

$$T(n) = a T\left(\frac{n}{b}\right) + O(n^k \log^p n)$$

$a \geq 1, b > 1, k \geq 0, p$ Real Number.

Case 1 if $a > b^k$ then $T(n) = O\left(\frac{a \log a}{n \log b}\right)$

Case 2 if $a = b^k$.

- (a) if $p > -1$ then $T(n) = O\left(n^{\log_b a} \log^{p+1} n\right)$
 (b) $p = -1$ $T(n) = O\left(n^{\log_b a} \log \log n\right)$
 (c) $p < -1$ $T(n) = O\left(n^{\log_b a}\right)$

Case-3 if $a < b^k$.

- (a) if $p \geq 0$ then $T(n) = O(n^k \log^p n)$
 (b) if $p < 0$ then $T(n) = O(n^k)$

2

Q.1

$$T(n) = 4T\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) + n.$$

$$a=4, \quad b=2, \quad k=1, \quad p=0. \quad \checkmark$$

$$b^k = 2^1 = 2$$

$$a > b^k. \quad \boxed{\text{Case:- I.}}$$

$$T(n) = O(n^{\log_b a}) = O(n^{\log_2 4}) = O(n^2) \quad \underline{\text{Ans.}}$$

Q.2

$$T(n) = 16^n T\left(\frac{n}{3}\right) + \frac{1}{n}.$$

$$a = 16^n, \quad b=3, \quad k=-1$$

Not solve using master Theorem.

Case-2,

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

$$a=2, \quad b=2, \quad k=1, \quad p=1$$

$$a=2 \quad b^k = 2^1 = 2$$

Case (2) $a = b^k$.Case (a) $p > -1$

$$T(n) = O\left(n^{\log_b a} \log^{p+1} n\right)$$

$$= O\left(n^{\log_2 2} \log^{1+1} n\right)$$

$$T(n) = O(n \log^2 n)$$

$$(ii) \quad T(n) = 2 T\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) + n \log^{-1} n$$

$$a=2, \quad b=2, \quad k=1, \quad p=-1$$

Case 2/b

$$T(n) = O(n \log \log n) \quad \underline{\text{Ans.}}$$

4

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

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

$$a=2, \quad b=2, \quad k=1, \quad p=-2.$$

Case 1/c.

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

Case - III.

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

$$a=2, b=2, k=2, p=0$$

$$a < b^k, \quad 2 < 2^2, \quad 2 < 4.$$

Case-3/A

$$T(n) = O(n^2 \log^0 n) = O(n^2) \text{ Ans.}$$

Q.2

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

$$a=3, b=2, k=2, p=-1$$

$$a < b^k, \quad 3 < 4$$

Case - IV / B

$$T(n) = O(n^2)$$

$$T(n) = T(\sqrt{n}) + \log n.$$

6

$$\text{Let } n = 2^m$$

$$T(2^m) = T(2^{m/2}) + \log 2^m = T(2^{m/2}) + m$$

$$\text{Let } T(2^m) = S(m)$$

$$S(m) = S\left(\frac{m}{2}\right) + m.$$

$$a=1, b=2, k=1, p=0.$$

$$a < b^k, \quad 1 < 2^1$$

Case-1 $\frac{1}{2} \cdot 1a$

$$T(n) = O(m^k \log^p n) = O(m')$$

$$\Rightarrow \cancel{n = \log} \quad n = 2^m$$

$$\log n = m \log_2 2 = m$$

$$\boxed{T(n) = O(\log n)}$$

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