

## Part-I HW-02 Answers

①  $T(n) = T(n-3) + 3\lg n$ . Our guess  $T(n) = O(n\lg n)$

We need to show that  $T(n) \leq cn\lg n$  ( $\forall c > 0, n > n_0$ )

So, using the guessing function in the above Recurrence equation.

We get,  $T(n) = T(n-3) + 3\lg n$

$$T(n) \leq c(n-3)\lg(n-3) + 3\lg n$$

$$T(n) \leq c(n-3)\lg n + 3\lg n$$

Because,  $\lg n$  is monotonically increasing for  $n > 0$ , we can deduce  $\lg(n-3)$  as  $\lg n$ . [ $\lg n > \lg(n-3)$ ]

$$T(n) \leq cn\lg n - 3c\lg n + 3\lg n$$

Removing lower order terms like  $-3c\lg n$  and  $3\lg n$

$$T(n) \leq cn\lg n.$$

Hence,  $T(n) \leq cn\lg n$ , Hence our guess was correct.

Thus, Proved.  $\therefore T(n) = O(n\lg n)$

②  $T(n) = 4T\left(\frac{n}{3}\right) + n$ . Our guess:  $T(n) = O(n^{\log_3 4})$ .  
We need to show that  $T(n) \leq cn^{\log_3 4}$  ( $\forall c > 0, n > n_0$ )

So,

$$T(n) \leq O(n^{\log_3 4}) \\ \leq cn^{\log_3 4} \quad \forall c > 0 \quad \text{--- ①}$$

$$T(n) = 4T\left(\frac{n}{3}\right) + n \quad \left\langle \begin{array}{l} \text{Using equation ① in the} \\ \text{recurrence given above} \end{array} \right\rangle$$

$$T(n) \leq 4c\left(\frac{n}{3}\right)^{\log_3 4} + n$$

$$T(n) \leq \frac{4}{3^{\log_3 4}} cn^{\log_3 4} + n$$

$$T(n) \leq \frac{4}{4} cn^{\log_3 4} + n$$

$$T(n) \leq cn^{\log_3 4} + n$$

$$\text{Because } n^{\log_3 4} > n$$

$$T(n) \leq cn^{\log_3 4}$$

Thus,  $T(n) \leq cn^{\log_3 4}$ . Hence, our initial guess was correct.

Thus, Proved.  $\therefore T(n) = O(n^{\log_3 4})$

③  $T(n) = T\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) + T\left(\frac{n}{4}\right) + T\left(\frac{n}{8}\right) + n$ . Our guess:  $T(n) = O(n)$

We need to show that  $T(n) \leq cn$  ( $\forall c > 0, n > n_0$ ) --- ①

So,

$$T(n) = T\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) + T\left(\frac{n}{4}\right) + T\left(\frac{n}{8}\right) + n$$

$$T(n) \leq c\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) + c\left(\frac{n}{4}\right) + c\left(\frac{n}{8}\right) + n \quad \left\langle \begin{array}{l} \text{Using equation ①} \\ \text{in the recurrence} \\ \text{given above} \end{array} \right\rangle$$

$$T(n) \leq \left(\frac{c}{4} + \frac{c}{16} + \frac{c}{64} + 1\right)n$$

$$T(n) \leq c'n \quad \text{let } c' = \left(\frac{c}{4} + \frac{c}{16} + \frac{c}{64} + 1\right)$$

$$\text{let } c = 64$$

$$c' = \left(\frac{c}{4} + \frac{c}{16} + \frac{c}{64} + 1\right) = (16 + 4 + 1 + 1) = 22, \text{ which is positive.}$$

Hence,  $T(n) \leq c'n$ . [proved]  $\therefore T(n) = O(n)$

④  $T(n) = 4T\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) + n^2$ . Our guess  $T(n) = O(n^2)$

We need to show that  $T(n) \leq cn^2$  [ $\forall c > 0, n > n_0$ ]

So,

$$T(n) \leq O(n^2)$$

Also,  $T(n) \leq cn^2 \quad \forall c > 0 \longrightarrow \textcircled{1}$

$$T(n) = 4T\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) + n^2 \quad \left\langle \begin{array}{l} \text{using equation } \textcircled{1} \text{ in the} \\ \text{recurrence given above} \end{array} \right\rangle$$

$$\leq 4c \cdot \left(\frac{n}{2}\right)^2 + n^2$$

$$\leq (c+1)n^2$$

Let  $c' = (c+1)$

$$T(n) \leq c'n^2$$

Hence,  $T(n) \leq c'n^2$  for constant  $c' > 1$ . Our guess is correct.

Thus, Proved.  $\therefore T(n) = O(n^2)$