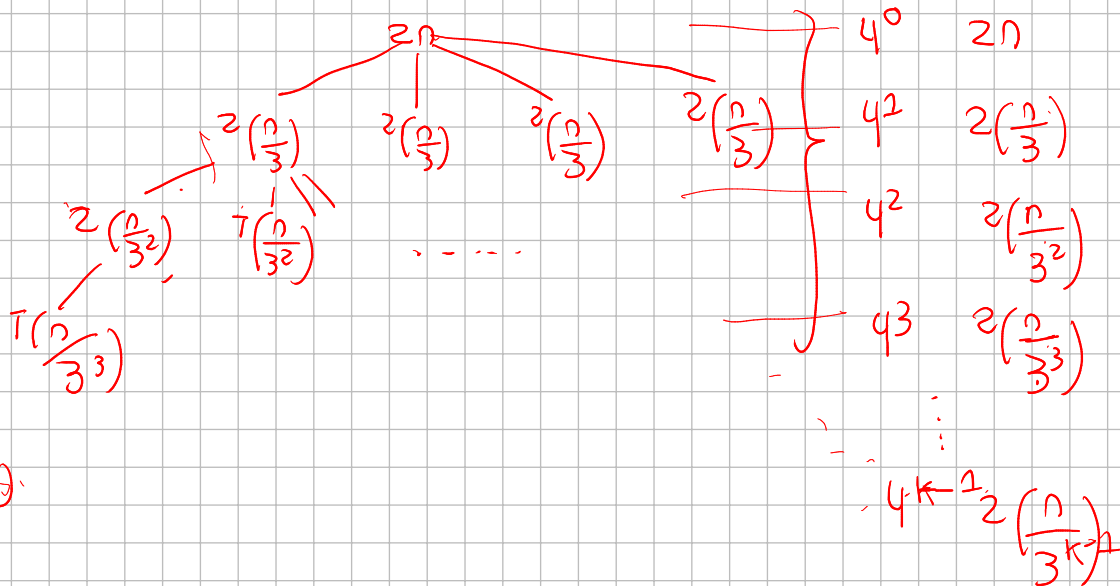
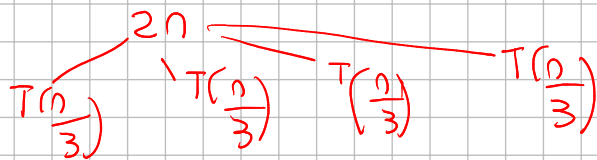
$$a = 2n \quad r = 4$$

$$T(n) = 2n + \frac{2n \left(\frac{4}{3}\right)^{\log_3(n)} - 2n}{\frac{4}{3} - 1} = 2n \left(\frac{4}{3}\right)^{\log_3(n)} + 4^{\log_3(n)} 10$$

$$T(n) = 2n + \frac{2n \left(\frac{4}{3}\right)^{\log_3(n)} - 2n}{\frac{1}{3}} = 2n + 10n \left(\frac{4}{3}\right)^{\log_3(n)}$$

$$T(n) = 6n \times n^{\log_3(4/3)} = 6n + 10n \log_3(4)$$

$$T(n) = 4T(n/3) + 2n, T(1) = 10$$



k) 1)

$$1 = \frac{n}{3^k}$$

$$k = \log_3(n) \quad T(n) = T(1)$$

$$4^k T(1)$$

$$4^0 2n \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^0 + 4^1 2n \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^1 + \dots + 4^{\log_3(n)} T(1)$$

$$T(n) = \sum_{i=0}^{\log_3(n)-1} 2n \left(\frac{4}{3}\right)^i + 4^{\log_3(n)}$$

Dado $T(n) = aT(n/b) + f(n)$, donde $a \geq 1$, $b > 1$, se puede acotar asintóticamente como sigue:

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Si $f(n) = \Omega(n^{\log_b a + \epsilon})$ para algún $\epsilon > 0$ si $a * f(n/b) \leq c * f(n)$

para algún $c < 1$

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

$$n^{\log_3 4} = n^{\log_3(4)} \quad 1.26 \quad 0.26$$

$$2n \text{ es } O(n^{\log_3(4) - \epsilon})$$

$$\Theta(n^{1.26})$$

$$T(n) = 4T\left(\frac{n}{4}\right) + n + 1, T(1) = 8$$

$$1) T(n) = n + 1 + 4T\left(\frac{n}{4}\right)$$

$$T(n) = n + 1 + 4\left(\frac{n}{4} + 1 + 4T\left(\frac{n}{4}\right)\right)$$

$$T(n) = n + 1 + n + 4 + 4^2T\left(\frac{n}{4^2}\right)$$

$$T(n) = n + 1 + n + 4 + 4^2\left(\frac{n}{4^2} + 1 + 4T\left(\frac{n}{4^3}\right)\right)$$

