

# CSC236 Midterm Test Solutions

A correlation between the midterm test and exam has been confirmed. Please use this resource to study well!

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## Question #1

Let  $\mathcal{F}$  be the collection of all functions with domain  $\mathbb{N}$  and co-domain  $\mathbb{R}$ .

Given  $A, B \in \mathcal{P}(\mathcal{F})$ , define addition on  $\mathcal{P}(\mathcal{F})$  by

$$A + B := \{f + g : f \in A, g \in B\}.$$

Recall that  $f + g$  is the function with domain  $\mathbb{N}$  and co-domain  $\mathbb{R}$  such that

$$(f + g)(n) = f(n) + g(n).$$

Also recall that, if  $h \in \mathcal{F}$ , then

$$O(h) = \{q \in \mathcal{F} : (\exists n_0, c \in \mathbb{N})(\forall n \geq n_0)[|q(n)| \leq c|h(n)|]\}.$$

**Claim:** For arbitrary nonnegative  $u, v \in \mathcal{F}$ , it follows that  $O(u) + O(v) = O(u + v)$ .

*Proof.*

This proof demonstrates a double-subset inclusion to show equality.

Forward Inclusion —  $O(u) + O(v) \subseteq O(u + v)$ :

Let  $h \in [O(u) + O(v)]$ . Then,  $h = f + g$ , where  $f \in O(u)$  and  $g \in O(v)$ .

By definition, there exists  $c_1, c_2, n_1, n_2 > 0$  such that

- $|f(n)| \leq c_1|u(n)|$  for all  $n \geq n_1$ ;
- $|g(n)| \leq c_2|v(n)|$  for all  $n \geq n_2$ .

Choose  $n_0 = \max(n_1, n_2)$  and  $c = \max(c_1, c_2)$ .

Using the definition, triangle inequality, and assumption that  $u, v$  are nonnegative functions,

it follows that

$$\begin{aligned}
 |h(n)| &= |f(n) + g(n)| \leq |f(n)| + |g(n)| \leq c_1|u(n)| + c_2|v(n)| \\
 &\leq c|u(n)| + c|v(n)| \\
 &\leq c(|u(n)| + |v(n)|) \\
 &= c(u(n) + v(n)) = c(|u(n) + v(n)|) = c(|(u + v)(n)|).
 \end{aligned}$$

Thus,  $|h(n)| \leq c|(u + v)(n)|$ .

By definition,  $h \in O(u + v)$ . Therefore,  $O(u) + O(v) \subseteq O(u + v)$ .

Backward Inclusion —  $O(u) + O(v) \supseteq O(u + v)$ :

Let  $h \in O(u + v)$ .

By definition, there exists  $c, n_0 > 0$  such that  $|h(n)| \leq c|(u + v)(n)|$  for all  $n \geq n_0$ .

It follows that  $|h(n)| \leq c|u(n) + v(n)| = c(u(n) + v(n))$ , as  $u, v$  are nonnegative functions.

Let  $w(n) = h(n) - cu(n)$ . Consider the following cases for  $w(n)$ .

Case —  $w(n) > 0$ :

Notice that  $w(n) > 0 \implies h(n) - cu(n) > 0 \implies h(n) > cu(n)$ .

Since  $u$  is a nonnegative function, then  $h(n)$  must be positive.

Recall  $|h(n)| \leq c|(u + v)(n)| = c|u(n) + v(n)|$ , and both  $u, v$  are nonnegative functions.

It follows that

$$\begin{aligned}
 |w(n)| &= |h(n) - cu(n)| = h(n) - cu(n) \\
 &= |h(n)| - cu(n) \leq |cu(n) + cv(n)| - cu(n) \\
 &= \cancel{cu(n)} + cv(n) - \cancel{cu(n)} = cv(n) = c|v(n)|.
 \end{aligned}$$

Thus,  $|w(n)| \leq c|v(n)|$ . This means  $w(n) \in O(v)$ .

