

Melhores momentos

AULA 2

`binomialr2(20,10)`

```
binomialr2(20,10)
  binomialr2(19,9)
    binomialr2(18,8)
      binomialr2(17,7)
        binomialr2(16,6)
          binomialr2(15,5)
            binomialr2(14,4)
              binomialr2(13,3)
                binomialr2(12,2)
                  binomialr2(11,1)
binom(20,10)=184756.
```

Binomial mais eficiente ainda ...

Logo, supondo $n \geq k \geq 1$, podemos escrever

$$\binom{n}{k} = \begin{cases} n, & \text{quando } k = 1, \\ \binom{n-1}{k-1} \times \frac{n}{k}, & \text{quando } k > 0. \end{cases}$$

```
long
binomialr2(int n, int k)
{
  if (k == 1) return n;
  return (binomialr2(n-1,k-1)*n) / k;
}
```

A função `binomialr3` faz *recursão de cauda* (*Tail recursion*).

Conclusão

O número de chamadas recursivas feitas por `binomialr2(n,k)` é $k - 1$.

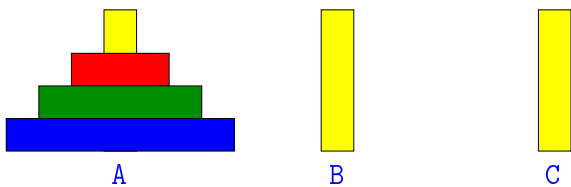
Mais recursão ainda

AULA 3

PF 2.1, 2.2, 2.3 S 5.1

<http://www.ime.usp.br/~pf/algoritmos/aulas/recu.html>

Torres de Hanoi: epílogo

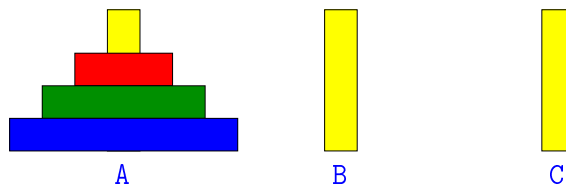


Desejamos transferir n discos do pino A para o pino C usando o pino B como auxiliar e repetindo as regras:

- ▶ podemos mover apenas um disco por vez;
- ▶ nunca um disco de diâmetro maior poderá ser colocado sobre um disco de diâmetro menor.

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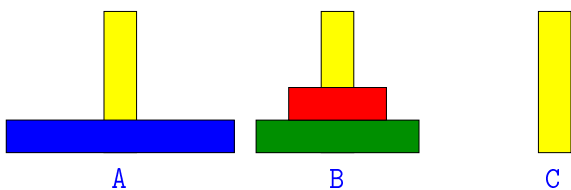
Algoritmo recursivo



Para resolver $\text{Hanoi}(n, A, B, C)$ basta:

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Algoritmo recursivo

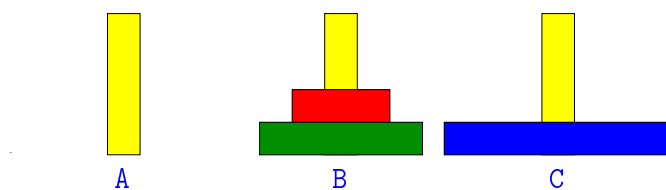


Para resolver $\text{Hanoi}(n, A, B, C)$ basta:

1. resolver $\text{Hanoi}(n-1, A, C, B)$

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Algoritmo recursivo

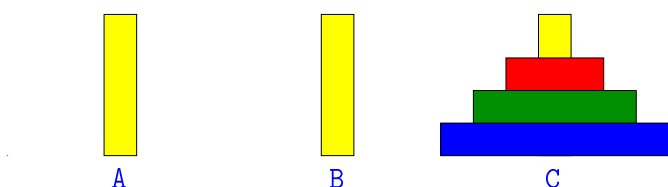


Para resolver $\text{Hanoi}(n, A, B, C)$ basta:

1. resolver $\text{Hanoi}(n-1, A, C, B)$
2. mover o disco n de A para C

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Algoritmo recursivo



Para resolver $\text{Hanoi}(n, A, B, C)$ basta:

1. resolver $\text{Hanoi}(n-1, A, C, B)$
2. mover o disco n de A para C
3. resolver $\text{Hanoi}(n-1, B, A, C)$

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Número de movimentos

Seja $T(n)$ o número de movimentos feitos pelo algoritmo para resolver o problema das torres de Hanoi com n disco.