$$T(n) = n + 1 + n + 4 + n + 4^2 + 4^3T\left(\frac{n}{4^3}\right)$$

$$T(n) = kn + 4^0 + 4^1 + 4^2 + \dots + 4^{k-1} + 4^k T\left(\frac{n}{4^k}\right)$$

$$T(n) = kn + \left(\sum_{i=0}^{k-1} 4^i\right) + 4^k T\left(\frac{n}{4^k}\right)$$

$$\frac{1}{4^k} = \frac{n}{4^k} \quad k = \log_4(n)$$

$$T(n) = \log_4(n) \times n + \sum_{i=0}^{\log_4(n)-1} 4^i + 4^{\log_4(n)} \times T(1)$$

$$T(n) = \log_4(n) \times n + \frac{4^{\log_4(n)} - 1}{4 - 1} + 8n$$

$$T(n) = \log_4(n) \times n + \frac{n}{3} - \frac{1}{3} + 8n$$

Dado $T(n) = aT(n/b) + f(n)$, donde $a \geq 1$, $b > 1$, se puede acotar asintóticamente como sigue:

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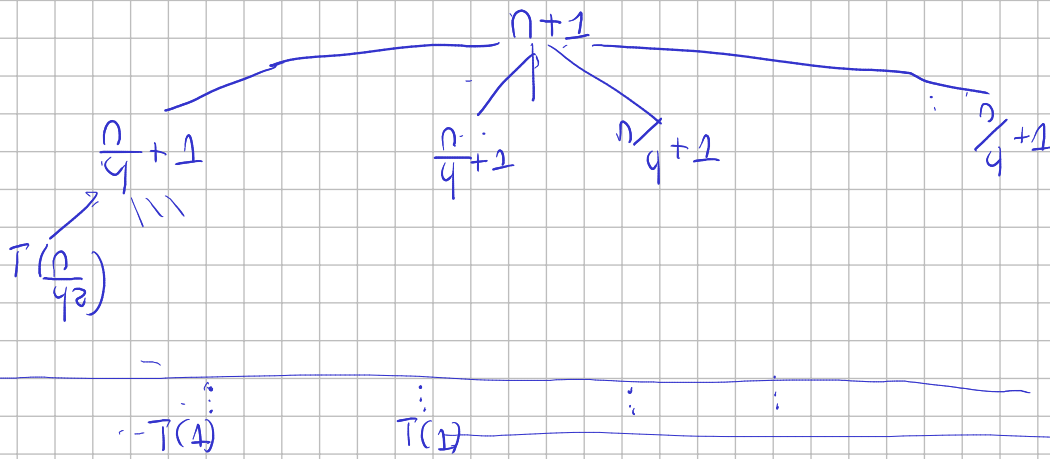
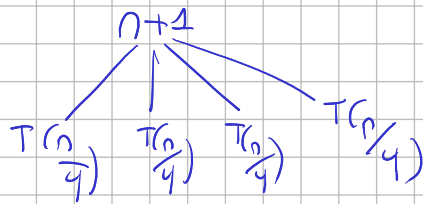
$$\text{Si } f(n) = \Theta(n^{\log_b a}) \text{ para algún } \epsilon > 0$$

$$3. T(n) = \Theta(f(n))$$

$$\text{Si } f(n) = \Omega(n^{\log_b a + \epsilon}) \text{ para algún } \epsilon > 0 \text{ si } a \cdot f(n/b) \leq c \cdot f(n) \text{ para algún } c < 1$$

$$T(n) = 4T\left(\frac{n}{4}\right) + n + 1$$

$$T(1) = 8$$



$$\begin{aligned} 4^0(n+1) &= n + 4^0 \\ 4^1 \times \left(\frac{n}{4} + 1\right) &= n + 4^1 \\ 4^2 \left(\frac{n}{4^2} + 1\right) &= n + 4^2 \\ &\vdots \\ 4^{k-1} \left(\frac{n}{4^{k-1}} + 1\right) &= n + 4^{k-1} \end{aligned}$$



$$1 = \frac{n}{4^k}$$

$$k = \log_4(n)$$

$$T(n) = \log_4(n) \times n + \sum_{i=0}^{\log_4(n)-1} (4^i) + 4^{\log_4(n)} T(1)$$

$$\log_4(n) = \frac{\log_2(n)}{\log_2(4)}$$

$$T(n) = 4T(n/4) + n + 1$$

$$n^{\log_b a} = n^{\log_4(4)} = n$$

$$1) \text{ } \underline{n+1} \text{ es } O(n^{1-\epsilon}) \quad \times$$

$$2) \text{ } n+1 \text{ es } \Theta(n) \quad \checkmark$$

$$\boxed{\hat{T}(n) = \Theta(n \log(n))}$$

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$$\text{Si } f(n) = \Omega(n^{\log_b a + \epsilon}) \quad \text{para algún } \epsilon > 0 \quad \text{si } a \cdot f(n/b) \leq c \cdot f(n)$$

$$\text{para algún } c < 1$$