

Assignment4 (8 ก.ค. 65) : กำหนดส่งงาน : จ. 25 ก.ค. 65 (เวลา 23.59 น.)

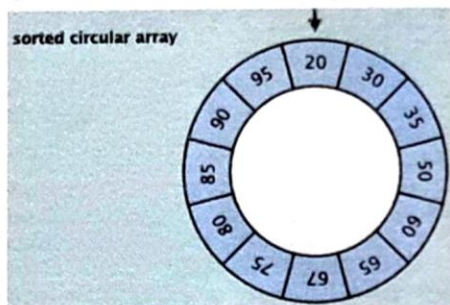
ให้นักศึกษา

- เขียนคำตอบตามโจทย์กำหนดด้วยลายมือ แล้วถ่ายรูป (นามสกุล .jpg) หรือไฟล์ pdf ส่งที่เว็บส่งการบ้านภาควิชา
- ตั้งชื่อไฟล์ในรูปแบบ assign x id เมื่อ x คือหมายเลข Assignment และ id คือ รหัสนักศึกษา
(กรณีส่งหลายไฟล์ให้ตั้งชื่อเป็น assign_01_id_a.jpg โดย a หมายถึง ลำดับไฟล์ แล้วทำการ zip รวมทุกไฟล์ส่งในงาน Assignment เดียวกันด้วยชื่อ assign_01_id.zip แทน)
- ส่งงานภายในวันเวลาที่กำหนด หากส่งเลยกำหนดให้ชี้แจงเหตุผลกับอ. ประจำ section (พิจารณาคะแนนตามเหตุผล)

ให้คำนวณหาค่า $T(n)$ ของการแก้ปัญหาต่อไปนี้

(a) การค้นหาใน array ที่เรียงแล้วแบบวงกลม

กำหนด array ที่เรียงแล้วแบบวงกลมขนาด n ช่องและสมาชิก x มาให้ จงหาอัลกอริทึมที่มีประสิทธิภาพที่ตัดสินได้ว่า x อยู่ใน array หรือไม่



เขียนในหน้าถัดไป

ตัวอย่างในรูปสมมติว่าข้อมูลใน array เป็น 80,85,90,95,20,30,35,50,60,65,67,75 และ x คือ 20

(b) ช่วงว่างที่กว้างที่สุด

กำหนด n timestamps x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n ของไฟล์ที่ถูกส่งมาให้เครื่องเซิร์ฟเวอร์ จงหาอัลกอริทึมที่มีประสิทธิภาพที่หาช่วงว่างที่มากที่สุดที่ไม่มีไฟล์ถูกส่งมายังเครื่องเซิร์ฟเวอร์

เขียนในหน้าถัดไป

(2) กำหนดฟังก์ชันต่อไปนี้

Void Method1(A[1..n]):

if $n = 2$ and $A[1] > A[2]$ swap ($A[1], A[2]$)else if $n > 2$ $m \leftarrow \lceil 2n/3 \rceil$ method1($A[1 \dots m]$)method1($A[n - m + 1 \dots n]$)method1($A[1 \dots m]$)// else $n < 2$: do nothing — also in t_4 : $O(1)$ ให้หาสมการ $T(n)$ ของเวลาในการทำงานของ method1 ข้างต้น

$$T(n) = \begin{cases} O(1) & ; \text{best-case: } n \leq 2 \\ 3T\left(\frac{2n}{3}\right) + O(1) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{--- } O(1) \\ \text{--- } O(1) \end{array} \left. \vphantom{\begin{array}{l} O(1) \\ O(1) \end{array}} \right\} t_A = O(1)$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{--- } O(1) \\ \text{--- } O(1) \end{array} \left. \vphantom{\begin{array}{l} O(1) \\ O(1) \end{array}} \right\} t_C = O(1)$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{--- } T\left(\frac{2n}{3}\right) \\ \text{--- } T\left(\frac{2n}{3}\right) \\ \text{--- } T\left(\frac{2n}{3}\right) \end{array} \left. \vphantom{\begin{array}{l} T\left(\frac{2n}{3}\right) \\ T\left(\frac{2n}{3}\right) \\ T\left(\frac{2n}{3}\right) \end{array}} \right\} t_B = 3 \cdot T\left(\frac{2n}{3}\right)$$

และวิเคราะห์เพื่อแก้สมการ $T(n)$ ข้างต้น

เขียนในหน้าถัดไป

Algorithm T(n) is given

a.) Expected performance: $O(\log n)$.

Since the array is sorted — though it has uncertain order — we can modify the binary search algorithm. The process is divided into 2 parts: searching for the maximum value; the anchor, and the binary search that the position calculation is modified specifically for such the purpose.

i.) Algorithm to find the index of the maximum value in a sorted array.

