


# Fundamentos de análisis y diseño de algoritmos

Ecuaciones de recurrencia

# Recurrencias

Método de iteración  
Método maestro\*  
Método de sustitución



# Recurrencias

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## Método de iteración

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

# Recurrencias

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$T(n) = n + 3T(n/4)$ ,  $T(1) = \Theta(1)$  y  $n$  par

Expandir la recurrencia 2 veces

# Recurrencias

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

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

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

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

# Recurrencias

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¿Cuándo se detienen las iteraciones?

# Recurrencias

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Cuando se llega a  $T(1)$

# Recurrencias

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¿Cuándo se detienen las iteraciones?

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



# Recurrencias

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

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

$$\frac{n}{4^i} = 1$$
$$i = \log_4(n)$$

¿Cuándo se detienen las iteraciones?

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

# Recurrencias

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

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

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

# Recurrencias

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

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

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

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

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

# Recurrencias

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

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

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

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

$$\leq n + 3n/4 + 3^2n/4^2 + 3^3n/4^3 + \dots + 3^{\log_4 n} \Theta(1)$$

$$= \left( \sum_{i=0}^{\log_4 n} \left( \frac{3}{4} \right)^i n \right) + 3^{\log_4 n} \Theta(1)$$

$$= n \left( \frac{(3/4)^{(\log_4 n)} - 1}{(3/4) - 1} \right) + n^{\log_4 3} = n * 4 (1 - (3/4)^{(\log_4 n)}) + \Theta(n^{\log_4 3})$$

$$= O(n)$$

# Recurrencias

Resuelva por el método de iteración

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

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

$$T(n) = 2^2 T(n/2^2) + 2 + 1 \quad (2)$$

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

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

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

$$T(n) = 2^k T(n/2^k) + 2^{k-1} + 2^{k-2} + \dots + 2^0$$

$$1 = \frac{n}{2^k}$$

$$k = \log_2(n)$$

$$T(n) = 2^{\log_2(n)} T(1) + 2^{\log_2(n)-1} + 2^{\log_2(n)-2} + \dots + 2^1 + 2^0$$

$$T(n) = n^{\log_2(e)} \Theta(1) + \sum_{i=0}^{\log_2(n)-1} 2^i$$

$$T(n) = n \Theta(1) + \frac{2^{\log_2(n)-1+1} - 1}{2 - 1}$$

$$\sum_{i=0}^n ar^i = \frac{ar^{n+1} - a}{r - 1}$$

$$T(n) = n \Theta(1) + n - 1 = \underbrace{(cn + n - 1)}_{\Theta(n)} = \Theta(n)$$

# Recurrencias

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Resuelva por el método de iteración

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

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

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

$$T(1) = \Theta(1)$$

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

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

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

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

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

$$\frac{n}{2^k} = 1$$

$$k = \log_2(n)$$

$$2^{\log_2(n)} T(1) + \log_2(n) n$$

$$n \Theta(1) + n \log_2(n)$$

$$\boxed{O(n \log_2(n))}$$



# Recurrencias

Resuelva por el método de iteración

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

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

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

$$O(\log_2(n))$$

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

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

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

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

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

$$\frac{n}{2^k} = 1 \quad k = \log_2(n)$$

$$\Theta(1) + \log_2(n)$$

# Recurrencias

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Resuelva por el método de iteración

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

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

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

Demuestre que  $T(n) = T(n/2) + n$ , es  $\Omega(n \log n)$

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

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

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

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

$$k=3 \quad T(n) = 4^3 T\left(\frac{n}{2^3}\right) + 8n + 4n + 2n$$

$$T(n) = 4^3 \left(4T\left(\frac{n}{2^4}\right) + 2\left(\frac{n}{2^3}\right)\right) + 8n + 4n + 2n$$

$$T(n) = 4^4 T\left(\frac{n}{2^4}\right) + 16n + 8n + 4n + 2n$$

$$T(1) = \Theta(1)$$

$$T(1) = 1$$

$$\sum_{i=0}^n ar^i = \frac{ar^{n+1} - a}{r-1}$$

k	1	2	3	4
	2n	4n	8n	16n

$$T(n) = 4^k T\left(\frac{n}{2^k}\right) + \sum_{i=1}^k 2^i n$$

etc

$$k=1$$

$$2n$$

$$k=2$$

$$2n + 4n$$

$$k=3$$

$$2n + 4n + 8n$$

$$T(n) = 4^k T\left(\frac{n}{2^k}\right) + \frac{n 2^{k+1} - n}{2-1} - 2^0 n$$

$$T(n) = 4^k T\left(\frac{n}{2^k}\right) + n2^{k+1} - n - n \quad \frac{n}{2^k} = 1 \quad k = \log_2(n)$$

$$T(n) = 4^{\log_2(n)} T(1) + n2^{\log_2(n)+1} - 2n$$

$$T(n) = n^{\log_2(4)} (1) + 2n \times 2^{\log_2(n)} = 2n$$

$$T(n) = n^2 + 2n \times n^{\log_2(2)} - 2n$$


$$T(n) = 3n^2 - 2n$$

# Recurrencias

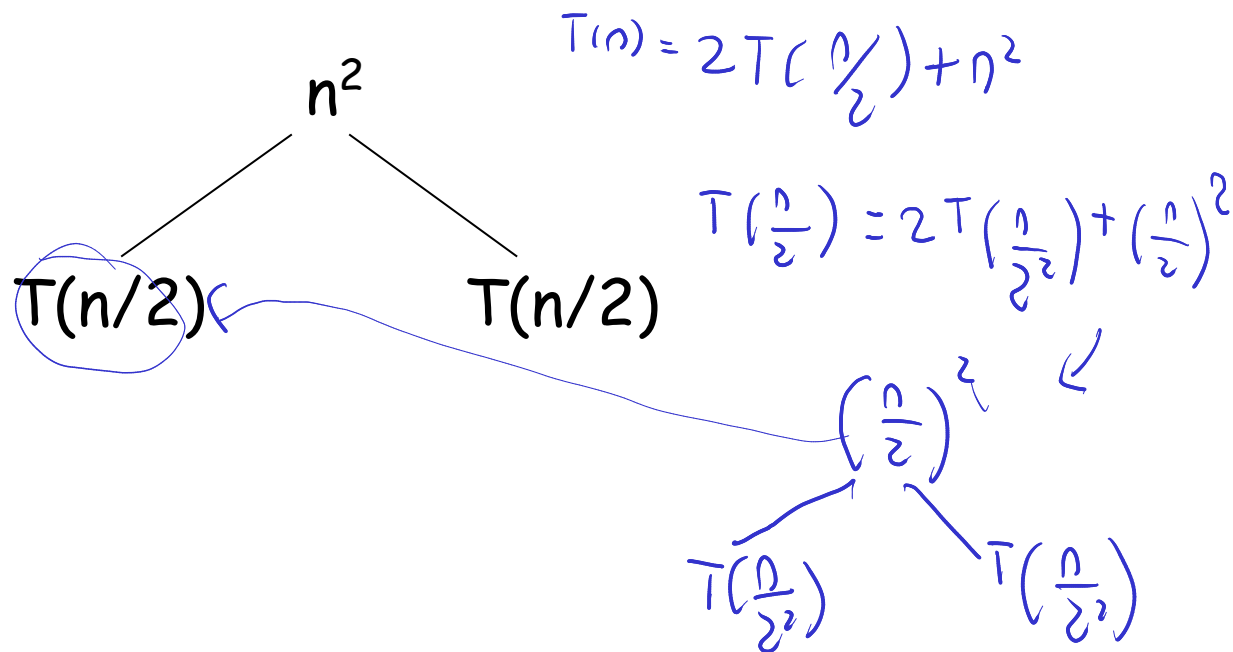
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Iteración con árboles de recursión

