CSE 548: Analysis of Algorithms

Lecture 5
(Divide-and-Conquer Algorithms: The Master Theorem)

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A Useful Recurrence

Consider the following recurrence:

$$T(n) = \begin{cases} \Theta(1), & if\ n \leq 1, \\ aT\left(\frac{n}{b}\right) + f(n), & otherwise; \end{cases}$$

where, $a \geq 1$ and $b > 1$.

Arises frequently in the analyses of *divide-and-conquer* algorithms.

Consider the following recurrences from previous lectures.

Karatsuba's Algorithm: $T(n) = 3T\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) + \Theta(n)$

Strassen's Algorithm: $T(n) = 7T\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) + \Theta(n^2)$

Fast Fourier Transform: $T(n) = 2T\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) + \Theta(n)$

How the Recurrence Unfolds

$$T(n) = \begin{cases} \Theta(1), & if\ n \leq 1, \\ aT\left(\frac{n}{b}\right) + f(n), & otherwise. \end{cases}$$

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$$\begin{array}{c} T(n) \\ \downarrow \\ f(n) + aT\left(\frac{n}{b}\right) \end{array}$$

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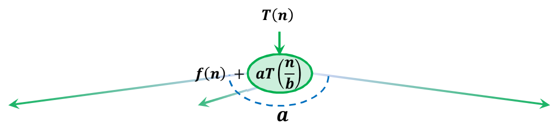

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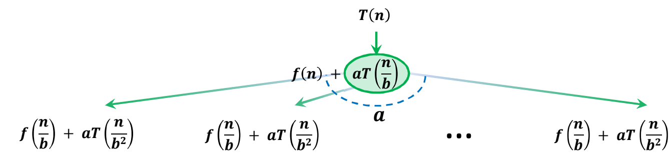

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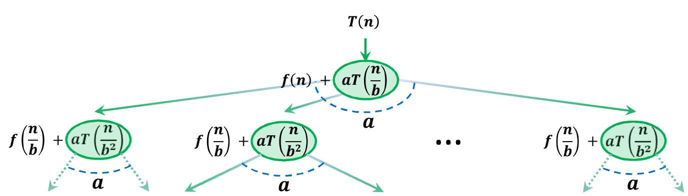

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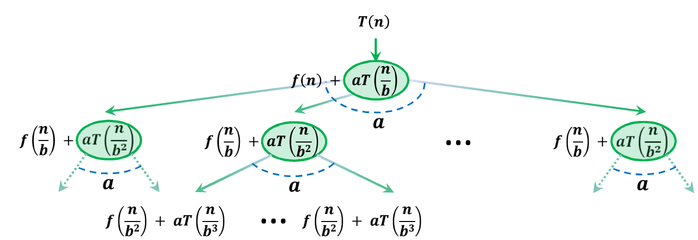

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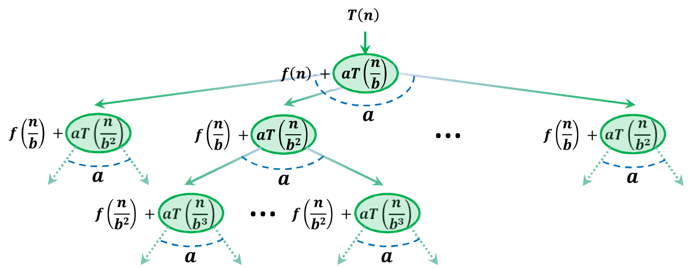

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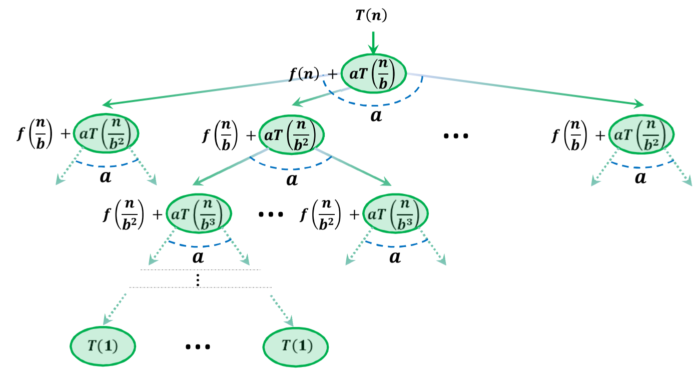

