

② LECCIÓN 4: continuación

EFICIENCIA de Ordenación

: SELECCIÓN, INSERCCION Y BURBUJA.

SELECCIÓN

```
void Intercambiar (int &a, int &b)
{
    int aux = a;  ———  $O(1)$ 
    a = b;  ———  $O(1)$ 
    b = aux;  ———  $O(1)$ 
}
```

} Regla del máximo $O(1)$

```
void Ordenacion-Seleccion (int *v, int n)
{
    for (int i = 0; i < n-1; i++)
```

```
        for (int j = i+1; j < n; j++)
            if (v[j] < v[i])
                Intercambiar(v[i], v[j])
```

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

$$\sum_{i=0}^{n-2} \sum_{j=i+1}^{n-1} 1 = \sum_{i=0}^{n-2} (n-1) - (i+1) + 1 =$$

$$= \sum_{i=0}^{n-2} n - i - 1 = \sum_{i=0}^{n-2} n - \sum_{i=0}^{n-2} i - \sum_{i=0}^{n-2} 1 \quad (*)$$

$$\cdot \sum_{i=0}^{n-2} n = n \sum_{i=0}^{n-2} 1 = n \underbrace{(1+1+\dots+1)}_{(n-2)+1} = n(n-1) = n^2 - n$$

$$\cdot \sum_{i=0}^{n-2} i = \underbrace{0+1+2+\dots+n-2}_{\text{PROGRESION ARITHMETICA}} = (n-2) \frac{(n-1)}{2}$$

$$= \frac{n^2}{2} - \frac{n}{2} - n + 1$$

$$= \frac{n^2}{2} - \frac{3n}{2} + 1$$

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

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

③

LECCION 3: continuación

INSERCCION

```
void Ordenacion_Insercion (int *v, int n) {
    for (int i=1; i<n; i++)
    {
        int pos=i; — O(1)
        for (int j=i-1; j>=0; j--) —  $\sum_{j=0}^{i-1} 1$ 
        {
            if (v[j] > v[pos]) — O(1)
                pos=j;
        }
        Intercambiar (v[i], v[pos]); — O(1)
    }
}
```

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n-1} \sum_{j=0}^{i-1} 1 = \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} \underbrace{1+1+\dots+1}_i = \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} i$$

$$= \underbrace{1+2+3+\dots+n-1}_{\substack{\text{Progresión} \\ \text{Aritmética}}} = (n-1) \left(\frac{n}{2} \right) = \frac{n^2}{2} - \frac{n}{2} \in \boxed{O(n^2)}$$

4

LECCION 3: continuaci3n

BURBUJA

```
void Ordenacion-Burbuja (int *v, int n) {
```

```
    for (int i=1; i<n; i++)
```

```
        for (int j=0; j<n-i; j++)
```

```
            if (v[j] > v[j+1])
```

```
                Intercambiar (v[j], v[j+1])
```

$O(1)$

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

}

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

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

$$= n^2 - n - \frac{n}{2} + \frac{n}{2} + n - 1 = n^2 - 1 \in \boxed{O(n^2)}$$

- Los tres m3todos de ordenaci3n: SELECCION, INSERCCION Y BURBUJA tienen un orden de eficiencia en el peor caso $\boxed{O(n^2)}$

⑤

LECCION 4: EFICIENCIA

Ejemplo: bucle anidado condicionado por un if

```
void funcion(int n){
```

```
    int x=0, y=0;
```

```
    for (int i=1; i<n+1; i++)
```

```
        if ((i%2) == 0) { — O(1)
```

```
            for (int j=i; j<n+1; j++)
```

```
                x++; — O(1)
```

```
            for (int j=1; j<i+1; j++)
```

```
                y++; — O(1)
```

}

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

$\sum_{j=1}^i 1$ (2)

$$\boxed{(1)} \quad \sum_{j=i}^n 1 = \underbrace{1+1+\dots+1}_{n-i+1} = n-i+1 \quad \rightarrow \quad O(n-i+1+i) = O(n+1)$$

$$\boxed{(2)} \quad \sum_{j=1}^i 1 = 1+1+\dots+1 = i$$

La condicion hace que se ejecute el cuerpo de $i/2$ ya que solamente tenemos $n/2$ n° pares en n numeros consecutivos.