Write  $h(n) = cu(n) + w(n)$ . It is obvious that  $cu(n) \in O(u)$ , and recall that  $w(n) \in O(v)$ .

Thus,  $h(n) \in O(u + v)$ .

Case —  $w(n) \leq 0$ :

Notice that  $w(n) \leq 0 \implies h(n) - cu(n) \leq 0 \implies h(n) \leq cu(n)$ . So, choose  $h(n) = cu(n)$ . Then,  $w(n) = h(n) - cu(n) = \cancel{cu(n)} - \cancel{cu(n)} = 0$ .

Notice that  $|w(n)| = |0| = 0 \leq c|v(n)|$ , in fact, for any  $c > 0$ .

Clearly,  $w(n) \in O(v)$ .

Write  $h(n) = cu(n) + w(n)$ . It is obvious that  $cu(n) \in O(u)$ , and recall that  $w(n) \in O(v)$ .

Thus,  $h(n) \in O(u + v)$ .

Conclusion of Cases:

In all cases,  $h(n) \in O(u + v)$  has been demonstrated.

Therefore,  $O(u) + O(v) \subseteq O(u + v)$ .

Conclusion:

Since both inclusions hold,  $O(u) + O(v) = O(u + v)$ .

□

## Question #2

Let  $\mathcal{F}$  be as in *Question #1*. Let  $\mathcal{G}$  be the collection of all functions with domain  $\mathcal{N} \times \mathcal{N}$  and co-domain  $\mathcal{R}$ . Let  $V \in \mathcal{G}$ .

For every  $i \in \mathbb{N}$ , let  $g_i(n) = \sum_{j=1}^i V(j, n)$ , and let  $f_i(n) = V(i, n)$ .

(a)

Claim: For all  $i \in \mathbb{N}$ , it follows that  $O(g_i) = \sum_{j=0}^i O(f_j)$ .

*Proof.*

Denote the predicate:

$$P(i) := O(g_i) = \sum_{j=0}^i O(f_j)$$

Proceed using the principle of simple induction over  $P(i)$  for all  $i \in \mathbb{N}$ .

Base Case:

Let  $i = 0$ .

Then,

$$\begin{aligned} O(g_i) &= O(g_0) \\ &= O\left(\sum_{j=0}^0 V(j, n)\right) \\ &= O(V(0, n)) \\ &= O(f_0) \\ &= \sum_{j=0}^0 O(f_j) \\ &= \sum_{j=0}^i O(f_j). \end{aligned}$$

Thus,  $P(0)$ .

Induction Hypothesis:

Assume for some  $k \in \mathbb{N}$ ,  $P(k)$ .

This means  $O(g_k) = \sum_{j=0}^k O(f_j)$ .

Induction Step:

Notice that

$$\begin{aligned}
 O(g_{k+1}) &= O\left(\sum_{j=0}^{k+1} V(j, n)\right) \\
 &= O\left(\sum_{j=0}^{k+1} f_j\right) \\
 &= O\left(\sum_{j=0}^k f_j + f_{k+1}\right) \\
 &= O\left(\sum_{j=0}^k f_j\right) + O(f_{k+1}), \text{ by Question \#1} \\
 &= \sum_{j=0}^k O(f_j) + O(f_{k+1}), \text{ by the Induction Hypothesis} \\
 &= \sum_{j=0}^{k+1} O(f_j).
 \end{aligned}$$

Thus,  $P(k) \implies P(k+1)$ .

Conclusion:

Therefore, by the principle of simple induction,  $P(i)$  holds for all  $i \in \mathbb{N}$ .

□

(b)

Claim: If  $g(n) = g_n(n)$ , then  $O(g) = \sum_{j=0}^n O(f_j)$  does **not** necessarily hold.

(b)

Claim: If  $g(n) = g_n(n)$ , then  $O(g) = \sum_{j=0}^n O(f_j)$  does **not** necessarily hold.