Algorithm find_index_max(A: array, n: size of A, a: beginning index, b: ending index) {

1. if $n = 0$: $O(1)$
2. return Not Found and terminate $O(1)$
3. if $A[b] \geq A[a]$: $O(1)$
4. return b and terminate $O(1)$
5. $m := \lfloor \frac{a+b}{2} \rfloor$ $O(1)$
6. if $A[m] > A[a]$: $O(1)$
7. $a := m$ $O(1)$
8. else:
9. $b := m$ $O(1)$
10. return find_index_max(A, n, a, b) and terminate $T(\frac{n}{2})$

Analysis: $t_A = \text{line } 1-4 = \sum_{i=1}^4 O(1) = O(1)$
 $t_B = \text{line } 10 = T(\frac{n}{2})$
 $t_C = \text{line } 5-9 = \sum_{i=1}^4 O(1) = O(1)$

∴ Given $T_1(n) = \begin{cases} t_A = O(1) & ; n=0 \text{ or } A[b] \geq A[a] \\ t_B + t_C = T(\frac{n}{2}) + O(1) \end{cases}$

ii.) Algorithm to find if a particular value is in the array — the sorted but uncertain order array.

Algorithm bsc_helper (A: array, n: size of A, a: beginning index, b: ending index, key: value to find, max_anchor: index of the maximum element) {

1. $a' := (a - \text{max_anchor} - 1) \bmod n$ $O(1)$
2. $b' := (b - \text{max_anchor} - 1) \bmod n$ $O(1)$
3. $m := (\text{max_anchor} + \lfloor \frac{a'+b'}{2} \rfloor + 1) \bmod n$ $O(1)$
4. if $A[m] = \text{key}$: $O(1)$
5. return m and terminate $O(1)$
6. else if $a = b$: $O(1)$
7. return Not Found and terminate $O(1)$
8. if $\text{key} < A[m]$: $O(1)$
9. return bsc_helper(A, n, a, m, key, max_anchor) and terminate $T(\frac{n}{2})$
10. else:
11. return bsc_helper(A, n, (m+1) mod n, b, key, max_anchor) and terminate $T(\frac{n}{2})$

Analysis: $t_A = \text{line } 4-7 = \sum_{i=1}^3 O(1) = O(1)$
 $t_B = \text{either line } 8-9 \text{ or line } 10-11$
 $= T(\frac{n}{2}) + O(1)$
 $t_C = \text{line } 1-3 = \sum_{i=1}^3 O(1) = O(1)$

∴ Given $T_2(n) = \begin{cases} t_A = O(1) & ; \text{key found immediately or impossible to find.} \\ t_B + t_C = T(\frac{n}{2}) + O(1) \end{cases}$

Algorithm $T(n)$ recursive

iii) Our main algorithm that put together the algorithms above.

```

Algorithm binary_search_circular(A: array,
n: size of A, key: value to find) {
    max_index := find_index_max(A, n, 0, n-1)
    return bsc_helper(A, n, (max_index+1) mod n,
    max_index, n, key, max_index)
    and terminate
}

```

Analysis: Since this is not a recursive function, we may sum them up straightforwardly.

$T(n) = T_1(n) + T_2(n)$ (*)

Evaluate: $T_1(n)$

Using the iterative substitution method

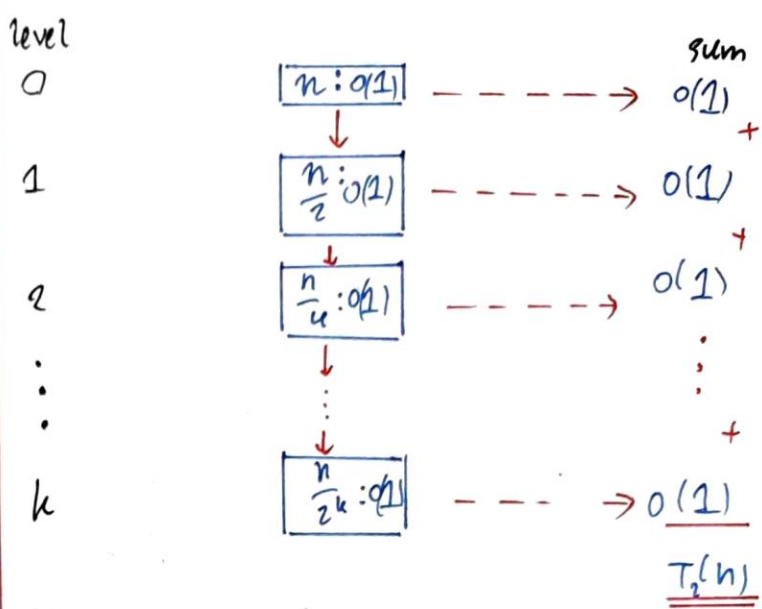
$$\begin{aligned}
 T_1(n) &= T_1\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) + O(1) \\
 &= \left(T_1\left(\frac{n}{4}\right) + O(1)\right) + O(1) \\
 &= T_1\left(\frac{n}{4}\right) + 2 \cdot O(1) \\
 &= \left(T_1\left(\frac{n}{8}\right) + O(1)\right) + 2 \cdot O(1) \\
 &= T_1\left(\frac{n}{8}\right) + 3 \cdot O(1) \\
 &= \dots = T_1\left(\frac{n}{2^k}\right) + k \cdot O(1)
 \end{aligned}$$