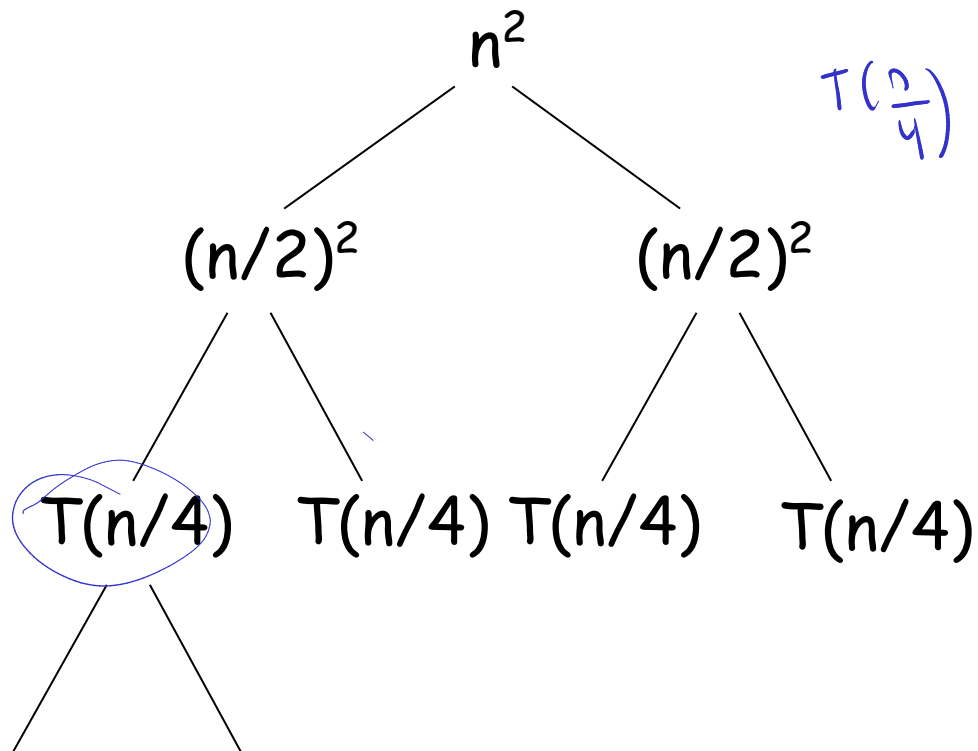
$$T(1) = 1$$

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


# Recurrencias

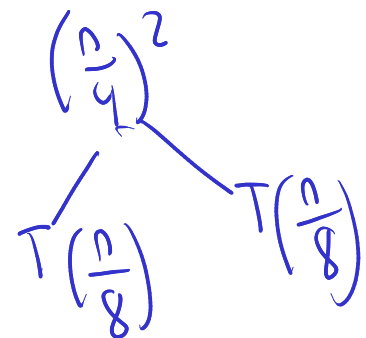


# Recurrencias



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

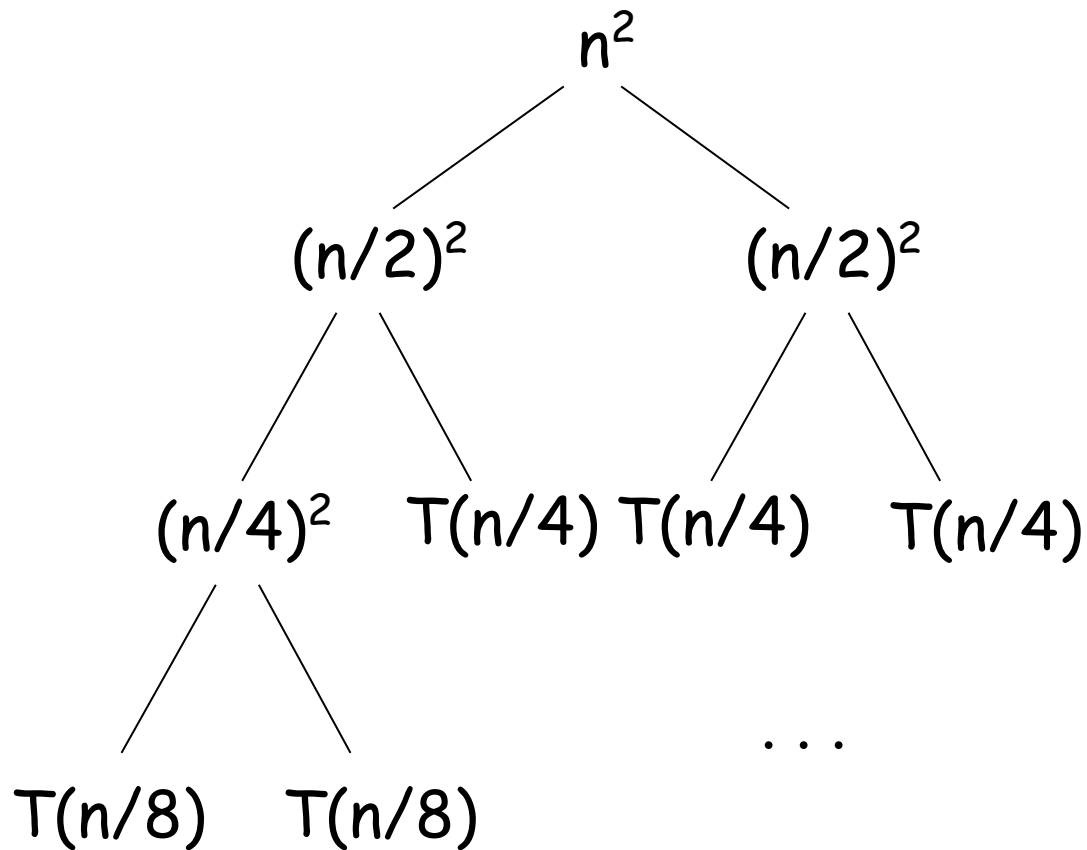
$$T\left(\frac{n}{4}\right) = 2T\left(\frac{n}{8}\right) + \left(\frac{n}{4}\right)^2$$



...

# Recurrencias

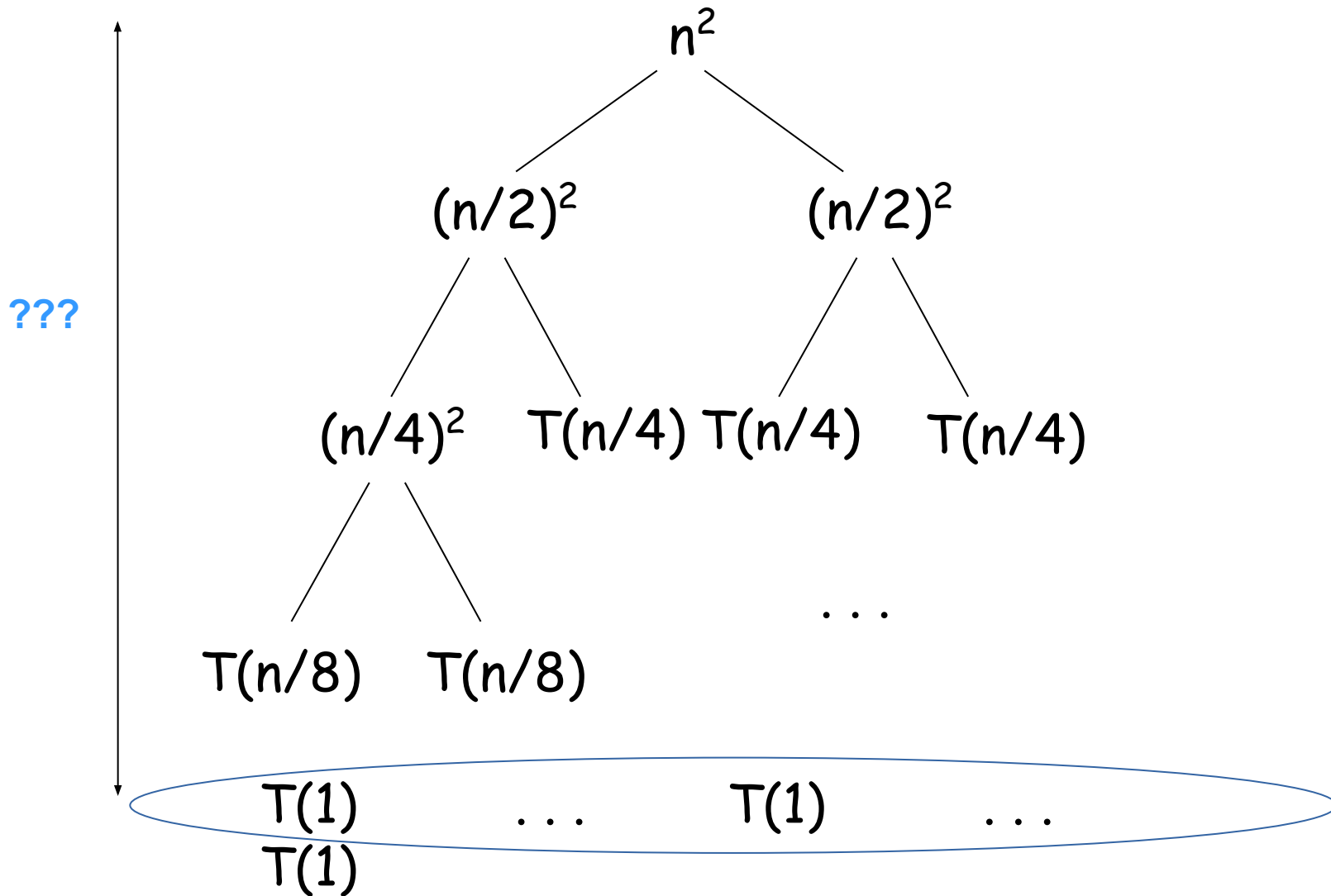
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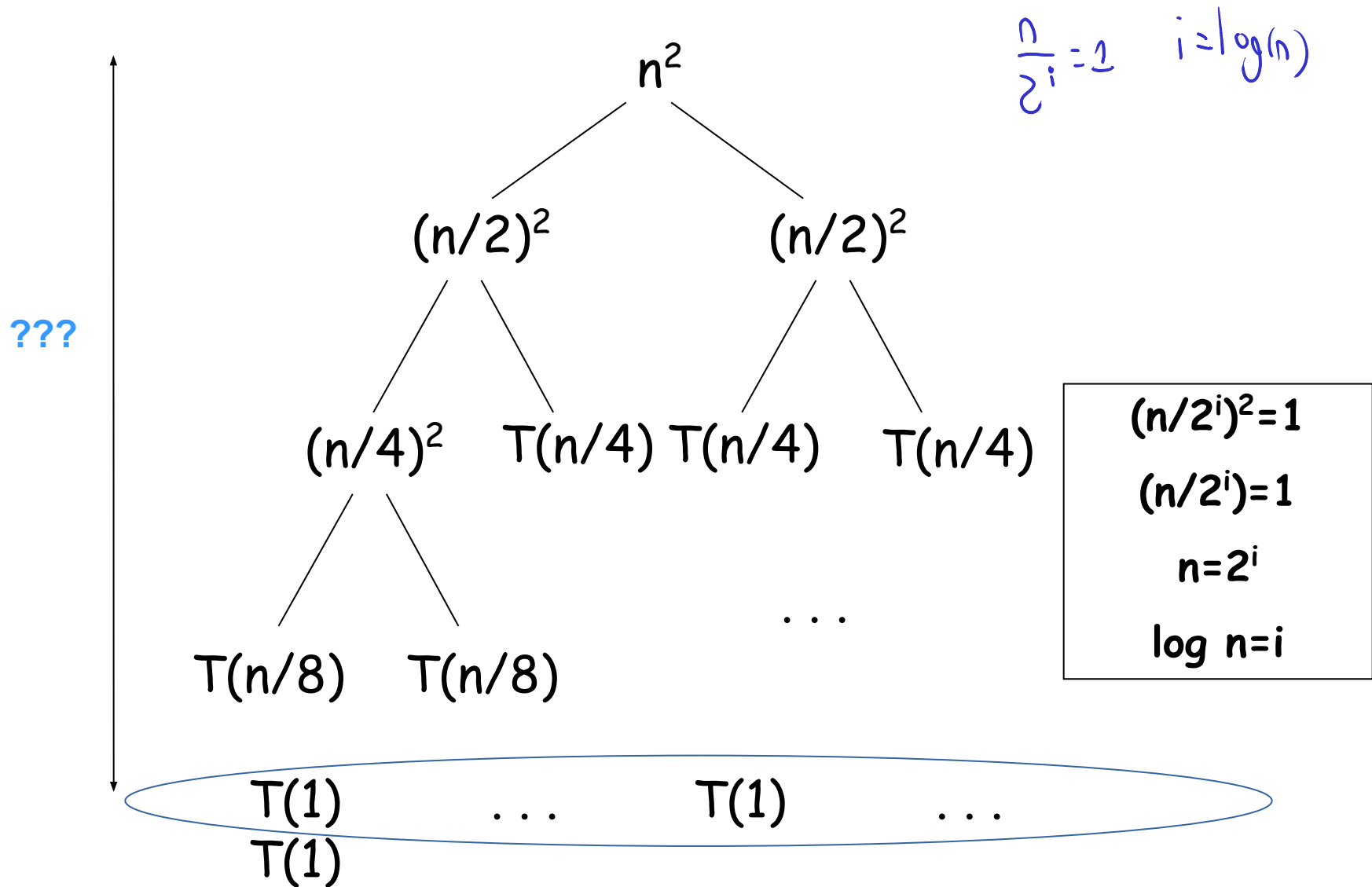
$$\begin{aligned} n^2 \\ 2\left(\frac{n}{2}\right)^2 &= \frac{n^2}{2} \\ 4\left(\frac{n}{4}\right)^2 &= \frac{n^2}{4} \\ 8\left(\frac{n}{8}\right)^2 &= \frac{n^2}{8} \end{aligned}$$



