

$$F_n := \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } n=0 \\ 1 & \text{if } n=1 \\ F_{n-1} + F_{n-2} & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

RECFIBO(n):

if $n = 0$

```
return 0
```

else if $n = 1$

```

return 1

```

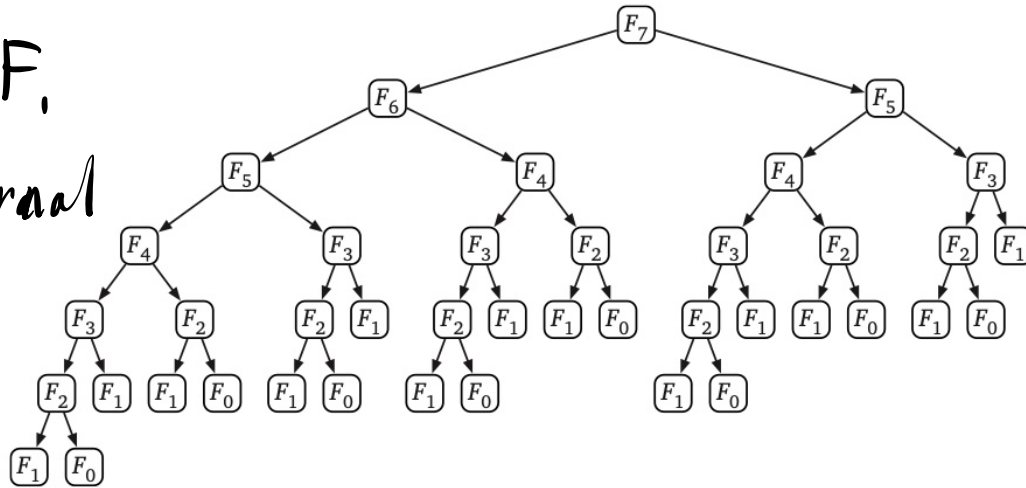
else

```
return RECFIBO( $n - 1$ ) + RECFIBO( $n - 2$ )
```

$$T(0) = 1$$
$$T(1) = 1$$
$$T(n) = T(n-1) + T(n-2) + 1 \quad \text{for } n \geq 2$$

$$T(n) = 2F_{n+1} - 1 = \Theta(\phi^n) = O(1.62^n)$$

F_n calls for F_{n-1} internal nodes



Donald Michie: Memoization: Store results in a "global" data structure.

~~hash table?~~ array! $F[2\dots]$

MEMFIBO(n):

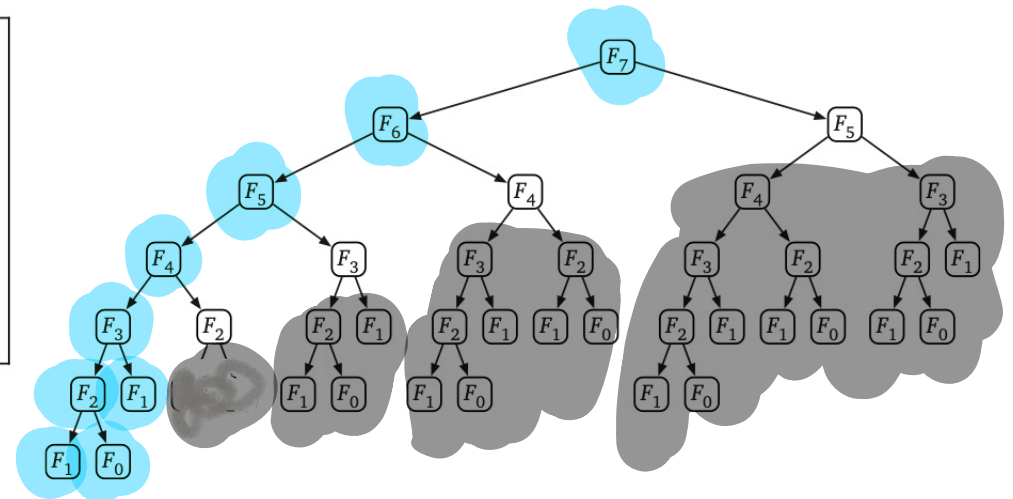
```
if  $n = 0$ 
  return 0
else if  $n = 1$ 
  return 1
else
  if  $F[n]$  is undefined
     $F[n] \leftarrow \text{MEMFIBO}(n-1) + \text{MEMFIBO}(n-2)$ 
  return  $F[n]$ 
```

$O(n)$ ~~time!~~
additions

F									
		2	3	5	8	...			
0	1	2	3	4	5				

ITERFIBO(n):

```
 $F[0] \leftarrow 0$   
 $F[1] \leftarrow 1$   
for  $i \leftarrow 2$  to  $n$   
   $F[i] \leftarrow F[i-1] + F[i-2]$   
return  $F[n]$ 
```



F_n
 n

$O(n)$ additions



(dynamic programming)

ITERFIBO2(n):

prev $\leftarrow$ 1 ($F_{-1} = 1$)

curr $\leftarrow$ 0

for i $\leftarrow$ 1 to n

 next $\leftarrow$ curr + prev

 prev $\leftarrow$ curr

 curr $\leftarrow$ next

return curr

storing $O(1)$ integers

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \text{prev} \\ \text{curr} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \text{curr} \\ \text{prev} + \text{curr} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \text{curr} \\ \text{next} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}^n \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} F_{n-1} \\ F_n \end{bmatrix}$$

can compute with $O(\log n)$ 2×2 matrix mults.

