Algorithms and Datastructures

Divide and Conquer, Master theorem

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Bioinformatics Group / Department of Computer Science

Algorithms and Datastructures, March 2018

Structure

Structure

Divide and Conquer

Introduction

Concept:

Divide and Conquer

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- Divide the problem into smaller subproblems

Divide and Conquer

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- Conquer the subproblems through recursive solving.
  If subproblems are small enough solve them directly

Divide and Conquer
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- Connect all subsolutions to solve the overall problem

Divide and Conquer

Introduction

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- Divide the problem into smaller subproblems
- Conquer the subproblems through recursive solving.
  If subproblems are small enough solve them directly
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- Recursive application of the algorithm on smaller subproblems

Divide and Conquer

Introduction

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- Conquer the subproblems through recursive solving.
  If subproblems are small enough solve them directly
- Connect all subsolutions to solve the overall problem

- Recursive application of the algorithm on smaller subproblems
- Direct solving of small subproblems

Structure

Divide and Conquer

Maximum Subtotal

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Input:

- Progression X of n integers

Divide and Conquer

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- Progression X of n integers

Output:

- Maximum sum of an uninterrupted subsequence of X and its index boundary

Divide and Conquer

Maximum Subtotal

Input:

- Progression X of n integers

Output:

- Maximum sum of an uninterrupted subsequence of X and its index boundary

Table: Input values

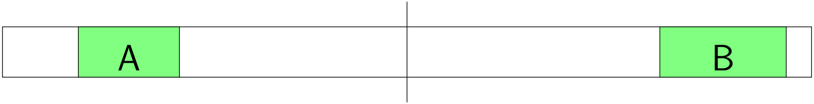
Index	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Value	31	-41	59	26	-53	58	97	-93	-23	84

Output: Sum: 187, Start: 2, End: 6

Divide and Conquer

Maximum Subtotal

Idea:



Divide and Conquer

Maximum Subtotal

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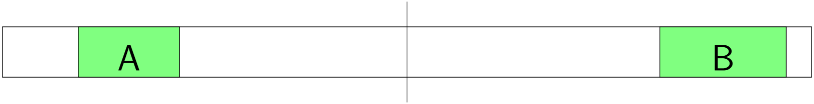

- Solve the left / right half of the problem recursive

Divide and Conquer

Maximum Subtotal

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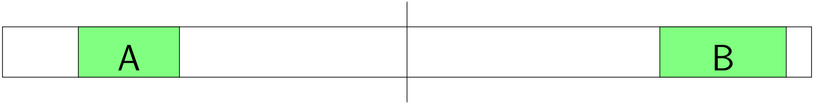

- Solve the left / right half of the problem recursive
- Combine both solutions into a overall solution

Divide and Conquer

Maximum Subtotal

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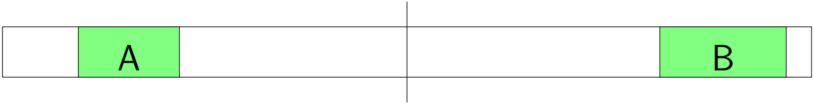

- Solve the left / right half of the problem recursive
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- The maximum is located in the left half (A) or the right half (B)

Divide and Conquer

Maximum Subtotal

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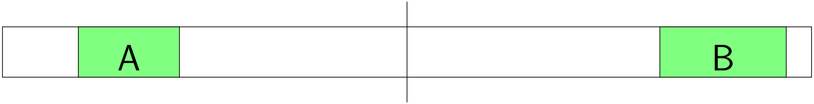
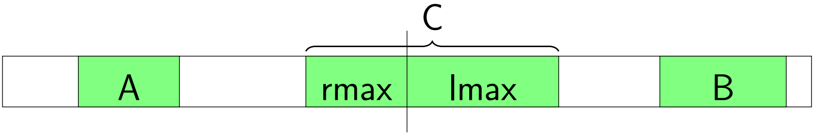


- Solve the left / right half of the problem recursive
- Combine both solutions into a overall solution
- The maximum is located in the left half (A) or the right half (B)
- The maximum interval can overlap with the border (C)

Divide and Conquer

Maximum Subtotal

Principle:



Divide and Conquer

Maximum Subtotal

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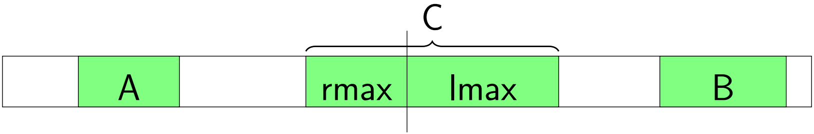

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Divide and Conquer
Maximum Subtotal

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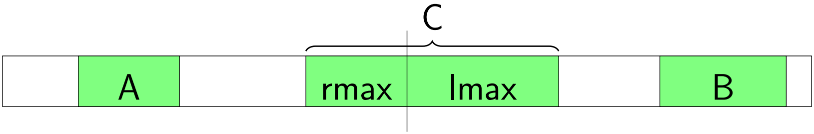

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- Big problems are decomposed into two subproblems and solved recursivly. Subsolutions A and B are returned.