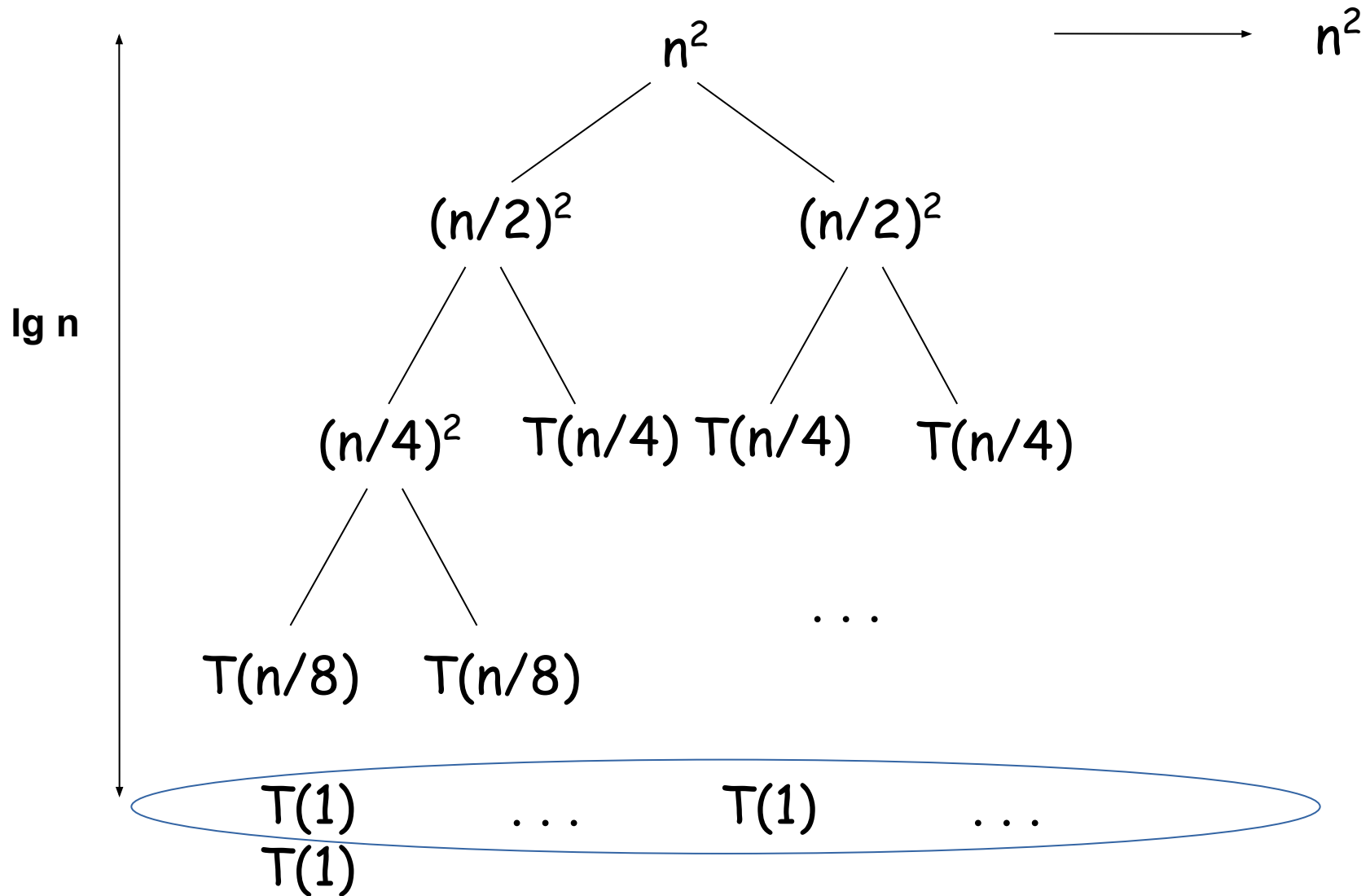
# Recurrencias



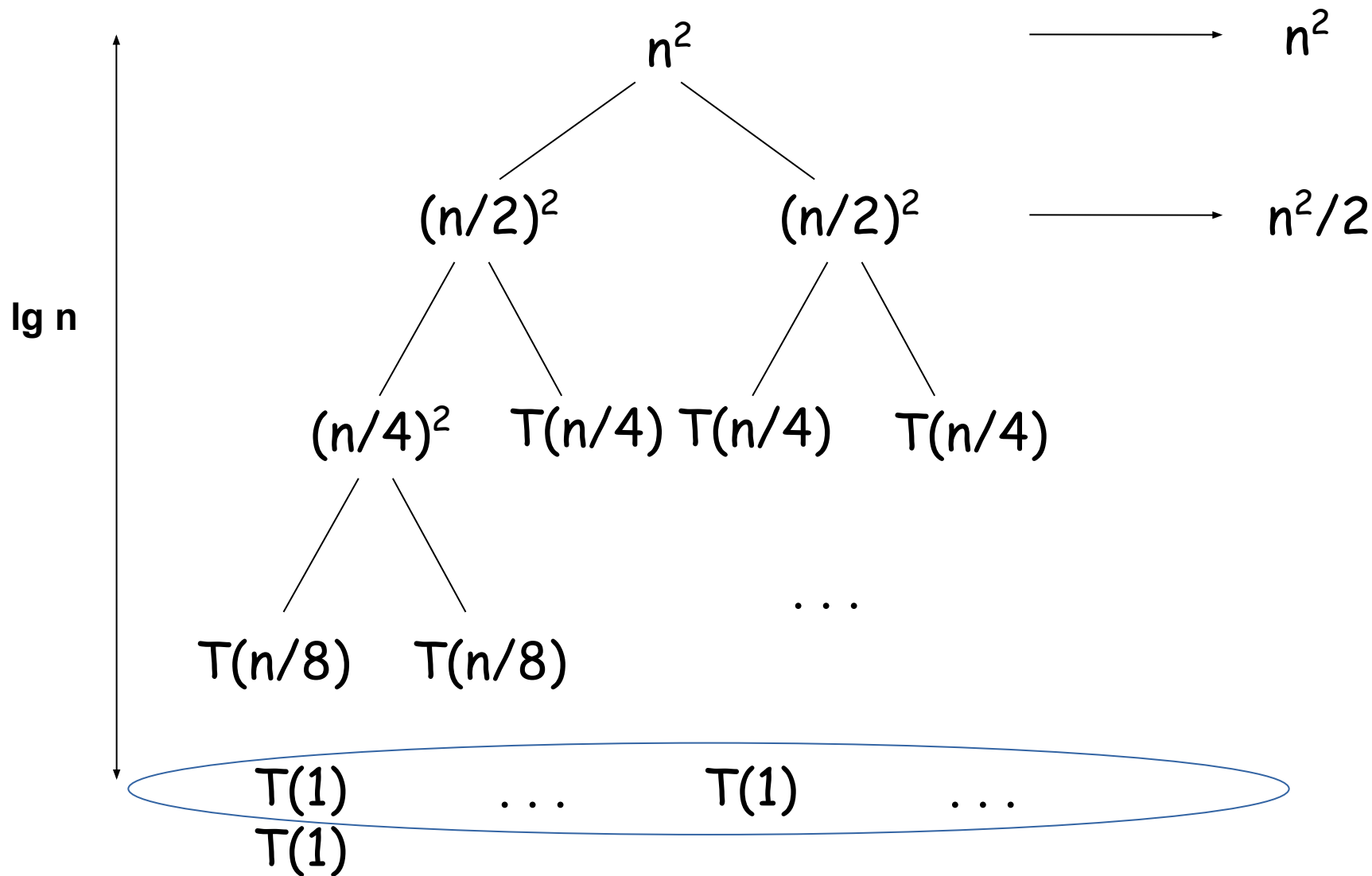
# Recurrencias



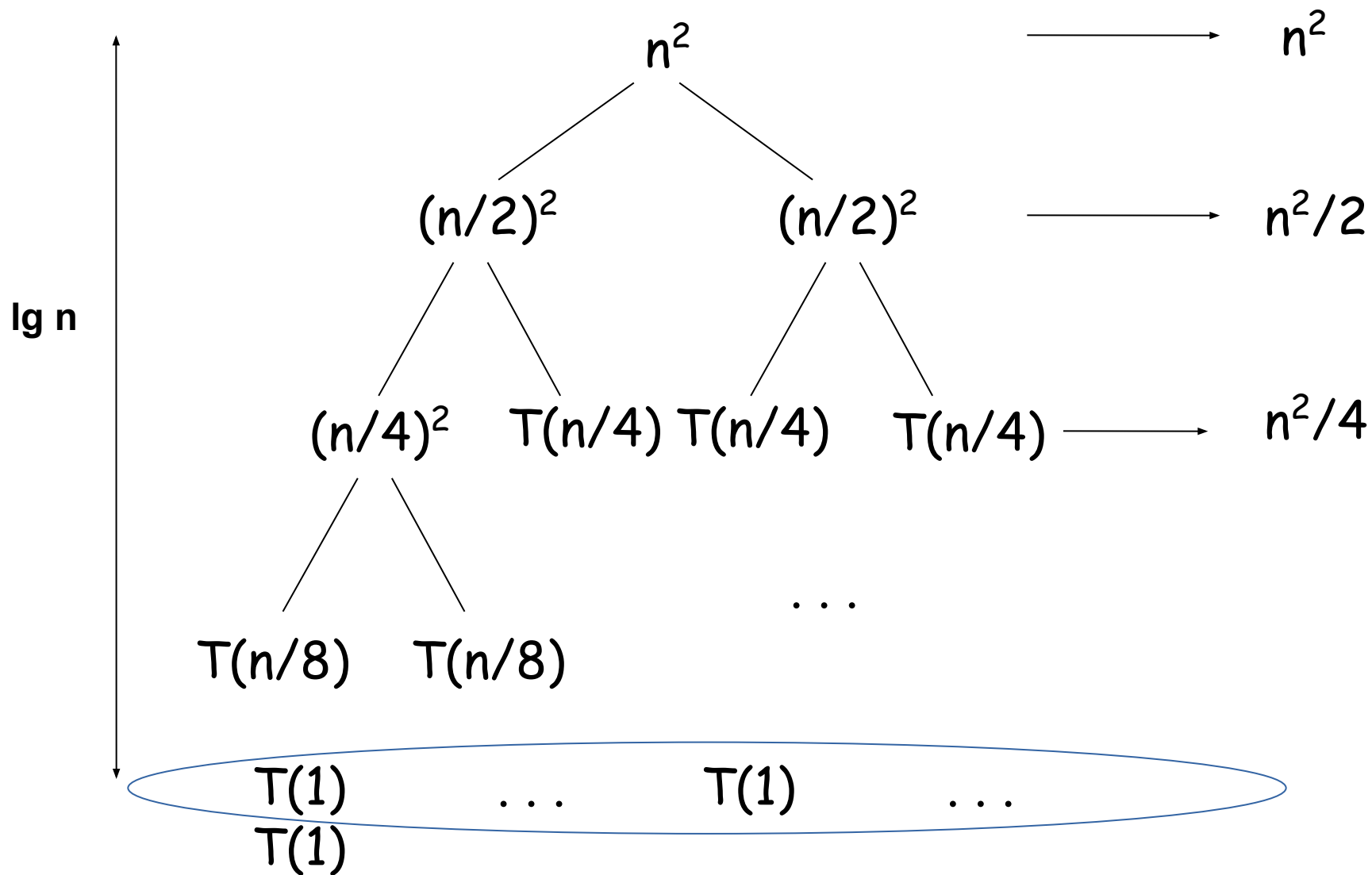
# Recurrencias



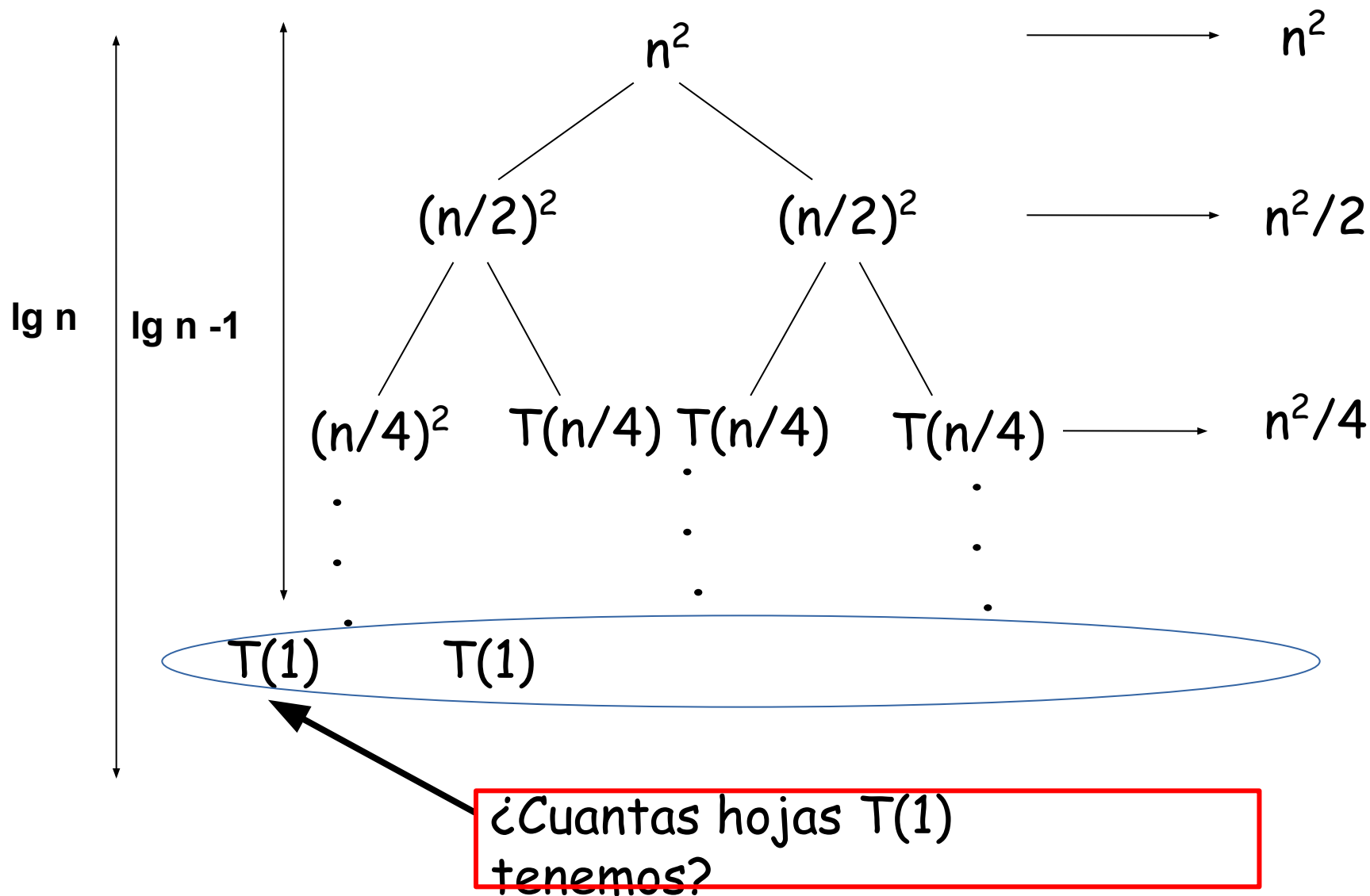
# Recurrencias



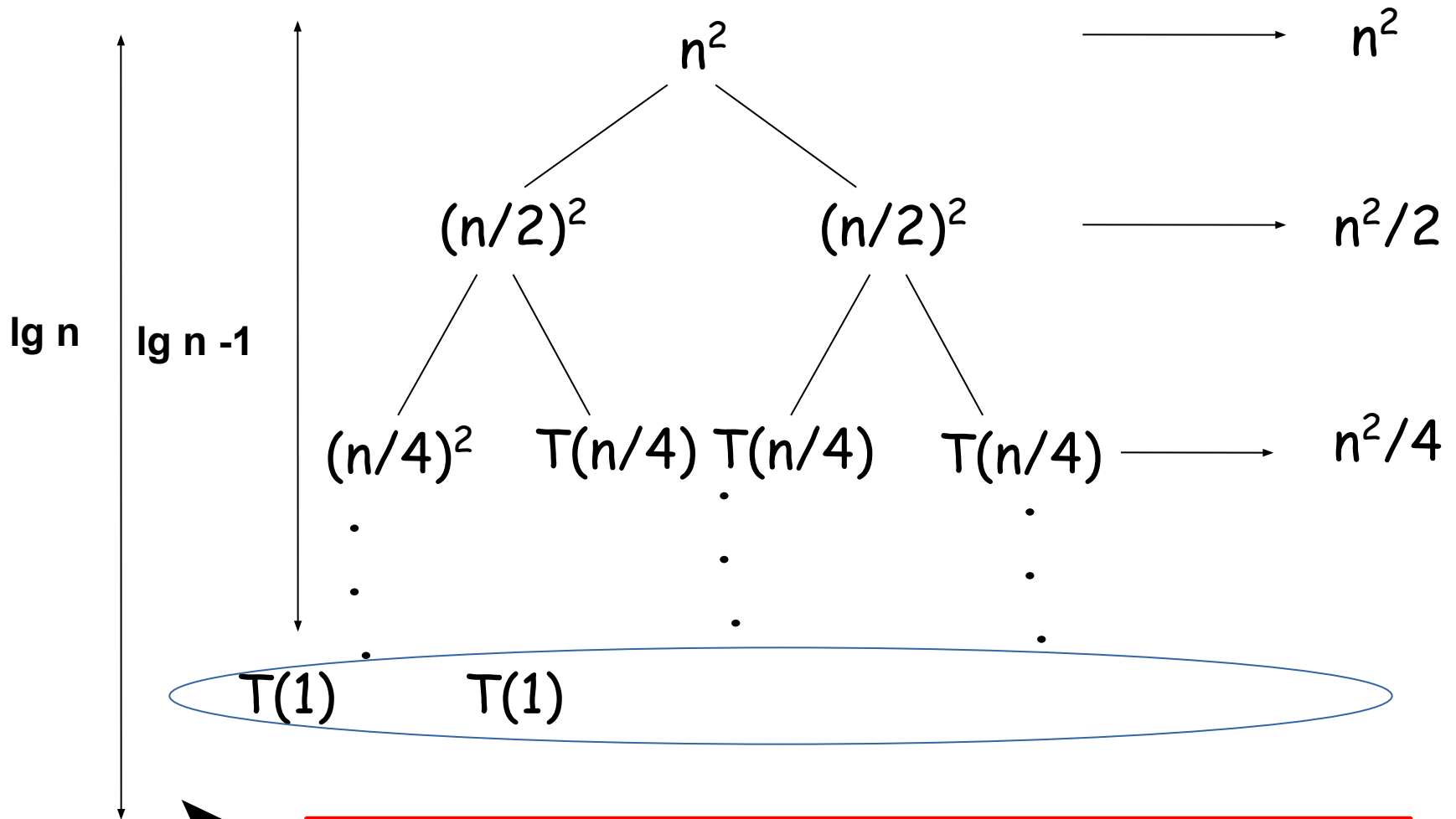
# Recurrencias



# Recurrencias

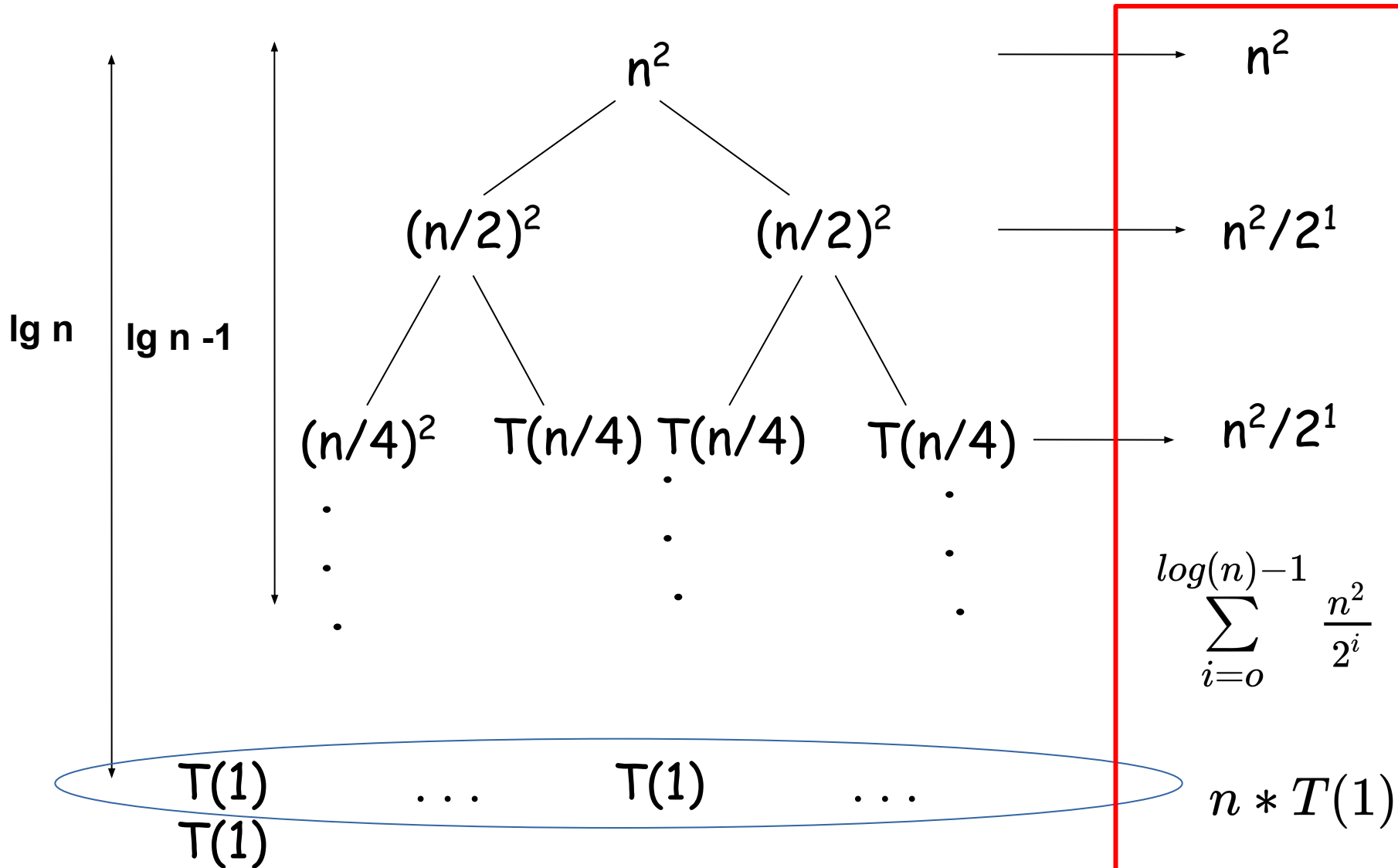


# Recurrencias



Si recuerda en un árbol m-ario se tienen máximo  $m^h$ . En este caso al ser árbol binario  $m=2$ , tenemos  $2^{\lg(n)}$  hojas. Por lo tanto se

# Recurrencias





# Recurrencias

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

$$T(n) = n * c + n^2 \frac{0.5^{\log(n)} - 1}{0.5 - 1}$$

$$T(n) = n * c + n^2 \frac{n^{\log(0.5)} - 1}{-0.5}$$

$$T(n) = n * c + n^2 \frac{n^{-1} - 1}{-0.5}$$

$$T(n) = n * c - \frac{n}{0.5} + \frac{n^2}{0.5} = O(n^2)$$

# Recurrencias

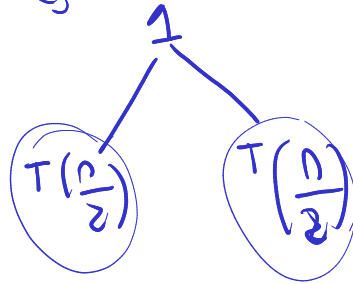
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Resuelva construyendo el árbol

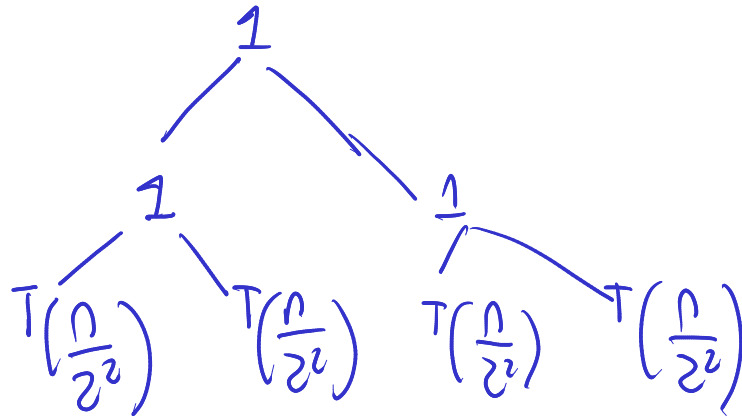
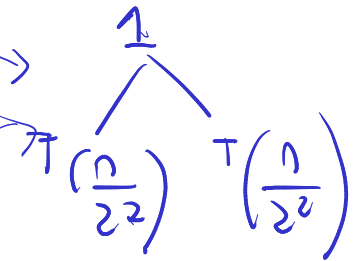
$$T(n) = 2T(n/2) + 1, T(1) = \Theta(1)$$

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

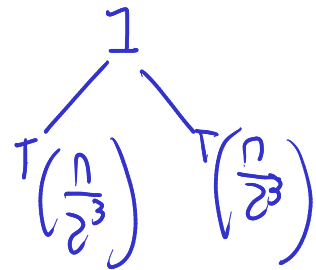
$$T(n) = 2T\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) + 1$$

