

Wh) = 8 W (N2) + n3 pach (evel does no mork and
there are loga (evels

Hence To(n3/ogn)) w(n) = 49 W (n/25) + n^{3/2} log n

end (end does n^{3/2} work with

togn (ends

Hence O (n³/2 log n) W(n) = W(n-1)+2 (=) W(n-2) +2+2 =W(n-3) +2+2+2 Aln: W(n) = W(1) + 2(n-1) Hence To (n) 8. $W(n) = W(n-1) + n^{c}$; UZI $= W(n-2) + (n-1)^{c} + n^{c}$ $= W(n-2)^{c} + (n-1)^{c} + n^{c}$ $W(1) + x^{c}$ $W(1) + x^{c}$ W(1) + xW(n) = W(Th)+1 n reduces to \sqrt{n} at each level and stops at 1

in reduces to \sqrt{n} at each level and stops at 1

in $\sqrt{n} = 1 \rightarrow (\frac{1}{2}\log_2 n) = 0$ in $\sqrt{n} = 1 \rightarrow (\frac{1}{2}\log_2 n) = 0$ in $\sqrt{n} = 1 \rightarrow (\frac{1}{2}\log_2 n) = 0$

Part 2: Algorithm Comparison
$A: W(n) = 5W(\frac{n}{2}) + O(n)$
$\left[O(n^{\log_2 s})\right]$
B: W(n) = 2W(n-1) + O(1)
= 2(2w(n-2)-1+1=4w(n-2)+2+1
$= 8 \omega (n-3) + 4 + 2 + 1$
at n level: O(2 ⁿ)
GT h level: UCZ)
(: W(n) = 9 W(1/3) + O(n2)
TO(n2logn)
I vill choose (C): O(n2 logn)
because it has the less run time
because it has the less run time 2" > higz' > n2 ligh
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Part 3:
$3b^{\prime}$ $W(n) = W(n-1) + O(1)$
total work (O(n)
S(n) = S(n-1) + O(1)
span is O(n)
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The same of the sa

span: ryns in panalele hange ochogn 3f: W(n) = 2W(n/2) + O(1)S(r) = S(n/2) + O(1) (hog n)