

Ex 1)

a) Algoritm de afișare a nr. pare dintr-o matrice până la întâlnirea unui nr. negativ.

```
void print-par (int a[m][n], int m, int n)
{
    int i = 0;
    int ok = 0;
    while (i < m && ok == 0)
    {
        int j = 0;
        while (j < n && ok == 0)
        {
            if (a[i][j] < 0)
            {
                ok = 1;
                if (a[i][j] % 2 == 0 && ok == 0)
                {
                    printf("%d ", a[i][j]);
                }
            }
            j++;
        }
        i++;
    }
}
```

	cost	Nr. rep.
int i = 0;	c_1	1
int ok = 0;	c_2	1
while (i < m && ok == 0)	c_3	$e+2$
{ int j = 0;	c_4	$e+1$
while (j < n && ok == 0)	c_5	$\sum_{i=0}^e (e+2)$
{ if (a[i][j] < 0)	c_6	$\sum_{i=0}^e (e+1)$
ok = 1;	c_7	$X(0/1)$
if (a[i][j] % 2 == 0 && ok == 0)	c_8	$\sum_{i=0}^e (e+1)$
printf("%d ", a[i][j]);	c_9	Y
j++;	c_{10}	$\sum_{i=0}^e (e+1)$
i++;	c_{11}	$e+1$

unde e este numărul liniei la care se găsește valoarea negativă și c este numărul coloanei

b) Calculați complexitatea algoritmului folosind metrica neomogenă.

1) Toate operațiile :

$$T(m, n) = c_1 + c_2 + c_3(e+2) + c_4(e+1) + c_5 \sum_{i=0}^e (e+2) + c_6 \sum_{i=0}^e (e+1) + c_7 \cdot X + c_8 \sum_{i=0}^e (e+1) + c_9 Y + c_{10} \sum_{i=0}^e (e+1) + c_{11}(e+1)$$

1i) Cazul cel mai favorabil

În acest caz considerăm că elementul negativ va fi pe prima poziție a matricei, iar algoritmul nu va printa nimic. $\Rightarrow l=0, c=0, x=1, y=0$

$$T(m, n) = C_1 + C_2 + 2C_3 + C_4 + 2C_5 + C_6 + C_7 + C_8 + C_{10} + C_{11}$$

$$\Rightarrow T(m, n) = \Theta(1)$$

1ii) Cazul cel mai defavorabil

În acest caz considerăm că toate elementele matricei sunt pozitive și pare.

$$\Rightarrow l = m-1, c = m-1, x=0, y = m \cdot n$$

$$\begin{aligned} T(m, n) &= C_1 + C_2 + C_3(m+1) + C_4 m + C_5 \cdot m \cdot (m+1) + C_6 \cdot m \cdot m + \\ &+ C_8 \cdot m \cdot m + C_9 \cdot m \cdot m + C_{10} m \cdot m + C_{11} m \\ &= C_1 + C_2 + C_3 + (C_3 + C_4 + C_5) m + (C_5 + C_6 + C_8 + C_9 + C_{10}) m \cdot m \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow T(m, n) = \Theta(m \cdot n).$$

1iii) Cazul mediu

În acest caz considerăm că elementul negativ se află la jumătatea matricei, iar jumătate dintre elementele verificate până acolo sunt și ele jumătate pare.

$$\Rightarrow l = \frac{m}{2}, c = \frac{n}{2}, x=1, y = \frac{m \cdot n}{4}$$

$$\begin{aligned} T(m, n) &= C_1 + C_2 + C_3 \left(\frac{m}{2} + 2 \right) + C_4 \left(\frac{m}{2} + 1 \right) + C_5 \left(\frac{m}{2} + 1 \right) \left(\frac{m}{2} + 2 \right) \\ &+ C_6 \left(\frac{m}{2} + 1 \right) \left(\frac{n}{2} + 1 \right) + C_7 + C_8 \left(\frac{m}{2} + 1 \right) \left(\frac{n}{2} + 1 \right) + C_9 \frac{m \cdot n}{4} + \\ &+ C_{10} \left(\frac{m}{2} + 1 \right) \left(\frac{n}{2} + 1 \right) + C_{11} \left(\frac{m}{2} + 1 \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$T(m, n) = C_1 + C_2 + 2C_3 + C_4 + 2C_5 + C_6 + C_7 + C_8 + C_{10} + C_{11} + \\ + \frac{1}{2}(C_3 + C_4 + 2C_5 + C_6 + C_8 + C_{10} + C_{11})m + \\ + \frac{1}{2}(C_5 + C_6 + C_8 + C_{10})m + \frac{1}{4}(C_5 + C_6 + C_8 + C_9 + C_{10})m \cdot n \\ \Rightarrow T(m, n) = \Theta(m \cdot n)$$

2) Operații critice

2i) Cazul cel mai favorabil ($e=0, c=0, x=1, y=0$)

Operațiile critice: $C_1, C_2, C_4, C_6, C_7, C_8, C_{10}, C_{11}$.

$$T(m, n) = C_1 + C_2 + C_4 + C_6 + C_7 + C_8 + C_{10} + C_{11} = \Theta(1)$$

2ii) Cazul cel mai defavorabil ($e=m-1, c=n-1, x=0, y=m \cdot n$)

