

Show **ALL** work for credit; be neat; and use only **ONE** side of each page of paper.

1. Solve by iteration  $s_n = 5s_{n-1} + 3$ ;  $s_0 = 1$  and simplify.

2. It can be shown that the run time of a divide and conquer method of multiplying two  $n$ -digit numbers satisfies the recurrence relation  $s_n = 3s_{n/2} + 5$  and  $s_1 = 1$ . Solve the recurrence by using the substitution  $n = 2^k$ . Is it faster or slower than the usual  $n^2$  method?