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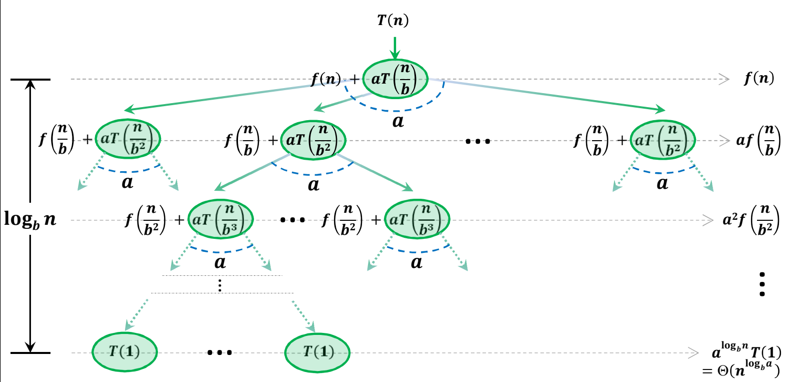
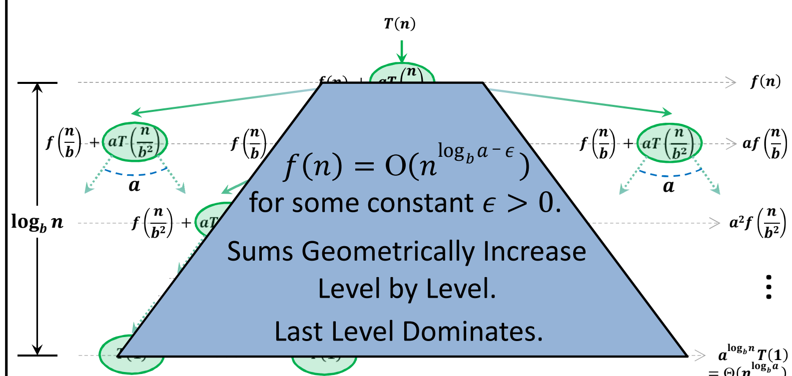


How the Recurrence Unfolds: Case 1

$$T(n) = \begin{cases} \Theta(1), & \text{if } n \le 1, \\ aT\left(\frac{n}{b}\right) + f(n), & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

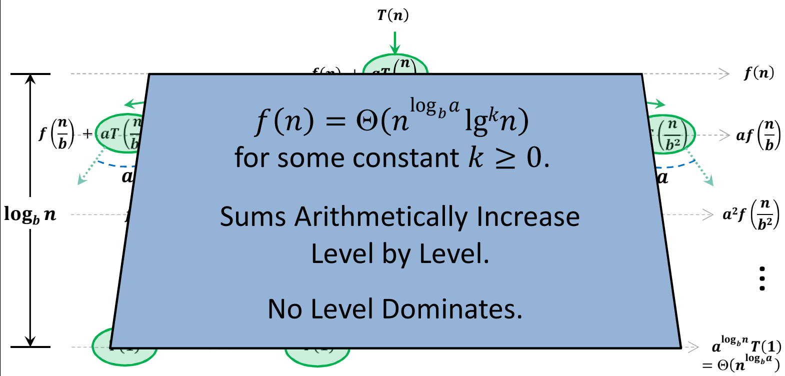


$$T(n) = \Theta(n^{\log_b a})$$

(Lecture 5) Divide-and-Conquer Algorithms: Some Applications of the Fourier Transform & the Master Theorem

