

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Recurrencias

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

$$\boxed{T(1)} = \Theta(1)$$

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

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

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

¿Cuándo se detienen las iteraciones?

$$n + \frac{3n}{4} + \frac{3^2 n}{4^2} + \frac{3^3 n}{4^3} + \dots + \frac{3^k n}{4^k} + \dots + T(1)$$

$$T\left(\frac{n}{4^i}\right) = T(1) \quad \frac{n}{4^i} = 1$$

Recurrencias

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

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

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

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

¿Cuándo se detienen las iteraciones?

Cuando se llega a $T(1)$

Recurrencias

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

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

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

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

¿Cuándo se detienen las iteraciones?

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

Recurrencias

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

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

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

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

¿Cuándo se detienen las iteraciones?

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

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

Recurrencias

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Recurrencias

$$T(n) = n + 3T(\lfloor n/4 \rfloor)$$

$$n + 3 (\lfloor n/4 \rfloor + 3T(\lfloor n/16 \rfloor))$$

$$n + 3 (\lfloor n/4 \rfloor + 3(\lfloor n/16 \rfloor + 3T(\lfloor n/64 \rfloor)))$$

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

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

Recurrencias

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$= O(n)$$

Recurrencias

Resuelva por el método de iteración

$$T_1(1) = 5$$

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

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

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

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

$$\log_2(n) = \log_2(2) = 1 = n$$

n potencia de 2

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

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

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

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

$$k = \log_2(n)$$

$$T(n) = 2^0 + 2^1 + 2^2 + 2^3 + \dots + 2^{\log_2(n)} T(1)$$

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

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

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

$$a = 1$$

$$k = i$$

$$r = 2$$

$$n = \log_2(n) - 1$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} a = 1 \\ r = 2 \\ k = i \\ n = \log_2(n) - 1 \end{array} \right\} \quad \frac{2^{\log_2(n)} - 1}{2 - 1} + nT(1)$$

$$T(1) = \underline{5}$$

$$n - 1 + nT(1)$$

$$n - 1 + 5n$$

$$\boxed{6n - 1}$$

$$\begin{aligned} T(1) &= \Theta(1) \\ &\text{Constant} \end{aligned}$$

Recurrencias

Resuelva por el método de iteración

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$\underbrace{\hspace{10em}}_{K \times n}$