Divide and Conquer

Maximum Subtotal

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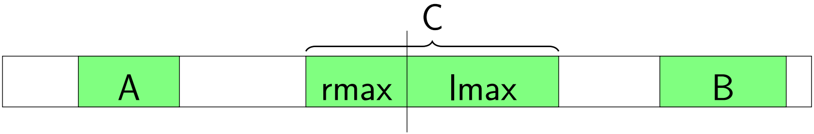

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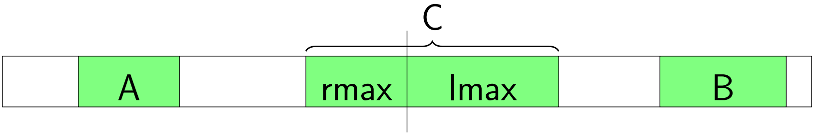

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- Big problems are decomposed into two subproblems and solved recursivly. Subsolutions A and B are returned.
- To solve C we have to calculate *rmax* and *lmax*
- Overall solution is maximum of A B C

Divide and Conquer

Maximum Subtotal - Python

```python
def maxSubArray(X, i, j):
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Divide and Conquer

Maximum Subtotal - Python

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def maxSubArray(X, i, j):
    if i == j: # trivial case
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    m = (i + j) / 2
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        #rmax and lmax for bordercase C
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    C = (C1[0] + C2[0], C1[1], C2[1])
        #Solution is maximum of A,B,C
    return max([A, B, C], \
        key=lambda item: item[0])
        #Simplification: only maximum
```

Divide and Conquer

Maximum Subtotal - Python

```
#Alternative trivial case
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Divide and Conquer

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def maxSubArray(X, i, j):
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    if i == j:
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Divide and Conquer

Maximum Subtotal - Python

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#Alternative trivial case
def maxSubArray(X, i, j):
    # trivial: only one element
    if i == j:
        return (X[i], i, i)
    # trivial: only two elements
    if i + 1 = j:
        return max([
            (X[i], i, i),
            (X[j], j, j),
            (X[i] + X[j], i, j)
        ], key=lambda item: item[0])
    ... # continue as before
```

Divide and Conquer

Maximum Subtotal - Python

```
#Implementation max
def max(a, b, c):
```

Divide and Conquer

Maximum Subtotal - Python

```python
#Implementation max
def max(a, b, c):
    if a > b:
        if a > c:
            return a
        else:
            return c
```

Divide and Conquer

Maximum Subtotal - Python

```python
#Implementation max
def max(a, b, c):
    if a > b:
        if a > c:
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        else:
            return c
    else:
        if c > b:
            return c
        else:
            return b
```

```
#Alternative implementation max
```

Divide and Conquer

Maximum Subtotal - Python

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#Alternative implementation max

def max(a, b):
    if a > b:
        return a
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```

Divide and Conquer

Maximum Subtotal - Python

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#Alternative implementation max

def max(a, b):
    if a > b:
        return a
    else:
        return b

def maxTripel(a, b, c):
    return max(max(a,b),c)
```

Divide and Conquer

Maximum Subtotal - Python

```python
#Implementation left maximum
def lmax(X, i, j):
    maxSum = (X[i], i)
    s = X[i]

    # sum up from the lower index going up
    # (from left to right)
    for k in range(i+1, j+1):
        s += X[k]

        if s > maxSum[0]:
            maxSum = (s, k)

    return maxSum
```

Divide and Conquer

Maximum Subtotal - Python

```
#Implementation right maximum
def rmax(X, i, j):
    maxSum = (X[j], j)
    s = X[i]

    # sum up from the upper index going down
    # (from right to left)
    for k in range(j-1, i-1, -1):
        s += X[k]

        if s > maxSum[0]:
            maxSum = (s, k)

