

Tutorial-4

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① $T(n) = 3T\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) + n^2$

Using Master's Method comparing with $T(n) = aT\left(\frac{n}{b}\right) + f(n)$

$$a = 3, b = 2, f(n) = n^2$$

$$k = \log_b a = \log_2 3 \approx 1.6$$

$$\text{As } f(n) > n^k \Rightarrow n^2 > n^{1.6}$$

$$\text{So T.C} = O(n^2)$$

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

comparing with $T(n) = aT\left(\frac{n}{b}\right) + f(n)$

$$k = \log_b a = \log_2 4 = 2$$

$$\text{As } f(n) = n^k \Rightarrow n^2 = n^2$$

$$\text{So T.C} = O(n^2 \log n)$$

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

comparing with $T(n) = aT\left(\frac{n}{b}\right) + f(n)$

$$k = \log_b a = \log_2 1 = 0$$

$$\text{As } f(n) > n^k \Rightarrow 2^n > n^0$$

$$\text{So T.C} = O(2^n)$$

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

compare it with $T(n) = aT\left(\frac{n}{b}\right) + f(n)$

$$k = \log_2 2^n = n$$

$$\text{As } f(n) = n^n \Rightarrow n^n > n^n$$

$$T.C = O(n^n \log n)$$

$$5. \quad T(n) = 16T\left(\frac{n}{4}\right) + n$$

$$\text{compare it with } T(n) = aT\left(\frac{n}{b}\right) + f(n)$$

$$k = \log_4 16 = \log_4 4^2 = 2$$

$$\text{As } f(n) < n^k \Rightarrow n < n^2$$

$$T.C = O(n^2)$$

$$6. \quad T(n) = 2T\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) + n \log n$$

$$\text{compare it with } T(n) = aT\left(\frac{n}{b}\right) + f(n)$$

$$k = \log_2 2 = 1$$

$$\text{As } f(n) > n^k \Rightarrow n \log n > n$$

$$T.C = O(n \log n)$$

$$7. \quad T(n) = 2T\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) + \frac{n}{\log n}$$

$$\text{compare it with } T(n) = aT\left(\frac{n}{b}\right) + f(n)$$

$$k = \log_2 2 = 1$$

$$\text{As } f(n) < n^k \Rightarrow \frac{n}{\log n} < n$$

$$\therefore T.C = O(n)$$

$$8. T(n) = 2T\left(\frac{n}{4}\right) + n^{0.51}$$

Compare it with $T(n) = aT\left(\frac{n}{b}\right) + f(n)$

$$k = \log_b a = \log_4 2 = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{As } f(n) > n^k \Rightarrow n^{0.51} > n^{0.5}$$

$$T.C = O(n^{0.51})$$

$$9. T.C = 0.5T\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) + \frac{1}{n}$$

Compare it with $T(n) = aT\left(\frac{n}{b}\right) + f(n)$

$$k = \log_b a = \log_2 0.5 = \log_2 \frac{1}{2}$$

$$= \log_2 1 - \log_2 2 = 0 - 1 = -1$$

$$\text{As } f(n) = n^k \Rightarrow \frac{1}{n} = \frac{1}{n}$$

$$T.C = O\left(\frac{\log n}{n}\right)$$

$$10. T(n) = 16T\left(\frac{n}{4}\right) + n!$$

Compare it with $T(n) = aT\left(\frac{n}{b}\right) + f(n)$

$$k = \log_4 16 = 2$$

$$f(n) > n^k \Rightarrow n! > n^2$$

$$\text{So } T.C = O(n!)$$

$$11. T(n) = 4T\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) + \log n$$

Comparing it with $T(n) = aT\left(\frac{n}{b}\right) + f(n)$

$$k = \log_b a = \log_2 4 = 2$$

$$\text{As } f(n) < n^k \Rightarrow \log n < n^2$$

$$\text{So } T.C = O(n^2)$$

$$12. T(n) = \sqrt{n} T\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) + \log n$$

As comparing with $T(n) = aT\left(\frac{n}{b}\right) + f(n)$

$a = \sqrt{n}$ so Master method not Applicable.

$$13. T(n) = 3T\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) + n$$

comparing it with $T(n) = aT\left(\frac{n}{b}\right) + f(n)$