

DAA Tutorial - 2

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DIV : 1

Q.1) Solve the recursion relation

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

Ans. By Master's Theorem

$$T(n) = aT\left(\frac{n}{b}\right) + \Theta(n^k \log^p n)$$

$$\therefore a = 2, b = 2$$

$$k = 2, p = 1$$

$$\text{Here } a < b^k \Leftrightarrow 2 < 2^2$$

This is case 3:

$$i) p \geq 0$$

$$\therefore \text{Complexity} = \Theta(n^2)$$

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$$b] T(n) = 2T(n-1) + 1$$

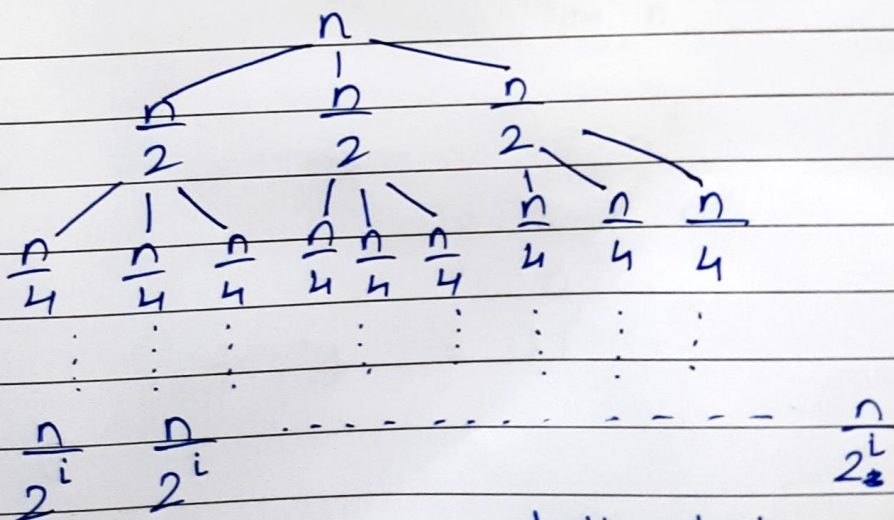
$$\begin{aligned} \therefore T(n) &= 2(2T(n-2) + 1) + 1 \\ &= 4T(n-2) + 2 + 1 \\ &= 4(2T(n-3) + 1) + 2 + 1 \\ &= 8T(n-3) + 4 + 2 + 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore T(n) = 2^3 T(n-3) + 2^3 - 1$$

$$\therefore T(n) = 2^k T(n-k) + 2^k - 1$$

$$\therefore \text{Complexity} = O(2^n)$$

$$c] T(n) = 3T\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) + n$$



$i = \text{depth of tree}$

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Depth of tree

$$\frac{n}{2^i} = 1$$

$$\therefore 2^i = n$$

$$\therefore i = \log_2 n$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{No. of leaves} &= 3^i \\ &= 3^{\log_2 n} \\ &= n^{\log_2 3}\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Total cost} = n \log_2 n$$

$$\therefore \text{Complexity} = \theta(n \log n)$$

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$$d] T(n) = 8T\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) + n^2$$

$$\text{Level 1: } \left(\frac{n}{2}\right)^2 \dots \left(\frac{n}{2}\right)^2 \dots \left(\frac{n}{2}\right)^2 \dots \left(\frac{n}{2}\right)^2 \dots \left(\frac{n}{2}\right)^2 \dots \left(\frac{n}{2}\right)^2 \dots \left(\frac{n}{2}\right)^2$$

$$= \frac{8n^2}{4} = 2n^2$$

$$\text{Level 2: } \left(\frac{n}{4}\right)^2 \dots \left(\frac{n}{4}\right)^2 \dots \left(\frac{n}{4}\right)^2 \dots \left(\frac{n}{4}\right)^2 \dots \left(\frac{n}{4}\right)^2 \dots \left(\frac{n}{4}\right)^2 \dots \left(\frac{n}{4}\right)^2 \dots \left(\frac{n}{4}\right)^2$$

$$= \frac{64n^2}{16} = 4n^2$$

$$\left(\frac{n}{2^i}\right)^2 \dots \left(\frac{n}{2^i}\right)^2 \dots \left(\frac{n}{2^i}\right)^2 \dots \left(\frac{n}{2^i}\right)^2 \dots \left(\frac{n}{2^i}\right)^2 \dots \left(\frac{n}{2^i}\right)^2 \dots \left(\frac{n}{2^i}\right)^2 \dots \left(\frac{n}{2^i}\right)^2$$

$$= 2^i n^2$$

$$\text{No. of levels: } \frac{n}{2^i} = 1$$

$$\therefore n = 2^i$$

$$\therefore i = \log_2 n$$

$$\therefore \text{Final leaves} = 2^i n^2$$

$$= 2^{\log_2 n} n^2$$

$$= n^3$$

$$\therefore \text{Complexity} = O(n^3)$$

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Q.2) True or False

$$f(n) = 2^{\log n}$$

$$g(n) = n^{\log n}$$

$$\log n \log 2 \quad | \quad \log n \log n$$

$$\therefore \log n \log 2 < \log n \log n$$

$$\therefore \log 2 < \log n$$

$$\therefore f(n) < g(n)$$

$$f(n) = n^{\sqrt{2} \log n}$$

$$g(n) = 2^{\sqrt{n}}$$

$$\sqrt{2} \log n \cdot \log n \quad | \quad \sqrt{n} \log 2$$

$$\sqrt{2} (\log n)^2 \quad | \quad \sqrt{n} \cdot 1$$

$$\therefore f(n) < g(n)$$

$$\frac{4^n}{2^n} \quad | \quad O(2^n)$$

$$\frac{4^n}{2^n} = \frac{2^{2n}}{2^n}$$

$$= 2^{2n-n}$$

$$= 2^n = O(2^n)$$

$$n^2 2^{3 \log n} \quad | \quad O(n^5)$$

$$n^2 2^{3 \log n} = n^2 2^{\log n^3}$$

$$= n^2 \cdot n^3$$

$$= n^5$$

$$= O(n^5)$$

112003016

8.3)

