

### Questao 1

a)  $n + (\log n) = \Theta(n)$

$$0 \leq c_1 \cdot g(n) \leq f(n) \leq c_2 \cdot g(n)$$

$$= 0 \leq c_1 \cdot n \leq n + (\log n) \leq c_2 \cdot n \quad n = 2, c_1 = \frac{1}{2}, c_2 = 2$$

$$= 0 \leq \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2 \leq 2 + (\log 2) \leq 2 \cdot 2$$

$$= 0 \leq 2/2 \leq 2 + 1 \leq 4$$

$$= 0 \leq 1 \leq 3 \leq 4 \quad \text{verdadeira}$$

b)  $n^2 = o(n^3)$

$$0 \leq f(n) < c \cdot g(n)$$

$$= 0 \leq n^2 < c \cdot n^3 \quad n = 2, c = 1$$

$$= 0 \leq 2^2 < 1 \cdot 2^3$$

$$= 0 \leq 4 < 8 \quad \text{verdadeira}$$

c)  $(n + 1)^2 = O(2n^2)$

$$0 \leq f(n) \leq c \cdot g(n)$$

$$= 0 \leq (n + 1)^2 \leq c \cdot 2n^2 \quad n = 2, c = 3$$

$$= 0 \leq 2^2 + 2 \cdot 2 + 1 \leq 3 \cdot 2 \cdot 2^2$$

$$= 0 \leq 4 + 4 + 1 \leq 3 \cdot 8$$

$$= 0 \leq 9 \leq 24 \quad \text{verdadeira}$$

d) Se  $f(n) = n - 300$  então  $f(n)$  é  $\Omega(300n)$  e  $f(n)$  é  $O(300n)$

$$0 \leq c_1 \cdot g(n) \leq f(n) \leq c_2 \cdot g(n)$$

$$= 0 \leq c_1 \cdot 300n \leq n - 300 \leq c_2 \cdot 300n$$

$$= 0 \leq c_1 \cdot g(n) \leq f(n) \leq c_2 \cdot g(n) \quad n = 301, c_1 = 1/90300, c_2 = 1/300$$

$$= 0 \leq 1/90300 \cdot 300 \cdot 301 \leq 301 - 300 \leq c_2 \cdot g(n)$$

$$= 0 \leq 90300/90300 \leq 301 - 300 \leq 1/300 \cdot 300 \cdot 301$$

$$0 \leq 1 \leq 1 \leq 301 \quad \text{verdadeira}$$

### Questão 2

Problema da ordenação é rearranjar um vetor  $A[ ]$  de  $n$  elementos de modo que ele fique em ordem crescente.

Instância: ordenar  $(a_1, a_2, a_3, \dots, a_n)$  de forma crescente.

