

COURSE HANDOUT

Course Code	ACSC13
Course Name	Design and Analysis of Algorithms
Class / Semester	IV SEM
Section	A-SECTION
Name of the Department	CSE-CYBER SECURITY
Employee ID	IARE11023
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Topic Covered	Divide and Conquer
Course Outcome/s	Apply the strategy of divide-on-conquer
Handout Number	15
Date	15 April, 2023

Content about topic covered: Divide and Conquer

Divide and Conquer

The divide and conquer technique can be dividing the inputs into k different subsets, with $1 < k \leq n$ giving k subproblems, given a function to compute on n inputs. After resolving these smaller problems, a way must be found to bring the smaller solutions together to address the large problems.

Control Abstraction

A process whose basic actions are specified by another procedure whose specific meanings are not defined but whose control flow is evident.

Control abstraction for divide and conquer:

Algorithm DAndC(P)

```
{
    if Small(P) then return S(P);
    else
    {
        Divide P into smaller instances  $P_1, P_2, \dots, P_k, k \geq 1$ 
        Apply DAndC to each of these subproblems;
        Return Combine(DAndC( $P_1$ ), DAndC( $P_2$ ),  $\dots$ , DAndC( $P_k$ ));
    }
}
```

The boolean function $\text{Small}(P)$ determines whether the input size is small enough to allow computation of the result without splitting. Using the answers to the k subproblems, the combine function finds the answer to P .

The recurrences of the form determine the difficulty of numerous divide and conquer algorithms.

$$T(n) = \begin{cases} T(1) & n = 1 \\ a T\left(\frac{n}{b}\right) + f(n) & n > 1 \end{cases}$$

If the problem is divided in to two sub problems of equal size, then the computing time of DAndC is described as

$$T(n) = \begin{cases} g(n) & \text{if } n \text{ is small} \\ 2 T\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) + f(n) & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

Where $T(n)$ is the time for DAndC on n inputs, $g(n)$ is the time to compute the answer directly for small inputs and $f(n)$ is the time for Divide and Combine.