CSE 417Algorithms

Richard Anderson

Lecture 14, Winter 2020

Recurrences, Part 2

Announcements

- Midterm, Monday, February 10, 2020
  - Coverage through KT 5.2
  - Sample midterm questions and solutions posted
  - 50 minutes
  - Closed book
  - No notes
  - No calculators or electronic devices

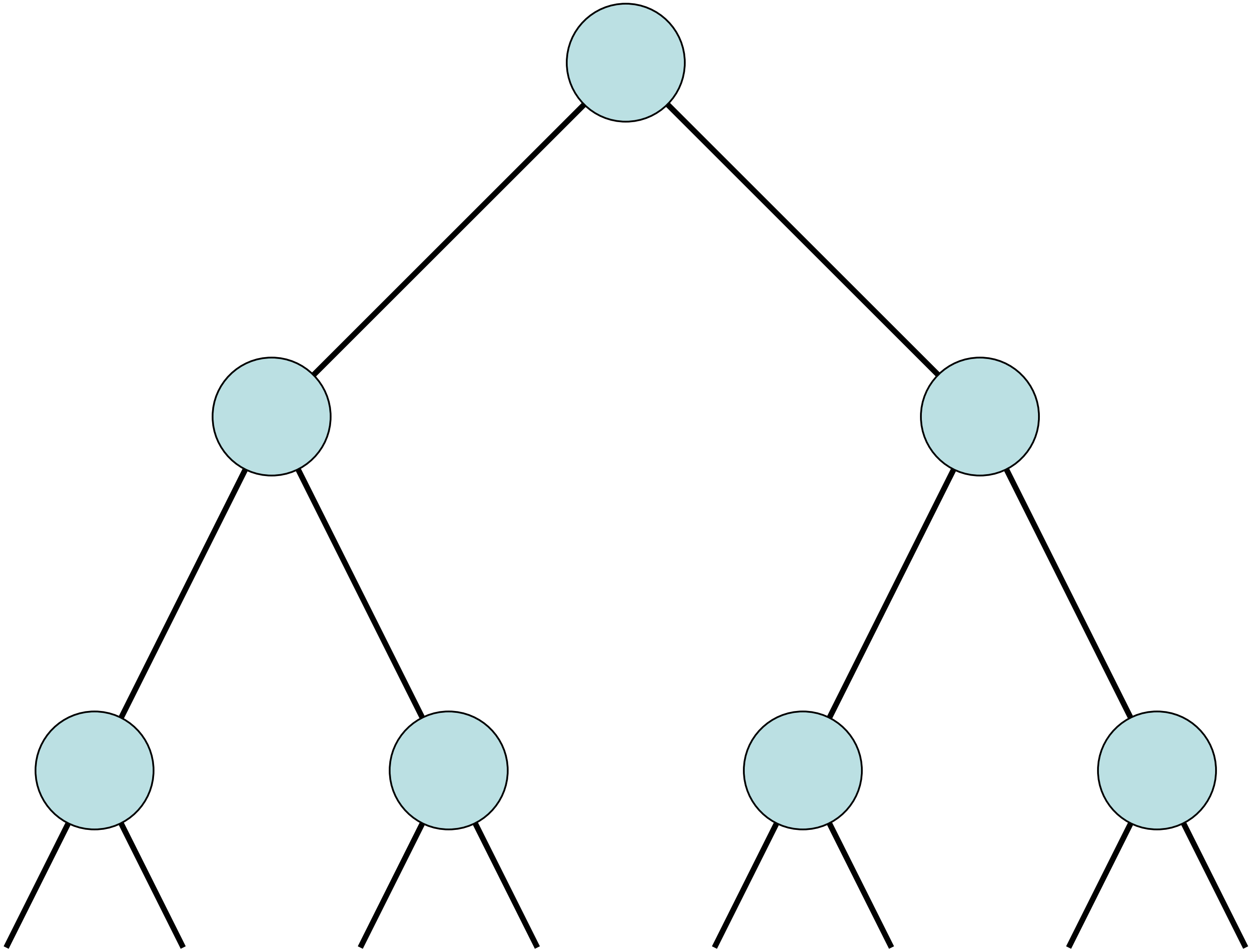
Mergesort Recurrence

- $T(n) = 2\ T(n/2) + n$; $T(1) = 1$
  - $O(n \log n)$

- Useful facts:
  - $\log_k n = \log_2 n\ /\ \log_2 k$
  - $k^{\log n} = n^{\log k}$

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

Unrolling the recurrence



$$T(n) = aT(n/b) + f(n)$$

Recursive Matrix Multiplication

Multiply 2 x 2 Matrices:

$$\begin{vmatrix} r & s \\ t & u \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} e & g \\ f & h \end{vmatrix}$$

r = ae + bf

s = ag + bh

t = ce + df

u = cg + dh

A N x N matrix can be viewed as a 2 x 2 matrix with entries that are (N/2) x (N/2) matrices.

