

Solução de Recorrências: Método da Árvore de Recursão

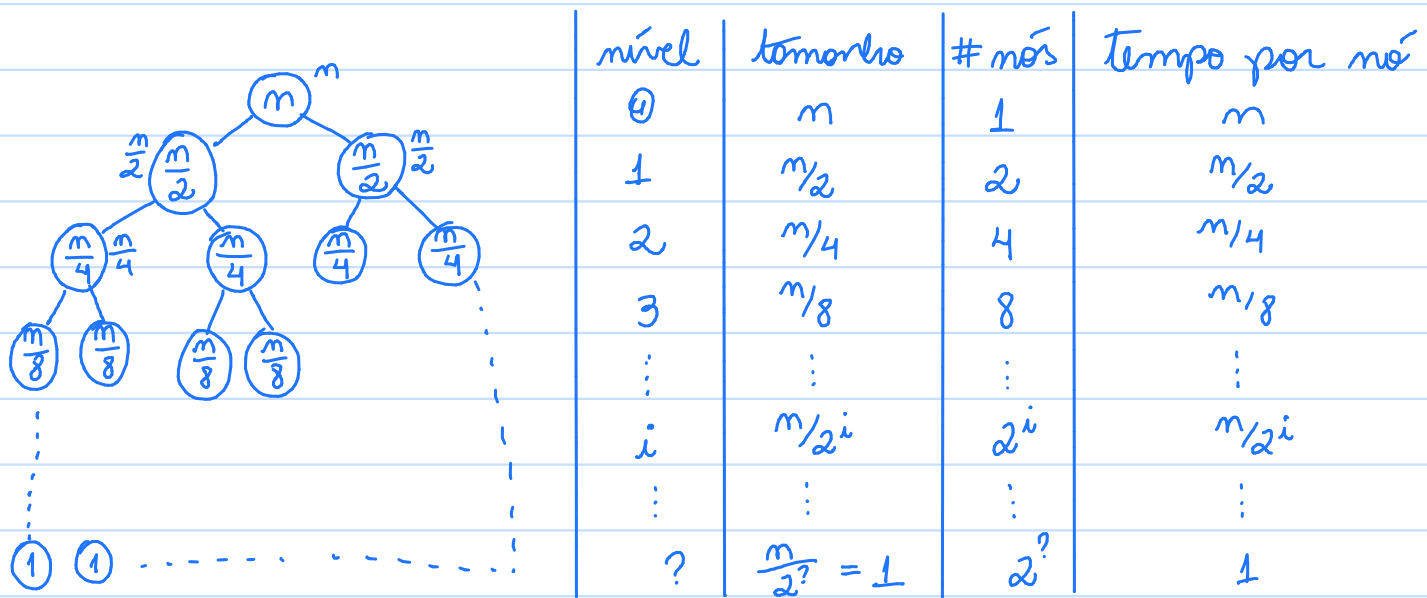
→ Consiste em analisar a árvore de recursão:

- ↳ cada nó representa um subproblema / chamada recursiva
- ↳ um nó é rotulado internamente com o tempo gasto naquela chamada (desconsiderando os tempos das chamadas recursivas)
- ↳ um nó é rotulado externamente com o tamanho do subproblema dele
- ↳ os filhos de um nó são as chamadas recursivas feitas nele

→ Então se obtivermos o tempo gasto em um nível e somarmos os tempos de todos os níveis, temos uma estimativa de tempo total.

Método da árvore de recursão: exemplo 1

→ Resolva a recorrência $T(n) = 2T(\frac{n}{2}) + n$



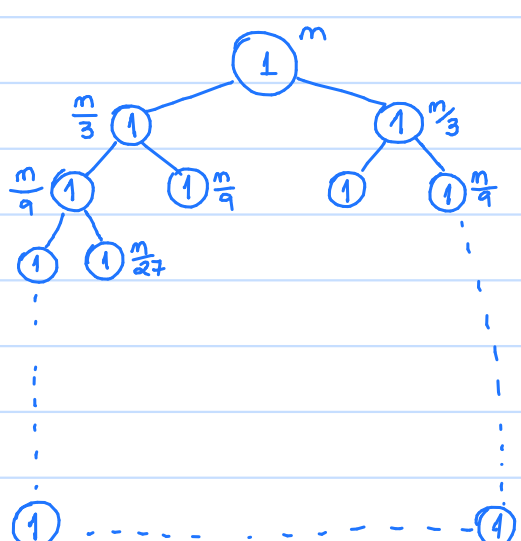
$$? = i \text{ quando } \frac{n}{2^i} = 1 \Rightarrow i = \lg n$$

