Fundamentos de análisis y diseño de algoritmos

Universidad del Valle

Facultad de Ingeniería

Escuela de Ingeniería de sistemas y computación

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Método de iteración

Método maestro*

Método de sustitución

Análisis de algoritmos recursivos

Método de iteración

Expandir la recurrencia y expresarla como una suma de términos que dependen de n y de las condiciones iniciales

 $T(n) = n + 3T(n/4), T(1) = \Theta(1)$ y n par Expandir la recurrencia 2 veces

$$T(n) = n + 3T(n/4) \qquad T(\frac{n}{4}) = \frac{n}{4} + 3T(\frac{n}{4^2})$$

$$n + 3 (n/4 + 3T(n/16))$$

$$n + 3 (n/4 + 3(n/16 + 3T(n/64)))$$

$$n + 3*n/4 + 3^2*n/4^2 + 3^3T(n/4^3)$$

$$T(\frac{n}{4^2}) = \frac{n}{4^2} + 3^3T(\frac{n}{4^3})$$

$$T(n) = n + 3T(n/4)$$

$$n + 3 (n/4 + 3T(n/16))$$

$$n + 3 (n/4 + 3(n/16 + 3T(n/64)))$$

$$n + 3*n/4 + 3^2*n/4^2 + 3^3T(n/4^3)$$

¿Cuándo se detienen las iteraciones?

```
T(n) = n + 3T(n/4)
n + 3 (n/4 + 3T(n/16))
n + 3 (n/4 + 3(n/16 + 3T(n/64)))
n + 3*n/4 + 3^2*n/4^2 + 3^3T(n/4^3)
```

¿Cuándo se detienen las iteraciones? Cuando se llega a T(1)

$$T(n) = n + 3T(n/4)$$

$$1 = 1$$

$$1 + 3 (n/4 + 3T(n/16))$$

$$1 + 3 (n/4 + 3(n/16 + 3T(n/64)))$$

$$1 = 1 + 3*n/4 + 3^2*n/4^2 + 3^3T(n/4^3)$$

¿Cuándo se detienen las iteraciones?

Cuando se llega a T(1), esto es, cuando $(n/4^i)=1$

$$\log_{q}(n)=i$$

$$\frac{1}{q}=1$$

$$T(n) = n + 3T(n/4)$$

$$n + 3 (n/4 + 3T(n/16))$$

$$n + 3 (n/4 + 3(n/16 + 3T(n/64)))$$

$$n + 3*n/4 + 3^2*n/4^2 + 3^3T(n/4^3)$$

$$n^3 + 3*n/4 + 3^2*n/4^2 + 3^3n/4^3 + ... + 3^{\log_4 n}T(1)$$

$$n = \log_4 (n) - 1$$

¿Cuándo se detienen las iteraciones?

Cuando se llega a T(1), esto es, cuando $(n/4^i)=1$

$$\frac{3}{4} = \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^{1}$$

```
T(n) = n + 3T(n/4)
n + 3 (n/4 + 3T(n/16))
n + 3 (n/4 + 3(n/16 + 3T(n/64)))
n + 3*n/4 + 3^2*n/4^2 + 3^3T(n/4^3)
n + 3*n/4 + 3^2*n/4^2 + 3^3n/4^3 + ... + 3^{\log_4 n}T(1)
```

Después de iterar, se debe tratar de expresar como una sumatoria con forma cerrada conocida

```
T(n) = n + 3T(n/40)
n + 3 (n/40 + 3T(n/160))
n + 3 (n/40 + 3(n/160 + 3T(n/640)))
n + 3*n/40 + 3^2*n/4^20 + 3^3(n/4^30) + ... + 3^{\log_4 n}\Theta(1)
\leq n + 3n/4 + 3^2n/4^2 + 3^3n/4^3 + ... + 3^{\log_4 n}\Theta(1)
```

$$T(n) = n + 3T(n/4)$$

$$n + 3 (n/4 + 3T(n/16))$$

$$n + 3 (n/4 + 3(n/16 + 3T(n/64)))$$

$$n + 3*n/4 + 3^{2*}n/4^{2} + 3^{3}(n/4^{3}) + ... + 3^{\log_{4}n}\Theta(1)$$

$$\leq n + 3n/4 + 3^{2}n/4^{2} + 3^{3}n/4^{3} + ... + 3^{\log_{4}n}\Theta(1)$$

$$= \left(\sum_{i=0}^{\log_{4}n} \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^{i} n\right) + 3^{\log_{4}n}\Theta(1)$$

