

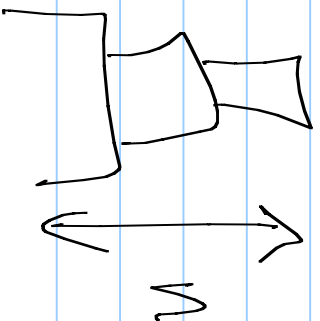
Recurrencias

Note Title

8/11/2009

1 Ejemplo

Teste de Hanoi:



→ Cuando movimientos T_n
para mover n discos
(¿con cual algoritmos?)

n

T_n

① Adverser

+ Verifier

1

$$1 = 2^1 - 1$$

2

$$3 = 2^2 - 1$$

② Analytica

3

$$7 = 2^3 - 1$$

$$T_n = 2^{T_{n-1} + 1}$$

$$= 2 \times (2^{T_{n-2} + 1} + 1)$$

⋮

$$= 4^{T_{n-2} + 3}$$

n

$$T_n = 2^{T_{n-1} + 1}$$

$$= 4^{(T_{n-3} + 1) + 3}$$

$$= 8^{T_{n-3} + 7}$$

Solution

$$T_n = 2^n - 1$$

= Complexidad exacta

Tarea Disk Pile $P_b(S, n_1, \dots, n_s)$

= Pila de Discos

de s tamaños distintos ($s < n$)

n_i discos de tamaño t_i

$$t_1 \leq \dots \leq t_s$$

Cuanto movimientos se necesitan para mover la pila?

② Recurrencias telescópicas

Forma general

$$X_0 = a$$

$$X_{n+1} = X_n + a_n$$

Ejemplos

$$X_0 = 0 \quad X_{n+1} = n + X_n$$

$$X_n = \sum_{i=0}^n i = \frac{n(n+1)}{2}$$

Solución

$$X_n = \sum_{i=0}^n a_i$$

③ Recurrencias lineales Homóneas

Ejemplo Fibonacci

$$\begin{cases} F_0 = 0 \\ F_1 = 1 \\ F_n = F_{n-2} + F_{n-1} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} F_n \\ F_{n-1} \end{pmatrix} = \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}}_M \begin{pmatrix} F_{n-1} \\ F_{n-2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} F_{n+1} \\ F_n \end{pmatrix} = M^n \begin{pmatrix} F_1 \\ F_0 \end{pmatrix} = (P D P^{-1})^n \begin{pmatrix} F_1 \\ F_0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= P D^n P^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} F_1 \\ F_0 \end{pmatrix} \leadsto \text{Calcular } D$$

$\leadsto$ Polinomio característico

Supongamos λ^n es una solución $F_n = F_{n-1} + F_{n-2}$
 $\lambda^n = \lambda^{n-1} + \lambda^{n-2} \Rightarrow \lambda^n - \lambda^{n-1} - \lambda^{n-2} = 0$

$$\lambda^{n-2}(\lambda^2 - \lambda - 1) = 0 \quad \lambda = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{5}}{2} \Rightarrow \begin{aligned} \lambda_0 &= 0 \\ \lambda_1 &= \frac{1 + \sqrt{5}}{2} \\ \lambda_2 &= \frac{1 - \sqrt{5}}{2} \end{aligned}$$

Todas las soluciones estan de la forma

$$F_n = C_0 \lambda_0^n + C_1 \lambda_1^n + C_2 \lambda_2^n$$

$$= C_1 \left(\frac{1 + \sqrt{5}}{2} \right)^n + C_2 \left(\frac{1 - \sqrt{5}}{2} \right)^n$$

En Final $F_0 = 0 = C_1 + C_2$

$$F_1 = 1 = C_1 \frac{1 + \sqrt{5}}{2} + C_2 \frac{1 - \sqrt{5}}{2} = \frac{C_1 + C_2}{2} + \frac{C_1 - C_2}{2} \sqrt{5}$$

$$\begin{cases} C_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \\ C_2 = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \end{cases} \Rightarrow F_n = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \left(\left(\frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2} \right)^n - \left(\frac{1-\sqrt{5}}{2} \right)^n \right)$$

Forma general es

$$\alpha_1 X_{n+1} + \dots + \alpha_r X_{n+r} + \alpha_0 X_n = 0$$

⑤ Teorema Mestre

Ejemplos Dividir para Reinar

- Búsqueda Binaria $T_n = 1 + T_{n/2}$

- Merge Sort $T_n = 1$

$$T_n = 2 \times T_{n/2} + n - 1$$

② Teorema Mestre (Version Simple)

