

Aufgabe 1

1

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

$$\begin{aligned} T(n) &= 4T\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) + n \\ &= 4(4T\left(\frac{n}{4}\right) + \frac{n}{2}) + n = 16T\left(\frac{n}{8}\right) + 3n \\ &= 4(16T\left(\frac{n}{8}\right) + 3n) + n = 64T\left(\frac{n}{16}\right) + 13n \quad \text{Verstärkte Annahme,} \\ \Rightarrow \text{Verm.: } T(n) &\in O(n^2) \Rightarrow T(n) \leq c \cdot n^2 - d \cdot n \quad \text{damit } +n \text{ weg fällt} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{IA: } T(1) = 1 \leq c \cdot n^2 - dn \quad \text{OK für beliebige } d \text{ und dementsprechend}$$

$$\text{IS: } T(n) = 4T\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) + n \leq 4(c \cdot \frac{n^2}{4} - d \cdot \frac{n}{2}) + n = cn^2 - 2dn + n \leq cn^2 - dn \quad \checkmark$$

$$\forall d \geq 1$$

$$T(n) \in \Omega(n^2) \Rightarrow T(n) \geq c \cdot n^2$$

IA: gleich zu oben

$$\text{IS: } T(n) = 4T\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) + n \geq 4 \cdot c \cdot \frac{n^2}{4} + n = cn^2 + n \geq cn^2 \quad \checkmark$$

$$\Rightarrow T(n) \in \Theta(n)$$

2

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

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Verm.: } T(n) &\in O(\sqrt{n} \log n) \\ \Rightarrow T(n) &\leq c \cdot \sqrt{n} \log n \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{IA: } T(4) = 2T(1) + \sqrt{4} = 4 \leq c \cdot 4$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{IS: } T(n) &= 2T\left(\frac{n}{4}\right) + \sqrt{n} \leq 2 \cdot c \left(\sqrt{\frac{n}{4}} \log \frac{n}{4}\right) + \sqrt{n} \\ &= c \sqrt{n} \log n - 4c \sqrt{n} + \sqrt{n} \leq c \sqrt{n} \log n \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Verm.: } T(n) &\in \Omega(\sqrt{n} \log n) \\ \Rightarrow T(n) &\geq c \cdot \sqrt{n} \log n \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{IA: } T(1) = 1 \geq c \cdot 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{IS: } T(n) &= 2T\left(\frac{n}{4}\right) + \sqrt{n} \geq 2 \cdot c \left(\sqrt{\frac{n}{4}} \log \frac{n}{4}\right) + \sqrt{n} \\ &= c \sqrt{n} \log n - 4c \sqrt{n} + \sqrt{n} \geq c \sqrt{n} \log n \quad \checkmark \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow T(n) \in \Omega(\sqrt{n} \log n)$$

3

$$T(1) = T(2) = T(3) = 1, \quad T(n) = 2T(n-1) + n^2$$

$$T(n) = n^2 + 2(n-1)^2 + 4(n-2)^2 + 8(n-3)^2 + \dots$$

$$T(n) \in O(n^x) \Rightarrow T(n) \leq c \cdot n^x - d \cdot n^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} T(n) &= 2T(n-1) + n^2 \leq 2(c \cdot n^x - d \cdot n^2) + n^2 \\ &= 2 \cdot c \cdot n^x - d \cdot n^2 + n^2 \leq 2 \cdot c \cdot n^x \quad \checkmark \end{aligned}$$

$$T(n) \in O(2^n) \Rightarrow T(n) \leq c \cdot 2^n - d \cdot (n+1)^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} T(n) &= 2T(n-1) + n^2 \leq 2(c \cdot 2^{n-1} - d \cdot n^2) + n^2 \\ &= c \cdot 2^n - d \cdot n^2 + n^2 \leq c \cdot 2^n \quad \checkmark \end{aligned}$$

$$T(n) \in \Omega(2^n) \Rightarrow T(n) \geq c \cdot 2^n$$

$$\begin{aligned} T(n) &= 2T(n-1) + n^2 \geq 2 \cdot c \cdot 2^{n-1} + n^2 = \\ &= c \cdot 2^n + n^2 > c \cdot 2^n \quad \checkmark \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow T(n) \in \Theta(2^n)$$

Aufgabe 2

1

$$\text{IA: } \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \left(\frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2} - \frac{1-\sqrt{5}}{2} \right) = 1 = f(1) \quad \checkmark$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \left(\frac{(1+\sqrt{5})^2}{4} - \frac{(1-\sqrt{5})^2}{4} \right) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \left(\frac{6+2\sqrt{5}}{4} - \frac{6-2\sqrt{5}}{4} \right) = 1 = f(2) \quad \checkmark$$