    return maxSum
```

Divide and Conquer

Maximum Subtotal

Table: *lmax* example

index	i	$i+1$	$\cdots$	$\cdots$	$j-1$	j
X	58	-53	26	59	-41	31
sum	58	5	31	90	49	80
lmax	58	58	58	90	90	90

Divide and Conquer

Maximum Subtotal

Table: *lmax* example

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- The *sum* and *lmax* are initialized with $X[i]$

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- We iterate over X from $i+1$ to j and update *sum*

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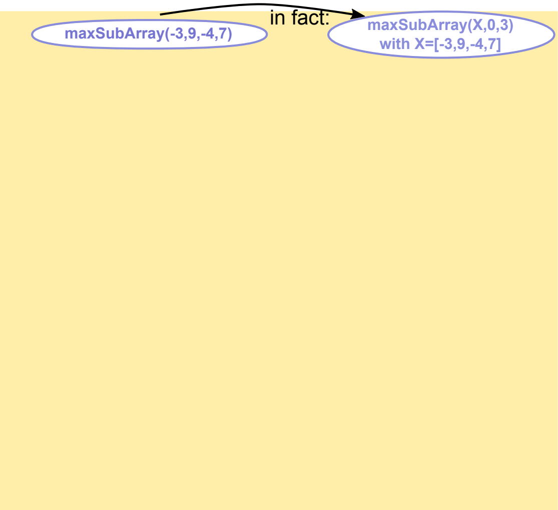
- The *sum* and *lmax* are initialized with $X[i]$
- We iterate over X from $i+1$ to j and update *sum*
- If $s > lmax$ then *lmax* gets updated

Divide and Conquer

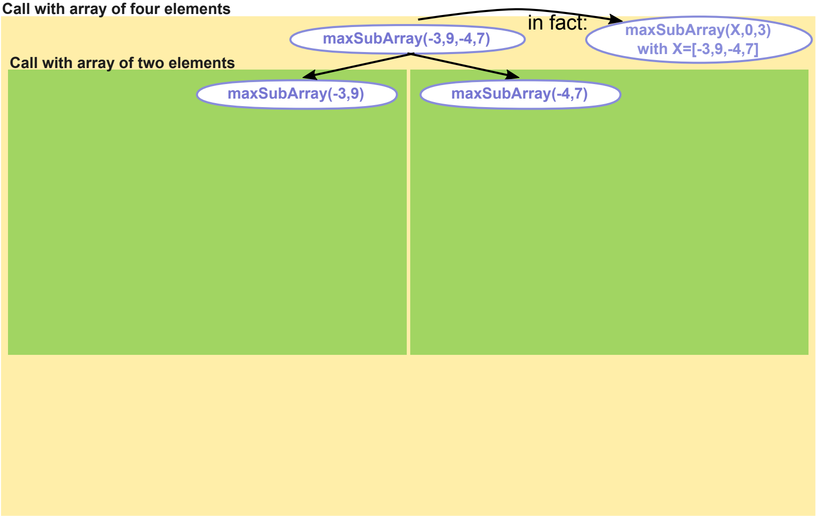
Maximum Subtotal

Call with array of four elements



Divide and Conquer

Maximum Subtotal



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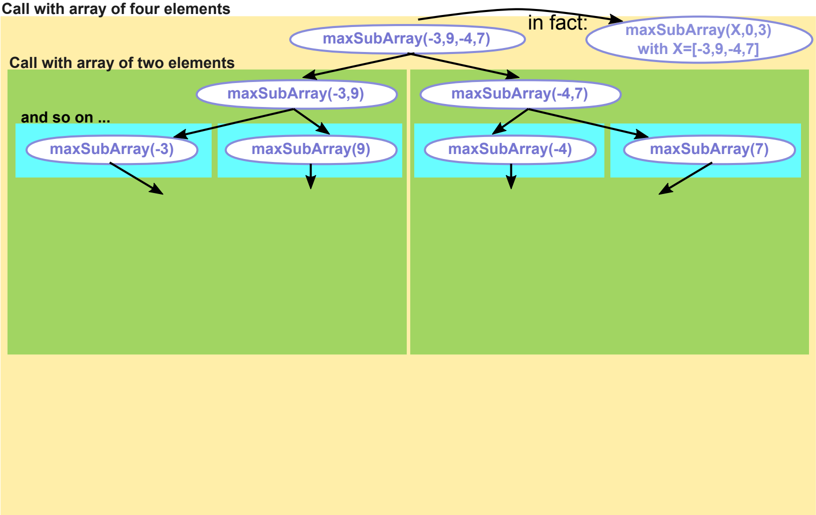

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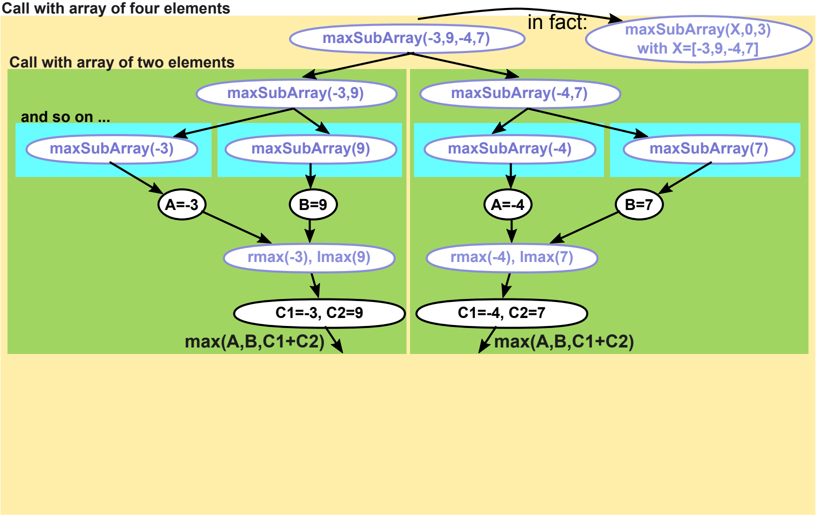

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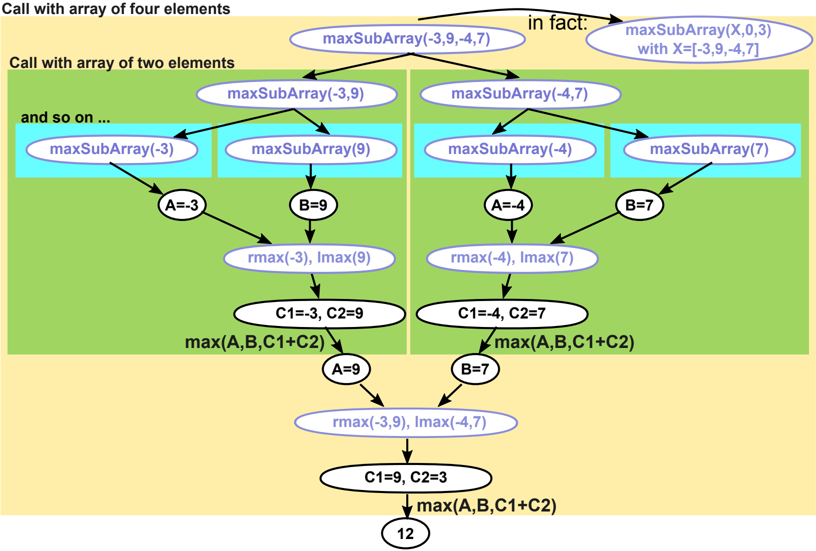

Divide and Conquer

Maximum Subtotal - Python

