



INSTITUTO POLITÉCNICO
NACIONAL

ESCUELA SUPERIOR DE
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ANALISIS DE ALGORITMOS

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1° PARCIAL

EJERCICIOS #8:
RECURRENCIAS LINEALES

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EJERCICIOS 08: RECURRENCIAS LINEALES

INSTRUCCIONES:

Para los siguientes 4 modelos recurrentes determine su modelo equivalente sin recurrencia mediante el método de sustitución.

EJERCICIO 01

$$\textcircled{1} T(n) = 4T(n-2) - T(n-1) + T(n-3) - 3T(n-4)$$

Con $T(n) = 1$ para todo $n \leq 4$

Reordenamos la ec. de recurrencia:

$$T(n) - 4T(n-2) + T(n-1) - T(n-3) + 3T(n-4) = 0$$

$$T(n) + T(n-1) - 4T(n-2) - T(n-3) + 3T(n-4) = 0$$

Hacemos el cambio $x^4 = T(n)$

$$x^4 + x^3 - 4x^2 - x + 3 = 0 \text{ Factorizamos:}$$

$$(x+1)(x-1)(x^2+x-3) = 0 \text{ Tenemos en total:}$$

$$x+1=0 \rightarrow x=-1$$

$$x-1=0 \rightarrow x=1$$

$$x^2+x-3=0 \rightarrow x_1=1.3, x_2=-2.3$$

Entonces tenemos

$$x_1 = -1, x_2 = 1, x_3 = 1.3, x_4 = -2.3$$

Así

$$\text{De } T(0) = C_1(-1)^0 + C_2(1)^0 + C_3(1.3)^0 + C_4(-2.3)^0$$

$$C_1 + C_2 + C_3 + C_4 = 1 \rightarrow C_1 + C_2 = 1 - C_3 - C_4$$

$$\text{De } T(1) = C_1(-1)^1 + C_2(1)^1 + C_3(1.3)^1 + C_4(-2.3)^1$$

$$C_2 - C_1 + C_3 r_3 - C_4 r_4 = 1 \rightarrow C_2 - C_1 = 1 - C_3 r_3 - C_4 r_4$$

$$\text{De } T(2) = C_1(-1)^2 + C_2(1)^2 + C_3(1.3)^2 + C_4(-2.3)^2 = 1$$

$$C_1 + C_2 = 1 - C_3 r_3^2 - C_4 r_4^2$$

De: de 0

$$C_1 + C_2 = 1 - C_3 r_3 - C_4 r_4 \quad \text{y} \quad C_1 + C_2 = 1 - C_3 r_3^2 - C_4 r_4^2$$

Usamos $C_3 = 0$ y $C_4 = 0$

$$C_1 + C_2 = 1, \quad C_2 = 1 - C_1 \rightarrow C_2 = 1, \quad C_1 = 0$$

$$\text{Finalmente: } T(n) = 1^n = 1$$

EJERCICIO 02

$$② \quad T(n) = T(n-1) + 3$$

$$\text{con } T(0) = 4$$

$$k=1 \longrightarrow T(n) = x^k = x^{(1)} = x$$

Recorridos

$$T(n) - T(n-1) = 3 \longrightarrow \text{No homogéneo}$$

$$\text{Usamos } d=0 \text{ y } b=1$$

$$(x-1)(x-1)=0 \quad \begin{cases} x_1=1 \longrightarrow r_1=1 \\ x_2=1 \longrightarrow r_2=1 \end{cases}$$

Tenemos en la forma

$$T(n) = C_1(1)^n + C_2 n(1)^n$$

$$T(0) = C_1 + C_2(0) = 4 \longrightarrow C_1 = 4$$

$$T(1) = 4 + C_2 = 7 \longrightarrow C_2 = 7 - 4 = 3$$

Así:

$$T(n) = 4 + 3n$$

EJERCICIO 03

$$\textcircled{3} \quad T(n) = -5T(n-1) - 6T(n-2) + (42)(4^n)$$

$$\text{con } T(0) = 18 \quad \text{y} \quad T(1) = 61$$

Reordenamos:

$$T(n) + 5T(n-1) + 6T(n-2) = 42(4^n) \rightarrow \text{No Homogénea}$$

$$\text{con } d=0 \text{ y } b=4$$

$$(x^2 + 5x + 6)(x-4) = 0 \rightarrow r_3 = 4$$

$$\begin{array}{l} x^2 + 5x + 6 \\ (x+2)(x+3) \end{array} \rightarrow \begin{array}{l} r_1 = -3 \\ r_2 = -2 \end{array}$$

