# Fundamentos de análisis y diseño de algoritmos

Ecuaciones de recurrencia

## def factorial(n): return 1 else: return n\*factorial(n-1) )= (n)= nxp(n-1) 0=0 D (V) & < D\* P(n-1) 170

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

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

6) 
$$= 3 \left( \frac{1}{4^{2}} \right) + 0$$

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

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

$$n + 3 \left( \frac{n}{4} + 3T(\frac{n}{16}) \right)$$

$$n + 3 \left( \frac{n}{4} + 3(\frac{n}{16} + 3T(\frac{n}{64})) \right)$$

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

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

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

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

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

$$T(24)$$

$$T(34)$$

¿Cuándo se detienen las iteraciones?

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

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

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

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

$$\left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{1}} \right) \rightarrow \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right)$$

$$\frac{2}{4!} = 1$$

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

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

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

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

¿Cuándo se detienen las iteraciones?

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

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¿Cuándo se detienen las iteraciones?

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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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$= O(n)$$

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

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

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

Resuelva por el método de iteración

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

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

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

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

$$T(2) = 1 \quad n = 2^{i} \quad i = 9_{2}(n)$$

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

Resuelva por el método de iteración

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$|sg_{2}(n)|$$

$$T(n) = 2$$

$$|sg_{2}(n)|$$

$$T(n) = (n + T(2) + |sg_{2}(n) \times n)$$

$$|sg_{2}(n)|$$

$$T(n) = (n + T(2) + |sg_{2}(n) \times n)$$

$$|sg_{2}(n)|$$

$$|sg_{$$

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

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

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

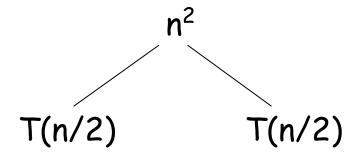
$$T(n) = T(n/2) + 1$$
,  $T(1) = \Theta(1)$ 

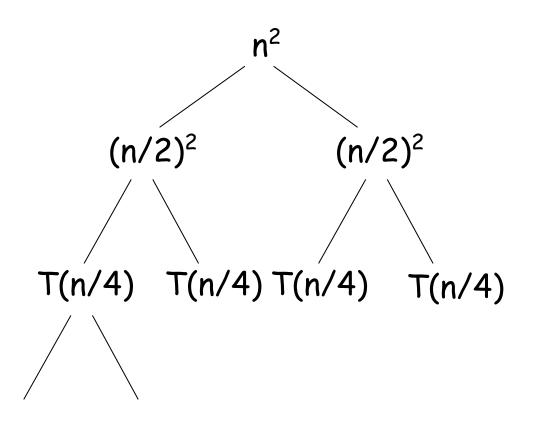
Demuestre que T(n) = T(n/2] + n, es  $\Omega(n \log n)$ 