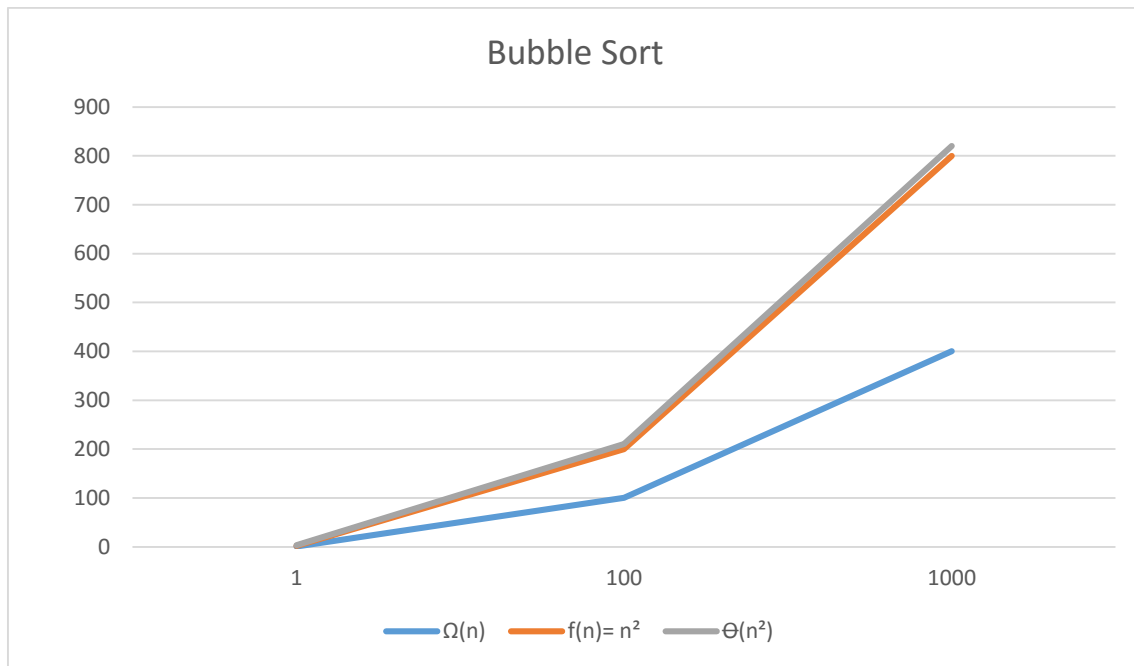
Entrada: A sequência  $(a_1, a_2, a_3, \dots, a_n)$ .

Saída: A sequência  $(a_1, a_2, a_3, \dots, a_n)$  de forma que  $(a_1 \leq a_2 \leq a_3 \leq \dots, \leq a_n)$ .

Objetivo: ordenar  $n$  elementos de forma eficiente.

Exemplo:

Algoritmo Bubble Sort



### Questão 3

$$\begin{aligned}
 a) \quad & \sum_{l=1}^{10000} \sum_{i=1}^{n-5} \sum_{j=i+2}^{n/2} \sum_{k=i}^n 1 \\
 &= \sum_{l=1}^{10000} \sum_{i=1}^{n-5} \sum_{j=i+2}^{n/2} (n - 1 + 1) \\
 &= \sum_{l=1}^{10000} \sum_{i=1}^{n-5} \sum_{j=i+2}^{n/2} n \\
 &= \sum_{l=1}^{10000} \sum_{i=1}^{n-5} n \sum_{j=i+2}^{n/2} 1 \\
 &= \sum_{l=1}^{10000} \sum_{i=1}^{n-5} n \left( \frac{n}{2} - (i + 2) + 1 \right) \\
 &= \sum_{l=1}^{10000} \sum_{i=1}^{n-5} n \left( \frac{n}{2} - i - 2 + 1 \right) \\
 &= \sum_{l=1}^{10000} \sum_{i=1}^{n-5} n \left( \frac{n}{2} - i - 1 \right) \\
 &= \sum_{l=1}^{10000} \sum_{i=1}^{n-5} \left( \frac{n^2}{2} - in - n \right) \\
 &= \sum_{l=1}^{10000} \left[ \frac{n^2}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{n-5} 1 - n \sum_{i=1}^{n-5} i - n \sum_{i=1}^{n-5} 1 \right] \\
 &= \sum_{l=1}^{10000} \left[ \frac{n^2}{2} (n - 5 - 1 + 1) - n(n - 5)(n - 4)/2 - n(n - 5 - 1 + 1) \right] \\
 &= \sum_{l=1}^{10000} \left[ \frac{n^2}{2} (n^3 - 5n^2)/2 - (n^3 - 9n^2 + 20n)/2 - n^2 + 5n \right] \\
 &= \sum_{l=1}^{10000} \left[ \frac{4n^2 - 20n}{2} - n^2 + 5n \right] \\
 &= \sum_{l=1}^{10000} \left[ \frac{4n^2 - 20n - 2n^2 + 10n}{2} \right] \\
 &= \sum_{l=1}^{10000} \left[ \frac{2n^2 - 10n}{2} \right] \\
 &= \sum_{l=1}^{10000} (n^2 - 5n) \\
 &= (n^2 - 5n) \sum_{l=1}^{10000} 1 \\
 &= (n^2 - 5n)(10000 - 1 + 1) \\
 &= (n^2 - 5n)10000 \\
 &= 10000n^2 - 50000n
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Theta = (n^2)$$

