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

$$T(1) = 1$$

...

$$T(n) \leq c \cdot n \log n$$

$$\therefore \frac{n}{2}$$

$$T\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) \leq c \cdot \left[\frac{n}{2}\right] \log\left[\frac{n}{2}\right]$$

$$T(n) \leq 2 \left(c \left[\frac{n}{2}\right] \log\left[\frac{n}{2}\right] \right) + n$$

$$\leq c \cdot n \cdot \log\left[\frac{n}{2}\right] + n \leq c \cdot n \cdot \log n - c \cdot n \cdot \log 2 + n$$

$$\leq c \cdot n \log n - c \cdot n + n \leq c \cdot n \log n \quad \forall c \geq 1$$

...

$$T(2) = 2T(1) + 2 = 4 \leq c \cdot 2 \cdot \log 2$$

...

$$T(3) = 2T(1) + 3 = 5 \leq c \cdot 3 \cdot \log(3)$$

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Brute Force

~3)0/10

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

$$T(n) = \Theta(n^{\log_3 3}) \sim n^1$$

$$\begin{aligned} T_n &= n + 3 \cdot T\left(\frac{n}{3}\right) = n + 3 \left(\frac{n}{3} + 3 T\left(\frac{n}{9}\right) \right) = \\ &= n + 3 \left(\frac{n}{3} \right) + 9 \frac{n}{9} + 27 T\left(\frac{n}{27}\right) \dots \end{aligned}$$

$$T(n) = n + \frac{3}{3}n + \frac{9}{9}n + \frac{27}{27}n + \dots + \Theta(\log_3 n) \Theta(n) \leq$$

$$\leq n \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{3}{3}\right)^i + \Theta(n \log_3 3) \leq$$

$$\leq n \cdot 4 + \Theta(n) = \Theta(n)$$

$$\log_3 3 < 1 \quad \log_3 3 < 1$$

~3)0/10 ~re

~3)0/10 ~re

$$T(n) = a T\left(\frac{n}{b}\right) + f(n)$$

~3)0/10 ~re

~3)0/10 ~re

~3)0/10 ~re

$$f(n) = O(n^{\log_b a - \epsilon})$$

$$\epsilon > 0$$

\Rightarrow

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

~3)0/10 ~re

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

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

\approx $\Omega(\epsilon)$ $f(n)$ \rightarrow ∞

$$f(n) = \Omega(n \log_b a + \epsilon)$$

$$a f\left(\frac{n}{b}\right) \leq c \cdot f(n) \quad \log_b a < 1$$

\cdot (yes) $c < 1$ \rightarrow $\Omega(\epsilon)$

$$T(n) = \Theta(f(n)) \quad \text{b/c 1}$$

$$T(n) = 3 T\left(\frac{n}{3}\right) + n \quad \text{Master's}$$

$$\log_b a = \log_3 9 = 2 \quad (1)$$

$$f(n) = \Theta(n) = \Theta(n^{2-1}) = \Theta(n^{\log_b a - 1})$$

$$T(n) = \Theta(n^{\log_3 9}) = \Theta(n^2)$$

$$T(n) = T\left(\frac{2}{3}n\right) + 1 \quad (2)$$

$$\log_b a = \log_{\frac{2}{3}} 1 = 0$$

$$f(n) = \Theta(n^{\log_b a}) = \Theta(1)$$

\downarrow

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

$$T(n) = 3 \cdot T\left(\frac{n}{4}\right) + n \log n \quad (3)$$

$$\log_b a = \log_4 3 < 0.8 \quad f(n) = \Omega(n) = \Omega(n^{\log_b a + \epsilon})$$

$$a f\left(\frac{n}{b}\right) = 3 \frac{n}{4} \log \frac{n}{4} \leq \frac{3}{4} n \log n \leq c \cdot f(n) \quad c = \frac{3}{4} < 1$$

$$T(n) = \Theta(f(n)) = \Theta(n \log n) \quad \underline{\underline{3.1.1.1}}$$

2017

4

10/11/17

$$T(n) = a T\left(\frac{n}{b}\right) + f(n)$$

Master's

$$T(n) = \Theta(f(n))$$

number

f(n)

part

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

$$T(n) = \begin{matrix} n^2 & & n^2 \\ \swarrow & \searrow & \\ T\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) & & T\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) \end{matrix}$$

$$= \begin{matrix} \left(\frac{n}{2}\right)^2 & & \left(\frac{n}{2}\right)^2 \\ \swarrow & \searrow & \\ T\left(\frac{n}{4}\right) & & T\left(\frac{n}{4}\right) \end{matrix}$$

$$= \begin{matrix} T\left(\frac{n}{8}\right) & & T\left(\frac{n}{8}\right) & & T\left(\frac{n}{8}\right) & & T\left(\frac{n}{8}\right) \\ \swarrow & \searrow & \swarrow & \searrow & \swarrow & \searrow & \swarrow & \searrow \end{matrix}$$

$$T(n) = \sum_{i=0}^{\log_2 n} \frac{2^i n^2}{2^{2i}} = \sum_{i=0}^{\log_2 n} \frac{n^2}{2^i} \leq n^2 \left(1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} + \dots\right) \leq 2n^2 = \Theta(n^2)$$