```python
def maxSubArray(X, i, j):
    if i == j:
        return (X[i], i, i)

    m = (i + j) / 2
    A = maxSubArray(X, i, m)
    B = maxSubArray(X, m + 1, j)

    C1 = rmax(X, i, m)
    C2 = lmax(X, m + 1, j)
    C = (C1[0] + C2[0], C1[1], C2[1])

    return max([A, B, C], \
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Divide and Conquer

Maximum Subtotal - Python

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def maxSubArray(X, i, j):
    if i == j:                                  # O(1)
        return (X[i], i, i)

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Divide and Conquer

Maximum Subtotal - Number of steps $T(n)$

Recursion equation:

$$T(n) = \begin{cases} \underbrace{\Theta(1)}_{\text{trivial case}} & n = 1 \\ \underbrace{2 \cdot T\left(\frac{n}{2}\right)}_{\text{solving of subproblems}} + \underbrace{\Theta(n)}_{\text{cobination of solutions}} & n > 1 \end{cases}$$

Divide and Conquer

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- There exist two constants a and b with:

$$T(n) \leq \begin{cases} a & n = 1 \\ 2 \cdot T\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) + b \cdot n & n > 1 \end{cases}$$

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- There exist two constants a and b with:

$$T(n) \leq \begin{cases} a & n = 1 \\ 2 \cdot T\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) + b \cdot n & n > 1 \end{cases}$$

- We define $c := \max(a, b)$:

$$T(n) \leq \begin{cases} c & n = 1 \\ 2 \cdot T\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) + c \cdot n & n > 1 \end{cases}$$

Divide and Conquer

Maximum Subtotal - Illustration of $T(n)$

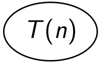
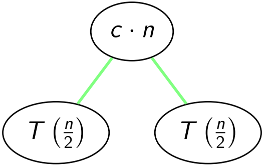


Figure: Illustration of the runtime

Divide and Conquer

Maximum Subtotal - Illustration of $T(n)$

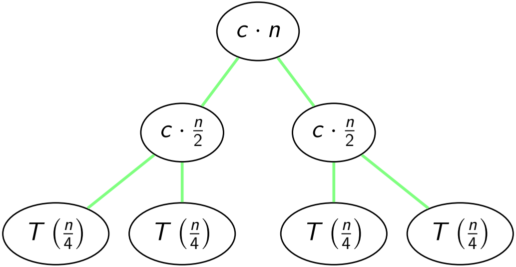


$$T(n) = 2 \cdot T\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) + c \cdot n$$

Figure: Illustration of the runtime

Divide and Conquer

Maximum Subtotal - Illustration of $T(n)$



$T\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) = 2 \cdot T\left(\frac{n}{4}\right) + c \cdot \frac{n}{2}$

Figure: Illustration of the runtime

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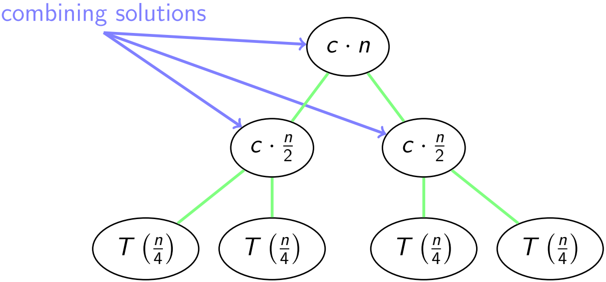

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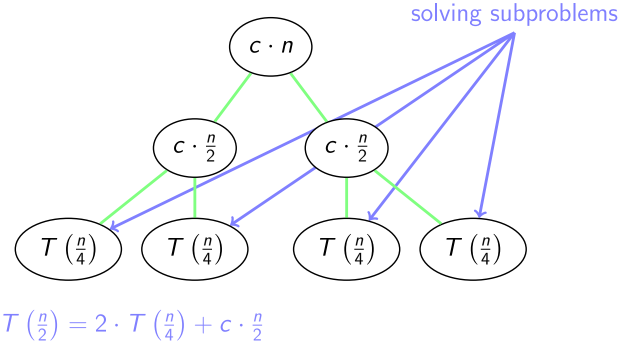

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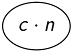

1 node processing n elements
$\Rightarrow c \cdot n$

Figure: Recursion tree method

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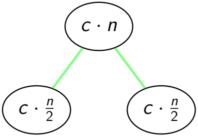

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$\Rightarrow 2\,c \cdot \frac{n}{2} = c \cdot n$

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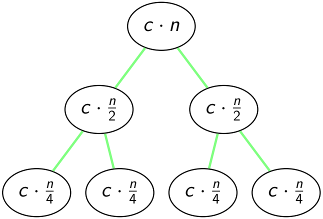

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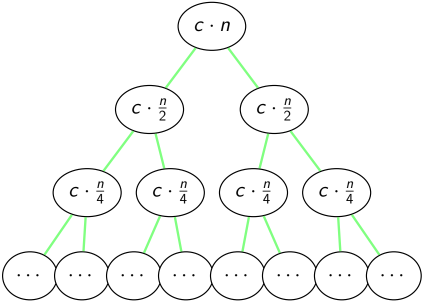

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2^i nodes processing $\frac{n}{2^i}$ elements
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Divide and Conquer

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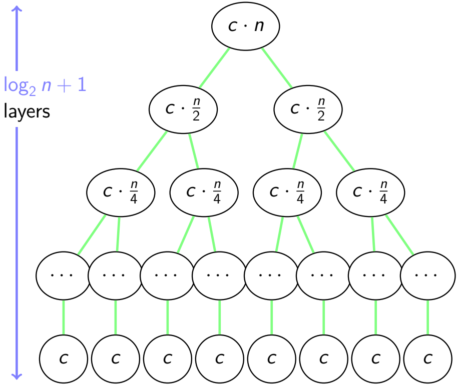

