17. 2:02 m A [0] OD, 1749 26 0123 85000,

「TT, A[:1] 7 20年間 岩畑, 受 15日 主教 213 SNOP から2 111 TherationalM A[:2+1] 32 30232 7日至0121,

TV. TN 177 01 21 30 1 7 Herotan 014 A[:n] = 323 24.

d. T There Thropiant (JT 2 科 改 71分社 设 Trober 包部) Th 2 Theratan Znal 和思红.

TI 2=097M VEZOIA VEZ ASI SE NOTO SISTER STATEM

111. え Heration alk A[i:] る 到記記 出記記 H (Heration alk) > A[i+1:] る 五成次元 教告記 71月 打刀記記.

TV. TWITT of SIM, A HEINTON 为例 建筑 交货处理已 经移动。

Gorting obse. 18 22 2 birls 24 27, WI 2120 Exxall 27 Brown reculsive 2011 2012.

 $T(n) \leq 2 + T(n-1)$  oran, T(n-1) = 2 + T(n-2)= 4 + T(n-2).

T(n) = 2k + T(n-k) T(1) = 0. k = n

T(n) = 2N  $1 \ge 2 \cdot \sqrt{2n}, \quad T(n) = 2N - 3$ 

2n-3. 4222,

$$\begin{array}{lll}
\eta_{1} & (0) & \neg (n) = 3 + (\frac{n}{2}) + 1 & \leftarrow \neg (\frac{n}{2}) = 3 + (\frac{n}{4}) + 1 \\
&= 3 \cdot \left(3 + (\frac{n}{4}) + 1\right) + 1 = 3^{2} + (\frac{n}{2}) + 3 + 1 & \leftarrow \neg (\frac{n}{4}) = 3 + (\frac{n}{8}) + 1 \\
&= 3^{2} \left(7 \left(\frac{n}{8}\right) + 1\right) + 3 + 1 = 3^{3} + 7 \left(\frac{n}{2}\right) + 3^{2} + 3 + 1 \\
&= 3^{2} \left(7 \left(\frac{n}{8}\right) + 1\right) + 3 + 1 = 3^{3} + 7 \left(\frac{n}{2}\right) + 3^{2} + 3 + 1 \\
&= 3^{2} \left(7 \left(\frac{n}{8}\right) + 1\right) + 3 + 1 = 3^{2} + 7 \left(\frac{n}{2}\right) + 3^{2} + 3 + 1 \\
&= 3^{2} \left(7 \left(\frac{n}{8}\right) + 1\right) + 3 + 1 = 3^{2} + 3 + 1 \\
&= 3^{2} \left(7 \left(\frac{n}{8}\right) + 1\right) + 3 + 1 = 3^{2} + 3 + 1 \\
&= 3^{2} \left(7 \left(\frac{n}{8}\right) + 1\right) + 3 + 1 = 3^{2} + 3 + 1 \\
&= 3^{2} \left(7 \left(\frac{n}{8}\right) + 1\right) + 3 + 1 = 3^{2} + 3 + 1 \\
&= 3^{2} \left(7 \left(\frac{n}{8}\right) + 1\right) + 3 + 1 = 3^{2} + 3 + 1 \\
&= 3^{2} \left(7 \left(\frac{n}{8}\right) + 1\right) + 3 + 1 = 3^{2} + 3 + 1 \\
&= 3^{2} \left(7 \left(\frac{n}{8}\right) + 1\right) + 3 + 1 = 3^{2} + 3 + 1 \\
&= 3^{2} \left(7 \left(\frac{n}{8}\right) + 1\right) + 3 + 1 = 3^{2} + 3 + 1 \\
&= 3^{2} \left(7 \left(\frac{n}{8}\right) + 1\right) + 3 + 1 = 3^{2} + 3 + 1 \\
&= 3^{2} \left(7 \left(\frac{n}{8}\right) + 1\right) + 3 + 1 = 3^{2} + 3 + 1 \\
&= 3^{2} \left(7 \left(\frac{n}{8}\right) + 1\right) + 3 + 1 = 3^{2} + 3 + 1 \\
&= 3^{2} \left(7 \left(\frac{n}{8}\right) + 1\right) + 3 + 1 = 3^{2} + 3 + 1 \\
&= 3^{2} \left(7 \left(\frac{n}{8}\right) + 1\right) + 3 + 1 = 3^{2} + 3 + 1 \\
&= 3^{2} \left(7 \left(\frac{n}{8}\right) + 1\right) + 3 + 1 = 3^{2} + 3 + 1 \\
&= 3^{2} \left(7 \left(\frac{n}{8}\right) + 1\right) + 3 + 1 = 3^{2} \left(7 \left(\frac{n}{8}\right) + 1\right) + 3^{2} + 3 + 1 \\
&= 3^{2} \left(7 \left(\frac{n}{8}\right) + 1\right) + 3^{2} \left($$