Iteración con árboles de recursión

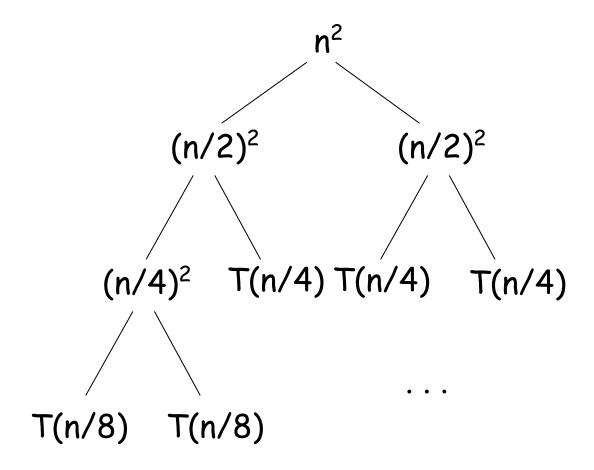
$$T(1) = 1$$

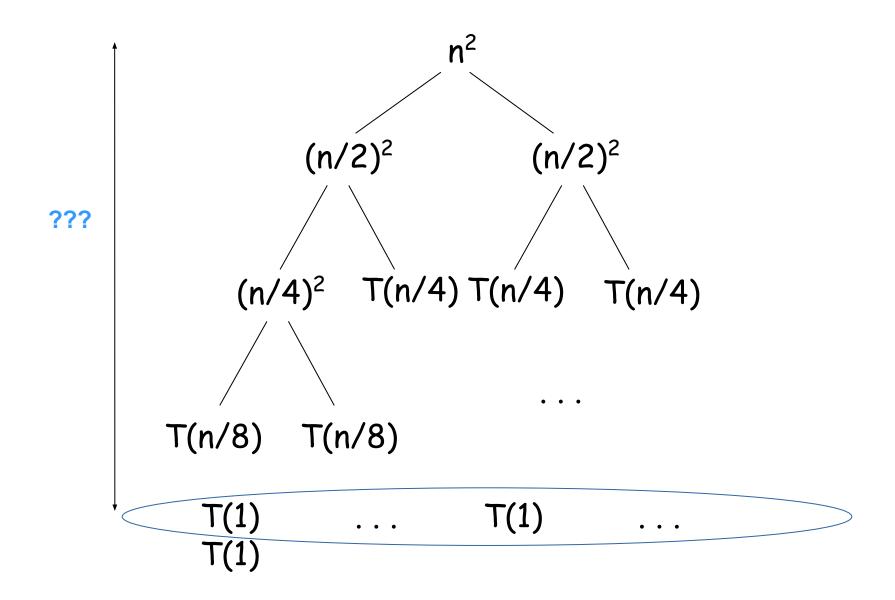
$$T(n) = 2T(n/2) + n^2$$

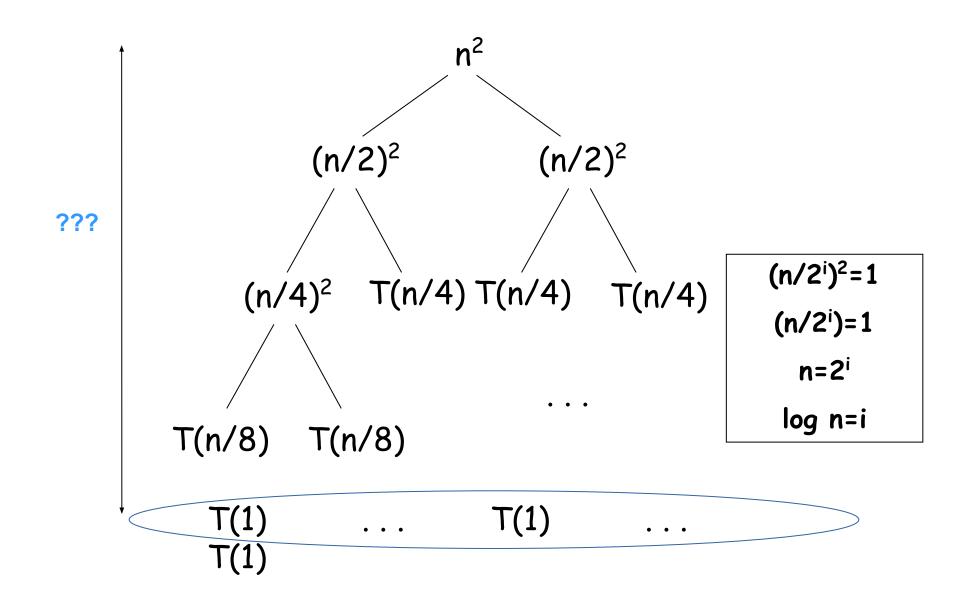


