Fundamentos de análisis y diseño de algoritmos

Ecuaciones de recurrencia

Método de iteración

Método maestro*

Método de sustitución

Método de iteración

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

T(n) =
$$4\pi (n) + 3n^2$$

T(n) = $4(4\pi (n) + 3(n) + 3n^2$
T(n) = $4^2 (4\pi (n) + 3(n) + 3n^2$
 $\pi (n) = 4^2 (4\pi (n) + 3(n) + 3(n) + 3n^2$
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$$7(n) = 2 + (n) + (2n)$$

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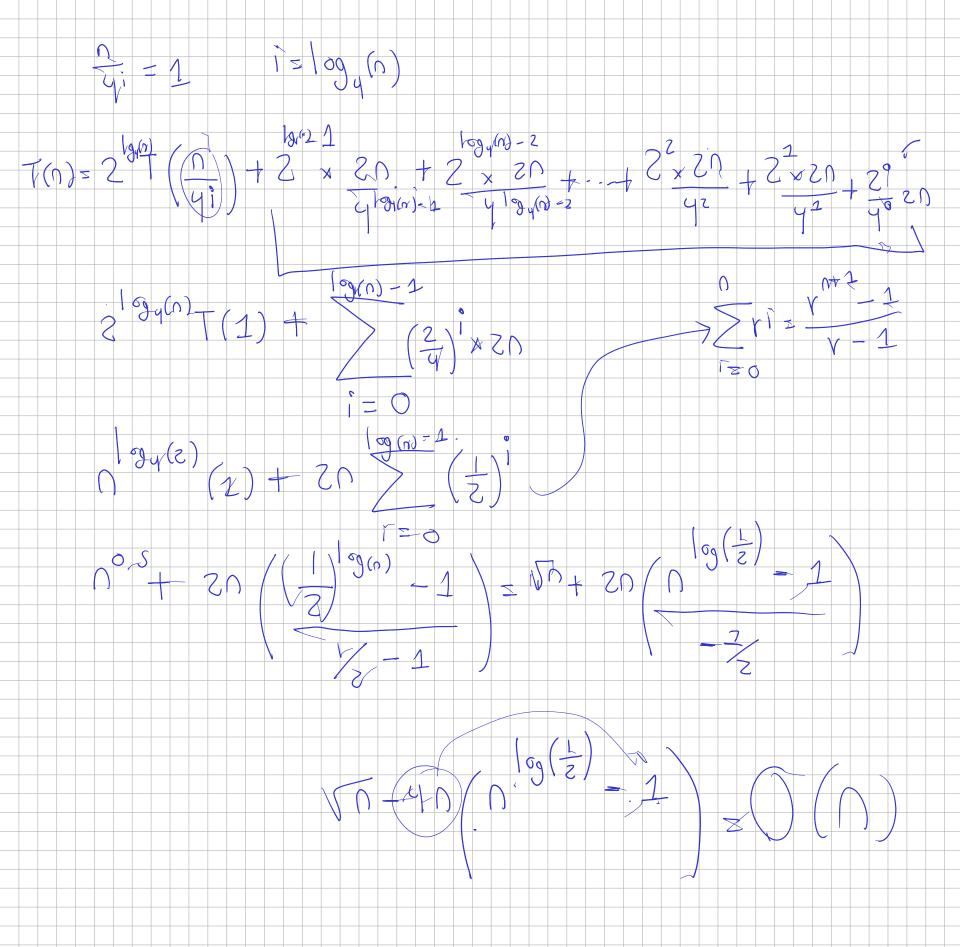
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$$7(n) =$$



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

Expandir la recurrencia 2 veces

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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¿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)

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

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

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

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

¿Cuándo se detienen las iteraciones?

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

$$\frac{1}{4!} = 1$$

$$1 = 1$$

$$1 = 100$$

$$1 = 100$$

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

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

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

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

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

¿Cuándo se detienen las iteraciones?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$= O(n)$$

