



Estructuras de Datos

ANÁLISIS DE ALGORITMOS
A-1.1 Función de Fibonacci

René Ornelis
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Optimización de función de Fibonacci

Objetivos

Los objetivos de esta actividad son que el estudiante sea capaz de:

1. Determinar y comprobar el orden de un algoritmo (función $O(n)$)
2. Optimizar un algoritmo para lograr un mejor rendimiento

Problema

Consideremos el algoritmo de la función de Fibonacci:

```
int fibonacci(int n) {  
    if (n <= 0)  
        return 0 ;  
    else if (n == 1)  
        return 1 ;  
    else  
        return fibonacci(n-1) + fibonacci(n-2) ;  
}
```

Este algoritmo tiene un orden $O(n) = n^2$, por lo que se requiere que cree una función recursiva equivalente (que dé el mismo resultado), pero que sea $O(n)=n$. No debe utilizar ninguna estructura de datos adicional.

Deberá entregar:

1. Demostración de que el algoritmo original es $O(n) = n^2$.
2. Algoritmo recursivo equivalente en C++.
3. Demostración que el algoritmo equivalente es $O(n)=n$.

1. Demostración de que el algoritmo original es $O(n) = n^2$

$$T(n) = \begin{cases} T(\text{cond0}) + T(\text{ret0}) = t + t = 2t & \text{si } n \leq 0 \\ T(\text{cond0}) + T(\text{cond1}) + T(\text{return1}) = t + t + t = 3t & \text{si } n = 1 \\ T(\text{cond0}) + T(\text{cond1}) + T(\text{ret2}) + T(n-1) + T(n-2) = 3t + T(n-1) + T(n-2) & \text{si } n > 1 \end{cases}$$

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

$$= 3t + [3t + T(n-2) + T(n-3)] + [3t + T(n-3) + T(n-4)] = (3 * 3)t + T(n-2) + 2T(n-3) + T(n-4)$$

$$= (3 * 3)t + [3t + T(n-3) + T(n-4)] + 2[3t + T(n-4) + T(n-5)] + [3t + T(n-5) + T(n-6)] \\ = (7 * 3)t + T(n-3) + 3T(n-4) + 3T(n-5) + T(n-5)$$

$$= (7 * 3)t + [3t + T(n-4) + T(n-5)] + 3[3t + T(n-5) + T(n-6)] + 3[3t + T(n-6) + T(n-7)] + [3t \\ + T(n-6) + T(n-7)]$$

$$= (15 * 3)t + T(n-4) + 4T(n-5) + 6T(n-6) + 4T(n-7) + T(n-8)$$

Sin Patrón aparente

Por aproximación

$$T(n-1) > T(n-2)$$

$$3t + T(n-1) + T(n-2) < 3t + T(n-1) + T(n-1)$$

$$3t + T(n-1) + T(n-2) < 3t + 2T(n-1)$$

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

$$= 3t + 2[3t + 2T(n-2)] = (3 + 3)t + 4T(n-2)$$

$$= (3 + 3)t + 4[3t + 2T(n-3)] = (6 + 6)t + 8T(n-3)$$

$$= (12)t + 8[3t + 2T(n-4)] = (12 + 12)t + 16T(n-4)$$

$$T(n) = (3 * 2^{k-1})t + 2^k T(n-k)$$

$$\text{Si } T(0) = 2t$$

$$n - k = 0 \rightarrow k = n$$

$$T(n) = (3 * 2^{n-1})t + 2^n T(0) \rightarrow (3 * 2^{n-1})t + 2^n (2t) \rightarrow t(3 * 2^{n-1} + 2^n)$$

$$O(T(n)) = O(3 * 2^{n-1} + 2^n) = \max(O(3 * 2^{n-1}), O(2^n)) = O(2^n) = 2^n$$

$$O(T(n)) = 2^n$$

2.

```
int fibonacci(int n, int a = 0, int b = 1) {
    if (n == 0) {
        return a;
    } else {
        return fibonacci(n - 1, b, a + b);
    }
}
```

3.

$$T(n) = \begin{cases} T(\text{cond}0) + T(\text{ret}0) = t + t = 2t & \text{si } n \leq 0 \\ T(\text{cond}0) + T(\text{ret}1) + T(n-1) = 2t + T(n-1) & n > 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} T(n) &= 2t + T(n-1) \\ &= 2t + [2t + T(n-2)] = (4)t + T(n-2) \\ &= 4t + [2t + T(n-3)] = T(n) = 6t + [T(n-3)] \\ &= 6t + [2t + T(n-4)] = 8t + [T(n-4)] \end{aligned}$$

$$T(n) = 2kt + T(n-k)$$

$$n - k = 0 \rightarrow k = n$$

$$T(n) = 2kt + T(n-k)$$

$$= nt + T(0) \rightarrow nt + 2t \rightarrow t(n+2)$$

$$O(T(n)) = O(n+2) = \max(O(n), O(2)) = O(n) = n$$

$$O(T(n)) = O(n)$$