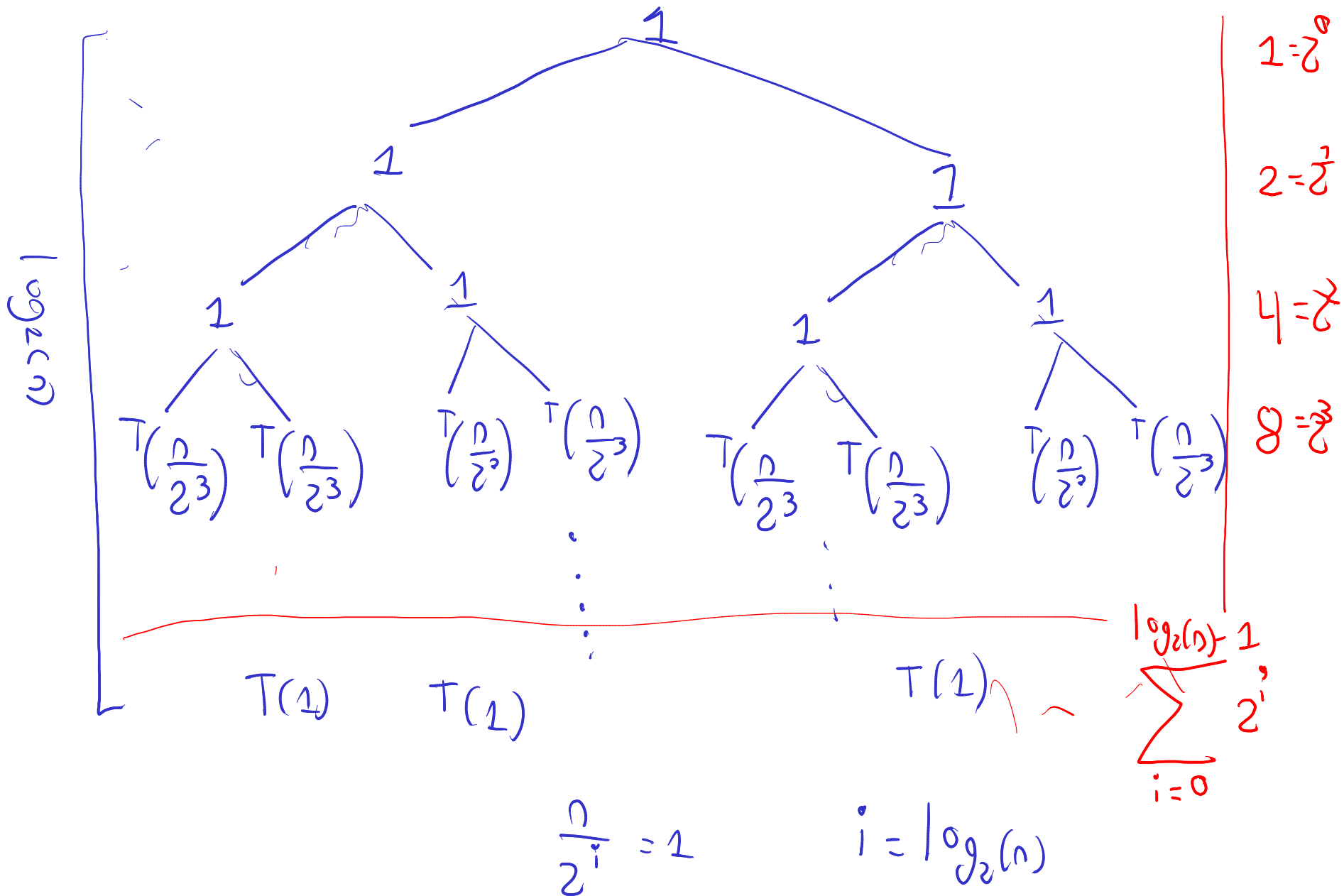


$$T\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) = 2T\left(\frac{n}{2^2}\right) + 1$$



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





$n^h$

$$2^{\log(n)} \times T(1)$$

$$nT(1)$$

$$T(n) = nT(1) + \sum_{i=0}^{\log_2(n)-1} 2^i$$

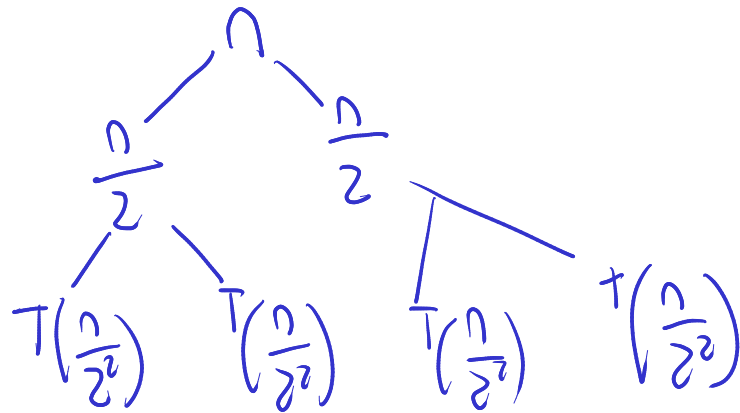
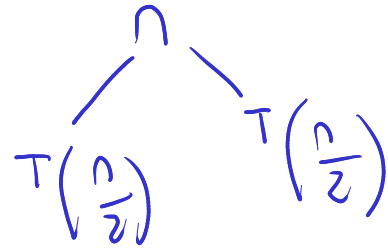
$$\sum_{i=0}^n ar^i = \frac{ar^{n+1} - a}{r - 1}$$

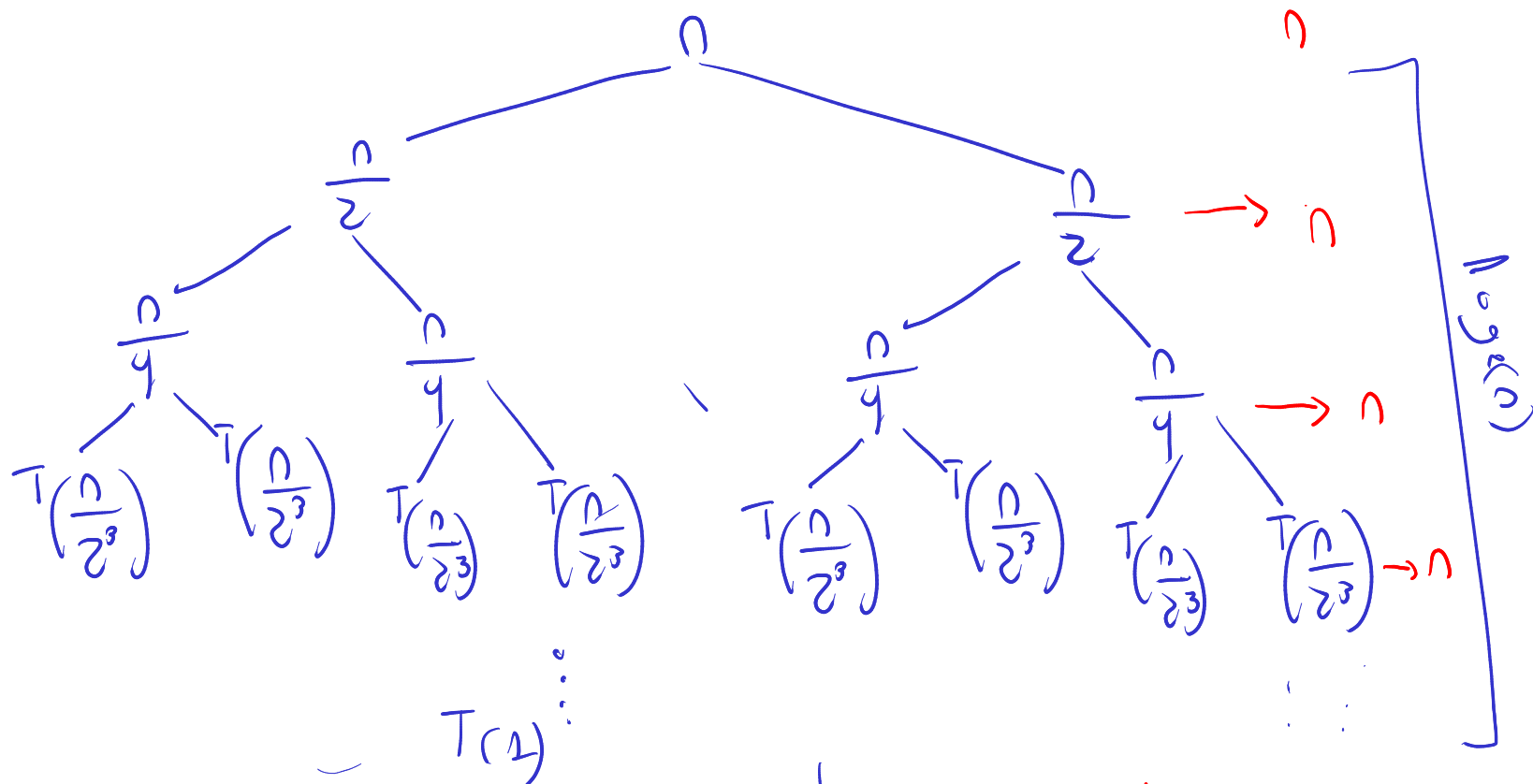
$$T(n) = n + \frac{2^{\log_2(n)} - 1}{2 - 1}$$

$$T(n) \approx 2n - 1$$

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

$$T(1) = 1$$





$$\frac{n}{2^i} = 1$$

$$i = \log_2(n)$$

$$h \quad 0, 1, 2, \dots, \log_2(n)-1$$

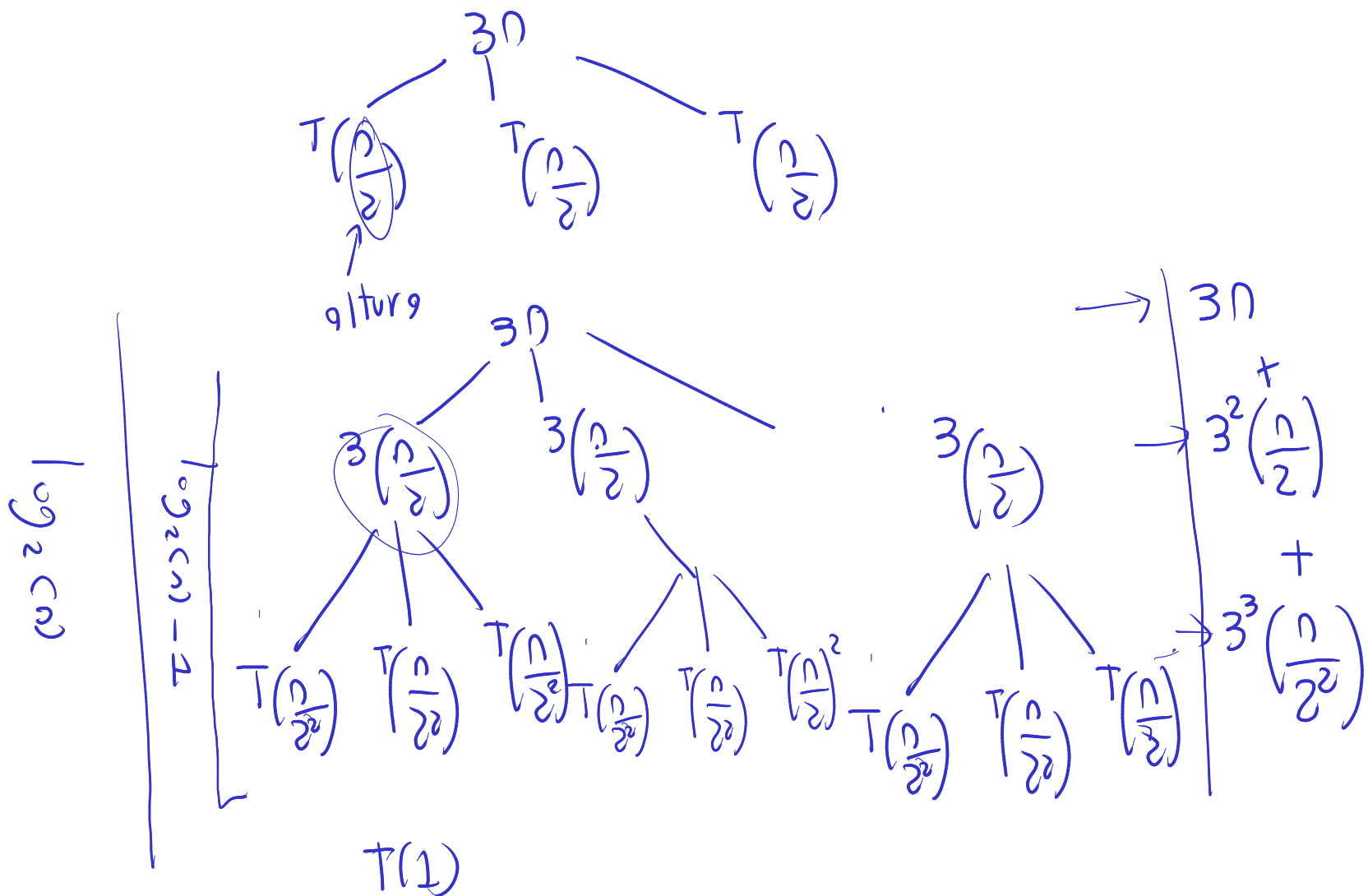
$n \quad n \quad \dots \quad n$

$\underbrace{\hspace{10em}}_{\log_2(n) \times n}$

$$2^{\log_2(n)} T(1) = n T(1)$$

$$T(n) = n T(1) + n \log_2(n)$$

$$T(n) = \underbrace{3}_{\uparrow} T\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) + 3n \quad T(1) = \Theta(1) = 1$$





