## Exercise in Lecture 6

Suppose  $T(2^k) \le T(2^{k-1})$ +C for k= 1, 2, ..., and T(1)=C. Prove that  $T(2^k) = O(k)$ 

$$T(2^{k}) \le T(2^{k-1}) + C$$

$$\le T(2^{k-2}) + 2C$$

$$\le T(2^{k-3}) + 3C$$

$$\le T(2^{k-k}) + kC$$

$$= C + kC$$

$$T(2^{k}) = O(C + kC)$$

$$= O(k)$$