

1)

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|----|---|----------|----------|---------|
| a) | $T(n) = 2T(n/2) + n^3$
$T(n) = (4/3)n^3$
$T(n) = n^3$ | $a = 2$ | $b = 2$ | $d = 3$ |
| b) | $T(n) = T(9n/10) + n$
$T(n) = 1 + 10n$
$T(n) = 10n$ | $a = 1$ | $b = 10$ | $d = 1$ |
| c) | $T(n) = 16T(n/4) + n^2$
$T(n) = n^2 \log(n)$
$T(n) = n^2$ | $a = 16$ | $b = 4$ | $d = 2$ |
| d) | $T(n) = 7T(n/3) + n^2$
$T(n) = n^{\log_3(7)}$
$T(n) = n^2$ | $a = 7$ | $b = 3$ | $d = 2$ |
| e) | $T(n) = 2T(n/4) + \sqrt{n}$
$T(n) = \sqrt{n} \log(n)$
$T(n) = \sqrt{n}$ | $a = 2$ | $b = 4$ | $d = 1$ |

2)

- a) Set the maxes up as a pair
Base Case:
If there's only 1 element, set the maxes equal to that element (each other)
If there's only 2 elements, compare which is the higher max
General case:
Create a mid, left array, right array
Run the left and right arrays through recursion to find the maxes
Run the result through method max1max2 to find the max and 2nd max
- b)

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if (i == j) // 1
    result.max = A[i]
    result.max2nd = A[j]
if (i == j + 1) // 1
    if (A[i] > A[j]) // 2
        result.max = A[i]
        result.max2nd = A[j]
    else // 2
        result.max = A[j]
        result.max2nd = A[i]
else
    left = dcfindmax2ndmax(A, i, mid) // n
    right = dcfindmax2ndmax(A, mid + 1, j) // n
    result = max1max2(left, right) // n
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c) $C(n): \frac{3}{2}n - 2$