$T(1)$

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

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

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

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

$$\boxed{n (\log_2(n) + 1)}$$

Recurrencias

Resuelva por el método de iteración

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

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

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

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

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

$$n = 2^k \quad k = \log_2(n)$$

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

$$T(n) = \underbrace{1}_{2} + \underbrace{1 + T(n/2)}_{2^2}$$

$$T(n) = \underbrace{1 + 1}_{3} + \underbrace{1 + T(n/2^3)}_{2^3}$$

$$T(n) = \underbrace{1 + 1 + 1 + \dots +}_{K} T(n/2^k)$$

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

✓ Ejercicio

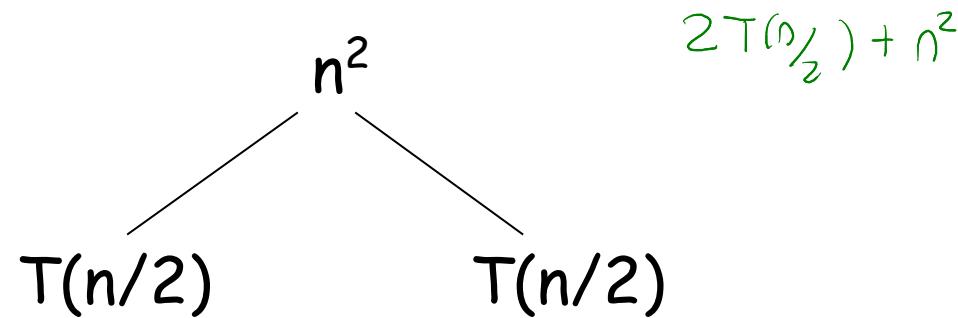
Recurrencias

Iteración con árboles de recursión

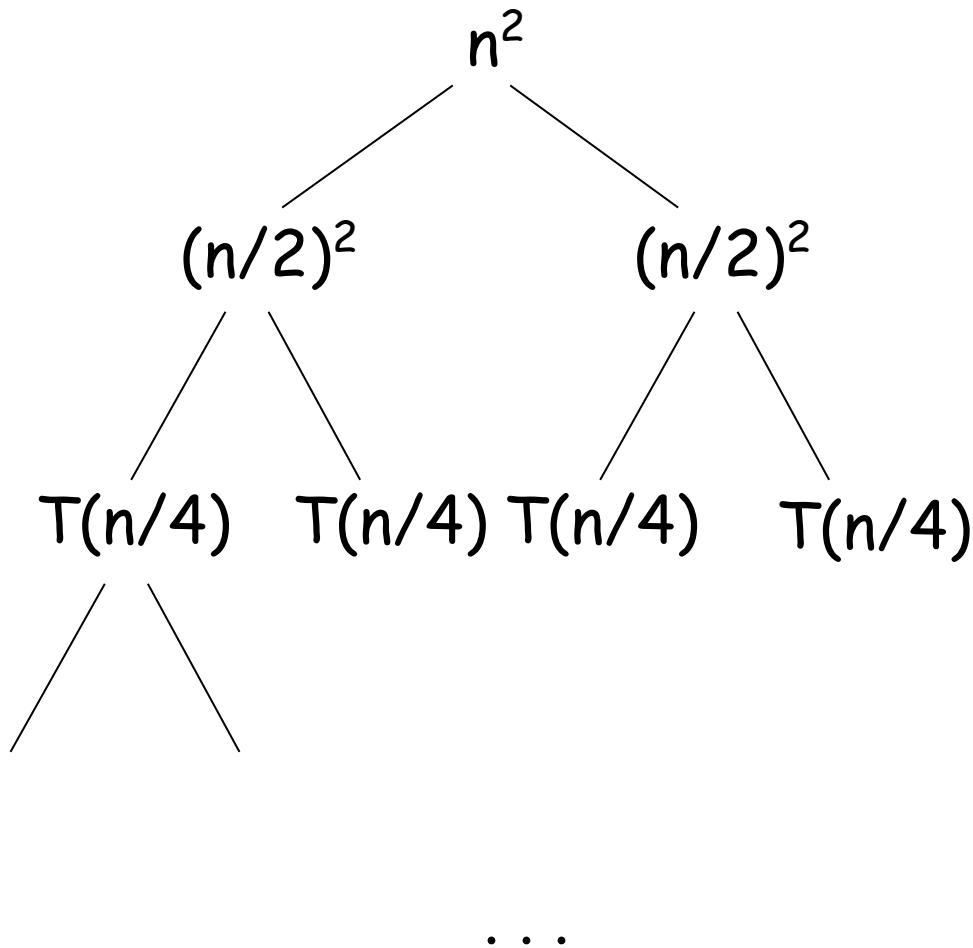
$$T(1) = 1$$