Resuelva por el método de iteración

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

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

$$T(n) = 2^{2}\left(2T(\frac{n}{2^{3}}) + 2\right) + 2 + 1 = 2^{3}T(\frac{n}{2^{3}}) + 2^{2} + 2^{4} + 2^{6}$$

$$T(n) = 2^{k}T(\frac{n}{2^{k}}) + 2^{k-1} + 2^{k-2} + \cdots + 2^{4} + 2^{6}$$

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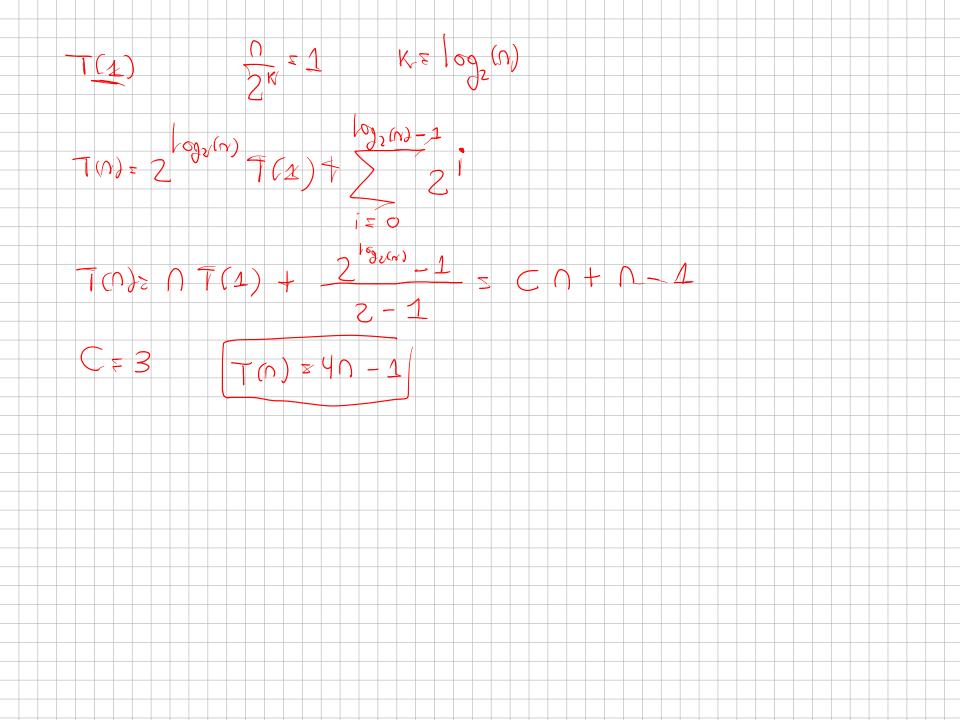
$$T(n) = 2^{k}T(\frac{n}{2^{k}}) + 2^{k-1} + 2^{k-2} + 2^{k-2} + 2^{6}$$

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



Resuelva por el método de iteración

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

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

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

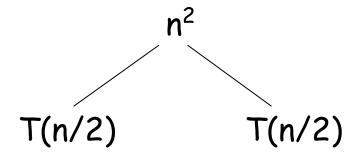
$$T(n) = T(n/2) + 1$$
, $T(1) = \Theta(1)$

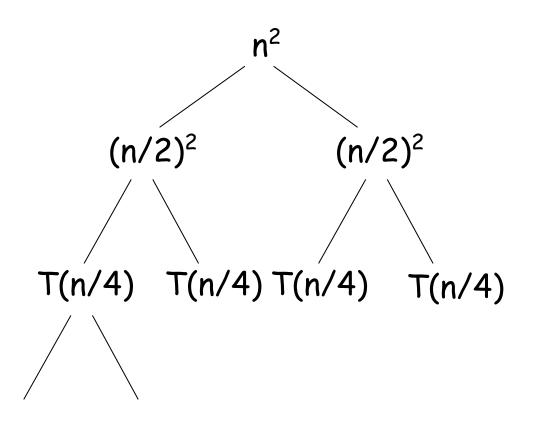
Demuestre que T(n) = T(n/2] + n, es $\Omega(n \log n)$

