Ejercicio 2

- · Para este ejercicio, el tamaño del problema será n
- No presenta caso mejar/pear, presto que siempre hará las mismas iteraciones para una misma instancia

Relación de recurrencia:

$$f(n) = \begin{cases} 1 & n = 1 \\ \frac{n}{n} + \frac{u}{n} \cdot f(n/2) & n > 1 \\ \frac{n}{n} \cdot f(n/2) & n > 1 \end{cases}$$

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 $f(n) = n^2 + u$. $f(n/2) \rightarrow hacemos la siguiente iteración, es decin, volveremos a escribin <math>f(n)$ según vaya evolucionando n, en este caso inemas diviendo n entre 2, par tambo:

par tanto:

$$f(n) = n^{2} + \underbrace{Uf(n/2)}_{} = n^{2} + \underbrace{Uf(n/2)^{2}}_{} + \underbrace{Uf(n/2)^{2}}_{} + \underbrace{Uf(n/2)}_{} = n^{2} + \underbrace{\frac{1}{1}}_{} + \underbrace{\frac{1}{1}$$

=
$$in^2 + u^i f(n/2^i)$$

Ligualamos esto al caso base $\Rightarrow \frac{n}{2^i} = 1 \Rightarrow n = 2^i \Rightarrow \log_2 n = \log_2 2^i$
 $\Rightarrow i = \log_2(n)$

$$f(n) = \log_{2}(n) \cdot n^{2} + \frac{\log_{2}(n)}{L} \cdot 1$$

$$4 \log_{2}(n) = (2^{2})^{\log_{2}(n)} = (2^{\log_{2}(n)})^{2} = n^{2}$$

$$f(n) = (\log_2(n) \cdot n^2) + n^2$$