$$T(n) = \sum_{i=0}^{\lg n} 2^i \cdot \left(\frac{n}{2^i}\right) = \sum_{i=0}^{\lg n} n = n(\lg n + 1) = n \lg n + n$$

$$\therefore T(n) = \Theta(n \lg n)$$

método da árvore de recursão: exemplo 2

→ Resolva a recorrência $T(n) = 2T(\frac{n}{3}) + 1$

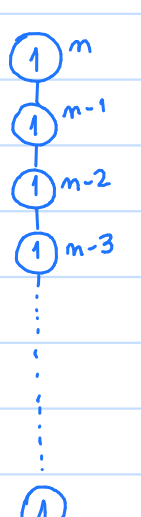
	nível	tamanho	# nós	tempo por nó
	0	n	1	1
	1	$\frac{n}{3}$	2	1
	2	$\frac{n}{9}$	4	1
	3	$\frac{n}{27}$	8	1
	$\vdots$	$\vdots$	$\vdots$	$\vdots$
	i	$\frac{n}{3^i}$	2^i	1
	$\vdots$	$\vdots$	$\vdots$	$\vdots$
	?	$\frac{n}{3^?} = 1$	$2^?$	1

$\frac{n}{3^?} = 1 \Rightarrow ? = \log_3 n$

$$T(n) = \sum_{i=0}^{\log_3 n} 1 \cdot 2^i = \left(\frac{2^{\log_3 n + 1} - 1}{2 - 1} \right) = 2 \cdot 2^{\log_3 n} - 1 = 2 \cdot n^{\log_3 2} - 1 = \Theta(n^{\log_3 2})$$

método da árvore de recursão: exemplo 3

→ Resolva a recorrência $T(n) \leq T(n-1) + 1$

	nível	tamanho	# nós	tempo por nó
	0	n	1	1
	1	$n-1$	1	1
	2	$n-2$	1	1
	3	$n-3$	1	1
	$\vdots$	$\vdots$	$\vdots$	$\vdots$
	i	$n-i$	1	1
	$\vdots$	$\vdots$	$\vdots$	$\vdots$
	?	$n-? = 1$	1	1

$$n-? = 1 \Rightarrow ? = n-1$$

$$T(n) = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} 1 \cdot 1 = n = \Theta(n)$$

método da árvore de recursão : exemplo 4

→ Resolva a recorrência $T(n) \leq T(n-1) + n$

	nível	tempo	# nós	tempo por nó
$\textcircled{n}^n$	0	n	1	n
$\textcircled{n-1}^{n-1}$	1	$n-1$	1	$n-1$
$\textcircled{n-2}^{n-2}$	2	$n-2$	1	$n-2$
$\textcircled{n-3}^{n-3}$	3	$n-3$	1	$n-3$
$\vdots$	$\vdots$		$\vdots$	$\vdots$
$\vdots$	i	$n-i$	1	$n-i$
$\vdots$	$\vdots$		$\vdots$	$\vdots$
$\textcircled{1}$	?	$n-?=1$	1	1