consider $\frac{n}{2^k} = 1 \rightarrow k = \log_2 n$

then $T_1(n) = O(1) + (\log_2 n) O(1)$
 $= O(\log n)$ □

Evaluate: $T_2(n)$

Using the recursive tree method



consider $T_2(n) = T_2\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) + k \cdot O(1)$

consider $\frac{n}{2^k} = 1 \rightarrow k = \log_2 n$

then $T_2(n) = O(1) + (\log_2 n) O(1)$
 $= O(\log n)$ □

Substitute $T_1(n)$ and $T_2(n)$ in $T(n)$;

$\therefore T(n) = O(\log n) + O(\log n)$
 $= O(\log n)$ □

10 b.) Expected performance: $O(n)$

The idea is to apply the radix sort algorithm as it only took $O(nk)$ where k is the number of the maximum possible number of digits of each element. Then we simply apply the line sweep algorithm to find such the interval, which takes $O(n)$.

i.) The radix sort algorithm

We will fix $k=12$ — the greatest possible number of digits of seconds — calculated by converting all the time unit (i.e. year, month, day, hour, minute) into seconds. In other words, worst case — 9999-12-31-23-59-59 — takes 311,042,764,799 seconds; 12 digits.

So technically, k is a constant, so our radix sort only takes $O(n)$.

Algorithm radix_sort (A : array, n : size of A , $k=12$: no. of digits) {

0. Convert all timestamps in A into seconds $O(n)$

1. $B :=$ Array of 10 empty linked lists. $O(1)$

2. for $i=0 \rightarrow n$: $O(n)$

3. Append $A[i]$ to $B[A[i] \bmod 10]$ $O(n)$

4. for $i=1 \rightarrow k$: $O(k)$

5. $B' :=$ Array of 10 empty linked lists. $O(k)$

6. for every linked list b of B : $O(k)$

7. for every node n of b : $O(nk)$

8. $d :=$ the i th digit of n $O(nk)$

9. Append n to $B'[d]$ $O(nk)$

10. $B := B'$ and delete old B from

11. $X :=$ Array of size n ~~the memory~~ $O(k)$

12. for every node b of B : $O(1)$

13. Append every node of b to X . $O(n)$

14. return X and terminate } $O(1)$

www.dhammadownload.com
section 2 သီလ 630510600

Analysis: from the algorithm;

$$T_1(n) = 3O(nk) + 7O(n) + 4O(k) + 3O(1)$$

substitute $k=12$;

$$T_1(n) = 3O(12n) + 7O(n) + 4O(12) + 3O(1)$$

$$= 7O(n) + 7O(1)$$

$$= O(n)$$

$$\therefore T_1(n) = O(n)$$

□

ii.) The line sweep algorithm.

To fit in with the context, we will call this the longest-distance algorithm instead.

Algorithm longest-distance (A : array, n : size of A) {

1. $A :=$ radix_sort (A , n) $T_1(n) = O(n)$

ret := Not Found $O(1)$

mx := 0 $O(1)$

for $i=0 \rightarrow n-2$: $O(n)$

if $A[i+1] - A[i] > mx$: $O(n)$

mx := $A[i+1] - A[i]$ $O(n)$

ret := i $O(n)$

return the pair (ret, ret+1)

or Not Found if ret hasn't been

changed. $O(1)$

}

Analysis: from above;