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

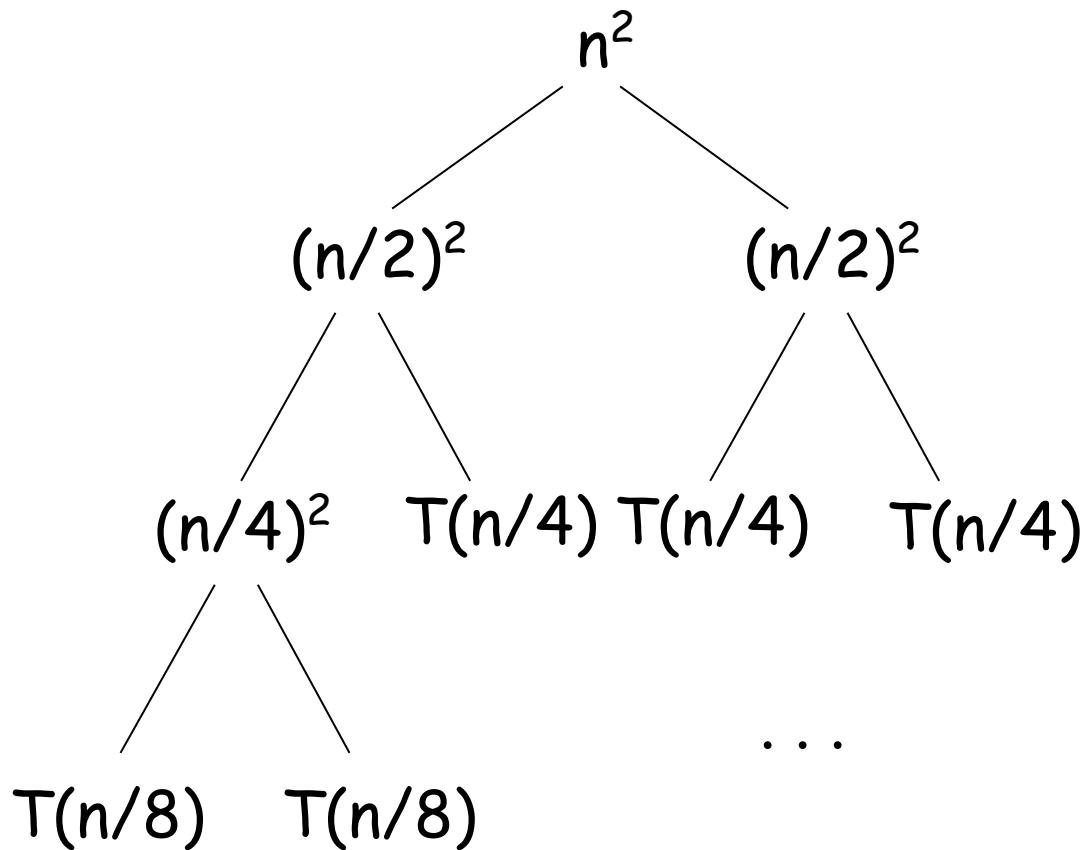
Recurrencias



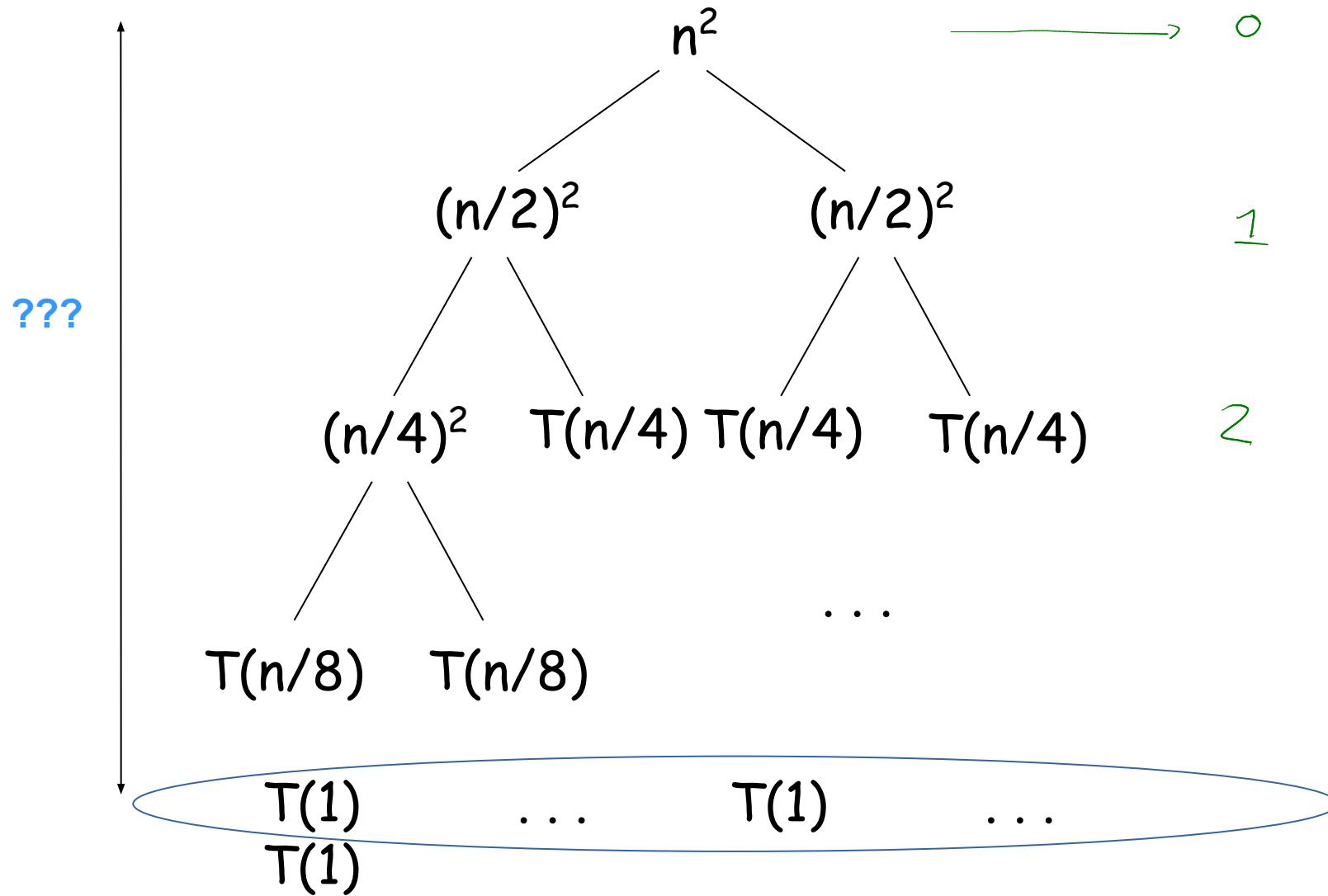
Recurrencias



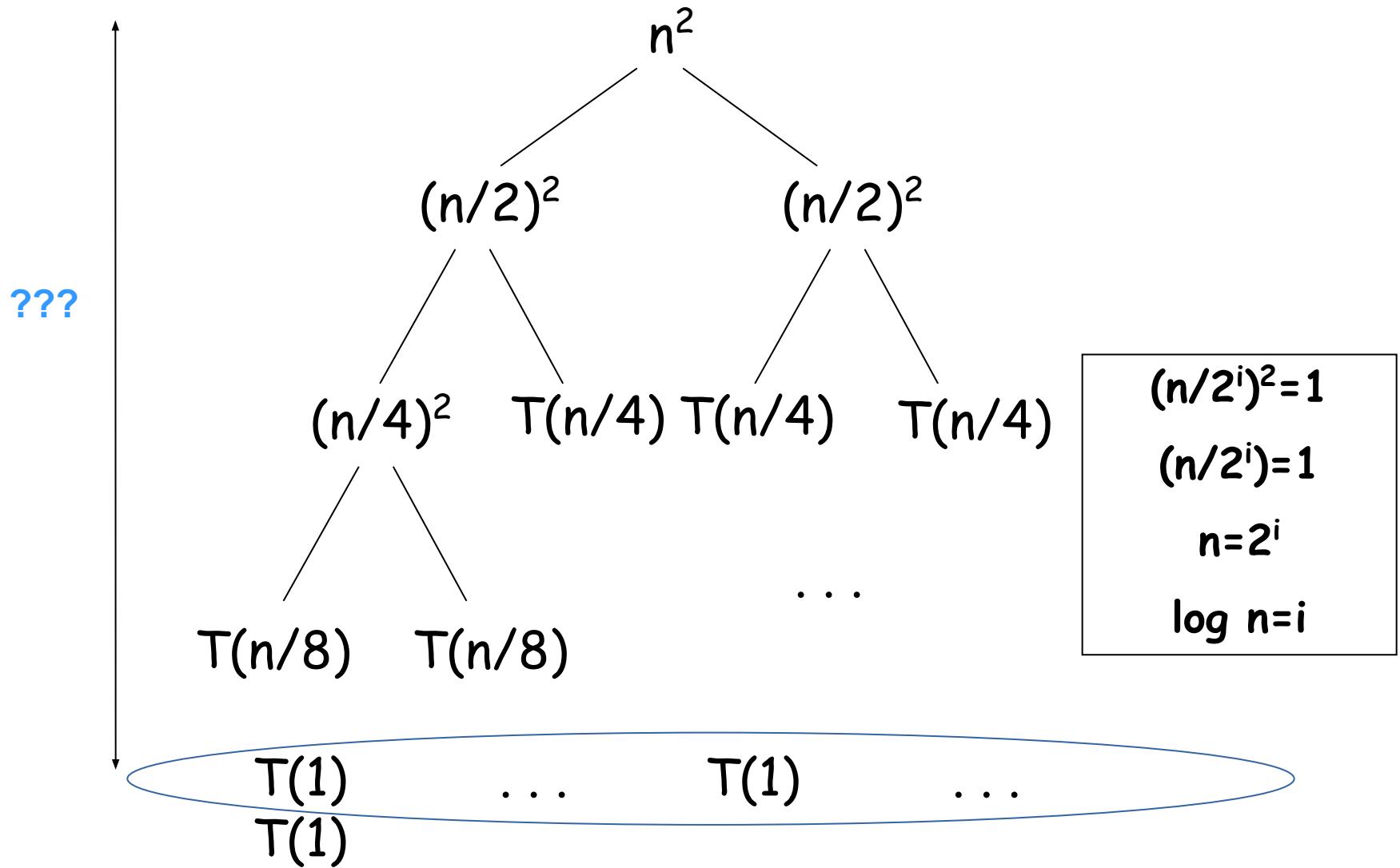
Recurrencias



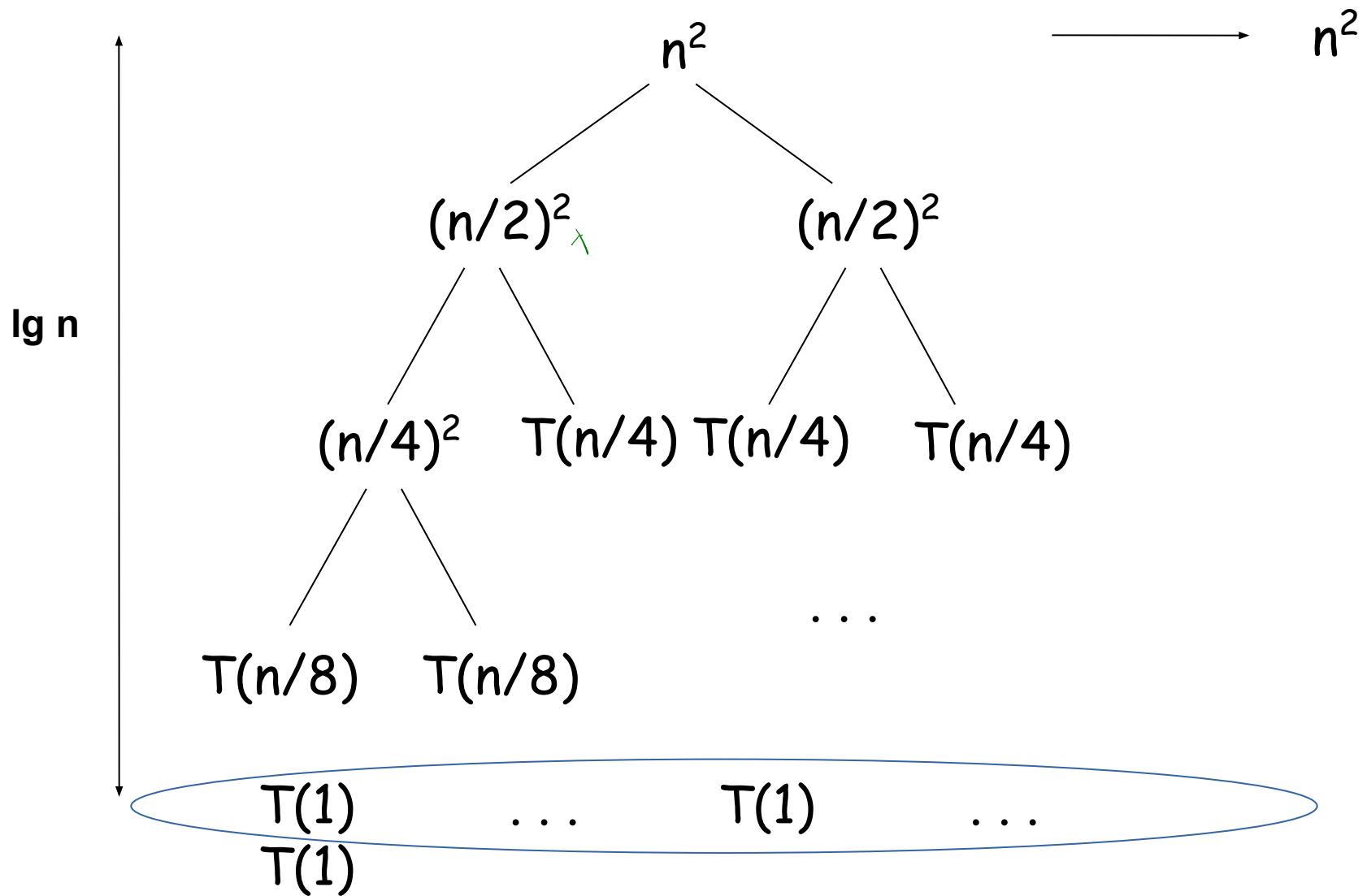
Recurrencias



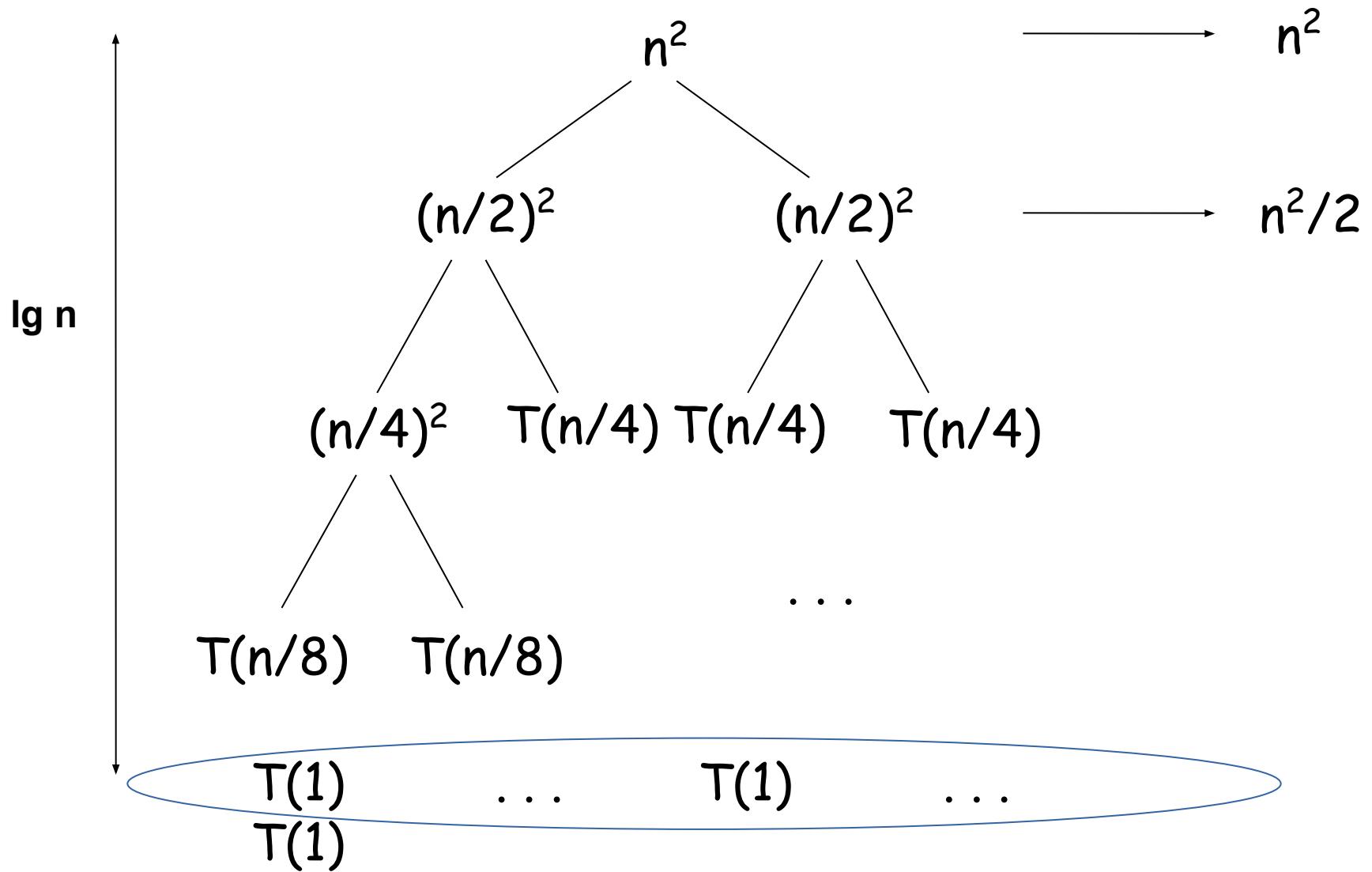
Recurrencias



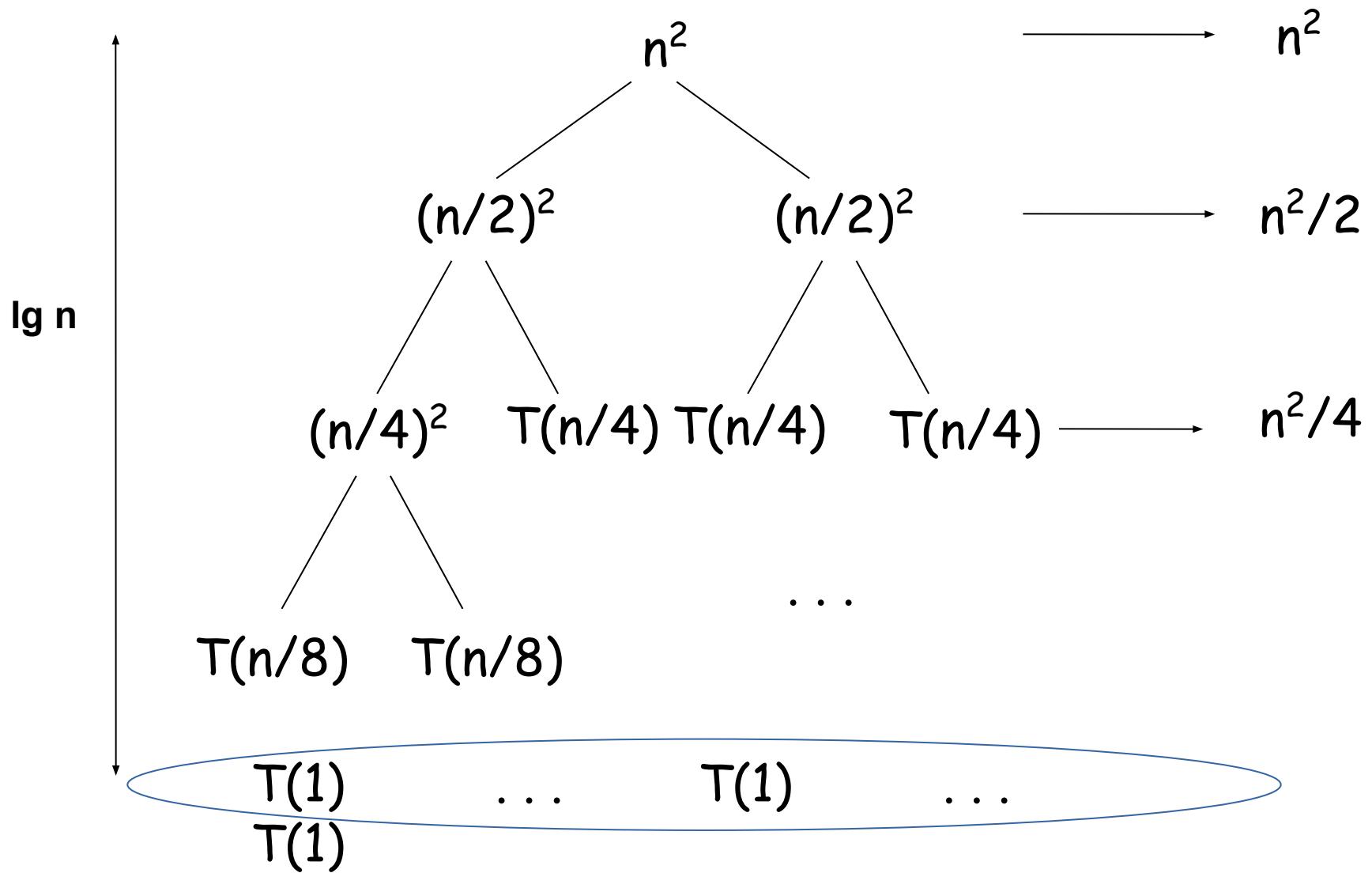
Recurrencias



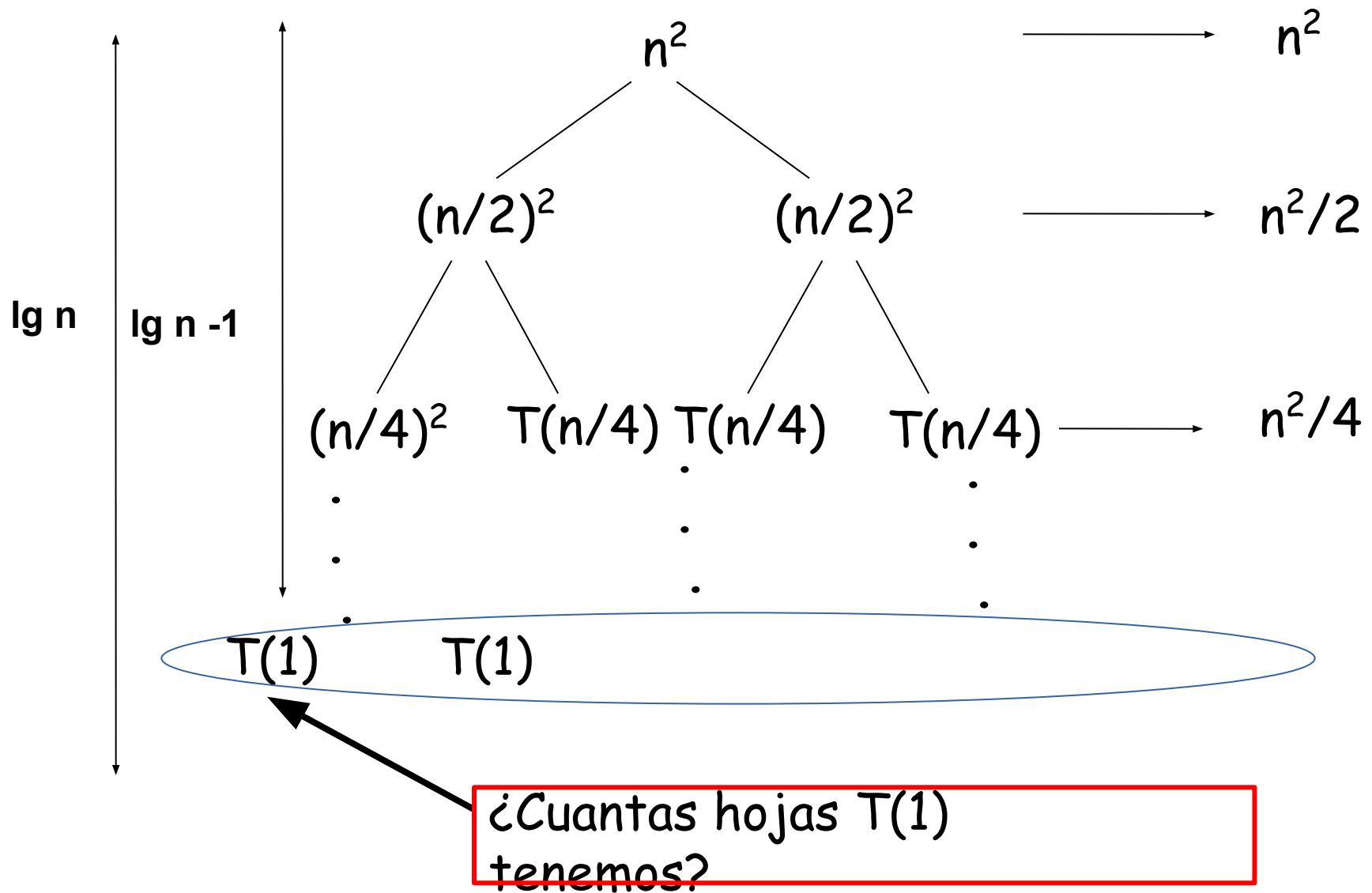
Recurrencias



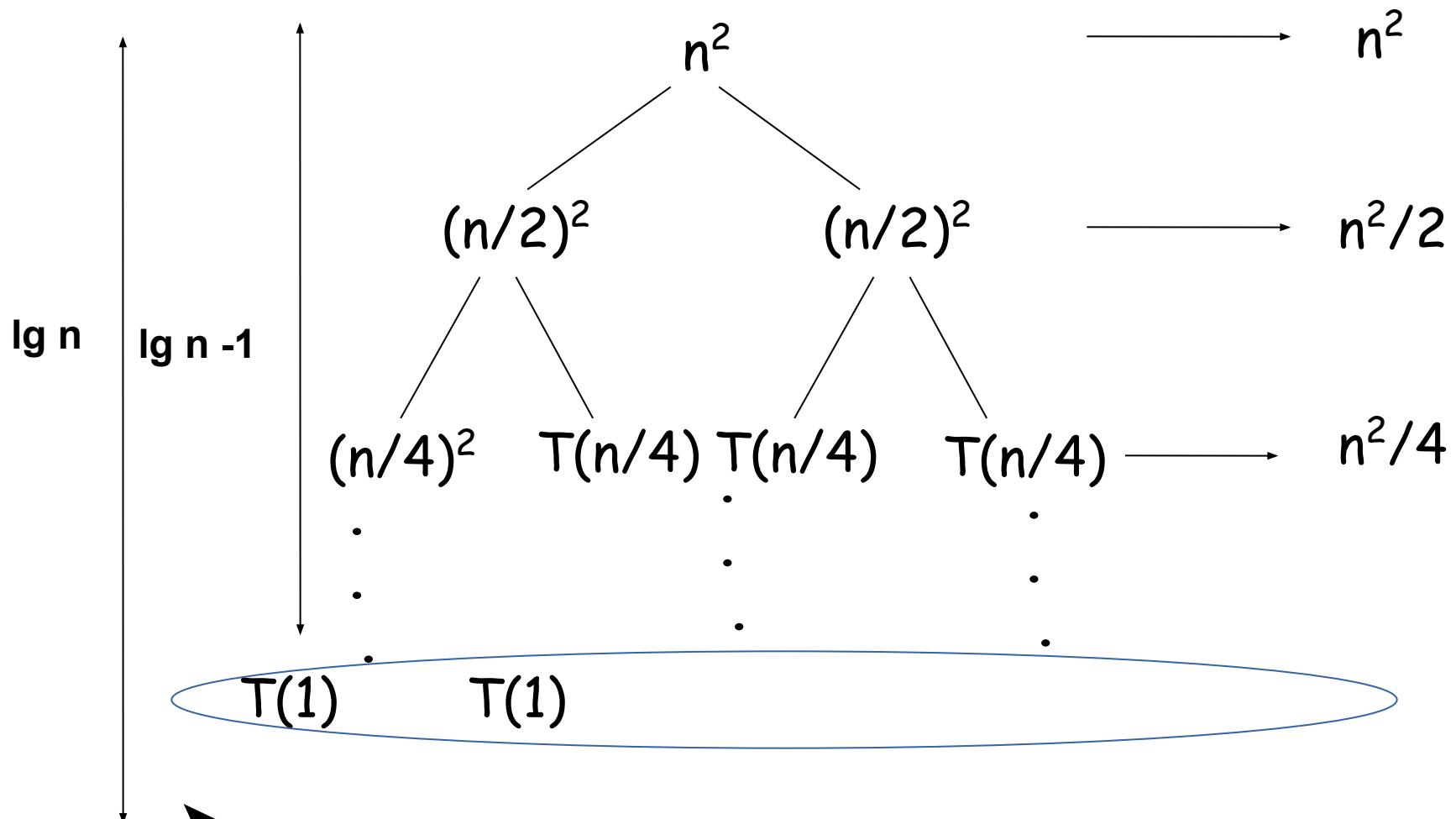
Recurrencias



Recurrencias

