

روش‌های حل معادلات بازگشتی

برای حل معادلات بازگشتی روش‌های زیر پیشنهاد شده است:

- روش استقراء (Induction Method)
- روش تکرار (Iteration Method)
- روش معادله مشخصه (Characteristic Equation)
- روش قضیه اصلی (The Master Theorem Method)
- درخت بازگشتی (The Recursion Tree)

نکته: روش درخت بازگشتی برای آنالیز و حل معادلات بازگشتی، معمولاً در درس ساختمان داده‌ها، به طور مفصل توضیح داده می‌شود.

۱- روش استقراء

1. Estimate the form of the solution
2. Prove by mathematical induction

مثال: محاسبه فاکتوریل به روش بازگشتی

$$\text{Fact}(n) = \text{Fact}(n-1) * n;$$

Number of *: $T(n) = T(n-1) + 1$ (Recurrence equation)

Proof:

Induction base: for $n=0 \rightarrow T(0) = 0;$

Induction hypothesis: for arbitrary positive integer $n \rightarrow T(n) = n$ (Guess)

Induction step: to show $\rightarrow T(n+1) = n+1$

Replace n by $n+1$ in the recurrence equation, we get: $T(n+1) = T(n) + 1 = n+1$ (It's correct!)

So this completes the proof that $T(n)$ is correct $\rightarrow T(n) = \Theta(n)$

۲- روش تکرار

مثال: محاسبه تابع پیچیدگی جستجوی دودویی در بدترین حالت

$$\begin{aligned} W(n) &= 1 + W(\lfloor n/2 \rfloor) \\ &= 1 + (1 + W(\lfloor \lfloor n/2 \rfloor / 2 \rfloor)) = 2 + W(\lfloor n/4 \rfloor) \\ &= 2 + (1 + W(\lfloor n/8 \rfloor)) = 3 + W(\lfloor n/8 \rfloor) \\ &\dots \\ &= k + W(\lfloor n/2^k \rfloor) = k + W(1) = k + 1 \\ &= \lfloor \lg n \rfloor + 1 \in \Theta(\lg n) \end{aligned}$$

البته قبلاً اشاره شده بود که $W(n) = \lfloor \lg n \rfloor + 1$

۳- روش معادله مشخصه

الف - معادله بازگشتی خطی همگون (Homogeneous Linear Recurrence)

مثال:

The **homogeneous linear** recurrence equation with constant coefficients:

$$a_0 t_n + a_1 t_{n-1} + \dots + a_k t_{n-k} = 0$$

Its characteristic equation is:

$$a_0 r^k + a_1 r^{k-1} + \dots + a_k r^0 = 0$$

If there are k distinct solutions r_1, r_2, \dots, r_k , the only solution to the recurrence is:

$$t_n = c_1 r_1^n + c_2 r_2^n + \dots + c_k r_k^n$$

$$t_n - 4t_{n-1} + 3t_{n-2} = 0 \quad n > 1$$

$$t_0 = 0$$

$$t_1 = 1$$

$$\text{Characteristic: } r^2 - 4r + 3 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow r_1 = 3, r_2 = 1 \Rightarrow t_n = c_1 3^n + c_2 1^n \Rightarrow$$

$$t_0 = 0 = c_1 + c_2$$

$$t_1 = 1 = c_1 3 + c_2$$

$$\rightarrow c_1 = 0.5, c_2 = -0.5$$

$$\rightarrow t_n = \frac{1}{2} 3^n - \frac{1}{2}$$

ب - معادله بازگشتی خطی ناهمگون (Non-Homogeneous Linear Recurrence)

مثال (معادله بازگشتی مرتب‌سازی سریع در بدترین حالت):