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n/2} (n+1) = (n+1) \cdot n/2 \in \boxed{O(n^2)}$$

⑥ LECCION 4: continuaci3n

Ejemplo: El bucle es controlado por una condici3n. Se usa bucle while.

```
void funcion(int n){
    int x=2, contador=0;
    while (x<=n) {
        x*=2;
        contador++;
    }
    cout<<contador;
}
```

← Cuantas veces se cumple la condici3n?
 Ej. n=8: x=2, x=4, x=8 (3 veces)
 n=2: x=2 (1 vez)
 n=16: x=2, x=4, x=8, x=16 (4 veces).

Claramente se hace $\log_2(n)$ veces.

$$\sum_{\substack{x=2 \\ \text{contador}=0}}^{\log_2(n)} 1 = \log_2(n) + 1 \in \boxed{O(\log_2(n))}$$

Ejemplo: Tres bucles - MULTIPLICACION de MATRICES.

```
void funcion(int n){
    for (int i=0; i<n; i++)
        for (int j=0; j<n; j++) {
            C[i][j]=0;
            for (int k=0; k<n; k++)
                C[i][j] += A[i][k] * B[k][j];
        }
}
```

$O(n^3)$ [$O(n)$] $O(n)$

$$\sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} 1 = n^3 \in \boxed{O(n^3)}$$

7

LECCION 4: continuaci3n.

Ejemplo: Tres bucles con diferentes l3mites

```
void funcion (int n) {
```

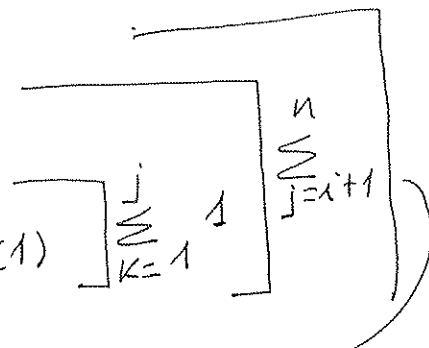
```
    int suma=0;
```

```
    for (int i=1; i < n; i++)
```

```
        for (int j=i+1; j <= n; j++)
```

```
            for (int k=1; k < j+1; k++)
```

```
                suma += i+j+k; ← O(1)
```



$$\sum_{i=1}^{n-1} \sum_{j=i+1}^n \sum_{k=1}^j 1 = \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} \sum_{j=i+1}^n j = \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} (i+1) + (i+2) + \dots + n =$$

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

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

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n-1} i^2 = \frac{(n-1)(n)(2n-1)}{6} = \frac{1}{6} (2n^3 - 2n^2 - n^2 + n) = \frac{1}{6} (2n^3 - 3n^2 + n)$$

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

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n-1} i = 1 + 2 + \dots + n-1 = \frac{(n-1)(n)}{2} = \frac{n^2 - n}{2}$$

Juntando todos los t3rminos

$$\frac{1}{2} \left(n^3 - n^2 - \frac{1}{6} (2n^3 - 3n^2 + n) + (n^2 - n) - \left(\frac{n^2 - n}{2} \right) \right) =$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{2}{3} n^3 - \frac{2}{3} n \right) \in \boxed{O(n^3)}$$

⑧ LECCION 4.- continuacion

Ej: Examen Sep 2012

a) int n, j; int x=0;
~~n=1~~; int i=1;

```
do {
    j=1
    while (j ≤ n) {
        j=j*2;
        x++;
    }
    i++;
} while (i ≤ n);
```

$\sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^{\log_2(n)} 1 = \sum_{i=1}^n \log_2(n) = n \log_2(n)$

$O(n \cdot \log_2(n))$

b) int n, j; int i=2; int x=0;

```
do {
    j=1;
    while (j ≤ i) {
        j=j*2;
        x++;
    }
    i++;
} while (i ≤ n);
```