$$= n\left(\frac{(3/4)^{(\log_{4}n)} - 1}{(3/4) - 1}\right) + n^{\log_{4}3} = n*4(1 - (3/4)^{(\log_{4}n)}) + \Theta(n^{\log_{4}3})$$

$$= O(n)$$

Resuelva por el método de iteración

$$T(n) = 2T(n/2) + 1, T(1) = \Theta(1)$$

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

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

$$T(n) = 2^{i}T(n) + 2^{i-1} + 2^{i-2} - 4 = 2^{i}$$

$$T(1) \longrightarrow 2^{i} = 1$$

$$T(n) = 2^{n} + 2^{i} + 2^{2} + \dots + 2^{n} = 2^{n} + 2^{n} + 2^{n} = 2^{n} + 2^{n} + 2^{n} = 2^{n} + 2^{n} = 2^$$

Resuelva por el método de iteración

$$T(n) = 2T(n/2) + 1, T(1) = \Theta(1)\sqrt{1}$$

$$T(n) = 2T(n/2) + n, T(1) = \Theta(1)$$

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

$$T(0) = \frac{5}{3}T(\frac{1}{2}) + \frac{1}{10}$$

$$T(1) = \frac{5}{10}(0)$$

Resuelva por el método de iteración

$$T(n) = 2T(n/2) + 1$$
, $T(1) = \Theta(1)$

$$T(n) = 2T(n/2) + n, T(1) = \Theta(1)$$

$$T(n) = T(n/2) + 1$$
, $T(1) = \Theta(1)$

Resuelva por el método de iteración

$$T(n) = 2T(n/2) + 1$$
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$$T(n) = 2T(n/2) + n, T(1) = \Theta(1)$$

$$T(n) = T(n/2) + 1$$
, $T(1) = \Theta(1)$

Demuestre que T(n) = T(n/21) + n, es $\Omega(nlogn)$

Ejercicio Socrative T(n) = 5T(n/4) + n, T(1) = O(n)T(n) = 5(5T(n/16) + n/4) + nT(n) = 5(5(5T(n/64)+n/16) + n/4) + nT(n) = 125T(n/64) + 25n/16 + 5n/4 + n