$$b) \quad T(n) = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{se } n = 1 \\ 3T\left(\frac{n}{3}\right) + \left(\frac{5n}{3}\right) - 2 & \end{cases}$$

$$H = \left(\frac{5n}{3}\right)$$

$$= 3T\left(\frac{n}{3}\right) + H - 2$$

$$1^a = 3T\left[3T\left(\frac{n}{3}\right) + H - 2\right] + H - 2$$

$$= 3T^2(n/3^2) + H + H - 2 - 2$$

$$2^a = 3T^2\left[3T\left(\frac{n}{3^2}\right) + H - 2\right] + H + H - 2 - 2$$

$$= 3T^3(n/3^3) + (5^3n/3^3) + H + H + H - 2 - 2 - 2$$

$$3^a = 3T^3\left[3T\left(\frac{n}{3^3}\right) + H - 2\right] + H - 2 + H - 2 + H - 2$$

$$= 3T^4(n/3^4) + H + H + H + H - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2$$

$$H = (5^k n / 3^k)$$

$$H = (5^{\log n} 3^k / 3^k)$$

$$H = n$$

$$3^k (n/3^k) + k \cdot H - 2k$$

$$n = 3^k, \log n = k, H = n$$

$$= 3^{\log n} (3^k / 3^k) + (\log n \cdot H) - 2 \log n$$

$$= n + (H \cdot \log n) - 2(\log n)$$

$$= n + n \cdot \log n - 2 \log n$$

$$\Theta(n \log n)$$

$$c) \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} \sum_{j=i+1}^n \sum_{k=1}^j$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} \sum_{j=i+1}^n (j - 1 + 1)$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} \sum_{j=i+1}^n j$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} \left[ \frac{n(n+i+1)}{2} \right]$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} \left[ \frac{n^2 + in + n}{2} \right]$$

$$= n^2 \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} 1 + n \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} i + n \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} 1$$

$$= n^2(n-2+1) + n[(n-1)(n+1-1)/2] + n(n-2+1)$$

$$= n^3 - 2n^2 + n^2 + n(n^2 - n)/2 + n^2 - n$$

$$= n^3 - n + (n^3 - n^2)/2$$

$$= (2n^3 + n^3 - n^2 - 2n)/2$$

$$= (3n^3 - n^2)/2 - n$$

$$\Theta(n^3)$$

$$d) T(n) = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{se } n = 0 \\ 2T(n-1) + 1 \end{cases}$$

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

$$1^a = 2T[2T(n-1) - 1 + 1] + 1$$

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

$$2^a = 2^2T[2T(n-1) - 1 - 1] + 1 + 1$$

$$= 2^3(n-1) - 1 - 1 + 1 + 1 + 1$$

$$3^a = 2^3T[2T(n-1) - 1 - 1 - 1 + 1] + 1 + 1 + 1$$

$$= 2^4(n + 4(-1)) + 4(1)$$

$$= 2^k(n - k) + k$$

$$2^k = n, k = \log n$$

$$= n(n - \log n) + k$$

$$= n^2 - n \cdot \log n + \log n$$

$$\Theta(n^2)$$

#### Questão 4

A técnica de divisão e conquista consiste em dividir o problema inicial em problemas menores, depois resolver os problemas menores, logo depois de resolvê-los combinar as soluções.

#### Questão 6

Primeiro o algoritmo escolhe um elemento que denomina pivô. Logo depois coloca os elementos menores que o pivô para a esquerda e os maiores para a direita. Recursivamente ordena a sublista dos valores menores e a sublista dos valores maiores.

