

Disciplina: Projeto e Engenharia de Software

Professor: Eduardo de Lucena Falcão

Tópico: Complexidade de Algoritmos Recursivos

1. Resolva as seguintes equações de recorrências (iteração ou árvore):

a. $T(n) = T(n - 1) + c$, c constante, $n \geq 1$

i. $T(0) = 1$

ii. Resp: $O(n)$

Resposta:

$$T(n) = T(n - 1) + c$$

$$T(n - 1) = T((n - 1) - 1) + c = T(n - 2) + c$$

$$T(n) = T(n - 2) + c + c = T(n - 2) + 2c$$

$$T(n - 2) = T((n - 1) - 2) + c = T(n - 3) + c$$

$$T(n) = T(n - 3) + c + 2c = T(n - 3) + 3c$$

$$T(n - 3) = T((n - 1) - 3) + c = T(n - 4) + c$$

$$T(n) = T(n - 4) + c + 3c = T(n - 4) + 4c$$

$$\Rightarrow T(n) = T(n - 1) + c$$

$$\Rightarrow T(n) = T(n - 2) + 2c$$

$$\Rightarrow T(n) = T(n - 3) + 3c$$

$$\Rightarrow T(n) = T(n - 4) + 4c$$

$$\Rightarrow \dots$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{No nível } i: T(n) = T(n - i) + ic$$

$$\text{onde: } n - i = 0 \Rightarrow i = n$$

$$\Rightarrow T(n) = T(n - n) + nc = T(0) + nc = nc + 1$$

$$\Rightarrow T(n) \in O(n)$$

b. $T(n) = T(n - 1) + 2^n$, $n \geq 1$

i. $T(0) = 1$

ii. Resp: $O(2^n)$

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

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

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

$$T(n - 2) = T(n - 3) + 2^{n-2}$$

$$\Rightarrow T(n) = T(n - 3) + 2^{n-2} + 2^{n-1} + 2^n$$

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

$$\Rightarrow \dots$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{No nível } i: T(n) = T(n - i) + \sum_{x=0}^{i-1} 2^{n-x}$$

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DEPARTAMENTO DE ENGENHARIA DE COMPUTAÇÃO E AUTOMAÇÃO

$$\Rightarrow \text{No nível } i = n: T(n) = T(n - n) + \sum_{x=0}^{n-1} 2^{n-x} = T(0) + \sum_{x=0}^{n-1} 2^{n-x}$$

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

$$\Rightarrow T(n) \in O(2^n)$$

c. $T(n) = cT(n - 1) + k$, c e k constantes, $n > 0$

i. $T(0) = k$

ii. Resp: $O(kc^n)$ para $T(n) = cT(n - 1) + k$

Resposta:

$$\Rightarrow T(n) = cT(n - 1) + k$$

$$T(n - 1) = cT(n - 2) + k$$

$$\Rightarrow T(n) = c(cT(n - 2) + k) + k = c^2T(n - 2) + ck + k$$

$$T(n - 2) = cT(n - 3) + k$$

$$\Rightarrow T(n) = c^2(cT(n - 3) + k) + ck + k = c^3T(n - 3) + c^2k + ck + k$$

$$\Rightarrow T(n) = c^3(cT(n - 4) + k) + c^2k + ck + k = c^4T(n - 4) + c^3k + c^2k + ck + k$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{No nível } i: T(n) = c^iT(n - i) + \sum_{x=0}^{i-1} c^xk$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{No nível } i = n: T(n) = c^nT(n - n) + \sum_{x=0}^{n-1} c^xk$$

$$\Rightarrow T(n) = c^nk + c^{n-1}k + c^{n-2}k + \dots + ck + k$$

$$\Rightarrow T(n) \in O(c^n)$$

d. $T(n) = 3T(n/2) + n$, $n > 1$

i. $T(1) = 1$

ii. Resp: $O(n^{1.58})$

Resposta:

