

Search to Find

Q1

$$\sum_{i=1}^n 2^i = ?$$

let $n=1$
 $\sum_{i=1}^1 2^i = 2$

$i=3$
 $2^3 = 8$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n 2^i = 2^{n+1} - 2$$

$$a_n = a \cdot r^n \quad 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2$$

$$2(4)$$

$$n=2 \rightarrow S=6$$

$$a_1 = 2$$

$$a_2 = 2$$

$$2i^2$$

$$a_1 = a \cdot r$$

if $n=3$

if $n=4$

2) to Prove

$$\sum_{i=1}^n 2^i = (2^{n+1} - 2) \quad \forall n \geq 1 \text{ by induction}$$

$\sum_{i=1}^3 2^i = 14$

$2(2^{n+1}) \quad S=30$

$$2 + 4 + 8 + 16$$

Base Case let $n=1$

$$2^5 - 2 = 30$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^1 2^i = 2^2 - 2 = 2 \quad P(1) \text{ is true}$$

$$LHS = 2 \quad RHS = 2$$

let $k \geq 1$ be an arbitrary int. to Prove
 $P(k)$ assume $P(k)$ is true to Prove $P(k+1)$

$$P(k) \quad \sum_{i=1}^k 2^i = 2^{k+1} - 2$$

$$P(k+1) \quad \sum_{i=1}^{k+1} 2^i = 2^{k+2} - 2$$

by inductive Hypothesis

$$(2^{k+1} - 2) + 2^{k+1} = 2^{k+2} - 2 + 2^{k+1}$$

$$(2)2^k - 2 + 2^k + 2 + k - 1$$

Q2 $i = n$

Loop 1 $i > 1$

$i = i/2$

$i/2$ $j++$ $k \times 2$

Loop 2 $j < n$

$j = i$

$j++$

Loop 3 $k < n$

$k = k + 2$

$O(n)$ because $i = n$ & $j = i$ then $j = n$
thus never satisfying the conditional
Statement $j < n$ \therefore the 2nd & 3rd nested
loop is not stepped in.

there exist some constant C for $O(n)$

Q3 $T(n) = 2n^4 + 5n^3 + 3n^3 \log n + 2n + 5$ is $O(n^4)$

for all $n \geq k$ \exists a constant C

such that $C \cdot n^4 \geq 2n^4 + 5n^3 + 3n^3 \log n + 2n + 5$

Ex let $n = 1$

$$C \cdot 2^4 \geq 2 + 5 + 0 + 2 + 5$$

$$12$$

let $C \geq 12$

then $T(n)$ is asymptotically bounded
by $O(n^4)$

Q1 $T(n) = 5n^6 + n^2 + 3$ is $O(\log n + n^6 + n)$
let $g(n) = \log n + n^6 + n$

by def of $O(g(n))$ there exists positive constants C & K such that $0 \leq T(n) \leq Cg(n)$ for all $n \geq K$

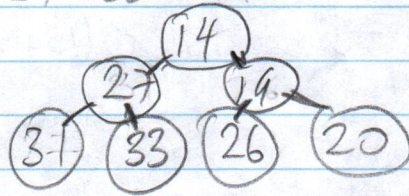
$$\text{Let } L = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{T(n)}{g(n)} = \frac{5n^6 + \dots}{n^6 + \dots} = 5$$

$L = 5$ is a positive constant then $T(n)$ is $\Theta(g(n))$ \therefore

$$T(n) \text{ is } O(\log n + n^6 + n)$$

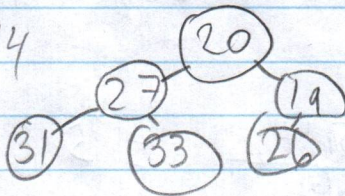
Q5

31 14 26 27 33 14 20

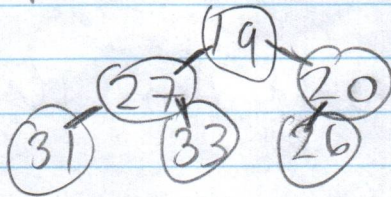


2)

remove 14



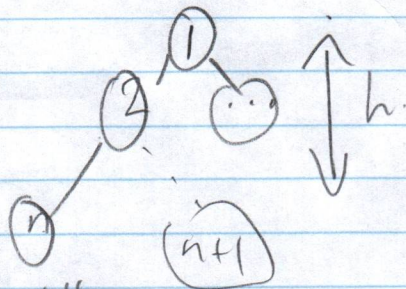
Reheap



3) insert new item in next position at bottom of heap $O(1)$

Reheap up/down $O(h)$ $h = \text{Tree height}$

Minheap (A)



$$2^n \leq n \leq 2^{h+1} - 1$$

$$O(\log n)$$