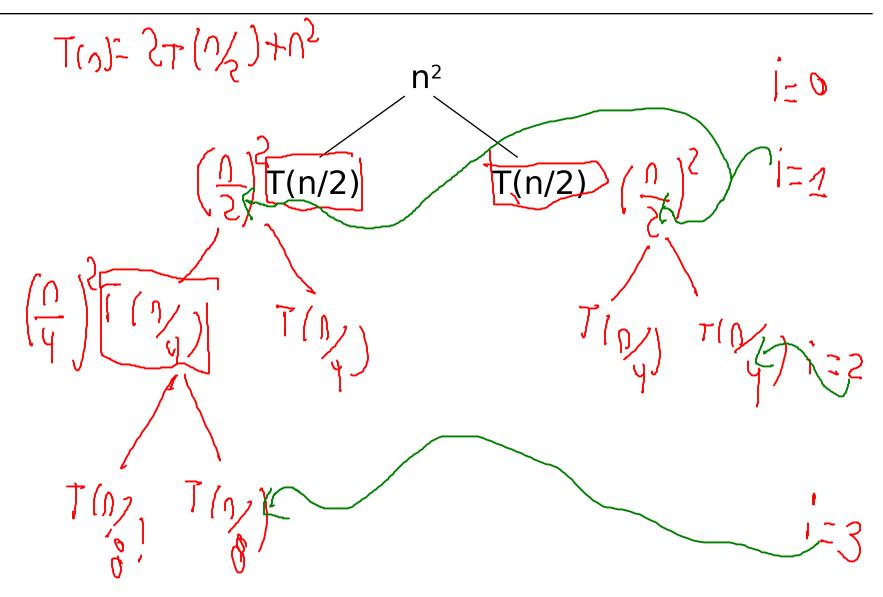
Iteración con árboles de recursión

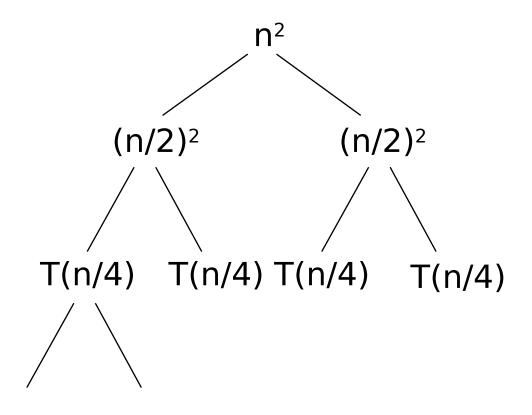
$$T(1) = 1$$

$$T(n) = 2T(n/2) + n^{2}$$

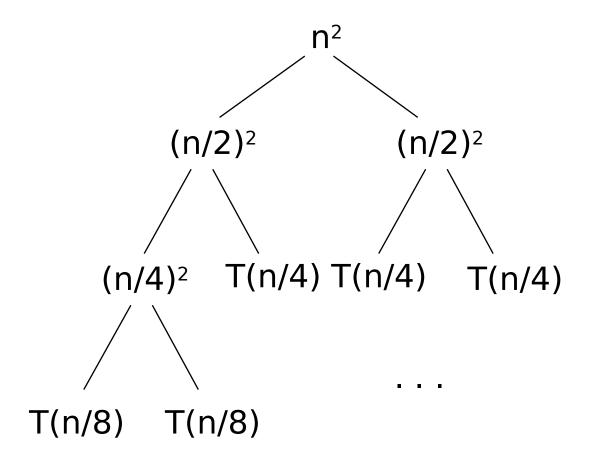
$$T(n) = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} = 0$$

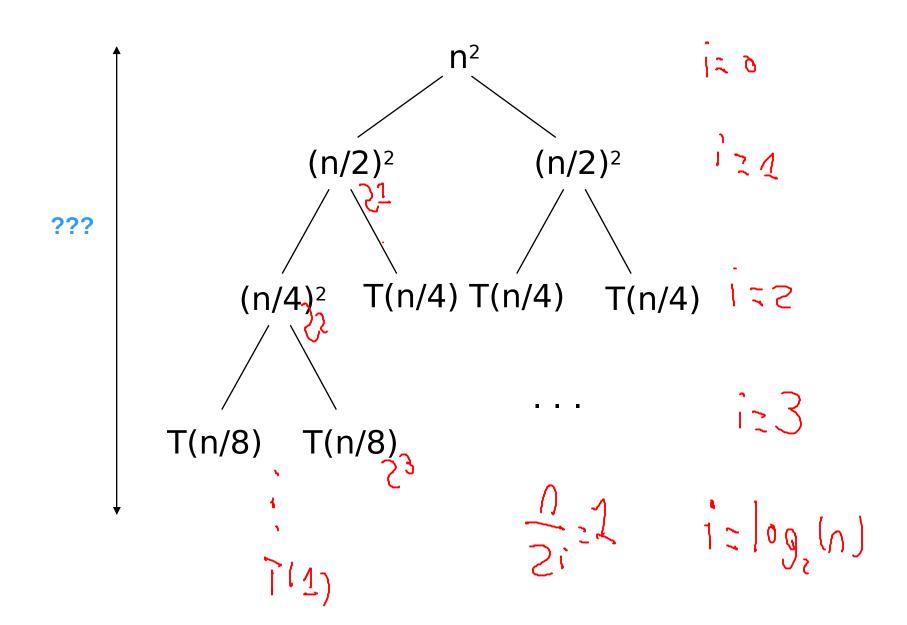
$$T(n) = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} = 0$$

