CS 577 - Divide and Conquer

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Divide and Conquer

Divide and Conquer (DC)

Overview

- Split problem into smaller sub-problems.
- Solve (usually recurse on) the smaller sub-problems.
- Use the output from the smaller sub-problems to build the solution.

Tendencies of DC

- Naturally recursive solutions
- Solving complexities often involve recurrences.
- Often used to improve efficiency of efficient solutions, e.g. $O(n^2) \to O(n \log n)$.
- Used in conjunction with other techniques.

Searching

Linear Search

- Brute force approach: check every item in order.
- Time complexity: $O(n)$

Divide and Conquer Approach

- Binary Search
- Complexity: $O(\log n)$

MergeSort

Sorting

Ordering some (multi)set of n items.

Brute Force

- Test all possible orderings.
- $O(n \cdot n!)$

Simple Sorts

- Insertion Sort, Selection Sort, Bubble Sort
- $O(n^2)$

Efficient Sorts

- Divide & Conquer: Quick Sort $(O(n^2))$, Merge Sort $(O(n \log n))$

Sorting

Ordering some (multi)set of n items.

Simple Sorts

- Insertion Sort, Selection Sort, Bubble Sort
- $O(n^2)$

Efficient Sorts

- Divide & Conquer: Quick Sort $\left(O(n^2)\right)$, Merge Sort $(O(n \log n))$

Trick Sorts

- Radix Sort $(O\left(n \lceil \log k \rceil\right))$, Counting Sort $(O\left(n + k\right))$
- k is the maximum key size.
- TopHat 5: What value of k would make both sorts have time complexity no better than Merge Sort? $\Omega(n \log n)$

MergeSort

Algorithm: MergeSort

Input : A list A of n comparable items.
Output: A sorted list A.

if $|A| = 1$ **then return** A
$A_1 :=$ MergeSort(Front-half of A)
$A_2 :=$ MergeSort(Back-half of A)
return *Merge*(A_1,A_2)

Algorithm: Merge

Input : Two lists of comparable items: A and B.
Output: A merged list.

Initialize S to an empty list.
while *either A or B is not empty* **do**
  Pop and append $\min\{\text{front of } A, \text{front of } B\}$ to S.
end
return S

TopHat 6: What is the complexity of Merge? $O(n)$

MergeSort

Algorithm: MergeSort

Input : A list A of n comparable items.
Output: A sorted list A.
if $|A| = 1$ **then return** A
$A_1 :=$ MergeSort(Front-half of A)
$A_2 :=$ MergeSort(Back-half of A)
return *Merge*(A_1,A_2)

Program Correctness:

1. Soundness: List A is sorted after call to MergeSort.
   Proof: By strong induction on list length:
   Base case: $k = 1$: List is sorted.
   Inductive step: By ind hyp, A_1 and A_2 are sorted, and, then, by definition, Merge will produce a sorted list.

MergeSort

Algorithm: MergeSort

Input : A list A of n comparable items.
Output: A sorted list A.
if $|A| = 1$ **then return** A
$A_1 :=$ MergeSort(Front-half of A)
$A_2 :=$ MergeSort(Back-half of A)
return *Merge*(A_1,A_2)

Program Correctness:

1. Soundness: List A is sorted after call to MergeSort.
2. Complete: Handles lists of any size, and each recursion makes progress towards base case by splitting the list in half.

MergeSort

Algorithm: MergeSort

Input : A list A of n comparable items.
Output: A sorted list A.
if $|A| = 1$ **then return** A
$A_1 :=$ MergeSort(Front-half of A)
$A_2 :=$ MergeSort(Back-half of A)
return *Merge*(A_1,A_2)

Run time Considerations:

- Cost to Merge: $O(n)$.
- Recurrences: 2 calls to MergeSort with lists half the size.

