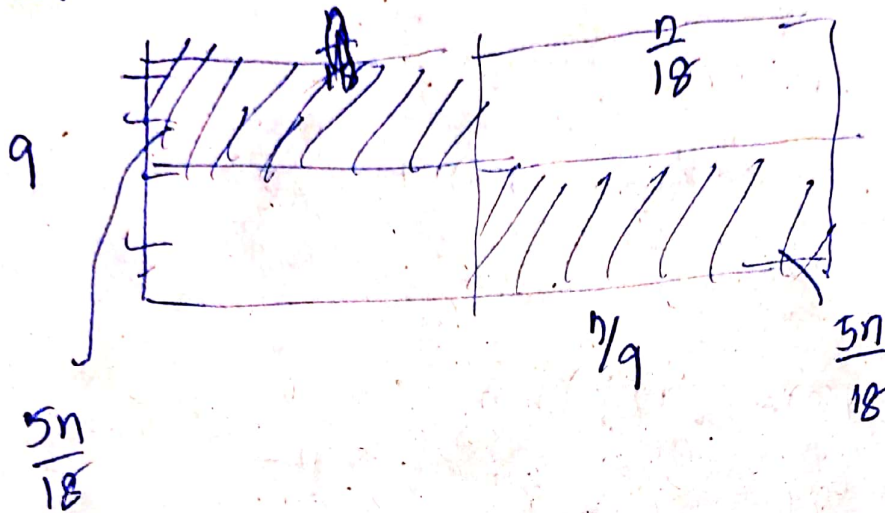


1)

if we divid make blocks of size 9 instead of 5 then

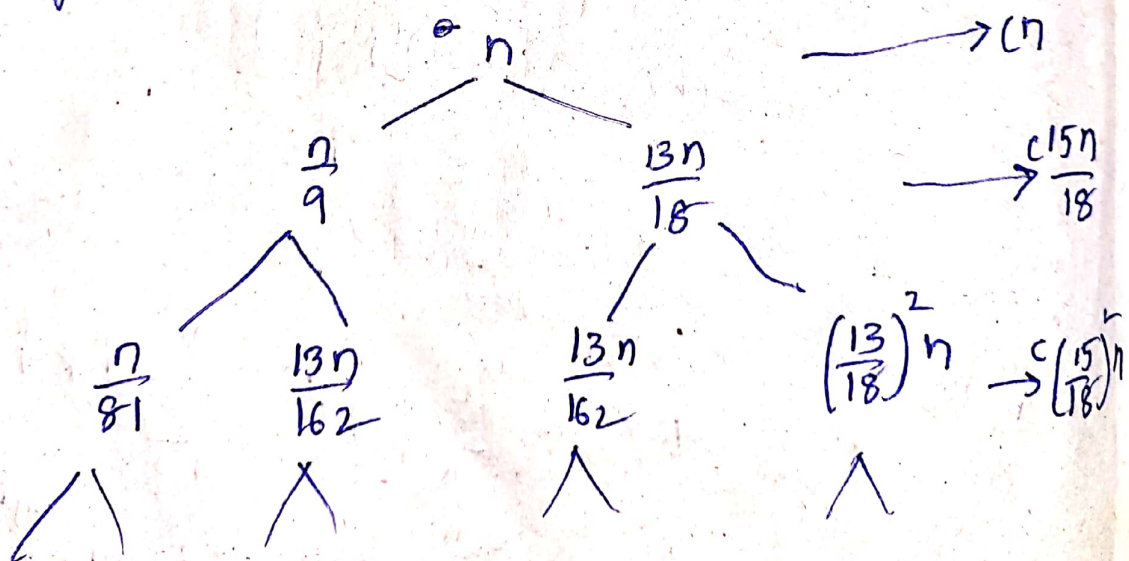


The Recurrence Relation will be .

