## **Additional Material**

Advanced Algorithms - Master DSC/MLDM

## Note on Master theorems

## \*Simple formulation 1

**Theorem 1** (Master Theorem 1). If  $T(n) \le aT(n/b) + O(n^d)$  for some positive constants  $a > 0, b > 0, d \ge 0$  then

- 1.  $T(n) \in O(n^d)$  if  $a < b^d$
- 2.  $T(n) \in O(n^d \log n)$  if  $a = b^d$
- 3.  $T(n) \in O(n^{\log_b a}) \text{ if } a > b^d$ .

## \*More complex formulation 2

**Theorem 2** (Master theorem 2). Let  $a \ge 1$  and b > 1 be constants, let f(n) be a function and let T(n) be defined on the non negative integers by the recurrence

$$T(n) = aT(n/b) + f(n)$$

where we interpret n/b to mean either  $\lfloor n/b \rfloor$  or  $\lceil n/b \rceil$ , then T(n) can be bounded asymptotically as follows:

- 1. if  $f(n) \in O(n^{\log_b a \epsilon})$  for some constant  $\epsilon > 0$ , then  $T(n) \in \theta(n^{\log_b a})$
- 2. if  $f(n) \in \theta(n^{\log_b a} \log^k n)$  with with  $k \ge 0$  a constant, then  $T(n) \in \theta(n^{\log_b a} \log^{k+1} n)$
- 3. if  $f(n) \in \Omega(n^{\log_b a + \epsilon})$  for some constant  $\epsilon > 0$ , and if  $af(n/b) \le cf(n)$  for some constant c < 1 and all sufficiently large n, then  $T(n) \in \theta(f(n))$ .