The recursive matrix multiplication algorithm recursively multiplies the (N/2) x (N/2) matrices and combines them using the equations for multiplying 2 x 2 matrices

Recursive Matrix Multiplication

- How many recursive calls are made at each level?
- How much work in combining the results?
- What is the recurrence?

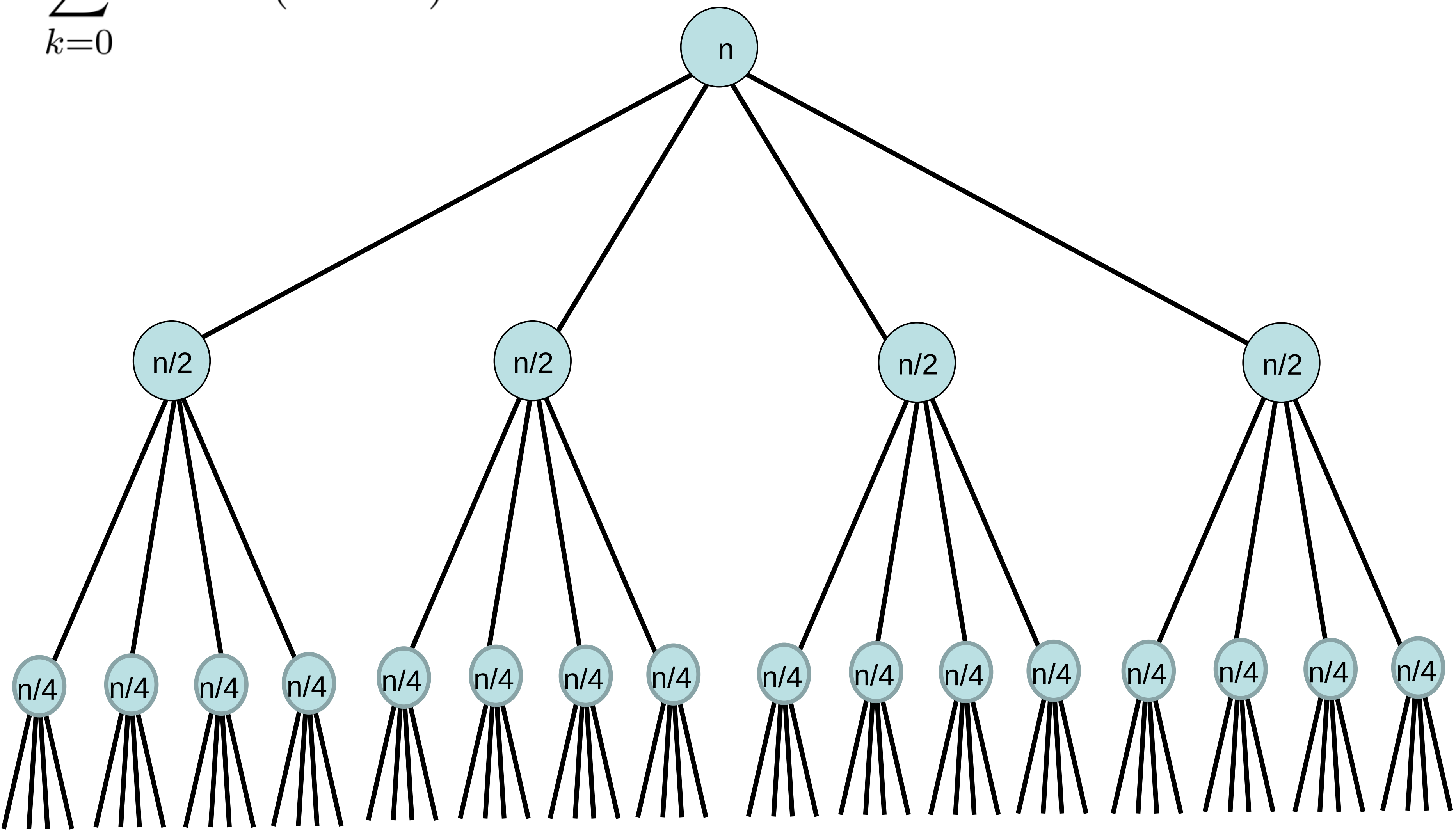
What is the run time for the recursive Matrix Multiplication Algorithm?