$$T(n) = 5O(n) + 3O(1) = O(n) + O(1) = O(n)$$

$$\therefore T(n) = O(n)$$

□

(010) vđ 2. vđ method 1 $T(n) = 3T(\frac{2n}{3}) + O(1)$

modulama i vđ 2
section 2 vđ 630510100

Using the iterative substitute method

consider

$$\begin{aligned} T(n) &= 3T(\frac{2n}{3}) + O(1) \\ &= 3(3T(\frac{4n}{9}) + O(1)) + O(1) \\ &= 9T(\frac{4n}{9}) + 3O(1) + O(1) \\ &= 9(3T(\frac{8n}{27}) + O(1)) + (1+3)O(1) \\ &= 27T(\frac{8n}{27}) + 9O(1) + (1+3)O(1) \\ &= \dots = 3^k T(\frac{2^k n}{3^k}) + O(1) \sum_{i=0}^{k-1} 3^i \end{aligned}$$

consider the base case ($n=2$) in the common term

$$\frac{2^k}{3^k} n = 2 \rightarrow \frac{3^k}{2^k} = \frac{n}{2} \rightarrow k = \log_{\frac{3}{2}} \frac{n}{2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{And } 3^k &= 3^{\log_{\frac{3}{2}} n - \log_{\frac{3}{2}} 2} \\ &= \frac{3^{\log_{\frac{3}{2}} n}}{3^{\log_{\frac{3}{2}} 2}} = \frac{1}{3^{\log_{\frac{3}{2}} 2}} \cdot n^{\log_{\frac{3}{2}} 3} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Then } T(n) &= \frac{1}{3^{\log_{\frac{3}{2}} 2}} n^{\log_{\frac{3}{2}} 3} + \frac{n^{\log_{\frac{3}{2}} 3}}{2 \cdot 3^{\log_{\frac{3}{2}} 2}} - \frac{1}{2} \\ &= \frac{5}{2 \cdot 3^{\log_{\frac{3}{2}} 2}} n^{\log_{\frac{3}{2}} 3} - \frac{1}{2} \\ &= \Theta(n^{\log_{\frac{3}{2}} 3}) \end{aligned}$$

Using the Master method

According to $T(n)$ $a=3$, $b=\frac{3}{2}$, $f(n)=O(1)$.

Let c be a constant such that $f(n)=O(n^c)$.

Since $c=0$, (because $O(1)=O(n^0)$) and

$\log_b a = \log_{\frac{3}{2}} 3 \approx 0.369 > c$, then

$$f(n) = O(n^{\log_b a - \epsilon}) ; \epsilon > 0 \rightarrow \epsilon = \log_{\frac{3}{2}} 3$$

$$\therefore T(n) = \Theta(n^{\log_b a}) = \Theta(n^{\log_{\frac{3}{2}} 3})$$

(2) จงแสดงวิธีทำเพื่อหาคำตอบของสมการ Recurrence relation ที่กำหนดให้ต่อไปนี้อยู่เพื่อวิเคราะห์หาเวลาในการทำงาน (Running Time) โดยจัดให้อยู่ในรูปที่ง่ายที่สุด

A) ให้ใช้วิธี Iterative Substitute Method หรือ Recursion Tree Method

B) และวิธี Master Theorem

กำหนดสมการ Recurrence relation ดังนี้ (1 ข้อ ให้ทำ 2 วิธี)

- 1) $T(n) = T(n-1) + 1$ $= \Theta(n)$ ใช้ master ไม่ได้
- 2) $T(n) = 4T(n/4) + c, T(1)=c$ $= \Theta(n)$
- 3) $T(n) = 3T(n/3) + n, T(1) = c$ $= \Theta(n \log n)$
- 4) $T(n) = 2T(n/3) + n^2, T(1)=c$ $= \Theta(n^2)$
- 5) $T(n) = 4T(n/2) + n^2, T(1) = c$ $= \Theta(n^2)$
- 6) $T(n) = 2T(n/2) + n \log n, T(1)=c$ $= \Theta(n \log n)$ ใช้ master ไม่ได้
- 7) $T(n) = T(n/2) + T(n/8) + n, T(1)=c$ $= \Theta(n)$ ใช้ master ไม่ได้