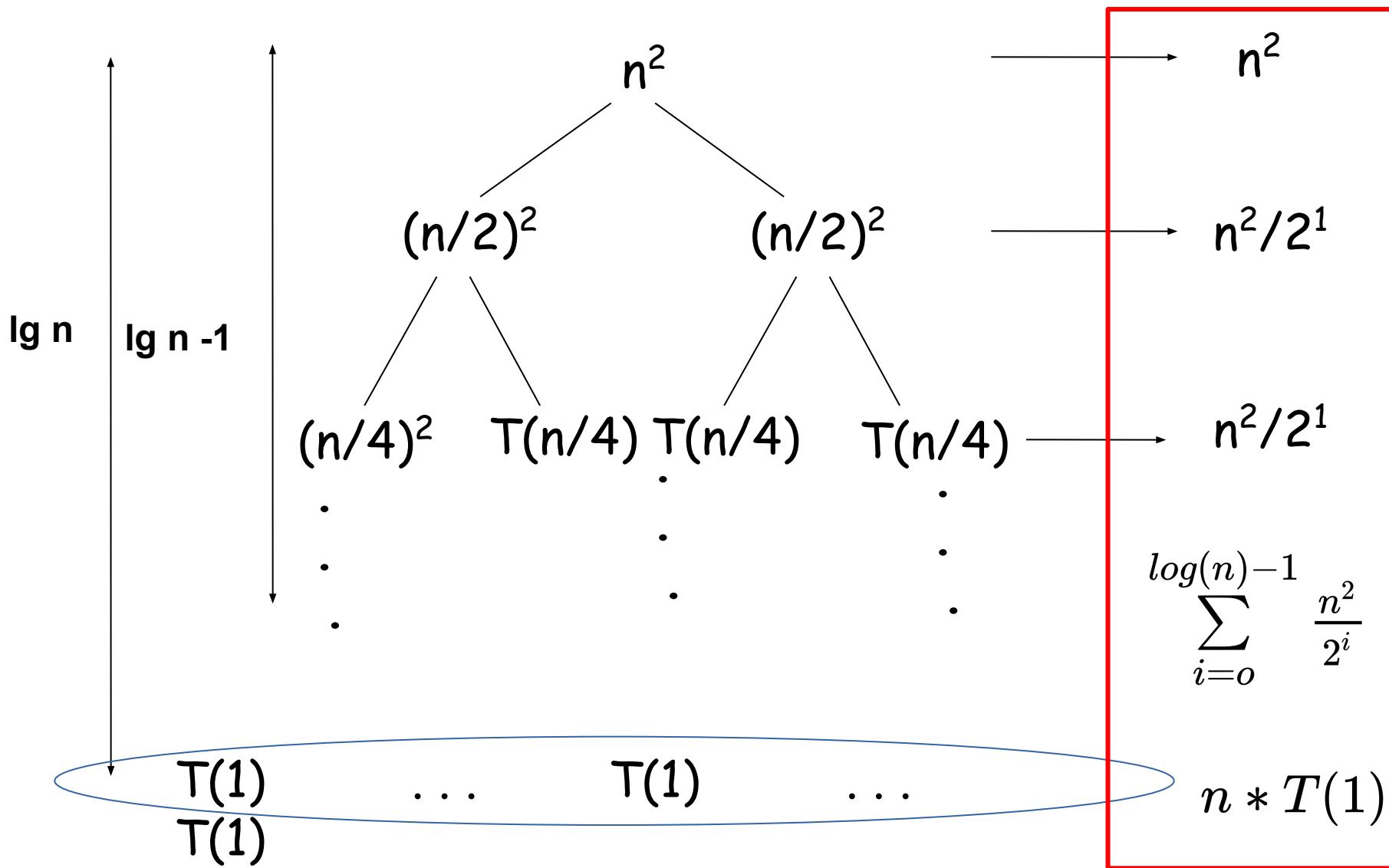


Recurrencias



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

Recurrencias



Recurrencias

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

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

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

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

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

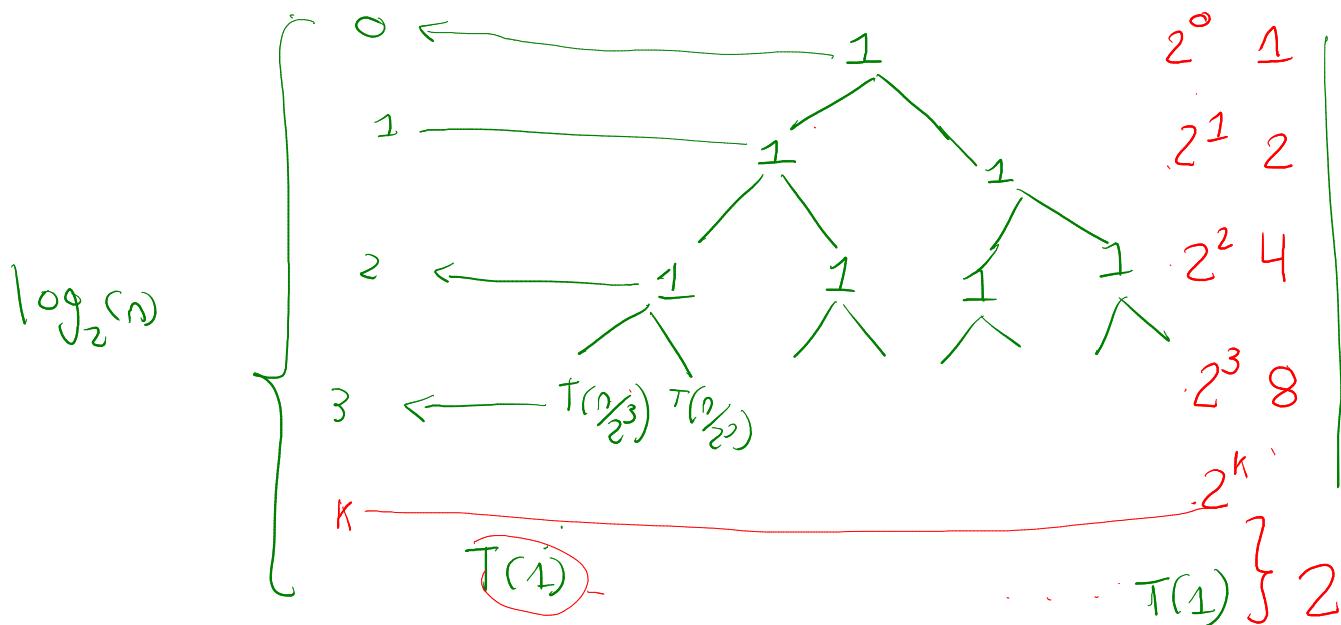
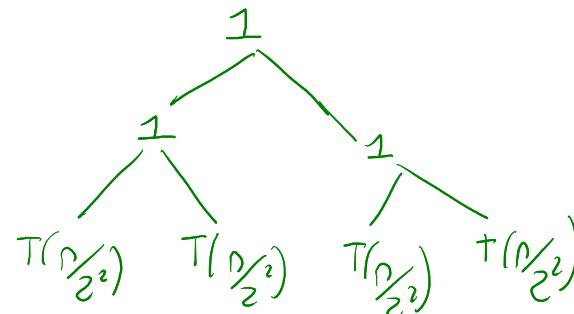
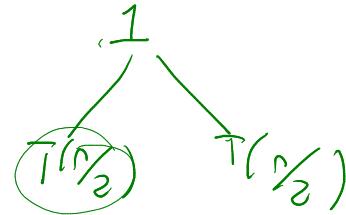
Recurrencias