$\sum_{i=2}^n \sum_{j=1}^{\log_2(i)} 1 = \sum_{i=2}^n \log_2(i) = \log_2(2) + \log_2(3) + \dots + \log_2(n)$

$= \log(2 \cdot 3 \cdot 4 \dots \cdot n) = \log_2(n!)$

$O(\log_2(n!)) \leq O(n \cdot \log_2(n))$

Ej: Examen Julio 2006

a) int sum1=0; int k, j, n;

for (k=1; k ≤ n; k*=2)

for (j=1; j ≤ n; j++)
sum1++;

$\sum_{j=1}^n 1 = n$

$\sum_{k=1}^{\log_2(n)} n = n \cdot \log_2(n) \in O(n \cdot \log_2(n))$

b) int sum2=0; int k, j, n;

for (k=1; k ≤ n; k*=2)

for (j=1; j ≤ k; j++)
sum2++;

$\sum_{j=1}^k 1 = k$

$\sum_{k=1}^{\log_2(n)} k = 1 + 2 + \dots + \log_2(n)$

$= \log_2(n) \cdot \frac{(\log_2(n) + 1)}{2}$

$= \frac{\log_2(n) \log_2(n) + \log_2(n)}{2}$

$\in O(\log_2(n) \cdot \log_2(n))$

(9)

LECCION 4

Ej: Examen Julio 2006 a

Ordenar de mayor a menor

- $\log_2(2n \cdot \log_2(n)) \rightarrow \log_2(2n) + \log_2(\log_2(n)) = 1 + \log_2(n) + \log_2(\log_2(n)) \in O(\log_2(n))$
- $n \cdot \log_2(\sqrt{n}) \rightarrow n \cdot \log_2(n^{1/2}) = \frac{n}{2} \log_2(n) \in O(n \cdot \log_2(n))$
- $n\sqrt{n} \rightarrow n \cdot n^{1/2} = n^{3/2} \in O(n^{3/2})$
- $2^{\log_2(n)} \rightarrow n \in O(n)$
- $(1.00001)^n \rightarrow O(1)$
- $2^{2 \log_2 n} = (2^{\log_2(n)})^2 = n^2 \in O(n^2)$
- $n^2, 2^{3 \log_2(n)} = n^2 \cdot (2^{\log_2(n)})^3 = n^2 \cdot n^3 = n^5 \in O(n^5)$

Ahora viendo los ordenes de eficiencia a los que pertenecen ordenamos

$$(1.00001)^n \leq \log_2(2n \cdot \log_2(n)) \leq 2^{\log_2(n)} \leq n \log_2(\sqrt{n}) \leq n \cdot \sqrt{n} \leq 2^{2 \log_2(n)} \leq n^2 \cdot 2^{3 \log_2(n)}$$

Ej: Examen Junio 2008

Ordenar de menor a mayor

$$\sqrt{n} \rightarrow n^{1/2} \in O(n^{1/2})$$

$$n^3 + 1 \in O(n^3)$$

$$\left(\frac{n^4}{n^2 + 1}\right) \in O(n^2)$$

$$n \cdot \log_2(n^2) \in 2 \cdot n \log_2(n) \in O(n \cdot \log_2(n))$$

$$n \cdot \log_2 \log_2(n^2) = n \cdot \log_2(2 \cdot \log_2(n)) = n \cdot \log_2(2) + n \cdot \log_2 \log_2(n) \in O(n \log_2 \log_2(n))$$

$$3^{\log_2(n)} = 3^{\frac{\log_3(n)}{\log_3(2)}} = (3^{\log_3(n)})^{1/\log_3(2)} = n^{1/\log_3(2)} \approx n \in O(n)$$

$$3^n \in O(3^n)$$

$$2^{100} \in O(1)$$

$$n + 100 \in O(n)$$

$$2^{100} \leq \sqrt{n} \leq n + 100 \leq 3^{\log_2(n)} \leq n \log_2 \log_2(n^2) \leq n \log_2(n^2)$$

$$\leq \frac{n^4}{n^2 + 1} \leq n^3 + 1$$

LECCION 4: EFICIENCIA FUNCIONES RECURSIVAS

Ej 1: $\text{int factorial(int n)} \{ \leftarrow \text{TIEMPO de EFICIENCIA } T(n)$

```
if (n ≤ 1) ←  
    return 1;
```

```
return n * factorial(n-1);
```

$$T(n-1) + \Delta$$

$\frac{-\Delta}{\Delta}$ por la derivación y producto.

