TCSS 343 - Week 3

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Master Theorem Practice

Master Theorem

The Master Theorem applies to recurrences of the following form:

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

where $a \ge 1$ and b > 1 are constants and f(n) is an asymptotically positive function.

There are 3 cases:

- 1. If $f(n) = O(n^{\log_b a \epsilon})$ for some constant $\epsilon > 0$, then $T(n) = \Theta(n^{\log_b a})$.
- 2. If $f(n) = \Theta(n^{\log_b a} \log^k n)$ with $k \ge 0$, then $T(n) = \Theta(n^{\log_b a} \log^{k+1} n)$.
- If f(n) = Ω(n^{log_b a+ϵ)} with ϵ > 0, and f(n) satisfies the regularity condition, then T(n) = Θ(f(n)).
 Regularity condition: af(n/b) ≤ cf(n) for some constant c < 1 and all sufficiently large n.

For the following problems show which case of the master theorem each problem goes to. The master theorem is applicable for each problem.

```
0.
#include <stdio.h>
int main(void) {
    int n = 8;
    while (foo(n) != 0){
        n = n - foo(n);
    printf("%d",n);
}
int foo(int n){
    int sum = 1;
    for (int i = 2; i * i <= n; i++) {
        if (n % i == 0) {
            sum = sum + i + n / i;
        }
    if (sum == n && n != 1) {
        return 0;
    }
    return 1;
}
```

What is the final value of n? Use the tracing technique we used in last class where you keep track of each line.

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

2.
$$T(n) = 4T(\frac{n}{2}) + n^2 \log n$$

$$3. T(n) = 3T(\frac{n}{4}) + n \log n$$

4.
$$T(n) = 2T(\frac{n}{4}) + 2$$

$$5. T(n) = T(\frac{n}{4}) + \log n$$

$$6. T(n) = 2T(\frac{n}{4}) + \sqrt{n}$$

7.
$$T(n) = 2T(\frac{n}{4}) + n^{0.51}$$

$$8. T(n) = 3T(\frac{n}{2}) + n$$

$$9. T(n) = 4T(\frac{n}{2}) + n$$

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

B.
$$T(n) = 4T(\frac{n}{2}) + \frac{n}{\log n}$$

C.
$$T(n) = T(\frac{n}{3}) + n^2$$

D.
$$T(n) = 8T(\frac{n}{3}) + 2^n$$

E.
$$T(n) = 16T(\frac{n}{4}) + n$$

$$F. T(n) = 2T(\frac{n}{4}) + n!$$

10.
$$T(n) = 0.5T(\frac{n}{2}) + \frac{1}{n}$$

11.
$$T(n) = 16T(\frac{n}{4}) + n!$$

12.
$$T(n) = 9T(\frac{n}{3}) + n^2$$

13.
$$T(n) = 7T(\frac{n}{3}) + \cos n$$

14.
$$T(n) = 8T(\frac{n}{3}) + 1$$

15.
$$T(n) = T(\frac{n}{2}) + n^3$$