Resuelva construyendo el árbol

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

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

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



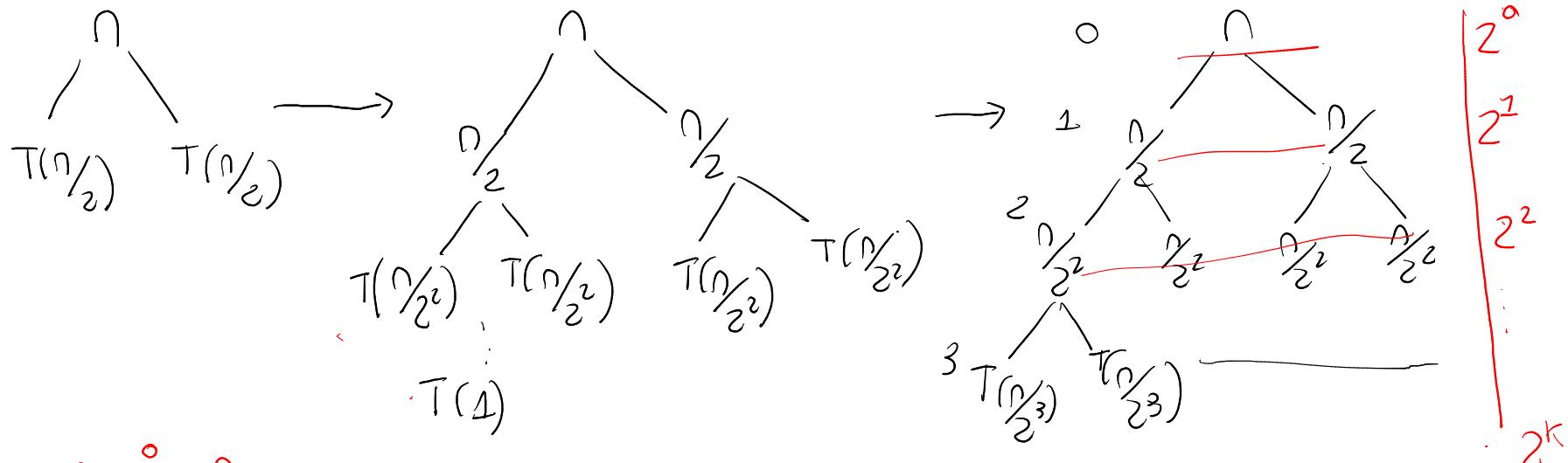
$$T\left(\frac{n}{2^k}\right)$$

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

$$K = \log_2(n)$$

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

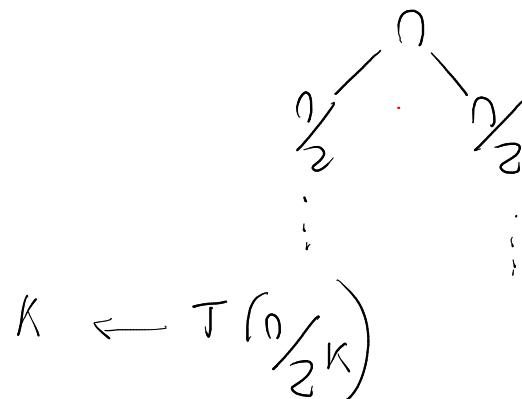
$$T(n) = 2T\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) + n$$



$$n \times 2^0 = n$$

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

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



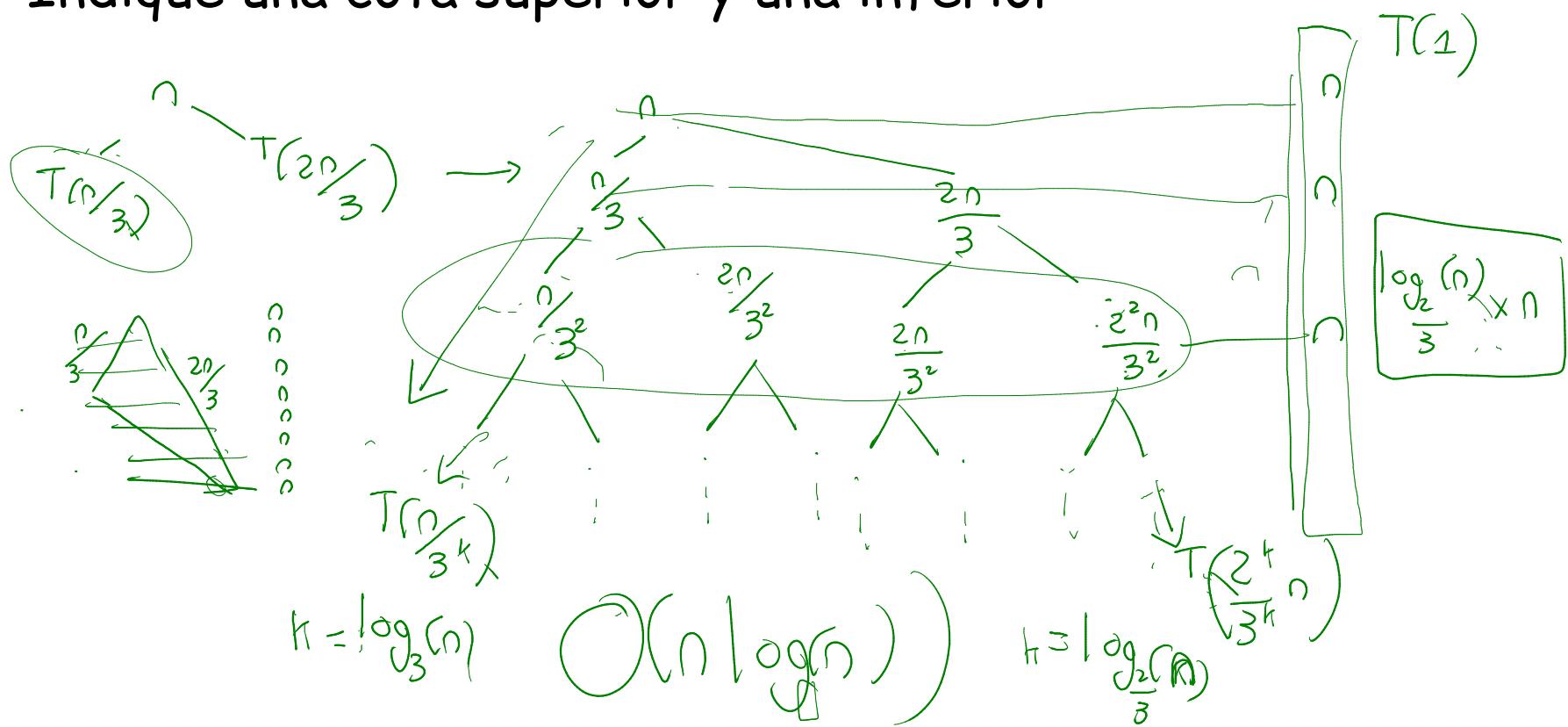
$$K \leftarrow T\left(\frac{n}{2^K}\right)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \underbrace{n + n + n + n + n + n + \dots}_{0 \ 1 \ 2 \ \dots} + 2^{\log_2(n)} T(1) \\
 & \boxed{(\log_2(n) - 1) \times n + n T(1) }
 \end{aligned}$$

Recurrencias

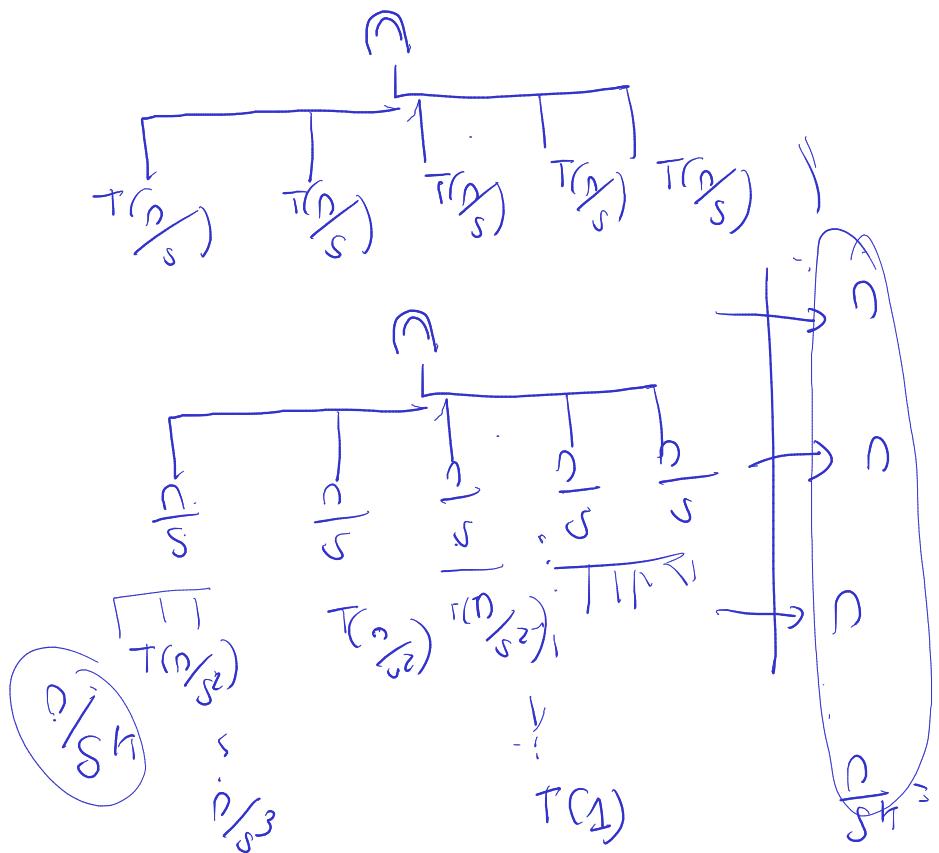
Resuelva la recurrencia $T(n) = T(n/3) + T(2n/3) + n$

