CSL356: Analysis and Design of Algorithms

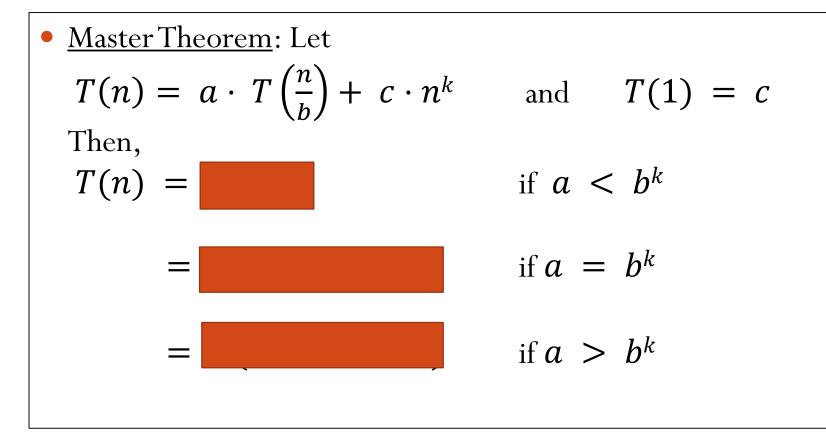
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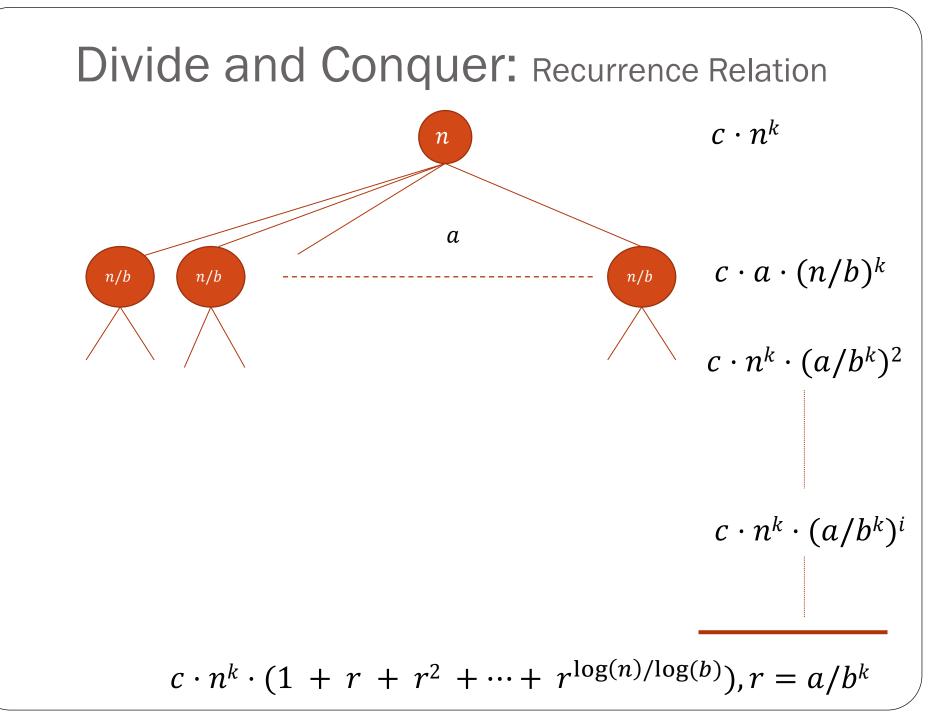
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Divide and Conquer: Recurrence Relations

Master Theorem

Divide and Conquer: Recurrence Relation





Divide and Conquer: Recurrence Relation

• Master Theorem: Let

$$T(n) = a \cdot T\left(\frac{n}{b}\right) + c \cdot n^{k} \quad \text{and} \quad T(1) = c$$
Then,

$$T(n) = O(n^{k}) \quad \text{if } a < b^{k}$$

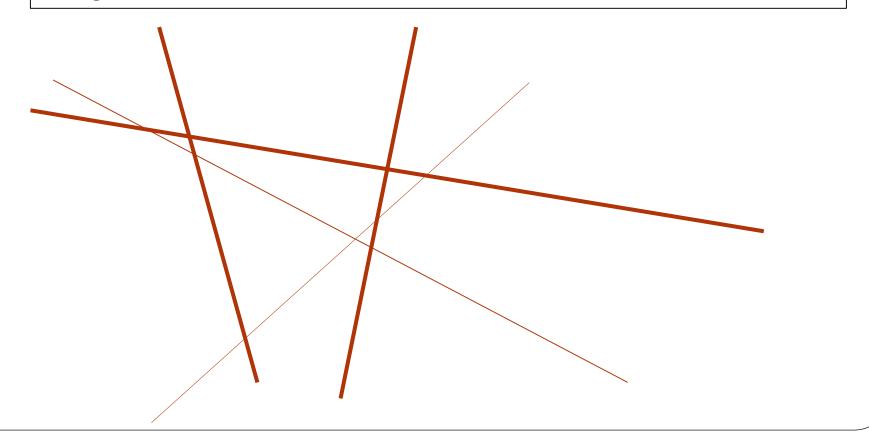
$$= O(n^{k} \cdot \log_{b}(n)) \quad \text{if } a = b^{k}$$

$$= O(n^{\log(a)/\log(b)}) \quad \text{if } a > b^{k}$$

• <u>Bookshelf Problem</u>: There is a bookshelf with multiple shelves and *n* books that are to be places in a *fixed* order in the bookshelf. Design an algorithm to place the books such that the sum of *leftover space* in each of the shelves is minimized.

• <u>Valid Pair Set</u>: Given *n* integers $x_1, ..., x_n$ and an integer *P*, a set $S = \{(i, j): i < j \text{ and } x_i + x_j \ge P\}$ is said to be a valid pair set if each index is present in at most one pair in *S*. Design an algorithm that outputs a valid pair set with maximum cardinality.

• <u>Hidden Surface Removal</u>: You are given *n* non-verticle lines on a plane. A line is said to be "visible" if there is some xcoordinate at which this line is the *uppermost* line. Give an algorithm that outputs all the "visible" lines.



End