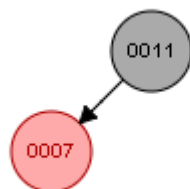
#### Questão 7

- 1- A raiz tem que ser preta;
- 2- Se um nó é vermelho, seus filhos têm que ser pretos;
- 3- Todo nó é vermelho ou preto;
- 4- Para cada nó, todos os caminhos do nó para folhas descendentes contém o mesmo número de nós pretos;
- 5- Toda folha é preta.

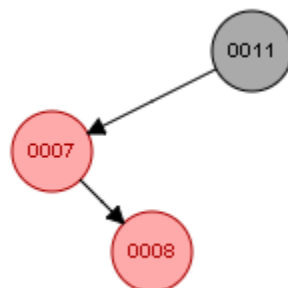
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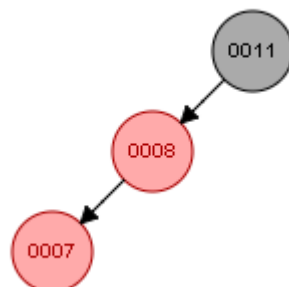
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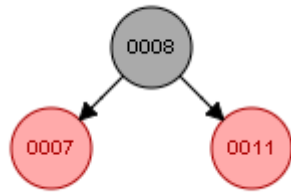


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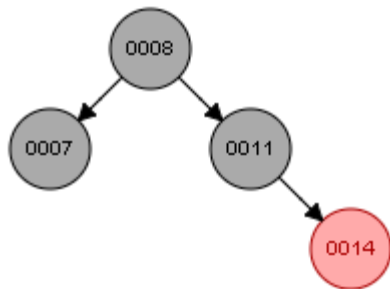
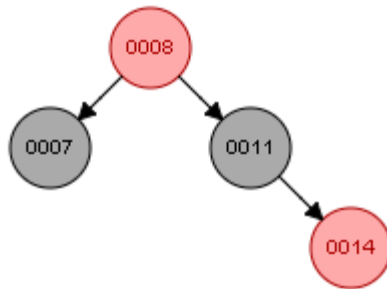
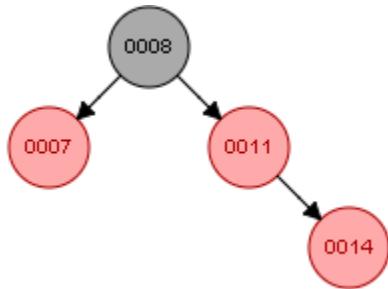


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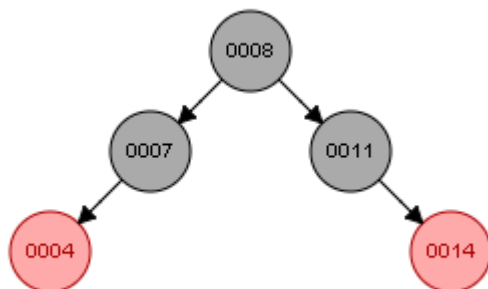