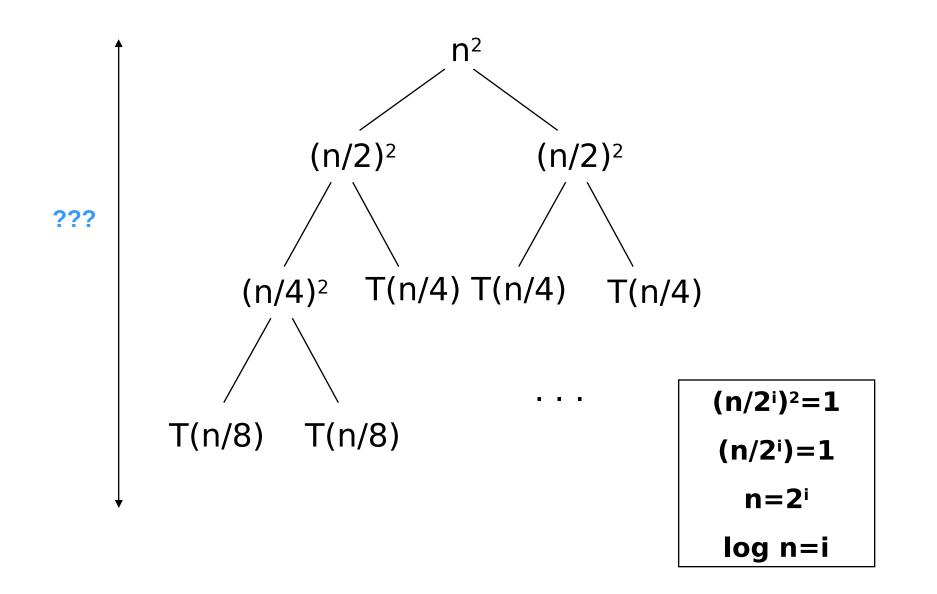


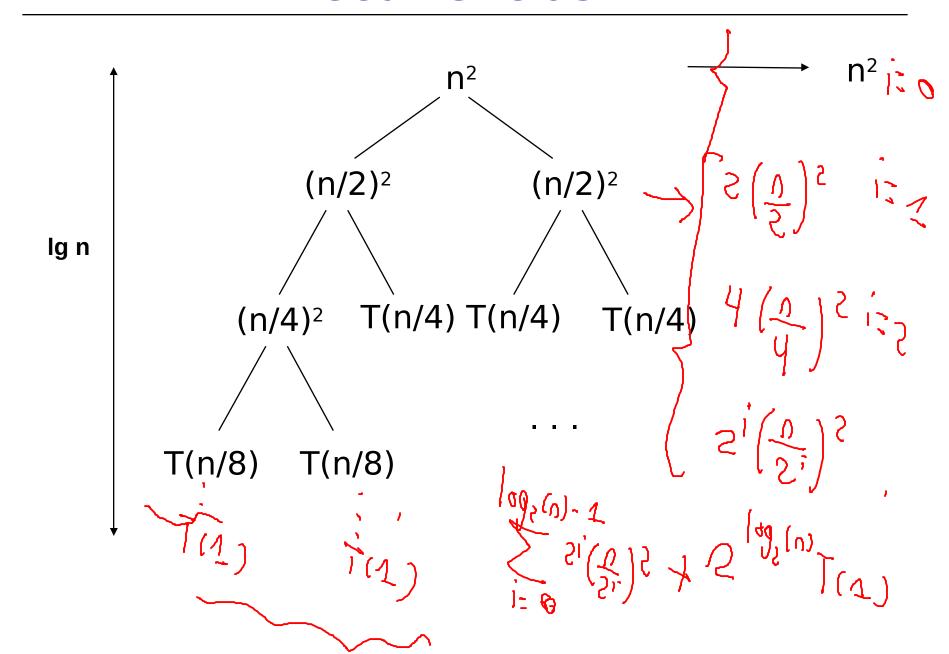


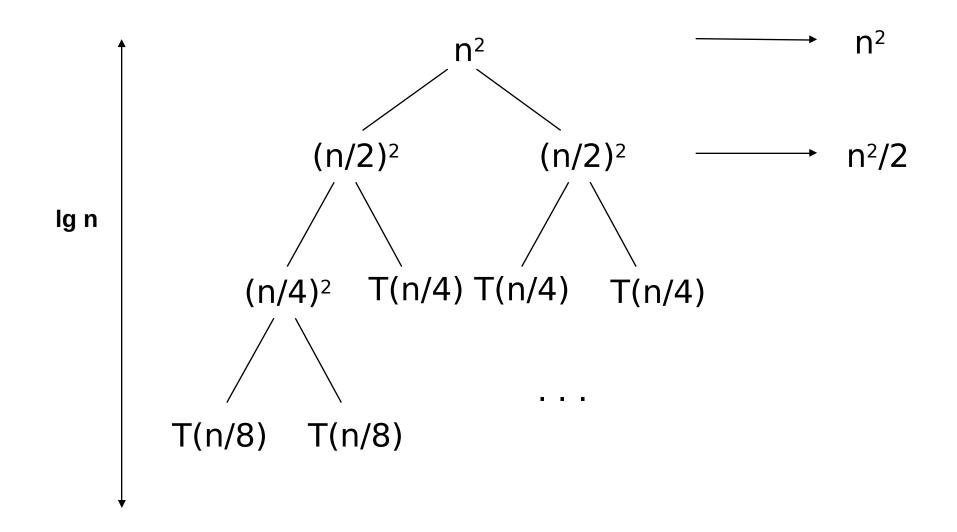
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