TIEMPO de EFICIENCIA para el factorial

u EFICIENCIA para el factorial

$$T(n) = \begin{cases} 1 + T(n-1) & \text{para } n > 1 \text{ o } n \geq 2 \\ 1 & \text{para } n \leq 1 \end{cases}$$

RESOLVEMOS

$T(n) = 1 + T(n-1) \quad n \geq 2$
 $\quad \quad \quad \hookrightarrow 1 + T(n-2) \quad n \geq 3$

$$T(n) = \begin{cases} 1 + 1 + T(n-2) & n \geq 3 \\ 1 + T(n-3) & n \geq 4 \end{cases}$$

$$T(n) = 3 + T(n-3) \quad n \geq 4$$

$$T(n) = k + T(n-k) \quad n \geq k+1$$

mands $K = n - 1$

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

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

(donde $T(1) = 1$ caso base)

$$T(n) = (n-1) + 1 \in \boxed{O(n)}$$

LECCION 4.- FUNCIONES RECURSIVAS

Ej 2: Búsqueda Binaria

- Busqueda Binaria
 int BB (int *v, int inicio, int fin, int x) { $\leftarrow T(n)$

if (inicio \leq fin) {
 int m = (fin + inicio) / 2; $\leftarrow O(1)$

```
if (v[m] == x) ←  $O(1)$ 
    return m;
```

else {

if $(v[m] \neq x) \leftarrow O(1)$

return BB(v, inicio, m-1, x); $\leftarrow T(n/2)$

else return BB(v, m+1, f+n, x); $\leftarrow T^{(n/2)}$

3

3
else

return -1;

$$T(n) = \begin{cases} 1 + T(n/2) & \text{para } n > 2 \\ 1 & \text{para } n \leq 2 \end{cases}$$

$T(n) = 1 + T\left(\frac{n}{2}\right)$
 $n \geq 2$
Haremos cambio de variable
 $n = 2^m \Rightarrow \log_2(n) = m$
 $n \geq 2 \Rightarrow m \geq 1$

$$T(2^m) = 1 + T(2^{m-1}) \quad m \geq 1$$

$$1 + T(2^{m-2}) \quad m \geq 2$$

$$T(2^m) = 2 + T(2^{m-2}) \quad m \geq 2$$

$$T(2^m) = K + T(2^{m-K}) \quad m \geq K$$

$$T(2^m) = m + T(2^{m-m}) \quad \text{para } K=m.$$

$$T(2^m) = m + T(1) = m + 1 \implies T(n) = \log_2(n) + 1 \in \boxed{O(\log_2(n))}$$

①

$$T(n) = \begin{cases} n + T\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) & n \geq 2 \\ 1 & n = 1 \end{cases} \quad m \geq 1$$

~~Recursión~~

$T(1) \quad n=1 \Rightarrow m=0$

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

Hacemos cambio de variable $n = 2^m \quad m = \log_2(n)$

$$T(2^m) = 2^m + T\left(\frac{2^m}{2}\right) \quad m \geq 1$$

$$T(2^m) = 2^m + T(2^{m-1}) \quad m \geq 1$$

\downarrow
 $2^{m-1} + T(2^{m-2})$

$$T(2^m) = 2^m + 2^{m-1} + T(2^{m-2}) \quad m \geq 2$$

$$T(2^m) = 2^m + 2^{m-1} + 2^{m-2} + T(2^{m-3}) \quad m \geq 3$$

$$T(2^m) = 2^m + 2^{m-1} + 2^{m-2} + T(2^{m-3}) \quad m \geq 3$$

Para $k \leq m$

$$T(2^m) = 2^m + 2^{m-1} + 2^{m-2} + \dots + 2^{m-k+1} + T(2^{m-k}) \quad m \geq k$$