*Proof.*

To show that the equivalence in the claim does not necessarily hold, consider a counterexample.

Fix  $n_0$ . Define  $f_j(n)$  as follows:

$$f_j(n) = \begin{cases} n^2 & \text{if } j = n, \\ 1 & \text{if } j \neq n. \end{cases}$$

Consider the function  $g_n(n) = \sum_{j=0}^n f_j(n)$ .

For  $n > n_0$ , compute  $g_n(n)$  as follows:

$$g_n(n) = \sum_{j=0}^n f_j(n) = \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} f_j(n) + f_n(n).$$

Substituting the definition of  $f_j(n)$ , this leads to:

$$\sum_{j=0}^{n-1} f_j(n) = \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} 1 = n.$$

Since  $f_n(n) = n^2$ , it follows that:

$$g_n(n) = n + n^2.$$

Therefore,  $O(g_n) = O(n + n^2) = O(n^2)$ . Let this be the left-hand side (LHS).

On the other hand, consider  $\sum_{j=0}^n O(f_j)$ :

$$f_j(n) = 1 \text{ for all } j \neq n.$$

Hence,  $O(f_j) = O(1)$ . There are  $n$  terms where  $f_j(n) = 1$ , so:

$$\sum_{j=0}^n O(f_j) = \sum_{j=0}^n O(1) = (n+1)O(1).$$

This simplifies to  $O(n+1) = O(n)$ . Let this be the right-hand side (RHS).

Clearly,  $LHS = O(n^2) \neq O(n) = RHS$ .

Note that this analysis holds for  $n > n_0$ , as  $n_0$  is fixed and  $n$  can grow arbitrarily large. Fixing  $n_0$  ensures a concrete starting point, while allowing  $n > n_0$  provides generality for the counterexample. The counterexample demonstrates that  $O(g) = \sum_{j=0}^n O(f_j)$  does not necessarily hold in general.

Thus, the equivalence in the claim is disproved.

□

## Question #3

Claim:  $f(n) = \lceil \sqrt{n} \rceil - \lfloor \sqrt{n} - 4 \rfloor$  is asymptotically constant (i.e.  $f(n) \in \Theta(1)$ ).

*Proof.*

By definition, if  $x$  and  $y$  are arbitrary real numbers, then

$$(x \leq \lceil x \rceil < x + 1)$$

and

$$(y - 1 < \lfloor y \rfloor \leq y).$$

Rewrite the second inequality as  $-y \leq -\lfloor y \rfloor < -(y - 1)$ .

By adding the two inequalities, it follows that  $x - y \leq \lceil x \rceil - \lfloor y \rfloor < x + 1 - (y - 1) = x - y + 2$ .

Let  $x = \sqrt{n}$  and  $y = \sqrt{n} - 4$ , for arbitrary natural  $n$ .

Then,  $\lceil x \rceil - \lfloor y \rfloor = \lceil \sqrt{n} \rceil - \lfloor \sqrt{n} - 4 \rfloor = f(n)$ . As well,  $x - y = \sqrt{n} - (\sqrt{n} - 4) = 4$ .

This means  $x - y \leq \lceil x \rceil - \lfloor y \rfloor < x - y + 2 \implies 4 \leq f(n) < 4 + 2 \implies 4 \leq f(n) < 6$ .

Let  $n_0 = 0, c = 4, d = 6$ . Let  $g(n) = 1$ .

Notice that  $4 \leq f(n) < 6 \implies cg(n) \leq f(n) \leq dg(n)$ , for all  $n \geq n_0 = 0$  with  $c = 4, d = 6$ .

Therefore,  $f(n) \in \Theta(g(n)) \implies f(n) \in \Theta(1)$ . Indeed,  $f(n)$  is asymptotically constant.

□

## Question #4

Claim: The recurrence,  $T(n) = 3T(\frac{n}{3}) + n^2 - n$ , can be solved using the master theorem, and there exists a function  $g(n)$  such that  $T \in \Theta(g(n))$ .