Indique una cota superior y una inferior



$$T(n) = n + T\left(\frac{n}{2} + 17\right)^*$$

$$T(n) = n + 5T\left(\frac{n}{5}\right) \quad T(1) = 10$$



1) ¿ Hasta cuándo expande?

Ej. Solución $O(f(n))$

$$k = \log_5(n)$$

$$\log_5(n)$$

$$k = \log_5(n)$$

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

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

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

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

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

para algún $c < 1$

Recurrencias

$$\text{Dado } T(n) = 9T(n/3) + n$$

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

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

$$f(n) = n \\ \log_3 9 - \epsilon$$

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

$$n^{\log_3 9 - \epsilon} \\ n^{2 - \epsilon}$$

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

$\alpha \in O(p)$

Recurrencias

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

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

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

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

$$a=1 \quad b=\frac{3}{2}$$

$$P(0)=1$$

$$n^{\log_{3/2} 1} = n^0 = 1$$

$$\text{Vs} \quad f(n)=1$$

$$n^{\log_{\frac{3}{2}} 1} = n^0 = 1$$

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

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

No existe $\varepsilon > 0$

Recurrencias

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

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

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

Es $1 = \Theta(1)$?

Si, por lo tanto, se cumple que:

1 es $\Theta(1)$ y $\Omega(1)$

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

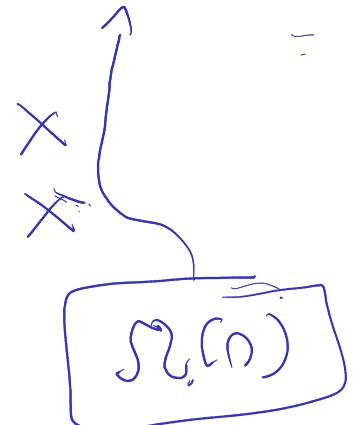
Recurrencias

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

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

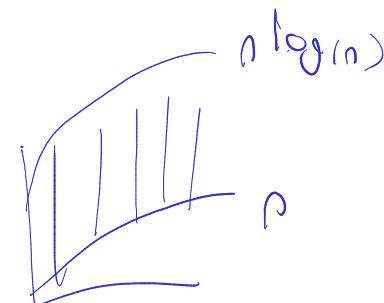
Es $f(n) = O(n^{\log_b a - \varepsilon})$

?



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

?



Es $f(n) = \Omega(n^{\log_b a + \varepsilon})$

?

Si, y además, $a f(n/b) \leq c f(n)$

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

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

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

Recurrencias

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

$$\alpha=2 \quad b=2 \quad f(n)=n \lg n$$

$$T(n) = \alpha T(n/b) + F(n)$$

$$\log_b \alpha = \log_2 2 = 1$$

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

Muestre que no se puede resolver por el método maestro

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

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

$n \lg(n)$ es $O(n^{1-\varepsilon})$

$n \lg(n)$ es $O(n)$ X

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

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

$n \lg(n)$ es $\Theta(n)$ L
X X $\Theta(n)$ $\Omega(n)$

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

Si $f(n) = \Omega(n^{\log_b a + \varepsilon})$ para algún $\varepsilon > 0$
 $\leq c * f(n)$ $c < 1$

$n \lg(n)$ es $\Omega(n^2)$ X


Recurrencias

Resuelva usando métodos

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

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 $f(n) = \Omega(n^{\frac{\log_b a + \varepsilon}{T}})$ para algún $\varepsilon > 0$ si $a^*f(n/b) \leq c^*f(n)$

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

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

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

$$a = 4$$

$$b = 2$$

$$f(n) = 0$$

$$\Theta(n^2)$$

$$\log_2 4 = \log_2 2^2 = 2$$

• es $O(n^{2-\varepsilon})$ ✓

• es $O(n)$

$$T(n) = aT\left(\frac{n}{b}\right) + F(n)$$

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

$$a = 4$$

$$\log_b a = \log_2 4$$

$$b = 2$$

$$F(n) = n^2$$

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

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 $a * f(n/b) \leq c * f(n)$

1) $n^2 \in O(n^{2-\varepsilon})$
 n^2 es $O(n)$ ✗

2) $F(n) \in \Theta(n^2)$
 $n^2 \in \Theta(n^2)$

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

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

$$a = 4$$

$$b = 2$$

$$f(n) = n^3$$

$$\log_b 4 = \log_2 4 = 2$$

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

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 $a^k f(n/b) \leq c^k f(n)$

$$1) n^3 \in O(n^{2-\varepsilon}) \times$$

$$2) n^3 \in \Theta(n^2) \times$$

$$\begin{aligned} n^3 &\in \mathcal{O}(n^{2+\varepsilon}) \\ n^3 &\in \mathcal{O}(n^3) + \mathcal{O}(n^3) \\ 4 \left(\frac{n}{4}\right)^3 &\leq c \times n^3 \\ \frac{4}{4^3} n^3 &\leq c \times n^3 \quad c \geq \frac{1}{16} \end{aligned}$$

Resolver método del maestro

$$\Theta(n^2)$$

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

$$T(n) = \Theta\left(\frac{T(n)}{6}\right) + F(n)$$

$$\log_b(9)$$

$$\log_4(3)$$

$$\log_4(3)$$

$$n^2 \text{ es } O(n^{\log_4(3)-\varepsilon})$$

$$n^2 \text{ es } \Theta(n^{\log_4(3)})$$

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

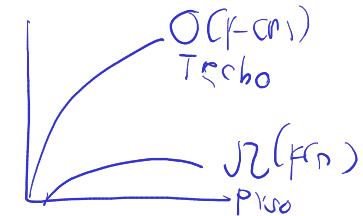
Si $f(n) = O(n^{\log_b a - \varepsilon})$ para algún $\varepsilon > 0$

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

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 $a^*f(n/b) \leq c^*f(n)$ $c < 1$



$$n^2 \text{ es } \Omega(n^{\log_4 3 + \varepsilon})$$

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

$$\frac{3}{16}n^2 \leq c \times n^2 \quad c \geq \frac{3}{16} \quad c = \frac{3}{16}$$

$$T(n) = 6T\left(\frac{n}{s}\right) + 2n^3$$

$$n^{\log_5 6} \approx n^{1.11328}$$

$$\Theta(n^3 + 2n^2 + 5n)$$

$$\log_5 6 = \frac{\log 6}{\log 10}$$

$$1.11328$$

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

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

$$\varepsilon > 0$$

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

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

$$2n^3 \in \mathcal{O}(n^{1.11328 - \varepsilon})$$

$$2n^3 \in \Theta(n^{1.11328})$$

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

$$\text{Si } f(n) = \Omega(n^{\log_b a + \varepsilon}) \text{ para algún } \varepsilon > 0 \quad \text{si } a^*f(n/b) \leq c^*f(n)$$

$$c < 1$$

$$2n^3 \in \mathcal{O}(n^{1.11328 + \varepsilon}) \quad \varepsilon = 1$$

$$\Theta(n^3) = \Theta(2n^3)$$

$$6 \times 2 \left(\frac{n}{s}\right)^3 \leq C \cdot n^3$$

$$\frac{12 \times n^3}{12s} \leq C \cdot n^3$$

$$C \geq \frac{12}{12s}$$

$$C = \frac{12}{12s}$$

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 $T(n)=O(nlgn)$

Probar que $T(n) \leq cnlgn$.

