

1.  $T(n) = T(n-1) + T(n-2)$   
 $T(n) = T(n-1) + T(n-2) + T(n-3)$   
 $T(n) = T(n-1) + T(n-2) + T(n-3) + \dots + T(n-k)$   
 $T(n) = T(n-k)$   

$$\sum_{i=0}^{n-1} i = n(n-1)/2$$
2.  $L(a, b) = (f(n; a, b), f(n+1; a, b))$   
 $L(a, b) = (b, a+b)$   
 $(b, a+b) = (f(n-1; b, a+b), f(n; b, a+b))$   
 $(b, a+b) = (f(1; b, a+b), f(n; b, a+b))$   
 $(b, a+b) = (b, f(n-1; b, a+b))$   
 $(b, a+b) = (b, a+b)$
3. See hw2.py, Time Complexity:  $O(n \log(n))$
4.
  - a. Pseudo-polynomial time is an algorithm where the worst case complexity is dependent on the numeric value of inputs.
  - b. Fib would be a pseudo-polynomial time algorithm because it is dependent on the value of the input.
  - c. FibIt would be a pseudo-polynomial time algorithm because it is dependent on the value of the input.
  - d. FibPow would not be a pseudo-polynomial time algorithm because it is dependent on the number of inputs, not the numeric value, as seen with the other two functions.
5.
  - a.  $T(n+1) = T(n) + 5$   
 $T(n) = T(n-1) + 5$   
 $T(n) = T(n-2) + 5 + 5$   
 $T(n) = T(n-3) + 5 + 5 + 5$   
 $T(n) = T(n-k) + 5k$   
 Let  $k = n$   
 $T(n) = T(n-n) + 5n$   
 $T(n) = 5n$
  - b.  $T(n+1) = n + T(n)$   
 $T(n) = (n-1) + T(n-1)$   
 $T(n) = (n-1) + (n-2) + T(n-1)$

$$\begin{aligned}
T(n) &= (n-1) + (n-2) + (n-3) + T(n-2) \\
T(n) &= (n-1) + (n-2) + (n-3) + \dots + (n-(k+1)) + T(n-k) \\
T(n) &= (n-1) + (n-2) + (n-3) + \dots + (n-(n+1)) + T(n-n) \\
T(n) &= (n-1) + (n-2) + (n-3) + \dots + (n-1) + T(0) \\
\sum_{i=0}^n i &= n(n-1)/2
\end{aligned}$$

6.

a.  $T(n+1) = 2T(n)$   
 $T(n) = 2T(n-1)$   
 $T(n) = 2(2T(n-2))$   
 $T(n) = 2(2(2T(n-3)))$   
 $T(n) = 2^k(T(n-k))$   
 $T(n) = 2^n(T(n-n))$   
 $\sum_{i=0}^n 2^n(T(n)) = 2^n(n+1)T(n)$

b.  $T(n+1) = 2^{n+1} + T(n)$   
 $T(x) = 2^x + T(x-1)$   
 $T(n) = 2^n + T(n-1)$   
 $T(n) = 2^n + ((n-1) + T(n-2))$   
 $T(n) = 2^n + ((n-1) + (n-2) + T(n-3))$   
 $T(n) = 2^n + ((n-1) + (n-2) + \dots + (n-(n-1)) + T(0))$   
 $T(n) = 2^n + (n-1) + (n-2) + \dots + 1 + 0$   
 $\sum_{i=0}^n 2^n = 2^n(n+1)$

7.

a.  $T(n) = n + T(n/2)$   
 $T(x) = x + T(x/2)$ , replace x with n, n-1, n-2  
 $T(n) = n + T(n/2)$   
 $T(n) = n + ((n-1) + T((n-1)/2))$   
 $T(n) = n + (n-1) + T((n-1)/2) + ((n-2) + T((n-2)/2))$   
 $T(n) = n + (n-1) + T((n-1)/2) + ((n-3) + T((n-3)/2)) + \dots + ((n-k) + T((n-k)/2))$   
 $T(n) = n + (n-1) + T((n-1)/2) + ((n-3) + T((n-3)/2)) + \dots + ((n-n) + T((n-n)/2))$   
 $T(n) = n + (n-1) + T((n-1)/2) + ((n-3) + T((n-3)/2)) + \dots + (0) + T((0)/2)$   
 $T(n) = n + (n-1) + T((n-1)/2) + ((n-3) + T((n-3)/2)) + \dots + (0) + T(0)$   
 $T(n) = n + (n-1) + T((n-1)/2) + ((n-3) + T((n-3)/2)) + \dots + (0) + 0$   
 $T(n) = 2n - 1$  or  $T(2^m) = 2(2^m) - 1$

b.  $T(n) = 1 + T(n/3)$   
 $T(n) = 1 + (1 + T((n-1)/3))$   
 $T(n) = 1 + 1 + (1 + T((n-2)/3))$

$$T(n) = 1 + 1 + 1 + (1 + T((n-3)/3))$$

$$T(n) = k + 1 + (T((n-k)/3))$$

$$T(n) = n + 1 + (T((n-n)/3))$$

$$T(n) = n + 1 + (T(0/3))$$

$$T(n) = n + 1 \text{ or } T(3^m) = 3^m + 1$$