Iteración con árboles de recursión

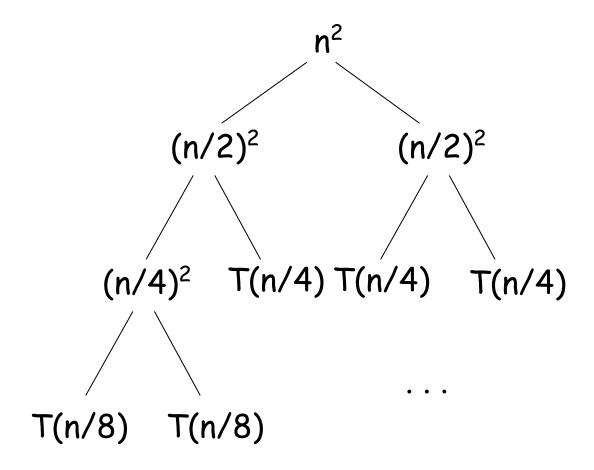
$$T(1) = 1$$

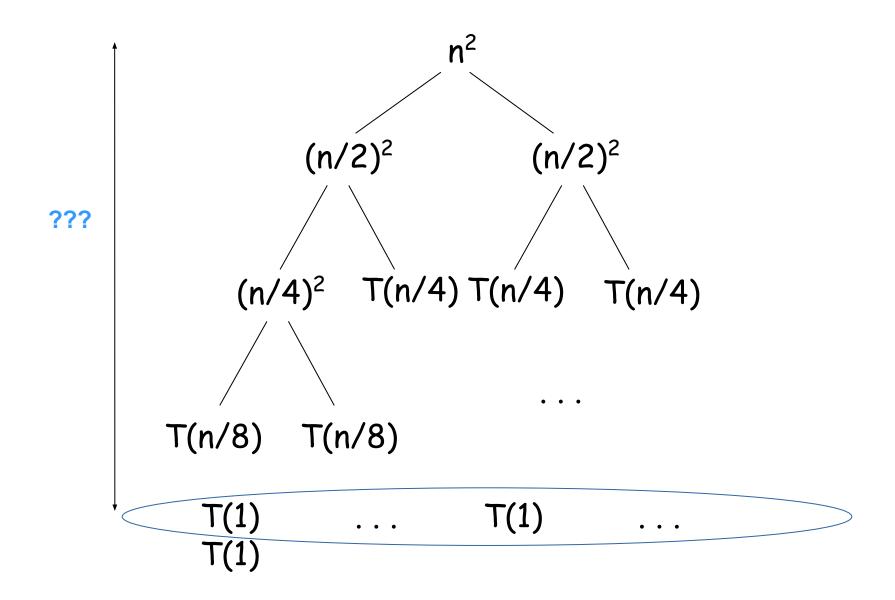
$$T(n) = 2T(n/2) + n^2$$

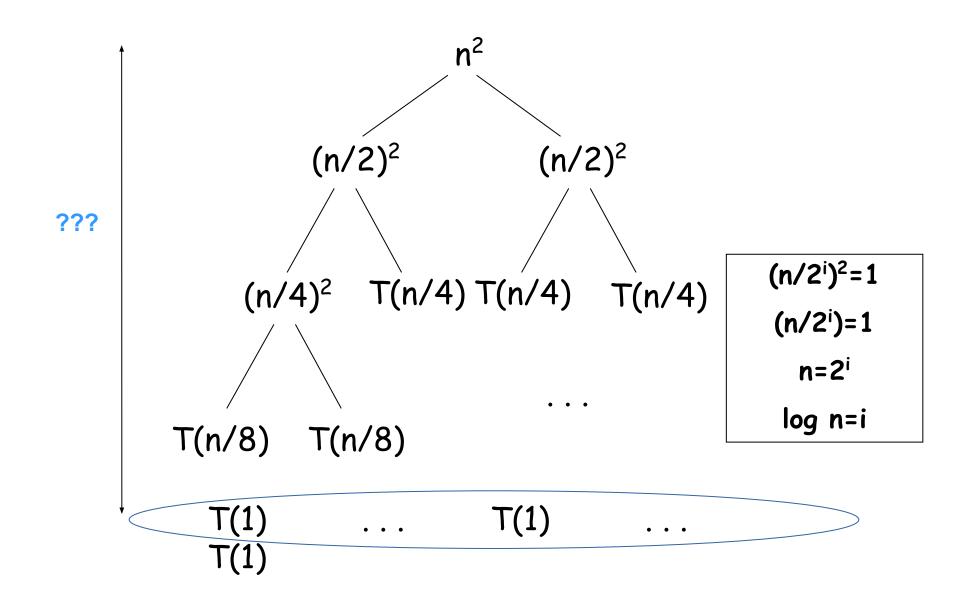


