

Elias Aja

i) solve the following recurrence relation using repeated substitution  $T(n) = 3T(n/4) + 4n$

Replace T with recurrence relation

$$3T(n/4) + 4(n/4)$$

$$T(n) = 3[3T(n/16) + 4(n/4)] + 4n$$

$$T(n) = 3^2T(n/16) + 3 \cdot 4(n/4) + 4n$$

$$3^2T(n/16) + 3n + 4n$$

$$3^2T(n/16) + 7n$$

$$9T(n/16) + 7n$$

$$T(n/16) =$$

$$3T(n/64) + 4(n/16)$$

pattern in substitution

$$T(n) = 3^nT(n/4^n) + 4n \cdot \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} (3/4)^i$$

recursive term

$$\sum_{i=0}^{n-1} (3/4)^i$$

$$n=4k \text{ so } k=\log_4 n$$

$$3^3T(n/64) +$$

$$3^2n + 7n$$

$$3^3T(8/4) + 16n$$

$$\frac{3^{n-1}}{3-1} = \frac{3^{n-1}}{2}$$

$$T(n) = O(n \log^4 3)$$

Master theorem

$$T(n) = aT(n/b) + f(n)$$

$$a=3 \quad b=4 \quad f(n) = 4n$$

$$\log_4 3 \quad n \log_4 3 / 4 = \frac{0.477}{0.602} = 0.793$$

$$n^{0.793}$$

$f(n) = O(n)$   $f(n)$  grows faster than

$n \log^3 n$  Case 3:  $f(n) = O(f(n)) = O(n)$

Substitution

non-recursive, Master theorem

# Elyas Ara

## Algorithms

2) Master theorem  $a = \text{recursive}$   $f(n) = \text{outside work}$

$$T(n) = aT(n/b) + f(n) \quad b = \text{decreasing}$$

a.)  $T(n) = 3T(n/5) + n^2$

$$a=3 \quad b=5, \quad f(n)=n^2$$

$$\log_5 3 = 0.6826$$

$$O(n^2) > O(n^{0.6826})$$

Case #3  $T(n) = O(n^2)$

b.)  $T(n) = 4T(n/3) + 7n$

$$a=4 \quad b=3 \quad f(n)=7n$$

$$\log_3 4 = 1.2618$$

$$O(n) < O(n^{1.2618})$$

Case #1  $T(n) = O(n^{1.2618})$

c.)  $T(n) = 5T(n/4) + 10$

$$a=5 \quad b=4 \quad f(n)=O(1)$$

$$\log_4 5 = 1.1609$$

$$f(n)=O(1) < O(n^{1.1609})$$

Case #1  $T(n) = O(n^{1.1609})$

d.)  $T(n) = 9T(n/3) + n^4$

$$a=9 \quad b=3 \quad f(n)=n^4$$

$$\log_3 9 = 2$$

$$O(n^4) > O(n^2)$$

Case #3  $T(n) = O(n^4)$

Elyas Ag

$$e.) T(n) = 6T(n/8) + n^3$$

$$a=6 \quad b=8 \quad f(n) = n^3$$

$$\log_8 6 = 0.903$$

$$f(n) = O(n^3) > O(n^{0.903})$$

$$\text{Case } \#3 = O(n^3)$$

# Elias Hef Algorithm

3) Cap, COL, USD, SUN, JPY, VEE, Row, Job,  
cox, LOL, RAT, wow, DOD, CAD, FIG, PIG,  
VIS, Low, LOX, VET, CAD, DOG, TSL

- Sort by last letter
- Sort by second letter
- Sort by first letter.

3 passes because 3 letter string.

## \* RightMost

A = VEA

B = Job

C

D = USD, DOD, CAD

E = VEE

F = FIG, PIG, DOG

G

H

I

j

k

L = COL, LOL, TSL

M

N = SUN

O

P = CAP

A

B = CAB

S = VIS

T = BAT

U

V

W = Row, wow, Low

X = COX, LOX

Y = JPY

Z

VEA, Job, USD, DOD, CAD, VEE,  
fig, PIG, DOG, COL, LOL, TSL,  
SUN, CAP, CAB, VIS, BAT  
Row, wow, Low, COX, LOX,  
JPY.