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n nodes processing 1 element
$\Rightarrow c \cdot n$

Figure: Recursion tree method

Depth:

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- Top level with depth $i = 0$

Divide and Conquer

Maximum Subtotal - Illustration of $T(n)$

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Runtime:

Divide and Conquer

Maximum Subtotal - Illustration of $T(n)$

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Runtime:

- A total of $\log_2 n + 1$ levels with each cost of $c \cdot n$
  The costs of merging the solutions and solving of the trivial problems are the same here

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$$T(n) = c \cdot n \log_2 n + c \cdot n \in \Theta(n \log n)$$

Summary:

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- Direct solution is slow with $O(n^3)$

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- Better solution with incremental update of sum was $O(n^2)$
- Divide and conquer approach results in $O(n \log n)$
- There is an approach running in $O(n)$ if you assume that all subtotals are positive

Divide and Conquer

Maximum Subtotal

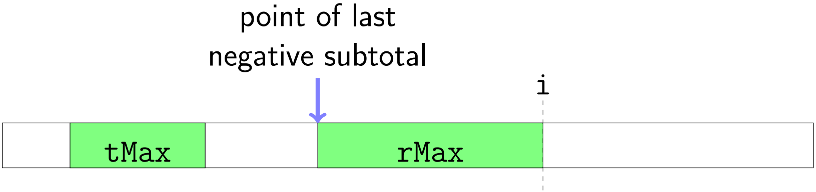

Figure: Scanning the array in linear time

Divide and Conquer

Maximum Subtotal - Python

```
#Implementation - linear runtime
def maxSubArray(X):
```

Divide and Conquer

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def maxSubArray(X):
    # sum, start index
    rMax, irMax = 0, 0 # current maximum
    tMax, itMax = 0, 0 # total maximum
```

Divide and Conquer

Maximum Subtotal - Python

```python
#Implementation - linear runtime
def maxSubArray(X):
    # sum, start index
    rMax, irMax = 0, 0 # current maximum
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    for i in range(len(X)):
        if rMax == 0:
            irMax = i
        rMax = max(0, rMax + X[i])
```

Divide and Conquer

Maximum Subtotal - Python

```
#Implementation - linear runtime
def maxSubArray(X):
    # sum, start index
    rMax, irMax = 0, 0 # current maximum
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    for i in range(len(X)):
        if rMax == 0:
            irMax = i
        rMax = max(0, rMax + X[i])