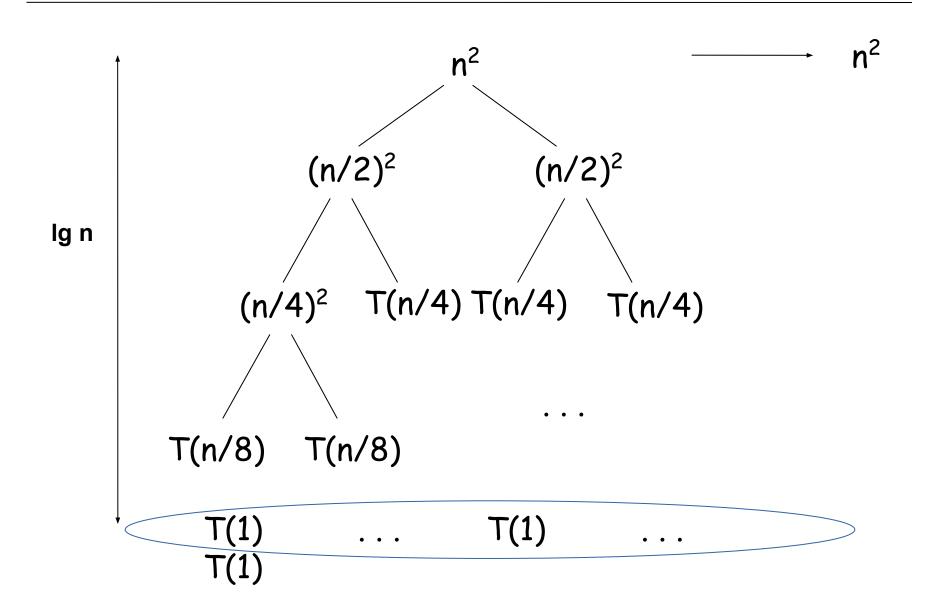


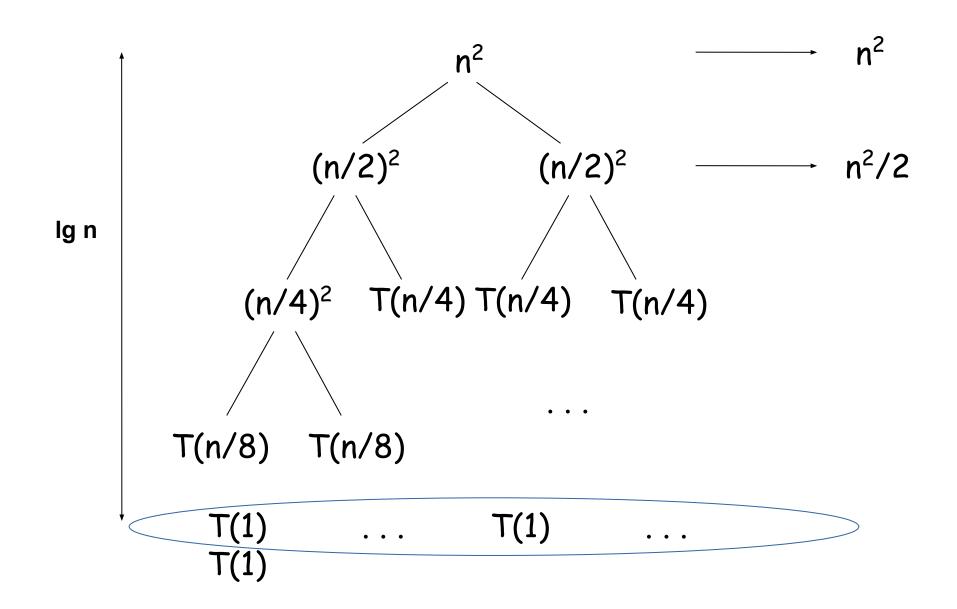
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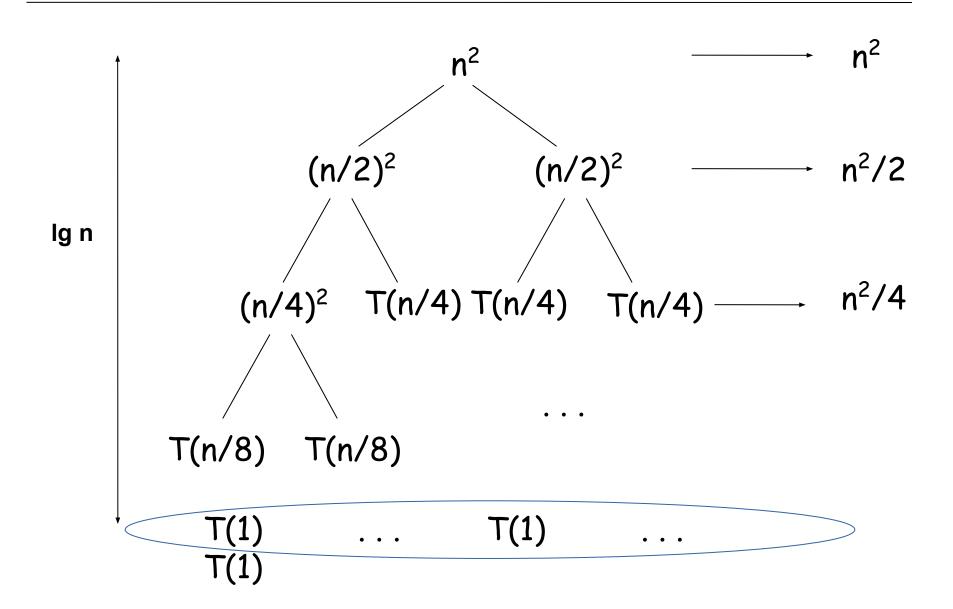