MergeSort Recurrence

$$T(n) \leq 2 \cdot T\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) + cn; T(1) \leq c$$

Notes

- More precise: $T(n) \leq T\left(\left\lfloor \frac{n}{2} \right\rfloor\right) + T\left(\left\lceil \frac{n}{2} \right\rceil\right) + cn$
- Usually, we can asymptotically ignore floor and ceilings.
- Essentially, we are assuming n is a power of 2.
- Alternate form: $T(n) \leq 2 \cdot T\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) + O(n); T(1) \leq O(1)$

Methods

- Unwind / Recurrence Tree
- Guess
- Master Theorem
- Nuclear Bomb Theorem / Master Master Theorem

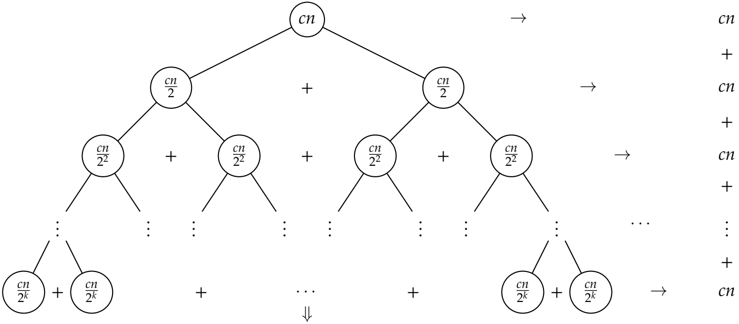
Unwind MergeSort Recurrence

$$\begin{aligned}
T(n) &\le 2T\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) + cn \\
&\le 2\left(2T\left(\frac{n}{4}\right) + c\frac{n}{2}\right) + cn \\
&\le 2\left(2\left(2T\left(\frac{n}{2^3}\right) + c\frac{n}{2^2}\right) + c\frac{n}{2}\right) + cn \\
&\vdots \\
&\le 2^k T\left(\frac{n}{2^k}\right) + kcn \\
&= nT(1) + cn\log(n) \\
&= cn + cn\log n \\
&= O(n\log(n))
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
1 &= \frac{n}{2^k} \\
\iff 2^k &= n \\
\iff k &= \log_2(n)
\end{aligned}$$

Recursion Tree Method

$$T(n) \leq 2 \cdot T\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) + cn; T(1) \leq c$$



$$\left(\sum_{i=0}^{k} 2^i \cdot \frac{cn}{2^i}\right) = (k+1)cn = (\text{tree height} + 1) \cdot cn \quad = cn \lg n + cn$$
$$= O(n \cdot \lg n)$$

[1] Based on: `http://www.texample.net/tikz/examples/merge-sort-recursion-tree/`

Guess Method

$$T(n) \leq 2 \cdot T\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) + cn; T(1) \leq c$$

Procedure

1. Guess: Seems like $O(n \log n)$-ish.
2. Prove by induction! Not valid without proof!

Prove Recurrence by Strong Induction

$$T(n) \le 2 \cdot T\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) + cn \le cn \lg n + cn; T(1) \le c$$

Base Case: $n = 2.$

$$\begin{aligned} T(2) = 2 \cdot T(1) + 2c &\le 4c \\ &= c \cdot 2 \lg 2 + 2c \end{aligned}$$

Inductive step:

$$\begin{aligned} T(k) &= 2 \cdot T(k/2) + ck \\ &\le 2\left(\frac{ck}{2} \lg \frac{k}{2} + \frac{ck}{2}\right) + ck \\ &= ck \lg(k/2) + 2ck \\ &= ck \lg k - ck + 2ck \\ &= ck \lg k + ck \end{aligned}$$

$\therefore O(n \log n)$

Generalized Recurrence

$$T(n) \leq q \cdot T\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) + cn; T(1) \leq c$$

Case $q > 2$

$O\left(n^{\lg q}\right)$

Case $q = 2$

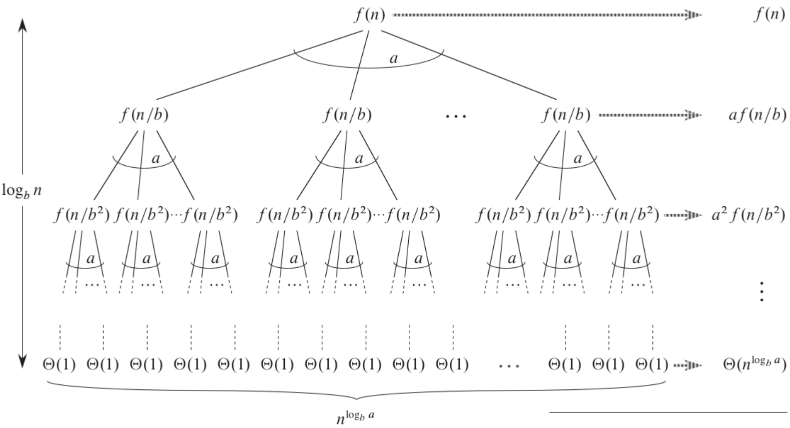
$O\left(n \log n\right)$

Case $q = 1$

$O\left(n\right)$

Master Theorem

Cookbook Recurrence Solving



Total: $\Theta(n^{\log_b a}) + \sum_{j=0}^{\log_b n-1} a^j f(n/b^j)$

Master Theorem

Cookbook Recurrence Solving

Theorem 1

Let $a \geq 1$ and $b > 1$ be constants, let $f(n)$ be a function, and let $T(n)$ be defined on the non-negative integers by the recurrence