        if rMax > tMax:
            tMax, itMax = rMax, irMax

    return (tMax, itMax)
```

Structure

Recursion equation:

- Describes the runtime for recursive functions:

$$T(n) = \begin{cases} \overbrace{f_0(n)}^{\text{trivial case for } n_0} & n = n_0 \\ \underbrace{a \cdot T\left(\frac{n}{b}\right)}_{\substack{\text{solving of } a \\ \text{subproblems} \\ \text{with reduced} \\ \text{input size } \frac{n}{b}}} + \underbrace{f(n)}_{\substack{\text{slicing and} \\ \text{splicing of} \\ \text{subsolutions}}} & n > n_0 \end{cases}$$

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- Describes the runtime for recursive functions:

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Recursion Equations

Recursion Equation

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- Normally $a > 1$ and $b > 1$
- Dependent on the strategy of solving $T(n)$ f_0 is ignored
- $T(n)$ is only defined for integers of $\frac{n}{b}$ which is often ignored in benefit of a simpler solution

Structure

Substitution Method:

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- Guess the solution and prove it with induction

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$$T(n) = \begin{cases} 1 & n = 1 \\ 2 \cdot T\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) + n & n > 1 \end{cases}$$

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- Example:

$$T(n) = \begin{cases} 1 & n = 1 \\ 2 \cdot T\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) + n & n > 1 \end{cases}$$

- Assumption: $T(n) = n + n \cdot \log_2 n$

Induction:

Recursion Equations

Substitution Method

Induction:

- Induction basis (for $n = 1$): $T(1) = 1 + 1 \cdot \log_2 1 = 1$

Recursion Equations

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$$\begin{aligned} T(n) &= 2 \cdot T\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) + n \\ &\overset{IA}{=} 2 \cdot \left(\frac{n}{2} + \frac{n}{2} \cdot \log_2 \frac{n}{2}\right) + n \end{aligned}$$

Recursion Equations
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&\leq c \cdot n \log_2 n, \quad c \geq 1
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Structure

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- Can be used to make assumptions about the runtime

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$$T(n) = 3 \cdot T\left(\frac{n}{4}\right) + \Theta(n^2) \leq 3 \cdot T\left(\frac{n}{4}\right) + c \cdot n^2$$

Recursion Equations

Recursion Tree Method

$T(n) = 3 \cdot T\left(\frac{n}{4}\right) + c \cdot n^2$

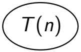

Figure: Recursion tree of example

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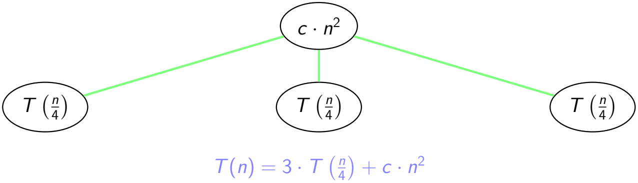

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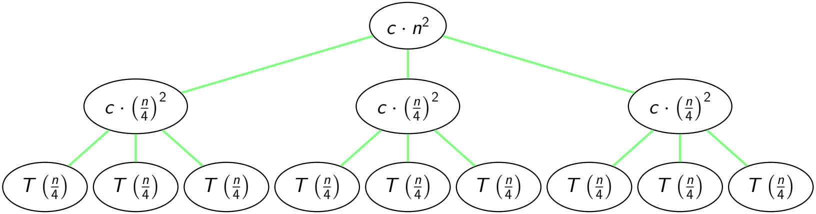

$T(n) = 12 \cdot T\left(\frac{n}{16}\right) + 3c \cdot \left(\frac{n}{4}\right)^2 + c \cdot n^2$

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Recursion Equations

Recursion Tree Method

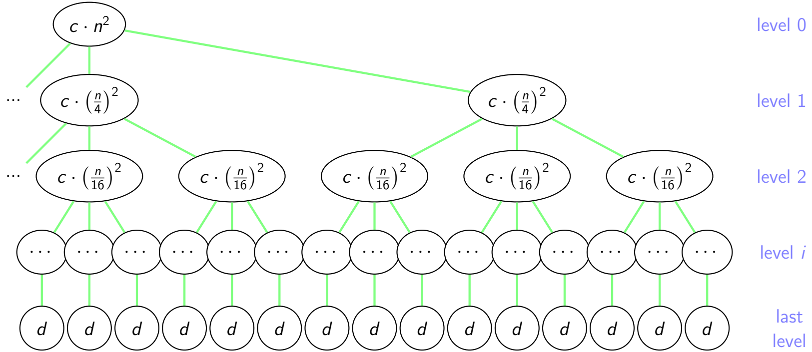

Figure: Levels of the recursion tree

Costs of connecting the partial solutions:

(excludes the last layer)

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- Size of partial problems on level i: $\mathrm{s}_i(n) = \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^i \cdot n$

Recursion Equations

Recursion Tree Method Costs

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- Costs on level i:

$$T_i(n) = 3^i \cdot c \cdot \left(\left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^i \cdot n\right)^2 = \left(\frac{3}{16}\right)^i \cdot c \cdot n^2$$

Costs of solving partial solutions: (only the last layer)

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Recursion Equations

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- Number of partial problems on the last level:

$$n_{i+1} = 3^{\log_4 n}$$

Recursion Equations

Recursion Tree Method Costs

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$$n_{i+1} = 3^{\log_4 n} \quad = n^{\log_4 3} \quad \leftarrow \text{next slide}$$

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Fun with logarithm

Logarithm

- transforming $3^{\log_4 n}$ uses general log rules

$$\log_4 n = \log_4 \left(3^{\log_3 n}\right) \qquad \text{uses } n = 3^{\log_3 n}$$

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$$= \log_3 n \cdot \log_4 3 \qquad \text{uses } \log a^b = b \cdot \log a$$

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\begin{aligned}