How the Recurrence Unfolds: Case 2

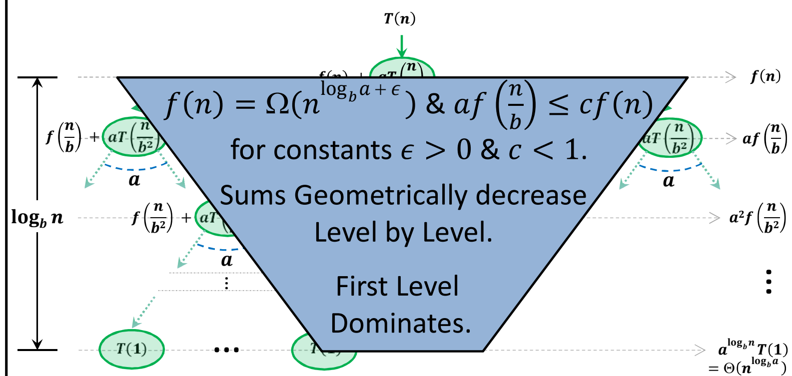
$$T(n) = \begin{cases} \Theta(1), & if\ n \le 1, \\ aT\left(\frac{n}{b}\right) + f(n), & otherwise. \end{cases}$$



$$\boxed{T(n) = \Theta(n^{\log_b a}\lg^{k+1} n)}$$

How the Recurrence Unfolds: Case 3

$$T(n) = \begin{cases} \Theta(1), & if\ n \le 1, \\ aT\left(\frac{n}{b}\right) + f(n), & otherwise. \end{cases}$$



$$\boxed{T(n) = \Theta(f(n))}$$

The Master Theorem

$$T(n) = \begin{cases} \Theta(1), & if\ n \le 1, \\ aT\left(\frac{n}{b}\right) + f(n), & otherwise\ (a \ge 1, b > 1). \end{cases}$$

Case 1: $f(n) = O(n^{\log_b a - \epsilon})$ for some constant $\epsilon > 0$

$$\boxed{T(n) = \Theta(n^{\log_b a})}$$

Case 2: $f(n) = \Theta\left(n^{\log_b a}\lg^k n\right)$ for some constant $k \ge 0$.

$$\boxed{T(n) = \Theta(n^{\log_b a}\lg^{k+1} n)}$$

Case 3: $f(n) = \Omega(n^{\log_b a + \epsilon})$ and $af\left(\frac{n}{b}\right) \le cf(n)$
for constants $\epsilon > 0$ and $c < 1$.

$$\boxed{T(n) = \Theta(f(n))}$$

Example Applications of Master Theorem

Example 1: $T(n) = 3T\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) + \Theta(n)$

Master Theorem Case 1: $T(n) = \Theta\left(n^{\log_2 3}\right)$

Example 2: $T(n) = 7T\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) + \Theta\left(n^2\right)$

Master Theorem Case 1: $T(n) = \Theta\left(n^{\log_2 7}\right)$

Example 3: $T(n) = 2T\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) + \Theta(n)$

Master Theorem Case 2: $T(n) = \Theta(n \log n)$

Assuming that we have an infinite number of processors, and each recursive call in example 2 above can be executed in parallel:

Example 4: $T(n) = T\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) + \Theta\left(n^2\right)$

Master Theorem Case 3: $T(n) = \Theta\left(n^2\right)$

Recurrences not Solvable using the Master Theorem

Example 1: $T(n) = \sqrt{n}\, T\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) + n$

$a = \sqrt{n}$ is not a constant

Example 2: $T(n) = 2T\left(\frac{n}{\log n}\right) + n^2$

$b = \log n$ is not a constant

Example 3: $T(n) = \frac{1}{2} T\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) + n^2$

$a = \frac{1}{2}$ is not ≥ 1

Example 4: $T(n) = 2T\left(\frac{4n}{3}\right) + n$

$b = \frac{3}{4}$ is not > 1.

Recurrences not Solvable using the Master Theorem

Example 5: $T(n) = 3T\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) - n$

$f(n) = -n$ is not positive

Example 6: $T(n) = 2\, T\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) + n^2 \sin n$

violates regularity condition of case 3

Example 7: $T(n) = 2T\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) + \frac{n}{\log n}$

$f(n) = O\left(n^{\log_b a}\right)$, but $\neq O\left(n^{\log_b a - \epsilon}\right)$ for any constant $\epsilon > 0$

Example 8: $T(n) = T\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) + 2T\left(\frac{n}{4}\right) + n$

a and b are not fixed