

$$\begin{aligned}
1) a) & \sigma_{re1} + \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} \left[\sum_{j=i+1}^n \left[\sum_{k=1}^j \sigma_{re2} \right] \right] = \\
& = \sigma_{re1} + \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} \left[\sum_{j=i+1}^n j \cdot \sigma_{re2} \right] \quad \xrightarrow{\text{la saco afuera}} \\
& = \sigma_{re1} + \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} \left[\sigma_{re2} \cdot \sum_{j=i+1}^n j \right] = \\
& = \sigma_{re1} + \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} \left[\sigma_{re2} \cdot \left(\sum_{j=1}^n j - \sum_{j=1}^i j \right) \right] = \\
& = \sigma_{re1} + \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} \left[\sigma_{re2} \cdot \left(\frac{n(n+1)}{2} - \frac{i(i+1)}{2} \right) \right] = \\
& \quad \nearrow \text{saco afuera y distribuyo sumatoria} \\
& = \sigma_{re1} + \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} \sigma_{re2} \cdot \left(\frac{n(n+1)}{2} - i \left(\frac{i+1}{2} \right) \right) = \frac{i^2 + i}{2} \\
& = \sigma_{re1} + \sigma_{re2} \cdot \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n-1} \frac{n(n+1)}{2} - \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} \frac{i(i+1)}{2} \right) = \\
& = \sigma_{re1} + \sigma_{re2} \cdot \left(\left((n-1) \cdot \left(\frac{n(n+1)}{2} \right) \right) - \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n-1} \frac{i^2 + i}{2} \right) \right) \quad \begin{matrix} \nearrow \text{distribuyo} \\ \nearrow \text{saco afuera} \end{matrix} \\
& = \sigma_{re1} + \sigma_{re2} \cdot \left(\left((n-1) \cdot \left(\frac{n(n+1)}{2} \right) \right) - \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n-1} (i^2 + i) \cdot \frac{1}{2} \right) \right) = \\
& = \sigma_{re1} + \sigma_{re2} \cdot \left(\left((n-1) \cdot \left(\frac{n(n+1)}{2} \right) \right) - \left(\frac{1}{2} \cdot \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n-1} i^2 + \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} i \right) \right) \right) = \\
& = \sigma_{re1} + \sigma_{re2} \cdot \left(\left((n-1) \cdot \left(\frac{n(n+1)}{2} \right) \right) - \left(\frac{1}{2} \cdot \left((n-1)n \cdot \frac{(2n-2+1)}{6} \right) \right) \right)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& + \left(\frac{(n-1) \cdot n}{2} \right) = \\
& = a e_1 + a e_2 \cdot \left(\left((n-1) \cdot \left(\frac{n(n+1)}{2} \right) \right) - \left(\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{(n-1)n \cdot (2n-1) + (n-1)n}{6} \right) \right) = \\
& = a e_1 + a e_2 \cdot \left(\left((n-1) \cdot \frac{n^2+n}{2} \right) - \left(\frac{1}{2} \cdot \left(\frac{(n^2-n) \cdot (2n-1) + n^2-n}{6} \right) \right) \right) = \\
& = a e_1 + a e_2 \cdot \left(\left((n-1) \cdot \frac{n^2+n}{2} \right) - \left(\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{2n^3-3n^2+n}{6} + \frac{n^2-n}{2} \right) \right) \right) = \\
& = a e_1 + a e_2 \cdot \left(\left(\frac{n^3-n}{2} \right) - \left(\frac{n^3-n}{6} \right) \right) = \\
& = a e_1 + a e_2 \cdot \left(\frac{n^3-n}{3} \right) \\
& = a e_1 + \left(a e_2 \cdot \frac{n^3}{3} - a e_2 \frac{n}{3} \right) = \\
& = a e_1 + a e_2 \frac{n^3}{3} - a e_2 \frac{n}{3} = \\
& \boxed{= a e_1 + n^3 \frac{a e_2}{3} - n \frac{a e_2}{3}} = T(n)
\end{aligned}$$

$O(n^3)$

- regla suma
- justificar punto b.
- es un polinomio de orden 3.

b) $n^3 \frac{a e_2}{3} - n \frac{a e_2}{3} + a e_1$ como es

polinomio de coeficiente principal de grado 3

considero que el $O(n^3)$

DEMOSTRACIÓN.

$$n^3 \frac{a e_2}{3} - n \frac{a e_2}{3} + a e_1 < C \cdot n^3 \text{ para todo } n \gg n_0$$

① análisis iterativo

$$n^3 \frac{c_1}{3} \leq n^3$$

Defino constante

$$c_1 = 3$$

$$n^3 \cdot \frac{3}{3} \leq n^3 \cdot 3$$

$$n_0 = 1$$

$$1^3 \cdot 1 \leq 1^3 \cdot 3$$

$$1 \leq 3$$

se verifica desigualdad, primer termino se puede acotar con $c_1 = 3$ y $n_0 = 1$

② termino 2 $n \frac{c_2}{3} \leq n^3$

$$c_2 = -3$$

$$n \frac{(-3)}{3} \leq n^3 (-3)$$

$$n_0 = 1$$

$$1(-1) \leq 1^3(-3)$$

$$-1 \leq -3$$

se puede acotar con $c_2 = -3$ y $n_0 = 1$

③ termino 3 $c_3 \leq n^3$

$$c_3 = 3$$

$$3 \leq n^3 \cdot 3$$

$$n_0 = 1$$

$$3 \leq 1 \cdot 3$$

$$3 \leq 3$$

se puede acotar con $c_3 = 3$ y $n_0 = 1$

④

$$T(n) \leq (c_1 + c_2 + c_3) n^3 =$$

$$= T(n) \leq 6 n^3$$

$$T(n) \leq c n^3$$

$T(n) \leq O(n^3)$, com $c = 6$ para todo $n \geq n_0$ com

$$n_0 = 1.$$

↑

preparar