## Đệ quy đuôi

c. Phân tích ra thừa số nguyên tố (bài

```
function primeFactors(n)
   if n == 1 then
        return []
   end if
   for i = 2 to n do
        if n % i == 0 then
            return [i] + primeFactors(n / i)
        endif
   endfor
end
```

## Ví dụ 2

Lý luận tương tự ta có:

$$T(n) = \begin{cases} C_1 & \text{ne} \cdot \mathbf{n} = 1 \\ 2T(\frac{n}{2}) + nC_2 & \text{ne} \cdot \mathbf{n} > 1 \end{cases}$$

• 
$$\operatorname{D\check{a}t} k = \lfloor \log_2 n \rfloor = \lfloor \log_2 n \rfloor$$

• Ta co n = 
$$(\overline{a_k \dots a_0}) = (\overline{a_k \dots a_0})$$

$$T(\overline{a_k \dots a_0}) = 2T(\overline{a_k \dots a_1}) + 2^0 C_2$$

$$T(\overline{a_k \dots a_1}) = 2T(\overline{a_k \dots a_2}) + 2C_2$$

$$\Rightarrow 2T(\overline{a_k \dots a_1}) = 2^2 T(\overline{a_k \dots a_1}) + 2C_2$$

$$2^{k-1}T(\overline{a_k \dots a_{k-1}}) = 2^k T(\overline{a^k}) + 2^{k-1}C_2$$

$$\Rightarrow (\overline{a_k \dots a_0}) = 2^k T(\overline{a^k}) + C_2 \sum_{i=0}^{k-1} 2^i$$

$$= 2^k T(\overline{a^k}) + C_2(2^k - 1)$$

$$= 2^k C_1 + C_2(2^k - 1)$$

$$= O(n)$$