

División y conquista: Teorema maestro - Ejemplos

Teoría de Algoritmos I (75.29 / 95.06)

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Teorema maestro

Sean

$a \geq 1$ y $b \geq 1$ constantes,

$f(n)$ una función,

$T(n) = aT(n/b) + f(n)$ una recurrencia con $T(0) = \text{cte}$

Entonces

- 1) Si $f(n) = O(n^{\log_b a - e})$, $e > 0 \Rightarrow T(n) = \Theta(n^{\log_b a})$
- 2) Si $f(n) = \Theta(n^{\log_b a}) \Rightarrow T(n) = \Theta(n^{\log_b a} * \log n)$
- 3) Si $f(n) = \Omega(n^{\log_b a + e})$, $e > 0 \Rightarrow T(n) = \Theta(f(n))$

$\forall af(n/b) \leq cf(n)$, $c < 1$ y $n \gg$

Ejemplo 1

$$T(n) = 9 T(n/3) + n$$

$$a = 9 \quad b = 3 \quad f(n) = n$$

Probamos

$$\text{Caso 2: } f(n) = \Theta(n^{\log_b a}) \Rightarrow T(n) = \Theta(n^{\log_b a} * \log n)$$

$$n \stackrel{?}{=} \Theta(n^{\log_3 9}) \stackrel{?}{=} \Theta(n^2) \quad \mathbf{X}$$

$$\text{Caso 1: } f(n) = O(n^{\log_b a - e}), e > 0 \Rightarrow T(n) = \Theta(n^{\log_b a})$$

$$n \stackrel{?}{=} O(n^{\log_3 9 - e}) \stackrel{?}{=} O(n^{2-e}) \quad \text{Si } e = 1 \rightarrow n = O(n^{2-1}) = O(n)$$

$$\Rightarrow T(n) = \Theta(n^2)$$

Ejemplo 2

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

$$a = 1 \quad b = 3/2 \quad f(n) = 1$$

Probamos

$$\text{Caso 2: } f(n) = \Theta(n^{\log_b a}) \Rightarrow T(n) = \Theta(n^{\log_b a} * \log n)$$

$$1 \stackrel{?}{=} \Theta(n^{\log_{3/2} 1}) \stackrel{?}{=} \Theta(n^0)$$

$$\Rightarrow T(n) = \Theta(n^{\log_{3/2} 1} * \log n)$$

$$\Rightarrow T(n) = \Theta(\log n)$$

Ejemplo 3

$$T(n) = 3 T(n/4) + n \log n$$

$$a=3 \quad b=4 \quad f(n) = n \log n$$

Probamos

$$\text{Caso 2: } f(n) = \Theta(n^{\log_b a}) \Rightarrow T(n) = \Theta(n^{\log_b a} * \log n)$$

$$n \log n \stackrel{?}{=} \Theta(n^{\log_4 3}) \stackrel{?}{=} \Theta(n^{0,793}) \quad \mathbf{X}$$

$$\text{Caso 1: } f(n) = O(n^{\log_b a - e}), e > 0 \Rightarrow T(n) = \Theta(n^{\log_b a})$$

$$n \log n \stackrel{?}{=} O(n^{0,793 - e}) \stackrel{?}{=} O(n^{2 - e}) \quad \mathbf{X}$$

Ejemplo 3 (cont.)

$$T(n) = 3 T(n/4) + n \log n$$

$$a = 3 \quad b = 4 \quad f(n) = n \log n$$

Probamos

$$\text{Caso 3: } f(n) = \Omega(n^{\log_b a + e}), e > 0 \Rightarrow T(n) = \Theta(f(n))$$

$$n \log n \stackrel{?}{=} \Omega(n^{0,793+e}) \quad \text{Si } e = 0,1 \rightarrow n \log n = \Omega(n^{0,893})$$

$$\exists c < 1, n \gg 1 / a * f(n/b) \leq c * f(n)$$

$$3(n/4 * \log(n/4)) \leq c * n * \log n$$

$$\text{Si } c = 3/4 \Rightarrow 3/4 n * \log(n/4) \leq 3/4 n * \log n$$

$$\Rightarrow T(n) = \Theta(n \log n)$$

Ejemplo 4

$$T(n) = 2T(n/2) + n \log n$$

$$a = 2 \quad b = 2 \quad f(n) = n \log n$$

Probamos

Caso 2: $f(n) = \Theta(n^{\log_b a})$

$$n \log n = \Theta(n)$$



Caso 1: $f(n) = O(n^{\log_b a - e})$, $e > 0$

$$n \log n = O(n^{1-e})$$



Caso 3: $f(n) = \Omega(n^{\log_b a + e})$, $e > 0$

$$n \log n = \Omega(n^{1+e})$$



No se puede!



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