$$n-?=1 \Rightarrow ? = n-1$$

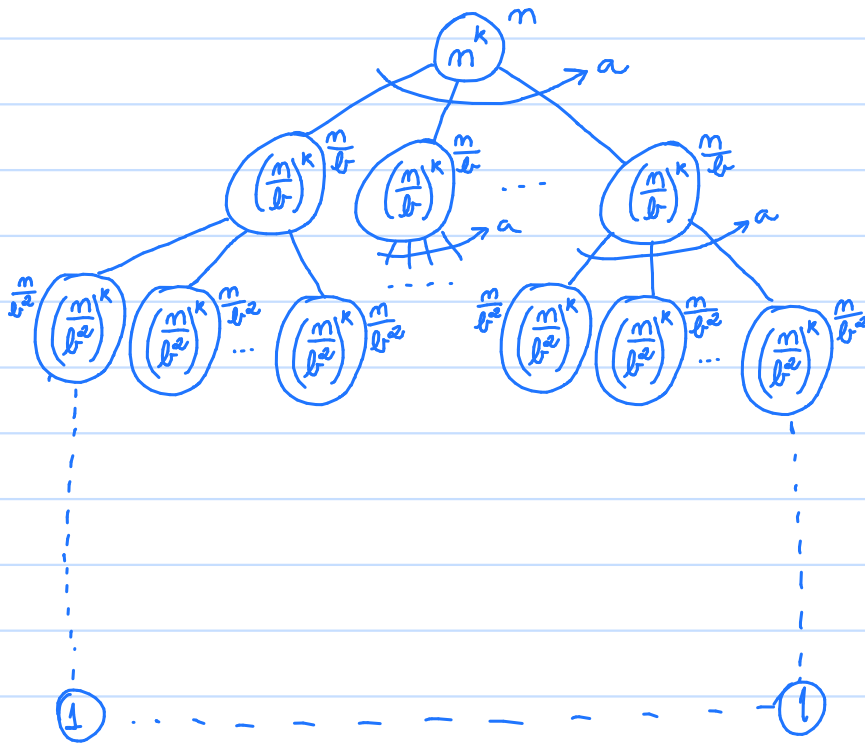
$$T(n) = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} 1 \cdot (n-i) = n + (n-1) + \dots + (n-(n-1)) = \sum_{i=1}^n i = \frac{n(n+1)}{2} = \theta(n^2)$$

Solução de Recorrências: Método Mestre

→ Faz uso do **Teorema Mestre** para resolver recorrências do tipo

$$T(n) = aT\left(\frac{n}{b}\right) + \theta(n^k)$$

com $a \geq 1$, $b > 1$ e $k \geq 0$ constantes.



$$T(n) = \sum_{i=0}^{\log_b n} a^i \cdot \left(\frac{n}{b^i}\right)^k = n^k \sum_{i=0}^{\log_b n} \left(\frac{a}{b^k}\right)^i$$

TEOREMA MESTRE (versão simplificada): Sejam $a \geq 1$, $b > 1$ e $k > 0$ constantes. Para $T(n) = aT(\frac{n}{b}) + \theta(n^k)$ vale que

- (1) se $a > b^k$, então $T(n) = \theta(n^{\log_b a})$
- (2) se $a = b^k$, então $T(n) = \theta(n^k \log n)$
- (3) se $a < b^k$, então $T(n) = \theta(n^k)$

$$T(n) = 2T(\frac{n}{2}) + n \quad a=2, b=2, k=1 \quad a=2 = b^k = 2^1$$

$$\therefore T(n) = \theta(n \log n)$$

$$T(n) = 4T(\frac{n}{10}) + 5\sqrt{n} \quad a=4, b=10, k=\frac{1}{2} \quad a=4 > b^k = \sqrt{10}$$

$$\therefore T(n) = \theta(n^{\log_{10} 4})$$

$$T(n) = 5T(\frac{3n}{4}) + 10n^3 \quad a=5, b=\frac{4}{3}, k=3 \quad a=5 > b^k = (\frac{4}{3})^3 = \frac{64}{27}$$

$$\therefore T(n) = \theta(n^{\log_{4/3} 5}) \quad (2.27=54)$$

$$T(n) = 3T(\frac{n}{4}) + n \log n$$

$$T'(n) = 3T'(\frac{n}{4}) + n \rightarrow a=3, b=4, k=1 \quad a=3 < b^k = 4$$

$$T''(n) = 3T''(\frac{n}{4}) + n^2 \rightarrow a=3, b=4, k=2 \quad a=3 < b^k = 4^2 = 16$$

$$\therefore T'(n) \in \theta(n) \quad \text{e} \quad T''(n) \in \theta(n^2)$$

Como $T'(n) \leq T(n) \leq T''(n)$, $T(n) \in \Omega(n)$ e $O(n^2)$

$$T(n) = 2T(n-1) + \sqrt{n} \quad \times$$

$$T(n) = T(\frac{n}{3}) + T(\frac{2n}{3}) + \sqrt{n}$$

$$T'(n) = T'(\frac{n}{3}) + T'(\frac{2n}{3}) + \sqrt{n} = 2T'(\frac{n}{3}) + \sqrt{n}$$