1.) $T(n) = T(n-1) + 1$

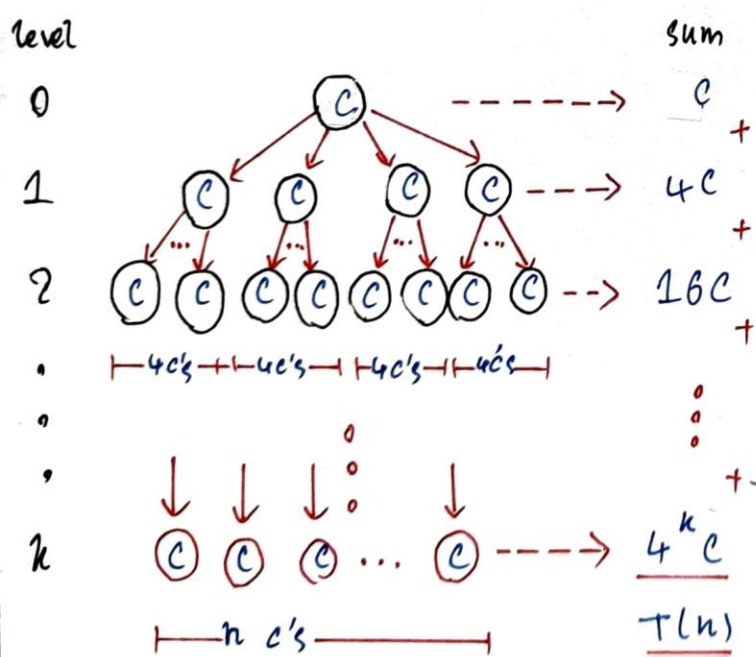
Using the iterative method

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Consider } T(n) &= T(n-1) + 1 \\ &= (T(n-2) + 1) + 1 \\ &= T(n-2) + 2 \\ &= (T(n-3) + 1) + 2 \\ &= T(n-3) + 3 \\ &= \dots = T(1) + (n-1) = n \\ &= \Theta(n) \end{aligned}$$

$\therefore T(n) = \Theta(n)$

2.) $T(n) = 4T\left(\frac{n}{4}\right) + c, T(1) = c$

Using the recursion tree method



consider $\frac{n}{4^k} = 1 \rightarrow k = \log_4 n$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Consider } T(n) &= c + 4c + 16c + \dots + 4^k c \\ &= (1 + 4 + 16 + \dots + 4^k) c \\ &= \frac{4^{k+1} - 1}{4 - 1} c = \frac{4c}{3} n - \frac{c}{3} = \Theta(n) \end{aligned}$$

$\therefore T(n) = \Theta(n)$

Using the Master method

Since $T(n)$ is not in the form of $aT\left(\frac{n}{b}\right) + f(n)$; for some constants $a \geq 1, b > 1$, and a function $f(n)$,

\therefore The master method does not apply. \square

Using the Master method

Identifying $T(n)$, we get $a = 4, b = 4$, and $f(n) = c$.

Consider $f(n) = c = O(1) = O(n^0) = O(n^{\log_4 4 - \epsilon})$; for some $\epsilon > 0$, and $\log_4 a = \log_4 4 = 1$, Then we find $\epsilon = 1$ that satisfies $f(n) = O(n^{\log_4 4 - \epsilon})$

$\therefore T(n) = \Theta(n^{\log_4 4}) = \Theta(n)$

$$3.) T(n) = 3T\left(\frac{n}{3}\right) + n, T(1) = C$$

Using the iterative substitution method

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Consider } T(n) &= 3T\left(\frac{n}{3}\right) + n \\ &= 3\left(3T\left(\frac{n}{9}\right) + \frac{n}{3}\right) + n \\ &= 9T\left(\frac{n}{9}\right) + n + n \\ &= 9\left(3T\left(\frac{n}{27}\right) + \frac{n}{9}\right) + 2n \\ &= 27T\left(\frac{n}{27}\right) + n + 2n \\ &= \dots = 3^k T\left(\frac{n}{3^k}\right) + kn \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Consider } \frac{n}{3^k} = 1 \rightarrow k = \log_3 n$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{then } T(n) &= 3^{\log_3 n} \cdot T(1) + n \log_3 n \\ &= C \cdot n + n \log_3 n \\ &= \Theta(n \log n) \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore T(n) = \Theta(n \log n)$$