7.b. 
$$T(n) = 3T(\frac{n}{2}) + n$$

$$= 3^{2} T(\frac{n}{4}) + 3n + n$$

$$= 3^{3} T(\frac{n}{8}) + 3^{2}n + 3n + n = - 3^{k} T(\frac{n}{2^{k}}) + \frac{n(3^{k-1} + 3^{k-2} + 3^{k+1})}{n \frac{3^{k} - 1}{3^{k-1}}}$$

$$= 3^{\log_{2} n} T(1) + \frac{n}{2} (3^{k} - 1)$$

$$= C_{1} \cdot n^{\log_{2} 3} + C_{\lambda} n \qquad 2 > \log_{2} 3 > 1 \text{ olim} 2$$

$$= C_{1} \cdot n^{\log_{2} 3} + C_{\lambda} n \qquad 2 > \log_{2} 3 > 1 \text{ olim} 2$$

$$= 3^{2} T(\frac{n}{4}) + 3^{n+1} + 3^{n} = 3^{\frac{3}{4}} (\frac{n}{3}) + 3^{n+2} + 3^{n+1} + 3^{n}$$

$$= \cdots = 3^{k} T(\frac{n}{2^{k}}) + 3^{n} (\frac{3^{k-1} + \cdots + 3^{k+1}}{2^{k}})$$

$$= \frac{3^{\log_{2} n}}{n^{\log_{2} 3}} T(1) + 3^{n} \cdot \frac{3^{k} - 1}{2}$$

$$= C_{1} n^{\log_{2} 3} + C_{\lambda} \cdot 3^{n} \qquad 0 (3^{n})$$

$$n^{\log_{2} 3} < 3^{n} \qquad 0 (3^{n})$$

3. 
$$T(n) = 8T(\frac{n}{2}) + h^3$$
  

$$= 8\left(8T(\frac{n}{4}) + (\frac{n}{2})^3\right) + h^3 = 8^2\left(8T(\frac{h}{8}) + (\frac{n}{4})^3\right) + 8\cdot(\frac{n}{2})^3 + n^3$$

$$= \dots = 8^kT(\frac{n}{2^k}) + 8^{k!}\left(\frac{n}{2^{k-1}}\right)^3 + \dots + n^3$$

$$\downarrow h^3 \left(\frac{n}{2^{k-1}}\right)^4 + \dots + 1\right)$$

$$2^{k} = n k = \log_{2} n$$

$$= 8^{\log_{2} n} T(1) + n^{3} \cdot \log_{2} n = n^{3} \cdot T(1) + n^{3} \cdot \log_{2} n$$

$$= C \cdot n^{3}$$

$$= C \cdot n^{3}$$

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

3-e. 
$$T(n) = 3T(n-1)+1$$

$$= 3^{2}T(n-2)+3+1$$

$$= 3^{3}T(n-3)+3^{2}+3+1$$

$$\vdots$$

$$= 3^{k}T(n-k)+\frac{3^{k}-1}{3^{-1}}$$

$$= 3^{n-1}T(1)+\frac{3^{n-1}-1}{2}$$

$$= (3T(1)+\frac{1}{2}) 3^{n}-\frac{1}{2}$$

$$Q(3^{n})$$

4. 
$$T(n) = T(\frac{n}{2}) + T(\frac{n}{4}) + T(\frac{n}{16}) + n$$

$$T(1) = 1$$

$$T(\frac{n}{2}) = T(\frac{n}{4}) + T(\frac{n}{16}) + T(\frac{n}{16}) + n$$

$$T(1) = 1$$

$$T(n) = 2T(\frac{n}{2}) - T(\frac{n}{2})$$

$$Guess = \alpha(n)$$

 $T(k) \le Ck$  for all  $1 \le k < n$ Base >  $T(k) \le CK$  k=1 >  $1 \le C$ 

10 C+3 \( \in \) \( \frac{7}{10} \) C +3 \( \in \) \( \frac{2}{5} \) \( \in \) \( \in

Inductive  $T(n) = 2T(\frac{n}{2}) - T(\frac{n}{32}) \le 2\frac{Cn}{2} - \frac{Cn}{32}$ 

 $\frac{31}{32} \text{Cn} \leq \text{Cn}.$ 

图3/1712 C=1013341

発 N21の14 T(n) S Cn 元 2時以刊 C>ト 多りから 一て(n)=0(n)の124.