Forma general $T(n) = a T(n/b) + cn$

Solución

Case $a < b$ $T(n) \in O(\ln)$

Case $a = b$ $T(n) \in O(n \log n)$

Case $a > b$ $T(n) \in O(n^{\log_b a})$

⑤ Teorema Mestre (version completa)

$$T(n) = a T(n/b) + f(n)$$

Caso 1 $f(n) \in \Omega(n^{\log_b a - \epsilon})$

$$T(n) \in \mathcal{O}(n^{\log_b a})$$

Caso 2 $f(n) \in \Theta(n^{\log_b a} \log^k n)$ para $k \geq 0$

$$T(n) \in \Theta(n^{\log_b a} \log^{k+1} n)$$

Caso 3 $f(n) \in \mathcal{O}(n^{\log_b a - \epsilon})$ y $f(n/b) \leq c f(n)$ para $c < 1$

$$T(n) \in \mathcal{O}(f(n))$$

Teorema Maestro Simple:

Una idea de la prueba

$$\textcircled{1} \text{ Simplificar } T(n) = a T(n/b) + cn$$

$$\text{en } S_k = T(b^k) = a S_{k-1} + c b^k$$

$$\textcircled{2} \text{ Resolver}$$

$$\leadsto \text{Telescópica } S_k = \left(c \sum_{i=0}^{k-1} a^i \right) + S_0 a^k$$

$$= c \frac{a^k - 1}{a - 1} + S_0 a^k \quad \Delta: a \neq 1$$

④ Simplificas

$$S_k \triangleq \frac{a^k \cdot 1(b^k)}{a^k} \\ = a \cdot \frac{1(b^{k-1})}{a^k} + \frac{c \cdot b^k}{a^k}$$

$$= S_1 + c \left(\frac{b}{a} \right)^k \\ S_k = c \sum_{i=0}^k \left(\frac{b}{a} \right)^i + S_0$$

Caso- $\frac{b}{a} > 1$

$\frac{b}{a} < 1$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{p_i}{a} = 1$$

$$S_k = c(n+1) + S_1$$

$$T(n) \in O(a^{\log_b n} (\log_b n + 1)^c)$$

$$\in O(n \log n)$$

$$S_k \leq c \sum_{i=0}^k \left(\frac{b}{a}\right)^i + S_0 \leq c \frac{1 - \left(\frac{b}{a}\right)^{\infty}}{1 - \frac{b}{a}} + S_0$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{p_i}{a} < 1$$

$$= c \frac{a-b}{a} + S_0$$

$$T(n) = a^{\log_b n}$$

$$\times S_{\log_b n}$$

$$\in O(a^{\log_b n})$$

$$\sum_i \frac{b}{a} > 1$$

$$S_k = C \frac{1 - \left(\frac{b}{a}\right)^k}{1 - \frac{b}{a}} = O\left(\left(\frac{b}{a}\right)^k\right)$$

$$\Rightarrow T(n) = O\left(\left(\frac{b}{a}\right)^{\log_b n} \times a^{\log_b n}\right)$$

$$= O(b^{\log_b n})$$

$$= O(n)$$

6) ¿Se hacen con otros tipos?

$$T(n) = n + T(\lfloor \alpha_1 n \rfloor) + \dots + T(\lfloor \alpha_k n \rfloor)$$

① Supongamos $\alpha_1 \leq \dots \leq \alpha_k < 1$
(no tiene sentido de otra manera)

② Adivinamos

$$T(n) \leq cn \quad (\text{Hipotesis } H_n) \quad (H_0 \text{ es Verdad})$$

Supongamos $\exists N \forall n < N$ H_n es verdad

$$\begin{aligned} T(N) &\leq N + c\alpha_1 N + c\alpha_2 N + \dots + c\alpha_k N \\ &\leq N(1 + c(\alpha_1 + \dots + \alpha_k)) \end{aligned}$$

HLN es verificada

$$\text{Si } 1 + C(a_1 + \dots + a_n) \leq C$$

$$\Leftrightarrow a_1 + \dots + a_n \leq 1 - \frac{1}{C} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Si } a_1 + \dots + a_n < 1 \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{1 - (a_1 + \dots + a_n)} \leq C$$

Hay una solución lineal.