$$T(n) = 9 T\left(\frac{n}{3}\right) + n$$

$$= 9 \cdot \left(9 T\left(\frac{n}{9}\right) + \frac{n}{3}\right) + n =$$

$$= 81 T\left(\frac{n}{9}\right) + \frac{9}{3} n + n =$$

$$= 9^3 T\left(\frac{n}{3^3}\right) + \frac{9^2}{3} n + \frac{9^2}{3^2} n + \frac{9}{3} n + n$$

$$= 9^k T\left(\frac{n}{3^k}\right) + n \left(\sum_{i=1}^k \left(\frac{9^i}{3}\right)\right)$$

$$k = \lceil \log_3 n \rceil$$

recursion

$$T(n) = 9^{\log_3 n + 1} T\left(\frac{n}{3^{\log_3 n + 1}}\right) + n \left(\sum_{i=1}^{\log_3 n} \left(\frac{9^i}{3}\right)\right) =$$

$$= 9^{\log_3 n} + n \frac{9^{\log_3 n} - 1}{9 - 3} = 9^{\log_3 n} + \frac{n}{2} \cdot 9^{\log_3 n} =$$

$$= 7^{\log_3 n} + \frac{n}{2} \cdot 7^{\log_3 n} = \Theta(n^{\log_3 9})$$

Master Theorem

sgom n/e

$$T(n) = a T\left(\frac{n}{b}\right) + f(n)$$

notes \rightarrow $f(n) ? n^{\log_b a}$

$$f(n) = O(n^{\log_b a - \epsilon}) \rightarrow T(n) = \Theta(n^{\log_b a}) \quad .1$$

$$f(n) = \Theta(n^{\log_b a}) \rightarrow T(n) = \Theta(n^{\log_b a} \log n) \quad .2$$

$$f(n) = \Omega(n^{\log_b a + \epsilon}) \rightarrow T(n) = \Theta(f(n)) \quad .3$$

$$T(n) = 9 T\left(\frac{n}{7}\right) + n$$

$$f(n) = \Theta(n^{\log_7 9 - \epsilon})$$

15/28 ϵ $\log_7 9$

$$\log_7 9 \approx 1.2 > 1$$

$$f(n) = n = O(n^{\log_7 9 - \epsilon}) \approx O(n^{1.2})$$

0.1 = ϵ $\log_7 9$

$$T(n) = \Theta(n^{\log_7 9}) = \Theta(n^{\log_7 9})$$

$$T(n) = 2 T\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) + 10n$$

$$a=b=2 \quad f(n) = 10n$$

$$10n \stackrel{?}{=} O(n^{\log_2 2 - \epsilon}) = O(n^{1-\epsilon})$$

$$10n \stackrel{?}{=} \Theta(n^{\log_2 2}) \quad \checkmark$$

$$T(n) = \Theta(n^{\log_2 2} \log n) = \Theta(n \log n) \quad .2$$

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

sgom 108

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

2/12/08

recurrence and h to show

$$h = 2^{2^m}$$

$$T(h) = T(2^{2^m}) = \sqrt[2^{2^{m-1}}]{2^{2^m}} T(2^{2^{m-1}}) + 2^{2^m} \quad \text{b.k.}$$

$$= 2^{2^{m-1}} T(2^{2^{m-1}}) + 2^{2^m} = \underbrace{2^{2^{m-1}} (2^{2^{m-1}} + 2^{2^{m-2}} T(2^{2^{m-2}}))}_{2^{2^m}} + 2^{2^m}$$

$$= m 2^{2^m} = h \log \log h$$

$$T(h) = 2 T\left(\frac{h}{2}\right) + h \log^2 h$$

master theorem & recursion tree

$$\begin{aligned} T(h) &= 2 T\left(\frac{h}{2}\right) + h \log^2 h = 2 \left(2 T\left(\frac{h}{4}\right) + \frac{h}{2} \log^2 \frac{h}{2} \right) + h \log^2 h = \\ &= 4 T\left(\frac{h}{4}\right) + h \left(\log^2 h + \log^2 \frac{h}{2} \right) = \dots = \\ &= h \left(\log^2 h + \log^2 \frac{h}{2} + \log^2 \frac{h}{4} \dots \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{h}{2^{\frac{\log h}{2}}} = h \sqrt{\frac{1}{2^{\log h}}} = \frac{h}{\sqrt{h}} = \sqrt{h}$$

recursion tree
 level i has 2^i nodes
 each node has $\frac{h}{2^i}$ children
 work at level i is $2^i \cdot \frac{h}{2^i} \log^2 \frac{h}{2^i}$

$$T(h) \geq \frac{\log h}{2} \cdot h \log^2 \left(\frac{h}{2^{\frac{\log h}{2}}} \right) = \frac{\log h}{2} \cdot h \log^2 \sqrt{h} =$$

$$= \frac{\log h}{2} \cdot h \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2} \log h \right)^2 = \frac{1}{8} h \log^3 h = \Omega(h \log^3 h)$$

$$\begin{aligned} T(h) &\leq \underbrace{h \log^2 h + h \log^2 h + \dots + h \log^2 h}_{\text{sum } \log h} = \log h (h \log^2 h) = \\ &= h \log^3 h = o(h) \end{aligned}$$

$$T(h) = \Theta(h \log^3 h)$$