Operațiile critice: $C_4, C_6, C_8, C_9, C_{10}, C_{11}$

$$T(m, n) = C_4 m + C_6 \cdot m \cdot n + C_8 m \cdot n + C_9 m \cdot n + \\ + C_{10} m \cdot n + C_{11} \cdot m$$

$$= (C_4 + C_{11})m + (C_6 + C_8 + C_9 + C_{10})m \cdot n = \Theta(m \cdot n)$$

2ii) Cazul mediu ($e = \frac{m}{2}, c = \frac{n}{2}, x = \frac{m \cdot n}{4}, y=1$)

Operațiile critice: $C_4, C_6, C_8, C_9, C_{10}, C_{11}$.

$$T(m, n) = C_4 \cdot \left(\frac{m}{2} + 1\right) + C_6 \left(\frac{m}{2} + 1\right) \left(\frac{n}{2} + 1\right) + C_8 \left(\frac{m}{2} + 1\right) \left(\frac{n}{2} + 1\right) +$$

$$+ C_9 \frac{m \cdot n}{4} + C_{10} \left(\frac{m}{2} + 1\right) \left(\frac{n}{2} + 1\right) + C_{11} \left(\frac{m}{2} + 1\right)$$

$$T(m, n) = c_4 + c_6 + c_8 + c_{10} + c_{11} + \frac{1}{2}(c_4 + c_6 + c_8 + c_{10} + c_{11})m + \\ + \frac{1}{2}(c_6 + c_8 + c_{10})\frac{n}{2} + \frac{1}{4}(c_6 + c_8 + c_9 + c_{10})m \cdot n$$

$$\Rightarrow T(m, n) = \Theta(m \cdot n).$$

Ex 2a) Dați exemplu de o pereche (f, g) , $f \neq g$ care îndeplinesc relațiile următoare și demonstrați că sunt adevărate:

i) $f_1 = O(g_1)$

Am ales $f_1 = n^2$ și $g_1 = n^2 + n$

Def

$$O(g(n)) = \left\{ f: \mathbb{N}^* \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_+^* \mid \exists c \in \mathbb{R}_+^*, \exists n_0 \in \mathbb{N}^* \right. \\ \left. \text{a.î } f(n) \leq c \cdot g(n), \forall n \geq n_0 \right\} \\ \text{unde } f(n) = n^2 \text{ și } g(n) = n^2 + n$$

Fie $c = 1$

$$n^2 \leq c(n^2 + n) \Rightarrow n^2 \leq n^2 + n \mid -n^2 \Rightarrow n \geq 0$$

$$\Rightarrow n_0 = 1$$

Am demonstrat că există $c = 1 \in \mathbb{R}_+^*$ și $n_0 = 1 \in \mathbb{N}^*$
a.î $f(n) \leq c \cdot g(n)$, $\forall n \geq n_0$, unde $f(n) = n^2$ și $g(n) = n^2 + n$

Deci $n^2 = O(n^2 + n)$

ii) $f_2 = O(g_2)$

Am ales $f_2 = n^4 + n^2$ și $g_2 = n^4$

Def

$$\Omega(g(n)) = \left\{ f: \mathbb{N}^* \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_+^* \mid \exists c \in \mathbb{R}_+^*, \exists n_0 \in \mathbb{N}^* \right. \\ \left. \text{a.î } f(n) \geq c \cdot g(n), \forall n \geq n_0 \right\} \\ , \text{ unde } f(n) = n^4 + n^2 \text{ și } g(n) = n^4$$

Fie $c = \frac{1}{2}$

$$n^4 + n^2 \geq \frac{1}{2} n^4 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} n^4 + n^2 \geq 0 \quad | : n^2 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} n^2 + 1 \geq 0 \quad | \cdot 2$$

$$\Rightarrow n^2 + 2 \geq 0 \quad \text{„Adevărat” pentru } \forall n \in \mathbb{N} \Rightarrow n_0 = 1.$$

Am demonstrat că există $c = \frac{1}{2} \in \mathbb{R}_+^*$ și $n_0 = 1 \in \mathbb{N}^*$

a.î $f(n) \geq c \cdot g(n)$, unde $f(n) = n^4 + n^2$ și $g(n) = n^4$

Deci $n^4 + n^2 = O(n^4)$.

$$\text{iii) } f_3 = \Theta(g_3)$$

$$\text{Am ales } f_3 = n^2 + n^3 \text{ și } g_3 = n^3$$

Def

$$\Theta(g(n)) = \{ f: \mathbb{N}^* \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_+^* \mid \exists c_1, c_2 \in \mathbb{R}_+^*, \exists n_0 \in \mathbb{N}^* \\ \text{a.î } c_1 \cdot g(n) \leq f(n) \leq c_2 \cdot g(n), \forall n \geq n_0 \\ \text{, unde } f(n) = n^2 + n^3 \text{ și } g(n) = n^3 \}$$

$$\text{Fie } c_1 = 1 \text{ și } c_2 = 2$$

$$c_1(n^3) \leq n^2 + n^3 \leq c_2(n^3) \Rightarrow n^3 \leq n^2 + n^3 \leq 2n^3, \\ \text{Adevărat pt. } \forall n \geq 1$$

