

Lecture 2: January 11, 2018

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2.1 Recursion

Example 2.1 Consider Merge Sort

- If $n \leq 3$ sort A with trivial algorithm and return
- $\text{Merge-sort}(A[1..n/2])$
- $\text{Merge-sort}(A[n/2 + 1..n])$
- $A \leftarrow \text{Merge}(A[1..n/2], A[n/2 + 1..n])$

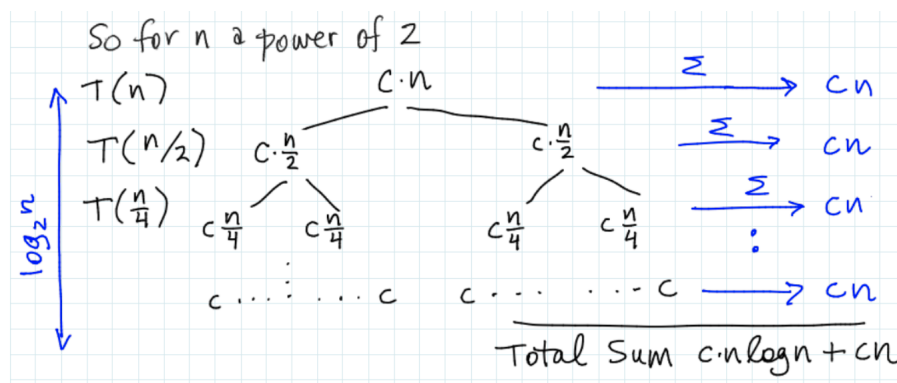
Time complexity : The merge takes $O(n)$ time. So, $T(n) = 2T(\frac{n}{2}) + cn$. This uses a recurrence relation to define $T(n)$. But we prefer a closed-form simple function for the time complexity. So, we could unroll

$$T(n) = 2T(\frac{n}{2}) + cn = 4T(\frac{n}{4}) + 2cn = \dots = 2^k T(2^{-k}n) + ckn$$

Therefore, when $k = \log n$, $T(n) = 2^{\log n} T(1) + cn \log n = O(n \log n)$

2.1.1 Solving recurrences

- Method 1 : By Unrolling (Refer to Example 2.1)
- Method 2 : Use a recurrence tree



- Method 3 : By guess and Verify :
 Guess $T(n) \leq cn \log_2 n$. Prove by induction. For $n = 1$, trivial.
 Assume it is true for $n < m$. Now we prove its true for $n = m$

$$T(n) \leq 2T(\frac{n}{2}) + cn \leq 2c \cdot \frac{n}{2} \cdot \log_2(\frac{n}{2}) + cn = cn(\log_2 n)$$

- Method 4 : Master Theorem

Let $a > 1, b > 2, c \geq 0$ be constants. Let $T(n)$ be defined on nonnegative integers by recurrence

$$T(n) = a \cdot T\left(\frac{n}{b}\right) + n^c$$

Then :

$$T(n) = \begin{cases} \Theta(n^c), & \text{if } c > \log_b a \\ \Theta(n^c \cdot \log n), & \text{if } c = \log_b a \\ \Theta(n^{\log_b a}), & \text{if } c < \log_b a \end{cases}$$

Note that the three cases correspond to the fix-up step dominates; balance; and small problems dominate, respectively. Roughly speaking, you want to keep and small but large.

Sketch proof of case $c > \log_b a$. We prove $T(n) \leq \gamma \cdot n^c$ for some constant γ to be determined later. By induction

$$T(n) = a \cdot T\left(\frac{n}{b}\right) + n^c \leq (a \cdot \gamma \cdot b^{-c} + 1) \cdot n^c$$

We only need to prove there is a γ such that $a \cdot \gamma \cdot b^{-c} + 1 = \gamma$. Let $\gamma = \frac{1}{1-a \cdot b^{-c}}$ QED.

This process must be repeated for each case