First we need to get rid of the \mathcal{O} -notation in our recurrence:

$$T(n) \le \begin{cases} 2T(\lceil \frac{n}{2} \rceil) + cn & n \ge 2\\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

Assume that instead we had

$$T(n) \le \begin{cases} 2T(\frac{n}{2}) + cn & n \ge 2\\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

One way of solving such a recurrence is to guess a solution, and check that it is correct by plugging it in.

Suppose we guess $T(n) \le dn \log n$ for a constant d. Then

$$T(n) \le 2T\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) + cn$$

$$\le 2\left(\frac{n}{2}\log\frac{n}{2}\right) + cn$$

$$= dn(\log n - 1) + cn$$

$$= dn\log n + (c - d)n$$

$$= dn\log n$$

if we choose $d \ge c$.

Formally one would make an induction proof, where the above is the induction step. The base case is usually trivial.

Guess: $T(n) \le dn \log n$.

Proof. (by induction)

- ▶ base case $(2 \le n < 16)$: true if we choose $d \ge b$.
- ▶ induction step $2 \dots n 1 \rightarrow n$:

Suppose statem. is true for $n' \in \{2, ..., n-1\}$, and $n \ge 16$. We prove it for n:

$$T(n) \le 2T\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) + cn$$

$$\le 2\left(\frac{n}{2}\log\frac{n}{2}\right) + cn$$

$$= dn(\log n - 1) + cn$$

$$= dn\log n + (c - d)n$$

$$= dn\log n$$

 $T(n) \le \begin{cases} 2T(\frac{n}{2}) + cn & n \ge 16 \\ b & \text{otw.} \end{cases}$

 The base case is usually omitted, as it is the same for different recurrences.

Hence, statement is true if we choose $d \ge c$.

Why did we change the recurrence by getting rid of the ceiling?

If we do not do this we instead consider the following recurrence:

$$T(n) \le \begin{cases} 2T(\lceil \frac{n}{2} \rceil) + cn & n \ge 16 \\ b & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

Note that we can do this as for constant-sized inputs the running time is always some constant (b in the above case).

We also make a guess of $T(n) \le dn \log n$ and get

$$T(n) \leq 2T\left(\left\lceil\frac{n}{2}\right\rceil\right) + cn$$

$$\leq 2\left(d\left\lceil\frac{n}{2}\right\rceil\log\left\lceil\frac{n}{2}\right\rceil\right) + cn$$

$$\left\lceil\frac{n}{2}\right\rceil \leq \frac{n}{2} + 1\right\rceil \leq 2\left(d(n/2 + 1)\log(n/2 + 1)\right) + cn$$

$$\left\lceil\frac{n}{2} + 1 \leq \frac{9}{16}n\right\rceil \leq dn\log\left(\frac{9}{16}n\right) + 2d\log n + cn$$

$$\log\frac{9}{16}n = \log n + (\log 9 - 4)$$

$$= dn\log n + (\log 9 - 4)dn + 2d\log n + cn$$

$$\left\lceil\log n \leq \frac{n}{4}\right\rceil = dn\log n + (\log 9 - 3.5)dn + cn$$

$$\leq dn\log n - 0.33dn + cn$$

$$\leq dn\log n$$

for a suitable choice of *d*.