$$a=2, b=3, k=\frac{1}{2} \quad a=2 > b^k = 3^{\frac{1}{2}} = \sqrt{3}$$

$$T''(n) = T''(\frac{n}{3}) + T''(\frac{2n}{3}) + \sqrt{n} = 2T''(\frac{n}{3}) + \sqrt{n}$$

$$a=2, b=\frac{3}{2}, k=\frac{1}{2} \quad a=2 > b^k = (\frac{3}{2})^{\frac{1}{2}} = \sqrt{1.5}$$

$$\therefore T'(n) \in \theta(n^{\log_{3/2} 2}) \quad \text{e} \quad T''(n) \in \theta(n^{\log_{3/2} 2})$$

Como $T'(n) \leq T(n) \leq T''(n)$, $T(n) \in \Omega(n^{\log_{3/2} 2})$ e $O(n^{\log_{3/2} 2})$

• $\log_3 2 = \pi$ ($3^\pi = 2$)

$$\log_3 2 > \log_3 1 = 0$$

$$\log_3 2 < \log_3 3 = 1$$

$$3^1 = 3$$

$$3^2 = 9$$

$$3^3 = 27$$

$$3^4 = 81$$

$$3^\pi = 2$$

$$3^0 < 3^\pi < 3^1$$

$$0 < \pi < 1$$

$$3^{2\pi} = 4$$

$$3^1 < 3^{2\pi} < 3^2$$

$$1 < 2\pi < 2$$

$$0.5 = \frac{1}{2} < \pi < 1$$

$$3^{3\pi} = 8$$

$$3^1 < 3^{3\pi} < 3^2$$

$$1 < 3\pi < 2$$

$$0.33 = \frac{1}{3} < \pi < \frac{2}{3} = 0.66$$

$$3^{4\pi} = 16$$

$$3^2 < 3^{4\pi} < 3^3$$

$$2 < 4\pi < 3$$

$$0.5 = \frac{1}{2} < \pi < \frac{3}{4} = 0.75$$

$$0.5 = \frac{1}{2} < \pi < \frac{2}{3} \approx 0.66$$

• $\log_{\frac{3}{2}} 2 = \pi$ ($(\frac{3}{2})^\pi = 2$)

$$\log_{\frac{3}{2}} 2 > \log_{\frac{3}{2}} \frac{3}{2} = 1$$

$$\log_{\frac{3}{2}} 2 < \log_{\frac{3}{2}} \frac{9}{4} = 2$$

$$(\frac{3}{2})^\pi = 2$$

$$(\frac{3}{2})^1 < (\frac{3}{2})^\pi < (\frac{3}{2})^2$$

$$1 < \pi < 2$$

$$(\frac{3}{2})^{2\pi} = 4$$

$$(\frac{3}{2})^3 < (\frac{3}{2})^{2\pi} < (\frac{3}{2})^4$$

$$3 < 2\pi < 4 \quad 1.5 = \frac{3}{2} < \pi < 2$$

$$1.5 < \pi < 2$$

$$\frac{3}{2} = 1.5$$

$$(\frac{3}{2})^2 = \frac{9}{4} = 2.25$$

$$(\frac{3}{2})^3 = \frac{27}{8} = 3.375$$

$$(\frac{3}{2})^4 = \frac{81}{16} = 5.0625$$

• $\log_{\frac{4}{3}} 5 = \pi$ ($(\frac{4}{3})^\pi = 5$)

$$\log_{\frac{4}{3}} 5 > \log_{\frac{4}{3}} \frac{4}{3} = 1$$

$$(\frac{4}{3})^\pi = 5$$

$$(\frac{4}{3})^5 < (\frac{4}{3})^\pi < (\frac{4}{3})^6$$

$$5 < \pi < 6$$

$$(\frac{4}{3})^1 = 1.33...$$

$$(\frac{4}{3})^2 = \frac{16}{9} = 1.77...$$

$$(\frac{4}{3})^3 = \frac{64}{27} = 2.37...$$

$$(\frac{4}{3})^4 = \frac{256}{81} = 3.16...$$

$$(\frac{4}{3})^5 = \frac{1024}{243} = 4.21...$$

$$(\frac{4}{3})^6 = \frac{4096}{729} = 5.62...$$

$$\log_{\frac{4}{3}} 5 = \frac{\log_2 5}{\log_2 4 - \log_2 3} < \frac{3}{2 - \pi} \leq \frac{3}{\frac{1}{2}} = 6$$