$$\Rightarrow T(n) = 3T(n/2) + n$$

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

$$\Rightarrow T(n) = 3(3T(n/4) + n/2) + n = 9T(n/4) + 3n/2 + n$$

$$T(n/4) = 3T(n/8) + n/4$$

$$\Rightarrow T(n) = 9(3T(n/8) + n/4) + 3n/2 + n = 27T(n/8) + 9n/4 + 3n/2 + n$$

$$T(n/8) = 3T(n/16) + n/8$$

$$\Rightarrow T(n) = 27(3T(n/16) + n/8) + 9n/4 + 3n/2 + n$$

$$\Rightarrow T(n) = 81T(n/16) + 27n/8 + 9n/4 + 3n/2 + n$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{No nível } i: T(n) = 3^iT(n/2^i) + \sum_{x=0}^{i-1} 3^x(n/2^x)$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{No nível } i = \log_2 n: T(n) = 3^{\log_2 n} T(n/2^{\log_2 n}) + \sum_{x=0}^{\log_2 n - 1} 3^x(n/2^x)$$

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

$$e. T(n) = 2T(n/2) + 2n \cdot \log_2(n), \quad n > 1$$

$$i. T(2) = 4$$

$$ii. \text{ Resp: } O(n \cdot (\log_2(n))^2)$$

Resposta:

$$\Rightarrow T(n) = 2T(n/2) + 2n \cdot \log_2(n)$$

$$T(n/2) = 2T(n/4) + 2(n/2) \cdot \log_2(n/2)$$

$$T(n/2) = 2T(n/4) + n \cdot (\log_2(n) - 1)$$

$$T(n/2) = 2T(n/4) + n \cdot \log_2(n) - n$$

$$\Rightarrow T(n) = 2(2T(n/4) + n \cdot \log_2(n) - n) + 2n \cdot \log_2(n)$$

$$= 4T(n/4) + 2n \cdot \log_2(n) - 2n + 2n \cdot \log_2(n)$$

$$= 4T(n/4) + 4n \cdot \log_2(n) - 2n$$

$$T(n/4) = 2T(n/8) + 2(n/4) \cdot \log_2(n/4)$$

$$T(n/4) = 2T(n/8) + (n/2) \cdot (\log_2(n) - 2)$$

$$T(n/4) = 2T(n/8) + (n/2) \cdot \log_2(n) - 2(n/2)$$

$$T(n/4) = 2T(n/8) + (n/2) \cdot \log_2(n) - n$$

$$\Rightarrow T(n) = 4(2T(n/8) + (n/2) \cdot \log_2(n) - n) + 4n \cdot \log_2(n) - 2n$$

$$= 8T(n/8) + 4(n/2) \cdot \log_2(n) - 4n + 4n \cdot \log_2(n) - 2n$$

$$= 8T(n/8) + 6n \cdot \log_2(n) - 6n$$

$$T(n/8) = 2T(n/16) + 2(n/8) \cdot \log_2(n/8)$$

$$T(n/8) = 2T(n/16) + (n/4) \cdot (\log_2(n) - 3)$$

$$T(n/8) = 2T(n/16) + (n/4) \cdot \log_2(n) - (3n/4)$$

$$\Rightarrow T(n) = 8(2T(n/16) + (n/4) \cdot \log_2(n) - (3n/4)) + 6n \cdot \log_2(n) - 6n$$

$$= 16T(n/16) + 2n \cdot \log_2(n) - 6n + 6n \cdot \log_2(n) - 6n$$

$$= 16T(n/16) + 8n \cdot \log_2(n) - 12n$$

$$\Rightarrow T(n) = 2T(n/2) + 2n \cdot \log_2(n)$$

$$\Rightarrow T(n) = 4T(n/4) + 4n \cdot \log_2(n) - 2n$$

$$\Rightarrow T(n) = 8T(n/8) + 6n \cdot \log_2(n) - 6n$$

$$\Rightarrow T(n) = 16T(n/16) + 8n \cdot \log_2(n) - 12n$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{No nível } i: T(n) = 2^i T(n/2^i) + (i2n) \cdot \log_2(n) - (2i)n$$

