

$$Q1) T(n) = 3T(n/2) + n^2$$

$$\rightarrow T(n) = aT(n/b) + f(n^2)$$

$$\rightarrow a > 1, b > 1$$

On comparing

$$a=3, b=2, f(n)=n^2$$

$$\text{Now, } C = \log_b a = \log_2 3 \approx 1.584$$

$$n^c = n^{1.584} < n^2$$

$$\therefore f(n) > n^c$$

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

$$Q2) T(n) = 4T(n/2) + n^2$$

$$\rightarrow a > 1, b > 1$$

$$a=4, b=2, f(n)=n^2$$

$$C = \log_2 4 = 2$$

$$n^c = n^2 = f(n) = n^2$$

$$\therefore T(n) = \Theta(n^2 \log_2 n)$$

$$Q3) T(n) = T(n/2) + 2^n$$

\rightarrow

$$a=1$$

$$b=2$$

$$f(n) = 2^n$$

$$C = \log_b a = \log_2 1 = 0$$

$$n^c = n^0 = 1$$

$$f(n) > n^c$$

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

$$Q4) T(n) = 2^n T(n/2) + n^n$$

$$\rightarrow a = 2^n$$

$$b=2, f(n) = n^n$$

$$C = \log_b a = \log_2 2^n = n$$

$$n^c = n^n$$

$$f(n) = n^n$$

$$T(n) = \Theta(n^n \log_2 n)$$

$$Q5) T(n) = 16T(n/4) + n$$

$$\rightarrow a=16, b=4$$

$$f(n) = n$$

$$C = \log_4 16 = \log_4 (4^2) = 2 \log_4 4 = 2$$

$$n^c = n^2$$

$$f(n) < n^c$$

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

$$Q6) T(n) = 2T(n/2) + n \log n$$

$$\rightarrow a=2, b=2$$

$$f(n) = n \log n$$

$$C = \log_2 2 = 1$$

$$n^c = n^1 = n$$

$$n \log n > n$$

$$f(n) > n^c$$

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

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$$Q7) T(n) = 2T(n/2) + n/\log n$$

$$\rightarrow a=2, b=2, f(n) = n/\log n$$

$$c = \log_2 2 = 1$$

$$n^c = n^1 = n$$

$$\therefore \frac{n}{\log n} < n$$

$$\therefore f(n) < n^c$$

$$\therefore T(n) = \theta(n)$$

$$Q8) T(n) = 2T(n/4) + n^{0.51}$$

$$\rightarrow a=2, b=4, f(n) = n^{0.51}$$

$$c = \log_4 2 = 0.5$$

$$n^c = n^{0.5}$$

$$\therefore n^{0.5} < n^{0.51}$$

$$f(n) > n^c$$

$$\therefore T(n) = \theta(n^{0.51})$$

$$Q9) T(n) = 0.5T(n/2) + 1/n$$

$$\rightarrow a=0.5, b=2$$

$a > 1$ but here a is 0.5

so we cannot apply Master's Theorem.

$$Q10) T(n) = 16T(n/4) + n!$$

$$\rightarrow a=16, b=4, f(n) = n!$$

$$\therefore c = \log_4 16 = 2$$

$$n^c = n^2$$

$$\text{As } n! > n^2$$

$$\therefore T(n) = \theta(n!)$$

$$Q11) 4T(n/2) + \log n \quad (2)$$

$$\rightarrow a=4, b=2, f(n) = \log n$$

$$c = \log_2 4 = 2$$

$$n^c = n^2$$

$$f(n) = \log n$$

$$\therefore \log n < n^2$$

$$f(n) < n^c$$

$$T(n) = \theta(n^c)$$

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

$$Q12) T(n) = \sqrt{n}T(n/2) + \log n$$

$$\rightarrow a=\sqrt{n}, b=2$$

$$c = \log_2 a = \log_2 \sqrt{n} = \frac{1}{2} \log_2 n$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{2} \log_2 n < \log(n)$$

$$\therefore f(n) > n^c$$

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

$$= \theta(\log(n))$$

$$Q13) T(n) = 3T(n/2) + n$$

$$\rightarrow a=3; b=2; f(n) = n$$

$$c = \log_2 3 = 1.5849$$

$$n^c = n^{1.5849}$$

$$n < n^{1.5849}$$

$$\Rightarrow f(n) < n^c$$

$$T(n) = \theta(n^{1.5849})$$

$$Q14) T(n) = 3T(n/3) + \sqrt{n}$$

$$\rightarrow a=3, b=3$$

$$c = \log_3 3 = 1$$

$$n^c = n^1 = n$$

$$\text{As } \sqrt{n} < n$$

$$f(n) < n^c$$

$$T(n) = \theta(n)$$

$$Q15) T(n) = 4T(n/2) + n$$

$$\rightarrow a=4, b=2$$

$$c = \log_b a = \log_2 4 = 2$$

$$n^c = n^2$$

$$n < n^2 \text{ (for any constant)}$$

$$f(n) < n^c$$

$$T(n) = \theta(n^2)$$

$$Q16) T(n) = 3T(n/4) + n \log n$$

$$\rightarrow a=3, b=4, f(n) = n \log n$$

$$c = \log_b a = \log_4 3 = 0.792$$

$$n^c = n^{0.792}$$

$$n^{0.792} < n \log n$$

$$T(n) = \theta(n \log n)$$

$$Q17) T(n) = 3T(n/3) + n/2$$

$$\rightarrow a=3; b=3$$

$$c = \log_b a = \log_3 3 = 1$$

$$f(n) = n/2$$

$$\therefore n^c = n^1 = n$$

$$\text{As } n/2 < n$$

$$f(n) < n^c$$

$$\therefore T(n) = \theta(n)$$

$$Q18) T(n) = 6T(n/3) + n^2 \log n$$

$$\rightarrow a=6; b=3$$

$$c = \log_b a = \log_3 6 = 1.6309$$

$$n^c = n^{1.6309}$$

$$\text{As } n^{1.6309} < n^2 \log n$$

$$\therefore T(n) = \theta(n^2 \log n)$$

$$Q19) T(n) = 4T(n/2) + n/\log n \quad (3)$$

$$\rightarrow a=4, b=2, f(n) = \frac{n}{\log n}$$

$$c = \log_b a = \log_2 4 = 2$$

$$n^c = n^2$$

$$\frac{n}{\log n} < n^2$$

$$T(n) = \theta(n^2)$$

$$Q20) T(n) = 64T(n/8) - n^2 \log n$$

$$\rightarrow a=64 \quad b=8$$

$$c = \log_b a = \log_8 64 = \log_8 (8^2)$$

$$c=2$$

$$n^c = n^2$$

$$\therefore n^2 \log n > n^2$$

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

$$Q21) T(n) = 7T(n/3) + n^2$$

$$\rightarrow a=7; b=3; f(n) = n^2$$

$$c = \log_b a = \log_3 7 = 1.7712$$

$$n^c = n^{1.7712}$$

$$n^{1.7712} < n^2$$

$$T(n) = \theta(n^2)$$

$$Q22) T(n) = T(n/2) + n(2 - \cos n)$$

$$\rightarrow a=1, b=2$$

$$c = \log_b a = \log_{0.2} 1 = 0$$

$$n^c = n^0 = 1$$

$$n(2 - \cos n) > n^c$$

$$T(n) = \theta(n(2 - \cos n))$$

Don.