

Fundamentos de análisis y diseño de algoritmos

Ecuaciones de recurrencia

Recurrencias

Método de iteración

Método maestro*

Método de sustitución

Recurrencias

Método de iteración

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

Recurrencias

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

Expandir la recurrencia 2 veces

Recurrencias

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

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

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

$$n + 3 \cdot n/4 + 3^2 \cdot n/4^2 + 3^3 T(n/4^3)$$

$$\downarrow$$
$$T(1)$$

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

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

Recurrencias

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

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

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

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

¿Cuándo se detienen las iteraciones?

Recurrencias

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¿Cuándo se detienen las iteraciones?

Cuando se llega a $T(1)$

Recurrencias

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

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

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

$$\hookrightarrow n + 3 \cdot n/4 + 3^2 \cdot n/4^2 + 3^3 T(n/4^3)$$

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

¿Cuándo se detienen las iteraciones?

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

$$4^i = n \quad i = \log_4(n)$$

$$\left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^0 n + \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^1 n + \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^2 n + \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^3 n + \dots + \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^{\log_4(n)-1} n + 3^{\log_4(n)} T(1)$$

Recurrencias

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

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

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

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

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

¿Cuándo se detienen las iteraciones?

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

Recurrencias

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

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

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

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

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

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

Recurrencias

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

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

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

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

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

Recurrencias

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

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

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

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

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

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

$n^{\log_4(3/4)}$

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

$$= O(n)$$

Recurrencias

Resuelva por el método de iteración

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

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

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

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

$$T(n) = 2^4 T\left(\frac{n}{2^4}\right) + 2^3 + 2^2 + 2 + 2^0$$

$$T(n) = 2^i T\left(\frac{n}{2^i}\right) + \underbrace{2^{i-1} + 2^{i-2} + \dots + 2^2 + 2^1 + 2^0}$$

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

$$O(\log_b(c)) = c^{\log_b(c)}$$

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

$$n^{\log_2(2)} \times c + \frac{2^{\log_2(n)-1+1} - 1}{2 - 1}$$

$$\downarrow$$

$$cn + n - 1 = O(n)$$

Recurrencias

Resuelva por el método de iteración

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$T(n) = 2^4 T\left(\frac{n}{2^4}\right) + 2^3 + 2^2 + 2^1 + 2^0$$

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

$$T(1)$$

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

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

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

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

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

$$T(n) = n \Theta(1) + n - 1 \longrightarrow \Theta(1)$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$\cancel{n \cdot \theta(1)} + \cancel{n \log_2(n)} = O(n \log(n))$$

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

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

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

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

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

$$T(n) = 2^i T\left(\frac{n}{2^i}\right) + \left[2^{i-1} \left(\frac{n}{2^{i-1}}\right)^2 + 2^{i-2} \left(\frac{n}{2^{i-2}}\right)^2 + \dots + 2\left(\frac{n}{2}\right)^2 + 2\left(\frac{n}{2}\right)^2 \right]$$

$$i = \log_2(n)$$

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

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

$\cancel{2^i} \frac{n^2}{(2^i)^2}$

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

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

$$T(n) = n \Theta(1) + n^2 \left(\frac{n^{\log_2(0.5)} - 1}{-\frac{1}{2}} \right)$$

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

$$T(n) = n \Theta(1) - 2n + 2n^2$$

$$\Theta(n^2)$$

Recurrencias

Resuelva por el método de iteración

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

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

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

$$T(n) = 4T\left(\frac{n}{3}\right) + n + 1$$

$$T(1) = 1$$

$$T(n) = 4 \left(4T\left(\frac{n}{3^2}\right) + \frac{n}{3} + 1 \right) + n + 1$$

$$T(n) = 4^2 T\left(\frac{n}{3^2}\right) + \left(\frac{4}{3}\right)n + 4 + n + 1$$

$$T(n) = 4^2 \left(4T\left(\frac{n}{3^3}\right) + \frac{n}{3^2} + 1 \right) + \frac{4}{3}n + 4 + n + 1$$

$$T(n) = 4^3 T\left(\frac{n}{3^3}\right) + \frac{4^2}{3^2} n + 4^2 + \frac{4}{3} n + 4 + \left(\frac{4}{3}\right)^0 n + 4^0$$

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

$$T(1)$$

$$1 = \frac{n}{3^i}$$

$$i = \log_3(n)$$

$$T(n) = 4^{\log_3(n)} \times$$

$$T(1)$$

$$1$$

$$+ \sum_{i=0}^{\log_3(n)-1} \left(\left(\frac{4}{3}\right)^i n + 4^i \right)$$

$$T(n) = 1n^{\log_3(4)} + n \left(\frac{4^{\log_3(n)}}{3} - 1 \right) + \left(\frac{4^{\log_3(n)} - 1}{4 - 1} \right)$$

$$T(n) = n^{\log_3(4)} + 3n \times n^{\log_3(\frac{4}{3})} = 3n + \frac{n^{\log_3(4)} - 1}{3}$$