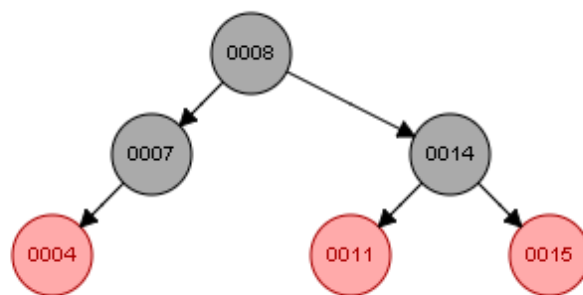
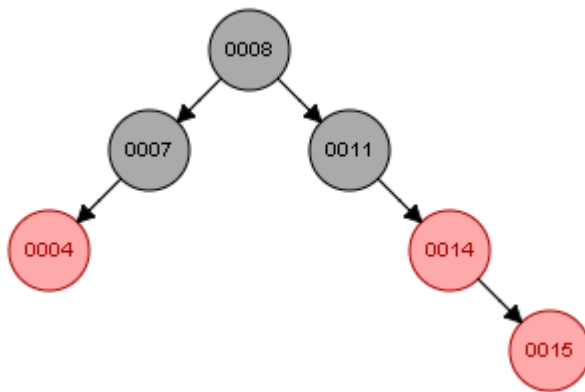
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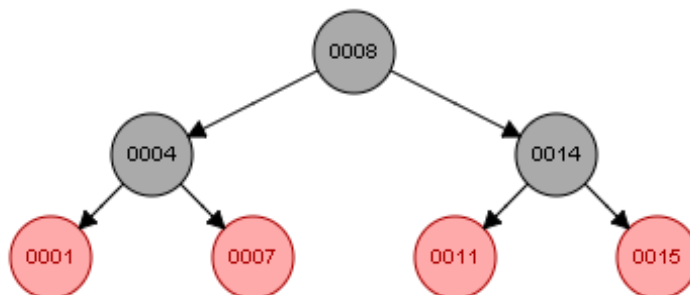
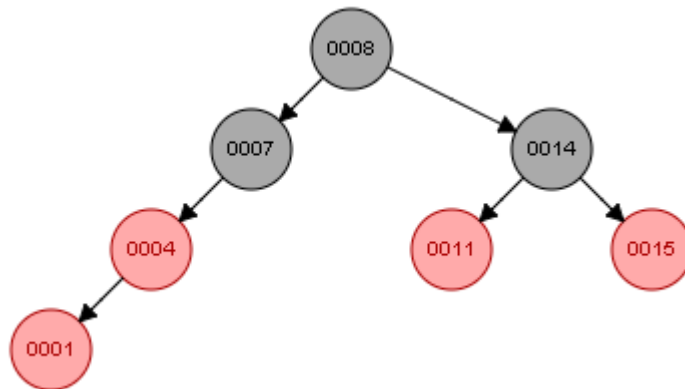


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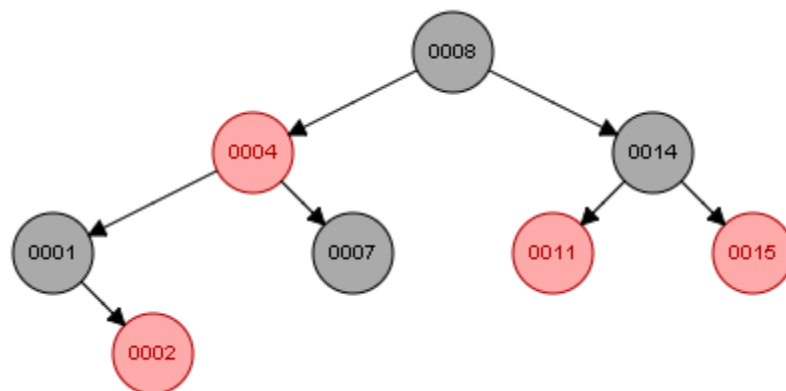
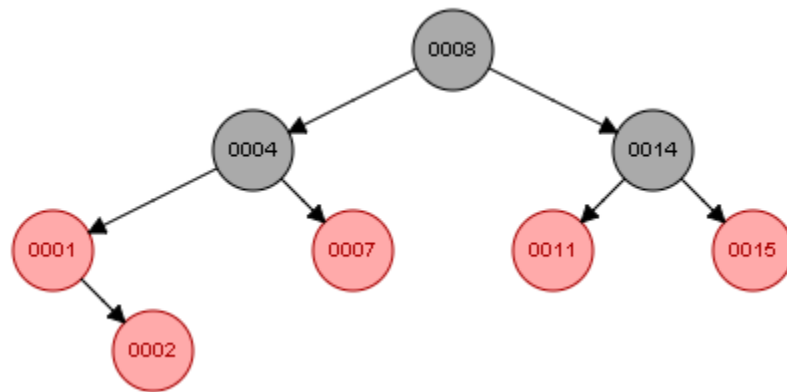
Inserir 1

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Inserir 2

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Inserir 5

