

If  $f(n) \in \Theta(n^d)$  or  $f(n) = c \cdot n^d$  where  $d \geq 0$  in recurrence

### Master's Theorem

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

$$T(n) \in \begin{cases} \Theta(n^d) & \text{if } a < b^d \\ \Theta(n^d \log n) & \text{if } a = b^d \\ \Theta(n \log_b a) & \text{if } a > b^d \end{cases}$$

1.  $T(n) = 8T\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) + 1000n^2$

$\rightarrow a = 8, b = 2, f(n) = 1000n^2 = c \cdot n^d$

$\therefore d = 2$

$b^d = 2^2 = 4$

Hence  $a > b^d$

$\therefore T(n) \in \Theta(n^{\log_b a})$

$\log_b a = \log_2 8 = 3$

$\therefore \underline{T(n) \in \Theta(n^3)}$

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

$\rightarrow a = 2, b = 2, f(n) = n^2 = c \cdot n^d$

$\therefore d = 2$

$b^d = 2^2 = 4$

Hence  $a < b^d$

$\therefore T(n) \in \Theta(n^d)$

$\underline{\underline{T(n) \in \Theta(n^2)}}$

$$3. T(n) = 2T\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) + 10n$$

$$\rightarrow a=2, b=2, f(n)=10n = c \cdot n^d$$

$$\therefore d=1$$

$$\therefore b^d = 2^1 = 2$$

$$\text{Hence } a = b^d$$

$$\therefore T(n) \in \Theta(n^d \log n)$$

$$\log n \cdot n^d = n^1 = n$$

$$\therefore \underline{\underline{T(n) \in \Theta(n \log n)}}$$