$$\therefore \theta(n)$$

$$T_{(n)} = 2T(n+1) + 2$$

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

= 
$$4 T \left( \frac{h}{2} - 1 \right) + 6$$

$$= 2^{k} \left[ \left( \frac{n}{2^{k}} - 1 \right) + 46 \right]$$

$$-3^{\frac{1}{2}} \left( \frac{3^{\frac{1}{2}}}{n} + 15^{-} \right) + \theta(n) + \theta(\frac{n}{2}) + \cdots$$

(b) 
$$T(n) = 2T(\frac{n}{2}) + \Theta(n\log_2 n)$$

$$a = 2 \quad b = 2$$

$$h(n) = N\log_2 2 = N\log_2 a = N$$

$$f(n) = \Theta(n\log_2 n)$$

$$h(n) = \frac{\Theta(n\log_2 n)}{n} \qquad f(n) > h(n)$$

OTH 
$$f(n) = T(\frac{n}{3}) + N^2$$

$$h(n) = N^{\log_3 l} \langle f(n) = N^2 \rangle$$

$$\therefore \theta(n^2)$$

$$T(n) = T\left(\frac{n}{3}\right) + \frac{n}{3}$$

$$h(n) = h^{\frac{n}{3}}$$

$$f(u) \cdot \frac{\pi}{v}$$

$$\frac{F(n)}{h(n)} = \frac{\frac{n}{2}}{N^{\log_2 1}} \qquad F(1) > h(n) : \theta \left(\frac{n}{2}\right)$$

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

$$h(n) = N^{\log_{3}3} = N$$

$$f(n) = k$$

$$f(n) = k$$

$$= T \left( \frac{n}{2^{k}3^{k}} + \frac{3}{2^{k}} \right) + 44$$