- Substitua a notação assintótica por função da classe.
- ▶ Restrinja-se a *n* potência de algo, se necessário.
- Estipule que na base o valor é 1.
- Use expansão ou árvore de recorrência para determinar um "chute" de solução.
- Confira se o chute está correto.

Exemplos:

- $T(n) = T(\lfloor n/2 \rfloor) + \Theta(1)$
- $T(n) = T(n-1) + \Theta(n)$
- $T(n) = 3T(\lfloor n/2 \rfloor) + \Theta(n)$
- $T(n) = 2T(|n/2|) + \Theta(n^2)$

$$T(n) = T(\lfloor n/2 \rfloor) + \Theta(1)$$

Versão simplificada da recorrência acima:

$$T(1) = 1$$
 e $T(n) = T(n/2) + 1$ para $n \ge 2$ potência de 2.

$$T(n) = T(\lfloor n/2 \rfloor) + \Theta(1)$$

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$$T(n) = T(n/2) + 1$$

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

$$= (T(n/2^3) + 1) + 2 = T(n/2^3) + 3$$

$$= (T(n/2^4) + 1) + 3 = T(n/2^4) + 4$$
qual & o padrão
apos & expansões?

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$$= (T(n/2^{4}) + 1) + 3 = T(n/2^{4}) + 4$$

$$= \dots = T(n/2^{k}) + k \text{ para } k = \lg n$$

$$= T(1) + \lg n = 1 + \lg n = \Theta(\lg n).$$

$$T(n) = T(n-1) + \Theta(n)$$

$$T(n) = T(n-1) + \Theta(n)$$

Versão simplificada da recorrência acima:

$$T(1)=1$$
 e $T(n)=T(n-1)+n$ para $n\geq 2$.

não e' preciso super que n e' potência de 2 (por quê?)

$$T(n) = T(n-1) + \Theta(n)$$

Versão simplificada da recorrência acima:

$$T(1) = 1$$
 e $T(n) = T(n-1) + n$ para $n \ge 2$.

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

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

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

$$= T(n-4) + (n-3) + (n-2) + (n-1) + n$$

$$= \dots = T(1) + 2 + 3 + \dots + (n-2) + (n-1) + n$$

$$= 1 + 2 + \dots + (n-1) + (n-2) + n = \frac{(n+1)n}{2} = \Theta(n^2).$$

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

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

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$$T(n) = 3 T(\lfloor n/2 \rfloor) + \Theta(n)$$

Versão simplificada da recorrência acima:

$$T(1) = 1$$

 $T(n) = 3 T(n/2) + n$ para $n \ge 2$ potência de 2.

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

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

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

$$T(n) = 3 T(\lfloor n/2 \rfloor) + \Theta(n)$$

Por expansão:

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

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

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

qual e'o padrão apo's k expansões?

$$T(n) = 3 T(\lfloor n/2 \rfloor) + \Theta(n)$$

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

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

$$= 3^{4}T(\frac{n}{2^{4}}) + (\frac{3}{2})^{3}n + (\frac{3}{2})^{2}n + \frac{3}{2}n + n$$

$$= \dots = 3^{k}T(\frac{n}{2^{k}}) + (\frac{3}{2})^{k-1}n + \dots + \frac{3}{2}n + n \quad \text{para } k = \lg n$$

$$= 3^{\lg n}T(1) + (\sum_{i=0}^{\lg n-1}\frac{3}{2})n$$

$$= 3^{\lg n} + (\frac{(\frac{3}{2})^{\lg n} - 1}{\frac{3}{2} - 1})n = 3^{\lg n} + 2((3/2)^{\lg n} - 1)n$$

$$T(n) = 3 T(\lfloor n/2 \rfloor) + \Theta(n)$$

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

$$= \dots = 3^{k}T\left(\frac{n}{2^{k}}\right) + \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^{k-1}n + \dots + \frac{3}{2}n + n \quad \text{para } k = \lg n$$

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

$$= 3^{\lg n} + 2\left(\left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^{\lg n} - 1\right)n$$

$$= 3^{\lg n} + 2\left(3^{\lg n} - 1\right)n$$

$$= 3^{\lg n} + 2\left(3^{\lg n} - n\right)$$

$$= 3^{\lg n} + 23^{\lg n} - 2n$$

$$T(n) = 3 T(\lfloor n/2 \rfloor) + \Theta(n)$$

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

$$= \dots = 3^{k}T\left(\frac{n}{2^{k}}\right) + \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^{k-1}n + \dots + \frac{3}{2}n + n \quad \text{para } k = \lg n$$

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

$$= 3^{\lg n} + 2\left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^{\lg n} - 1\right)n = 3^{\lg n} + 2\left(\frac{3^{\lg n}}{n} - 1\right)n$$

$$= 3^{\lg n} + 2\left(3^{\lg n} - n\right)$$

$$= 3^{\lg n} + 23^{\lg n} - 2n$$

$$= 33^{\lg n} - 2n =$$

$$T(n) = 3 T(\lfloor n/2 \rfloor) + \Theta(n)$$

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

$$= \dots = 3^{k}T\left(\frac{n}{2^{k}}\right) + \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^{k-1}n + \dots + \frac{3}{2}n + n \quad \text{para } k = \lg n$$

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

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$$= 3^{\lg n} + 2\left(3^{\lg n} - n\right)$$

$$= 3^{\lg n} + 23^{\lg n} - 2n$$

$$= 3^{\lg n} - 2n = 3\left(2^{\lg n}\right)^{2^{n}} - 2n = 3\left(2^{\lg n}\right)^{2^{n}} - 2n$$

$$T(n) = 3 T(\lfloor n/2 \rfloor) + \Theta(n)$$

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

$$= \dots = 3^{k}T\left(\frac{n}{2^{k}}\right) + \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^{k-1}n + \dots + \frac{3}{2}n + n \quad \text{para } k = \lg n$$

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

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$$= 3^{\lg n} + 23^{\lg n} - 2n$$

$$= 33^{\lg n} - 2n = 3\left(2^{\lg 3}\right)^{2n} - 2n = 3\left(2^{\lg n}\right)^{2n} - 2n$$

$$= 3n^{2n} - 2n = 3\left(2^{2n}\right)^{2n} - 2n = 3\left(2^{2n}\right)^{2n} - 2n$$

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