

## Master - theorem

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

$a \geq 1, b > 1, k \geq 0$  and  $p$  is a real no.

~~$T(n)$~~  ①

~~iff~~ if  $a > b^k$  then  $T(n) = \Theta(n^{\log_b a})$

② if  $a = b^k$  then

a)  $p > -1$  then  $T(n) = \Theta(n^{\log_b a} \log^{p+1} n)$

b)  $p = -1$  then  $T(n) = \Theta(n^{\log_b a} \log \log n)$

c)  $p < -1$  then  $T(n) = \Theta(n^{\log_b a})$

③ if  $a < b^k$  then

a) if  $p \geq 0$  then  $T(n) = \Theta(n^k \log^p n)$

b) if  $p < 0$  then  $T(n) = \Theta(n^k)$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad T(n) = 4T(n/2) + n \log n$$

$$T(n) = 4T(n/2) + n \log^0 n$$

$$a=4, b=2, k=1, p=0$$

$$4 > 2^1$$

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

$$= \Theta(n^{\log_2 4})$$

$$= \Theta(n^2)$$

$$2) (a) \quad T(n) = 2T(n/2) + n \log^0 n$$

$$T(n) = 2T(n/2) + n \log^0 n$$

$$a=2 \quad b=2 \quad k=1 \quad p=0$$

$$a = b^k$$

$$2 = 2^1$$

$$p > -1$$

$$0 > -1$$

$$= \Theta(n \log^a b^k \log^{k+1} n)$$

$$= \Theta(n \log_2^2 \log^{0+1} n)$$

$$= \Theta(n \log n)$$

$$(b) \quad T(n) = 2T(n/2) + \frac{n}{\log n}$$

$$T(n) = 2T(n/2) + n \log^{-1} n$$

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

$$a = 2^k$$

$$2 = 2^1$$

$$p = -1$$

$$-1 = -1$$

$$= \Theta(n^{\log b^a} \log \log n)$$

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

$$= \Theta(n \cdot \log \log n)$$

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

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

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

$$\cancel{\Theta(n^{\log_b a})}$$

$$2 = 2' \quad p < -1$$

$$(2 < -1)$$

$$= \Theta(n^{\log_2 2})$$

$$= \Theta(n)$$

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

$$T(n) = 2T\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) + n^2 \cdot \log^0 n$$

$$a=2 \quad b=2 \quad k=2 \quad p=0$$

$$a < 2^k$$

$$2 < 2^2$$

$$p \geq 0$$

$$0 \geq 0$$

$$= \Theta(n^k \log^p n)$$

$$= \Theta(n^2 \log^0 n) = \Theta(n^2)$$

$$(3) (b) \quad T(n) = 2T(n/2) + \frac{n^2}{\log n}$$

$$T(n) = 2T(n/2) + n^2 \times \log^{-1} n$$

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

$$a < b^k$$

$$p < 0$$

$$2 < 2^2$$

$$-1 < 0$$

$$= \Theta(n^k)$$

$$= \Theta(n^2)$$

~~#~~ Some Equation/function's where Master theorem is not applicable

$$T(n) = 2^n T(n/2) + n$$

$$T(n) = 64 T(n/2) - n^2$$

$$T(n) = T(n/2) + \sin n$$

$$T(n) = 2T(n/2) + \frac{1}{n}$$

$$T(n) = 0.5 T(n/2) + n$$

---

$$(*) T(n) = \sqrt{2} T(n/2) + \log n$$