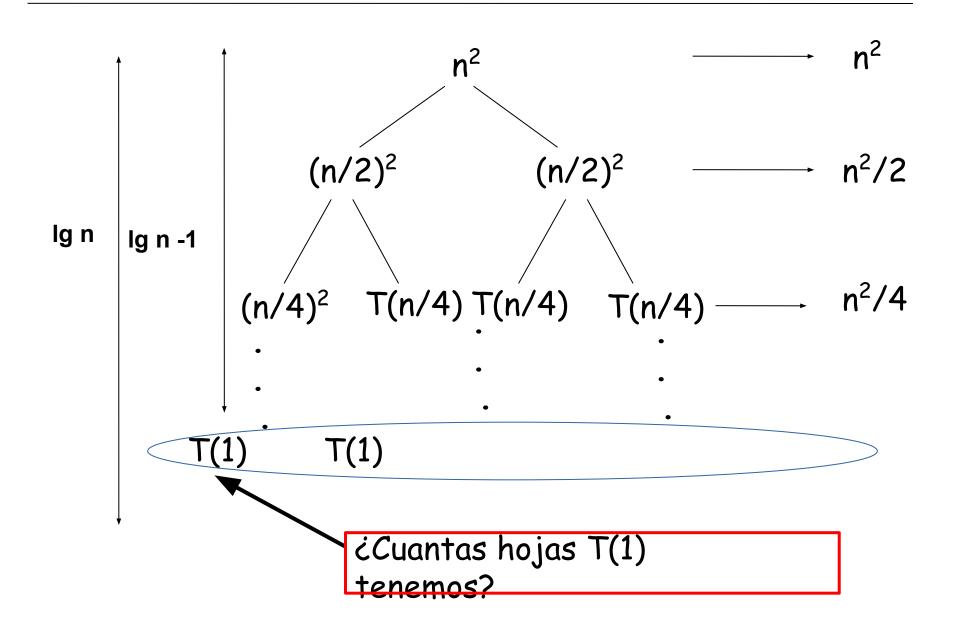


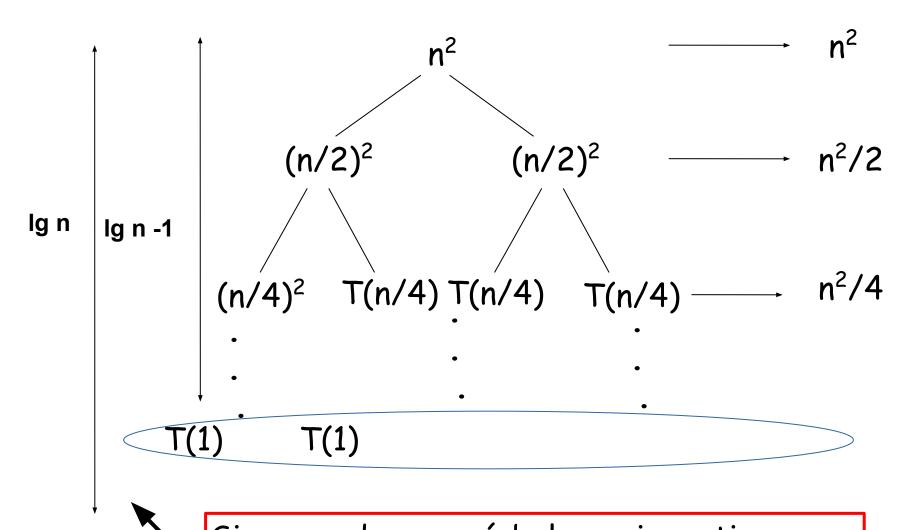




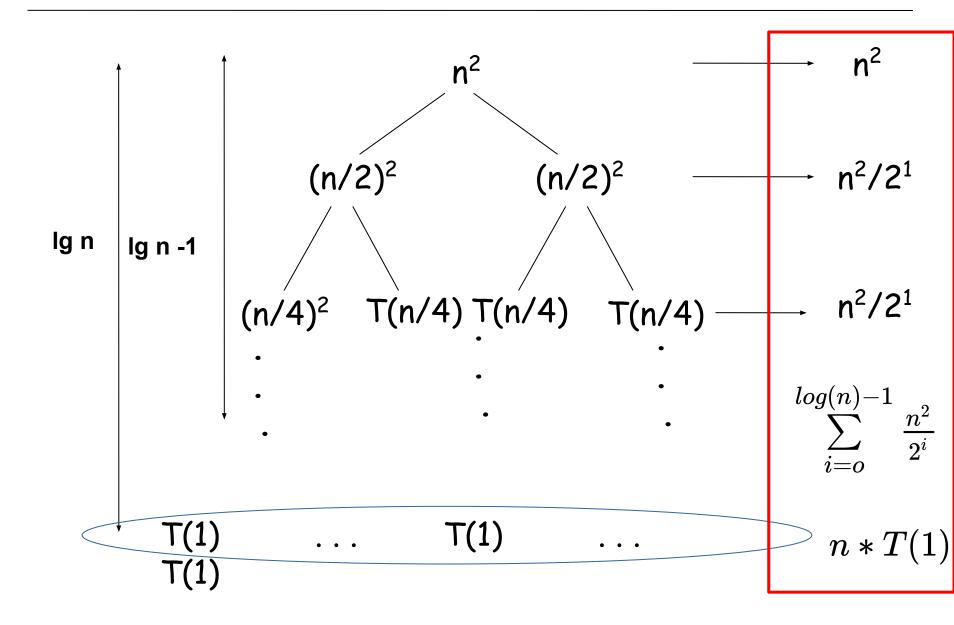








Si recuerda en un árbol m-ario se tienen máximo m^h. En este caso al ser arbol binario m=2, tenemos 2^{log(n)} hojas. Por lo tanto se



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

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

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

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

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

Resuelva construyendo el árbol

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

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

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 algén>0 si a*f(n/b)
 $\leq c*f(n)$

para alaun c<1

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

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

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

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

$$n^{\log_3 9} = n^2 \mathbf{v_s} \qquad f(n) = n$$

Es
$$f(n)=O(n^{\log_b a-\epsilon})$$
 ?
Es $n=O(n^{2-\epsilon})$?
Si $\epsilon=1$ se cumple que $O(n)$, por lo tanto, se cumple que:

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

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

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

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:

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

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

$$n^{\log_4 3} = n^{0.793} \quad \text{vs} \quad f(n) = n | \text{gn}$$
Es $f(n) = O(n^{\log_b a - \epsilon})$?
Es $f(n) = \Theta(n^{\log_b a})$?
Es $f(n) = \Omega(n^{\log_b a + \epsilon})$?
Si, y además, af(n/b) \le cf(n)
$$3(n/4) | g(n/4) \leq \text{cnlgn}$$

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

Muestre que no se puede resolver por el método maestro