- Recurrence:

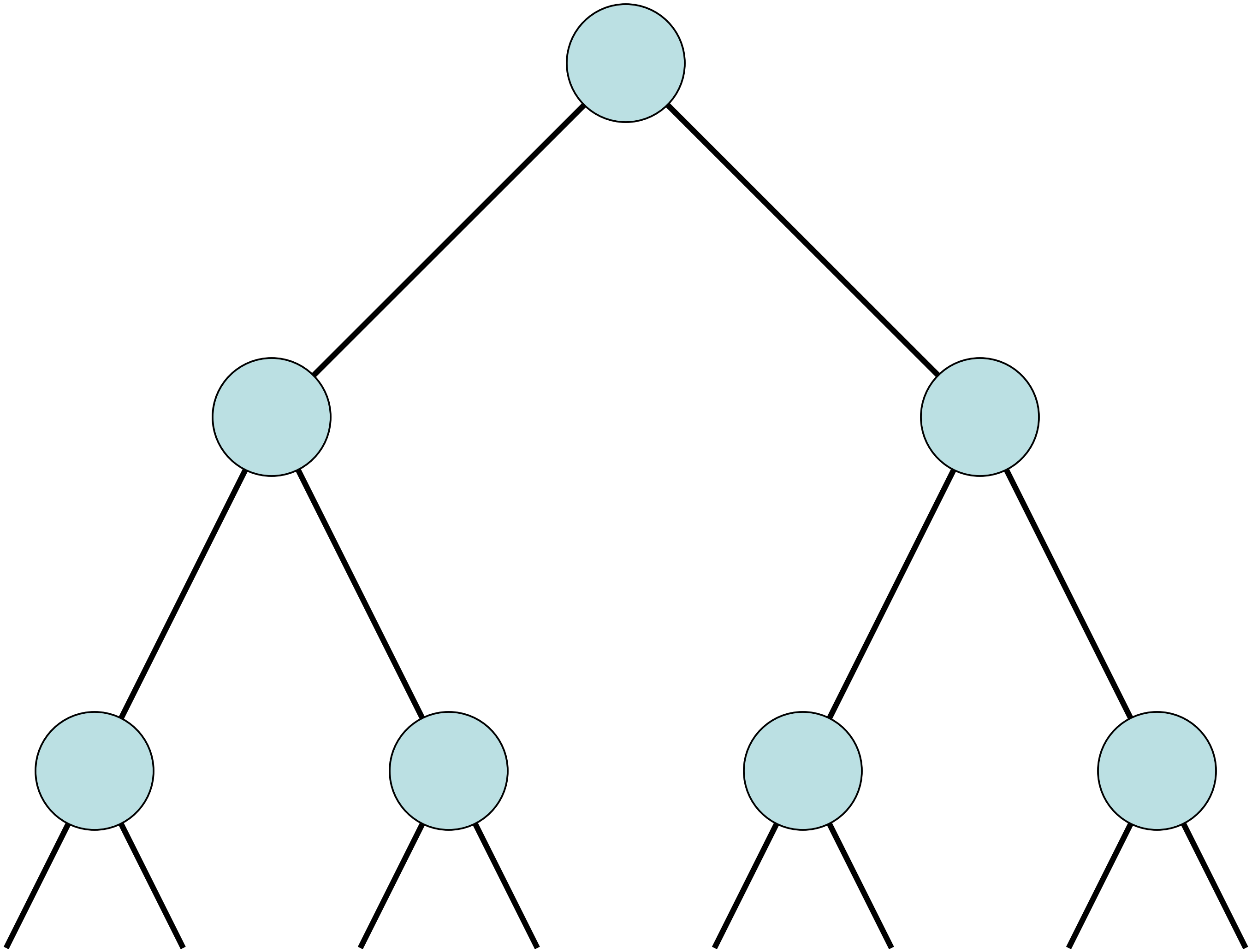
Total Work

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\log n} 2^k n = (2n-1)n$$

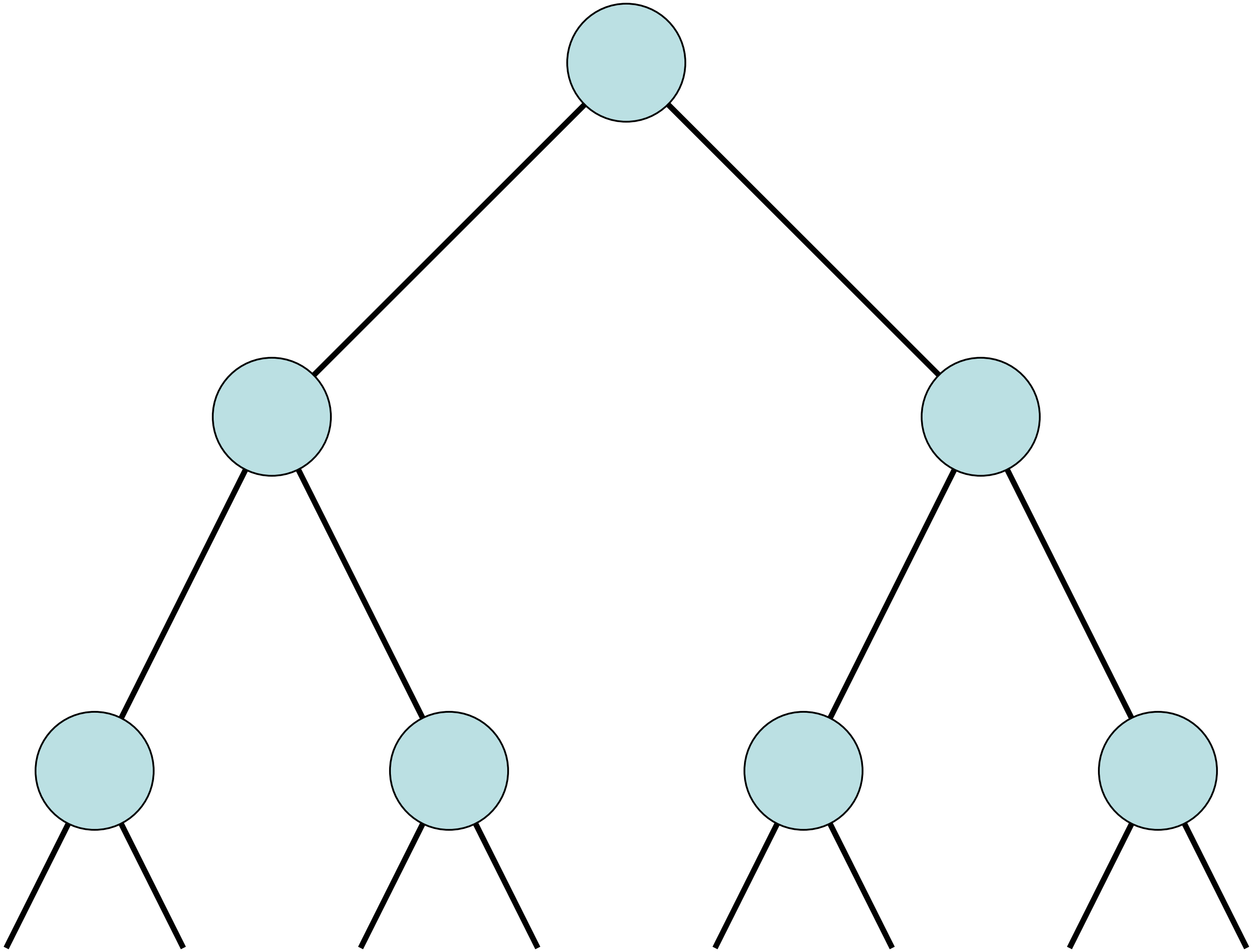
T(n) = 4T(n/2) + n



$$T(n) = 2T(n/2) + n^2$$



$$T(n) = 2T(n/2) + n^{1/2}$$



Recurrences

- Three basic behaviors
  - Dominated by initial case
  - Dominated by base case
  - All cases equal – we care about the depth

What you really need to know about recurrences

- Work per level changes geometrically with the level
- Geometrically increasing ($x > 1$)
  - The bottom level wins
- Geometrically decreasing ($x < 1$)
  - The top level wins
- Balanced ($x = 1$)
  - Equal contribution

Classify the following recurrences (Increasing, Decreasing, Balanced)

- $T(n) = n + 5T(n/8)$

- $T(n) = n + 9T(n/8)$

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

- $T(n) = n^3 + 7T(n/2)$

- $T(n) = n^{1/2} + 3T(n/4)$

Strassen's Algorithm

Multiply 2 x 2 Matrices:

$$\begin{vmatrix} r & s \\ t & u \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} e & g \\ f & h \end{vmatrix}$$

$r = p_1 + p_2 – p_4 + p_6$

$s = p_4 + p_5$

$t = p_6 + p_7$

$u = p_2 - p_3 + p_5 - p_7$

Where:

$p_1 = (b – d)(f + h)$

$p_2 = (a + d)(e + h)$

$p_3 = (a – c)(e + g)$

$p_4 = (a + b)h$

$p_5 = a(g – h)$

$p_6 = d(f – e)$

$p_7 = (c + d)e$

From AHU 1974

Recurrence for Strassen's Algorithms

- $T(n) = 7\ T(n/2) + cn^2$
- What is the runtime?

$\log_2 7 = 2.8073549221$

BFPRT Recurrence

$$T(n) <= T(3n/4) + T(n/5) + 20\ n$$

What bound do you expect?