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

where we interpret n/b to mean either $\lfloor n/b \rfloor$ or $\lceil n/b \rceil$. Then $T(n)$ has the following asymptotic bounds:

1. *If $f(n) = O\left(n^{\log_b a - \varepsilon}\right)$ for some constant $\varepsilon > 0$, then $T(n) = \Theta\left(n^{log_b a}\right)$.*
2. *If $f(n) = \Theta\left(n^{\log_b a}\right)$, then $T(n) = \Theta\left(n^{log_b a} \log n\right)$.*
3. *If $\Omega\left(n^{\log_b a + \varepsilon}\right)$ for some constant $\varepsilon > 0$, and if $a \cdot f(n/b) \leq c \cdot f(n)$ for some constant $c < 1$ and all sufficiently large n, then $T(n) = \Theta(f(n))$.*

Nuclear Bomb / Master Master Theorem

Akra and Bazzi, 1998

Theorem 2

Given a recurrence of the form:

$$T(n) = \sum_{i=1}^{k} a_i T(n/b_i) + f(n) ,$$

where k is a constant, $a_i > 0$ and $b_i > 1$ are constants for all i, and $f(n) = \Omega(n^c)$ and $f(n) = O\left(n^d\right)$ for some constants $0 < c \leq d$. Then,

$$T(n) = \Theta\left(n^\rho\left(1 + \int_1^n \frac{f(u)}{u^{\rho+1}} du\right)\right) ,$$

where ρ is the unique real solution to the equation

$$\sum_{i=1}^{k} \frac{a_i}{b_i^\rho} = 1 .$$

Inversion Count

Counting Inversions

Inversion

Given a list A of comparable items. An inversion is a pair of items (a_i, a_j) such that $a_i > a_j$ and $i < j$, where i and j are the index of the items in A.

Inversion Count

Count the number of inversions in a list A, containing n comparable items.

Exercise – Teams of 2 or 3

- Solve the problem in $\Theta(n^2)$.
- Solve the problem in $O(n \log n)$.
- Prove correctness and complexity.

PART 1: GIVE A $\Theta(n^2)$ SOLUTION.

Algorithm: CHECKALLPAIRS

Input : A list A of n comparable items.
Output: Number of inversions in A.

Let $c := 0$
for $i := 1$ *to* $len(A) - 1$ **do**
    for $j := i$ *to* $len(A)$ **do**
        if $A[i] > A[j]$ **then**
            $c := c + 1$
        end
    end
end
return c

Analysis

- Correct: Checks all pairs and counts the inversions.
- Complexity: For each i, check $n - i$ pairs. Overall:

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n-1} i = \frac{n(n-1)}{2} = \Theta(n^2) \ .$$

Part 2: Give an $O(n \log n)$ solution.

Algorithm: CountSort

Input : A list A of n comparable items.
Output: A sorted array and the number of inversions.
if $|A| = 1$ **then return** $(A, 0)$
$(A_1, c_1) :=$ CountSort(Front-half of A)
$(A_2, c_2) :=$ CountSort(Back-half of A)
$(A, c) :=$MergeCount(A_1,A_2)
return $(A, c + c_1 + c_2)$

Part 2: Give an $O(n \log n)$ solution.

Algorithm: MergeCount

Input : Two lists of comparable items: A and B.
Output: A merged list and the count of inversions.

Initialize S to an empty list and $c := 0$.
while *either A or B is not empty* **do**
  Pop and append $\min\{\text{front of } A, \text{front of } B\}$ to S.
  if *Appended item is from B* **then**
    $c := c + |A|$.
  end
end
return (S, c)

Analysis

- Correctness: Need to show that the inversions are counted.
- Complexity: Same recurrence as MergeSort.

Linear Time Selection

Linear Time Selection

Problem

Find the kth value in an unsorted array A of n numbers if A were sorted.