\log_4 n &= \log_4 \left(3^{\log_3 n}\right) && \text{uses } n = 3^{\log_3 n} \\
&= \log_3 n \cdot \log_4 3 && \text{uses } \log a^b = b \cdot \log a
\end{aligned}
$$

- this proves the general log rule $\log_b c = \log_a c \cdot \log_b a$

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Fun with logarithm

Logarithm

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- This term will recur in the master theorem

Total costs:

Recursion Equations

Total costs

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$$T(n) = \underbrace{\sum_{i=0}^{(\log_4 n)-1} \left(\frac{3}{16}\right)^i \cdot c \cdot n^2}_{\substack{\text{geometric series,}\\ \text{constant}\\ \left(\text{even with infinite elements}\right)}} + \underbrace{d \cdot n^{\log_4 3}}_{\substack{\log_4 3 < 1,\\ \text{grows a lot}\\ \text{slower than } n^2}} \in O(n^2)$$

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- Here: The costs of connecting the partial problems dominate

Recursion Equations

Geometric Series

- **Geometric progression:**
  Quotient of two neighbored progression parts is constant

Recursion Equations

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- Therefore constant

Proof of $O(n^2)$:

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- We know:

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Structure

Master theorem:

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- Approach to solve for a recursion equation of the form:

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  - ... which takes $f(n)$ steps to merge all partial solutions

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- **Simple form:** Special case with runtime of connecting the solutions $f(n) \in O(n)$

Simple form:

Recursion Equations

Master theorem (Simple Form)

Simple form:

$$T(n) = a \cdot T\left(\frac{n}{b}\right) + \underbrace{c \cdot n}_{\substack{\text{was any } f(n) \\ \text{in general form}}}, \qquad a \geq 1, b > 1, c > 0$$

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- This yields a runtime of:

$$T(n) = \begin{cases} \Theta(\overbrace{n^{\log_b a}}^{\text{Number of leaves}}) & \text{if } a > b \\ \Theta(n \log n) & \text{if } a = b \\ \Theta(n) & \text{if } a < b \end{cases}$$

Recursion Equations

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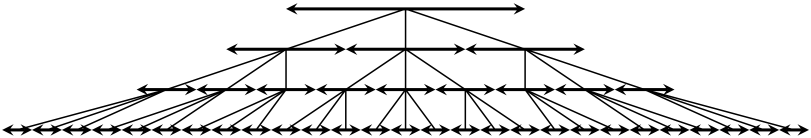

Figure: Simple recursion equation with $a = 3, b = 2$

Recursion Equations

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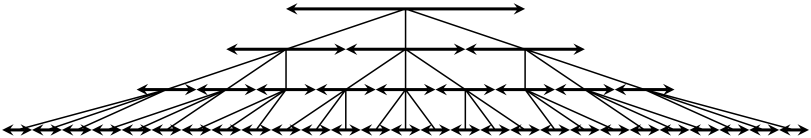

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Case 1: $a > b$

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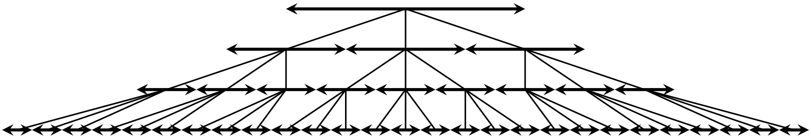

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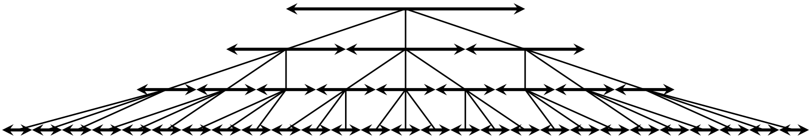

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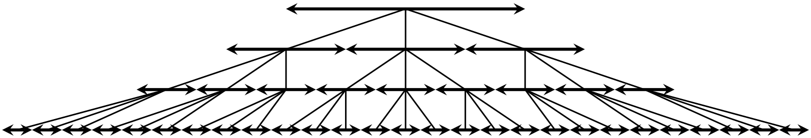

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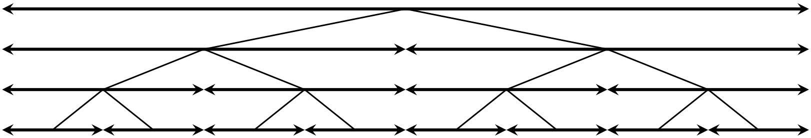

Figure: Simple recursion equation with $a = 2, b = 2$

Recursion Equations

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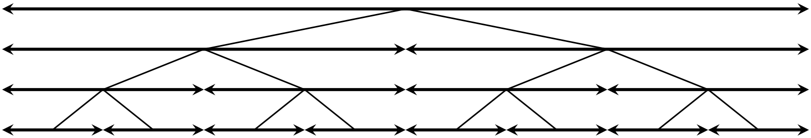

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Case 2: $a = b$

Recursion Equations

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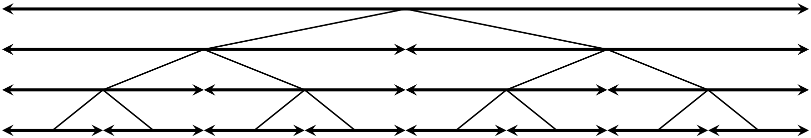

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Recursion Equations

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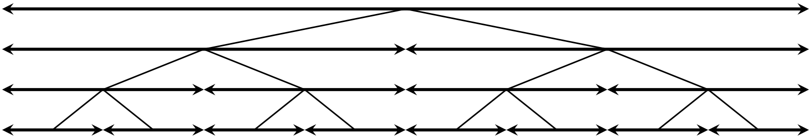

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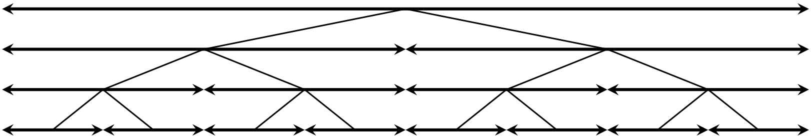
- Each layer has equal costs, $\log n$ layers

Recursion Equations

Master theorem (Simple Form)



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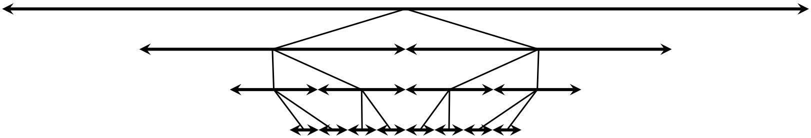

Figure: Simple recursion equation with $a = 2, b = 3$

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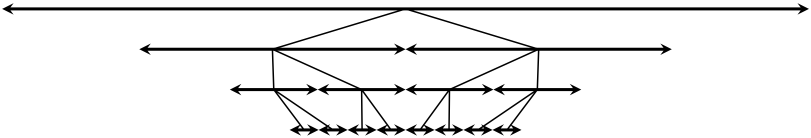

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Case 3: $a < b$

Recursion Equations

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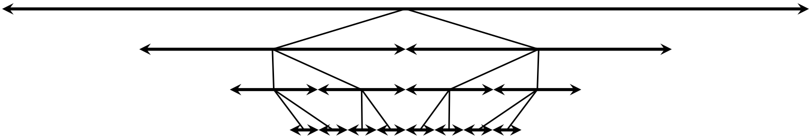

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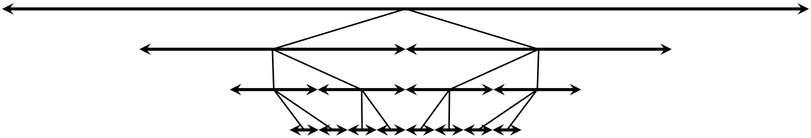

Figure: Simple recursion equation with $a = 2, b = 3$

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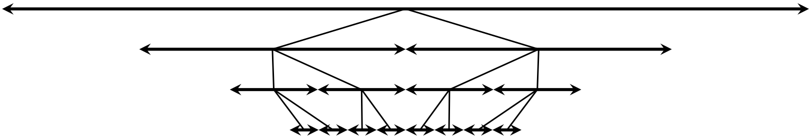
- Connecting all partial solutions dominates (first layer, root)

Recursion Equations

Master theorem (Simple Form)



