

Review 4-2

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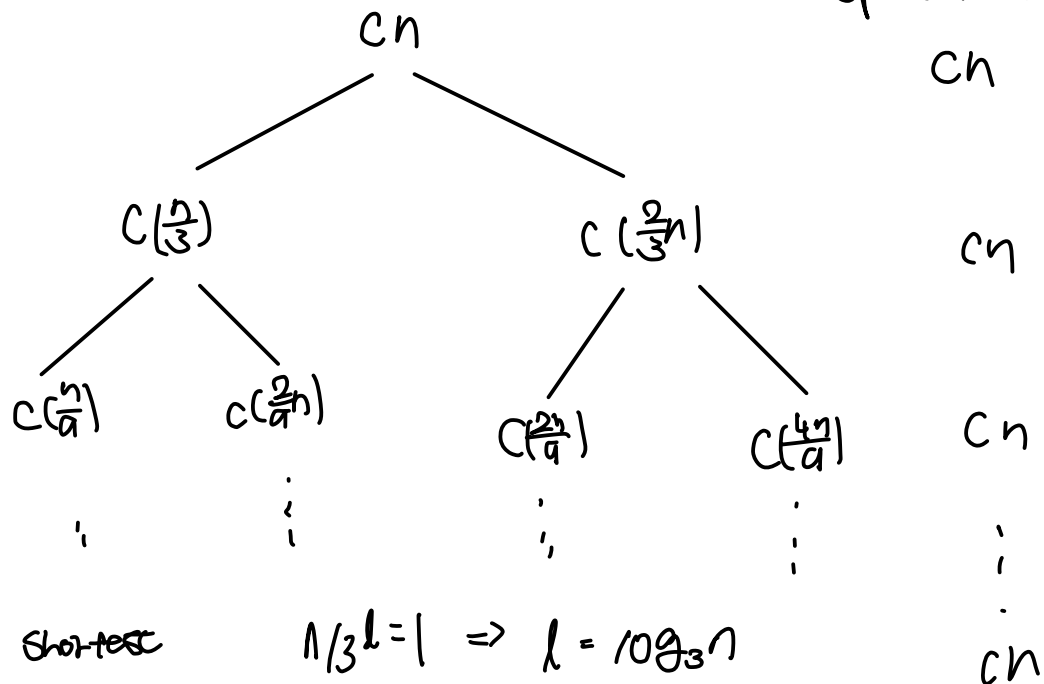
1. Guess the solution to the recurrence $T(n) = T(n/3) + T(2n/3) + cn$, where c is a constant, is $\Theta(n \lg n)$ (both $O(n \lg n)$ and $\Omega(n \lg n)$) by appealing to a recursion tree.

for $\Omega(n \lg n)$, it is obvious because of $T(n) \geq cn$

For $O(n \lg n)$

$$T(n) = T(n/3) + T(2n/3) + O(n)$$

each level's operation



for shortest $n/3^l = 1 \Rightarrow l = \log_3 n$

for longest $(n/3)^l = n \Rightarrow l = \log_{3/2} n$

For Big-O notation, choose $\log_{3/2} n$

Whole operation $cn \times \log_{3/2} n = cn \log_{3/2} n \Rightarrow O(n \lg n)$

$$\begin{aligned} T(n) &= T(n/3) + T(2n/3) + cn \leq d(n/3) \log_3(n/3) + d(2n/3) \log_3(2n/3) + cn \\ &= dn \log_3 n + d(-n/3 \log_3 3 + 2n/3 \log_3 2) + cn \\ &= dn \log_3 n + d(-n/3 \log_3 3 + 2n/3 \log_3 2 - 2n/3 \log_3 3) + cn \\ &= \cancel{dn \log_3 n} + dn(-\log_3 3 + \frac{2}{3}) + cn = \cancel{dn \log_3 n} \\ &\Rightarrow d \geq \frac{c}{\log_3 3 - \frac{2}{3}} \end{aligned}$$