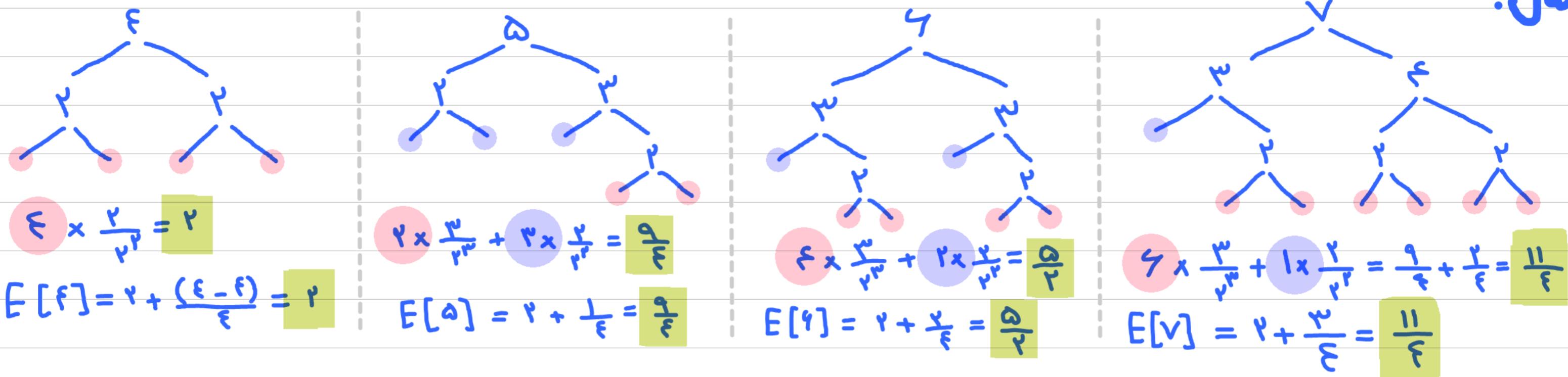


$$n = \lfloor \log_2 x \rfloor$$

$$E[n] = \frac{n \cdot 2^n + (x - 2^n)}{2^n} = n + \frac{x - 2^n}{2^n}$$

مثال:



Claim

For any integer

$$2^n \leq x \leq 2^{n+1} - 1, \quad x = 2^n + r, \quad 0 \leq r < 2^n,$$

the expected number of steps is

$$r = x - 2^n$$

$$E(x) = n + \frac{r}{2^n}.$$

النهايات:
(استخراج)

Recurrence

$$E(x) = 1 + \frac{E(\lfloor x/2 \rfloor) + E(\lceil x/2 \rceil)}{2}.$$

Base:

$$E(1) = 0.$$

Induction Hypothesis

For all

$$y = 2^{n-1} + s, \quad 0 \leq s < 2^{n-1},$$

we assume:

$$E(y) = (n-1) + \frac{s}{2^{n-1}}.$$

Inductive Step

Let

$$x = 2^n + r, \quad 0 \leq r < 2^n.$$

Compute half values:

$$\lfloor x/2 \rfloor = 2^{n-1} + \lfloor r/2 \rfloor,$$

$$\lceil x/2 \rceil = 2^{n-1} + \lceil r/2 \rceil.$$

Apply induction hypothesis:

$$E(\lfloor x/2 \rfloor) = (n-1) + \frac{\lfloor r/2 \rfloor}{2^{n-1}},$$

$$E(\lceil x/2 \rceil) = (n-1) + \frac{\lceil r/2 \rceil}{2^{n-1}}.$$

Plug into recurrence:

$$\begin{aligned} E(x) &= 1 + \frac{1}{2} \left((n-1) + \frac{\lfloor r/2 \rfloor}{2^{n-1}} \right) + \frac{1}{2} \left((n-1) + \frac{\lceil r/2 \rceil}{2^{n-1}} \right) \\ &= 1 + (n-1) + \frac{\lfloor r/2 \rfloor + \lceil r/2 \rceil}{2^n}. \end{aligned}$$

Use identity:

$$\lfloor r/2 \rfloor + \lceil r/2 \rceil = r.$$

So:

$$E(x) = n + \frac{r}{2^n}.$$

Induction complete.