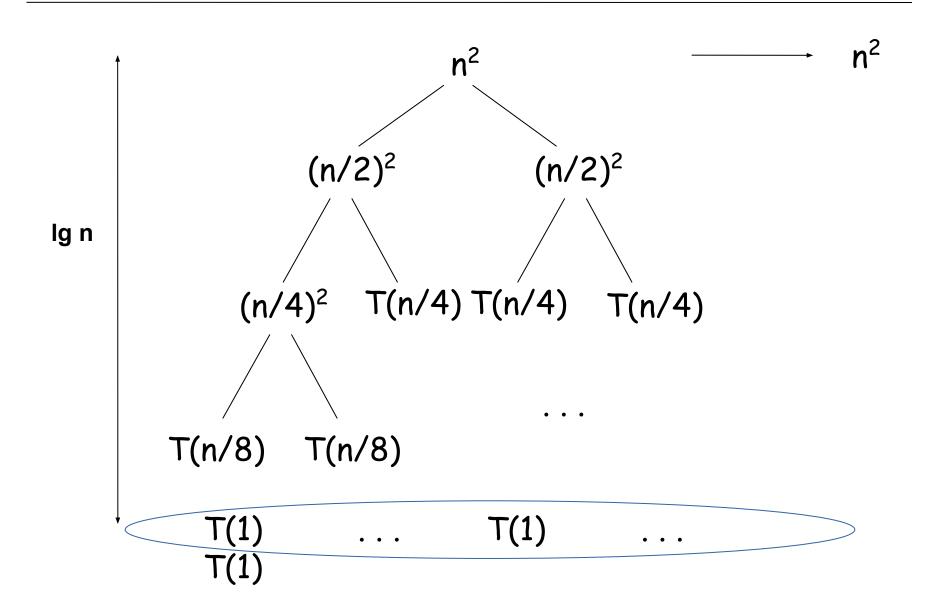


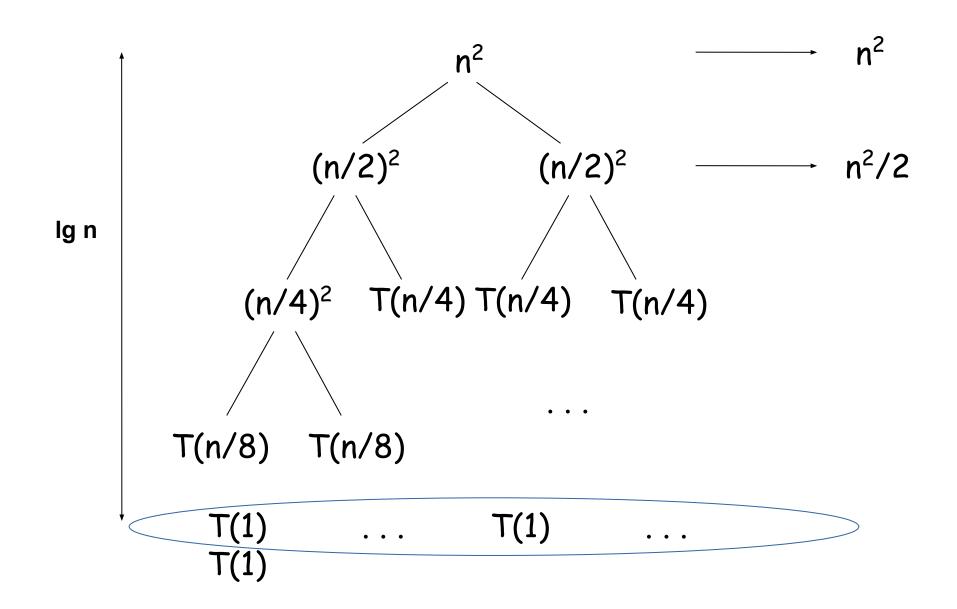
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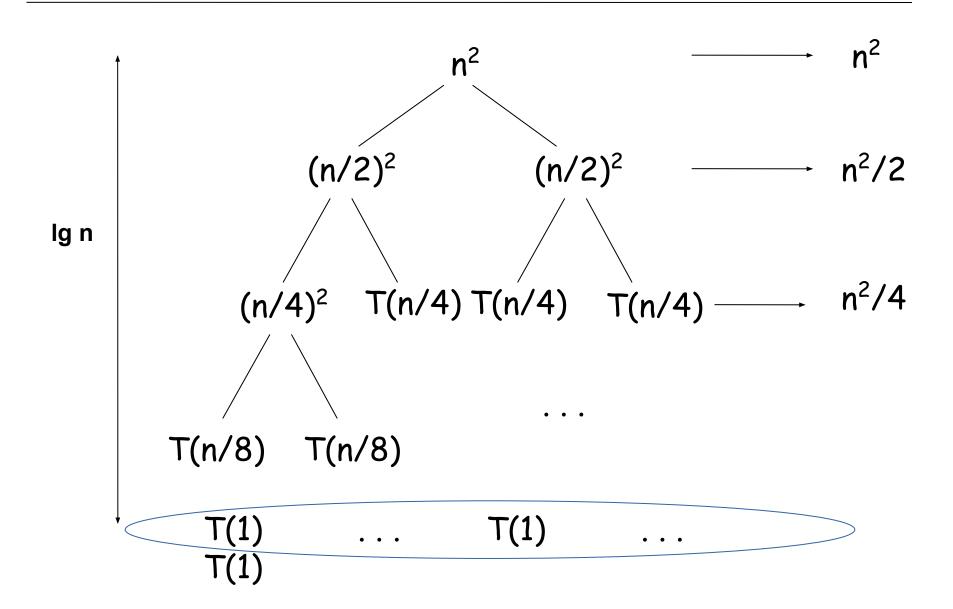