$$\Rightarrow n_0 = 1$$

$$\text{Am demonstrat că există } c_1 = 1 \text{ și } c_2 = 2 \in \mathbb{R}_+^* \text{ și } \\ n_0 = 1 \in \mathbb{N}^* \text{ a.î } c_1 \cdot g(n) \leq f(n) \leq c_2 \cdot g(n), \forall n \geq n_0, \\ \text{unde } f(n) = n^2 + n^3 \text{ și } g(n) = n^3$$

$$\text{Deci } n^2 + n^3 = \Theta(n^3)$$

$$\text{iii) } f_4 = o(g_4)$$

$$\text{Am ales } f_4 = n^3 \text{ si } g_4 = n^3 \log n$$

Def

$$o(g(n)) = \left\{ f: \mathbb{N}^* \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_+^* \mid \forall c \in \mathbb{R}_+^*, \exists n_0 \in \mathbb{N}^* \text{ a.i. } f(n) < c \cdot g(n), \forall n \geq n_0 \right\}$$

, unde $f(n) = n^3$ si $g(n) = n^3 \log n$

Folosim proprietatea $f(n) = o(g(n)) \Leftrightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(n)}{g(n)} = 0$
si avem:

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(n)}{g(n)} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^3}{n^3 \log n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\log n} \stackrel{\frac{1}{\infty}}{=} 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow n^3 = o(n^3 \log n).$$

$$\text{iiii) } f_5 = w(g_5)$$

$$\text{Am ales } f_5 = n^3 \log n \text{ si } g_5 = n^3$$

Def

$$w(g(n)) = \{ f: \mathbb{N}^* \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_+^* \mid \forall c \in \mathbb{R}_+^*, \exists n_0 \in \mathbb{N}^* \\ \text{a.i. } f(n) > c \cdot g(n), \forall n \geq n_0 \} \\ \text{unde } f(n) = n^3 \log n \text{ si } g(n) = n^3$$

Folosim proprietatea $f(n) = w(g(n)) \Leftrightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(n)}{g(n)} = \infty$
si avem:

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(n)}{g(n)} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^3 \log n}{n^3} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\overset{\nearrow \infty}{\log n}}{1} \overset{\infty}{\frac{1}{1}} = \infty \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow n^3 \log n = w(n^3).$$

Ex 2b | Demonstrați că $O(n^3 + n^2) = O(n^3)$

Def $O(g(n)) = \{f: \mathbb{N}^* \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_+^* \mid \exists c \in \mathbb{R}_+^*, \exists n_0 \in \mathbb{N}^* \text{ a.î. } f(n) \leq c \cdot g(n), \forall n \geq n_0\}$

Arătăm că $n^3 = O(n^3 + n^2)$, unde $f(n) = n^3$ și $g(n) = n^3 + n^2$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(n)}{g(n)} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^3}{n^3 + n^2} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^3}{n^3(1 + \frac{1}{n})} = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(n)}{g(n)} \neq \infty \Rightarrow n^3 = O(n^3 + n^2)$$

Deoarece clasa de complexitate O nu are proprietatea de simetrie trebuie să arătăm și că $n^3 + n^2 = O(n^3)$

$n^3 + n^2 = O(n^3)$, unde $f(n) = n^3 + n^2$ și $g(n) = n^3$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(n)}{g(n)} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^3 + n^2}{n^3} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^3(1 + \frac{1}{n})}{n^3} = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(n)}{g(n)} \neq \infty \Rightarrow n^3 + n^2 = O(n^3)$$

Ne folosim de tranzitivitatea clasei de complexitate O și avem:

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{Fie } f(n) = O(n^3) \\ n^3 = O(n^3 + n^2) \end{array} \left| \begin{array}{l} \text{tranz.} \\ \Rightarrow f(n) = O(n^3 + n^2) \\ \Rightarrow O(n^3) \subseteq O(n^3 + n^2) \quad (1) \end{array} \right.$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{Fie } f(n) = O(n^3 + n^2) \\ n^3 + n^2 = O(n^3) \end{array} \left| \begin{array}{l} \text{tranz.} \\ \Rightarrow f(n) = O(n^3) \\ \Rightarrow O(n^3 + n^2) \subseteq O(n^3) \quad (2) \end{array} \right.$$

$$\text{Din (1) și (2)} \Rightarrow O(n^3 + n^2) = O(n^3)$$

Ex 2c

c1) Folosind definiția clasei Ω demonstrați reflexivitatea pentru Ω .

Def $\Omega(g(n)) = \{f: \mathbb{N}^* \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_+^* \mid \exists c \in \mathbb{R}_+^*, \exists n_0 \in \mathbb{N}^* \text{ a.î } f(n) \geq c \cdot g(n), \forall n \geq n_0\}$.

Proprietatea de reflexivitate: $f(n) = \Omega(f(n))$

Arătăm că $f(n) = \Omega(f(n))$

$f(n) = \Omega(f(n)) = \{f: \mathbb{N}^* \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_+^* \mid \exists c \in \mathbb{R}_+^*, \exists n_0 \in \mathbb{N}^* \text{ a.î } f(n) \geq c \cdot f(n), \forall n \geq n_0\}$.

Pentru $\forall c \in (0, 1]$ și $n \geq 1$ ($n_0 = 1$) relația $f(n) \geq c \cdot f(n)$ este adevărată.