$\Rightarrow F_n$ with $O(\log n)$ arithmetic operations.

Take $O(n)$ time to compute (and write!)

$$F_{n-2} + F_{n-1}.$$

$\Rightarrow$ Iter Fibo takes $O(n^2)$ time.

For multiplying?: $T(n) = T(n/2) + M(n)$

Karatsuba: $O(n^{\log_2 3})$

or $O(n \log n)$ with fastest
mults

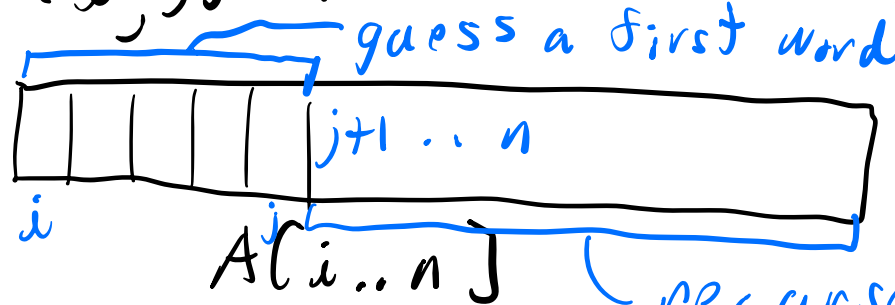
$\uparrow$ time to
multiply n -digit
numbers

Text segmentation: Given $A[1..n]$ of letters
+ a function $\text{IsWord}()$,

Is A the concatenation of words?

$\text{Splittable}(i) = \text{True}$ iff $A[i..n]$ is the concatenation of words. need $\text{Splittable}(i)$

$\text{IsWord}(i, j)$: True iff $A[i..j]$ is a word.



recurse to see if rest
is splittable

$$\text{Splittable}(i) = \begin{cases} \text{TRUE} & \text{if } i > n \\ \bigvee_{j=i}^n (\text{IsWord}(i, j) \wedge \text{Splittable}(j+1)) & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

《Is the suffix $A[i..n]$ Splittable?》

SPLITTABLE(i):

if $i > n$

return TRUE

for $j \leftarrow i$ to n

if $\text{IsWord}(i, j)$

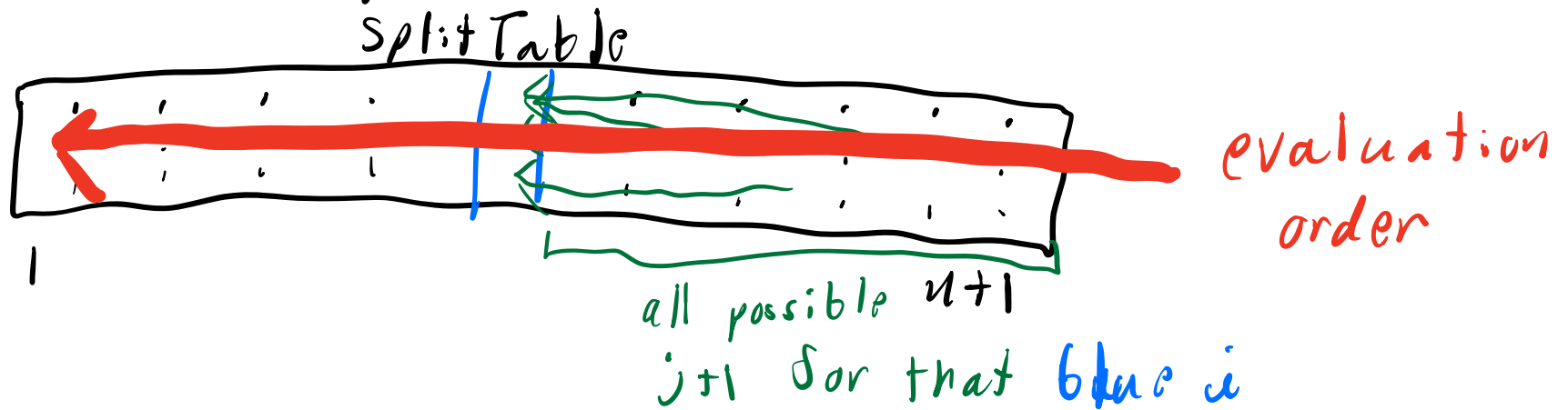
if $\text{SPLITTABLE}(j+1)$

return TRUE

return FALSE

Need to know $\text{SplitTable}(i)$ for $i \in \{1, \dots, n+1\}$.

Memoize in $\text{SplitTable}[1..n+1]$.



FASTSPLITTABLE($A[1..n]$):

$\text{SplitTable}[n+1] \leftarrow \text{TRUE}$

for $i \leftarrow n$ down to 1

$\text{SplitTable}[i] \leftarrow \text{FALSE}$

for $j \leftarrow i$ to n

if $\text{IsWord}(i, j)$ and $\text{SplitTable}[j+1]$

$\text{SplitTable}[i] \leftarrow \text{TRUE}$

return $\text{SplitTable}[1]$

How many calls to

$\text{IsWord}?$

$O(n^2)$.

$O(n)$ subproblems ·

$O(n)$ per

$= O(n^2)$ total