$T(1)$

$$\frac{n}{2^i} = 1$$

$$i = \log_2(n)$$

$$3n + 3^2\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) + 3^3\left(\frac{n}{2^2}\right) + 3^4\left(\frac{n}{2^3}\right) + \dots +$$

$$3 \left( \frac{3^0 n}{2^0} + \frac{3^1 n}{2^1} + \frac{3^2 n}{2^2} + \frac{3^3 n}{2^3} + \frac{3^4 n}{2^4} + \dots + \frac{3^{\log_2(n)-1} n}{2^{\log_2(n)-1}} \right)$$

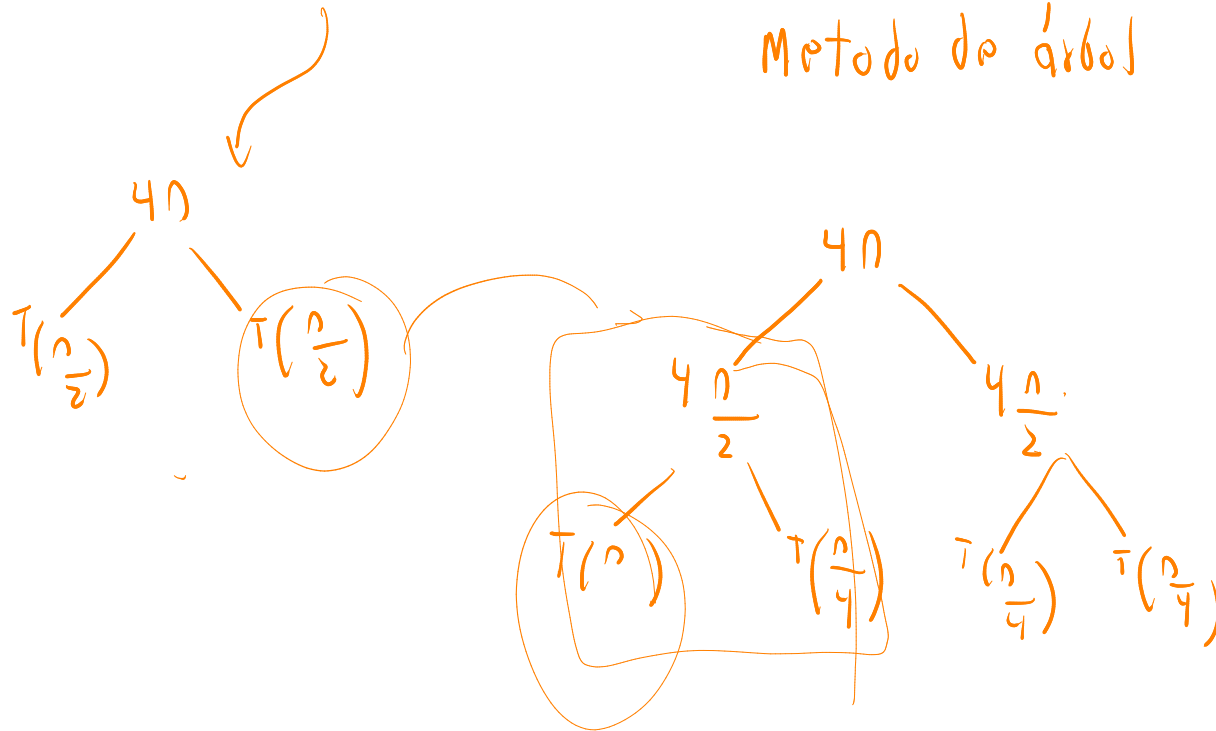
$$3n \sum_{i=0}^{\log_2(n)-1} \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^i + n T(1)$$

$$3n \left( \frac{\left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^{\log_2(n)} - 1}{\frac{3}{2} - 1} \right) + n = 3n \left( \frac{n^{\log_2\left(\frac{3}{2}\right)} - 1}{\frac{3}{2} - 1} \right) + n$$

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

$$T(1) = \Theta(1) = 1$$

Método do árbol





# Recurrencias

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

Indique una cota superior y una inferior

# Recurrencias

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## Método maestro

Permite resolver recurrencias de la forma:

$$T(n) = aT(n/b) + f(n), \text{ donde } a \geq 1, b > 1$$

# Recurrencias

Dado  $T(n) = aT(n/b) + f(n)$ , donde  $a \geq 1$ ,  $b > 1$ , 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  $\varepsilon > 0$  si  $a * f(n/b) \leq c * f(n)$

para algún  $c < 1$

# Recurrencias

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

$$a = 9$$

$$b = 3$$

$$f(n) = n$$

$$n^{\log_3 9} = n^2 \quad \text{Vs} \quad f(n) = n$$

$$n^{\log_3 9}$$

$$n^{\log_3 9} = n^2$$

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

$$\text{Es } n = O(n^{2 - \varepsilon}) \quad ?$$

$$\varepsilon > 0$$

# Recurrencias

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

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

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

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

Si  $\varepsilon = 1$  se cumple que  $n = O(n)$  , por lo tanto, se cumple que:

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



# Recurrencias

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

$$a = 1$$

$$b = \frac{3}{2}$$

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

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

$$\text{Es } 1 = O(n^{0 - \varepsilon}) \quad ?$$

No existe  $\varepsilon > 0$

$$a < \left(\frac{n}{b}\right)$$

# Recurrencias

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

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

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

$$\text{Es } 1 = \Theta(1) \quad ?$$

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

Si, por lo tanto, se cumple que:

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

# Recurrencias

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

Handwritten annotations: 'a' above the 3, 'b' below the n/4, and 'f(n)' next to the  $n \lg n$  term.

$$n^{\log_4 3} = n^{0.793}$$

$$\text{vs } f(n) = n \lg n$$

Handwritten notes with a downward arrow:  $n$ ,  $n \log(n)$ , and  $n^2$ .

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

Handwritten:  $n \log(n)$  es  $O(n^{0.793 - \epsilon})$

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

Handwritten:  $n \log(n)$  es  $\Theta(n^{0.793})$

$$\text{Es } f(n) = \Omega(n^{\log_b a + \epsilon}) \quad ?$$

Handwritten:  $n \log(n)$  es  $\Omega(n^{0.793 + \epsilon})$

Si, y además,  $af(n/b) \leq cf(n)$

$$3(n/4) \lg(n/4) \leq cn \lg n$$

$$3(n/4) \lg n - 3(n/4) * 2 \leq cn \lg n$$

Handwritten:  $\Theta(n \log n)$

$$(3/4)n \lg n \leq cn \lg n \rightarrow c = 3/4 \text{ y se concluye } T(n) = \Theta(n \lg n)$$

Handwritten:  $c < 1$

# Recurrencias

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$$T(n) = 2T(n/2) + n \lg n$$

Muestre que no se puede resolver por el método maestro

# Recurrencias

$$n^{\log_b a}$$

Resuelva usando método del maestro

$$T(n) = a T\left(\frac{n}{b}\right) + F(n) \quad \{ \geq 0 \}$$

$$\begin{aligned} T(n) &= 4T(n/2) + n \\ T(n) &= 4T(n/2) + n^2 \\ T(n) &= 4T(n/2) + n^3 \end{aligned}$$

1) Si  $f(n)$  es  $O(n^{\log_b a - \epsilon}) \rightarrow T(n) = \Theta(n^{\log_b a})$

2) Si  $f(n)$  es  $\Theta(n^{\log_b a}) \rightarrow T(n) = \Theta(n^{\log_b a} \log(n))$

3) Si  $f(n)$  es  $\Omega(n^{\log_b a + \epsilon}) \rightarrow T(n) = \Theta(f(n))$

y  $a f\left(\frac{n}{b}\right) \leq c \times f(n) \quad c < 1$

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

$$a = 4$$

$$b = 2$$

$$F(n) = n$$

$$n^{\log_b a} = n^{\log_2 4} = n^2$$

$$1) \text{ Si } f(n) \text{ es } O(n^{\log_b a - \epsilon}) \rightarrow T(n) = \Theta(n^{\log_b a})$$

$$2) \text{ Si } f(n) \text{ es } \Theta(n^{\log_b a}) \rightarrow T(n) = \Theta(n^{\log_b a} \log(n))$$

$$3) \text{ Si } f(n) \text{ es } \Omega(n^{\log_b a + \epsilon}) \rightarrow T(n) = \Theta(f(n))$$

$$\forall \epsilon > 0, \exists c < 1 \text{ tal que } a f\left(\frac{n}{b}\right) \leq c \times f(n)$$

$$1) n \text{ es } O(n^{2-\epsilon}) \quad \epsilon = 1$$

$$n \text{ es } O(n) \quad \text{Si}$$

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

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

$$1) n^2 \text{ es } O(n^{2-\epsilon}) \quad \text{No}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 2) n^2 \text{ es } \Theta(n^2) \quad \text{Si} \end{array} \right.$$

