

Date:.....

# Master Theorem

## Exercises:

$$a. \quad T(n) = 2T(n/4) + 1$$

$$a = 2, \quad b = 4, \quad f(n) = 1$$

$$n^{\log_4 2} = n^{\log_4 4^{1/2}} = n^{1/2} = \sqrt{n}$$

$$n^{1/2} \Rightarrow n^{1/2 - 1/2} = n^0 = 1 = f(n)$$

$$f(n) = O(n^{1/2 - \epsilon}) \text{ for any } \epsilon > 0$$

$$f(n) < n^{\log_b a - \epsilon}$$

$$T(n) = \Theta(n^{\log_b a})$$

$$= \Theta(n^{1/2})$$

$$(b) \quad T(n) = 2T(n/4) + \sqrt{n}$$

$$a = 2, \quad b = 4, \quad f(n) = \sqrt{n}$$

$$n^{\log_4 2} = n^{\log_4 4^{1/2}} = n^{1/2} = \sqrt{n}$$

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

$$\therefore T(n) = \Theta(n^{\log_b a} \log n) \\ = \Theta(\sqrt{n} \log n)$$

$$(c) \quad T(n) = 2T(n/4) + n$$

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

$$n^{\log_b a} = n^{\log_4 2} = n^{\log_4 4^{1/2}} \\ = n^{1/2} =$$

$$n^{1/2 + \epsilon} = n^{1/2 + 1/2} = n = f(n)$$

$$\therefore f(n) = \Omega(n^{\log_b a + \epsilon}) \text{ for } \epsilon > 0$$

$$\therefore f(n) > n^{\log_b a + \epsilon}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 \therefore a f(n/b) &= 2 \cdot \frac{n}{b} \\
 &= \frac{2}{b} n \\
 &= \frac{2}{4} n \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} n = c f(n), \quad c < 1
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \therefore T(n) &= \Theta(f(n)) \\
 &= \Theta(n)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (d) \quad T(n) &= 2T(n/4) + n^2 \\
 a &= 2, \quad b = 4, \quad f(n) = n^2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$n \log_b a = \sqrt{n} = n^{1/2}$$

$$n^{1/2 + 3/2} = n^2 = f(n)$$

$$f(n) > n^{\log_b a + \epsilon}, \quad \epsilon = 3/2$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \therefore f(n) &> n^{\log_b a + \epsilon} \text{ for } \epsilon > 0 \\
 \therefore f(n) &= \Omega(n^{\log_b a + \epsilon}) \text{ for } \epsilon > 0
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \therefore a f(n/b) &= a \cdot \frac{n^2}{b^2} = \frac{a}{b^2} n^2 \\
 &= \frac{2}{16} n^2 = \frac{1}{8} n^2 = c f(n), \quad c < 1
 \end{aligned}$$

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