

- ① $T(n) = 2T\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) + n$
- ② $T(n) = 2T\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) + n \log n$
- ③ $T(n) = 2T\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) + n^2$
- ④ $T(n) = 8T\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) + n^2$

Simple tricks Master Theorem

case 1 $\log_b a > k \rightarrow$ Greater prioritize it
 $\hookrightarrow \Theta(n \log_b a) \leftarrow$ $\log_b a < k \hookrightarrow \Theta(f(n))$

case 3 $\log_b a < (k) \rightarrow$ Greater prioritize it
 $\Theta(f(n))$
 \hookrightarrow Denominator slip
 \hookrightarrow No Denominator take all

case 2 $\log_b a = k$
 $p > -1 \rightarrow \Theta(f(n) \log n)$

$p = -1 \rightarrow \Theta(f(n) \log \log n) \rightarrow$ Rare cases

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

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

$\log_2 2 = 1$

$\log_b a = k$ (case 2)

$p > -1$

$\therefore \Theta(f(n) \log n) \rightarrow \Theta(n \log n)$

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

$$a=2 \quad k=1$$

$$b=2 \quad p=1$$

$$\log_2 2 = 1$$

$$\log_b a = k$$

$$\text{case 2} = \log_b a = k$$

$$p > -1 \quad (\text{case 2 sub case})$$

$$\therefore \Theta(b(n) \log n)$$

$$\text{i.e. } \Theta(n \log n (\log n))$$

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

$$a=2 \quad k=2$$

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

$$\log_b a = \log_2 2 = 1$$

$$\log_b a < k \quad (\text{case 3})$$

$$\Theta(b(n))$$

$$\text{i.e. } \Theta(n^2)$$

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

$$a=8 \quad k=2$$

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

$$\log_2 8 = 3$$

$$\log_b a > k \quad (\text{case 1})$$

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

$$\text{i.e. } \Theta(n^3)$$

$$\log_b a = 3 //$$