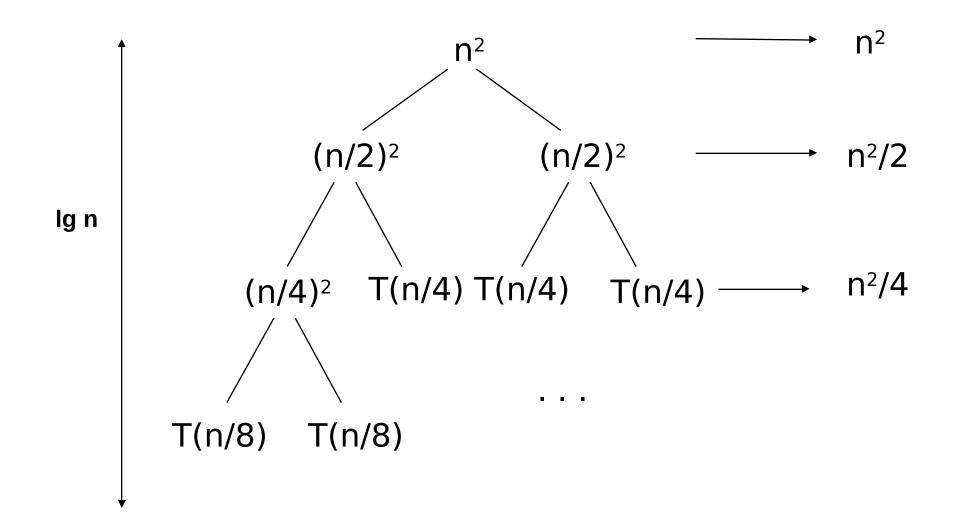


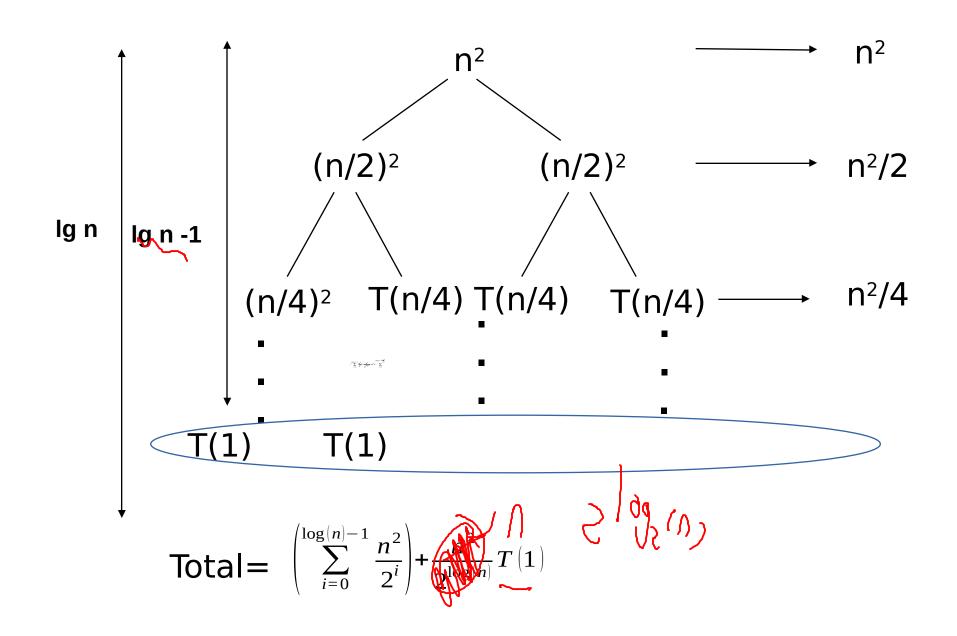












$$Total = \left(\sum_{i=0}^{\log(n)-1} \frac{n^2}{2^i}\right) + \frac{1}{2^i} T(1)$$