The **Non-homogeneous linear** recurrence equation:

$$a_0 t_n + a_1 t_{n-1} + \dots + a_k t_{n-k} = b^n P(n)$$

Its characteristic equation is:

$$(a_0 r^k + a_1 r^{k-1} + \dots + a_k)(r - b)^{d+1} = 0$$

solution to the recurrence is:

$$t_n = \dots$$

$$t_n = t_{n-1} + n - 1 \quad n > 1$$

$$t_0 = 0$$

$$t_n - t_{n-1} = n - 1$$

Characteristic:

$$(r - 1)(r - 1)^2 = 0$$

$$(r - 1)^3 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow r = 1 \text{ (multiplicity 3)} \Rightarrow t_n = c_1 1^n + c_2 n 1^n + c_3 n^2 1^n$$

$$\rightarrow t_n = \frac{n(n-1)}{2}$$

۴- روش قضیه اصلی

Let f be an increasing function that satisfies the recurrence relation

$$f(n) = a * f\left(\frac{n}{b}\right) + c * n^d$$

whenever $n = b^k$, where k is a positive integer, $a > 1$, b is an integer greater than 1, and c and d are numbers with c positive and d nonnegative.

$$f(n) = \begin{cases} \Theta(n^d) & \text{if } a < b^d \\ \Theta(n^d \log_b n) & \text{if } a = b^d \\ \Theta(n^{\log_b a}) & \text{if } a > b^d \end{cases}$$

(Strassen's Matrix Multiplication Algorithm) الگوریتم ضرب ماتریس استراسن

$$\begin{bmatrix} c_{11} & c_{12} \\ c_{21} & c_{22} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{bmatrix} \times \begin{bmatrix} b_{11} & b_{12} \\ b_{21} & b_{22} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$m_1 = (a_{11} + a_{22})(b_{11} + b_{22})$$

$$m_2 = (a_{21} + a_{22})b_{11}$$

$$m_3 = a_{11}(b_{12} - b_{22})$$

$$m_4 = a_{22}(b_{21} - b_{11})$$

$$m_5 = (a_{11} + a_{12})b_{22}$$

$$m_6 = (a_{21} - a_{11})(b_{11} + b_{12})$$

$$m_7 = (a_{12} - a_{22})(b_{21} + b_{22})$$

$$C = \begin{bmatrix} m_1 + m_4 - m_5 + m_7 & m_3 + m_5 \\ m_2 + m_4 & m_1 + m_3 - m_2 + m_6 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} C_{11} & C_{12} \\ C_{21} & C_{22} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} A_{11} & A_{12} \\ A_{21} & A_{22} \end{bmatrix} \times \begin{bmatrix} B_{11} & B_{12} \\ B_{21} & B_{22} \end{bmatrix}$$

تعداد ضرب‌ها: ۷

تعداد جمع و تفریق‌ها: ۱۸

Problem: Find the product of two $n \times n$ matrices where n is a power of 2.

Inputs: an integer n that is power of 2, and two matrices A and B .

Outputs: the product C of A and B .

```
void strassen (int n, n×n_matrix A, B,
n×n_matrix& C)
{
    if (n ≤ threshold)
        compute C = A×B using the standard algorithm;
    else
    {
        partition A
            into four submatrices A11, A12, A21, A22 ;
        partition B
            into four submatrices B11, B12, B21, B22 ;
        compute C = A×B using the Strassen's method;
    }
}
```

Alg. 4-1

Every-Case Time Complexity (no. of multiplications)

$$T(n) = 7T\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) \quad \text{for } n > 1, n \text{ a power of } 2$$

$$T(1) = 1.$$

By Master Theorem :

$$\because a = 7, b = 2, d = 0 \Rightarrow a > b^d$$

$$\therefore T(n) = n^{\log_2 7} \in \Theta(n^{2.81})$$

Every-Case Time Complexity (no. of +/−)

$$T(n) = 7T\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) + 18\left(\frac{n}{2}\right)^2 \quad \text{for } n > 1,$$

$$n \text{ a power of } 2$$

$$T(1) = 1.$$

By Master Theorem :

$$\because a = 7, b = 2, d = 2 \Rightarrow a > b^d$$

$$\therefore T(n) \in \Theta(n^{\log_b a}) = \Theta(n^{2.81})$$