$$O(n^{\log_3(4)})$$

$$\log_3\left(\frac{4}{3}\right) + 1$$

$$\log_3(4) - \log_3(3) + 1$$

$$\frac{1}{1}$$

Recurrencias

Resuelva por el método de iteración

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

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

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

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

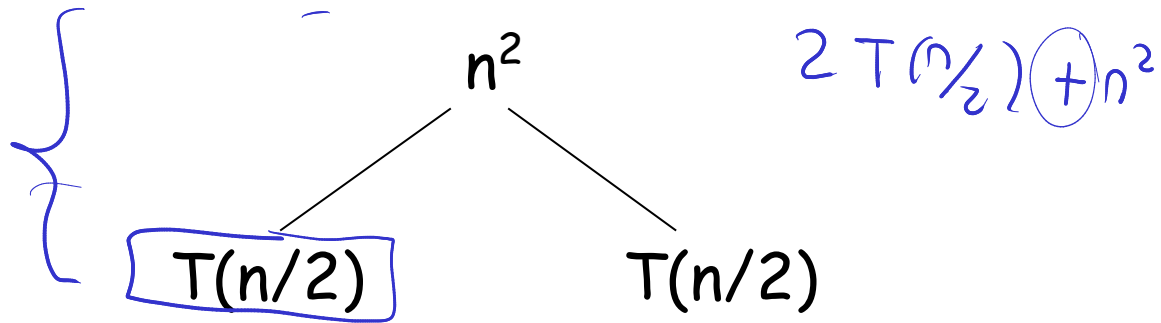
Recurrencias

Iteración con árboles de recursión

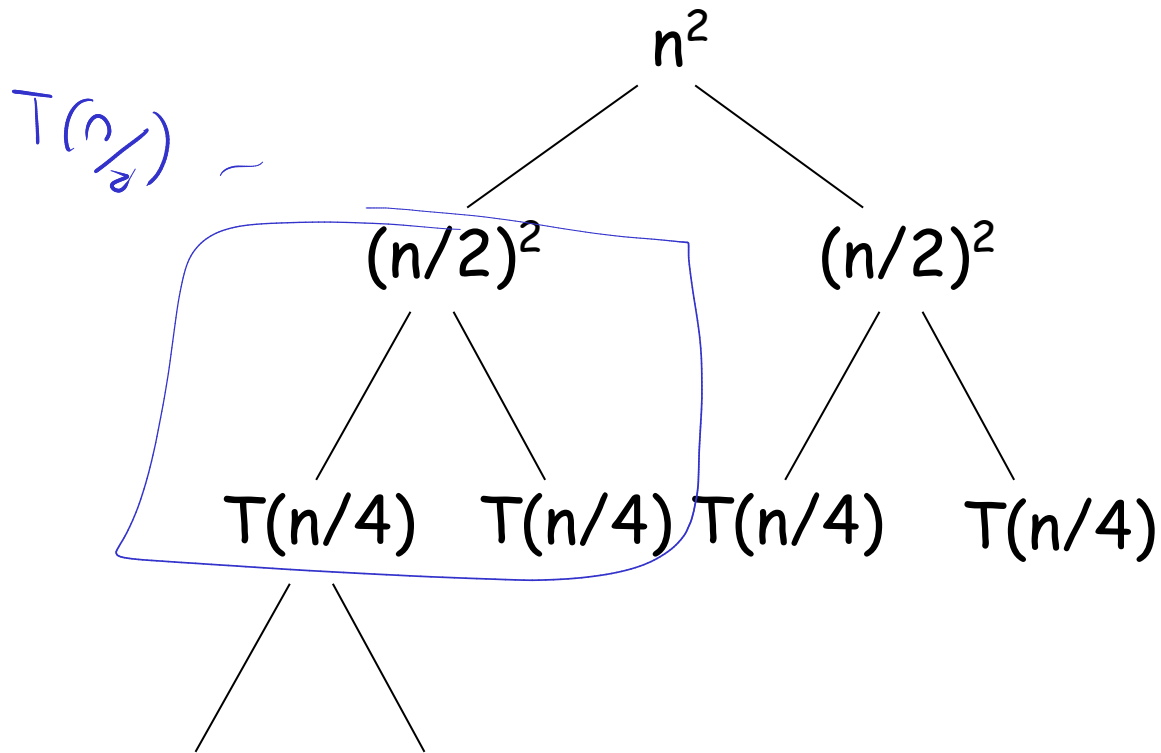
$$T(1) = 1$$

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

Recurrencias

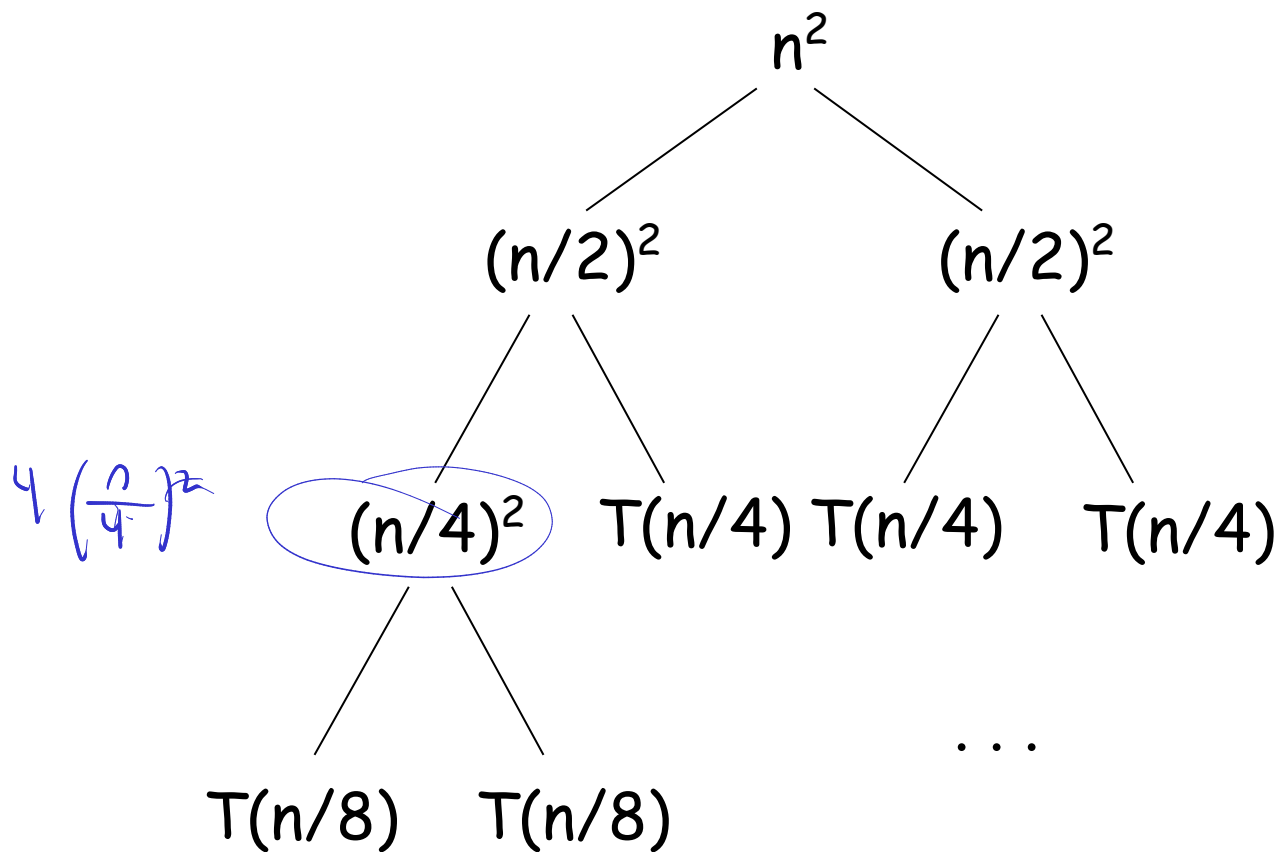


Recurrencias