$$Total = n^{2} * \frac{(1/2)^{(\lg n)} - 1}{1/2 - 1} = \Theta(n^{2})$$

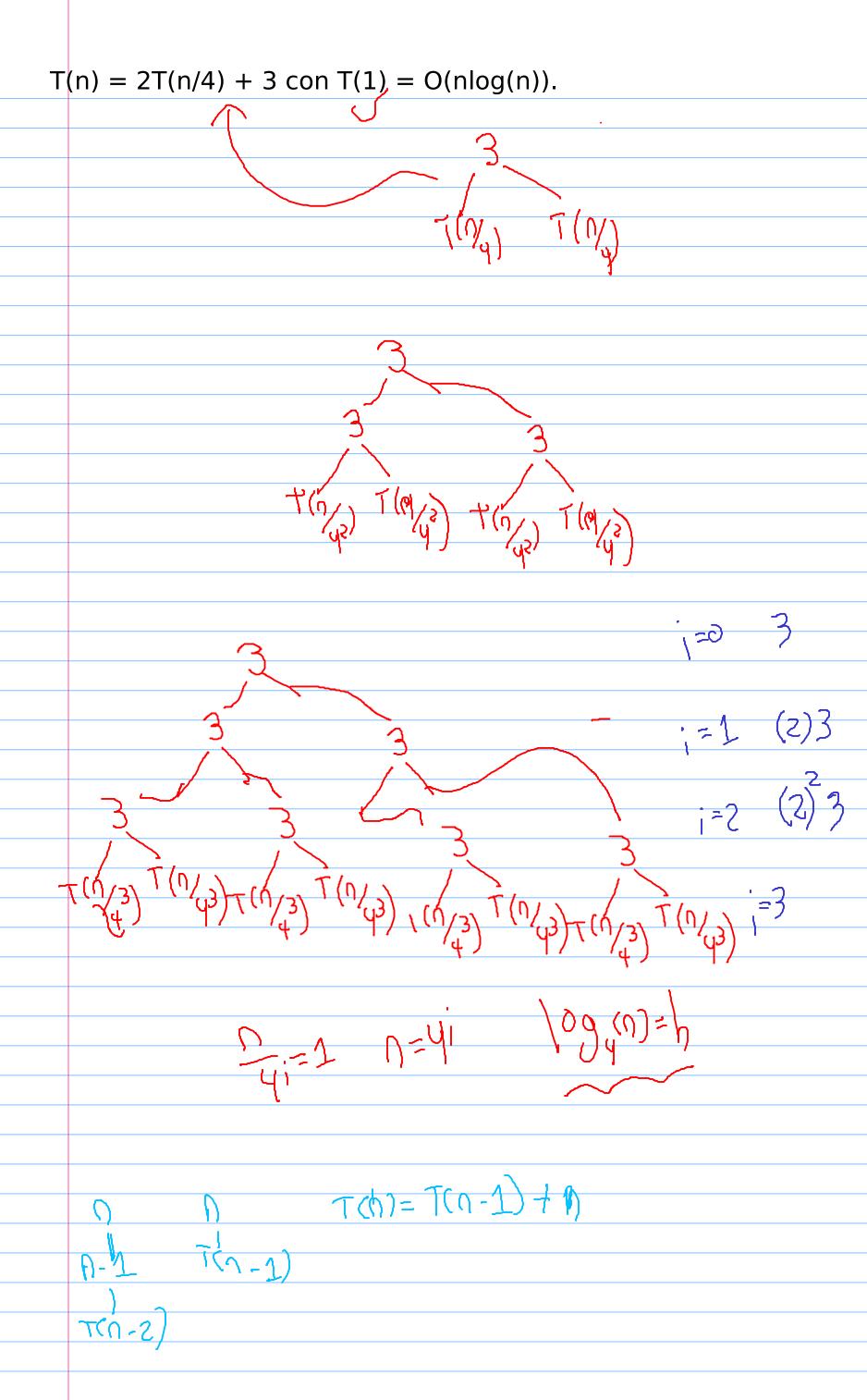


Resuelva construyendo el árbol

$$T(n) = 2T(n/2) + 1, T(1) = \Theta(1)$$

$$T(n) = 2T(n/2) + n, T(1) = \Theta(1)$$

$$\frac{7(n):21(2)+4}{2(n)} = \frac{1}{2} = \frac{2}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} =$$



Resuelva la recurrencia T(n) = T(n/3) + T(2n/3) + n

Indique una cota superior y una inferior

Método maestro

Permite resolver recurrencias de la forma:

$$T(n) = aT(n/b) + f(n)$$
, donde $a \ge 1$, $b > 1$

Dado T(n) = aT(n/b) + f(n), donde $a \ge 1$, b > 1, se puede acotar asintóticamente como sigue:

1.
$$T(n) = \Theta(n^{\log_b a})$$

Si $f(n) = O(n^{\log_b a - \varepsilon})$ para algún $\varepsilon > 0$

2.
$$T(n) = \Theta(n^{\log_b a} \lg n)$$

Si $f(n) = \Theta(n^{\log_b a})$ para algún $\varepsilon > 0$

3.
$$T(n) = \Theta(f(n))$$

Si $f(n) = \Omega(n^{\log_b a + \varepsilon})$ para algún $\varepsilon > 0$ y si af(n/b) \leq cf(n)

nara algun c<1

Dado T(n) = 9T(n/3) + n

$$\eta = \eta = \eta = \eta = \eta = \eta$$

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Dado T(n) = 9T(n/3) + n

$$n^{\log_3 9} = n^2 \qquad \text{vs} \qquad f(n) = n$$

Es
$$f(n) = O(n^{\log_b a - \varepsilon})$$
 ?
Es $n = O(n^{2 - \varepsilon})$?