Am demonstrat că există $c \in (0, 1] \in \mathbb{R}_+^*$ și $n_0 = 1 \in \mathbb{N}^*$ a.î $f(n) \geq c \cdot f(n), \forall n \geq n_0$

Deci $f(n) = \Omega(f(n))$.

c2) Folosind definiția cu c și n_0 sau definiția cu limită pentru clasa ω demonstrați tranzitivitatea pentru ω .

Def $\omega(g(n)) = \{f: \mathbb{N}^* \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_+^* \mid \forall c \in \mathbb{R}_+^*, \exists n_0 \in \mathbb{N}^* \text{ a.î } f(n) > c \cdot g(n), \forall n \geq n_0\}$

Proprietatea de tranzitivitate:

$$\begin{array}{l} f(n) = \omega(g(n)) \\ g(n) = \omega(h(n)) \end{array} \quad \Bigg| \Rightarrow f(n) = \omega(h(n))$$

$$f(n) = \omega(g(n)) \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(n)}{g(n)} = \infty \Rightarrow f(n) \gg g(n) \quad (1)$$

$$g(n) = \omega(h(n)) \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{g(n)}{h(n)} = \infty \Rightarrow g(n) \gg h(n) \quad (2)$$

$$\text{Din (1) și (2)} \Rightarrow f(n) \gg h(n) \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(n)}{h(n)} = \infty \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow f(n) = \omega(h(n))$$

C3) Folosind definiția clasei Θ demonstrați simetria pentru Θ .

Def $\Theta(g(n)) = \{ f: \mathbb{N}^* \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_+^* \mid \exists c_1, c_2 \in \mathbb{R}_+^*, \exists n_0 \in \mathbb{N}^* \text{ a.î. } c_1 \cdot g(n) \leq f(n) \leq c_2 \cdot g(n), \forall n \geq n_0 \}$

Proprietatea de simetrie:

$$\text{Dacă } f(n) = \Theta(g(n)) \Leftrightarrow g(n) = \Theta(f(n)).$$

Trebuie să arătăm că $f(n) = \Theta(g(n)) \Leftrightarrow g(n) = \Theta(f(n))$

Dacă avem $f(n) = \Theta(g(n))$ relație adevărată \Rightarrow

$$\exists c_1, c_2 \in \mathbb{R}_+^*, \exists n_0 \in \mathbb{N}^* \text{ a.î. } c_1 \cdot g(n) \leq f(n) \leq c_2 \cdot g(n), \forall n \geq n_0$$

$$c_1 \cdot g(n) \leq f(n) \leq c_2 \cdot g(n) \Rightarrow \begin{cases} g(n) \leq \frac{1}{c_1} f(n) \\ g(n) \geq \frac{1}{c_2} f(n) \end{cases}, \forall n \geq n_0.$$

Notăm $k_2 = \frac{1}{c_1}$ și $k_1 = \frac{1}{c_2}$, $k_1, k_2 \in \mathbb{R}_+^*$ pt. că $c_1, c_2 \in \mathbb{R}_+^*$ (deci sunt bine definite) și avem:

$$\begin{cases} g(n) \leq k_2 f(n) \\ g(n) \geq k_1 f(n) \end{cases} \Rightarrow k_1 f(n) \leq g(n) \leq k_2 f(n), \forall n \geq n_0$$

$$\text{Deci } \exists k_1, k_2 \in \mathbb{R}_+^*, \exists n \geq n_0 \text{ a.î. } k_1 f(n) \leq g(n) \leq k_2 f(n)$$

$$\Rightarrow f(n) = \Theta(g(n)) \Leftrightarrow g(n) = \Theta(f(n)).$$

Ex 3 a | Rezolvați următoarea recurență folosind
cele 4 metode: (O să notez $\log_2 n = \log n$)

$$T(n) = 3T(\lfloor n/3 \rfloor) + k_2, n > 1; T(1) = k_1; k_1, k_2 \in \mathbb{R}_+^*$$

I) Metoda iterativă

$$T(n) = 3T(\lfloor n/3 \rfloor) + k_2, n > 1; T(1) = k_1$$

$$\Rightarrow T(n) = 3T(n/3) + \Theta(1), T(1) = \Theta(1)$$

$$T(n) = \cancel{3T(n/3)} + \Theta(1) \mid \cdot 3^0$$

$$\cancel{T(n/3)} = \cancel{3T(n/3^2)} + \Theta(1) \mid \cdot 3^1$$

$$\cancel{T(n/3^2)} = \cancel{3T(n/3^3)} + \Theta(1) \mid \cdot 3^2$$

$$\cancel{T(n/3^k)} = \cancel{3T(n/3^{k+1})} + \Theta(1) \mid \cdot 3^k$$

$$T(n) = 3^{k+1} \cdot T(n/3^{k+1}) + \sum_{i=0}^k 3^i \cdot \Theta(1) \Rightarrow$$