Algorithm: QuickSelect

Input : A array $A[1..n]$ and an int k.
Output: The kth element of A if A were sorted.

```
if n = 1 then return A[1]
Choose a pivot A[p]
r := Partition(A[1..n], p)
if k < r then
    return QuickSelect(A[1..r − 1],k)
else if k > r then
    return QuickSelect(A[r + 1..n],k − r)
else
    return A[r]
end
```

Partition around a Pivot

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Q	U	I	C	K	S	O	R	T	Pivot: T

$\Downarrow$

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Q	I	C	K	S	O	R	T	U

Partition around a Pivot

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Q	U	I	C	K	S	O	R	T

Pivot: Q

$\Downarrow$

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
I	C	K	O	Q	U	S	R	T

Partition around a Pivot

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Q	U	I	C	K	S	O	R	T

Pivot: Q

$\Downarrow$

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
I	C	K	O	Q	U	S	R	T

How much work is done to partition around a pivot? $O(n)$

QuickSelect Recurrence

$$T(n) \le \max_{1 \le r \le n} \max\{T(r-1), T(n-r)\} + cn$$

Algorithm: QuickSelect

Input : A array $A[1..n]$ and an int k.
Output: The kth element of A.

if $n = 1$ **then return** $A[1]$
Choose a pivot $A[p]$
$r :=$ Partition$(A[1..n], p)$
if $k < r$ **then**
  return *QuickSelect*$(A[1..r-1], k)$
else if $k > r$ **then**
  return *QuickSelect*$(A[r+1..n], k-r)$
else
  return $A[r]$
end

QuickSelect Recurrence

$$
\begin{aligned}
T(n) &\leq \max_{1\leq r\leq n} \max\{T(r-1), T(n-r)\} + cn \\
&\leq \max_{1\leq \ell\leq n-1} T(\ell) + cn \\
&\leq T(n-1) + cn \\
&\in O(n^2)
\end{aligned}
$$

Median of Medians

Algorithm: MomSelect

Input : A array $A[1..n]$ and an int k.
Output: The kth element of A.

```
if n is small then Solve by brute force.
m := ⌈n/5⌉
for i := 1 to m do
    M[i] := brute force find median of A[5i − 4..5i]
end
mom := MomSelect(M[1..m], ⌊m/2⌋)
r := Partition(A[1..n], mom)
if k < r then
    return MomSelect(A[1..r − 1],k)
else if k > r then
    return MomSelect(A[r + 1..n],k − r)
else
    return A[r]
end
```

MomSelect Analysis

MomSelect Pivot

- greater and less than $> \lfloor \lceil n/5 \rceil /2 \rfloor - 1 \approx n/10$ medians.
- Therefore, MomSelect Pivot is greater and less than $3n/10$ items.
- So, worst-case partition size is $7n/10$.

Recurrence:

$$T(n) \leq T(n/5) + T(7n/10) + cn \in O(n)$$

Integer Multiplication

Integer Multiplication

Partial Product Method:

$$
\begin{array}{r}
12 \\
\times\ 13 \\
\hline
36 \\
12 \\
\hline
156
\end{array}
\qquad
\begin{array}{r}
1100 \\
\times\ 1101 \\
\hline
1100 \\
0000 \\
1100 \\
1100 \\
\hline
10011100
\end{array}
$$

Problem

Multiple two binary numbers x and y, counting every bitwise operation.

TopHat 8: What is the complexity of the partial product method? $O(n^2)$.

Divide & Conquer v1

High and low bits

Consider $x = x_1 \cdot 2^{n/2} + x_0$ and $y = y_1 \cdot 2^{n/2} + y_0$.

$$\begin{aligned} xy &= (x_1 \cdot 2^{n/2} + x_0)(y_1 \cdot 2^{n/2} + y_0) \\ &= x_1 y_1 \cdot 2^n + (x_1 y_0 + x_0 y_1) \cdot 2^{n/2} + x_0 y_0 \end{aligned}$$

- How many recursive calls? 4.
- Cost per call? $O(n)$
- What is the size of the recursive calls? $n/2$.
- What is the recurrence?

$$T(n) \leq 4T(n/2) + cn = O\left(n^{\lg 4}\right) = O\left(n^2\right)$$

Divide & Conquer v2

High and low bits

Consider $x = x_1 \cdot 2^{n/2} + x_0$ and $y = y_1 \cdot 2^{n/2} + y_0$.

