Lista 2 - MAC0338 Análise de Algoritmos

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Exercício 1

b)

Para realizar a recorrência de $T(n) = 8T(\lfloor \frac{n}{2} \rfloor) + \Theta(n^2)$, tomemos $n = 2^k$, $\forall k \geq 0$. Assim, temos:

$$T(n) = 8 \cdot T\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) + c_2 \cdot n^2$$

$$= 8 \cdot \left(8 \cdot T\left(\frac{n}{2^2}\right) + c_2 \cdot \left(\frac{n}{2}\right)^2\right) + c_2 \cdot n^2$$

$$= (2^3)^2 \cdot \left(8 \cdot T\left(\frac{n}{2^3}\right) + c_2 \cdot \left(\frac{n}{2^2}\right)^2\right) + 2 \cdot c_2 \cdot n^2 + c_2 \cdot n^2$$

$$= (2^3)^3 \cdot T\left(\frac{n}{2^3}\right) + 4 \cdot c_2 \cdot n^2 + 2 \cdot c_2 \cdot n^2 + c_2 \cdot n^2$$

$$= (2^3)^k \cdot T\left(\frac{n}{2^k}\right) + \sum_{i=0}^{k-1} 2^i \cdot c_2 \cdot n^2$$

$$= (2^3)^k \cdot T\left(\frac{n}{2^k}\right) + (2^k - 1) \cdot c_2 \cdot n^2$$

Como $n=2^k$,

$$T(n) = n^3 \cdot T(1) + (n-1) \cdot c_2 \cdot n^2 \iff$$

$$\iff T(n) = n^3 \cdot c_1 + (n-1) \cdot c_2 \cdot n^2 \iff$$

$$\iff T(n) = n^3 \cdot c_1 + (n^3 - n^2) \cdot c_2$$

Vamos conferir que T(n) = $\begin{cases} c_1, \ n = 1 \\ 8 \cdot T\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) + c_2 \cdot n^2, \ n > 1 \end{cases}$ vale $T(n) = n^3 \cdot c_1 + (n^3 - n^2) \cdot c_2$

Indução em $k = 0 \Rightarrow n = 1$

$$T(1) = 1^3 \cdot c_1 + (1^3 - 1^2) \cdot c_2 = c_1 + 0 \cdot c_2 = c_1$$

Para k > 1 e valendo para $T(2^k)$, temos:

$$T(2^{k+1}) = 2^{3} \cdot T(2^{k}) + c_{2} \cdot (2^{k+1})^{2}$$

$$= 2^{3} \cdot (2^{3k} \cdot c_{1} + c_{2} \cdot (2^{3k} - 2^{2k})) + c_{2} \cdot (2^{k+1})^{2}$$

$$= 2^{3k+3} \cdot c_{1} + c_{2} \cdot (2^{3k+3} - 2^{2k+3}) + c_{2} \cdot 2^{2k+2}$$

$$= 2^{3k+3} \cdot c_{1} + c_{2} \cdot (2^{3k+3} - 2^{2k+3} + 2^{2k+2})$$

$$= 2^{3k+3} \cdot c_{1} + c_{2} \cdot (2^{3k+3} - 2^{2k+2} \cdot (2-1))$$

$$= 2^{3k+3} \cdot c_{1} + c_{2} \cdot (2^{3k+3} - 2^{2k+2})$$

$$= n^{3} \cdot c_{1} + c_{2} \cdot (n^{3} - n^{2})$$

Portanto, como $T(n) = n^3 \cdot c_1 + c_2 \cdot (n^3 - n^2)$, podemos dizer que T(n) é $\Theta(n^3)$

e)

Para realizar a recorrência de $T(n) = T(\lfloor \frac{9n}{10} \rfloor) + \Theta(n)$, tomemos $n = (10/9)^k$, $\forall k \geq 0$. Assim, temos:

$$T(n) = T\left(\frac{9n}{10}\right) + c_2 \cdot n$$

$$= \left(T\left(\frac{9^2n}{10^2}\right) + c_2 \cdot \frac{9n}{10}\right) + c_2 \cdot n$$

$$= \left(T\left(\frac{9^3n}{10^3}\right) + c_2 \cdot \frac{9^2n}{10^2}\right) + c_2 \cdot \frac{9n}{10} + c_2 \cdot n$$

$$= T\left(\frac{9^3n}{10^3}\right) + c_2 \cdot \frac{9^2n}{10^2} + c_2 \cdot \frac{9n}{10} + c_2 \cdot n$$

$$= T\left(\frac{9^kn}{10^k}\right) + \sum_{i=0}^{k-1} \frac{9^i}{10^i} \cdot c_2 \cdot n$$

$$= T\left(\frac{9^kn}{10^k}\right) + \frac{1 - (\frac{9}{10})^k}{1 - \frac{9}{10}}$$

$$= T\left(\frac{9^kn}{10^k}\right) + 10 \cdot \left(1 - \left(\frac{9}{10}\right)^k\right)$$

Como $n = (10/9)^k \Rightarrow k = \log_{\frac{10}{9}} n$,

$$T(n) = T(1) + c_2 \cdot n \cdot 10 \cdot \left(1 - \frac{1}{n}\right)$$

$$= c_1 + c_2 \cdot 10 \cdot (n-1)$$

Vamos conferir que T(n) =
$$\begin{cases} c_1, & n = 1 \\ T\left(\frac{9n}{10}\right) + c_2 \cdot n, & n > 1 \end{cases}$$
 vale $T(n) = c_1 + c_2 \cdot 10 \cdot (n-1)$