Instructor: Hoon Sung Chwa

6. (8 points) Radix sort 는 대표적인 선형시간 정렬알고리즘(Linear Time Sorting) 중 하나이다. Radix sort 의 subroutine 인 bucket sort 에 대해, 배열 A = [byte, pits, bits, pins] 가 주어졌을 때 아래의 질문에 답하시오. (a to z ascending order, 풀이과정 필요 X)

a. Bucket Sort 의 첫번째 호출 후 배열의 상태는?

[ hyte, pits, bits, pins]

b. Bucket Sort 의 두번째 호출 후 배열의 상태는?

[ p7n5, by te, pits, bits]

c. Bucket Sort 의 세번째 호출 후 배열의 상태는?

d. Bucket Sort 의 네번째 호출 후 배열의 상태는?

[ かた, by te , p7ns , pits]

```
5.
                                          \rightarrow \tau(n)
a.
Find-Inversion-Pairs (A, low, high)
         inversion_count = 0
         if len(A) <=1:
                  return A, inversion_count
        left, l_count = Find-Inversion-Pairs (A[n/2:])
right, r_count = Find-Inversion-Pairs (A[n/2:])
- \frac{n}{2}
         left, l_count = Find-Inversion-Pairs (A[:n/2])
         inversion_count += r_count
         result = []
         l_index, r_index = 0, 0
         while l_index < len(left) and r_index<len(right) :
                  if left[l_index] < right[r_index]:</pre>
                           result.append(left[l index])
                           l_index++
                  elif left[l_index] == right[r_index]:
                           result.append(right[r_index])
                           r_index++
                  else :
                           inversion_count ++
                           result.append(R[r_index])
                           r_index++
         result.extend(L[l_index:len(left)])
         result.extend(R[r_index:len(right)])
         return result, inversion_count
b.
T(n) = T(n/2) + T(n/2) + \theta(n)
```

```
6.
  a.
  def mergesort3(A, n):
     if n <= 1:
         return A
     unit = n//3
     # part1. You need to handle additional edge cases (Hint: see above)
     if unit == 0:
         if A[0]> A[1]:
             a = A[0]
             A[0] = A[1]
             A[1] = a
             return A
     # part2. reculsively do something - (\frac{N}{3})
     L = mergesort3(A[:unit],unit) /
     M = mergesort3(A[unit:unit*2],unit) /
     R = mergesort3(A[unit*2:],n-(unit*2))
     # part3. merge something and return it
     L_M = merge(L,M) O(n)
      return merge(L M,R)
\neg (n) = 3 \cdot 7 \left(\frac{n}{2}\right) + \Theta(n)
    subproblem great 30/6792, master theorom 3/8718
              a=3 b=3 f(n)=n
                    .. TU)= O (f (n) x logs n)
                               = O(nlog,n)
```

```
6.
   b.
   def mergesortK(A, n, k):
      if n <= 1:
          return A
      A = A.copy()
      unit = n//k
      # part1. You need to handle additional edge cases
      if unit == 0:
          return mergesortK(A, n, k-1)
      # part2. reculsively do something
      i = k
      united list = []
      while i > 1:
          united_list.append(mergesortK(A[:unit], unit, k))
          del A[:unit]
                                           1(2) x k
          i = i - 1
      united_list.append(mergesortK(A, len(A), k))
      # part3. merge something and return it
      m = len(united_list)-1
      while m > 0:
          united_list[m-1] = merge(united_list[m-1], united_list[m])
          m = m - 1
                             4 O(n)
       return united_list[0]
           T(n) = k \times T(\frac{n}{k}) + O(n)
                  by master theorom
                   a=k b=k
                 : T(n) = O(n logkn)
                     2way 3way kway
      nzinki nlogan > nlogan > nlogEn
BRECHE GRAGE GOIDH CHEM EN THE ALLEGE FRECH.
```