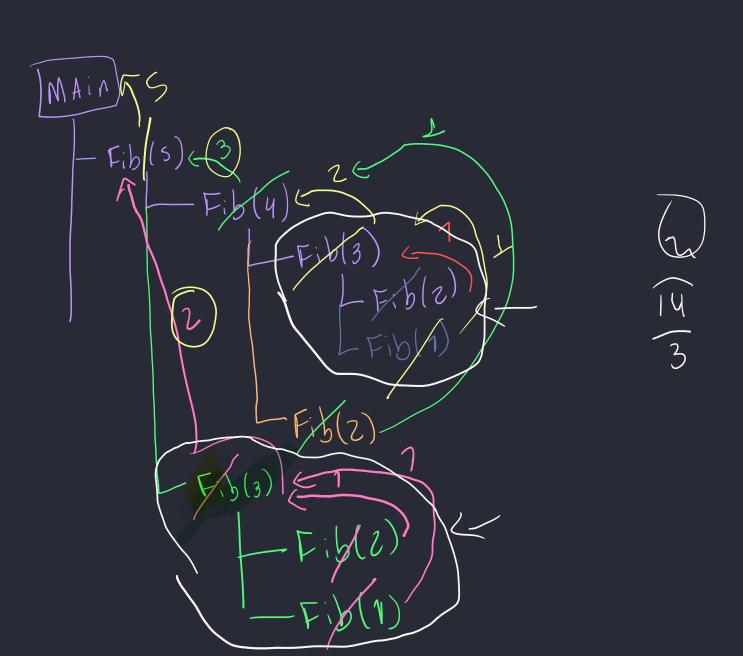
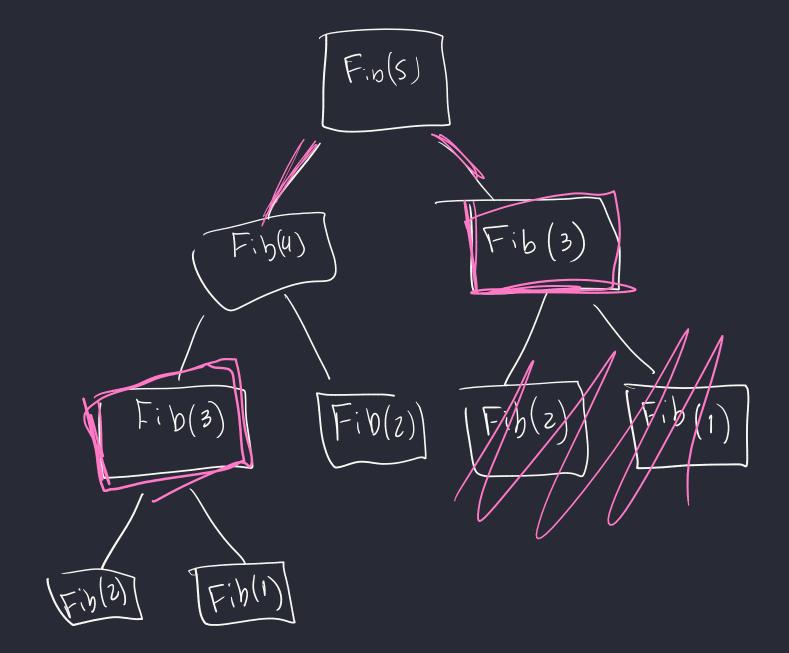


$$M - e'simo = (m-1) - e'sim + (m-z) - e'simu$$





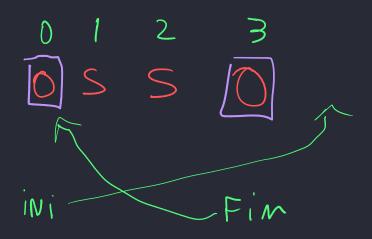
Temanho: "# de (avetteras Palindromo de polavra 11 Sejo w uma polovva OVO RADAR CAMA RADAR g A TO DOTRO
Sim Sc |W|=L

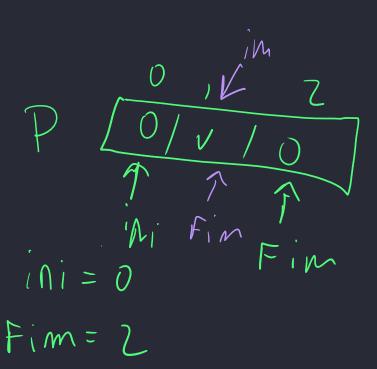
We palindromo =

Se |W|>1

Se |W|>1 Se Wto) = W[-1] e e W[7..-2] For Palindrom U

Problema: "Dado um vetor V e inclices ini e Fim, eu quero saber V[ini...Fim] é Palindromo"





Teorema: "Dado
$$n \in \mathbb{N}$$
, $\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} (z_{i-1}) = m^{z_{i-1}}$