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Recurrencias



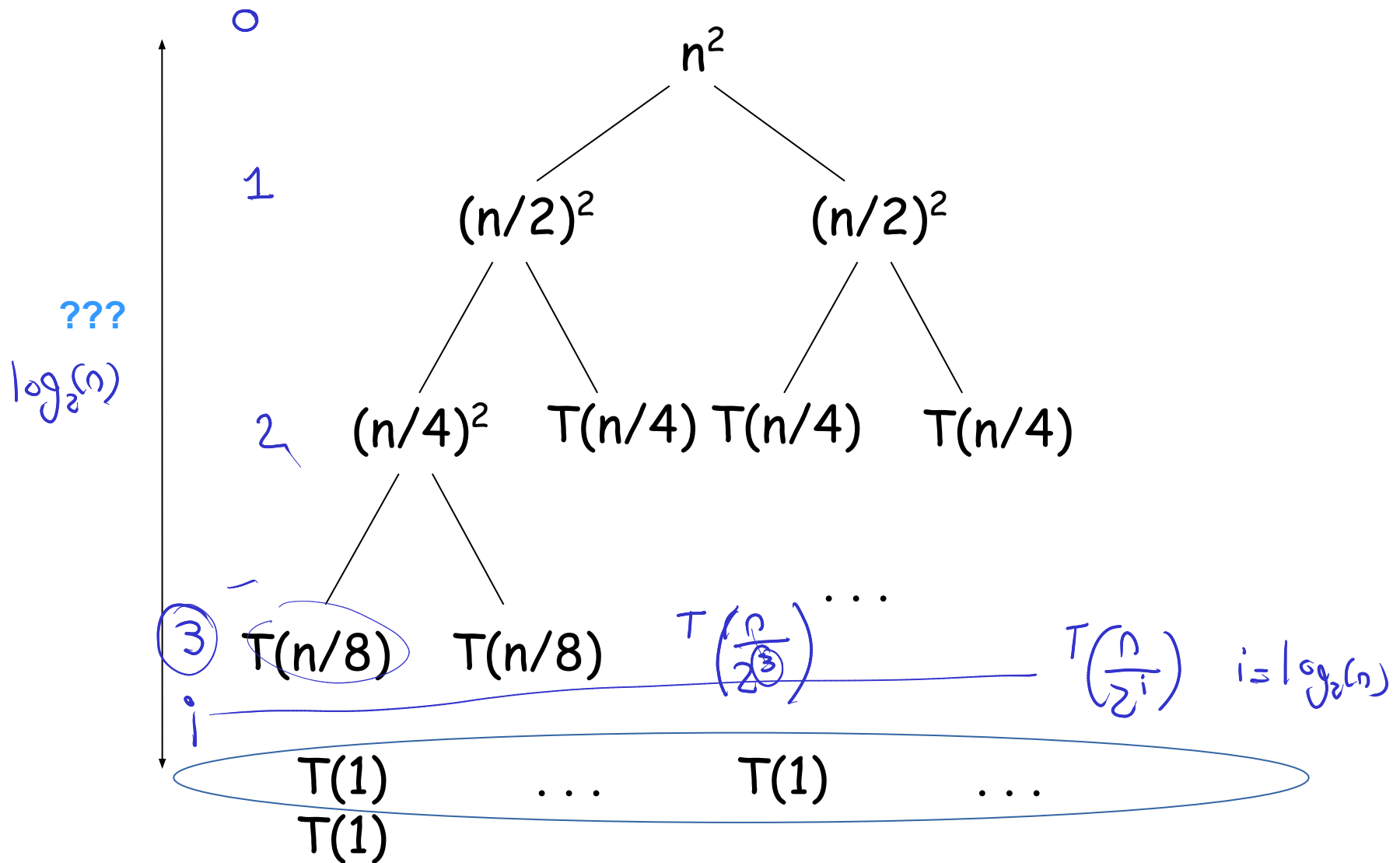
$$n^2 = \frac{n^2}{2^0}$$

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

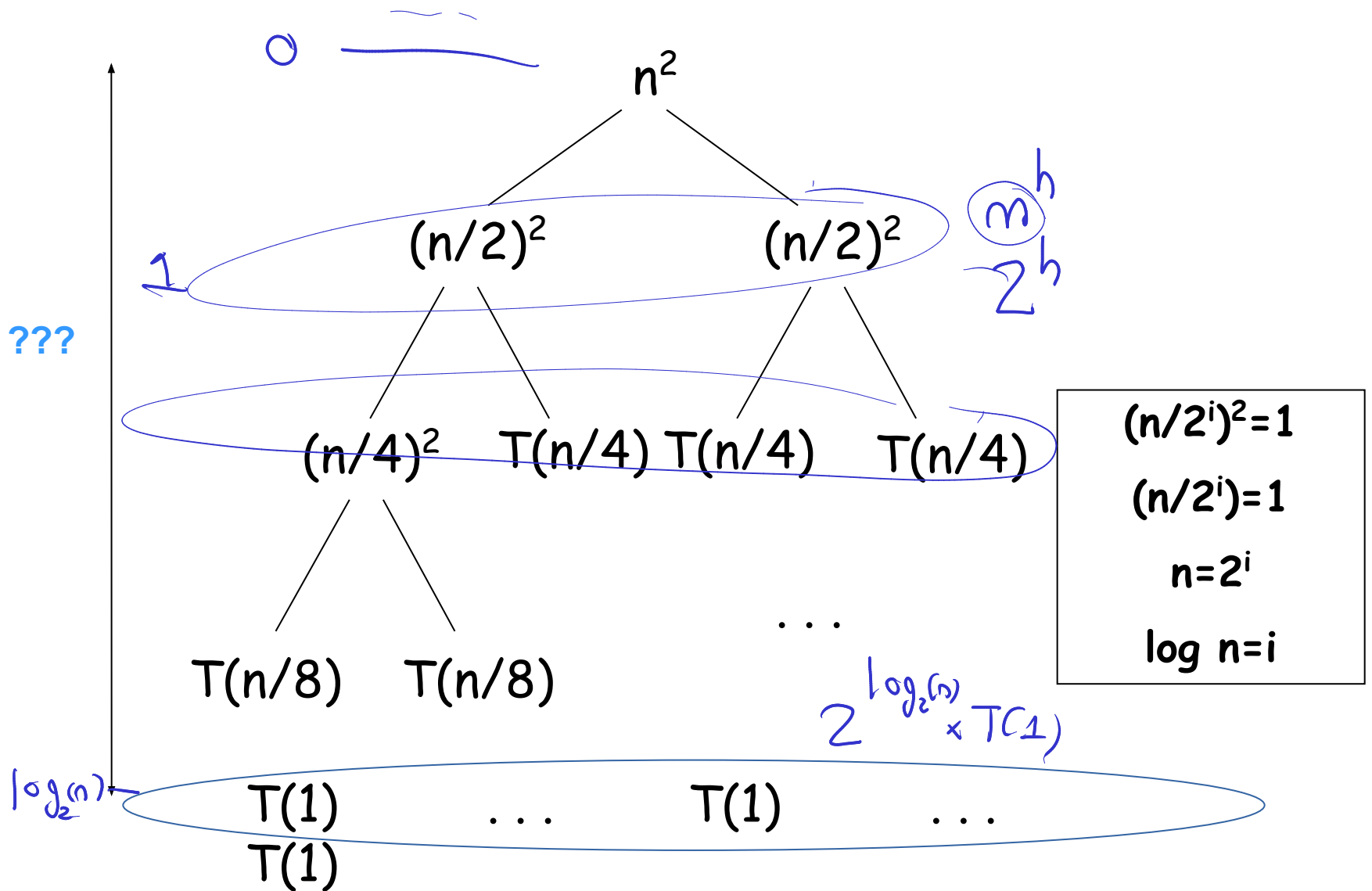
$$\frac{n^2}{4} = \frac{n^2}{2^2}$$

$$\frac{n^2}{8} = \frac{n^2}{2^3}$$

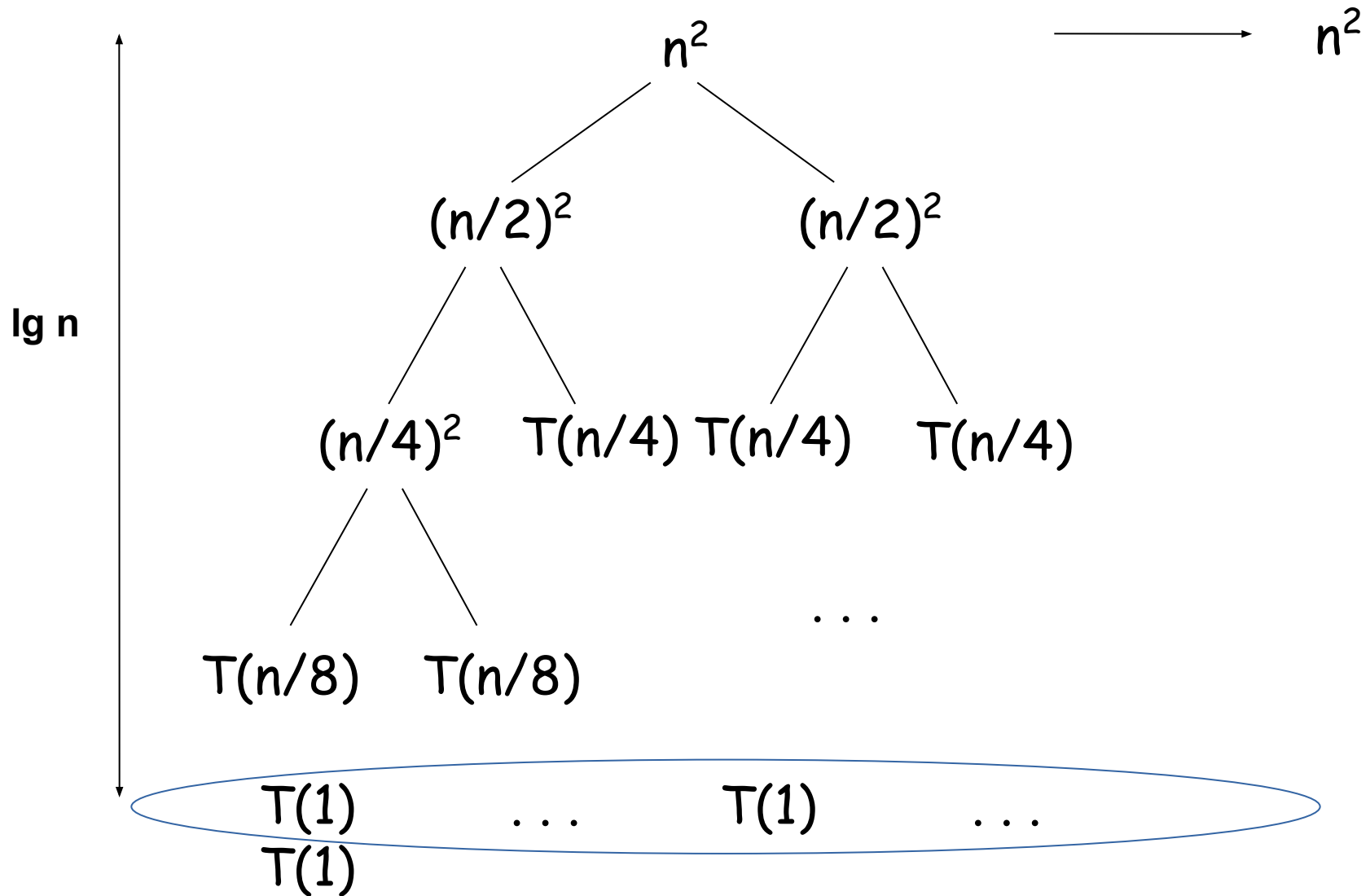
Recurrencias



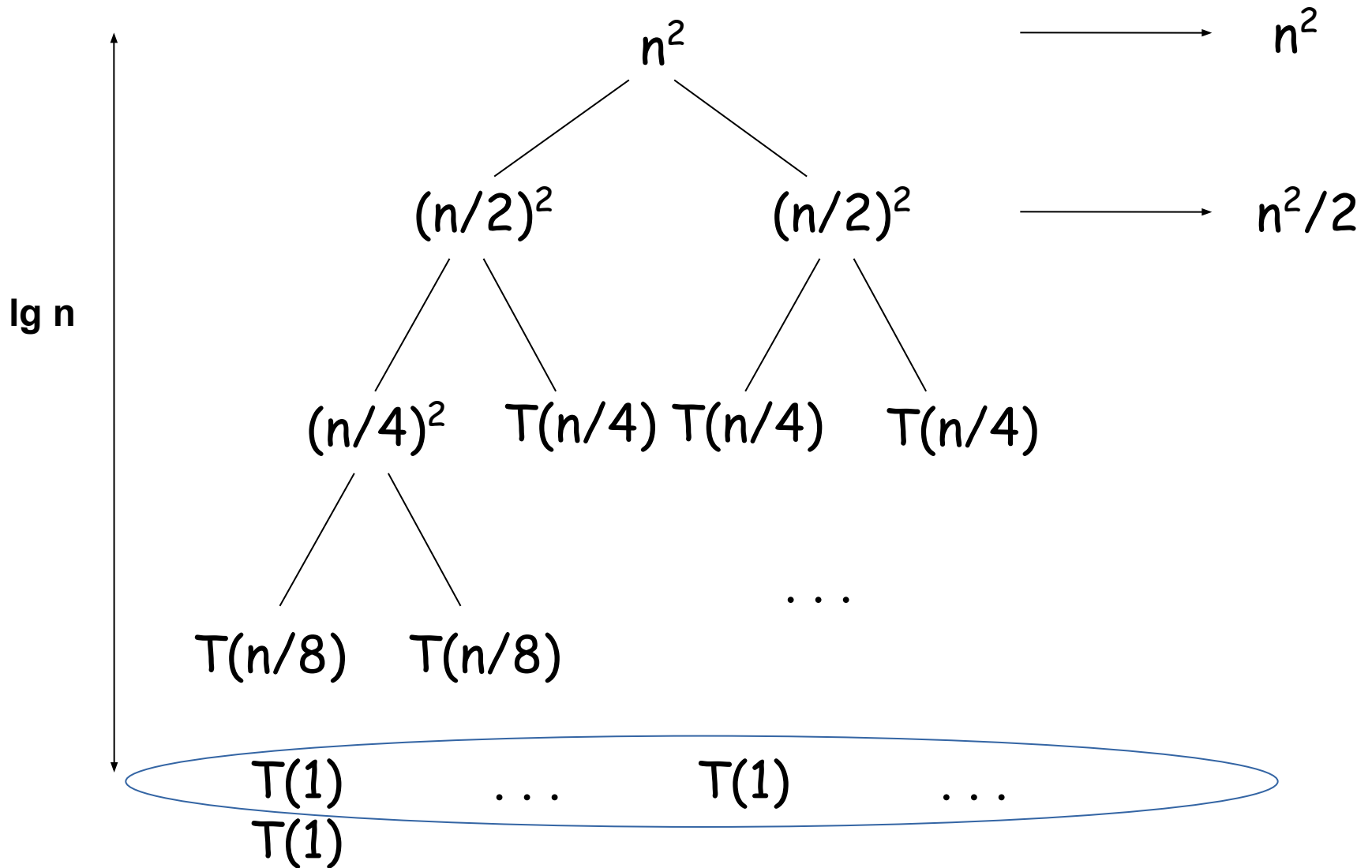
Recurrencias



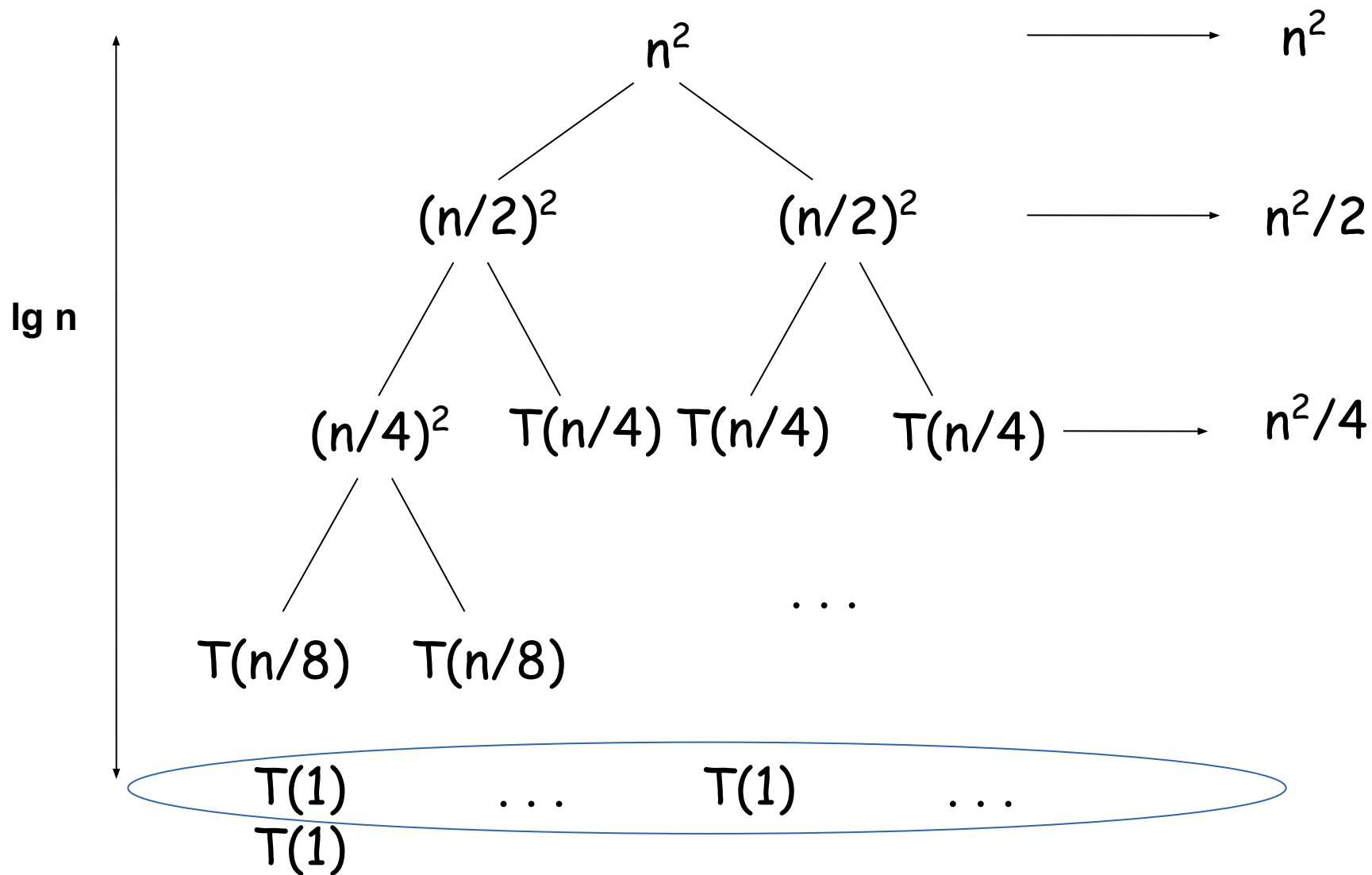
Recurrencias



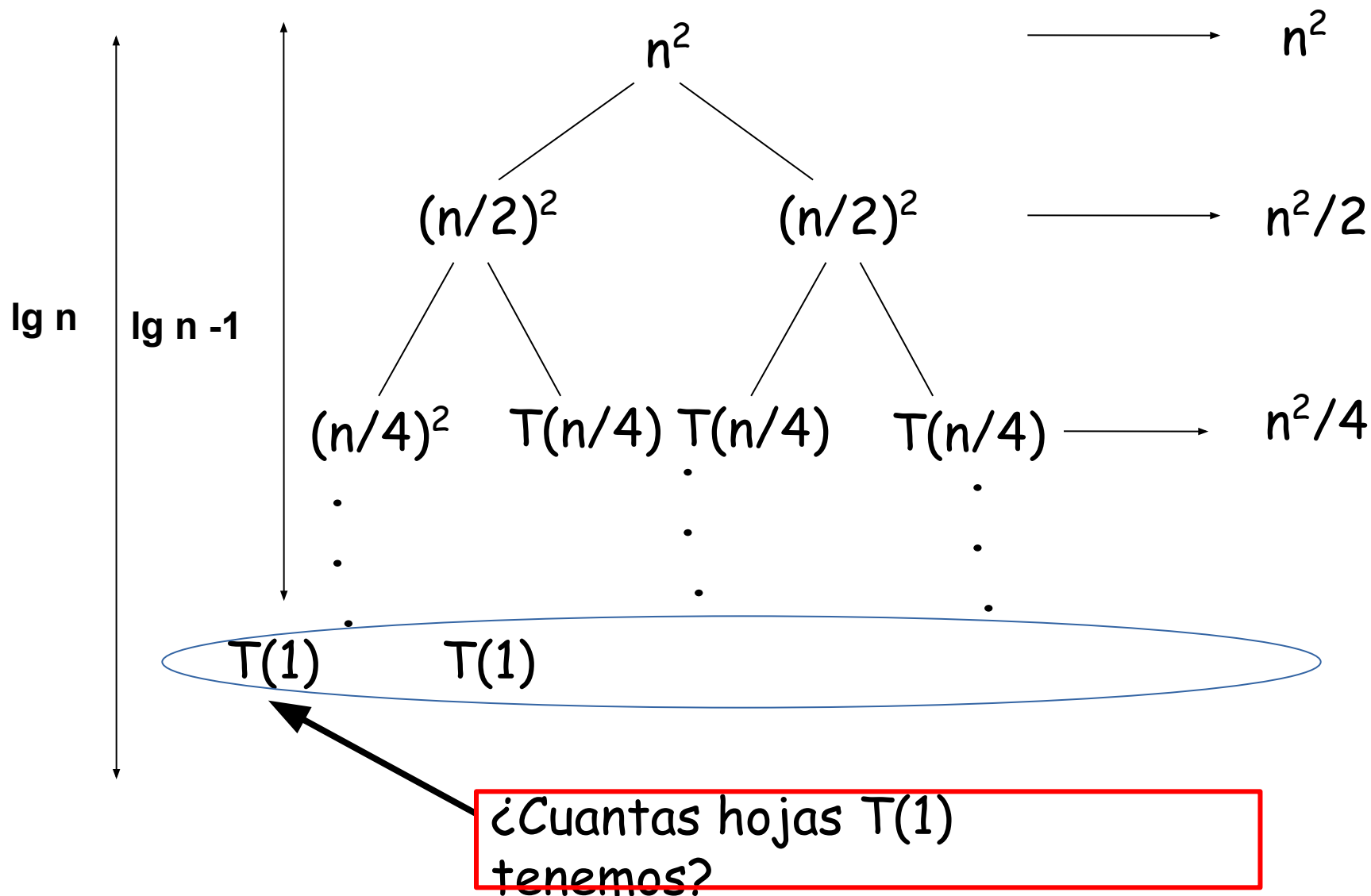
Recurrencias



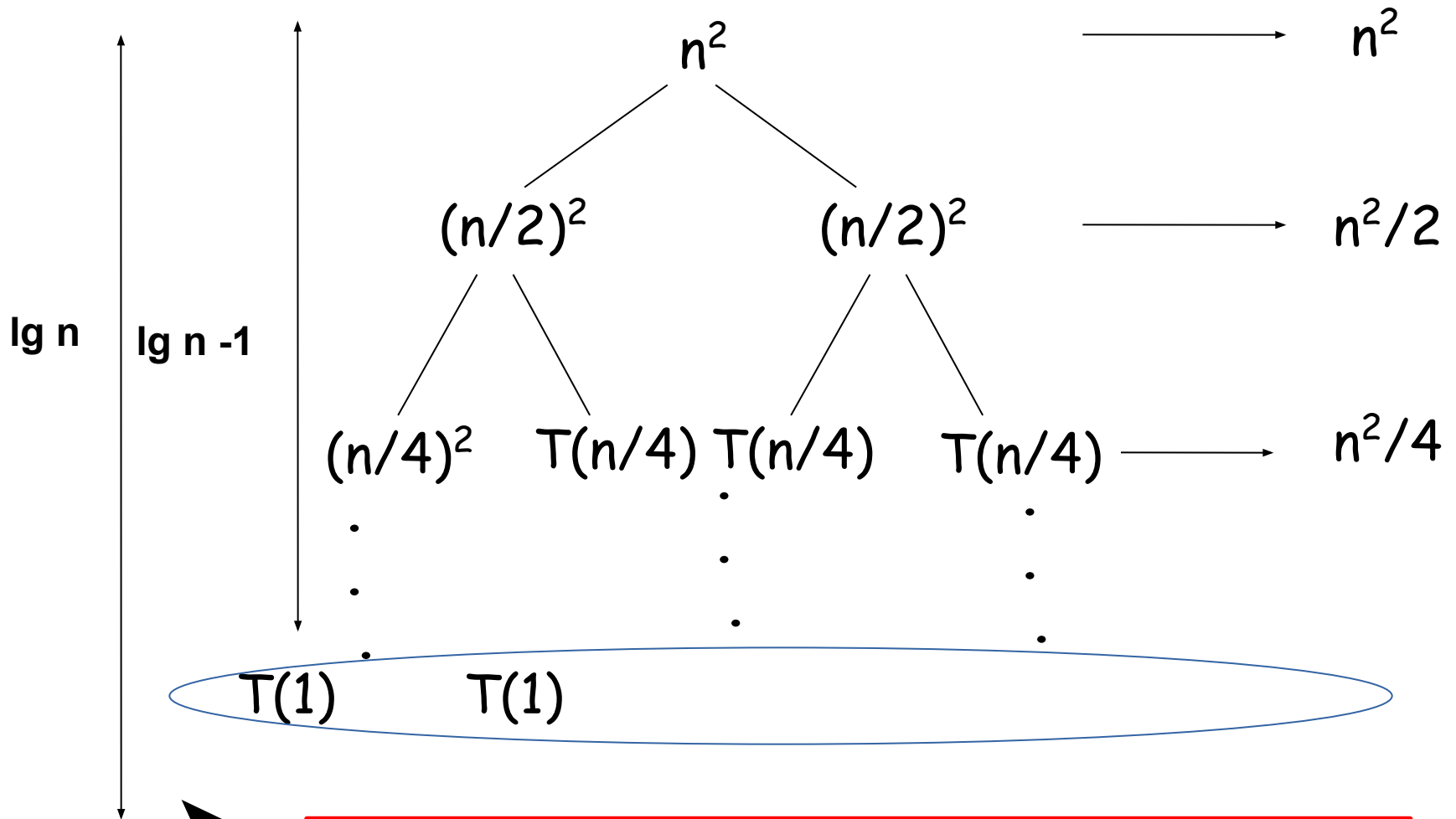
Recurrencias



Recurrencias

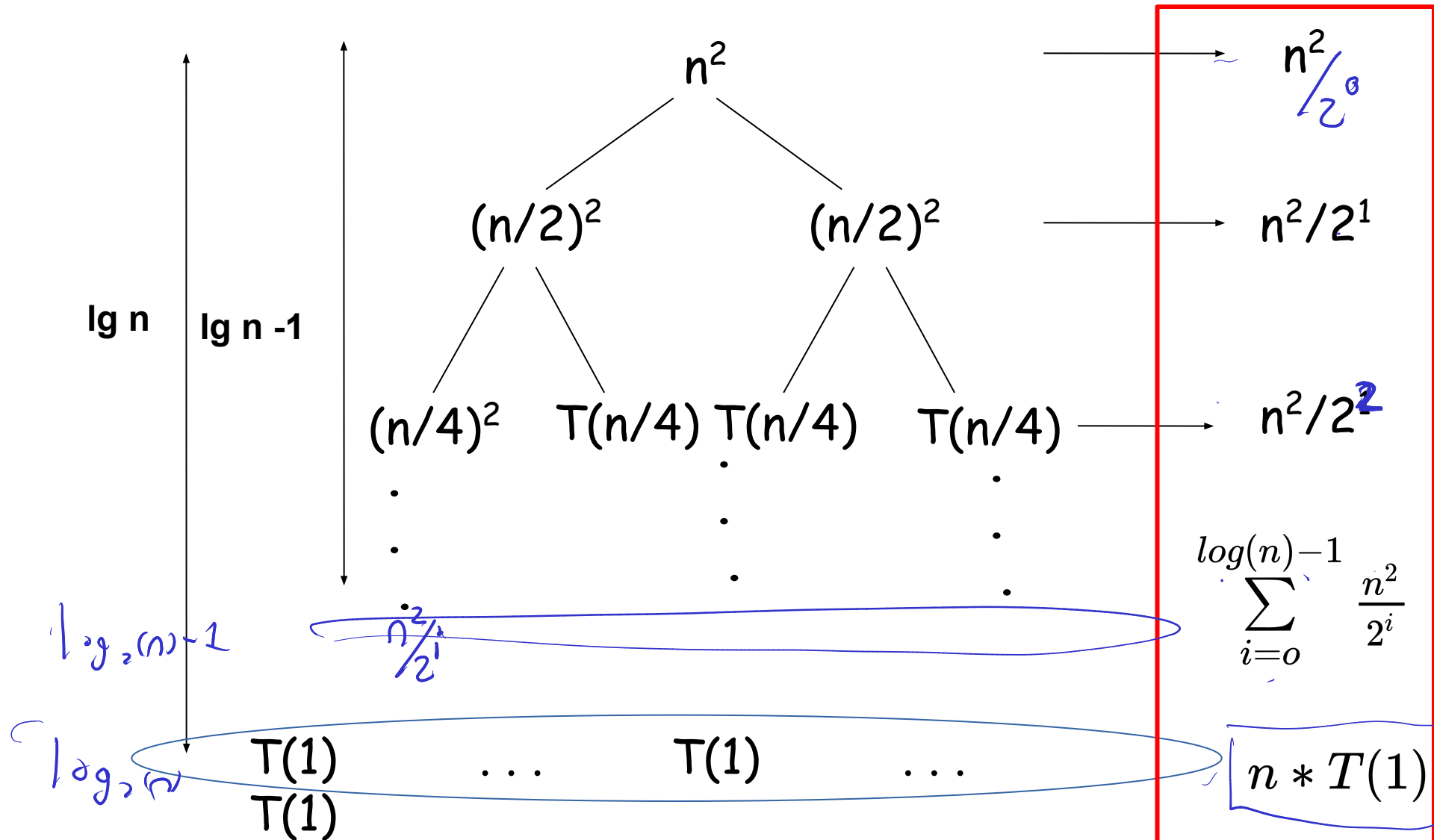


Recurrencias



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