$$n - \frac{5n}{18} = \frac{13n}{18}$$

$$T(n) \leq T\left(\frac{n}{9}\right) + T\left(\frac{13n}{18}\right) + O(n)$$

solving by Recurrence Tree method



$$= cn \left[1 + \frac{15}{18} + \left(\frac{15}{18} \right)^2 + \dots \right]$$

$\rightarrow \infty$ GP
 $a_0 = 1$

$$r = \frac{15}{18}$$

$$S_{\infty} = \frac{a}{1-r}$$

$$= cn \left[\frac{1}{1 - \frac{15}{18}} \right]$$

$$= cn \left[\frac{1}{\frac{3}{18}} \right]$$

$$= \frac{cn \cdot 18^6}{3} = 6cn$$

$$= O(n)$$

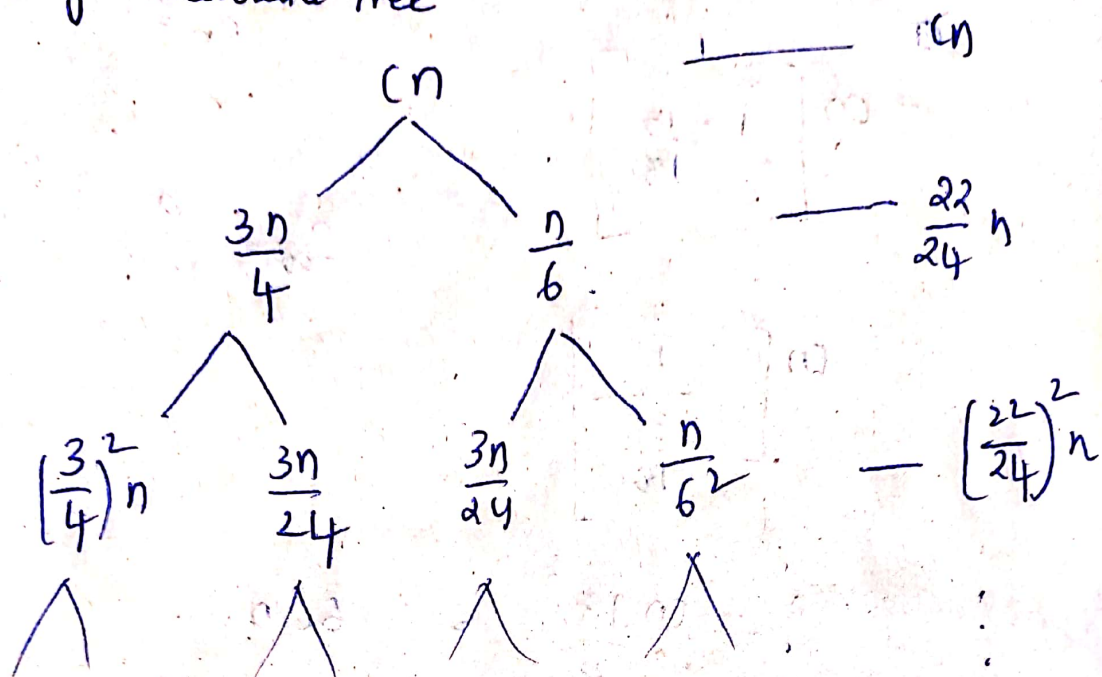
Q.

$$T(n) = \dots$$

2.b

$$T(n) = 3T\left(\frac{n}{4}\right) + T\left(\frac{n}{6}\right) + n$$

using Recurrence Tree



$$= n + \frac{23}{24}n + \left(\frac{22}{24}\right)^2 n + \dots$$

$$= n \left[1 + \frac{22}{24} + \left(\frac{22}{24}\right)^2 + \dots \right]$$

$$= n \cdot \left[\frac{1}{1 - \frac{22}{24}} \right]$$

$$= 12n$$

$$O(n)$$

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

$$T(0) = 1$$

To prove $T(n) = O(3^n)$

$$T(n) = C \cdot 3^n$$

Base case

$$T(n) = O(3^n)$$

$$T(0) = C \cdot 3^0 = 1$$

Inductive hypothesis

$$T(k) = O(3^k) \quad \forall k < n$$

$$T(k) = C \cdot 3^k \quad k = 1, 2, \dots, n-1$$

We know $T(n) = 3T(n-1) + n^2$

$$= 3[C \cdot 3^{n-1}] + n^2$$

$$= 3 \cdot C \cdot 3^{n-1} + n^2$$

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

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

$$\leq 3^n \cdot 3 + n^2$$

$$T(n) \leq c3^n + n^2$$

$$= c3^n - (-n^2)$$

no true

Now let

$$T(k) = O(3^n)$$

$$T(k) = c_1 3^n - c_2 n^2$$

Tighter Bound.

w.k.t

$$T(k) = 3T(n-1) + n^2 \quad \forall k < n$$

$$k = 1, 2, \dots, n-1$$

$$= 3 \left[c_1 3^{n-1} - c_2 (n-1)^2 \right] + n^2$$

$$= c_1 3^n - 3c_2 (n-1)^2 + n^2$$

$$= c_1 3^n - [3c_2 (n-1)^2 - n^2]$$

$$T(K) = C_1 3^n - \underbrace{[3C_2(n-1)^2 - n^2]}_{>0}$$

$$< C_1 3^n$$

$$3C_2(n-1)^2 - n^2 > 0$$

$$\underline{3C_2(n-1)^2} > \underline{n^2}$$

for a correct choice of C_2 we may prove

$$3C_2(n-1)^2 > n^2$$

$$n=1$$

$$3C_2 \cdot 0 > 1$$

~~3C_2~~