Using the Master method

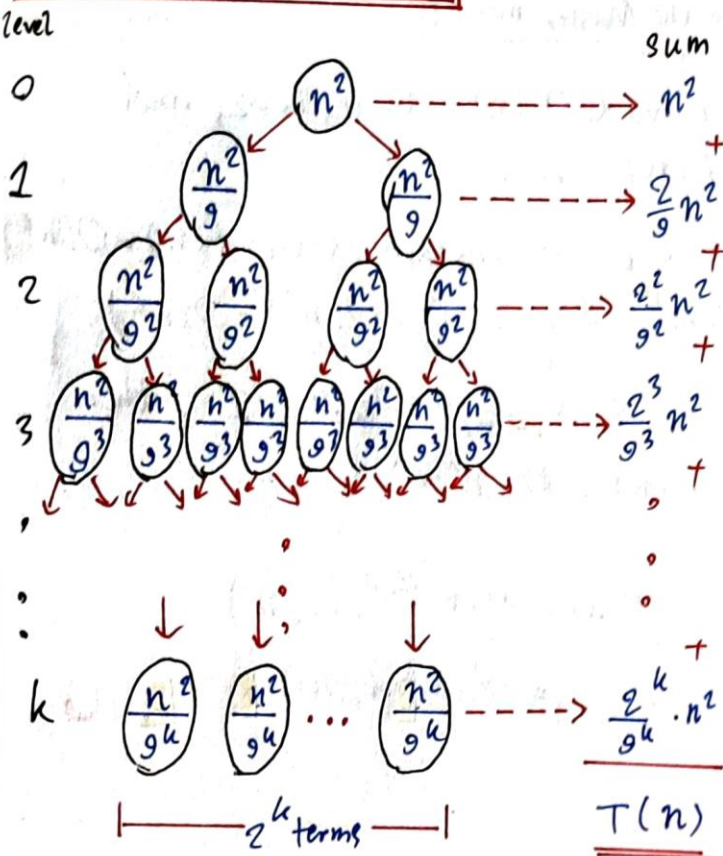
Identifying $T(n)$, we get $a=3$, $b=3$,
and $f(n) = n$.

Consider $f(n) = n = \Theta(n^{\log_b a})$, and because
 $\log_b a = \log_3 3 = 1$, then $f(n) = \Theta(n^{\log_b a})$.

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore T(n) &= \Theta(n^{\log_b a} \log n) \\ &= \Theta(n \log n) \end{aligned}$$

4. $T(n) = 2T(\frac{n}{3}) + n^2$, $T(1) = c$

Using the recursion tree method



Consider $\frac{n}{3^k} = 1 \rightarrow k = \log_3 n$

then $T(n) = \left(\sum_{i=0}^k \left(\frac{2}{9}\right)^i \right) n^2 + 2^k \cdot c$

$$= \frac{1 - \left(\frac{2}{9}\right)^{k+1}}{1 - \frac{2}{9}} n^2 + 2^k \cdot c$$

$$= \frac{9}{7} \left(1 - \left(\frac{2}{9}\right)^{k+1} \right) n^2 + 2^{\log_3 n} \cdot c$$

$$= \frac{9}{7} n^2 - \frac{9+7c}{7} \left(\frac{2}{9}\right)^{k+1} n^2$$

$$= \Theta(n^2)$$

$\therefore T(n) = \Theta(n^2)$

Using the Master method

According to $T(n)$, $a=2$, $b=3$, and $f(n) = n^2$.

Let c be a constant such that

$$f(n) = n^2 = \Theta(n^c)$$

Since $c > \log_b a = \log_3 2$,

then $c = \log_b a + \epsilon$

$$2 = \log_3 2 + \epsilon$$

$$\epsilon = \log_3 4.5 > 0$$

And for sufficiently large n ,

$$a \cdot f\left(\frac{n}{b}\right) = 2f\left(\frac{n}{3}\right) = \frac{2}{9}n^2 < c \cdot n^2 = c \cdot f(n)$$

is true when $c = \frac{1}{3} < 1$

$\therefore T(n) = \Theta(f(n)) = \Theta(n^2)$

$$5.) T(n) = 4T\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) + n^2, T(1) = c$$

are the same 6WS90000
section 2 030520600

Using the iterative substitute method

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Consider } T(n) &= 4T\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) + n^2 \\ &= 4\left(4T\left(\frac{n}{4}\right) + \frac{n^2}{4}\right) + n^2 \\ &= 16T\left(\frac{n}{4}\right) + 2n^2 \\ &= 16\left(4T\left(\frac{n}{8}\right) + \frac{n^2}{16}\right) + 2n^2 \\ &= 64T\left(\frac{n}{8}\right) + 3n^2 \\ &= \dots = 4^k T\left(\frac{n}{2^k}\right) + kn^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Consider } \frac{n}{2^k} = 1 \rightarrow k = \log_2 n,$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{then } T(n) &= 4^{\log_2 n} \cdot T(1) + n^2 \cdot \log_2 n \\ &= c \cdot n^2 + n^2 \log_2 n \\ &= \Theta(n^2 \log n) \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore T(n) = \Theta(n^2 \log n)$$

Using the Master method

According to $T(n)$, $a = 4$, $b = 2$, and $f(n) = n^2$.