Temos que

$$T(0) = 0$$

$$T(n) = 2T(n-1) + 1 \text{ para } n = 1, 2, 3, \dots$$

Quanto vale $T(n)$?

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Recorrência

Temos que

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

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Conclusões

O número de movimentos feitos por `hanoi(n)` é

$$2^n - 1.$$

Notemos que a função `hanoi` faz o **número mínimo** de movimentos: **não é possível** resolver o quebra-cabeça com menos movimentos.

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The Tower of Hanoi Story

Taken From W.W. Rouse Ball & H.S.M. Coxeter, Mathematical Recreations and Essays, 12th edition. Univ. of Toronto Press, 1974. The De Parville account of the origin from La Nature, Paris, 1884, part I, pp. 285-286.

In the great temple at Benares beneath the dome that marks the centre of the world, rests a brass plate in which are fixed three diamond needles, each a cubit high and as thick as the body of a bee. On one of these needles, at the creation, God placed sixty-four discs of pure gold, the largest disk resting on the brass plate, and the others getting smaller and smaller up to the top one. This is the tower of Bramah. Day and night unceasingly the priest transfer the discs from one diamond needle to another according to the fixed and immutable laws of Bramah, which require that the priest on duty must not move more than one disc at a time and that he must place this disc on a needle so that there is no smaller disc below it. When the sixty-four discs shall have been thus transferred from the needle which at creation God placed them, to one of the other needles, tower, temple, and Brahmins alike will crumble into dust and with a thunderclap the world will vanish. The number of separate transfers of single discs which the Brahmins must make to effect the transfer of the tower is two raised to the sixty-fourth power minus 1 or 18,446,744,073,709,551,615 moves. Even if the priests move one disk every second, it would take more than 500 billion years to relocate the initial tower of 64 disks.

http://www.rci.rutgers.edu/~cfs/472_html/AI_SEARCH/Story_TOH.html

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Recorrência

Logo,

$$\begin{aligned}
T(n) &= 2^{n-1} + \dots + 2^3 + 2^2 + 2 + 1 \\
&= 2^n - 1.
\end{aligned}$$

n	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
T(n)	0	1	3	7	15	31	63	127	255	511

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Enquanto isto ... os monges ...

$$T(64) = 18.446.744.073.709.551.615 \approx 1,84 \times 10^{19}$$

Suponha que os monges façam o movimento de 1 disco por segundo(!).

$$\begin{aligned}
18 \times 10^{19} \text{ seg} &\approx 3,07 \times 10^{17} \text{ min} \\
&\approx 5,11 \times 10^{15} \text{ horas} \\
&\approx 2,13 \times 10^{14} \text{ dias} \\
&\approx 5,83 \times 10^{11} \text{ anos.} \\
&= \mathbf{583 \text{ bilhões de anos.}}
\end{aligned}$$

A idade da Terra é **4,54 bilhões de anos**.

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Números de Fibonacci

PF 2.3 S 5.2

<http://www.ime.usp.br/~pf/algoritmos/aulas/recu.html>

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Números de Fibonacci

$$F_0 = 0 \quad F_1 = 1 \quad F_n = F_{n-1} + F_{n-2}$$

n	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
F _n	0	1	1	2	3	5	8	13	21	34

Algoritmo recursivo para F_n :

```
long fibonaccir(int n)
{
    if (n == 0) return 0;
    if (n == 1) return 1;
    return fibonaccir(n-1)
        + fibonaccir(n-2);
}
```

Navigation icons

fibonaccir(4)

```
fibonaccir(4)
  fibonaccir(3)
    fibonaccir(2)
      fibonaccir(1)
        fibonaccir(0)
          fibonaccir(1)
            fibonaccir(2)
              fibonaccir(1)
                fibonaccir(0)
  fibonaccir(4) = 3.
```