$$\log_2 3 = \pi \Rightarrow 2^\pi = 3$$

$$2^{4\pi} = 9$$

$$8 < 9 < 16$$

$$2^3 < 2^{2\pi} < 2^4$$

$$1 < \pi < 2$$

$$\frac{3}{2} < \pi < 2$$

Teorema mestre - demonstração

$$T(n) = aT\left(\frac{n}{b}\right) + m^k$$

$$T(n) = m^k \sum_{j=0}^{\log_b n} \left(\frac{a}{b^k}\right)^j$$

1) Se $a > b^k$, então $\left(\frac{a}{b^k}\right) > 1$ e

$$T(n) = m^k \sum_{j=0}^{\log_b n} \left(\frac{a}{b^k}\right)^j = m^k \left(\frac{\left(\frac{a}{b^k}\right)^{\log_b n + 1} - 1}{\left(\frac{a}{b^k}\right) - 1} \right) = C' m^k \left(\left(\frac{a}{b^k}\right)^{\log_b n + 1} - 1 \right)$$

$$= C' m^k \left(\left(\frac{a}{b^k}\right)^{\log_b n} \cdot \left(\frac{a}{b^k}\right) \right) - C' m^k = C'' m^k \left(\frac{a}{b^k}\right)^{\log_b n} - C' m^k$$

$$= C'' m^k m^{\log_b (a/b^k)} - C' m^k = C'' m^{k + \log_b a - \log_b b^k} - C' m^k$$

$$= C'' m^{\log_b a} - C' m^k = \Theta(m^{\log_b a})$$

2) Se $a = b^k$, então $\left(\frac{a}{b^k}\right) = 1$ e

$$T(n) = m^k \sum_{j=0}^{\log_b n} \left(\frac{a}{b^k}\right)^j = m^k \sum_{j=0}^{\log_b n} 1^j = m^k (\log_b n + 1)$$

$$= m^k \log_b n + m^k = \Theta(m^k \log n)$$

3) Se $a < b^k$, então $\left(\frac{a}{b^k}\right) < 1$ e

$$T(n) = m^k \sum_{j=0}^{\log_b n} \left(\frac{a}{b^k}\right)^j = m^k \left(\frac{1 - \left(\frac{a}{b^k}\right)^{\log_b n + 1}}{1 - \left(\frac{a}{b^k}\right)} \right) = C' m^k \left(1 - \left(\frac{a}{b^k}\right)^{\log_b n + 1} \right)$$

$$= C' m^k - C' m^k \left(\frac{a}{b^k}\right)^{\log_b n} \left(\frac{a}{b^k}\right) = C' m^k - C'' m^k m^{\log_b (a/b^k)}$$

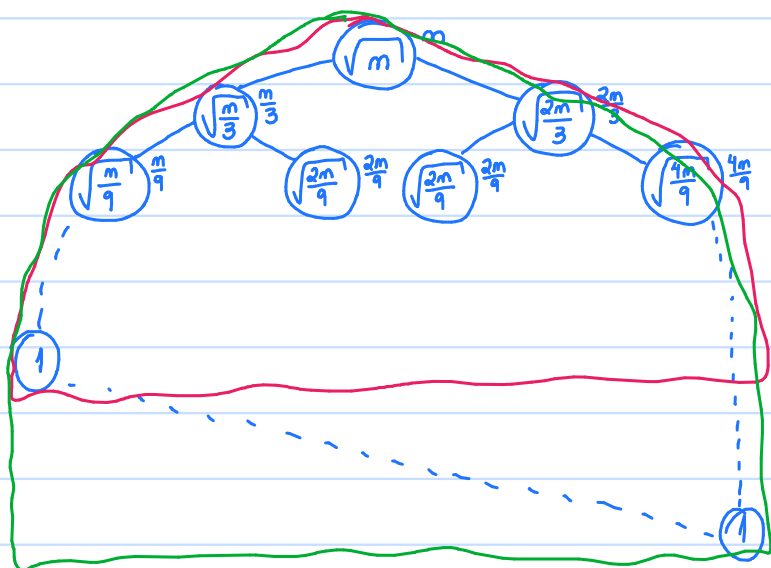
$$= C' m^k - C'' m^{k + \log_b a - \log_b b^k} = C' m^k - C'' m^{\log_b a} = \Theta(m^k)$$