Si $\varepsilon=1$ se cumple qu $e^{n}=O(n)$, por lo tanto, se cumple que:

$$T(n) = \Theta(n^2)$$

$$T(n) = T(2n/3) + 1$$

$$n^{\log_{3/2} 1} = n^0 = 1$$
 vs $f(n) = 1$

$$f(n)=1$$

$$q=1 b=3 = 2$$
 $+(n)=2$

Es
$$f(n) = O(n^{\log_b a - \varepsilon})$$
 ?

Es
$$1=O(n^{0-\varepsilon})$$
 ? No existe $\varepsilon > 0$



$$T(n) = T(2n/3) + 1$$

$$n^{\log_{3/2} 1} = n^0 = 1$$
 vs $f(n) = 1$

Es
$$f(n) = \Theta(n^{\log_b a})$$
 ?
Es $1 = \Theta(1)$?

Si, por lo tanto, se cumple que:

$$T(n) = \Theta(1*\lg n) = \Theta(\lg n)$$

$$T(n) = 3 T(n/4) + n \lg n$$

$$n^{\log_4 3} = n^{0.793} \quad \text{vs} \quad f(n) = n \lg n$$

$$T(n) = 0 (n^{\log_b a - \varepsilon}) \quad ? \quad |g(n) = 0 (n^{0.7 - 1}) \rangle$$

$$T(n) = 0 (n^{\log_b a - \varepsilon}) \quad ? \quad |g(n) = 0 (n^{0.7 - 1}) \rangle$$

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$$T(n) = 0 (n^{0.7 - 1}) \rangle$$

$$T($$

T(n) = 2T(n/2) + nlgn

Muestre que no se puede resolver por el método maestro

Resuelva

$$T(n) = 4T(n/2) + n$$

$$T(n) = 4T(n/2) + n^2$$

$$T(n) = 4T(n/2) + n^3$$

Referencias

Thomas H. Cormen, Charles E. Leiserson, Ronald L. Rivest, and Clifford Stein. 2009. Introduction to Algorithms, Third Edition (3rd ed.). The MIT Press. Chapter 4

Gracias

Próximo tema:

Divide y vencerás