Navigation icons

Fibonacci iterativo

```
long fibonaccii(int n)
{
    long anterior = 0, atual = 1, proximo;
    int i;

    if (n == 0) return 0;
    if (n == 1) return 1;
    for (i = 1; i < n; i++)
    {
        proximo = atual + anterior;
        anterior = atual;
        atual = proximo;
    }
}
```

Navigation icons

Qual é mais eficiente?

```
meu_prompt> time ./fibonaccii 10
fibonacci(10)=55
real                0m0.003s
user                0m0.000s
sys                 0m0.000s
```

```
meu_prompt> time ./fibonaccir 10
fibonacci(10)=55
real                0m0.003s
user                0m0.000s
sys                 0m0.000s
```

Navigation icons

Qual é mais eficiente?

```
meu_prompt> time ./fibonaccii 20
fibonacci(20) = 6765
real                0m0.003s
user                0m0.000s
sys                 0m0.000s
```

```
meu_prompt> time ./fibonaccir 20
fibonacci(20) = 6765
real                0m0.003s
user                0m0.000s
sys                 0m0.000s
```

Navigation icons

Qual é mais eficiente?

```
meu_prompt> time ./fibonaccii 30
fibonacci(30) = 832040
real                0m0.003s
user                0m0.000s
sys                 0m0.000s
```

```
meu_prompt> time ./fibonaccir 30
fibonacci(30) = 832040
real                0m0.049s
user                0m0.044s
sys                 0m0.000s
```

Navigation icons

Qual é mais eficiente?

```
meu_prompt> time ./fibonacci 40
fibonacci(40) = 102334155
real                0m0.003s
user                0m0.000s
sys                 0m0.000s
```

```
meu_prompt> time ./fibaccir 40
fibonacci(40) = 102334155
real                0m4.761s
user                0m4.756s
sys                 0m0.000s
```

Qual é mais eficiente?

```
meu_prompt> time ./fibonacci 45
fibonacci(45) = 1134903170
real                0m0.003s
user                0m0.000s
sys                 0m0.000s
```

```
meu_prompt> time ./fibaccir 45
fibonacci(45) = 1134903170
real                0m52.809s
user                0m52.727s
sys                 0m0.000s
```

fibaccir(5)

fibaccir resolve subproblemas muitas vezes.

```
fibaccir(5)      fibaccir(1)
fibaccir(4)      fibaccir(0)
  fibaccir(3)    fibaccir(3)
    fibaccir(2)  fibaccir(2)
      fibaccir(1) fibaccir(1)
        fibaccir(0) fibaccir(0)
          fibaccir(1) fibaccir(1)
            fibaccir(2) fibaccir(5) = 5.
```

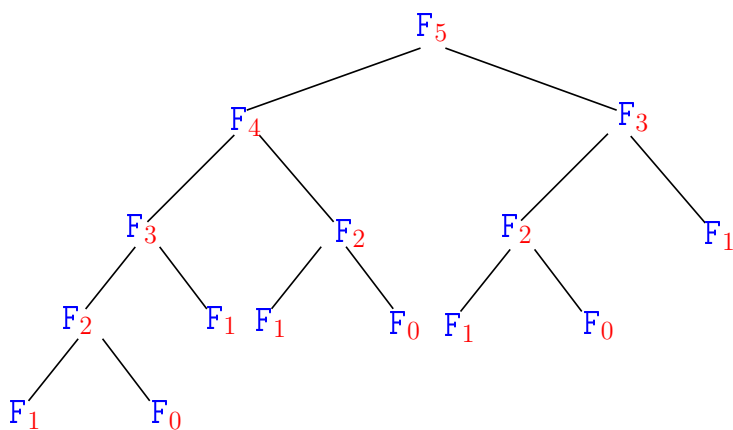
fibaccir(8)

