

Lista de Exercícios 1

complexidade de algoritmos



AE22CP

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1. Exercício 10: Resolva as seguintes recorrências:

(a)

$$T(n) = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{se } n \leq 1 \\ T(n-2) + 1, & \text{se } n > 1 \end{cases}$$

Resolução:

$$\begin{aligned} T(n) &= T(n-2) + 1 \\ &= T(n-2-2) + 1 + 1 = T(n-4) + 2 \\ &= T(n-4-2) + 1 + 1 + 1 = T(n-6) + 3 \\ &= T(n-2k) + k \end{aligned}$$

Substituindo k por $\frac{n}{2}$, temos:

$$\begin{aligned} T(n) &= T(0) + \frac{n}{2} \\ T(n) &= \frac{n}{2} + 1 \\ O(n) \end{aligned}$$

(b)

$$T(n) = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{se } n < 1 \\ T(n-1) + n^2, & \text{se } n \geq 1 \end{cases}$$

Resolução:

$$\begin{aligned} T(n) &= T(n-1) + n^2 \\ &= T(n-2) + (n-1)^2 + n^2 \\ &= T(n-3) + (n-2)^2 + (n-1)^2 + n^2 \\ &= T(n-4) + (n-3)^2 + (n-2)^2 + (n-1)^2 + n^2 \\ &= T(n-k) + \sum_{i=1}^k (n-i)^2 \end{aligned}$$

Substituindo k por n , temos:

$$\begin{aligned} T(n) &= T(0) + \sum_{i=1}^n (n-i)^2 \\ T(n) &= 1 + \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} (n^2 - 2ni + i^2) \\ T(n) &= 1 + (n)n^2 - 2n \sum_{i=1}^n i + \sum_{i=1}^n i^2 \\ T(n) &= 1 + n^3 - 2n \frac{n(n+1)}{2} + \frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6} \\ T(n) &= 1 + n^3 - (n^3 + n^2) + \frac{(n^2+n)(2n+1)}{6} \\ T(n) &= 1 + n^3 - n^3 - n^2 + \frac{(2n^3+3n^2+n)}{6} \\ T(n) &= 1 - n^2 + \frac{n^3}{3} + \frac{n^2}{2} + \frac{n}{6} \end{aligned}$$

$$T(n) = \frac{n^3}{3} - \frac{n^2}{2} + \frac{n}{6} + 1$$

$$O(n^3)$$

(c)

$$T(n) = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{se } n = 1 \\ T(n-1) + 2n + 1, & \text{se } n > 1 \end{cases}$$

Resolução:

$$\begin{aligned} T(n) &= T(n-1) + 2n + 1 \\ &= T(n-2) + 2n + 2(n-1) + 2 \\ &= T(n-3) + 2n + 2(n-1) + 2(n-2) + 3 \\ &= T(n-k) + 2 \sum_{i=1}^k (k-i) + k \end{aligned}$$

Substituindo k por $n-1$, temos:

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

(d)

$$T(n) = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{se } n = 1 \\ T(n-1) + (n-1), & \text{se } n > 1 \end{cases}$$

Resolução:

$$\begin{aligned} T(n) &= T(n-1) + (n-1) \\ &= T(n-2) + (n-1) + (n-2) \\ &= T(n-3) + (n-1) + (n-2) + (n-3) \\ &= T(n-4) + (n-1) + (n-2) + (n-3) + (n-4) \\ &= T(n-k) + \sum_{i=1}^k i \end{aligned}$$

Substituindo k por $n-1$, temos:

$$T(n) = T(1) + \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} i$$

$$\begin{aligned}T(n) &= 1 + \frac{n(n-1)}{2} \\T(n) &= \frac{n^2}{2} - \frac{n}{2} + 1 \\O(n^2)\end{aligned}$$

(e)

$$T(n) = 9T\left(\frac{n}{3}\right) + n$$

Resolução utilizando o método Mestre:

$$\begin{aligned}a &= 9 \\b &= 3 \\f(n) &= n \\n^{\log_3(9)} &= n^2 \\f(n) &\in O(n^{\log_3(9)-\epsilon}), \epsilon = 1 \\\theta(n^{\log_3(9)}) &= \theta(n^2)\end{aligned}$$

(f)

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

Resolução utilizando o método Mestre:

$$\begin{aligned}a &= 2 \\b &= 3 \\f(n) &= 3n + 1 \\f(n) &\in \Omega(n^{\log_3(2)+\epsilon}), \epsilon = 0, 1, c = \frac{3}{4} \\af(n/b) \leq cf(n) &\Rightarrow 2\frac{3n}{3} + 2 \Rightarrow \frac{2}{3}n + 2 \leq \frac{3}{4}(3n + 1) \\\Theta(f(n)) &= \Theta(n)\end{aligned}$$

(g)

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

Resolução utilizando o método Mestre:

$$\begin{aligned}a &= 2 \\b &= 4 \\f(n) &= n^2 \\f(n) &\in \Omega(n^{\log_4(2)+\epsilon}), \epsilon = 1, c = \frac{1}{8} \\af(n/b) \leq cf(n) &\Rightarrow 2\left(\frac{n}{4}\right)^2 \leq \frac{1}{8}(n^2) \Rightarrow 2\frac{n^2}{16} \leq \frac{1}{8}(n^2) \\\theta(f(n)) &= \theta(n^2)\end{aligned}$$

(h)

$$T(n) = 16T\left(\frac{n}{4}\right) + 2n$$

Resolução utilizando o método Mestre:

$$a = 16$$

$$b = 4$$

$$f(n) = 2n$$

$$f(n) \in O(n^{\log_4(16)-\epsilon}), \epsilon = 1$$

$$\theta(n^{\log_4(16)}) = \theta(n^2)$$

(i)

$$T(n) = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{se } n = 1 \\ 3T(n-1), & \text{se } n > 1 \end{cases}$$

Resolução:

$$\begin{aligned} T(n) &= 3T(n-1) \\ &= 9T(n-2) \\ &= 27T(n-3) \\ &= 81T(n-4) \\ &= 3^k T(n-k) \end{aligned}$$

Substituindo k por n , temos:

$$T(n) = 3^n T(1)$$

$$T(n) = 3^n$$

$$O(3^n)$$

(j)

$$T(n) = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{se } n = 0 \\ nT(n-1), & \text{se } n > 0 \end{cases}$$

Resolução:

$$\begin{aligned} T(n) &= nT(n-1) \\ &= n(n-1)T(n-2) \\ &= n(n-1)(n-2)T(n-3) \\ &= n(n-1)(n-2)(n-3)T(n-4) \\ &= T(n-k) \prod_{i=1}^k i \end{aligned}$$

Substituindo k por $n-1$, temos:

$$T(n) = T(1) \prod_{i=1}^n i$$

$$T(n) = n!$$

$$O(n!)$$