Para $k = m$

$$T(2^m) = 2^m + 2^{m-1} + \dots + 2^{m-m+1} + T(0) \quad m = k$$

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

$$= \frac{2^{m+1} - 1}{2 - 1} \in \Theta(2^{m+1}) = 2^{m+1} - 1 \text{ deshacemos el}$$

cambio de variable

$$2 \cdot n - 1 \in \Theta(n)$$

$$T(n) = \begin{cases} T(n/2) + n^2 & n \geq 2 \\ 1 & n = 1 \end{cases}$$

de variable m

$$T(2^m) = \begin{cases} T(2^{m-1}) + (2^m)^2 & m \geq 1 \\ 1 & m = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$T(2^m) = T(2^{m-1}) + 2^{2m} = T(2^{m-1}) + 4^m$$

$$T(2^m) = T(2^{m-2}) + \cancel{67}^{62}(m-1) + \cancel{67}^{\frac{1}{2}} m \quad m \geq 2$$

$$\leq T(2^{m-3}) + \cancel{67}^{62}(m-2) + \cancel{67}^{\frac{1}{2}}(m-1) + \cancel{67}^{\frac{1}{2}} m$$

$$T(2^m) = T(2^{m-3}) + \cancel{2^{m-2}} + \cancel{2^{m-1}} + \cancel{2^m} \quad m \geq 3$$

Para $k < m$

$$T(2^m) = T(2^{m-k}) + 4^{(m-k+1)} + 4^{(m-k+2)} + \dots + 4^m$$

Para $K = m$

$$T(2^m) = T(2^0) + 4 + 4^2 + 4^3 + \dots + 4^m$$

$$= 1 + 4 + 4^2 + 4^3 + \dots + 4^m$$

$$T(2^m) = \frac{4^{m+1} - 1}{3} \rightarrow \text{desdiciendo el cambio de variable}$$

$$= \frac{4^m \cdot 4 - 1}{3} = \frac{(2^m)^2 \cdot 4 - 1}{3} = \frac{4n^2 - 1}{3} \in O(n^2)$$

④

$$T(n) = \begin{cases} 2T(\sqrt{n}) + \log_2(n) & n > 4 \\ 1 & n = 2 \end{cases}$$

cambio de variable $2^{2^m} = n \Rightarrow \log_2(n) = 2^m \log_2(\log_2(n)) = m$.

$$T(2^{2^m}) = \begin{cases} 2T((2^{2^m})^{1/2}) + 2^m & m > 1 \\ 1 & m = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$T(2^{2^m}) = 2 \cdot T(2^{2^{m-1}}) + 2^m \quad m > 1$$

$$\quad \quad \quad \downarrow$$

$$2 \cdot T(2^{2^{m-2}}) + 2^{2^{m-1}}$$

$$T(2^{2^m}) = 2^2 T(2^{2^{m-2}}) + 2 \cdot 2^{m-1} \quad m > 2$$

$$\quad \quad \quad \downarrow$$

$$2^2 T(2^{2^{m-3}}) + 2^{m-2} \quad m > 3$$

$$T(2^{2^m}) = 2^3 T(2^{2^{m-3}}) + 3 \cdot 2^{m-2} \quad m > 3$$

Para $k < m$

$$T(2^{2^m}) = 2^k T(2^{2^{m-k}}) + k \cdot 2^m \quad m > k$$

Para $k = m$

$$T(2^{2^m}) = 2^m \cdot T(2^{2^0}) + m \cdot 2^m \quad m = k$$

$$= \log_2(n) + \log_2 \log_2(n) \cdot \log_2(n)$$

$$\in O(\log_2(n) \cdot \log_2 \log_2(n))$$

⑤

$$T(n) = \begin{cases} T(\sqrt{n}) + \log_2 \log_2 n + \log_2 n & n \geq 4 \\ 1 & n = 2 \end{cases}$$

$$n = 2^{2^m}$$

$$T(2^{2^m}) = T(2^{2^{m-1}}) + m + 2^m \quad m \geq 1$$

$$T(2^{2^m}) = T(2^{2^{m-2}}) + m-1 + m + 2^{m-1} + 2^m \quad m \geq 2$$

$$T(2^{2^m}) = T(2^{2^{m-3}}) + m-2 + m-1 + m + 2^{m-2} + 2^{m-1} + 2^m \quad m \geq 3$$

