Edui (ohn) Spaces
9-15-21 Lab 04 - Summations analysis / Recursions 1) Apply the sumation familia. a. 1+2+ ... +42 = 42.43 = b. 25+26 ... +100 = 1+2 ... +24+25. => 100-101 = 24.25 = 4750 C. -30 -29 -... -1+0+1+2...+100 => 100.101 - 50.31 = 4585 d. 2+4+6,... + 100 = (2+...+100) - (H2)=>  $100 \cdot 101/2 - \frac{2/3}{2} = 2522$ e. 3+6+9+12+...+99=(8+...+99)-(1+...+3)=>  $99\cdot100/3/2-\frac{3\cdot4}{2}=\frac{1644}{169}$  $f. \ \alpha + 2n+3\alpha + ... + kn = \alpha(1+2+3+...+k) = \alpha \cdot \frac{k \cdot k+1}{2}$ 2) Analysis of Non-Recursive Algorithm: Algorithm: Enigna for (ito to n-2) do for (3 & i +1 to a-1) do if  $A[i,i] \neq A[i,i]$ Companies syntry Return John Return Force a. Fynty about the disgral! b. Consparession C. Best Cone - lop, worst Case -

d. Exponitial class E. Lis is the answer and the right one! 15 nd

= = = ((n-1) - ([+1) +1) = = (n.i Order of growth = ne

- 4) Analysis of Recursine Algorithm:
  - Algorithm: Q(n)
    if (n=1) return 1
  - else raturn Qin-1)+2n-1

  - a. Q(n)=[Q(n-1),+2n-1, Q(n=1) =>Q(n-2)+2(n-1)-1+2n-1

- - - => @(n-2)-x+2(n-1)+2n
    - => Q(n-i)+i+2(n-(i+1)+...+2(n-1)+2n
    - => Q(1) (n-1)+2(2)+...+20
      - => 1-(n-1)+=(2+...+n)
      - => 1-(2+1) + 11 (12+1) 2
    - b. M(n) = M(n-1)+1 , M(n=0

      - $-2(n-1)^{2} + 2n-1 = 2 n^{2}$