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

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

$$n^{\log_2 4} = n^2$$

$$1) n^3 \text{ es } O(n^{2-\epsilon}) \times$$

$$2) n^3 \text{ es } \Theta(n^2) \times$$

$$3) n^3 \text{ es } \Omega(n^{2+\epsilon})$$

$$n^3 \text{ es } \Omega(n^3) \text{ si}$$

$$4 \left(\frac{n}{2}\right)^3 \leq c \times n^3$$

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

$$T(n) = a T\left(\frac{n}{b}\right) + F(n) \quad \{ \geq 0 \}$$

$$1) \text{ Si } f(n) \text{ es } O(n^{\log_b a - \epsilon}) \rightarrow T(n) = \Theta(n^{\log_b a})$$

$$2) \text{ Si } f(n) \text{ es } \Theta(n^{\log_b a}) \rightarrow T(n) = \Theta(n^{\log_b a} \log(n))$$

$$3) \text{ Si } f(n) \text{ es } \Omega(n^{\log_b a + \epsilon}) \rightarrow T(n) = \Theta(f(n))$$

$$y \quad a f\left(\frac{n}{b}\right) \leq c \times f(n)$$

$$c < 1$$

$$c < 1$$

$$c \leq \frac{1}{2}$$

# Formulas solución método del maestro

Recuerde la forma  $T(n) = aT(\frac{n}{b}) + f(n)$

- Si  $f(n) = O(n^{\log_b a - \epsilon})$  para algún  $\epsilon > 0$  entonces  $T(n) = \Theta(n^{\log_b a})$
- Si  $f(n) = \Theta(n^{\log_b a})$  entonces  $T(n) = \Theta(\log(n) * n^{\log_b a})$
- Si  $f(n) = \Omega(n^{\log_b a + \epsilon})$  para algún  $\epsilon > 0$  y existe un  $c < 1$  tal que  $af(\frac{n}{b}) \leq cf(n)$  entonces  $T(n) = \Theta(f(n))$ .

$$T(n) = 3T\left(\frac{n}{9}\right) + 8n$$

$$T(n) = 3T\left(\frac{n}{9}\right) + 8n^2$$

$$T(n) = 3T\left(\frac{n}{9}\right) + 8n^3$$



# Formulas solución método del maestro

Recuerde la forma  $T(n) = aT(\frac{n}{b}) + f(n)$

- Si  $f(n) = O(n^{\log_b a - \epsilon})$  para algún  $\epsilon > 0$  entonces  $T(n) = \Theta(n^{\log_b a})$
- Si  $f(n) = \Theta(n^{\log_b a})$  entonces  $T(n) = \Theta(\log(n) * n^{\log_b a})$
- Si  $f(n) = \Omega(n^{\log_b a + \epsilon})$  para algún  $\epsilon > 0$  y existe un  $c < 1$  tal que  $af(\frac{n}{b}) \leq cf(n)$  entonces  $T(n) = \Theta(f(n))$ .

$$T(n) = 3T(\frac{n}{9}) + 8n$$

$$a=3$$
$$b=9$$

$$n^{\log_b a} = n^{\log_9 3} = n^{0.5} = \sqrt{n}$$

1)  $8n$  es  $O(n^{0.5 - \epsilon}) \times$

2)  $8n$  es  $\Theta(n^{0.5}) \times$

3)  $8n$  es  $\Omega(n^{0.5 + \epsilon})$   $\epsilon = 0.5 \checkmark$

$$3 \times 8 \frac{n}{9} \leq c 8n$$

$$c \geq \frac{3}{9} \checkmark$$

# Formulas solución método del maestro

Recuerde la forma  $T(n) = aT(\frac{n}{b}) + f(n)$

- Si  $f(n) = O(n^{\log_b a - \epsilon})$  para algún  $\epsilon > 0$  entonces  $T(n) = \Theta(n^{\log_b a})$
- Si  $f(n) = \Theta(n^{\log_b a})$  entonces  $T(n) = \Theta(\log(n) * n^{\log_b a})$
- Si  $f(n) = \Omega(n^{\log_b a + \epsilon})$  para algún  $\epsilon > 0$  y existe un  $c < 1$  tal que  $af(\frac{n}{b}) \leq cf(n)$  entonces  $T(n) = \Theta(f(n))$ .

$$T(n) = 3T(\frac{n}{9}) + 8n^2$$

1)  $8n^2$  es  $O(n^{0.5 - \epsilon})$  X

2)  $8n^2$  es  $\Theta(n^{0.5})$  X

3)  $8n^2$  es  $\Omega(n^{0.5 + \epsilon})$   $\epsilon = 0.5$  ✓

$n^{0.5}$

$\Theta(n^2)$

$$3 \times 8 \left(\frac{n}{9}\right)^2 \leq c \times 8n^2$$

$$c \geq \frac{3}{81}$$

# Formulas solución método del maestro

Recuerde la forma  $T(n) = aT(\frac{n}{b}) + f(n)$

- Si  $f(n) = O(n^{\log_b a - \epsilon})$  para algún  $\epsilon > 0$  entonces  $T(n) = \Theta(n^{\log_b a})$
- Si  $f(n) = \Theta(n^{\log_b a})$  entonces  $T(n) = \Theta(\log(n) * n^{\log_b a})$
- Si  $f(n) = \Omega(n^{\log_b a + \epsilon})$  para algún  $\epsilon > 0$  y existe un  $c < 1$  tal que  $a f(\frac{n}{b}) \leq c f(n)$  entonces  $T(n) = \Theta(f(n))$ .

$$T(n) = 3T(\frac{n}{9}) + 8n^3 \quad n^{0.5}$$

$$3) 8n^3 \text{ es } \Omega(n^{0.5 + \epsilon}) \quad \epsilon = 0.5 \checkmark$$

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

$$3 \times 8 \times \left(\frac{n}{9}\right)^3 \leq c \times n^3 \quad c \geq \frac{3}{243}$$

# Recurrencias

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Método de sustitución

Suponer la forma de la solución y probar por inducción matemática

# Recurrencias

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

Suponer que la solución es de la forma  $T(n)=O(n \lg n)$

Probar que  $T(n) \leq cn \lg n$ .

Se supone que se cumple para  $n/2$  y se prueba para  $n$

Hipotesis inductiva:  $T(n/2) \leq cn/2 \lg (n/2)$

# Recurrencias

---

$$T(n) = 2T(\lfloor n/2 \rfloor) + n, \quad T(1) = 1$$

Probar que  $T(n) \leq cn \lg n$ .

Hipótesis inductiva:  $T(n/2) \leq cn/2 \lg (n/2)$

Paso inductivo:

$$\begin{aligned} T(n) &\leq 2(cn/2 \lg (n/2)) + n \\ &\leq cn \lg (n/2) + n \\ &= cn \lg (n) - cn + n, \text{ para } c \geq 1, \text{ haga } c=1 \\ &\leq cn \lg n \end{aligned}$$

# Recurrencias

---

$$T(n) = 2T(\lfloor n/2 \rfloor) + n, \quad T(1) = 1$$

Probar que  $T(n) \leq cn \lg n$ .

Paso base: si  $c=1$ , probar que  $T(1)=1$  se cumple

$$T(1) \leq 1 * 1 \lg 1 ?$$

$$1 \leq 0 ?$$

No, se debe escoger otro valor para  $c$

# Recurrencias

---

$$T(n) = 2T(\lfloor n/2 \rfloor) + n, \quad T(1) = 1$$

Probar que  $T(n) \leq cn \lg n$ .

Paso base: si  $c=2$ , probar que  $T(1)=1$  se cumple

$$T(1) \leq 2 * 1 \lg 1 ?$$

$$1 \leq 0 ?$$

No, se puede variar  $k$ .

Para esto, se calcula  $T(2)$  y se toma como valor inicial



# Recurrencias

---

Probar que  $T(n) \leq cn \lg n$ .

$$T(2) = 2T(0) + 2 = 4$$

Paso base: si  $c=1$ , probar que  $T(2)=4$  se cumple

$$T(2) \leq 1 * 2 \lg 2 ?$$

$$4 \leq 2 ?$$

No, se puede variar  $c$ .

# Recurrencias

---

Probar que  $T(n) \leq cn \lg n$ .

$$T(2) = 2T(0) + 2 = 4$$

Paso base: si  $c=3$ , probar que  $T(2)=4$  se cumple

$$T(2) \leq 3 \cdot 2 \lg 2 ?$$

$$4 \leq 6 ?$$

Si, se termina la demostración

# Recurrencias

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$$T(n)=T(n-1)+T(n-2)+1, T(1)=O(1), T(2) = O(1)$$

Suponer que la solución es de la forma  $T(n)=O(2^n)$

Probar que  $T(n) \leq c2^n$ .

Se supone que se cumple para  $n-1$  y se  $n-2$  prueba para  $n$

Hipotesis inductiva:  $T(n-1) \leq c2^{(n-1)}$  y  $T(n-2) \leq c2^{(n-2)}$

# Recurrencias

---

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

Ahora se debe probar que:  $T(n) \leq c2^n$

$$T(1) \leq c2^1 \rightarrow 1 \leq 2 * c$$

$$T(2) \leq c2^2 \rightarrow 1 \leq 4 * c$$

$$T(3) \leq c2^3 \rightarrow 2 \leq 8 * c$$

$$T(4) \leq c2^4 \rightarrow 3 \leq 16 * c$$

$$T(5) \leq c2^5 \rightarrow 5 \leq 32 * c$$

$$T(6) \leq c2^6 \rightarrow 8 \leq 64 * c$$

$$T(7) \leq c2^7 \rightarrow 13 \leq 128 * c$$

$$T(8) \leq c2^8 \rightarrow 21 \leq 256 * c$$

Con  $c = 1$ , se cumple.

# Referencias

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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

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Próximo tema:

Divide y vencerás