

$$f(1) = 1$$

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

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

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

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

$$= f\left(\frac{n}{4}\right) + \frac{3n}{2}$$

$$= f\left(\frac{n}{8}\right) + \frac{n}{4} + \frac{n}{2} + n$$

$$= f\left(\frac{n}{8}\right) + \frac{7n}{4}$$

$$= f\left(\frac{n}{16}\right) + \frac{n}{8} + \frac{n}{4} + \frac{n}{2} + n$$

$$= f\left(\frac{n}{16}\right) + \frac{15n}{8}$$

$$= f\left(\frac{n}{32}\right) + \frac{n}{16} + \frac{n}{8} + \frac{n}{4} + \frac{n}{2} + n$$

$$= f\left(\frac{n}{32}\right) + \frac{31n}{16}$$

...

Substitute the denominator for i , and find relationships in terms of i

$$= f\left(\frac{n}{i}\right) + \frac{(i-1)n}{i}$$

...

Substitute i for n , so $f\left(\frac{n}{n}\right)$ is equivalent to $f(1)$

$$= f\left(\frac{n}{n}\right) + \frac{(n-1)n}{n}$$

$$= f(1) + \frac{(n^2 - n)}{n}$$

$$= f(1) + 2(n-1)$$

$$= 1 + 2n - 2$$

$$= 2n - 1$$

$$f(1) = 1$$

$$f(n) = n + f(n-1)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 f(n) &= n + f(n-1) \\
 &= n + (n-1) + f(n-2) \\
 &= 2n - 1 + f(n-2) \\
 &= n + (n-1) + (n-2) + f(n-3) \\
 &= 3n - 3 + f(n-3) \\
 &= n + (n-1) + (n-2) + f(n-3) + f(n-4) \\
 &= 4n - 6 + f(n-4) \\
 &= in - (1 + 2 + 3 + \dots + (i-1)) + f(n-i)
 \end{aligned}$$

...

Simplify sum to sum equation, then with appropriate i substitutions

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= in - \frac{n(n+1)}{2} + f(n-i) \\
 &= in - \frac{1}{2}(i^2 - i) + f(n-i)
 \end{aligned}$$

...

When $i = n - 1$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= (n-1)n - \frac{1}{2}((n-1)^2 - (n-1)) + f(1) \\
 &= n^2 - n - \frac{1}{2}(n^2 - 2n + 1 - n + 1) + 1 \\
 &= n^2 - n - \frac{1}{2}(n^2 - 3n + 2) + 1 \\
 &= n^2 - n - \frac{n^2}{2} + \frac{3n}{2} - 1 + 1 \\
 &= \frac{1}{2}n^2 + \frac{1}{2}n \\
 &= \frac{1}{2}(n^2 + n)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$f(1) = 1$$

$$f(n) = c + f(n-1), \text{ for some constant } c$$

$$f(n) = c + f(n-1)$$

$$= c + c + f(n-2)$$

$$= c + c + c + f(n-3)$$

...

Simplify with appropriate i substitutions for number of c

$$= ic + f(n-i)$$

...

$$\text{When } i = n-1$$

$$= (n-1)c + f(n-(n-1))$$

$$= (n-1)c + f(1)$$

$$= (n-1)c + 1$$

$$f_3(1) = 1$$

$$f_3(n) = c + f_3\left(\frac{n}{2}\right), \text{ for some constant } c$$

$$f_3(n) = c + f\left(\frac{n}{2}\right)$$

$$= c + c + f\left(\frac{n}{4}\right)$$

$$= c + c + c + f\left(\frac{n}{8}\right)$$

...

Notice logarithmic relationship between c and denominator

$$= (\log_2 n)c + f\left(\frac{n}{n}\right)$$

$$= (\log_2 n)c + 1$$

$$f(1) = 1$$

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

$$\begin{aligned}
 f(n) &= n + 2f\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) \\
 &= n + 2\left(\frac{n}{2} + 2f\left(\frac{n}{4}\right)\right) \\
 &= 2n + 4f\left(\frac{n}{4}\right) \\
 &= 2n + 4\left(\frac{n}{4} + 2f\left(\frac{n}{8}\right)\right) \\
 &= 3n + 8\left(\frac{n}{8} + 2f\left(\frac{n}{16}\right)\right)
 \end{aligned}$$

...

Notice logarithm pattern and substitute with i accordingly

$$= (\log_2 n)n + 2f\left(\frac{n}{2}\right)$$

...

When i = n

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= (\log_2 n)n + 2f\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) \\
 &= (\log_2 n)n + 2f(1) \\
 &= (\log_2 n)n + n
 \end{aligned}$$

$$f_5(1) = 1$$

$$f_5(n) = c + 2 * f_5\left(\frac{n}{2}\right), \text{ for some constant } c$$

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

$$= c + 2\left(c + 2f\left(\frac{n}{4}\right)\right)$$

$$= 3c + 4\left(c + 2f\left(\frac{n}{8}\right)\right)$$

$$= 7c + 8f\left(\frac{n}{8}\right)$$

...

Notice relationships between coefficients and substitute accordingly

$$= (i - 1)c + if\left(\frac{n}{i}\right)$$

...

When $i = n$

$$= (n - 1)c + nf\left(\frac{n}{n}\right)$$

$$= (n - 1)c + nf(1)$$

$$= (n - 1)c + n$$

$$f(1) = 1$$

$$f(n) = c + 2 * f(n - 1), \text{ for some constant } c$$

$$\begin{aligned} f(n) &= c + 2f(n - 1) \\ &= c + 2(c + 2f(n - 2)) \\ &= 3c + 4f(n - 2) \\ &= 3c + 4(c + 2f(n - 3)) \\ &= 7c + 8f(n - 3) \end{aligned}$$

...

Notice pattern between coefficients

$$= (2^i - 1)c + 2^i f(n - i)$$

...

When $i = n - 1$

$$\begin{aligned} &= (2^{n-1} - 1)c + 2^{n-1} \\ &= 2^{n-1}c - c + 2^{n-1} \\ &= (c + 1)2^{n-1} - c \end{aligned}$$