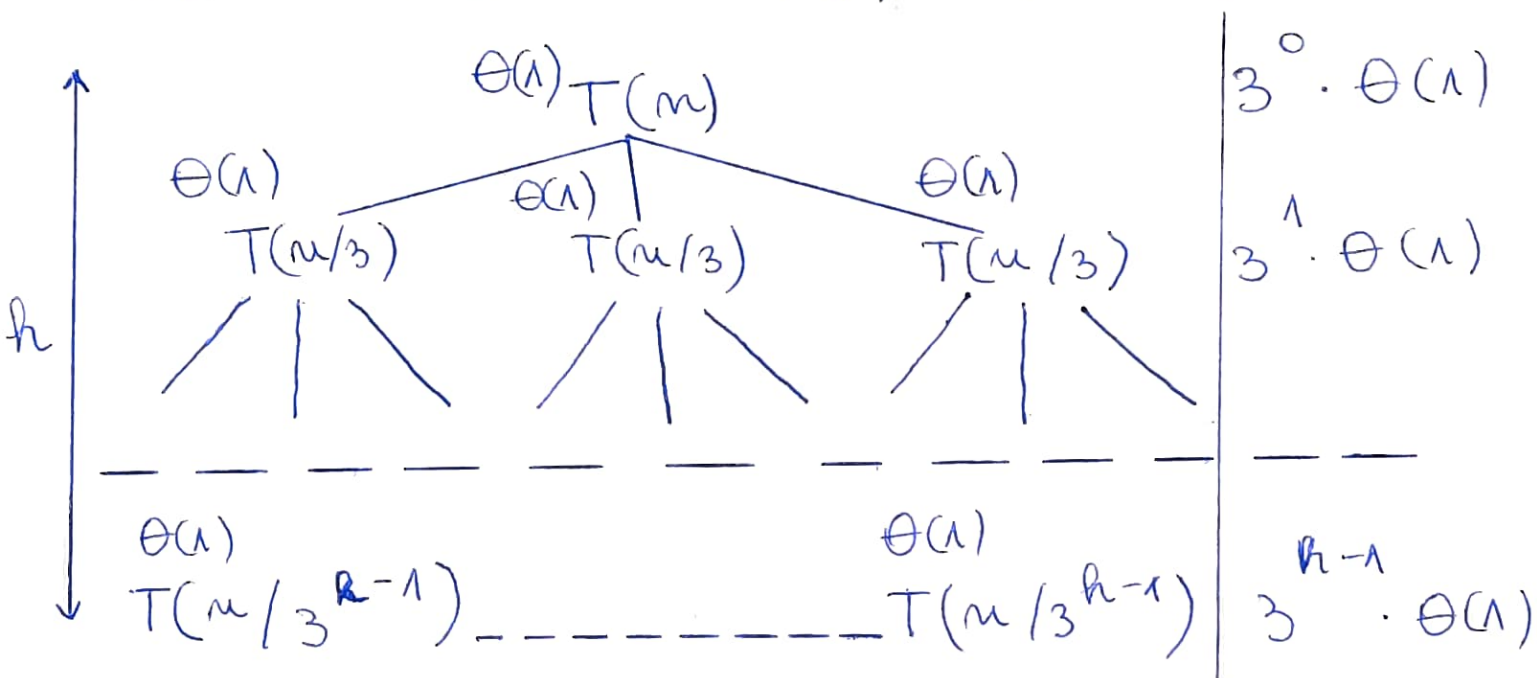
$$\Rightarrow n = 3^{k+1} \Rightarrow k+1 = \log_3 n \Rightarrow k = \log_3 n - 1$$

$$T(n) = n \cdot T(1) + \frac{3^{k+1} - 1}{2} \Theta(1) = nT(1) + \frac{n-1}{2} \Theta(1)$$

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

II Metoda arborelui

$$T(n) = 3T(n/3) + \Theta(1), \quad T(1) = \Theta(1).$$



$$\Rightarrow T(n) = \sum_{i=0}^{h-1} 3^i \Theta(1)$$

$$\sum_{i=0}^{h-1} 3^i = 3^0 + 3^1 + 3^2 + \dots + 3^{h-1} = \frac{1 \cdot (1 - 3^h)}{1 - 3} = \frac{3^h - 1}{2}$$

$$n = 3^{h-1} = \frac{1}{3} \cdot 3^h \Rightarrow h-1 = \log_3 n \Rightarrow h = \log_3 n + 1$$

$$\text{Deci } T(n) = \frac{3^h - 1}{2} \cdot \Theta(1) = \frac{3^{n-1} - 1}{2} \cdot \Theta(1) = \Theta\left(\frac{3^{n-1}}{2}\right)$$

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

III | Metoda substitutiei

$$T(n) = 3T(n/3) + k_2, T(1) = k_1$$

$$\text{Alegem } T(n) = \Theta\left(\frac{3^n - 1}{2}\right)$$

$$\exists c_1, c_2 \in \mathbb{R}_+^* \text{ și } \exists n_0 \in \mathbb{N}^* \text{ a.t.}$$

$$c_1\left(\frac{3^n - 1}{2}\right) \leq T(n) \leq c_2\left(\frac{3^n - 1}{2}\right)$$

Demonstrăm prin inducție inegalitățile de mai sus:
caz de bază

$$n=1: c_1 \leq k_1 \leq c_2(1) \Rightarrow n_0=1$$

$$n=2 \Rightarrow T(2) = 3T(1) + k_2 \Rightarrow c_1 \cdot \frac{5}{2} \leq 3k_1 + k_2 \leq c_2 \cdot \frac{5}{2}(2)$$