IS:

Annahme sei für $f(n')$ $\forall n' < n$ bereits bewiesen. Dann gilt:

$$\begin{aligned} f(n) &= f(n-1) + f(n-2) = \frac{\phi^{n-1} - \hat{\phi}^{n-1}}{\sqrt{5}} + \frac{\phi^{n-2} - \hat{\phi}^{n-2}}{-\sqrt{5}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \left(\phi^{n-1} + \phi^{n-2} - \hat{\phi}^{n-1} - \hat{\phi}^{n-2} \right) = \frac{\phi^n - \hat{\phi}^n}{\sqrt{5}} \\ \Rightarrow \phi^{n-1} + \phi^{n-2} - \hat{\phi}^{n-1} - \hat{\phi}^{n-2} &= \phi^n - \hat{\phi}^n \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{(\lambda+\sqrt{5})^{n-1}}{2^{n-1}} + \frac{(\lambda+\sqrt{5})^{n-2}}{2^{n-2}} - \frac{(\lambda-\sqrt{5})^{n-1}}{2^{n-1}} - \frac{(\lambda-\sqrt{5})^{n-2}}{2^{n-2}} = \frac{(\lambda+\sqrt{5})^n}{2^n} - \frac{(\lambda-\sqrt{5})^n}{2^n} \quad | \cdot 2^n$$

$$2(\lambda+\sqrt{5})^{n-1} + 4(\lambda+\sqrt{5})^{n-2} - 2(\lambda-\sqrt{5})^{n-1} - 4(\lambda-\sqrt{5})^{n-2} = (\lambda+\sqrt{5})^n - (\lambda-\sqrt{5})^n$$

$$(2(\lambda+\sqrt{5}) + 4 - (\lambda-\sqrt{5})^2)(\lambda+\sqrt{5})^{n-2} = (2(\lambda+\sqrt{5}) + 4 - (\lambda-\sqrt{5})^2)(\lambda-\sqrt{5})^{n-2}$$

$$(2+2\sqrt{5}+4-1-2\sqrt{5}-6)(\lambda+\sqrt{5})^{n-2} = (2-2\sqrt{5}+4-1+2\sqrt{5}-5)(\lambda-\sqrt{5})^{n-2}$$

$$0 = 0 \quad \checkmark$$

$$f(n') = c \cdot \phi^n \quad \forall n' < n$$

$$\Rightarrow f(n) = f(n-1) + f(n-2) = c \cdot (\phi^{n-1} + \phi^{n-2})$$

= $c \cdot \phi^n$ (letzer Schritt folgt aus Rechnung oben)

$$\Rightarrow f(n) \in \Theta(\phi^n)$$

Aufgabe 3

1

$$a=1, b=2, \log_b a=0$$

$$f(n)=1 \in \Theta(n^0)$$

$$\Rightarrow T(n) \in \Theta(n^{\log_b a} \cdot \log n) = \Theta(\log n)$$

2

$$a=3, b=4, \log_b a=\log_4 3 \approx 0,8$$

$$f(n)=n \log n \in \Omega(n^{\log_b a}) \quad \varepsilon=1-\log_4 3 > 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \log n \geq 0 \quad \checkmark$$

$$\Rightarrow T(n) \in \Theta(f(n)) = \Theta(n \log n)$$

3

$$a=7, b=2, \log_b a=\log_2 7 \approx 2,81$$

$$f(n^2) \in \Theta(n^{2,81-\varepsilon}) \quad \varepsilon=\log_2 7-2>0$$

$$\Rightarrow n^2 \leq c \cdot n^2 \quad \checkmark$$

$$\Rightarrow T(n) \in \Theta(n^{\log_b a}) \approx \Theta(n^{2,81})$$

	0	1	2	3	4
0	1	2	3	4	5
1	2	3	4	5	/
2	3	5	/	/	/
3	5	/	/		
4	/	/			

Aufgabe 4

IA (n):

$$n=0: f(n, m)=m+1 \quad \checkmark$$

IS:

Vor: $f(n', m)$ definiert $\forall n' < n$ und bei m

IA (m):

$$m=0: f(n, m)=f(n-1, m) \quad \text{OK nach Vor.}$$

IS (m):

Vor 2: $f(n', m)$ def. $\forall m' < m, n'=n$

$$x=f(n, m-1) \quad \text{OK nach Vor. 2}$$

$$f(n-1, x) \quad \text{OK nach Vor.}$$

$$\Rightarrow f(n, m) \text{ existiert } \forall n, m$$