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Due Date: 10th February, 2017

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1. (a) (5 points) Consider the following algorithm.
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```
1: procedure ISPRIME(n)
 2:
        if n==0 OR n==1 then
3:
            {\bf return}\ False
 4:
 5:
        ARRAYA[n] = [1, ..., 1]
                                                                      ▶ Initialized to all ones. Index starts at 0
 6:
 7:
 8:
        while i \leq \sqrt[2]{n} do
9:
            j=2
10:
            while i * j \le n do
11:
12:
                A[i*j-1] \leftarrow 0
                j \leftarrow j + 1
13:
            i \leftarrow i + 1
14:
       if A[n-1] == 1 then
15:
            {\bf return}\ True
16:
17:
        else
            return False
18:
```

Find the time complexity of the above algorithm in the O() notation. Show your work.

- (b) (7 points) Consider the following two subroutines:
 - COMBINE(A, B, C) takes 3 arrays A, B, C as input and returns an array as output.
 - NEWSORT(X) takes an array X as input and returns an array as output.

```
1: procedure COMBINE(A, B, C)
                                                                      1: procedure NEWSORT(X)
 2:
                                                                      2:
        i \leftarrow 0, j \leftarrow 0, k \leftarrow 0, t \leftarrow 0
                                                                              if size(X) > 1 then
3:
                                                                      3:
 4:
        Initialize an array Y
                                                                      4:
                                                                                  NEWSORT(X[0, ..., n/3])
        while i + j + k < n do
                                                                                  NEWSORT(X[n/3 + 1, ..., 2n/3])
 5:
                                                                      5:
            if (A[i] \le B[j]) \& (A[i] \le C[k]) then
                                                                                  NEWSORT(X[2n/3 + 1, ..., n - 1])
                                                                      6:
 6:
                Y[t] \leftarrow A[i]
                                                                                  COMBINE(X[0,\ldots,n/3],X[n/3])
 7:
                                                                      7:
 8:
                i \leftarrow i + 1
                                                                          1, \ldots, 2n/3, X[2n/3+1, \ldots, n-1]
                if i = size(A) then
9:
                     A[i] \leftarrow \infty
10:
            else
11:
                 if (B[j] < A[i]) & (B[j] \le C[k]) then
12:
                     Y[t] \leftarrow B[j]
13:
                     j \leftarrow j + 1
14:
                     if j = size(B) then
15:
                         B[j] \leftarrow \infty
16:
                 else
17:
                     Y[t] \leftarrow C[k]
18:
                     k \leftarrow k+1
19:
                     if k = size(C) then
20:
                         C[k] \leftarrow \infty
21:
22:
            t \leftarrow t + 1
23: return Y
```

Write a recursion for the time complexity of the algorithm NEWSORT. Solve the recursion to find the time complexity of NEWSORT in the O() notation.

2. (12 points) Compare and order the asymptotic growth order of the following functions in ascending order. Mention explicitly if any two functions are equivalent or if they cannot be compared. For each function f(n) in the list below, what is the best function class O(g(n)) such that $f(n) \in O(g(n))$?

- (i) $4 \times 2^{n/2}$
- (ii) e^n
- (iii) $500n^2 3n + 2$
- (iv) n!
- (v) $n^2 + n + 2000$
- (vi) $n \log n$
- (vii) $n \ln n$
- (viii) $n \log(\log(\log n))$
- (ix) \sqrt{n}
- (x) $\binom{2n}{n}$
- (xi) $\sin n$
- (xii) n^n
- 3. (13 points) $X = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$ and $Y = (y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n)$ are two sequences of n positive integers each such that $1 \le x_i \le y_i$ for all $1 \le i \le n$. Let

$$C = \sum_{i=2}^{n} |x_i - x_{i-1}|.$$

Design an O(n) algorithm that given the sequence Y as input, chooses a sequence X such the value of C is maximum. The algorithm needs to output only the value of the maximum such C. Prove the correctness of your algorithm. See the following examples:

Example 1: Y = (10,5,7,3,9). Then your algorithm should output 29. (As X = (10,1,7,1,9) is a valid sequence that maximizes the sum C).

Example 2: n=4, Y=(10,5,5,9). Then your algorithm should output 17. (As X=(10,1,1,9) is a valid sequence that maximizes the sum C)

4. (13 points) Give an algorithm to design a tournament consisting of n players so as to correctly identify the top three players in the tournament, such that the number of matches is minimized in the tournament.

What is the minimum number of matches that such a tournament must have (as a function of n)? Assume the following:

- for any two players, $say\ A$ and B; if A is a better player than B, then A will defeat B in any match played between them irrespective of any factors.
- for any three players, say A, B and C; if A defeats (is better than) B and B defeats (is better than) C then A can be assumed to defeat (be better than) C.
- no match ever ends in a draw, i.e. between any two players we can always say one of them is better than the other.
- before the tournament no information is known about the players.