Usando

$$T(n) = C_1(-3)^n + C_2(-2)^n + C_3(4)^n$$

De ambos casos iniciales:

$$T(0) = C_1 + C_2 + C_3 = 18 \rightarrow C_3 = 18 - C_2 - C_1$$

$$T(1) = -3C_1 - 2C_2 + 4C_3 = 61$$

$$= -3C_1 - 2C_2 + 4(18 - C_2 - C_1) = 61$$

$$= -3C_1 - 2C_2 + 72 - 4C_2 - 4C_1 = 61$$

$$= -7C_1 - 6C_2 = 61$$

$$= -7C_1 - 6C_2 = -11 \rightarrow C_2 = \frac{11}{6} - \frac{7C_1}{6}$$

$$T(2) = 9C_1 + 4C_2 + 16C_3 = -5(61) - 6(18) + 42(16)$$

$$9C_1 + 4C_2 + 16(18 - C_2 - C_1) = -305 - 108 + 672$$

$$-7C_1 - 12C_2 = 259 - 288$$

$$-7C_1 - 12\left(\frac{11}{6} - \frac{7C_1}{6}\right) = -29$$

$$-7C_1 - 22 + 14C_1 = -29$$

$$7C_1 = -7 \rightarrow C_1 = -1 \quad \text{Sustituimos}$$

$$\textcircled{7} \quad C_2 = \frac{11}{6} - \frac{7(-1)}{6} = \frac{11}{6} + \frac{7}{6} = 3 \quad \textcircled{8} \quad C_3 = 18 - (-1) - 3 = 16$$

$$\text{so } T(n) = (-1)(-3)^n + 3(-2)^n + 16(4)^n$$

EJERCICIO 04

$$(4) \quad T(n) = 5T(n-2) + 3T(n-1)$$

Con $T(1) = 2$ y $T(2) = -3$

$$T(n) = 5T(n-2) + 3T(n-1)$$

Recurrencia lineal
homogénea.

$$T(n) = -3T(n-1) + 5T(n-2) = 0$$

Donde

$$T(n) = x^2 \rightarrow x^2 - 3x - 5 = 0 \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x_1 = \frac{3 + \sqrt{29}}{2} \rightarrow r_1 = 4.19 \\ x_2 = \frac{3 - \sqrt{29}}{2} \rightarrow r_2 = -1.19 \end{array} \right.$$

Del caso Particular:

$$T(1) = C_1 r_1 + C_2 r_2 = 2 \rightarrow C_2 r_2 = 2 - C_1 r_1 \rightarrow C_2 = \frac{2 - C_1 r_1}{r_2}$$

$$C_2 = \frac{2 - C_1(4.19)}{4.19}$$

$$T(1) = C_1 r_1^2 + C_2 r_2^2 = C_1(4.19)^2 + C_2(-1.19)^2 = C_1(17.55) + C_2(1.41)$$

Usando el anterior C_2

$$C_1(17.55) + C_2(1.41) = C_1(17.55) + \left[\frac{2 - C_1(4.19)}{4.19} \right](1.41)$$

$$= 16.41 C_1 + 0.544 \rightarrow C_1 = \frac{0.544}{16.41}, \quad C_2 = \frac{1.8617}{4.19}$$

Tomando entonces:

$$T(n) = C_1 r_1^n + C_2 r_2^n$$

$$T(n) = \left(\frac{0.544}{16.41} \right) (4.19)^n + \left(\frac{1.8617}{4.19} \right) (-1.19)^n$$