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- Runtime of $\Theta(n)$

Recursion Equations

Master theorem (Simple Form)

For a recursion equation like

$$T(n) = a \cdot T\left(\frac{n}{b}\right) + c \cdot n, \qquad a \geq 1, b > 1, c > 0$$

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- Proof with *geometric series*: Number of operations per layer grows / shrinks by constant factor $\frac{a}{b}$

Structure

Master theorem (general form):

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$$T(n) = a \cdot T\left(\frac{n}{b}\right) + f(n), \qquad a \geq 1, b > 1$$

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$$T(n) = a \cdot T\left(\frac{n}{b}\right) + f(n), \qquad a \geq 1, b > 1$$

- **Case 1:** $T(n) \in \Theta(n^{\log_b a})$ if $f(n) \in \mathcal{O}(n^{\log_b a - \varepsilon}),\ \varepsilon > 0$
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- **Case 2:** $T(n) \in \Theta(n^{\log_b a} \log n)$ if $f(n) \in \Theta(n^{\log_b a})$
  Each layer has equal costs, $\log_b n$ layers

Master theorem (general form):

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- **Case 3:** $T(n) \in \Theta(f(n))$ if $f(n) \in \Omega(n^{\log_b a + \varepsilon}),\ \varepsilon > 0$
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  Regularity condition:

$$a \cdot f\left(\frac{n}{b}\right) \leq c \cdot f(n), \qquad 0 \leq c \leq 1,$$

$$n > n_0$$

Recursion Equations

Master theorem (General Form) - Case 1

Case 1 - Example: if

$f(n) \in O(n^{\log_b a-\varepsilon}),\ \varepsilon > 0$

Solving the partial problems dominates (last layer, leaves)

Recursion Equations

Master theorem (General Form) - Case 1

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Recursion Equations

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- $T(n) = 8 \cdot T(\frac{n}{2}) + 1000 \cdot n^2$

$$a = 8,\ b = 2,\ f(n) = 1000 \cdot n^2,\ \underbrace{\log_b a = \log_2 8 = 3}_{n^3 \text{ leaves}}$$

$f(n) \in \mathcal{O}(n^{3-\varepsilon}) \Rightarrow T(n) \in \Theta(n^3)$

Recursion Equations

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- $T(n) = 9 \cdot T(\frac{n}{3}) + 17 \cdot n$

$$a = 9,\ b = 3,\ f(n) = 17 \cdot n,\ \underbrace{\log_b a = \log_3 9 = 2}_{n^2 \text{ leaves}}$$

$$f(n) \in \mathcal{O}(n^{2-\varepsilon}) \Rightarrow T(n) \in \Theta(n^2)$$

Recursion Equations

Master theorem (General Form) - Case 2

Case 2: if $f(n) \in \Theta(n^{\log_b a})$

Each layer has equal costs, $\log n$ layers

Recursion Equations

Master theorem (General Form) - Case 2

Case 2: $T(n) \in \Theta(n^{\log_b a} \log n) \qquad \text{if } f(n) \in \Theta(n^{\log_b a})$

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$$a = 2,\ b = 2,\ f(n) = 10 \cdot n,\ \underbrace{\log_b a = \log_2 2 = 1}_{n^1 \text{ leaves}}$$

$f(n) \in \Theta(n^{\log_2 2}) \Rightarrow T(n) \in \Theta(n \log n)$

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- $T(n) = 2 \cdot T(\frac{n}{2}) + 10 \cdot n$

$$a = 2,\ b = 2,\ f(n) = 10 \cdot n,\ \underbrace{\log_b a = \log_2 2 = 1}_{n^1 \text{ leaves}}$$

$$f(n) \in \Theta(n^{\log_2 2}) \Rightarrow T(n) \in \Theta(n \log n)$$

- $T(n) = T(\frac{2n}{3}) + 1$

$$a = 1,\ b = \frac{2}{3},\ f(n) = 1,\ \underbrace{\log_b a = \log_{3/2} 1 = 0}_{n^0 \text{ leaves} = 1 \text{ leaf}}$$

$$f(n) \in \Theta(n^{\log_{3/2} 1}) \Rightarrow T(n) \in \Theta(n^0 \log n) = \Theta(\log n)$$

Recursion Equations

Master theorem (General Form) - Case 3

Case 3: if $f(n) \in \Omega(n^{\log_b a+\varepsilon}), \ \varepsilon > 0$

Connecting all partial solutions dominates (first layer, root)

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$f(n) \in \Omega(n^{1+\varepsilon})$

Check if regularity condition also holds:

$$2 \cdot \left(\frac{n}{2}\right)^2 \leq c \cdot n^2 \quad \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \cdot n^2 \leq c \cdot n^2 \quad \Rightarrow c \geq \frac{1}{2}$$

$\Rightarrow T(n) \in \Theta(n^2)$

Master theorem:

Recursion Equations

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$n \log n$ is *asymptotically* larger than n,
but not *polynominal* larger

Master theorem:

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- **Case 3:** Connecting all partial solutions is *polynominal* bigger than solving all partial porblems
  $T(n) \in \Theta(f(n))$

Further Literature

- **General**

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Further Literature

- **Master theorem**

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