*Proof.*

The recurrence  $T(n) = 3T(\frac{n}{3}) + n^2 - n$  has the form  $T(n) = aT(\frac{n}{b}) + f(n)$ , where  $a = 3$ ,  $b = 3$ , and  $f(n) = n^2 - n$ . Since  $f(n) = n^2 - n$  asymptotically behaves like  $n^2$ , it follows that  $f(n) \in \Theta(n^2)$ , implying  $k = 2$ .

Master theorem applies to recurrences of this form, provided  $a > 0$ ,  $b > 1$ , and  $f(n)$  is non-negative for sufficiently large  $n$ . Here,  $a = 3$ ,  $b = 3$ , and  $f(n) = n^2 - n$  satisfies all these conditions since  $n^2$  dominates  $n$  as  $n \rightarrow \infty$ .

Next, compute  $\log_b a$ :

$$\log_b a = \log_3 3 = 1.$$

Compare  $\log_b a$  with  $k$ :

$$k = 2 > \log_3 3 = 1.$$

By the master theorem, when  $k > \log_b a$ , this leads to  $T(n) \in \Theta(n^k)$ .

Thus:

$$T(n) \in \Theta(n^2).$$

Therefore, there exists a function  $g(n) = n^2$  such that  $T(n) \in \Theta(g(n))$ .

□

## Question #5

Claim: Every regex without the Kleene star \* represents a finite language.

*Proof.*

Let  $r$  be a regular expression without the Kleene star \*.

Define the predicate:

$$P(r) := \mathcal{L}(r) \text{ is a finite language.}$$

Proceed using the principle of structural induction over  $P(r)$  for all regular expressions  $r$  without the Kleene star \*.

Base Case:

By the definition of regular expressions,

- $\mathcal{L}(\emptyset) = \emptyset$
- $\mathcal{L}(\epsilon) = \{\epsilon\}$
- $\mathcal{L}(a) = \{a\}$ , where  $a \in \Sigma$  is an arbitrary symbol

Clearly, all three languages as denoted above are finite.

Thus,  $P(\emptyset), P(\epsilon), P(a)$  all hold.

Induction Hypothesis:

Assume that for some regular expressions  $r_1, r_2$  without the Kleene star \*,  $P(r_1), P(r_2)$  hold.

This means the languages  $\mathcal{L}(r_1), \mathcal{L}(r_2)$  are finite.

Induction Step:

Consider that every language without the Kleene star \* can be obtained by the union or concatenation of languages.

By the Induction Hypothesis,  $\mathcal{L}(r_1)$  and  $\mathcal{L}(r_2)$  are finite languages. Recall that languages are sets of elements, where the elements are symbols of some alphabet  $\Sigma$ .

By definition,  $\mathcal{L}(r_1 + r_2) = \mathcal{L}(r_1) \cup \mathcal{L}(r_2)$ , which is finite as the union of finite sets (languages) is a finite set.

By definition,  $\mathcal{L}(r_1r_2) = \mathcal{L}(r_1) \cap \mathcal{L}(r_2)$ , which is finite as the concatenation of two finite languages remains finite.

Conclusion:

By the principle of structural induction, every regular expression without the Kleene star \* represents a finite language.

□

## Question #6

**Claim:** The collection of regular languages is closed under complementation (i.e. if  $L$  is a regular language on an alphabet  $\Sigma$ , then  $\Sigma^* \setminus L$  is also a regular language).

*Proof.*

Suppose  $L$  is a regular language over an arbitrary alphabet  $\Sigma$ .

Then, there exists a DFA  $\mathcal{D} = (\Sigma, Q, \delta, s, F)$  that accepts  $L$ .

Consider the DFA  $\mathcal{D}' = (\Sigma, Q, \delta, s, Q \setminus F)$ , and proceed to show that  $\mathcal{D}'$  accepts  $\Sigma^* \setminus L$ .

