

maxInt(): 2

Longest Balanced Substring(): 2

$$\text{isBalanced: } 3 + \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} 1 \\ n+3$$

$$\sum_{i=0}^{n-1} 1 = n-1+1 \\ = n$$

IBS From Index: ~~4~~ + the loop ~~recursion~~

$$\text{the loop: } \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} \left(\sum_{j=0}^{i+1} 1 + \sum_{j=0}^i 1 + n+3 \right)$$

$$n+3 \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} 1 + \sum_{j=0}^{i+1} 1 + \sum_{j=0}^i 1 + \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} \sum_{j=0}^i 1$$

$$1. (n+3) \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} 1 = (n+3)(n-1-1+1) \\ (n+3)(n-1) = n^2 + 2n - 3$$

$$2. \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} \sum_{j=0}^{i+1} 1 = \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} i+1+1 = \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} i = \frac{(n-1)(n+1)}{2} = \frac{1}{2}n^2 + 1$$

$$3. \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} \sum_{j=0}^i 1 = \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} i+1$$

$$2 \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} 1 = (n-1-1+1) 2 \\ = 2n-2 \\ = \frac{1}{2}n^2 + 2n - 1$$

$$3. \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} \sum_{j=0}^i 1 = \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} i+1 = \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} i + \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} 1$$

$$\frac{1}{2}n^2 + 1 + n - 1 = \frac{1}{2}n^2 + n$$

$$\therefore 4 + n^2 + 2n - 3 + \frac{1}{2}n^2 + 2n - 1 + \frac{1}{2}n^2 + n = 2n^2 + 5n \\ \approx O(n^2)$$

Subject

موضوع التمرين

Date

التاريخ

$$T(n) = T(n-1) + n^2$$

$$= T(n-2) + (n-1)^2 + n^2$$

$$= T(n-3) + (n-2)^2 + (n-1)^2 + n^2$$

$$T(n-4) + (n-3)^2 + (n-2)^2 + (n-1)^2 + n^2$$

$$T(1) = 1$$

$$T(n-1) = T(n-2) + (n-1)^2$$

$$T(n-2) = T(n-3) + (n-2)^2$$

$$T(n-3) = T(n-4) + (n-3)^2$$

$$T(n-k) + \sum_{i=1}^k (n-i+1)^2$$

$$T(n-k-1) + \sum_{i=1}^{k-1} i^2$$

$$T(1) + \frac{n \cdot (n-1) \cdot 2n-1}{6} \approx \frac{n^3}{6}$$

$$n-k = 1$$

$$k = n-1$$

$$O(n^3)$$