Pas de inducție $n/3 \rightarrow n$

Ipoteza de inducție

$$c_1\left(\frac{n-1}{2}\right) \leq T(n/3) \leq c_2\left(\frac{n-1}{2}\right)$$

$$\text{Arătăm că } c_1\left(\frac{3^n - 1}{2}\right) \leq T(n) \leq c_2\left(\frac{3^n - 1}{2}\right)$$

$$c_1\left(\frac{n-1}{2}\right) \leq T(n/3) \leq c_2\left(\frac{n-1}{2}\right) \quad | \cdot 3 | + k_2$$

$$3c_1\left(\frac{n-1}{2}\right) + k_2 \leq 3T(n/3) + k_2 \leq 3c_2\left(\frac{n-1}{2}\right) + k_2$$

$$c_1\left(\frac{3^n - 1}{2} - 1\right) + k_2 \leq T(n) \leq c_2\left(\frac{3^n - 1}{2} - 1\right) + k_2$$

$$\begin{aligned} c_1\left(\frac{3^n - 1}{2}\right) + (k_2 - c_1) &\leq T(n) \leq c_2\left(\frac{3^n - 1}{2}\right) + (k_2 - c_2) \\ &\geq c_1\left(\frac{3^n - 1}{2}\right) && \leq c_2\left(\frac{3^n - 1}{2}\right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} k_2 - c_1 \geq 0 \\ k_2 - c_2 \leq 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} k_2 \geq c_1 \\ k_2 \leq c_2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow c_1 \leq k_2 \leq c_2(3)$$

Case de bază:

$$c_1 \leq k_1 \leq c_2$$

$$\frac{5}{2}c_1 \leq 3k_1 + k_2 \leq \frac{5}{2}c_2$$

$$m_0 = 1.$$

Pas de inductie: $c_1 \leq k_2 \leq c_2$.

$$\Leftrightarrow \exists c_1 = \min(k_1, 3k_1 + k_2, k_2), \\ c_2 = \max(k_1, 3k_1 + k_2, k_2) \in \mathbb{R}_+^*, \exists m_0 = 1 \in \mathbb{N}^*$$

$$\text{a. i. } c_1\left(\frac{3^{m-1}}{2}\right) \leq T(m) \leq c_2\left(\frac{3^{m-1}}{2}\right), \forall m \geq m_0$$

$$\Rightarrow T(m) = \Theta\left(\frac{3^{m-1}}{2}\right);$$

IV | Teorema Master

$$T(n) = 3T(n/3) + \Theta(1)$$

$$T(n) = aT(n/b) + f(n)$$

Ne încadrăm în cazul 1: Dacă $\exists \varepsilon > 0$ a.î

$$f(n) = O(n^{\log_b a - \varepsilon}) \text{ atunci } T(n) = \Theta(n^{\log_b a}).$$

$$\begin{array}{l} a=3 \\ b=3 \end{array} \left| \Rightarrow n^{\log_b a} = n^1 = n \right.$$

$$f(n) = \Theta(1) = \Theta(n^{1-1}) = \Theta(n^{\log_b a - 1}) \xrightarrow[\text{proiecția}]{(\theta, (0, -2))}$$

$$\Rightarrow f(n) = O(n^{\log_b a - 1}) \Rightarrow \underline{\varepsilon = 1} > 0$$

$$\xRightarrow{\text{caz 1}} T(n) = \Theta(n^{\log_b a}) = \Theta(n^{\log_3 3}) = \Theta(n).$$

Ex 3b | Rezolvați recurența folosind cele 4 metode:

$$T(n) = 5T(n/2) + k_2 n, n > 1; T(1) = k_1; k_1, k_2 \in \mathbb{R}_+^*$$

I | Metoda iterativă

$$T(n) = 5T(n/2) + k_2 n, n > 1; T(1) = k_1$$

$$\Rightarrow T(n) = 5T(n/2) + \Theta(n), T(1) = \Theta(1)$$

$$T(n) = 5T(n/2) + \Theta(n) \quad 1 \cdot 5^0$$

$$T(n/2) = 5T(n/2^2) + \Theta(n/2) \quad 1 \cdot 5^1$$

$$T(n/2^2) = 5T(n/2^3) + \Theta(n/2^2) \quad 1 \cdot 5^2$$

$$T(n/2^k) = 5T(n/2^{k+1}) + \Theta(n/2^k) \quad 1 \cdot 5^k$$

$$T(n) = 5^{k+1} T(n/2^{k+1}) + \sum_{i=0}^k 5^i \Theta(n/2^i)$$

$$n = 2^{k+1} \Rightarrow k+1 = \log n \Rightarrow k = \log n - 1.$$

$$\sum_{i=0}^k 5^i \Theta(n/2^i) = \sum_{i=0}^k \left(\frac{5}{2}\right)^i \Theta(n).$$

$$\left(\frac{5}{2}\right)^0 + \left(\frac{5}{2}\right)^1 + \left(\frac{5}{2}\right)^2 + \dots + \left(\frac{5}{2}\right)^k = \frac{1 \left(1 - \left(\frac{5}{2}\right)^{k+1}\right)}{1 - \frac{5}{2}} =$$

$$= \frac{\left(\frac{5}{2}\right)^{k+1} - 1}{\frac{5}{2} - 1} = \frac{5^{k+1}}{2^k} - 2$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{i=0}^k 5^i \Theta(n/2^i) = \frac{5^{k+1}}{2^k} - 2 \quad \Theta(n).$$

$$\Rightarrow T(n) = 5^{\log n} T(1) + \frac{5^{k+1}}{2^k} - 2 \quad \Theta(n).$$

$$\Rightarrow T(n) = 5^{\log n} T(1) + \frac{5^{\log n}}{n/2} - 2 \quad \Theta(n).$$

$$T(n) = \Theta(5^{\log n}) + \left(\frac{2 \cdot 5^{\log n}}{3n} - \frac{2}{3} \right) \cdot \Theta(n)$$

