



Design and Analysis of Algorithm (CS 412)

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CS 6th

SIS ID: _____

Name: _____

A. Identify whether each of the following statement is true or false. Justify your answer.

1. $f(n)=o(g(n))$ if and only if $g(n)=\omega(f(n))$ (T/F)

True, $g(n)$ is a set of all functions with growth greater than $f(n)$; it implies that $f(n)$ is a set of all functions with growth smaller than $g(n)$.

2. $o(g(n)) \cap \omega(g(n))$ is the empty set. (T/F)

True, disjoint sets: $o(g(n))$ is a set of all functions with growth smaller than $g(n)$ and $\omega(g(n))$ is set of all functions with growth greater than $g(n)$.

3. $2n^2+O(n)=O(n^2)$ (T/F)

True, n^2 is the highest degree term of the polynomial (dominating term), and $O(n)$ is a set of function with linear growth; hence $\max(2n^2, O(n))$ is $O(n^2)$

- B. Is $\frac{n}{2} = \omega(n)$? if yes, give values for c and n_0 . If no, justify with the help of a formal definition of Little-Omega notation.

By definition $\frac{n}{2} = \omega(n)$ iff for all constants $c > 0$ $\frac{n}{2} > c \cdot n$, but for all $c < 1/2$, the condition does not hold.

- C. Given that, $c_1 \cdot 2n^2 \leq 2n^2 + 2n + 2 \leq c_2 \cdot 2n^2$, find out the values of c_1 and c_2 .

The condition holds for $c_1=1$ and $c_2=2$ for $n_0=2$
 $c_1 \leq 3 \leq c_2$ is also a possible solution for $n_0=1$