

1) $n^2 - n + 2$ es $O(n^2)$

O peor caso

2) $n^2 - 4n + 10$ es $\Omega(n)$

Ω mejor caso

$f(n)$ es $O(g(n))$

$f(n) \leq C \cdot g(n)$

$n \geq k$

$f(n)$ es $\Omega(g(n))$

$f(n) \geq C \cdot g(n)$

$n \geq k$



$$n^2 - n + 2 \text{ es } O(n^2)$$

$$n^2 - n + 2 \leq C n^2$$

$$n \geq K$$

$$n^2 - n + 2 \leq 2n^2$$

$$-n^2 - n + 2 \leq 0$$

$$\frac{1 \pm \sqrt{1 - 4(-1)(2)}}{2(-1)}$$

$$\frac{1 \pm \sqrt{9}}{-2}$$

$$\frac{1 \pm 3}{-2} \quad \begin{array}{l} -\frac{4}{2} = -2 \\ \frac{-2}{-2} = 1 \end{array}$$

$$n \geq 1$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n^2 - n + 2 \leq 2n^2$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^2}{n^2} - \frac{n}{n^2} + \frac{2}{n^2} \leq \frac{2n^2}{n^2}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 1 \leq 2$$

$$1 \leq 2 \quad \text{Verdgd}$$

$$2) \quad n^2 - 4n + 10 \text{ es } \mathcal{O}(n)$$

$$n^2 + 4n + 10 \geq C \cdot n$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n^2 + 4n + 10 \geq 8n$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^2}{n^2} + \frac{\overset{0}{4n}}{\cancel{n^2}} + \frac{\overset{0}{10}}{\cancel{n^2}} \geq \frac{\overset{0}{8}}{\cancel{n^2}}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 1 \geq 0$$

$$\boxed{1 \geq 0} \quad \underline{\text{Verdgd}}$$

$n^2 + 4n$ es $\mathcal{O}(n^3)$ \leftarrow No es cierto

$$n^2 + 4n \geq C \times n^3$$

$$n^2 + 4n \geq n^3$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n^2 + 4n \geq n^3$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\overset{0}{n^2}}{\overset{0}{n^3}} + \frac{\overset{0}{4n}}{\overset{0}{n^3}} \geq \frac{n^3}{n^3}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 0 \geq 1$$

$0 \geq 1$ Falso

$$n^2 + 8n - 10 \text{ es } \Theta(n \log(n))$$

$$\text{es } \underline{O(n \log(n))} \text{ y } \underline{\Omega(n \log(n))}$$

$$O(f(n))$$

$$n^2 + 8n - 10 \leq C \times n \log(n)$$

$$n^2 + 8n - 10 \leq 10 \times n \log(n)$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n^2 + 8n - 10 \leq 10 \times n \log(n)$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^2}{n^2} + \frac{8n}{n^2} - \frac{10}{n^2} \leq \frac{10 \times n \log(n)}{n^2}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 1 \leq 0$$

$$\boxed{1 \leq 0} \quad \underline{\underline{Falso}}$$

$$F \vee V = F$$

$$\Omega(f(n))$$

$$n^2 + 8n - 10 \geq C \times n \log(n)$$

...

$$\boxed{1 \geq 0}$$

verdadero

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

$$n^2 + 8n - 6 \in \Theta(n^2)$$

$$n^2 + 8n - 6 \sim n^2 \text{ y } O(n^2)$$

\mathcal{L} cota inferior

$$n^2 + 8n - 6 \geq c n^2 \quad c \geq 1$$

$$n^2 + 8n - 6 \geq n^2$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n^2 + 8n - 6 \geq n^2$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^2}{n^2} + \frac{8n}{n^2} - \frac{6}{n^2} \geq n^2$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 1 \geq 1$$

$$\boxed{1 \geq 1} \text{ Verdadero}$$

\mathcal{O} cota superior

$$n^2 + 8n - 6 \leq C n^2$$

$$n^2 + 8n - 6 \leq 4n^2$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n^2 + 8n - 6 \leq 4n^2$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^2}{n^2} + \frac{8n}{n^2} - \frac{6}{n^2} \leq \frac{4n^2}{n^2}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 1 \leq 4$$

$$\boxed{1 \leq 4} \text{ Verdadero}$$

$$T(n) = 8T(n/2) + n^2$$

$$T(1) = 4 = \Theta(1)$$

$$T(n) = n^2 + 8T(n/2)$$

$$1) T(n) = n^2 + 8\left(\left(\frac{n}{2}\right)^2 + 8T\left(\frac{n}{2^2}\right)\right)$$

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

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

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

Iteration

$$K) T(n) = 8^0\left(\frac{n}{2^0}\right)^2 + 8^1\left(\frac{n}{2^1}\right)^2 + 8^2\left(\frac{n}{2^2}\right)^2 + \dots + 8^{K-1}\left(\frac{n}{2^{K-1}}\right)^2 + 8^K T\left(\frac{n}{2^K}\right)$$

Expand height $T(1)$

$$\frac{n}{2^K} = 1 \quad K = \log_2(n)$$

$$T(n) = 8^0\left(\frac{n}{2^0}\right)^2 + 8^1\left(\frac{n}{2^1}\right)^2 + 8^2\left(\frac{n}{2^2}\right)^2 + \dots + 8^{\log_2(n)-1}\left(\frac{n}{2^{\log_2(n)-1}}\right)^2 + 8^{\log_2(n)} T(1)$$

$$T(n) = \left(\sum_{k=0}^{\log_2(n)-1} 8^k \left(\frac{n}{2^k}\right)^2 \right) + 8^{\log_2(n)} T(1)$$

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} 8^k \left(\frac{n}{2^k}\right)^2 &= 8^k \frac{n^2}{(2^k)^2} = \frac{8^k}{4^k} n^2 = \left(\frac{8}{4}\right)^k n^2 = 2^k n^2 \\ 8^{\log_2(n)} &= n^{\log_2(8)} = n^3 \end{aligned} \right. \quad (2^k)^2 = 4^k \text{ Discreto}$$

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\log_2(n)-1} n^2 2^k + 4n^3 = n^3 - n^2 + 4n^3 = 5n^3 - n^2$$

$$\frac{n^2 2^{\log_2(n)} - n^2}{2-1} = n^3 - n^2$$