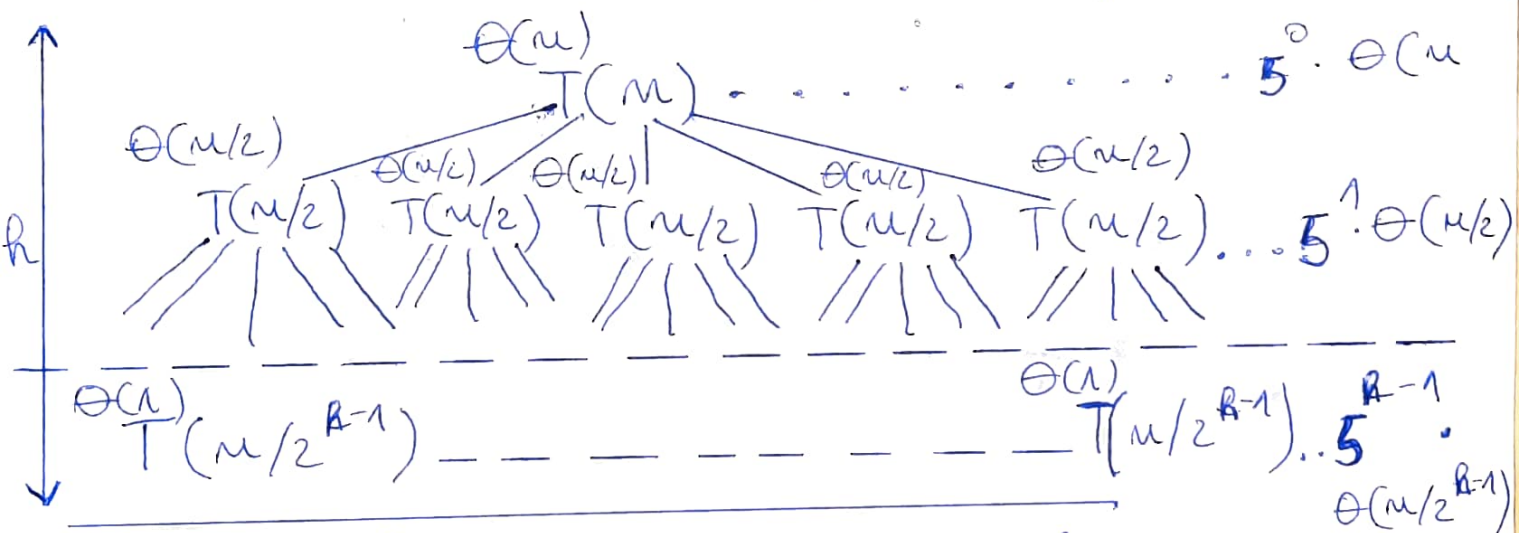
$$T(n) = \Theta(5^{\log n}) + \Theta\left(\frac{2}{3} \cdot 5^{\log n} - \frac{2}{3}n\right)$$

$$T(n) = \Theta\left(5^{\log n} \left(1 + \frac{2}{3}\right) - \frac{2}{3}n\right) = \Theta\left(5^{\log n} \cdot \frac{5}{3} - \frac{2}{3}n\right)$$

$$T(n) = \Theta\left(n^{\log 5} \cdot \frac{5}{3} - \frac{2}{3}n\right) = \Theta(n^{\log 5})$$

II | Metoda arborelui

$$T(n) = 5T(n/2) + \Theta(n), T(1) = \Theta(1)$$



$$\pm) T(n) = \sum_{i=0}^{R-1} 5^i \cdot \Theta(n/2^i); n = 2^{R-1} \Rightarrow R-1 = \log n \Rightarrow R = \log n + 1$$

$$\sum_{i=0}^{R-1} 5^i \Theta(n/2^i) = \sum_{i=0}^{R-1} \left(\frac{5}{2}\right)^i \cdot \Theta(n)$$

$$= \frac{\left(\frac{5}{2}\right)^R - 1}{\frac{5}{2} - 1} \Theta(n) = \frac{5^R - 2^R}{2^{R-1} - 2^{R-2}} \cdot \Theta(n)$$

$$T(n) = \left(\frac{1}{3} \frac{5^{\log n + 1}}{n} - \frac{2}{3} \right) \cdot \Theta(n) = \Theta\left(\frac{5}{3} \cdot 5^{\log n} - \frac{2}{3}n\right)$$

$$= \Theta\left(\frac{5}{3}n^{\log 5} - \frac{2}{3}n\right) = \Theta(n^{\log 5})$$

