

Assignment #1

마감: 4/1 (금) 23:59

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1. $\frac{n(n-1)}{2} = O(n^2)$ 임을 증명하시오. (20pt)

$$\Rightarrow \frac{n(n-1)}{2} = \frac{1}{2}n^2 - \frac{1}{2}n \leq \frac{1}{2}n^2 \quad \text{at } n \geq 0$$

\Rightarrow So, we can take $c = \frac{1}{2}$ and $n_0 = 0$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Then } \frac{n(n-1)}{2} \in O(n^2)$$

2. $T(n) = 2T(n/2) + 1$ 의 복잡도는 $O(n)$ 임을 증명하시오. (20pt)

Using Master method for solving recurrence of above $T(n)$

$$a=2, b=2, f(n)=1, n^{\log_b a} = n^{\log_2 2} = n^1 = n, f(n)=1 \leq O(n^{1-\epsilon}), 0 < \epsilon \leq 1$$

\Rightarrow We can apply case 1 of the m.T ($\because \epsilon=1, f(n)=O(n^{1-\epsilon})$)

$$\Rightarrow \therefore T(n) = O(n)$$

3. 다음 알고리즘을 이해하고 아래 문제에 답하시오. (20pt)

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for (i = 1; i <= 1.5n; i++)
    cout << i;
for (i = n; i >= 1; i--)
    cout << i;
```

$\Rightarrow \frac{3}{2}n$
 $\Rightarrow n$

- 1) $n=2, n=4, n=6$ 일 때 결과를 각각 쓰시오.

① $n=2 \Rightarrow$
1
2
3
2
1

② $n=4 \Rightarrow$
1
2
3
4
5
6
4
3
2
1

③ $n=6 \Rightarrow$
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
10
9
8
7
6
5
4
3
2
1

- 2) 복잡도 $T(n)$ 을 구하시오. 입력 n 은 2의 배수로 가정.

$$\Rightarrow \textcircled{1} T(n) = \frac{3}{2}n + n = \frac{5}{2}n$$

$$\Rightarrow 0 \leq 2n \leq T(n) \leq 3n \quad \text{at } n \geq 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \textcircled{2} T(n) = O(n) \quad (c_1=2, c_2=3, n_0=0)$$

4. 스트라센 알고리즘을 이용해 다음 행렬 곱을 계산하는 과정을 보여라 (20pt)

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 7 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 6 & 8 \\ 4 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$M_1 = (1+5)(6+2) = 48$$

$$M_2 = (7+5) \cdot 6 = 72$$

$$M_3 = 1 \cdot (8-2) = 6$$

$$M_4 = 5 \cdot (4-6) = -10$$

$$M_5 = (1+5) \cdot 2 = 12$$

$$M_6 = (7-1) \cdot (6+8) = 84$$

$$M_7 = (3-5) \cdot (4+2) = -12$$

$$C_{11} = M_1 + M_4 - M_5 + M_7$$

$$= 48 - 10 - 12 - 12$$

$$= 14$$

$$C_{12} = M_3 + M_5$$

$$= 18$$

$$C_{21} = M_2 + M_4$$

$$= 62$$

$$C_{22} = M_1 - M_2 + M_3 + M_6 = 48 - 72 + 6 + 84 = 66$$

$$\Rightarrow C = \begin{bmatrix} 14 & 18 \\ 62 & 66 \end{bmatrix}$$

5. $T(n) = 4T\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) + n^2 \sqrt{n}$. 에서, $T(n)$ 을 구하시오 (20pt)

(Hint: Master method를 사용하세요)

$$a=4 \quad b=2 \quad f(n) = n^2 \sqrt{n}$$

$$= n^{\frac{5}{2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow f(n) = n^{\frac{1}{2} \log_2 a} = n^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \exists f(n) = \Omega(n^{2+\epsilon}) \rightarrow f(n) \geq n^{2+\epsilon} \text{ for } \epsilon < \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\textcircled{2} af(n/2) \leq cf(n)$$

$$\Rightarrow 4f(n/2) = 4 \cdot (n/2)^{\frac{5}{2}} = \frac{2^{\frac{5}{2}}}{2^{\frac{5}{2}}} \cdot n^{\frac{5}{2}} = \frac{1}{2} n^{\frac{5}{2}} \leq \frac{1}{2} f(n)$$

$$\rightarrow c = \frac{1}{2} < 1$$

$\therefore \text{Case 3}$

$$T(n) = \Theta(n^{\frac{5}{2}})$$

$$= \Theta(n^2 \cdot \sqrt{n})$$

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