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### CS111 Homework 4

due Wednesday, May 19th 11:59 PM

#### Problem 1.

**The floor and/or ceiling functions do not affect the results of the Master Theorem.**

a)

Starting from else, print("A") happens  $n^2$  times, and PrintAs( $n/2$ ) happens 5 times.

$$A(n) = 5 * A(n/2) + n^2$$

Master Theorem -  $a = 5$ ,  $b = 2$ ,  $d = 2$

Case:  $a > b^d$

$$\text{Solution: } A(n) = \Theta(n^{\log_2 5}) \approx \Theta(n^{2.322...})$$

b)

Starting from if  $n \geq 3$ , print("B") happens  $n^2$  times, PrintBs( $n/3$ ) happens 3 times, and PrintBs( $n/3$ ) happens 6 times.

$$B(n) = 9 * B(n/3) + n^2$$

Master Theorem -  $a = 9$ ,  $b = 3$ ,  $d = 2$

Case:  $a = b^d$

$$\text{Solution: } B(n) = \Theta(n^2 * \log(n))$$

c)

Starting at else: print("C") happens  $n$  times. Then PrintCs( $n/3$ ) happens twice.

$$C(n) = 2 * C(n/3) + n$$

Master Theorem -  $a = 2$ ,  $b = 3$ ,  $d = 1$

Case:  $a < b^d$

$$\text{Solution: } C(n) = \Theta(n^1) = \Theta(n)$$

d)

Start: In the Outer if: every PrintDs call with  $n \geq 4$  will print D once; then enter either the inner if or else branch depending on the initial value of  $x$ . Either way, PrintDs( $n/4$ ) is run twice. Then, for our purposes,  $x$  is made even from odd, and odd from even.

The initial value of  $x$  does not affect the number of Ds printed because both inner branches have the same two PrintDs( $n/4$ ) statements.

$$D(n) = 2 * D(n/4) + 1$$

Master Theorem -  $a = 2$ ,  $b = 4$ ,  $d = 0$

Case:  $a > b^d$

$$\text{Solution: } D(n) = \Theta(n^{\log_4 2}) = \Theta(\sqrt{n})$$

**Problem 2.**

$$m = 23$$

$$k = 3$$

1. **At least** 2 dogs of each breed
2. **At most** 9 Akitas
3. **At most** 10 Boxers
4. **At most** 7 Corgis

How many possible lists?

First things first, let's focus on statement 1.

We can subtract  $2 \cdot 3 = 6$  from  $m$ , and 2 from each of statements 2-4 because those 6 dogs are already "set in stone". So we can remove them from our calculations of possible lists.

Let  $a$  represent the number of Akitas.

Let  $b$  represent the number of Boxers.

Let  $c$  represent the number of Corgis.

So, our new list is

$$m = 17$$

$$k = 3$$

1.  $a \leq 7$
2.  $b \leq 8$
3.  $c \leq 5$

Using the Inclusion-Exclusion Principle...

$$\begin{aligned}
 S(a \leq 7 \wedge b \leq 8 \wedge c \leq 5) &= S() - S(a \geq 8 \vee b \geq 9 \vee c \geq 6) \\
 &= \binom{17+3-1}{3-1} - (S(a \geq 8) + S(b \geq 9) + S(c \geq 6) - S(a \geq 8 \wedge b \geq 9) - S(a \geq 8 \wedge c \geq 6) - S(b \geq 9 \wedge c \geq 6) + S(a \geq 8 \wedge b \geq 9 \wedge c \geq 6)) \\
 &= \binom{19}{2} - ((\binom{17-8+3-1}{3-1}) + (\binom{17-9+3-1}{3-1}) + (\binom{17-6+3-1}{3-1}) - (\binom{17-(8+9)+3-1}{3-1}) - (\binom{17-(8+6)+3-1}{3-1}) - (\binom{17-(9+6)+3-1}{3-1}) + (\binom{17-(8+9+6)+3-1}{3-1})) \\
 &= 171 - ((\binom{11}{2}) + (\binom{10}{2}) + (\binom{13}{2}) - (\binom{2}{2}) - (\binom{5}{2}) - (\binom{4}{2}) + (\binom{-4}{2})) \\
 &\text{(When } n < 0 \text{ in the binomial coefficient, it reduces to 0)} \\
 &= 171 - (55 + 45 + 78 - 1 - 10 - 6 + 0) \\
 &= 10
 \end{aligned}$$

**So there are 10 possible lists that meet all the requirements stated in the problem.**

**Problem 3.**

Using the Inclusion-Exclusion Principle...

$$|A \cup B \cup C| = |A| + |B| + |C| - |A \cap B| - |A \cap C| - |B \cap C| + |A \cap B \cap C|$$

Plugging in all the four given properties for  $|A|, |C|, |A \cup B \cup C|$ , and  $|B|$

$$\begin{aligned}
|A| &= |B| + 3 \\
|C| &= |A \cap B| + |A \cap C| + |B \cap C| \\
|A \cup B \cup C| &= 2 \cdot |A| \\
|B| &= 4 \cdot |A \cap B \cap C| + 2
\end{aligned}$$

Results in...

$$(2 \cdot |A|) = (|B| + 3) + (4 \cdot |A \cap B \cap C| + 2) + (|A \cap B| + |A \cap C| + |B \cap C|) - |A \cap B| - |A \cap C| - |B \cap C| + |A \cap B \cap C|$$

Reducing and plugging in  $|A| = |B| + 3$ ,  $|B| = 4 \cdot |A \cap B \cap C| + 2$

$$(2 \cdot (|B| + 3)) = (4 \cdot |A \cap B \cap C| + 2 + 3) + (4 \cdot |A \cap B \cap C| + 2) + |A \cap B \cap C|$$

Plugging in  $|B| = 4 \cdot |A \cap B \cap C| + 2$  and reducing the right side...

$$2 \cdot (4 \cdot |A \cap B \cap C| + 2 + 3) = 9 \cdot |A \cap B \cap C| + 7$$

$$8 \cdot |A \cap B \cap C| + 10 = 9 \cdot |A \cap B \cap C| + 7 \dots (1)$$

$$|A \cap B \cap C| = 3$$

Since the left side was always equal to  $|A \cup B \cup C|$ , we can use (1) to solve for it easily

$$|A \cup B \cup C| = 9 \cdot |A \cap B \cap C| + 7$$

$$|A \cup B \cup C| = 9 \cdot 3 + 7$$

$$|A \cup B \cup C| = 34$$

**Academic integrity declaration.**

**Anand Mahadevan and Husam Chekfa completed this assignment together, and did not use external websites.**