CQD

$$T(n) = T\left(\frac{n}{3}\right) + T\left(\frac{2n}{3}\right) + \sqrt{n}$$

$$T'(n) = 2T\left(\frac{n}{3}\right) + \sqrt{n} \rightarrow \Theta(n^{\log_3^2})$$

$$T''(n) = 2T'\left(\frac{2n}{3}\right) + \sqrt{n} \rightarrow \Theta(n^{\log_{3/2}^2})$$



$$T(n) \in \Omega(n^{\log_3^2}) \text{ e } \in O(n^{\log_{3/2}^2})$$

$$\text{Chute: } T(n) \in \Theta(n)$$

Vamos provar por indução em n que $C_1 \cdot n \leq T(n) \leq C_2 n + d\sqrt{n}$

BASE: $n=1$. $T(1)=1$, $C_1 \cdot 1 = C_1$ e $C_2 \cdot 1 - d = C_2 + d$.

Para o caso base valer, $C_1 \leq 1$ e $1 \leq C_2 + d$.

Seja $n \geq 2$ e sup. $C_1 \cdot k \leq T(k) \leq C_2 \cdot k + d\sqrt{k} \quad \forall 1 \leq k < n$.

Como $\frac{n}{3} < n$ e $\frac{2n}{3} < n$ para $n \geq 2$, por HI temos

$$C_1 \cdot \left(\frac{n}{3}\right) \leq T\left(\frac{n}{3}\right) \leq C_2 \cdot \left(\frac{n}{3}\right) + d\sqrt{\frac{n}{3}} \quad (1)$$

$$C_1 \cdot \left(\frac{2n}{3}\right) \leq T\left(\frac{2n}{3}\right) \leq C_2 \cdot \left(\frac{2n}{3}\right) + d\sqrt{\frac{2n}{3}} \quad (2)$$

Então

$$T(n) = T\left(\frac{n}{3}\right) + T\left(\frac{2n}{3}\right) + \sqrt{n} \geq C_1 \cdot \left(\frac{n}{3}\right) + C_1 \cdot \left(\frac{2n}{3}\right) + \sqrt{n} = C_1 \cdot n + \sqrt{n} \geq C_1 \cdot n$$

e

$$\begin{aligned} T(n) &= T\left(\frac{n}{3}\right) + T\left(\frac{2n}{3}\right) + \sqrt{n} \leq C_2 \cdot \left(\frac{n}{3}\right) + d\sqrt{\frac{n}{3}} + C_2 \cdot \left(\frac{2n}{3}\right) + d\sqrt{\frac{2n}{3}} + \sqrt{n} \\ &= C_2 \cdot n + d\sqrt{\frac{1}{3}}\sqrt{n} + d\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}\sqrt{n} + \sqrt{n} \\ &= C_2 n + (d\sqrt{\frac{1}{3}} + d\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} + 1)\sqrt{n} \\ &\leq C_2 n + d\sqrt{n} \end{aligned}$$

onde a última inequação vale se $d\sqrt{\frac{1}{3}} + d\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} + 1 \leq d$,
o que vale se $d(1 - \sqrt{\frac{1}{3}} - \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}) \geq -1$, ou $d \geq -1/(1 - \sqrt{\frac{1}{3}} - \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}})$.

Então precisamos que $C_1 \leq 1$, $C_2 + d \geq 1$ e $d \geq -1/(1 - \sqrt{\frac{1}{3}} - \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}})$.

Vamos tomar $C_1 = 1$, $d = -1/(1 - \sqrt{\frac{1}{3}} - \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}})$ e $C_2 = 1 + 1/(1 - \sqrt{\frac{1}{3}} - \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}})$

com $n_0 = 1$, provamos que $C_1 \cdot n \leq T(n) \leq C_2 n + d\sqrt{n}$

Como $C_2 n + d\sqrt{n} \leq C_2 n$ (pois d é negativo), provamos que $T(n) \in \Theta(n)$.