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1 The Recursion Tree Method

- expand for k iterations to get a tree
- set k to reach base case
- sum everything

Example: $T(n) = 5T(n/4) = \sqrt{n}$

By tree, we get:

$$n/4^k = 1$$

$$T(n) = (\sum_{i=0}^{k-1} (5/2)^i \sqrt{n}) + 5^k = \Theta(n^{\log_4 5})$$

2 The Master Method

- look up answer!
- doesn't work for everything: if $f(n) = n/\log n$, it does not work

Let $T(n) = aT(n/b) + n^d$

Let $x = \log_b a$. if: $-d > x : T(n) = \Theta(n^d)$ - $d = x : T(n) = \Theta(n^x \log n)$ - $d < x : T(n) = \Theta(n^x)$

3 The Guess-and-Check Method

- guess
- verify by induction proof (often the proof inducts on $n/2$, then prove for n)
- fill in constants
- **Remember to solve for c afterwards** - to satisfy inductive step
- this only gets you either O or Ω with every "run" of the induction