Module 3 Recurrence Relations Assignment

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Response 1

Response 2

Given: $T(n) = T(n-1) + n$

Unroll the Recurrence
Let d denote level of unrolling

$d = 1$: $T(n) = T(n-1) + n$
$d = 2$: $T(n) = [T(n-2) + (n-1)] + n = T(n-2) + 2n - 1$
$d = 3$: $T(n) = [T(n-3) + (n-2)] + 2n - 1 = T(n-3) + 3n - 3$
$d = 4$: $T(n) = [T(n-4) + (n-4)] + 3n - 3 = T(n-4) + 4n - 7$

General Pattern: $T(n) = T(n-d) + dn - (2^{d-1} - 1)$

The base case when $T(1)$ is reached when $n - d = 1$.
Solve for d:
$n - d = 1$
$-d = 1 - n$
$d = n - 1$

Plug d back in:
$T(n) = T(n - (n-1)) + (n-1)n - (2^{n-1-1} - 1)$
$T(n) = T(1) + n^2 - n - 2^{n-1} + 1$
$T(n) = n^2 - n - 2^{n-2} + 1 = \Theta(2^n)$
$\therefore \Theta(2^n)$

Response 3

Response 4

Given: $T(n) = 2T(\frac{n}{4}) + 1$

Apply Master Theorem:
A = 2, B = 4, $f(n) = 1$
$k = \frac{\log 2}{\log 4} = \frac{1}{2}$
Compare $f(n) = 1$ to $n^{\frac{1}{2}}$
Since $f(n) = O(n^{\frac{1}{2}-\epsilon})$ where $\epsilon = \frac{1}{2}$, Case 1 applies:
$T(n) \in \Theta(n^{\frac{1}{2}})$
The solution must be $T(n) = \Theta(n)$ since $k = \frac{1}{2}$ and rounds to 1

Response 5

Response 6

Response 7