Para $k < m$

$$T(2^{2^m}) = T(2^{2^{m-k}}) + m-k+1 + m-k+2 + \dots + m + 2^{m-k+1} + \dots + 2^m$$

Para $k = m$

$$T(2^{2^m}) = T(2^{2^0}) + 1 + 2 + \dots + m + 2 + 2^2 + \dots + 2^m$$

$$= 1 + 2 + \dots + m + 1 + 2 + 2^2 + \dots + 2^m \quad m = k$$

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

$$= \left(\log_2 \log_2(n) + 1 \right) \frac{\log_2 \log_2(n)}{2} + 2 \cdot \log_2(n) - 1$$

$$= \frac{(\log_2 \log_2(n))^2}{2} + \frac{\log_2 \log_2(n)}{2} + 2 \log_2(n) - 1$$

$$\in O(\log_2(n))$$

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

$$n = 2^m \Rightarrow n^3 = 8^m \quad [(2^m)^3 = 2^{3m} = 2^{3m} = 8^m] \quad 2^m > 2^1 \Leftrightarrow m > 1$$

$$T(2^m) = 2T(2^{m-1}) + [8^m] \quad m > 1 \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{"} \\ 2T(2^{m-2}) + 8^{m-1} \end{array} \right\} = 2^2 T(2^{m-2}) + 2 \cdot 8^{m-1} + 8^m \quad m > 2$$

$$T(2^m) = 2^2 T(2^{m-2}) + [2 \cdot 8^{m-1} + 8^m] \quad m > 2 \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{"} \\ 2T(2^{m-3}) + 8^{m-2} \end{array} \right\} = 2^3 T(2^{m-3}) + 2^2 8^{m-2} + 2^1 8^{m-1} + 2^0 8^{m-0} \quad m > 3$$

$$T(2^m) = 2^3 T(2^{m-3}) + [2^2 8^{m-2} + 2^1 8^{m-1} + 2^0 8^{m-0}] \quad m > 3$$

En general, para $m \geq i$ tenemos:

$$T(2^m) = 2^i T(2^{m-i}) + [2^{i-1} 8^{m-(i-1)} + \dots + 2^2 8^{m-2} + 2^1 8^{m-1} + 2^0 8^{m-0}]$$

y para $i=m$:

$$T(2^m) = 2^m \underbrace{T(1)}_1 + [2^{m-1} 8^1 + \dots + 2^2 8^{m-2} + 2^1 8^{m-1} + 2^0 8^m]$$

Por tanto:

$$\begin{aligned} T(2^m) &= 2^m 8^0 + 2^{m-1} 8^1 + 2^{m-2} 8^2 + \dots + 2^2 8^{m-2} + 2^1 8^{m-1} + 2^0 8^m \\ &= 2^m + 2^{m-1} 2^3 + 2^{m-2} (2^3)^2 + \dots + 2^2 (2^3)^{m-2} + 2 (2^3)^{m-1} + (2^3)^m \\ &= 2^m + 2^{m+2} + 2^{m+4} + \dots + 2^{3m-4} + 2^{3m-2} + 2^{3m} \end{aligned}$$

[Progresión geométrica de razón $2^2=4$]

$$= \frac{2^{3m} \cdot 4 - 2^m}{4-1} = \frac{4}{3} (2^m)^3 - \frac{1}{3} 2^m \quad [2^m = n] =$$

$$= \frac{4}{3} n^3 - \frac{1}{3} n \Rightarrow T(n) \text{ es } \underline{\underline{O(n^3)}}$$