Indução em $k=0 \Rightarrow n=1$

$$T(1) = c_1 + c_2 \cdot 10 \cdot (1 - 1) = c_1 + c_2 \cdot 0 = c_1$$

Para k > 1 e valendo para $T\left(\frac{10^k}{9^k}\right)$, temos:

$$T\left(\frac{10^{k+1}}{9^{k+1}}\right) = T\left(\frac{10^{k+1}}{9^{k+1}} \frac{9}{10}\right) + c_2 \cdot \frac{10^{k+1}}{9^{k+1}}$$

$$= T\left(\frac{10^k}{9^k}\right) + c_2 \cdot \frac{10^{k+1}}{9^{k+1}}$$

$$= \left(c_1 + c_2 \cdot 10 \cdot \left(\frac{10^k}{9^k} - 1\right)\right) + c_2 \cdot \frac{10^{k+1}}{9^{k+1}}$$

$$= c_1 + c_2 \cdot \left(\frac{10^{k+1}}{9^k} - \frac{9^k \cdot 10}{9^k}\right) + c_2 \cdot \frac{10^{k+1}}{9^{k+1}}$$

$$= c_1 + c_2 \cdot \left(\frac{10^{k+1}}{9^k} - \frac{9^k \cdot 10}{9^k} + \frac{10^{k+1}}{9^{k+1}}\right)$$

$$= c_1 + c_2 \cdot \left(\frac{10^{k+1} \cdot 9}{9^{k+1}} - \frac{9^{k+1} \cdot 10}{9^{k+1}} + \frac{10^{k+1}}{9^{k+1}}\right)$$

$$= c_1 + c_2 \cdot \left(\frac{10^{k+1} \cdot 10}{9^{k+1}} - 10 \cdot \frac{9^{k+1}}{9^{k+1}}\right)$$

$$= c_1 + c_2 \cdot 10 \cdot \left(\frac{10^{k+1}}{9^{k+1}} - \frac{9^{k+1}}{9^{k+1}}\right)$$

$$= c_1 + c_2 \cdot 10 \cdot \left(\frac{10^{k+1}}{9^{k+1}} - \frac{9^{k+1}}{9^{k+1}}\right)$$

Portanto, como $T(n) = c_1 + c_2 \cdot 10 \cdot (n-1)$, podemos dizer que T(n) é $\Theta(n)$

Exercício 3

Fazendo a análise do algoritmo, podemos perceber que segue o mesmo gasto de tempo que o MergeSort. Portanto, como vimos em aula, o tempo do mergesort segue a seguinte função:

$$T(n) = \begin{cases} c_1, & n = 1\\ T(\lfloor \frac{n}{2} \rfloor) + T(\lceil \frac{n}{2} \rceil) + \Theta(n), & n > 1 \end{cases}$$

O que equivale dizer:

$$T(n) = \begin{cases} c_1, & n = 1\\ 2 \cdot T(\frac{n}{2}) + c_2 \cdot n, & n > 1 \end{cases}$$

Realizando essa recorrência:

$$T(n) = 2 \cdot T\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) + c_2 \cdot n$$

$$= 2 \cdot \left(2 \cdot T\left(\frac{n}{2^2}\right) + c_2 \cdot \frac{n}{2}\right) + c_2 \cdot n$$

$$= 2^2 \cdot \left(2 \cdot T\left(\frac{n}{2^3}\right) + c_2 \cdot \frac{n}{2^2}\right) + c_2 \cdot \frac{n}{2} + c_2 \cdot n$$

$$= 2^3 \cdot T\left(\frac{n}{2^3}\right) + 3 \cdot c_2 \cdot n$$

$$= 2^k \cdot T\left(\frac{n}{2^k}\right) + k \cdot c_2 \cdot n$$

Seja $n = 2^k \Rightarrow k = \log_2 n$,

$$T(n) = n \cdot T(1) + \log_2 n \cdot c_2 \cdot n \iff$$

$$\iff T(n) = n \cdot c_1 + \log_2 n \cdot c_2 \cdot r$$

Vamos conferir que
$$T(n) = \begin{cases} c_1, & n = 1 \\ 2 \cdot T(\frac{n}{2}) + c_2 \cdot n, & n > 1 \end{cases}$$
vale $T(n) = n \cdot c_1 + \log_2 n \cdot c_2 \cdot n$

Indução em $k = 0 \Rightarrow n = 1$

$$T(1) = 1 \cdot c_1 + \log_2 1 \cdot c_2 \cdot 1 = c_1 + 0 = c_1$$

Para k > 1 e valendo para $T(2^k)$, temos:

$$T(2^{k+1}) = 2 \cdot T\left(\frac{2^{k+1}}{2}\right) + c_2 \cdot n$$

$$= 2 \cdot T\left(2^k\right) + c_2 \cdot 2^{k+1}$$

$$= 2 \cdot \left(2^k \cdot c_1 + \log_2 2^k \cdot c_2 \cdot 2^k\right) + c_2 \cdot 2^{k+1}$$

$$= \left(2^{k+1} \cdot c_1 + k \cdot c_2 \cdot 2^{k+1}\right) + c_2 \cdot 2^{k+1}$$

$$= 2^{k+1} \cdot c_1 + c_2 \cdot 2^{k+1} \cdot (k+1)$$

$$= n \cdot c_1 + c_2 \cdot n \cdot \log_2 n$$

Portanto, como $T(n) = n \cdot c_1 + c_2 \cdot n \cdot \log_2 n$, podemos dizer que T(n) é $\Theta(n \log_2 n)$