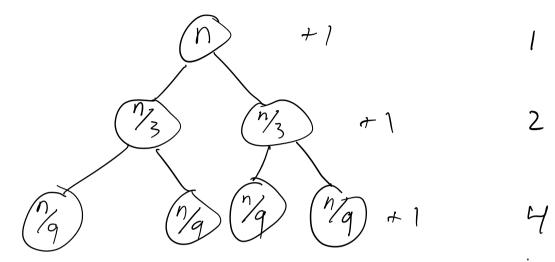
1.) 
$$W(n) = 2W(n/3) + 1$$



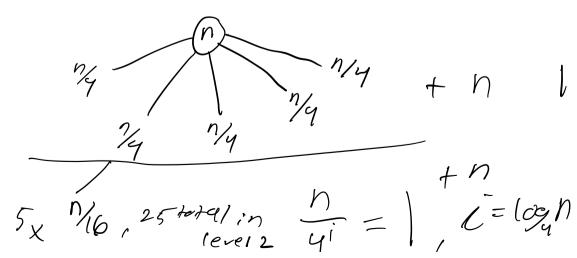
$$\frac{\eta}{3^{i}} = \{ \rightarrow \text{ the end of the tree} \}$$

$$So, i = \log_{3} n$$

$$w(n) = \sum_{i=0}^{\log_{3} n} 2^{i}$$

$$1+2+4+8+...+2^{\log_3 N} = n^{\log_3 2} \rightarrow O(n^{\log_3 2})$$

2.) 
$$W(n) = 5W(n/4) + n$$

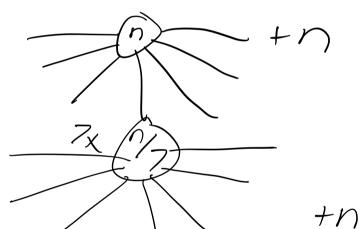


$$w(n) = \sum_{i=0}^{\log_{\eta} n} 5^{i}$$

$$1+5+25+(25+...+5)$$

$$= n^{\log_4 5} \cdot n \rightarrow O(n^{\log_4 5} \cdot n)$$

$$= n^{\log_4 5} \cdot n \rightarrow$$



$$\frac{n}{n} = 1$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |x|^{n} = 1$$

$$\sum_{i=0}^{\log_2 n} 7^i$$

$$= n \cdot n = n^2 \rightarrow \left( \left( \left( n^2 \right) \right) \right)$$

$$\begin{array}{c} (n) \\ \times 9 \\ \end{array}$$

$$+ n^{2}$$

$$\times 8 \\ (n) \\ (n) \\ \end{array}$$

$$+ n^{2}$$

$$\frac{n}{3^{i}} = 1, \quad i = \log_{3} n \cdot n^{2} \rightarrow O(\log_{3} n \cdot n^{2})$$

$$5.) W(n) = 8W(n/2) + n^3$$

$$8x$$

$$+n^{3}$$

$$\frac{n}{2^{i}} = 1$$

$$\ell = \log_{2}n$$

$$+n^{3}$$

$$64x$$

$$0(\log_{2}n \cdot n^{3})$$

$$0(\log_{2}n \cdot n^{3})$$

G.) 
$$W(n) = 49W(n/25) + n^{3/2} | cosn$$

$$+ n^{3/2}$$

$$\frac{n-1}{n!} + n^{c} \qquad \boxed{O(n^{2})}$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{n}}{\sqrt{n}} = 1 \frac{O(\log(\sqrt{n}))}{\sqrt{n}}$$

A: 
$$w(n) = 5 w(n/2) + n$$
 Lowest nor K

A: 
$$(n)$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} c_{i} c_{i}$$

B: invelevant
$$S = \frac{n-1}{2x} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{2}{2} \right) \right]$$