

# CS/Math 473 - Algorithms

Jeff Erickson (jette@illinois.edu)

Please ask questions!!

What is this?

Algorithms for CS undergrads + grads  
or nearby

Resources

Policy stuff

Groupwork  
Academic integrity

Don't be a jerk.

CovSD etc. DRES

## Algorithms

### Recursion

Reduce to smaller instances + delegate  
-or-  
just do it



Tower of Hanoi

- move one disk at a time
- never put larger disk on top of a smaller disk

Hanoi(n, src, dst, tmp):

check  
boundary  
assumptions

if  $n > 0$ :

Hanoi( $n-1$ , src, tmp, dst)

move disk

Hanoi( $n-1$ , tmp, dst, src)

$n: \text{int} \geq 0$

Believe in Recursion Fairy

$\emptyset$  is your friend

Running time = # moves

$$T(n) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } n=0 \\ T(n-1) + 1 + T(n-1) & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

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

n	0	1	2	3	4	5	...
T(n)	0	1	3	7	15	31	...

Theorem:  $T(n) = 2^n - 1$ . for all  $n \geq 0$ .

Proof: Let  $n$  be an arbitrary integer  $\geq 0$

Assume for all  $k < n$  that  $T(k) = 2^k - 1$ .

Two cases:

$$n=0: T(0) = 0 = 2^0 - 1 \quad \checkmark$$

$$\begin{aligned} n > 0: T(n) &= 2T(n-1) + 1 \\ &= 2(2^{n-1} - 1) + 1 \quad [\text{IH}] \\ &= 2^n - 1 \quad \checkmark \end{aligned}$$

Thus,  $T(n) = 2^n - 1$ .

## Integer Multiplication

$$\begin{array}{r} 123 \\ \times 456 \\ \hline 738 \\ 615 \\ 492 \\ \hline 56088 \end{array}$$

$O(n^2)$  time

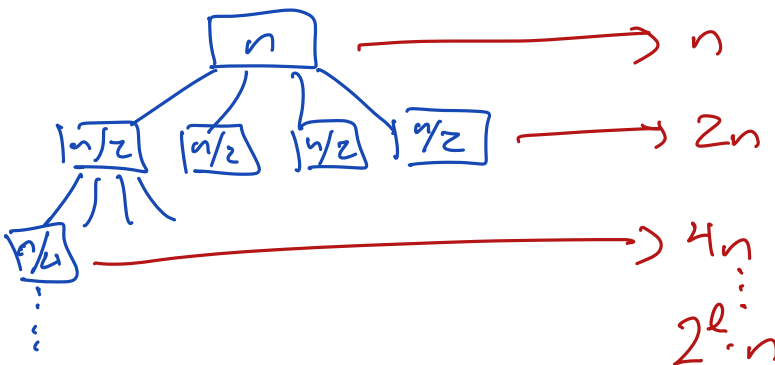
Kolmogorov 'SS' "n<sup>2</sup> conjecture"

Karatsuba

$$\begin{aligned} x &= a \cdot 10^{n/2} + b \\ y &= c \cdot 10^{n/2} + d \end{aligned}$$

$$x \cdot y = a \cdot c \cdot 10^n + (a \cdot d + b \cdot c) \cdot 10^{n/2} + b \cdot d$$

$$T(n) = 4T(\frac{n}{2}) + O(n)$$

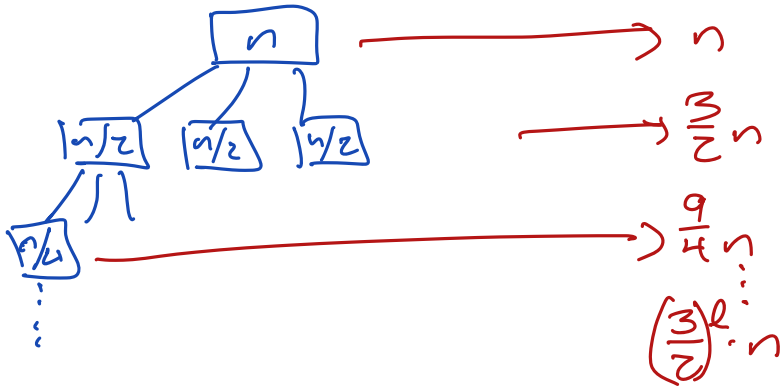


$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \sum_{l=0}^{L-1} 2^l \cdot n = n \sum_{l=0}^{L-1} 2^l \\ = n O(2^L) = \underline{\underline{O(n^2)}} \\ L = \log_2 n \end{array} \right\}$$

$$(a-b)(c-d) = ac - ad - bc + bd$$

$$ad + bc = ac + bd - (a-b)(c-d)$$

$$T'(n) = 3T'(n/2) + O(n)$$



$$T(n) = O\left(n \cdot \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^{\log_2 n}\right)$$

$$= O\left(n \cdot \frac{3^{\log_2 n}}{2^{\log_2 n}}\right)$$

$$= O\left(n \cdot n^{\log_2 3/2}\right)$$

$$= O\left(n^{1.6\dots}\right)$$

$$A^{\log_B C} = C^{\log_B A} = e^{\frac{\ln A \ln C}{\ln B}}$$

2019  
 $O(n \log n)$  time

$$S(n) = O(n) + S(n/2)$$

