answer to the question No - 2

Implementation - 1:

def fibonacci_1 (n):

if
$$n \le 0$$
:

print ("Invalid input!") \longrightarrow 1

elif $n \le 2$:

return $n-1$

else:

return fibonacc_1(n-1) + fibonacci_1(n-2) \longrightarrow T(n-1)

 $n = int (input ('Entert''))$

onther fib = fibonacci_1 (n)

print (""")

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

Assume: $T(q) = T(1) = T(0) = 1$

Herce, $T(n-1) \approx T(n-2)$

: Rewriting the equation we get:

$$T(n) = T(n-1) + T(n-1) + c$$
 [taking constant,

$$T(n) = 2\sqrt{2}T(n-2) + Cf + C$$

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

$$= 2^{2}\sqrt{2}T(n-3) + Cf + 3C$$

$$= 2^{3}T(n-3) + 4C + 3C$$

$$= 2^{3}T(n-3) + 4C$$

continue for & times

Assuming: m-k = 0

$$T(m) = 2^{K} T(m-m) + (2^{K}-1)c$$

$$= 2^{K} T(0) + (2^{K}-1)c$$

$$= 2^{K} + (2^{K}-1)c$$

From implementation -1 we got $O(2^n)$ time complexity and from implementation -2 we got O(n) time complexity. We know, $O(2^n) > O(n)$. Thus, Implementation -2 is more efficient than implementation -1.

Answer to the question No - 4

def multiply-matrin (A,B)

n = len(a)

e = []

for i in range (len(a)):

for j in trange (len(a)):
m. append (o)

c.append(m)

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for i in range (m):

nxnxn

for j in range (n):

- m3

- for k in range (m):

e [i] [j] + = A[i] [k] * B[k] [j] output = open ("output-problem 4. txt", 'w). mxnc for i in c:

nxnc for j in i:

output. white (str(i) + " ") output. close () : $f(n) = n^3 + n^2 + n^2$ $= n^3 + 2n^2$:. Time complexity = O(n3)

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