Resuelva usando método del maestro

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

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

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

Método de sustitución

Suponer la forma de la solución y probar por inducción matemática

$$T(n)=2T(Ln/2])+n, T(1)=1$$

Suponer que la solución es de la forma T(n)=O(nlgn)

Probar que T(n)≤cnlgn.

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

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

$$T(n)=2T(Ln/2])+n, T(1)=1$$

Probar que T(n)≤cnlgn.

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

Paso inductivo:

```
T(n) \le 2(cn/2lg (n/2)) + n

\le cn lg (n/2) + n

= cn lg (n) - cn + n, para c \ge 1, haga c = 1

\le cn lg n
```

$$T(n)=2T(Ln/2])+n, T(1)=1$$

Probar que T(n)≤cnlgn.

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

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

1 \le 0?

No, se debe escoger otro valor para c

$$T(n)=2T(Ln/2])+n, T(1)=1$$

Probar que T(n)≤cnlgn.

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

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

1 \le 0?

No, se puede variar k.

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

Probar que T(n)≤cnlgn.

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

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

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

$$4 \leq 2$$
?

No, se puede variar c.

Probar que T(n)≤cnlgn.

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

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

$$T(2) \le 3*2lg 2 ?$$

Si, se termina la demostración

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$T(6) \le c2^6 \to 8 \le 64*c$$

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

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

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