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

$$T(1) = 1$$

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$$T(n) \leq c \cdot n \log n$$

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$$\frac{n}{2}$$

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$$T\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) \leq c \cdot \left[\frac{n}{2}\right] \log\left[\frac{n}{2}\right]$$

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$$T(n) \leq 2 \left(c \left[\frac{n}{2} \right] \log \left[\frac{n}{2} \right] \right) + n \leq$$

$$\leq c \cdot n \cdot \log \left[\frac{n}{2} \right] + n \leq c \cdot n \cdot \log n - c \cdot n \cdot \log 2 + n \leq$$

$$\leq c \cdot n \log n - c \cdot n + n \leq c \cdot n \log n \quad \forall c \geq 1$$

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$$T(2) = 2T(1) + 2 = 4 \leq c \cdot 2 \cdot \log 2$$

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$$T(3) = 2T(1) + 3 = 5 \leq c \cdot 3 \cdot \log(3)$$

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Brute Force

~30/10

$$T(n) = 3 T\left(\left\lfloor \frac{n}{3} \right\rfloor\right) + n \quad T(n) = \Theta(n) \quad \sim 1/3$$

$$\begin{aligned} T_n &= n + 3 \cdot T\left(\left\lfloor \frac{n}{3} \right\rfloor\right) = n + 3 \left(\left\lfloor \frac{n}{3} \right\rfloor + 3 T\left(\left\lfloor \frac{n}{9} \right\rfloor\right) \right) = \\ &= n + 3 \left\lfloor \frac{n}{3} \right\rfloor + 9 \left\lfloor \frac{n}{9} \right\rfloor + 27 T\left(\left\lfloor \frac{n}{27} \right\rfloor\right) \dots \end{aligned}$$

$$T(n) = n + \frac{3}{3}n + \frac{9}{9}n + \frac{27}{27}n + \dots + 3^{\log_3 n} \Theta(1) \leq$$

$$\leq n \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{3}{3}\right)^i + \Theta(n \log_3 n) \leq$$

$$\leq n \cdot 4 + \Theta(n) = \Theta(n)$$

$$\log_3 n < \log_3 n \quad \log_3 3 < 1$$

760/100 ~re

~15/10 ~re

~15/10 ~re

~15/10

$$T(n) = a T\left(\frac{n}{b}\right) + f(n)$$

~15/10 ~re a, b ~re

f(n) ~re ~15/10 ~re

~15/10 ~re f(n) ~re (1)

$$f(n) = O(n^{\log_b a - \epsilon})$$

$$\Rightarrow \underbrace{f(n)}_{\sim 15/10} \sim 15/10, \quad \epsilon > 0$$

$$T(n) = \Theta(n^{\log_b a})$$

~15/10 ~re f(n) ~re

$$f = \Theta(n^{\log_b a})$$

$$T(n) = \Theta(n^{\log_b a} \cdot \log n)$$

Master f(n) on

$$f(n) = \Omega(n^{\log_b a + \epsilon})$$

$$a f\left(\frac{n}{b}\right) \leq c \cdot f(n) \quad \log \sim n^{\log_b a}$$

- (yes) $c < 1$ (yes)

$$T(n) = \Theta(f(n)) \quad \text{b/c 1}$$

$$T(n) = 3 T\left(\frac{n}{3}\right) + n \quad \text{Master 13}$$

$$\log_b a = \log_3 9 = 2 \quad (1)$$

$$f(n) = \Theta(n) = \Theta(n^{2-1}) = \Theta(n^{\log_b a - 1})$$

$$T(n) = \Theta(n^{\log_3 9}) = \Theta(n^2)$$

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

$$\log_b a = \log_{\frac{3}{2}} 1 = 0$$

$$f(n) = \Theta(n^{\log_b a}) = \Theta(1)$$

↓

$$T(n) = \Theta(n^{\log_b a} \cdot \log n) = \Theta(\log n)$$

$$T(n) = 3 \cdot T\left(\frac{n}{4}\right) + n \log n \quad (3)$$

$$\log_b a = \log_4 3 < 0.8 \quad f(n) = \Omega(n) = \Omega(n^{\log_b a + \epsilon})$$

$$a f\left(\frac{n}{b}\right) = 3 \frac{n}{4} \log \frac{n}{4} \leq \frac{3}{4} n \log n \leq c \cdot f(n) \quad c = \frac{3}{4} < 1$$

$$T(n) = \Theta(f(n)) = \Theta(n \log n) \quad \underline{\underline{3.1.1.1.1}}$$

20/11/20

4

15/11/20

10/11/20

$$T(n) = a T\left(\frac{n}{b}\right) + f(n)$$

recursion

$$T(n) = \Theta(f(n))$$

base case

$f(n)$

case

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

$$T(n) = \begin{matrix} & n^2 & \\ & \swarrow \quad \searrow & \\ T\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) & & T\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) \end{matrix} \quad \begin{matrix} & n^2 & \\ & \swarrow \quad \searrow & \\ T\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) & & T\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) \end{matrix}$$

$$T\left(\frac{n}{2}\right)$$

$$T\left(\frac{n}{2}\right)$$

$$\left(\frac{n}{2}\right)^2$$

$$\left(\frac{n}{2}\right)^2$$

$$n^2$$

$$\frac{n^2}{2}$$

$$\frac{n^2}{4}$$

$$T(n) = \sum_{i=0}^{\log_2 n} \frac{2^i n^2}{2^{2i}} = \sum_{i=0}^{\log_2 n} \frac{n^2}{2^i} \leq n^2 \left(1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} + \dots\right) \leq 2n^2 = \Theta(n^2)$$

