## Marten theoram

Find 
$$\rightarrow$$
 (i)  $\log_b a$  (iii) P

case 1: if 
$$log_ba > K$$
,  $\theta(n^{log_ba})$ 

case 2: if  $log_ba = K$ ,  $p > -1$ ,  $\theta(n^{K} log_ba)$ 
 $p = -1$ ,  $\theta(n^{K} log_ba)$ 

$$P = T(N) = AT(N/2) + N$$
  
 $\Rightarrow a = 4, b = 2, f(n) = n = n^{K} log^{P} n$   
 $K = 1, P = 0$   
 $\therefore log_{b}a = log A = 2 > K, P = 0.$