$$\begin{aligned} xy &= (x_1 \cdot 2^{n/2} + x_0)(y_1 \cdot 2^{n/2} + y_0) \\ &= x_1 y_1 \cdot 2^n + (x_1 y_0 + x_0 y_1) \cdot 2^{n/2} + x_0 y_0 \end{aligned}$$

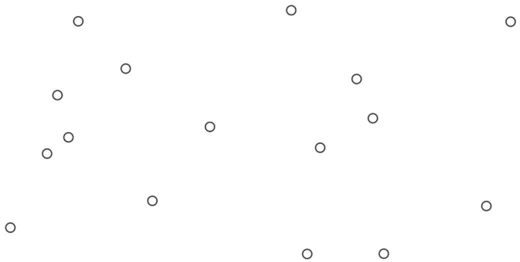
Hint: $(x_1 + x_0)(y_1 + y_0) = x_1 y_1 + x_1 y_0 + x_0 y_1 + x_0 y_0$.

Exercise: Design an algorithm with 3 Recursive Calls

- Recursions:
  - $p := \texttt{intMult}(x_1 + x_0, y_1 + y_0)$
  - $x_1 y_1 := \texttt{intMult}(x_1, y_1)$
  - $x_0 y_0 := \texttt{intMult}(x_0, y_0)$
- Combine: Return $x_1 y_1 \cdot 2^n + (p - x_1 y_1 - x_0 y_0) \cdot 2^{n/2} + x_0 y_0$
- Recurrence: $T(n) \leq 3T(n/2) + O(n) = O\left(n^{\lg 3}\right) = O\left(n^{1.59}\right)$

Closest Pairs

Finding the Closes Pair of Points



Problem

Given a set of n points, $\mathcal{P} = \{p_1, p_2, \ldots, p_n\}$, in the plane. Find the closest pair. That is, solve $\arg\min_{(p_i,p_j)\in\mathcal{P}}\{d(p_i, p_j)\}$, where $d(\cdot,\cdot)$ is the Euclidean distance.

What is the $O(n^2)$ solution?

1-d Version

1-d Closest Pair

The points are on the line.

$O(n \log n)$ for 1-d Closest Pair

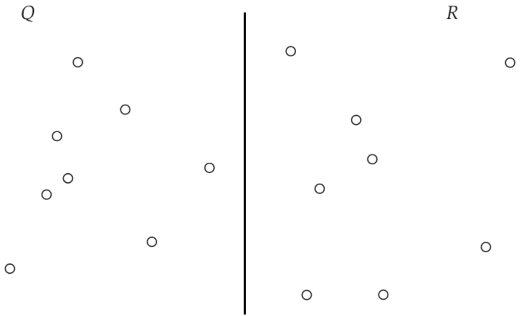
- Sort the points ($O(n \log n)$).
- Walk through sorted points and find minimum pair ($O(n)$).

2-d Closest Pair

Divide and Conquer

1. Divide: Split point set (in half?).
2. Conquer: Find closest pair in each partition.
3. Combine: Merge the solutions.

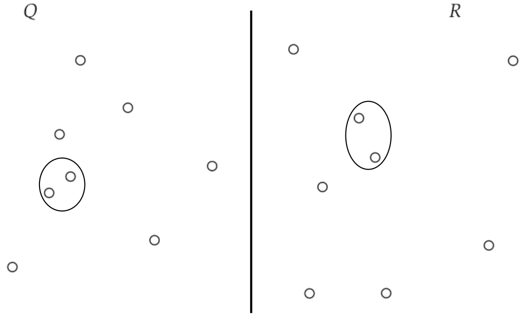
1. Divide: Split the Points



Definitions

- $\mathcal{P}_x$: Points sorted by x-coordinate.
- $\mathcal{P}_y$: Points sorted by y-coordinate.
- Q (resp. R) is left (resp. right) half of $\mathcal{P}_x$.

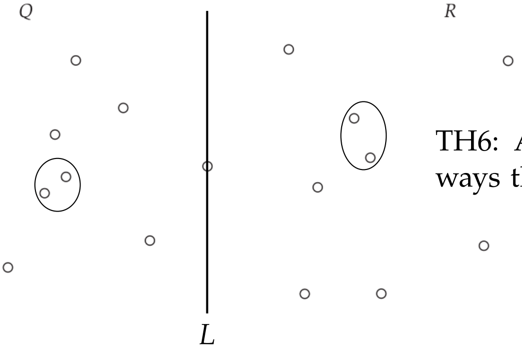
2. Conquer: Find the min in Q and R



Key Observations

- From $\mathcal{P}_x$ and $\mathcal{P}_y$: We can create Q_x, Q_y, R_x, R_Y without resorting.
- Running time for this: $O(n)$.
- Let (q_0^*, q_1^*) and (r_0^*, r_1^*) be closest pairs in Q and R.

