

算法设计与分析 Assignment 1

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A	B	O	o	Ω	ω	Θ
$lg^k n$	n^ϵ	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO
n^k	c^n	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO
\sqrt{n}	$n^{\sin n}$	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
2^n	$2^{n/2}$	YES	YES	NO	NO	YES
$n^{lg c}$	$c^{lg n}$	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES
$lg(n!)$	$lg(n^n)$	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES

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Each line represents an equivalent class, and the growth rate increases as the line goes down.

$$\begin{aligned}
& n^{1/\lg n} \\
& 1 \\
& \lg(\lg^* n), \lg^* \lg(n) \\
& \ln \ln n \\
& \lg^2(n) \\
& \lg^* n, \ln n \\
& \lg^2 n \\
& n \\
& n \lg n \\
& n^2 \\
& n^3 \\
& 2^{\sqrt{2 \lg n}} \\
& \sqrt{2}^{\lg n}, 2^{\lg n}, 2^{\lg^* n} \\
& 4^{\lg n} \\
& (\lg n)! \\
& (\lg n)^{\lg n}, n^{\lg \lg n} \\
& \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^n \\
& 2^n \\
& n \cdot 2^n \\
& e^n \\
& n! \\
& (n+1)! \\
& 2^{2^n} \\
& 2^{2^{n+1}}
\end{aligned}$$

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a. False. Because if $\log n = O(n^2)$, but $n^2 \neq O(\log n)$.

b. False. Because $n^2 + n = \Theta(n^2) \neq \Theta(\min(n, n^2))$

c. True.

Because $f(n) = O(g(n))$ then $\exists c, n_0. f(n_0) \leq cg(n)$

So $\lg(f(n_0)) \leq \lg(cg(n)) = \lg c + \lg g(n)$

So $\lg f(n) = O(\lg(g(n)))$.

d. False.

Because $f(n) = O(g(n))$ then $\exists c, n_0. f(n_0) \leq cg(n_0)$

So $2^{f(n_0)} \leq 2^{cg(n_0)}$

So $2^{f(n_0)} = O(2^{cg(n_0)})$, in which case $c > 0$, so $O(2^{cg(n_0)}) \neq O(2^{g(n_0)})$

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The pseudocode is as follows:

```
1  SELECTION-SORT-REVERSE(A, n)
2
3  current_pos := n - 1
4  while current_pos >= 0
5      greatest_pos = 0
6      current_greatest = 0
7      for i := 0 to current_pos:
8          if A[i] > current_greatest
9              current_greatest := A[i]
10     EXCHANGE_ELEMENT(greatest_pos, n - 1)
11     current_pos := current_pos - 1
```

Loop invariant: The array[current_pos, n-1] is always a sorted array.

Bestcase: $\Theta(n^2)$

Worstcase: $\Theta(n^2)$