$$T(n) = 9 T\left(\frac{n}{3}\right) + n$$

$$= 9 \cdot \left(9 T\left(\frac{n}{9}\right) + \frac{n}{3}\right) + n =$$

$$= 81 T\left(\frac{n}{9}\right) + \frac{9}{3} n + n =$$

$$= 9^3 T\left(\frac{n}{9^3}\right) + \frac{9^2}{3} n + \frac{9^2}{3} n + \frac{9}{3} n + n$$

$$= 9^k T\left(\frac{n}{9^k}\right) + n \left(\sum_{i=1}^k \left(\frac{9}{3}\right)^i\right)$$

$$k = \lceil \log_3 n \rceil$$

recursion

$$T(n) = 9^{\log_3 n + 1} T\left(\frac{n}{9^{\log_3 n + 1}}\right) + n \left(\sum_{i=1}^{\log_3 n} \left(\frac{9}{3}\right)^i\right) =$$

$$= 9^{\log_3 n} + n \frac{9^{\log_3 n} - 1}{9 - 1} = 9^{\log_3 n} + \frac{n}{8} \cdot 9^{\log_3 n} =$$

$$= 7^{(\log_3 7)(\log_3 n)} + \frac{n}{8} \cdot 7^{\log_3 7 \cdot \log_3 n} = \Theta(n^{\log_3 7})$$

Master Theorem

sgom n/c

$$T(n) = a T\left(\frac{n}{b}\right) + f(n)$$

notes $\rightarrow f(n) ? n^{\log_b a}$

$$f(n) = O(n^{\log_b a - \epsilon}) \rightarrow T(n) = \Theta(n^{\log_b a}) \quad .1$$

$$f(n) = \Theta(n^{\log_b a}) \rightarrow T(n) = \Theta(n^{\log_b a} \log n) \quad .2$$

$$f(n) = \Omega(n^{\log_b a + \epsilon}) \rightarrow T(n) = \Theta(f(n)) \quad .3$$

$$T(n) = 9 T\left(\frac{n}{7}\right) + n$$

15/28 ϵ n/c

$$f(n) = \Theta(n^{\log_7 9 - \epsilon})$$

$\log_7 9 \sim 1.2 > 1$

$$f(n) = n = O(n^{\log_7 9 - \epsilon}) \approx O(n^{1.2})$$

0.1 = ϵ n/c

$$T(n) = \Theta(n^{\log_7 9}) = \Theta(n^{\log_7 9})$$

$$T(n) = 2 T\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) + 10n$$

$a=b=2 \quad f(n) = 10n$

$$10n \stackrel{?}{=} O(n^{\log_2 2 - \epsilon}) = O(n^{1-\epsilon})$$

$$10n \stackrel{?}{=} \Theta(n^{\log_2 2}) \quad \text{no}$$

$$T(n) = \Theta(n^{\log_2 2} \log n) = \Theta(n \log n) \quad .2 \quad \text{correct}$$

$$T(n) = \sqrt{n} T(\sqrt{n}) + n$$

sgom 108

$$T(n) = \sqrt{n} (\sqrt{n} T(\sqrt{n}) + n) + n = \dots$$

Recurrence : $T(n) = 2T(\frac{n}{2}) + n$ for $n \geq 2$

$$h = 2^{2^m}$$

$$T(h) = T(2^{2^m}) = \sqrt[2^{2^{m-1}}]{2^{2^m}} T(2^{2^{m-1}}) + 2^{2^m} \quad \text{b.k.}$$

$$= 2^{2^{m-1}} T(2^{2^{m-1}}) + 2^{2^m} = \underbrace{2^{2^{m-1}} (2^{2^{m-1}} + 2^{2^{m-2}} T(2^{2^{m-2}}))}_{2^{2^m}} + 2^{2^m} =$$

$$= m 2^{2^m} = h \log \log h$$

$$T(h) = 2T(\frac{h}{2}) + h \log^2 h \quad \text{Ans}$$

master theorem & recursion tree

$$\begin{aligned} T(h) &= 2T(\frac{h}{2}) + h \log^2 h = 2(2T(\frac{h}{4}) + \frac{h}{2} \log^2 \frac{h}{2}) + h \log^2 h = \\ &= 4T(\frac{h}{4}) + h(\log^2 h + \log^2 \frac{h}{2}) = \dots = \\ &= h(\log^2 h + \log^2 \frac{h}{2} + \log^2 \frac{h}{4} \dots) \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{h}{2^{\frac{\log h}{2}}} = h \sqrt{\frac{1}{2^{\log h}}} = \frac{h}{h^{\frac{1}{2}}} = \sqrt{h}$$

Recursion tree for $T(h)$ has $\log h$ levels. At each level, the work done is $h \log^2 h$.

$$h \log^2 \left(\frac{h}{2^{\frac{\log h}{2}}} \right)$$

$$T(h) \geq \frac{\log h}{2} \cdot h \log^2 \left(\frac{h}{2^{\frac{\log h}{2}}} \right) = \frac{\log h}{2} \cdot h \log^2 \sqrt{h} =$$

$$= \frac{\log h}{2} \cdot h \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2} \log h \right)^2 = \frac{1}{8} h \log^3 h = \Omega(h \log^3 h)$$

$$\begin{aligned} T(h) &\leq \underbrace{h \log^2 h + h \log^2 h + \dots + h \log^2 h}_{\log h \text{ times}} = \log h (h \log^2 h) = \\ &= h \log^3 h = o(h) \end{aligned}$$

$$T(h) = \Theta(h \log^3 h)$$