3. COMBINE THE SOLUTIONS.

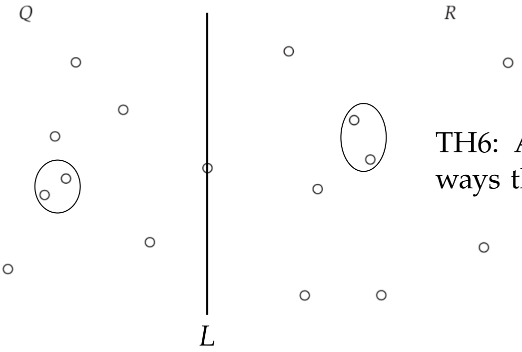


TH6: Are one of these always the minimum of $\mathcal{P}$?

Claim 1

Let $\delta := \min\{d(q_0^*, q_1^*), d(r_0^*, r_1^*)\}$. If there exists a $q \in Q$ and an $r \in R$ for which $d(q, r) < \delta$, then each of q and r are within δ of L.

3. Combine the Solutions.



TH6: Are one of these always the minimum of $\mathcal{P}$?

Lemma 3

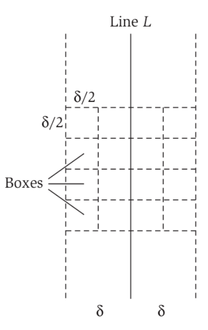
Let S be the set of points within δ of L. If there exists a $s, s' \in S$ and $d(s, s') < \delta$, then s and s' are within 15 positions of each other in S_y.

3. Combine the Solutions.

Lemma 3

Let S be the set of points within δ of L. If there exists a $s, s' \in S$ and $d(s, s') < \delta$, then s and s' are within 15 positions of each other in S_y.

Proof.



- Partition δ-space around L into $\delta/2$ squares.
- At most 1 point per square else contradicts definition of δ.
- By way of contradiction, say $d(s, s') < \delta$ and s and s' separated by 16 positions.
- By counting argument, s and s' are separated by 3 rows which is at least $3\delta/2$. $\square$

3. Combine the Solutions.

Lemma 3

Let S be the set of points within δ of L. If there exists a $s, s' \in S$ and $d(s, s') < \delta$, then s and s' are within 15 positions of each other in S_y.

Completing the Algorithm

- Find the min pair (s, s') in S.
  - For each $p \in S$, check the distance to each of next 15 points in S_y.
- If $d(s, s') < \delta$, return (s, s')
- else return min of (q_0^*, q_1^*) and (r_0^*, r_1^*).

Completing the Analysis

Correctness of the Algorithm

- By induction on the number of points.
- Use the definition of the algorithm and the claims establish in Step 3.

Runtime of the Algorithm

- Sorting by x and by y ($O(n \log n)$).
- How many recursive calls? 2.
- What is the size of the recursive calls? $n/2$.
- Work per call: check points in S.
  - $15 \cdot |S| = O(n)$.
- What is the recurrence?

$$T(n) \leq 2T(n/2) + cn = O(n \log n) \; .$$

Max Subarray

Max Subarray

Problem

Given an array A of integers, find the (non-empty) contiguous subarray of A of maximum sum.

Exercise – Teams of 3 or so

- Solve the problem in $\Theta(n^2)$.
- Solve the problem in $O(n \log n)$.
- Prove correctness and complexity.

Part 1: Give a $\Theta(n^2)$ solution.

Algorithm: CheckAllSubarra

Input : Array A of n ints.
Output: Max subarray in A.

Let M be an empty array
for $i := 1$ *to* $len(A)$ **do**
  for $j := i$ *to* $len(A)$ **do**
    if $sum(A[i..j]) > sum(M$
      $M := A[i..j]$
    end
  end
end
return M

Analysis

- Correct: Checks all possible contiguous subarrays.
- Complexity:
  - Re-calculating the sum will make it $O(n^3)$. Key is to calculate the sum as you iterate.
  - For each i, check $n - i + 1$ ends. Overall:

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} i = \frac{n(n+1)}{2} = \Theta(n^2).$$

Part 2: Give an $O(n \log n)$ solution.