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DEPARTAMENTO DE ENGENHARIA DE COMPUTAÇÃO E AUTOMAÇÃO

$$\begin{aligned}\Rightarrow \text{No nível } i = \log_2(n): T(n) &= 2^{\log_2(n)} T(n/2^{\log_2(n)}) + (2n \log_2(n)) \cdot \log_2(n) \\ &= nT(1) + 2n(\log_2(n))^2 \\ &= 4n + 2n(\log_2(n))^2 \\ \Rightarrow T(n) &\in n \cdot (\log_2(n))^2\end{aligned}$$

2. Caracterize cada uma das seguintes equações de recorrências usando o teorema mestre (assumindo que $T(n) = c$ para $n > d$, para $c > 0$ e $d \geq 1$ constantes).

a. $T(n) = 2T(n/2) + \log_2(n)$
i. $\Theta(n)$

Resposta:

$$a = 2; b = 2; f(n) = \log_2(n)$$

$$n^{\log_b a} = n^{\log_2 2} = n^1$$

$$\Rightarrow \log_2(n) = O(n^{1-\epsilon}), \text{ para } \epsilon = 0.4 \Rightarrow \log_2(n) = O(n^{0.6}) \Rightarrow T(n) = \Theta(n)$$

b. $T(n) = 4T(n/2) + n^2$
i. $\Theta(n^2 \cdot \log_2(n))$

Resposta:

$$a = 4; b = 2; f(n) = n^2$$

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

$$\Rightarrow f(n) = \Theta(n^2) \Rightarrow T(n) = \Theta(n^2 \cdot \log_2(n))$$

c. $T(n) = 16T(n/2) + (n \cdot \log_2(n))^4$
i. [Dica](#)

Resposta:

$$a = 16; b = 2; f(n) = (n \cdot \log_2(n))^4$$

$$n^{\log_b a} = n^{\log_2 16} = n^{\log_2 2^4} = n^4$$

$$f(n) = (n \cdot \log_2(n))^4 = O(n^{4-\epsilon}), \text{ para } \epsilon = 0.5 \Rightarrow (n \cdot \log_2(n))^4 = O(n^{3.5})$$

$$\Rightarrow T(n) = \Theta(n^4)$$

d. $T(n) = 7T(n/3) + n$
i. $\Theta(n^{1.77})$

Resposta:

$$a = 7; b = 3; f(n) = n$$

$$n^{\log_b a} = n^{\log_3 7} = n^{1.77}$$

$$f(n) = n = O(n^{1.77-\epsilon}), \text{ para } \epsilon = 0.75 \Rightarrow n = O(n^{1.02}) \Rightarrow T(n) = \Theta(n^{1.77})$$

e. $T(n) = 9T(n/3) + n^3 \cdot \log_2(n)$
i. $\Theta(n^3 \cdot \log_2(n))$

Resposta:

$$a = 9; b = 3; f(n) = n^3 \cdot \log_2(n)$$

$$n^{\log_b a} = n^{\log_3 9} = n^{\log_3 3^2} = n^2$$

$$f(n) = n^3 \cdot \log_2(n) = \Omega(n^{2+\varepsilon}), \text{ para } \varepsilon = 1 \Rightarrow n^3 \cdot \log_2(n) = \Omega(n^3)$$

Condição de regularidade: deve existir $c < 1$ tal que:

$$9n^3 \cdot \log_2(n) \leq cn^3 \cdot \log_2(n) \Rightarrow 9 \leq c \Rightarrow \exists c < 1$$

$$\text{Portanto: } T(n) = \Theta(n^3 \cdot \log_2(n))$$