Let  $w \in \Sigma^* \setminus L$ .

Then,  $\mathcal{D}$  rejects  $w$ , and  $\delta(s, w) \notin F \implies \delta(s, w) \in Q \setminus F$ . Clearly,  $\mathcal{D}'$  accepts  $w$ .

Conversely, let  $x \in \Sigma^*$  such that  $\mathcal{D}'$  accepts  $x$ .

Then,  $\delta(s, x) \in Q \setminus F \implies \delta(s, x) \notin F$ . This means  $\mathcal{D}$  rejects  $x$ , so  $x \notin L$  but  $x \in \Sigma^* \setminus L$ .

Therefore, the DFA  $\mathcal{D}'$  accepts  $\Sigma^* \setminus L$ , demonstrating that  $\Sigma^* \setminus L$  is a regular language.

□

## Question #7

Consider a program that takes an array of intervals `intervals` where `intervals[i] = [starti, endi]` and returns an optimal schedule:

```
1 def optimalschedule(intervals):
2     sort intervals by the end times
3     S = []
4     f = -infty
5     for i in [1, ..., n]:
6         if start_i >= f:
7             S.append([start_i, end_i])
8             f = end_i
9     return S
```

Definitions, Notes, and Examples:

- An **optimal schedule** is a subarray of `intervals` in which all the intervals are non-overlapping, and the subarray has the maximum possible size.
- [1, 2] and [2, 3] are non-overlapping.
- There may be multiple optimal schedules for an arbitrary array of intervals.
- All optimal schedules have the same size.
- In general, `intervals = [[start1, end1], ..., [startn, endn]]` for some  $n \in \mathbb{N}^+$  and  $\text{start}_i, \text{end}_i \in \mathbb{R}^+$ .
- The length of `intervals` is at least 1 (`intervals` is non-empty).
- If  $S$  is the subarray (in the program) at the  $j^{\text{th}}$  iteration and there exists some optimal schedule  $Opt$  such that  $[\text{start}_i, \text{end}_i] \in Opt \iff [\text{start}_i, \text{end}_i] \in S$ , then  $S$  is **looking good**.
- Let  $S$  be the subarray on the  $j^{\text{th}}$  iteration of the program. Define the predicate,  $P(S) : S$  is **looking good**.

(a)

**Claim:** The `optimalschedule()` program terminates.

*Proof.*

Consider the loop variant  $Var = n - i$  in the  $i^{\text{th}}$  iteration. Denote  $\widetilde{Var}$  as the loop variant in the subsequent  $((i + 1)^{\text{th}})$  iteration.

Then, notice that  $\widetilde{Var} = n - (i + 1) < n - i = Var$ , where  $n, i \in \mathbb{N}$  and  $i \leq n$ ;  $(n - i) \in \mathbb{N}$ .

Therefore, the loop variant decreases in every subsequent iteration. With  $n$  iterations and a step to return the result, the program terminates after  $n + 1$  iterations.

□

(b)

**Claim:**  $S$  is **looking good** at the beginning of the first iteration.

*Proof.*

At the start of the first iteration,  $S = []$ , which is trivially a subset of every optimal schedule  $Opt$ . Indeed,  $S$  satisfies the definition of **looking good**.

Namely, there are no positive integers  $i < j = 1$ , making  $P(n)$  trivially hold.

□

(c)

**Claim:** If  $S$  is **looking good** at the beginning of the first iteration, then the first iteration executes, and  $S$  is looking **looking good** at the beginning of the second iteration.

*Proof.*

Assume  $S$  is **looking good** at the beginning of the first iteration.

Since  $i = 1$ , the first iteration of the loop executes.

As well, the if-statement on *Line 6* of the program evaluates to `true` as `f = -infty`.

Then, *Line 7* appends  $[\text{start}_1, \text{end}_1]$  to  $S$  and *Line 8* updates  $\mathbf{f}$  to become  $\text{end}_i$ .