## Euclid's Algo Algorithms

- Second pass go through second letter.

A: CAP, RAT, CAB, CAD,

E: VEE, VEA

I: FIG, PIG, VIS

O: COL, ROW, JOB, COX, LOL, WAN, DOD, LOW, LOX,  
POG

P: JPY

S: USD, TSL

U: SUN

CAP, RAT, CAB, CAD, VEE, VEA, FIG, PIG, VIS, COL, ROW,  
JOB, COX, LOL, WAN, DOD, LOW, LOX, POG, JPY, USD,  
TSL, SUN

- Third sort first letter

\* (AD, RA, CAP, CAB, COL, COX, DOD, FIG, Job, Jpy, LOL,  
LOW, LOX, PIG, POG, ROW, RAT, SUN, TSL, USD, VEE,)  
VEA, WAN

## Elias 9th Algorithm

4.7 [25, 14, 9, 7, 5, 3, 6, 21, 6, 33, 23, 42, 24, 107]

int hl(int key)

$$\text{int } x = (\text{key} + 19) * (\text{key} + 11);$$

$$x = x / 15;$$

$$* \text{hl}(25) = ((25+19) * (25+11)) / 15 \leftarrow 52$$

$$x = x + \text{key};$$

$$\text{Mod } 13 = 0 \leftarrow 25 \leftarrow 52$$

$$x = x \% 13;$$

$$* \text{hl}(14) = (14+19) * (14+11) / 13 \leftarrow 14$$

$$\text{return } x;$$

$$\text{Mod } 13 = 4 \leftarrow 14 \leftarrow 41$$

$$* \text{hl}(9) = (9+19) * (9+11) / 15 \leftarrow 9$$

$$\text{mod } 13 = 7$$

$$* \text{hl}(7) = (7+19) * (7+11) / 15 \leftarrow 7$$

$$\text{mod } 13 = 12 \leftarrow 7 \leftarrow 7$$

$$* \text{hl}(5) = (5+19) * (5+11) / 15 \leftarrow 5$$

$$\text{mod } 13 = 4 \leftarrow 5$$

$$* \text{hl}(3) = (3+19) * (3+11) / 15 \leftarrow 3$$

$$\text{mod } 13 = 10 \leftarrow 3 \leftarrow 3$$

$$* \text{hl}(0) = (0+19) * (0+11) / 15 \leftarrow 0$$

$$\text{mod } 13 = 6 \leftarrow 0$$

$$* \text{hl}(21) = (21+19) * (21+11) / 15 \leftarrow 21$$

$$\text{mod } 13 = 2 \leftarrow 21 \leftarrow 12$$

$$* \text{hl}(6) = (6+19) * (6+11) / 15 \leftarrow 6$$

$$\text{mod } 13 = 9 \leftarrow 6$$

$$* \text{hl}(33) = (33+19) * (33+11) / 15 \leftarrow 33$$

$$\text{mod } 13 = 3 \leftarrow 33$$

Elias Agol  
Algorithms

#4 Continued

\*  $h_1(25) = (25+19) \cdot (25+11) / 15 + 25$

$\text{mod } 13 = 0$        $25 \leftrightarrow 52$

\*  $h_1(42) = (42+19) \cdot (42+11) / 15 + 42$

$\text{mod } 13 = 10$        $42 \leftrightarrow 24$

\*  $h_1(24) = (24+19) \cdot (24+11) / 15 + 24$

$\text{mod } 13 = 7$        $24 \leftrightarrow 42$

\*  $h_1(107) = (107+19) \cdot (107+11) / 15 + 107$

$\text{mod } 13 = 6$        $107 \leftrightarrow 701$