$$(20-3) = 0 \ 2(2)-1 = 3$$

$$(3^{\circ}) = 5 = 15 \times 2(3) - 1 = 5$$

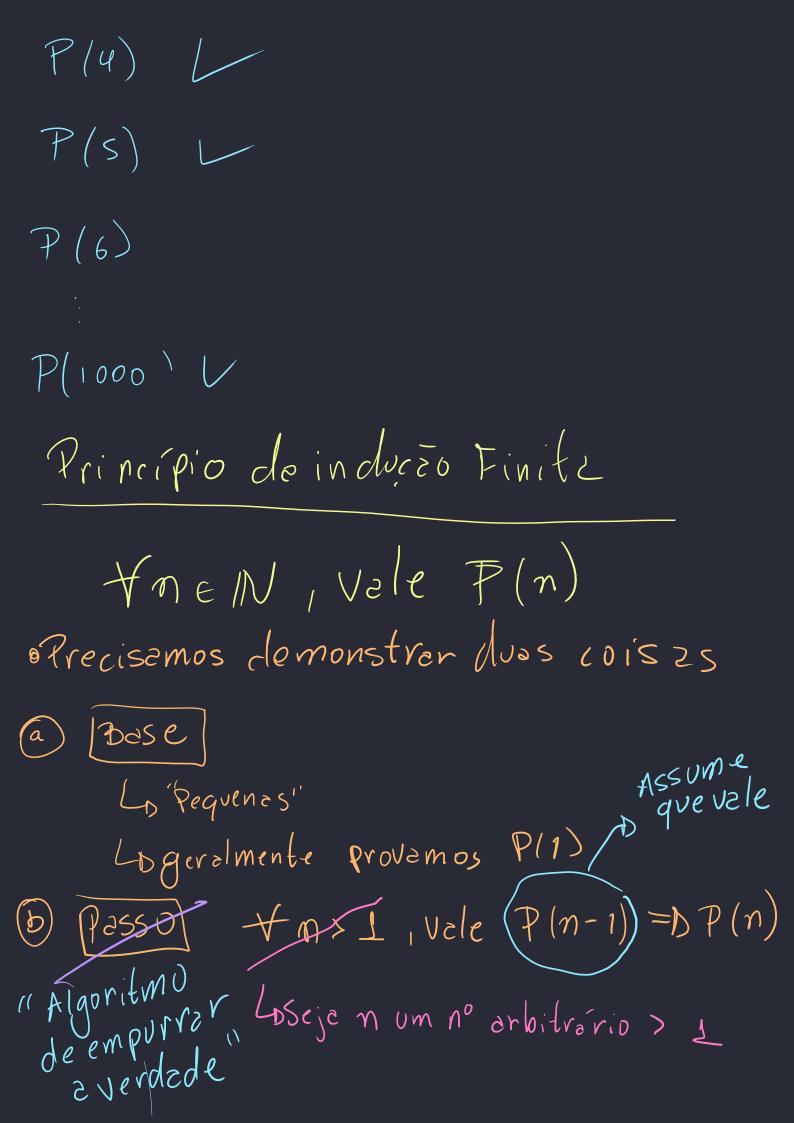
Teorena:
$$fn \in \mathbb{N}$$
, vale $P(n)$, and e

$$\mathcal{P}(n) = \left(\frac{n}{2(2i-1)} = m^2 \right)$$

$$0 = \sum_{i=1}^{n} 2i - i = 1^{2} - i$$

$$||n-2|| \sum_{i=1}^{2} (2i-i) = 1+3 = 4 = 2^{2} = n^{2}$$

$$P(3) = \sum_{i=1}^{3} (2i-1) = 1+3+5 = 9 = 3 = \pi^{2}$$



$$T$$
 $P(1)$
 $P(2)$
 $P(3)$
 $P(4)$

BASE

$$P(n-1) = DP(n) \qquad \frac{n>2}{4}$$

$$P(n) = \left(\sum_{i=1}^{m} (2i-i) = m^{2^{i}} \right)$$

Demonstracéo

· A prove segue por indución em m

se m=1, entau

$$\sum_{i=1}^{m} (2i-i) = \sum_{i=1}^{l} (2i-i) = 1 = 1^{2} = n^{2}$$

Logo P(1) & Jerdade!

$$\begin{array}{c}
Passo \\
P(n-1) = N P(n)
\end{array}$$

· Seja neiN tat que no1

• Por hipótes de inducão P(n-1) e verdede ousejz $P(n-1) = \sum_{i=1}^{m-1} (2i-1) = (m-i)^{2^{-1}}$.

· Bom, quiremo prover que P(n)

$$\frac{m}{2(2i-1)} = \frac{n-1}{2(2i-1)} + \frac{2m-1}{2m-1}$$

$$= (m-1)^{2} + 2m-1$$

$$= m^{2} - 2m + 1 + 2m - 1$$

$$= m^{2}$$

Ex: Escreve un programe que Resolve o probleme de Curre de Hanoi.

Estamos bolando o nosso programa handi (O, D, n) Losane mover os m disco de origen (0) Pl 2 estece clestino (D) "Projete de algoritmo indutivo" LD Mi Mamber

Teo: Nanoi(O,D,n)

Sanc mover os

m disco da origen (o)

Pla estaca clastino(D)

Base: m=1 haroi (O,D,m) { Se (m = = 1) { odisco print ["move odisco 3 e/s1 Passo: $\left(P(n-1) = D P(n) \right)$ · Saberi amos P(n-1) Vale P(m-1) = Manoi (0, D, m-1) more conretzmente os m-1 discos de 0 Lo Se eu chermer Nanoi (O,D, m-1): Funciona

```
nanoi (O,D,n) { PASSO
     Se (m = 1) P(n+1)=P(n)
      Printf (Mmove de «d pr/adim", 0,D)
    3 else S
        Aux = Other (O,D)
        hanoi (O, Aux, n-1);
        Print ("move % d P/ % d",
                     O, D
         ne noi (Aux, D, m-1);
```

 $P(\hat{n}) = \text{"henoi}(0,D,\hat{n})$ sabe mover os disco S de esteció pl e esteció" $\langle \nabla (n) \rangle$ X m n = 1 BASe = $\mathcal{P}(n-1) = \mathcal{N}\mathcal{P}(n)$ m > 1 72550 LO ASSUMIN 7(n-1)