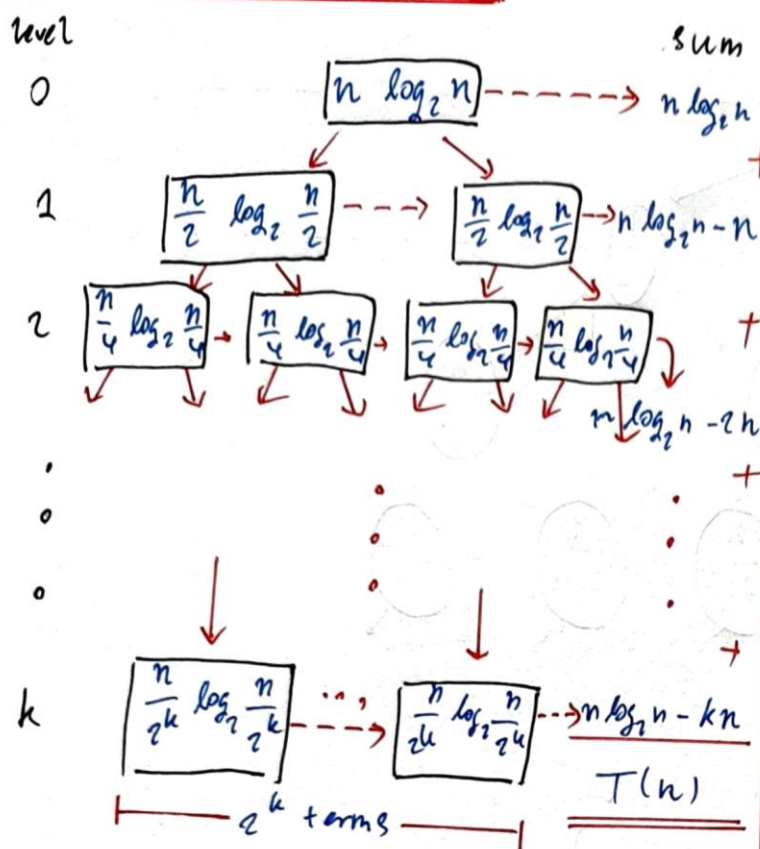
Let c be a constant that $f(n) = O(n^c)$, then $f(n) = n^2 = O(n^2) = O(n^c)$.

Since $c = \log_b a = \log_2 4 = 2$, then $f(n) = \Theta(n^{\log_b a})$.

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore T(n) &= \Theta(n^{\log_b a} \log n) \\ &= \Theta(n^2 \log n) \end{aligned}$$

6.) $T\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) + n \log_2 n, T(1) = c$

Using the recursion tree method



Consider $\frac{n}{2^k} = 1 \rightarrow k = \log_2 n$

Then $T(n) = k \cdot n \log_2 n - \sum_{i=1}^{k-1} i \cdot n + c \cdot 2^k$

$= n \cdot \log_2^2 n - \frac{(k-1)k}{2} \cdot n + cn$

$= n \cdot \log_2^2 n - \frac{n \log_2^2 n}{2} + \frac{n \log_2 n}{2} + \frac{cn}{2}$

$= \frac{1}{2} n \cdot \log_2^2 n + \frac{1}{2} n \log_2 n + \frac{cn}{2}$

$= \Theta(n \cdot \log_2^2 n)$

$\therefore T(n) = \Theta(n \cdot \log_2^2 n)$

Using the master method

According to $T(n)$, $a=2$, $b=2$, and $f(n)=n \log_2 n$

However, $f(n)$ cannot represent in term of $\Omega(n^{\log_b a + \epsilon})$; $\epsilon > 0$, as below

Evaluate $a \cdot f\left(\frac{n}{b}\right) \leq c \cdot f(n)$; $c < 1$

$2 \cdot \frac{n}{2} \log_2 \frac{n}{2} \leq c \cdot n \log_2 n$

$n \log_2 n - n \leq c \cdot n \log_2 n$

$c \geq 1 - \frac{1}{\log_2 n}$; $n > 1$

For significantly larger n , $c < 1$, then we cannot find such constant.