Algorithm: MaxSubarray

Input : Array A of n ints.
Output: Max subarray in A.

if $|A| = 1$ **then return** $A[1]$
$A_1 :=$ MaxSubarray(Front-half of A)
$A_2 :=$ MaxSubarray(Back-half of A)
$M :=$MidMaxSubarray(A)
return *Array with max sum of* $\{A_1, A_2, M\}$

Algorithm: MidMaxSubarray

Input : Array A of n ints.
Output: Max subarray that crosses midpoint A.

$m :=$ mid-point of A
$L :=$ max subarray in $A[i, m-1]$ for $i = m-1 \to 1$
$R :=$ max subarray in $A[m, j]$ for $j = m \to n$
return $L \cup R$ `// subarray formed by combining` L `and` R.

Part 2: Give an $O(n \log n)$ solution.

Algorithm: MaxSubarray

Input : Array A of n ints.
Output: Max subarray in A.
if $|A| = 1$ **then return** $A[1]$
$A_1 :=$ MaxSubarray(Front-half of A)
$A_2 :=$ MaxSubarray(Back-half of A)
$M :=$MidMaxSubarray(A)
return *Array with max sum of* $\{A_1, A_2, M\}$

Analysis

- Correctness: By induction, A_1 and A_2 are max for subarray and M is max mid-crossing array.
- Complexity: Same recurrence as MergeSort.

Matrix Multiplication

Matrix Multiplication

Problem

Multiple two nxn matrices, A and B. Let $C = AB$.

$$\begin{bmatrix}1 & 2\\3 & 4\end{bmatrix}\begin{bmatrix}4 & 3\\2 & 1\end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix}1\cdot 4+2\cdot 2 & 1\cdot 3+2\cdot 1\\3\cdot 4+4\cdot 2 & 3\cdot 3+4\cdot 1\end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix}8 & 5\\20 & 13\end{bmatrix}$$

Algorithm: Naïve Method

for $i \leftarrow 1$ **to** n **do**
    for $j \leftarrow 1$ **to** n **do**
        for $k \leftarrow 1$ **to** n **do**
            $C[i][j] += A[i][k] \cdot B[k][j]$
        end
    end
end

TopHat 12: What is the complexity of the Naïve Method? $O(n^3)$.

Divide & Conquer v1

$$\left[\begin{array}{c|c} a & b \\ \hline c & d \end{array}\right]\left[\begin{array}{c|c} e & f \\ \hline g & h \end{array}\right] = \left[\begin{array}{c|c} ae+bg & af+bh \\ \hline ce+dg & cf+dh \end{array}\right]$$

- How many recursive calls? 8.
- Cost per call? $O(n^2)$ time per addition
- What is the size of the recursive calls? $n/2$.
- What is the recurrence?

$$T(n) \leq 8T(n/2) + cn^2 = O\left(n^{\lg 8}\right) = O\left(n^3\right)$$

Divide & Conquer v2

$$\left[\begin{array}{c|c} a & b \\ \hline c & d \end{array}\right] \left[\begin{array}{c|c} e & f \\ \hline g & h \end{array}\right] = \left[\begin{array}{c|c} p_5 + p_4 - p_2 + p_6 & p_1 + p_2 \\ \hline p_3 + p_4 & p_1 + p_5 - p_3 - p_7 \end{array}\right]$$

Strassen's Method (1969)

- $p_1 := a(f - h)$
- $p_2 := (a + b)h$
- $p_3 := (c + d)e$
- $p_4 := d(g - e)$
- $p_5 := (a + d)(e + h)$
- $p_6 := (b - d)(g + h)$
- $p_7 := (a - c)(e + f)$

What is the recurrence?

$$T(n) \leq 7T(n/2) + cn^2 = O\left(n^{\lg 7}\right) = O\left(n^{2.8074}\right)$$

Divide & Conquer v2

$$\left[\begin{array}{c|c} a & b \\ \hline c & d \end{array}\right]\left[\begin{array}{c|c} e & f \\ \hline g & h \end{array}\right] = \left[\begin{array}{c|c} p_5 + p_4 - p_2 + p_6 & p_1 + p_2 \\ \hline p_3 + p_4 & p_1 + p_5 - p_3 - p_7 \end{array}\right]$$

Current Champ: $O(n^{2.373})$

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