This completes the first iteration.

For the second iteration of the loop, consider an arbitrary optimal schedule  $\mathit{Opt}$ . Construct a new schedule  $\mathit{Opt}'$  (of the same size) obtained by replacing the first interval with  $[\text{start}_1, \text{end}_1]$ .

The `intervals` list is sorted, so  $\mathit{Opt}'$  is a schedule with no overlaps. Namely,  $\text{end}_1 \leq \text{end}_a$ , where  $\text{end}_a$  is the first endpoint of  $\mathit{Opt}$ .

$\mathit{Opt}'$  agrees with  $S$  on the first  $j - 1 = 1$  interval. Thus,  $\mathit{Opt}'$  must be an optimal schedule.

Therefore,  $S$  is **looking good** at the start of the second iteration.

□

(d)

**Claim:** If  $S$  is **looking good** at the beginning of every iteration, including the iteration after the last that fails to be executed, then  $S$  is an optimal schedule.

*Proof.*

Assume  $S$  is **looking good** at the beginning of every iteration, including the iteration after the last that fails to be executed. Then, there exists an optimal schedule  $\mathit{Opt}$  such that for all  $i < n + 1$  ( $n$  is the last iteration number),

$$[\text{start}_i, \text{end}_i] \in \mathit{Opt} \iff [\text{start}_i, \text{end}_i] \in S.$$

By definition,  $\mathit{Opt}$  is a maximal size subarray of intervals that are non-overlapping. Notice that  $S$  is constructed to be in the same way, through greedily selecting intervals based on the nearest start time (*Line 6* of the program). Thus,  $\mathit{Opt}$  and  $S$  are subarrays of the same size.

Since all intervals in  $Opt$  and  $S$  are in common, it follows that  $S$  is equivalent to  $Opt$ . This makes  $S$  an optimal schedule.

□

(e)

**Claim:** If  $S$  is **looking good** at the beginning of the  $j^{\text{th}}$  iteration implies  $S$  is **looking good** at the beginning of the  $(j + 1)^{\text{th}}$  iteration, then `optimalschedule()` is correct.

*Proof.*

Denote the loop invariant:

$$Q(k) : P(s) \text{ holds at the beginning of the } k^{\text{th}} \text{ iteration.}$$

To show that `optimalschedule()` is correct—that is, `optimalschedule()` returns an optimal schedule, show that  $Q(k)$  is true for all  $k \in \mathbb{N}$ .

Proceed using the principle of simple induction on  $Q(k)$  over  $k \in \mathbb{N}$ .

Base Case:

Let  $i = 0$ .

The claim that  $S$  is **looking good** at the beginning of the first iteration has been proved above.

Induction Hypothesis:

Assume for some  $k \in \mathbb{N}$ ,  $Q(k)$  is holds.

This means  $S$  is **looking good** at the beginning of the  $k^{\text{th}}$  iteration.

Induction Step:

By the induction hypothesis and the assumption,  $S$  is also **looking good** at the beginning of the  $(j + 1)^{\text{th}}$  iteration.

Induction Conclusion:

Therefore,  $Q(k)$  holds for all  $k \in \mathbb{N}$ .

Next, the claim that the `optimalschedule()` program terminates has also already been proved. Namely, the program's loop terminates at the beginning of the  $(n + 1)^{\text{th}}$  iteration.

The last claim proved guarantees that if  $S$  is **looking good** at the beginning of every iteration, including the iteration after the last that fails to be executed, then  $S$  is an optimal schedule. This means  $S$  is constructed to be an optimal schedule after the program's loop terminates.

By finally returning  $S$ , the program satisfies its postcondition of returning an optimal schedule. Therefore, the program is correct.

□

◊ Thank You! ◊



You've reached the end!

*Thx for reading through, and I hope these solutions helped!*

\(^\_^\)/

*Wishing you lots of success and happiness in your studies!*