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

Hipótesis inductiva: $T(n/2) \leq c(n/2)g(n/2)$

Recurrencias

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

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

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

Paso inductivo:

$$T(n) \leq 2(cn/2 \lg (n/2)) + n$$

$$T(n) \leq cn \lg (n/2) + n$$

$$= cn \lg (n) - cn + n, \text{ para } c \geq 1, \text{ haga } c=1$$

$$T(n) \leq cn \lg n$$

$$\lg(n/2) = \log(n) - \log(2)$$

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

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

$$1 \leq 0 ?$$

$$1 \leq 1 * (1) \log(1)$$

No, se debe escoger otro valor para c

Recurrencias

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

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 $T(n) \leq cn\lg n$. $T(n) = 2T(\frac{n}{2}) + n$

$$T(2) = 2T(1) + 2 = 4$$

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

$$T(2) \leq 3^*2\lg 2 ?$$

$$4 \leq 6 ? \checkmark$$

Si, se termina la demostración

Recurrencias

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

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 prueba para n

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

Recurrencias

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

Ahora se debe probar que: $T(n) \leq c2^n$ $\rightarrow T(n) = O(2^n)$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Con $c=1$, se cumple.

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

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

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 $\varepsilon > 0$
 $\leq c * f(n)$ si $a * f(n/b) \leq c * f(n)$

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

$$n \in O(n^{2-\varepsilon})$$

$$n \in O(n)$$

$$\boxed{\Theta(n^2)}$$

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

$\hookrightarrow \Theta(n^2)$

$$T(n) \leq C \cdot n^2$$

$O(6^2)$

$\approx \Omega(n^2)$

$$\bullet T(1) = 4$$

$$\bullet T(2) = 4 \cdot 4 + 2 = 18$$

$$T(n) \geq C \cdot n^2$$

$$\bullet T(4) = 4 \cdot 18 + 4 =$$

$$72 + 4 = 76$$

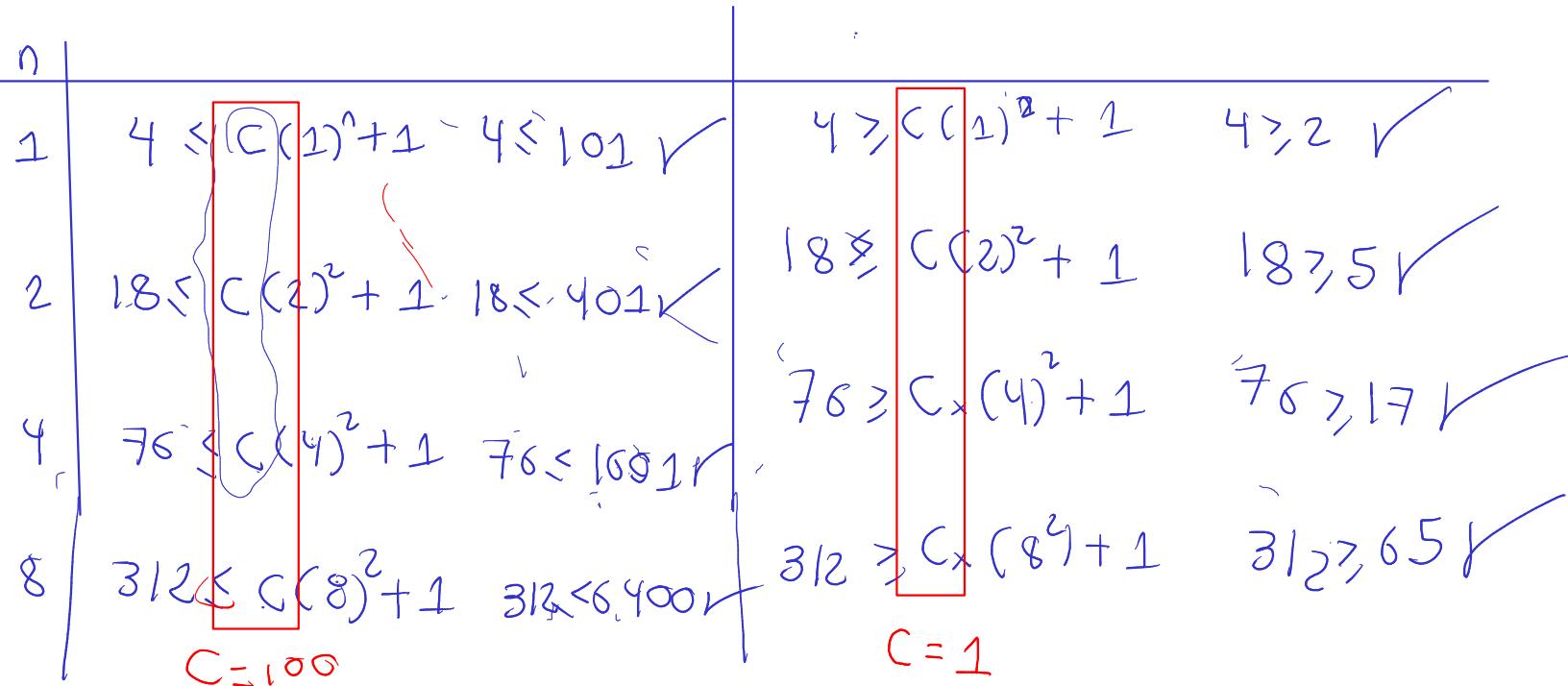
$$T(n) \geq 4C \cdot \left(\frac{n}{2}\right)^2 + n$$

$$T(8) = 4 \cdot 76 + 8$$

$$= 312$$

$$T(n) \geq C \cdot n^2 + n$$

$$T(n) \leq Cn^2 + n$$



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

\sqrt{T}

n^2

1) $n^2 \in O(n^{2-\epsilon}) \times$

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

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

$$T(1) = 4$$

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 $a^*f(n/b) \leq c^*f(n)$

$$T(n) \leq C \cdot n^2 \log(n) + n^2 \quad T(n) \leq 4 \left(\frac{n}{2}\right)^2 \log\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) + n^2 \quad T(n) \leq Cn^2 (\log(n) - \log(2)) + n^2$$

$$T(n) \leq C \cdot n^2 (\log(n) - 1) + n^2$$

$$T(n) \leq C \cdot n^2 \log(n) - C \cdot n^2 + n^2$$

1) $O(n^2 \log(n))$

$4 \leq C \cdot n^2 + n^2 \times$

$C = 10$

$K \geq 4$

2) $20 \leq C(2)^2 - C(2)^2 + 2^2$

4) $96 \leq C(4)^2 \cdot 2 - C(4)^2 + 4^2$

8) $345 \leq C(8)^2 \cdot 3 - C(8)^2 + 8^2$

$\Omega(n^2 \log(n))$

$4 \geq -C \cdot n^2 + n^2 \checkmark$

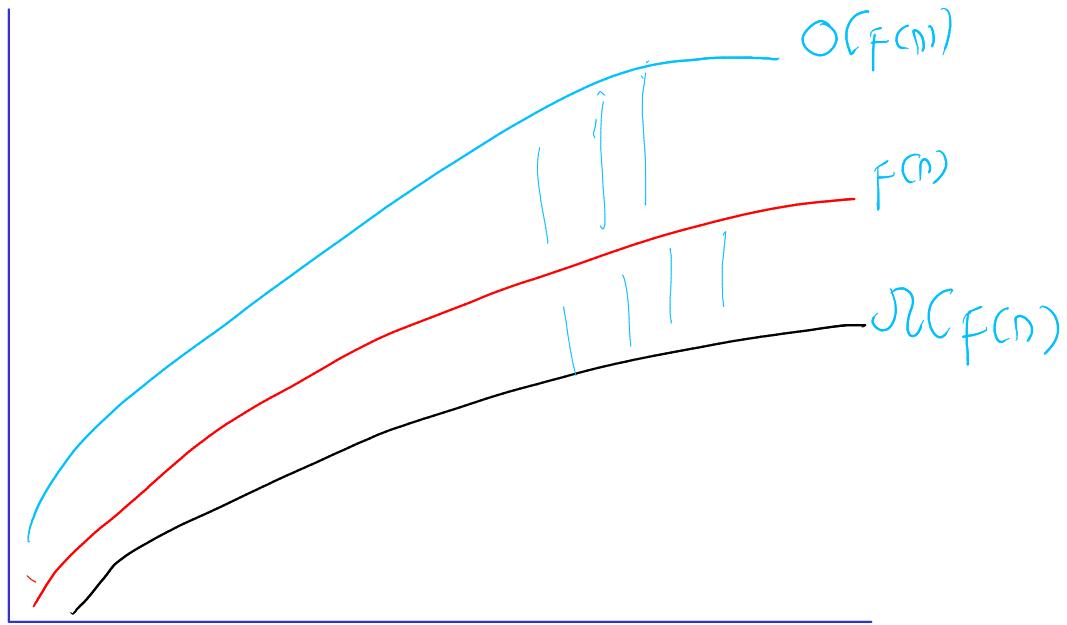
$C = 1$

$20 \geq C(2)^2 - C(2)^2 + 2^2 \checkmark$

$96 \geq C(4)^2 \cdot 2 - C(4)^2 + 4^2 \checkmark$

$345 \geq C(8)^2 \cdot 3 - C(8)^2 + 8^2 \checkmark$

$K \geq 1$



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