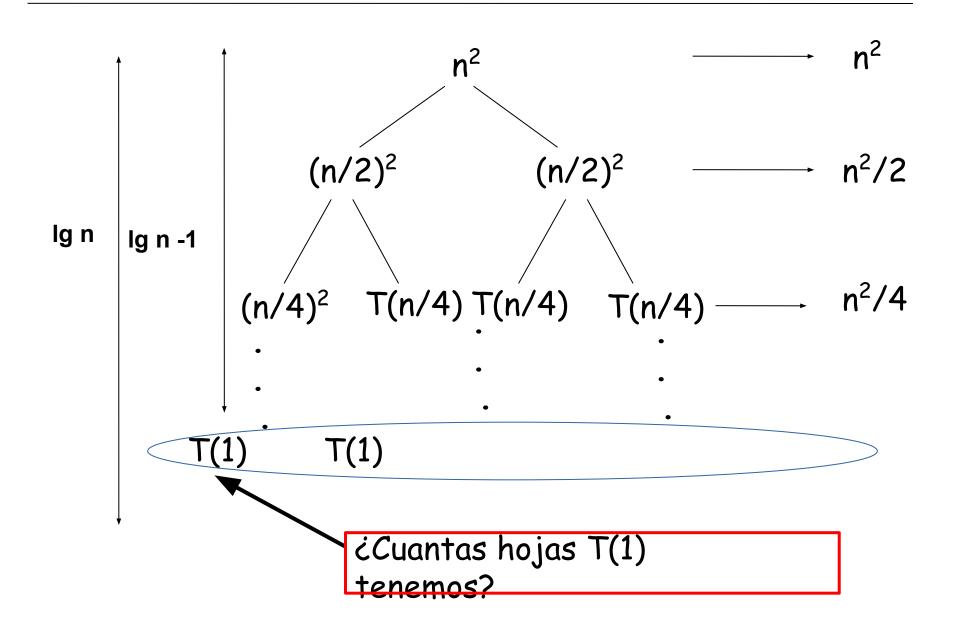


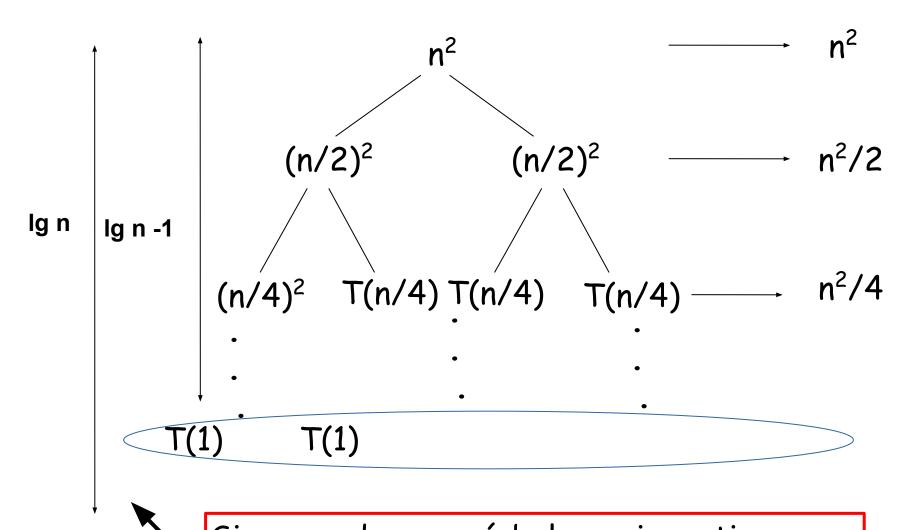




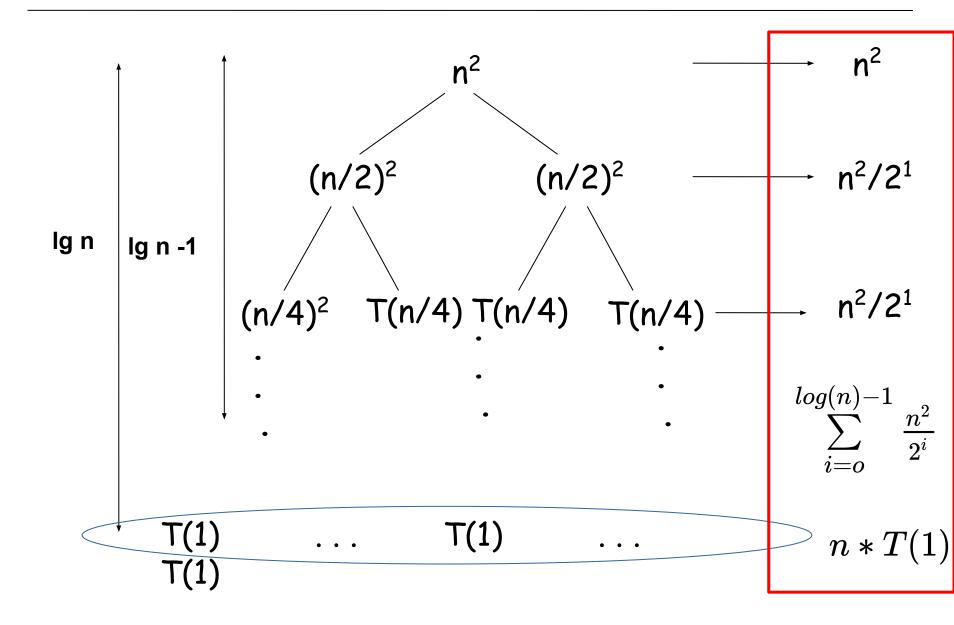








Si recuerda en un árbol m-ario se tienen máximo m<sup>h</sup>. En este caso al ser arbol binario m=2, tenemos 2<sup>log(n)</sup> hojas. Por lo tanto se



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

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

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

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

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

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