

Idea: repeatedly plug in recurrence

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Example: } T(n) &= 2T\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) + n^2 \\ &= 2\left(2T\left(\frac{n}{4}\right) + \left(\frac{n}{2}\right)^2\right) + n^2 \\ &= 4T\left(\frac{n}{4}\right) + \frac{n^2}{2} + n^2 \\ &= 4\left(2T\left(\frac{n}{8}\right) + \left(\frac{n}{4}\right)^2\right) + \frac{n^2}{2} + n^2 \\ &= 8T\left(\frac{n}{8}\right) + \frac{n^2}{4} + \frac{n^2}{2} + n^2 = \dots \\ \dots &= 2^k T\left(\frac{n}{2^k}\right) + \underbrace{\frac{n^2}{2^{k-1}} + \dots + \frac{n^2}{2}}_{\text{sum of geometric series}} + \underline{n^2} \\ &= 2^k T\left(\frac{n}{2^k}\right) + n^2 \sum_{i=0}^{k-1} \frac{1}{2^i}\end{aligned}$$

Application +

$$T(n) = 2^k T\left(\frac{n}{2^k}\right) + n^2 \sum_{i=0}^{k-1} \frac{1}{2^i}$$

$$\frac{n}{2^k} = 1 \text{ implies } k = \log_2 n$$

$$\Rightarrow T(n) = 2^{\log_2(n)} T(1) + n^2 \sum_{i=0}^{\log_2(n)-1} \frac{1}{2^i}$$

$$= n \cdot \Theta(1) + n^2 \sum_{i=0}^{\log_2(n)-1} \frac{1}{2^i}$$

$$= n \cdot \Theta(1) + n^2 \cdot \Theta(1)$$

Recursion Tree