III | Metoda substitutiei

$$T(n) = 5T(n/2) + k_2 \cdot n, T(1) = k_1$$

$$\text{Alegem } T(n) = \Theta\left(n^{\log_5 \frac{5}{3}} - \frac{2}{3}n\right)$$

$$\exists c_1, c_2 \in \mathbb{R}^+ \text{ si } \exists n_0 \in \mathbb{N}^* \text{ a. i.}$$

$$c_1 \left(n^{\log_5 \frac{5}{3}} - \frac{2}{3}n \right) \leq T(n) \leq c_2 \left(n^{\log_5 \frac{5}{3}} - \frac{2}{3}n \right)$$

Demonstrăm prin inductie inegalitățile de mai sus:
Caz de bază:

$$n=1: c_1 \leq k_1 \leq c_2(1) \Rightarrow n_0=1$$

Pas de inductie: $n/2 \rightarrow n$

Ipoteza de inductie

$$c_1 \left(\frac{n^{\log_5 \frac{5}{3}}}{2^{\log_5 2}} \cdot \frac{5}{3} - \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{n}{2} \right) \leq T(n/2) \leq c_2 \left(\frac{n^{\log_5 \frac{5}{3}}}{2^{\log_5 2}} \cdot \frac{5}{3} - \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{n}{2} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow c_1 \left(\frac{n^{\log_5 \frac{5}{3}}}{3} - \frac{n}{3} \right) \leq T(n/2) \leq c_2 \left(\frac{n^{\log_5 \frac{5}{3}}}{3} - \frac{n}{3} \right),$$

$$\text{pt. că } 2^{\log_5 5} = 5^{\log_5 2} = 5.$$

$$\text{Arătăm că } c_1 \left(n^{\log_5 \frac{5}{3}} - \frac{2}{3}n \right) \leq T(n) \leq c_2 \left(n^{\log_5 \frac{5}{3}} - \frac{2}{3}n \right)$$

$$c_1 \left(\frac{n^{\log_5 \frac{5}{3}}}{3} - \frac{n}{3} \right) \leq T(n/2) \leq c_2 \left(\frac{n^{\log_5 \frac{5}{3}}}{3} - \frac{n}{3} \right) \cdot 5 + k_2 \cdot n$$

$$5c_1 \left(\frac{n^{\log_5 \frac{5}{3}}}{3} - \frac{n}{3} \right) + k_2 n \leq T(n) \leq 5c_2 \left(\frac{n^{\log_5 \frac{5}{3}}}{3} - \frac{n}{3} \right) + k_2 \cdot n.$$

$$c_1 \left(n^{\log_5 \frac{5}{3}} - \frac{2}{3}n - n \right) + k_2 n \leq T(n) \leq c_2 \left(n^{\log_5 \frac{5}{3}} - \frac{2}{3}n - n \right) + k_2 n$$

$$c_1 \left(n^{\log_5 \frac{5}{3}} - \frac{2}{3}n \right) + n(k_2 - c_1) \leq T(n) \leq c_2 \left(n^{\log_5 \frac{5}{3}} - \frac{2}{3}n \right) + n(k_2 - c_2) \\ \Rightarrow c_1 \left(n^{\log_5 \frac{5}{3}} - \frac{2}{3}n \right) \leq T(n) \leq c_2 \left(n^{\log_5 \frac{5}{3}} - \frac{2}{3}n \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} k_2 - c_1 \geq 0 \\ k_2 - c_2 \leq 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} k_2 \geq c_1 \\ k_2 \leq c_2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow c_1 \leq k_2 \leq c_2 \quad (2)$$

Caz de bază:

$$c_1 \leq k_1 \leq c_2, n_0 = 1$$

Pas de inducție: $c_1 \leq k_2 \leq c_2$

$$\Rightarrow \exists c_1 = \min(k_1, k_2), c_2 = \max(k_1, k_2) \in \mathbb{R}_+^*,$$

$$\exists n_0 = 1 \in \mathbb{N}^* \text{ a.} \cdot$$

$$c_1 \left(n^{\log_5 \frac{5}{3}} - \frac{2}{3} n \right) \leq T(n) \leq c_2 \left(n^{\log_5 \frac{5}{3}} - \frac{2}{3} n \right), \forall n \geq n_0$$

$$\Rightarrow T(n) = \Theta \left(n^{\log_5 \frac{5}{3}} - \frac{2}{3} n \right)$$

IV | Teorema Master

$$T(n) = 5 T(n/2) + \Theta(n)$$

$$T(n) = a T(n/b) + f(n)$$

Ne încadrăm în cazul 1: Dacă $\exists \varepsilon > 0$ a. \cdot

$$f(n) = O(n^{\log_b a - \varepsilon}) \text{ atunci } T(n) = \Theta(n^{\log_b a})$$

$$\begin{matrix} a=5 \\ b=2 \end{matrix} \mid \Rightarrow n^{\log_b a} = n^{\log_2 5}$$

$$f(n) = \Theta(n) = \Theta(n^{\log_2 5 - \log_2 \frac{5}{2}}) \quad \begin{matrix} \text{proiecția} \\ \hline (\theta, (0, 2)) \end{matrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow f(n) = \Theta(n^{\log_2 5 - \log_2 \frac{5}{2}}) \Rightarrow \varepsilon = \log(5/2) > 0.$$

Cazul

$$\Rightarrow T(n) = \Theta(n^{\log_b a}) = \Theta(n^{\log_2 5})$$