fibaccir resolve subproblemas muitas vezes.

```
fibaccir(8)      fibaccir(1)      fibaccir(2)
fibaccir(7)      fibaccir(2)      fibaccir(1)
fibaccir(6)      fibaccir(1)      fibaccir(0)
  fibaccir(5)    fibaccir(0)      fibaccir(1)
    fibaccir(4)  fibaccir(5)      fibaccir(2)
      fibaccir(3) fibaccir(4)      fibaccir(1)
        fibaccir(2) fibaccir(3)  fibaccir(0)
          fibaccir(1) fibaccir(2)  fibaccir(3)
            fibaccir(0) fibaccir(1) fibaccir(2)
              fibaccir(1) fibaccir(0) fibaccir(1)
                fibaccir(2) fibaccir(1) fibaccir(0)
                  fibaccir(3) fibaccir(2) fibaccir(1)
                    fibaccir(2) fibaccir(1) fibaccir(0)
                      fibaccir(1) fibaccir(0) fibaccir(1)
                        fibaccir(1) fibaccir(0) fibaccir(2)
                          fibaccir(4) fibaccir(1) fibaccir(1)
                            fibaccir(3) fibaccir(6) fibaccir(0)
                              fibaccir(2) fibaccir(5) fibaccir(1)
                                fibaccir(1) fibaccir(4) fibaccir(2)
                                  fibaccir(0) fibaccir(3) fibaccir(1)
                                    fibaccir(8) = 21.
```

Árvore da recursão

fibaccir resolve subproblemas muitas vezes.



Consumo de tempo

$T(n)$:= número de somas feitas por fibaccir(n)

```
long fibaccir(int n)
{
1   if (n == 0) return 0;
2   if (n == 1) return 1;
3   return fibaccir_r(n-1)
4         + fibaccir_r(n-2);
}
```

Consumo de tempo

linha	número de somas
1	= 0
2	= 0
3	= $T(n-1)$
4	= $T(n-2) + 1$

$$T(n) = T(n-1) + T(n-2) + 1$$

Recorrência

$$T(0) = 0$$

$$T(1) = 0$$

$$T(n) = T(n-1) + T(n-2) + 1 \quad \text{para } n = 2, 3, \dots$$

Uma estimativa para $T(n)$?

Recorrência

$$T(0) = 0$$

$$T(1) = 0$$

$$T(n) = T(n-1) + T(n-2) + 1 \quad \text{para } n = 2, 3, \dots$$

Uma estimativa para $T(n)$?

Solução: $T(n) > (3/2)^n$ para $n \geq 6$.

n	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
T_n	0	0	1	2	4	7	12	20	33	54
$(3/2)^n$	1	1.5	2.25	3.38	5.06	7.59	11.39	17.09	25.63	38.44

Conclusão

O consumo de tempo é da função **fibonacci(n)** é proporcional a **n**.

O consumo de tempo da função **fibonacci(r)** é **exponencial**.

Recorrência

Prova: $T(6) = 12 > 11.40 > (3/2)^6$ e

$T(7) = 20 > 18 > (3/2)^7$.

Se $n \geq 8$, então

$$T(n) = T(n-1) + T(n-2) + 1$$

$$\stackrel{hi}{>} (3/2)^{n-1} + (3/2)^{n-2} + 1$$

$$= (3/2 + 1)(3/2)^{n-2} + 1$$

$$> (5/2)(3/2)^{n-2}$$

$$> (9/4)(3/2)^{n-2}$$

$$= (3/2)^2(3/2)^{n-2}$$

$$= (3/2)^n.$$

Logo, $T(n) \geq (3/2)^n$. Consumo de tempo é **exponencial**.

Exercícios

Prove que

$$T(n) = \frac{\phi^{n+1} - \hat{\phi}^{n+1}}{\sqrt{5}} - 1 \quad \text{para } n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$$

onde

$$\phi = \frac{1 + \sqrt{5}}{2} \approx 1,61803 \quad \text{e} \quad \hat{\phi} = \frac{1 - \sqrt{5}}{2} \approx -0,61803.$$

Prove que $1 + \phi = \phi^2$.

Prove que $1 + \hat{\phi} = \hat{\phi}^2$.