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

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

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

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

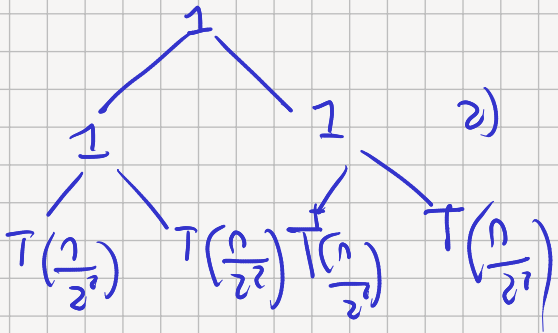
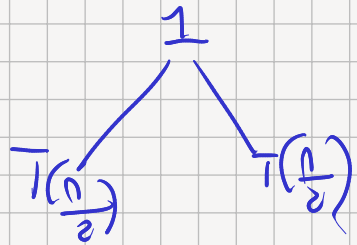
$$T(n) = n * c - \frac{n}{0.5} + \frac{n^2}{0.5} = O(n^2)$$

Recurrencias

Resuelva construyendo el árbol

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

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



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

1)

3) 2^0

2

2^2

2^3

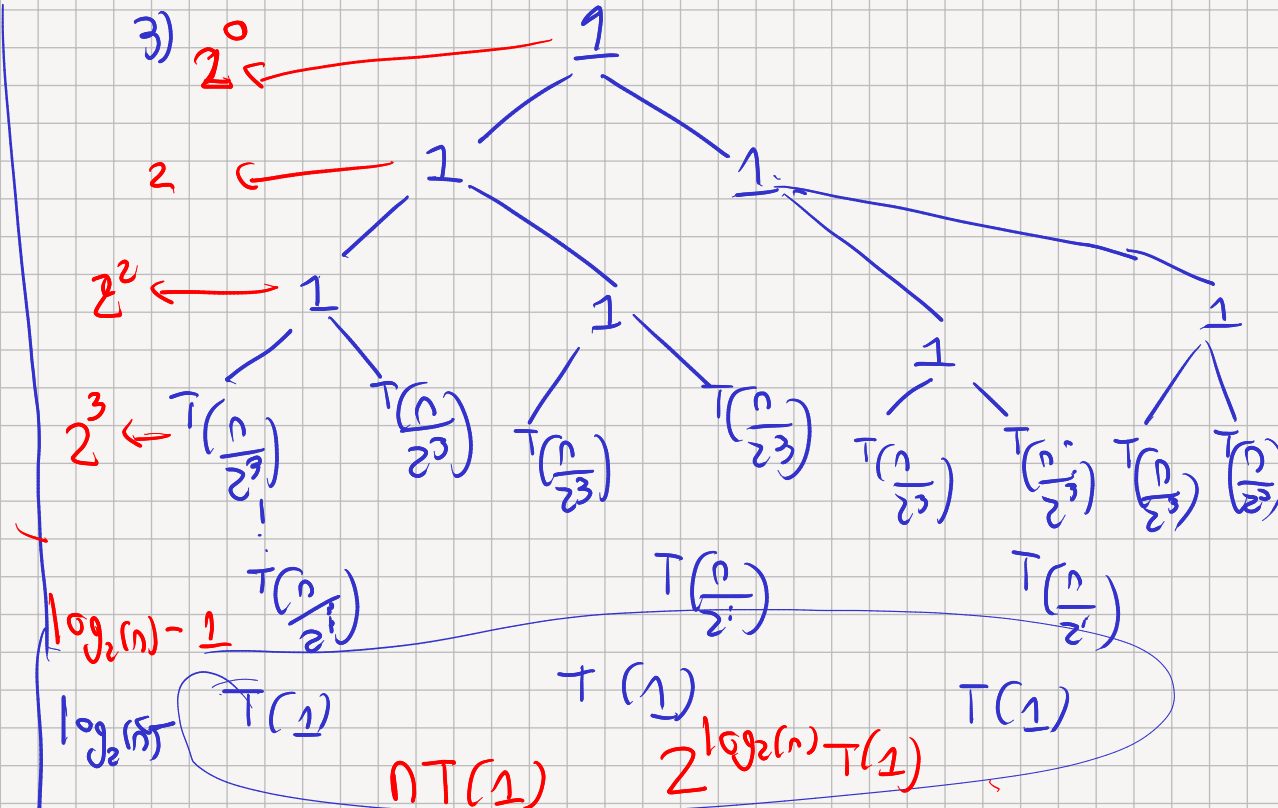
$\log_2(n) - 1$

$\log_2(n)$

$nT(1)$

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

$$T(n) = \underbrace{nT(1)}_{\text{Hojas}} + \sum_{i=0}^{\log_2(n)-1} 2^i = n \times c + n - 1 = O(n)$$



$$T(n) = 2T\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) + n \quad T(1) = \Theta(1) \quad T(n) = O(n \log(n))$$

Recurrencias

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

Indique una cota superior y una inferior

Recurrencias

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

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

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

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

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

Recurrencias

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

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

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

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

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

No existe $\varepsilon > 0$

Recurrencias

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

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

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

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

Si, por lo tanto, se cumple que:

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

Recurrencias

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

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

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

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

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

Si, y además, $af(n/b) \leq cf(n)$

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

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

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

Recurrencias

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

Muestre que no se puede resolver por el método maestro

Recurrencias

Resuelva usando método del maestro

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

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

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

Recurrencias

Método de sustitución

Suponer la forma de la solución y probar por inducción matemática

Recurrencias

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

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

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

$$1 \leq 0 ?$$

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

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

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

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