

Problem Set 1 **Sketch**

Released 31 Jan 2024

Due 07 Feb 2024 10:30pm in Gradescope

Instructions. You may discuss the material with your classmates, but you must write solutions yourself. List collaborators on your submission. Do not use other sources of help other than the course staff and the textbook.

If you are asked to design an algorithm, please provide: (a) the pseudocode or precise description in words of the algorithm, (b) an explanation of the intuition for the algorithm, (c) a proof of correctness, (d) the running time of your algorithm and (e) justification for your running time analysis.

Submissions. Please submit a PDF file. You may submit a scanned handwritten document, but a typed submission is preferred. Please assign pages to questions in Gradescope. By Homework 2 typed submissions will be required

1. CLRS 3.2-2 Explain why the statement, "The running time of Algorithm A is at least $O(n^2)$ " is meaningless

Solution:

O is an upper bound. Saying that the running time is at least $O(n^2)$ implies that either that the upper bound is unknown, or that the upper bound is $O(n^2)$. In the second case, the at least is meaningless since if $f(n)$ is $O(n^2)$, then it is also O of any larger function by definition.

2. CLRS 3-1abc Asymptotic behavior of polynomials

Solution: Using the following facts and the limit definitions, the properties are proven.

- if $k > d$, then $\frac{p(n)}{n^k}$ is 0
- if $k = d$, then $\frac{p(n)}{n^k}$ is a_d
- if $k < d$, then $\frac{p(n)}{n^k}$ is ∞

3. CLRS 3-2 Do only the O , Ω , and Θ columns

Solution:

Assume $k \geq 1$, $\epsilon > 0$, and $c > 1$

Definitions $\Theta(g(n)) = \{f(n) : \exists c_1, c_2, n_0 \geq 0 \text{ s.t. } 0 \leq c_1 g(n) \leq f(n) \leq c_2 g(n) \forall n \geq n_0\}$ (asymptotically bounded above and below). Alternatively $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(n)}{g(n)} = c$

$O(g(n)) = \{f(n) : \exists c, n_0 \geq 0 \text{ s.t. } 0 \leq f(n) \leq c g(n) \forall n \geq n_0\}$ (asymptotically bounded above).
Alternatively $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(n)}{g(n)} = 0$

$\Omega(g(n)) = \{f(n) : \exists c, n_0 \geq 0 \text{ s.t. } 0 \leq c g(n) \leq f(n) \forall n \geq n_0\}$ (asymptotically bounded below).
Alternatively $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(n)}{g(n)} = \infty$

Note, many of the simplifications use L'Hospital's Rule (limit of a ratio of two functions is the same after taking the derivatives) in order to find the limit

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{lg^k n}{n^\epsilon} (\text{L'Hospital}) = \frac{k(log^{k-1}(n)/n)}{\epsilon n^{\epsilon-1}} = \frac{k(log^{k-1}(n))}{\epsilon n^\epsilon} = (\text{L'Hospital}) \dots = \frac{k!}{\epsilon^k n^\epsilon} = 0$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^k}{c^n} (\text{L'Hospital}) = \frac{k(n^{k-1})}{ln(c)c^n} = (\text{L'Hospital}) \dots = \frac{k!}{ln(c)^k c^n} = 0$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{n}}{n^{sin(n)}} \text{ as } n \text{ goes to infinity, } n^{sin(n)} \text{ oscillates between } n^{-1} = \epsilon > 0 \text{ and } n^1 = n$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2^n}{2^{n/2}} = 2^{n/2} = \infty \text{ using } n_0 \geq 1 \text{ and } c = 1.$$

$$n^{log c} = (2^{log(n)})^{log(c)} = 2^{log(n)log(c)} = 2^{log(c)log(n)} = c^{log n}.$$

$$\frac{log(n!)}{log(n^n)} \text{ By formula 3.19 on page 58 (older version, 3.28 page 67 or pdf page 108 on current text).}$$

4. CLRS 3-4adfg

Solution:

- a. False,
- d. False,
- f (limit proof). True, if $f(n) = O(g(n))$, by limit definition the fraction is $\{0, \mathbb{R}^+\}$. the limit of $\frac{g}{f}$ is then $\{\mathbb{R}^+, \infty\}$, so g is $\Omega(f)$
- f (formal definition proof). True, if $f(n) = O(g(n))$, by the formal definition we have c, n_0 such that $0 \leq f(n) \leq cg(n)$ for $n \geq n_0$. Rearranging the c, we get that $0 \leq \frac{1}{c}f(n) \leq g(n)$ which means that g(n) is $\Omega(f(n))$ by definition.
- g. False,

Bonus (token opportunity). CLRS 3-3 Order by asymptotic growth rates: ($g_1 = \Omega(g_2)$)

$lg(lg^*n)$	2^{lg^*n}	$(\sqrt{2})^{lg n}$	n^2	$n!$	$(lg n)!$
$\frac{3^n}{2}$	n^3	$lg^2 n$	$lg(n!)$	2^{2^n}	$n^{\frac{1}{lg n}}$
$ln lnn$	lg^*n	$n \cdot 2^n$	$n^{lg lg n}$	$ln n$	1
$2^{lg n}$	$(lg n)^{lg n}$	e^n	$4^{lg n}$	$(n+1)!$	$\sqrt{lg n}$
$lg^*(lg n)$	$2^{\sqrt{2lg n}}$	n	2^n	$n log n$	$2^{2^{n+1}}$

Solution:

In decreasing growth rate per row:

$$2^{2^{n+1}} \Omega 2^{2^n} \Omega (n+1)! \Omega n! \Omega n 2^n \Omega e^n \Omega 2^n \frac{3^n}{2} \Omega (lg n)! \Omega n^{lg lg n} \Omega (lg n)^{lg n} \Omega$$

$$n^3 \Omega 4^{lg n} \Omega n^2 \Omega lg(n!) \Omega n lg n \Omega$$

$$2^{lg n} \Omega n \Omega \sqrt{2}^{lg n} \Omega 2^{\sqrt{2lg n}} \Omega lg^2 n \Omega ln n \Omega \sqrt{lg n} \Omega ln(ln n) \Omega 2^{lg^* n} \Omega$$

