CSC373 Tutorial 1

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Master Theorem

$$T(n) = aT\left(\frac{n}{b}\right) + f(n)$$
1) $f(n) \le n^{\log_b a - \epsilon}$, then $T(n) = \theta(n^{\log_b a})$
2) $f(n) = \theta(n^{\log_b a})$, then $T(n) = \theta(n^{\log_b a} \log n)$

$$2^*) f(n) = \theta(n^{\log_b k} \log^k n)$$
, then $T(n) = \theta(n^{\log_b a} \log^{k+1} n)$
3) $f(n) \ge n^{\log_b a + \epsilon}$, then $T(n) = \theta(f(n))$

1)

A:

A.
$$T(n) = aT\left(\frac{n}{b}\right) = a^{\log_b n}$$

$$= a\left(aT\left(\frac{n}{b^2}\right)\right)$$

$$= a^3T\left(\frac{n}{b^3}\right)$$

$$\vdots$$

$$= a^iT\left(\frac{n}{b^i}\right)$$

$$i = \log_b n$$
Note: $a^{\log_b n} = \left(b^{\log_b a}\right)^{\log_b a}$

$$= b^{\log_b a \log_b n}$$

$$= \left(b^{\log_b n}\right)^{\log_b a}$$

$$= n^{\log_b a}$$

B:

$$T(n) = aT\left(\frac{n}{b}\right) + f(n)$$

$$= af\left(\frac{n}{b}\right) + f(n) + a^{2}T\left(\frac{n}{b^{2}}\right)$$

$$= a^{2}f\left(\frac{n}{b^{2}}\right) + af\left(\frac{n}{b}\right) + f(n) + \cdots$$

$$= \sum_{i=0}^{\log_{b}n} a^{i}f\left(\frac{n}{b^{i}}\right)$$

$$= \sum_{i=0}^{\log_{b}n} a^{i}\left(\frac{n}{b^{i}}\right)^{\log_{b}a}$$

$$= \sum_{i=0}^{\log_{b}n} \frac{a^{i}}{(b^{i})^{\log_{b}a}} n^{\log_{b}a}$$

$$= \sum_{i=0}^{\log_b n} n^{\log_b a} = n^{\log_b a} \log_b n$$

$$= \sum_{i=0}^{\log_b n} a^i \left(\frac{n}{b^i}\right)^{\log_b a + \epsilon}$$

$$= \sum_{i=0}^{\log_b n} \frac{a^i}{\left((b^i)^{\log_b a}\right)(b^i)^{\epsilon}} n^{\log_b a + \epsilon}$$

$$\leq n^{\log_b a + \epsilon} \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} c^i \qquad c < 1$$

$$= \theta \left(n^{\log_b a + \epsilon}\right) = \theta \left(f(n)\right)$$

Practice Problems

for any $\epsilon > 0$

base case
$$T(1) = 1$$

 $T(n) = a) \ 2T\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) + n^4 = n^4$
b) $T\left(\frac{7n}{10}\right) + n = n$
c) $2T\left(\frac{n}{4}\right) + \sqrt{n} = \sqrt{n}\log n$
d) $T(n-2) + n^2 = n^3$
e) $4T\left(\frac{n}{3}\right) + n\log n = n^{\log_3 4}$
f) $16T\left(\frac{n}{4}\right) + n^2\log n = n^2\log^2 n$
g) $4T\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) + n^2\sqrt{n} = n^{2.5}$
h*) $2T(\sqrt{n}) + \log n = \log n \log \log n$

Knapsack Problem



40lbs

- 1) 10lbs \$60
- 2) 20lbs \$100
- 1/3 3) 30lbs \$120

Caching