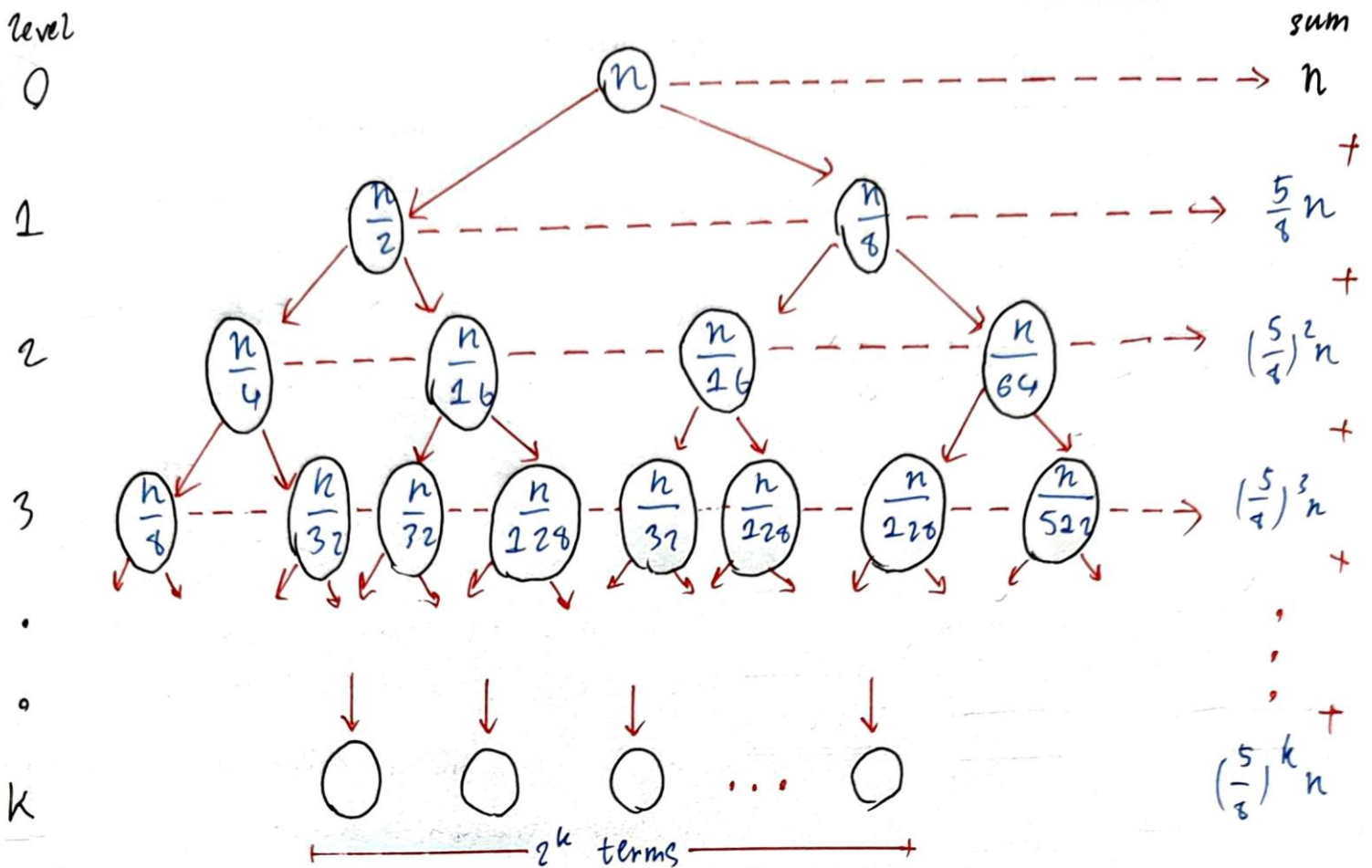
And $f(n)$ cannot represent as other cases of Master theorem as well.

\therefore The Master method does not apply

$$7.) T(n) = T\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) + T\left(\frac{n}{8}\right) + n, T(1) = c$$

วิชา โครงสร้างข้อมูล ภาควิชาวิทยาการคอมพิวเตอร์
Section 2 รหัส 630520600

Using the recursion tree method



Best-case:

$$\text{Consider } \frac{n}{4^k} = 1 \rightarrow k = \log_4 n$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{then } T(n) &= \left(\sum_{i=1}^k \left(\frac{5}{4}\right)^i \right) \cdot n = \frac{1 - \frac{5^{\log_4 n}}{4^{\log_4 n}}}{1 - \frac{5}{4}} \cdot n + c \cdot n \\ &= \frac{4}{3} \left(n - n^{\log_4 5} \right) + cn = \Omega(n) \end{aligned}$$

Worst-case:

$$\text{Consider } \frac{n}{2^k} = 1 \rightarrow k = \log_2 n$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{then } T(n) &= \left(\sum_{i=1}^k \left(\frac{5}{8}\right)^i \right) \cdot n = \frac{1 - \frac{5^{\log_2 n}}{8^{\log_2 n}}}{1 - \frac{5}{8}} \cdot n + cn \\ &= \frac{8}{3} \left(n - \frac{n^{\log_2 5}}{n^2} \right) + cn = \frac{8}{3} n - \frac{8}{3} n^{\log_2 2.5} + cn \\ &= O(n) \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore T(n) = \Omega(n)$$

Using the master method

Since $T(n)$ is not in the form corresponding to the Master theorem.

\therefore The Master method does not apply.