$$lg^*n \Omega lg^*(lg(n)) \Omega lg(lg^*n) \Omega n^{\frac{1}{lg n}} \Omega 1$$

Θ	function	base?	Limit Ratio to base or previous	original loc
Θ_1	1	base	N/A	3, 6
Θ_1	$n^{\frac{1}{lgn}}$	not	$n^{\frac{1}{lgn}} = (2^x)^{\frac{1}{lg2^x}} = (2^x)^{\frac{1}{x}} = 2$	2, 6
Θ_2	$lg(lg^*n)$	base	∞	1, 1
Θ_3	$lg^*(lg(n))$	base	$\infty = \frac{lg^*(lgn)}{lg(lg^*n)} = \frac{lg^*(n)-1}{lg(lg^*n)} \approx \frac{1}{x}$	5, 1
Θ_3	lg^*n	not	$1 = \frac{log^*n-1}{log^*n}$	3, 2
Θ_4	2^{lg^*n}	base	$\infty = \frac{2^{lg^*n}}{lg^*n} \approx \frac{2^x}{x}$	1, 2
Θ_5	$ln(lnn)$	base	$\infty = \frac{ln(lnn)}{2^{lg^*n}} = \frac{\frac{1}{n}lnn}{0}$	3, 1
Θ_6	$\sqrt{lgn}$	base	$\infty = \frac{\sqrt{lgn}}{ln(lnn)} = \frac{\frac{n\sqrt{lgn}}{c}}{\frac{1}{nlg n}} = \sqrt{lgn}$	4, 6
Θ_7	lnn	base	$\infty = \frac{lnn}{\sqrt{lgn}} = \frac{\frac{1}{n}}{\frac{c}{n\sqrt{lgn}}} = \sqrt{lgn}$	3, 5
Θ_8	lg^2n	base	$\infty = \frac{lg^2n}{lnn} = \frac{\frac{2clgn}{n}}{\frac{1}{n}} = lgn$	2, 3
Θ_9	$2^{\sqrt{2lgn}}$	base	$\frac{2^{\sqrt{2lgn}}}{lg^2n} = \frac{2^{\sqrt{2lgn}}}{(lgn)^{3/2}} = \frac{2^{\sqrt{2lgn}}}{lgn} = \frac{2^{\sqrt{2lgn}}}{\sqrt{lgn}} = 2^{\sqrt{2lgn}}$	5, 2
Θ_{10}	$\sqrt{2}^{lgn}$	base	$\infty = \frac{\sqrt{2}^{lgn}}{2^{\sqrt{2lgn}}} = 2^{\frac{lg n/2}{\sqrt{2lgn}}} = 2^{\frac{\sqrt{lgn}}{2\sqrt{2}}}$	1, 3
Θ_{11}	n	base	$\sqrt{2}^{lgn} = \sqrt{2lgn} = \sqrt{n}, \infty = \frac{n}{\sqrt{n}}$	5, 3
Θ_{11}	2^{lgn}	not	$2^{lgn} = n, \frac{n}{n} = 1$	4, 1
Θ_{12}	$nlg n$	base	$\infty = \frac{nlg n}{n} = lgn$	5, 5
Θ_{12}	$lg(n!)$	not	$\frac{lg(n!)}{nlg n} = \frac{lg(\prod_{i=0}^{n-1} (n-i))}{nlg n} = \frac{lg(\Theta(n^n))}{nlg n} = R+$	2, 4
Θ_{13}	n^2	base	$\infty = \frac{n^2}{nlg n} = \frac{n}{lgn} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{n}} = n$	1, 4
Θ_{13}	4^{lgn}	not	$4^{lgn} = 2^{2lgn} = (2^{lgn})^2 = n^2, \frac{n^2}{n^2} = 1$	4, 4
Θ_{14}	n^3	base	$\infty = \frac{n^3}{n^2} = n$	2, 2
Θ_{15}	$(lgn)^{lgn}$	base	$\infty = \frac{(lgn)^{lgn}}{n^3} = \frac{x^x}{(2^x)^3} = \frac{x^x}{2^{3x}} = \left(\frac{x}{8}\right)^x$	4, 2
Θ_{15}	n^{lglgn}	not	$1 = \frac{n^{lglgn}}{(lgn)^{lgn}} = \frac{(2^x)^{lgx}}{x^x} = \frac{2^{xlgx}}{x^x} = \frac{(2^{lgx})^x}{x^x} = \frac{x^x}{x^x}$	3, 4
Θ_{16}	$(lgn)!$	base	By Stirling (page 58) $(lgn)! = o((lgn)^{lgn})$	1, 6
Θ_{17}	$\frac{3^n}{2}$	base	$\infty = \frac{\frac{3^n}{2}}{(lgn)!} = \frac{\frac{3^n}{2}}{\sqrt{2\pi lgn} (lgn/e)^{lgn}}$	2, 1
Θ_{18}	2^n	base	$\infty = \frac{2^n}{\frac{3^n}{2}} = \left(\frac{4}{3}\right)^n$	5, 4
Θ_{19}	e^n	base	$\infty = \frac{e^n}{2^n} = \left(\frac{e}{2}\right)^n$	4, 3
Θ_{20}	$n2^n$	base	$\infty = \frac{n2^n}{e^n} = \left(\frac{2n}{e}\right)^n$	3, 3
Θ_{21}	$n!$	base	$\infty = \frac{n!}{e^n} = \frac{n^n}{e^n} = \left(\frac{n}{e}\right)^n$	1, 5
Θ_{22}	$(n+1)!$	base	$\infty = \frac{(n+1)!}{n!} = n+1$	4, 5
Θ_{23}	2^{2^n}	base	$\infty = \frac{2^{2^n}}{(n+1)!} = \frac{2^{2^n}}{(n+1)^{n+1}} = \frac{2^x}{(lgx+1)^{lgx+1}}$	2, 5
Θ_{24}	$2^{2^{n+1}}$	base	$\infty = \frac{2^{2^{n+1}}}{2^{2^n}} = 2^{2^n}$	5, 6