

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

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

$O(n^3)$ 

- 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



$$n^3 < n^3$$

Defino constante.

$$c_1 = 3$$

$$n^3 \cdot 3 < n^3 \cdot 3$$

$$n_0 = 1$$

$$1^3 \cdot 3 < 1^3 \cdot 3$$

$$3 < 3$$

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

② termino 2  $n \leq n^3$

$$c_2 = 3$$

$$n \cdot 3 \leq n^3 (3)$$

$$n_0 = 1$$

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

$$3 \leq 3$$

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

③ termino 3  $cte < n^3$

$$c_3 = 3$$

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

$$n_0 = 1$$

$$3 \leq 1 \cdot 3$$

$$3 \leq 3$$

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

④

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

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

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

$$n_0 = 1.$$

↑

preguia r