Exercise: Pow







Anonymous Grading: **no**

Unlimited Attempts Allowed

1/19/2024 to 2/4/2024

∨ Details

Consider the following algorithm for determining x^n for non-negative n.

```
func pow(x, n):
  result = 1
  do n times:
  result *= x
  return result
```

- A. Provide pseudocode for a recursive implementation of the above algorithm.
- B. How many multiplications does this algorithm perform? Justify your answer.
- C. Provide pseudocode for a recursive algorithm that computes x^n with $\mathcal{O}(\log n)$ multiplications.
- D. Provide pseudocode for an iterative version of the $\mathcal{O}(\log n)$ algorithm.

∨ View Rubric

Pow

Criteria	Ratings		Pts
(a) correct algorithm	0.25 pts Full Marks	0 pts No Marks	/ 0.25 pts
(b) correct answer and justification	0.25 pts Full Marks	0 pts No Marks	/ 0.25 pts
(c) correct algorithm (must be recursive)	0.25 pts Full Marks	0 pts No Marks	/ 0.25 pts
(d) correct algorithm (must be iterative)	0.25 pts Full Marks	0 pts No Marks	/ 0.25 pts
			Total Points: 0

A.

```
function rec_pow(x, n):

if n == 0:

return 1

else:

return x * rec_pow(x, n - 1)
```

There are n multiplications.

Proceed by mathematical induction on n.

When n = 0, zero multiplications are done.

Assume when n = k, k multiplications are done.

Then, when n = k + 1.

$$pow(x, k+1) = x*pow(x, k)$$

This has one multiplication as well as the multiplications in pow(x, k).

By Inductive Hypothesis, pow(x, k) performs k multiplications. Altogether, this is k+1 multiplications total.

C.

function recursiveExp(x, n):

if n is 1:

return x

power = recursiveExp(x, floor(n / 2))

If n is even:

return power * power

else if n is odd:

return power * power * x

D.

function iterativeExp(x, n):

result = 1

while n > 0:

x *= x

return result

if n is odd:

result *= x

n = floor(n / 2)



