CSE 321- Introduction to Algorithm Design Homework2

Film Alon Turning in evinin soldringe un romasi ile bastyon. Alon Turning Krallyct UniversitesInde bir profesor. Polislere evinden higher sey alinmedigini søyleyerek basinden soviyor, Amaci en basindon berî ne ile ugrastipinin onkosilmamosi. 2. Dunya savasınında Alon Turninp'in etkisini anlata bu filmde Almondo sifreli nesajlor Kullanorak haberlesiya. 'hypiltere ardusu bu sifreli mesajları ne kodor uzmanları alurua elson coemiyor. Bunon sonuco olorok de sorrekti bomboli Saldirilora moruz koliyor, Sivil zalyat, maddi ve monevi zalyet strekli antarkan Alan Turning Ingiltere ordusung gelerek gizli obs sifre côzne prepramina girmek istiyar. Almanca bilmeyerek sifreyi cözebilecepini iddia ediliyor. İlk basta kabul edilmeyon profesion "Enigma" digerek komutoni etkiligor. Sonrasindo Sahip oldupos bilgileri aktororak, problemi côzebilecepini (Dinyonin en zer probleminii) iddia edip tendisini Kabul ettirijar. Kurulan bu gruba ginenek, o zamonin sapladigi i inkalar le bir en kadar tayjuk olan "Enjema" makinesinin tergece dépiser sifresini ciozmesi beklenizar. Ama Alen Turnino dépiser rer sifreyi dépil, bu sifrebrin reux gêne dépistiplini you sifretemenin sifretemesini bulanak 12. Dunya Savasında impliture 'nin 'oriorio acujor. Cok uzun zomanda garceklesen by "Injury" sifresinin gozinninde pes etme roktasino gelse bile devon ederek "Engono" ayarını abzüp îppiltere'nin kohronanı olygor. Filmde "Enjema" sifresini abzmek kaln uprason Alan Turningove takement onletypor!

2)
a)
$$x_1(n) = 0.5 \times 1(\frac{n}{2}) + \frac{1}{n}$$

$$a = 0.5 \qquad n = 2k \qquad f(n) = \frac{1}{n} \Rightarrow f(n) \text{ are lon bir}$$

$$b = 2 \qquad x_1(1) = c \qquad fonksipendur.$$

$$\frac{1}{n} = n^{-1} = n^{d} \Rightarrow d = -1 < 0$$
Su redente bu problem moster theorem the Gözülerrez!
b) $x_2(n) = 3 \times 2(\frac{n}{4}) + n \log n$

$$a = 3 \qquad x_2(0) = 3 \times 2(\frac{n}{4}) + 0$$

$$a = \log_n(\log_n)$$

$$a = \frac{\log(\log_n)}{\log_n}$$

$$a = \frac{\log(\log_n)}{\log_n}$$

$$a = \frac{\log\log_n}{\log_n}$$

$$\log_n b = \frac{\log_n}{\log_n}$$

$$X_2(n) \in O\left(n^{1+\frac{\log\log n}{\log n}}\right)$$

$$O\left(n\log n\right)$$

c)
$$x_3(n) = 3x_3(n/3) + \frac{n}{2}$$
 $a = 3$
 $b = 3$
 $f(n) = \frac{n}{2} \Rightarrow f(n) \in \Theta(n)$
 $d = 1 > 0$
 $a = 3 = 6d = 31$
 $x_3(n) \in \Theta(n \log n)$

d)
$$\times 4(n) = 6 \times 4\left(\frac{n}{3}\right) + n^2 \log n$$

 $a = 6$
 $b = 3$ $f(n) = n^2 \log n$

2. sorunus b sikkinda na = læn esittiginden a gerîne koyulacek bulduğumuz değerî yerine koyalım;

$$f(n) = n^2 \cdot n^{\frac{\log\log n}{\log n}} = f(n) = n^{\frac{2+\log\log n}{\log n}}$$

$$X_{4}(n) \in \Theta\left(n^{2+\frac{\log\log n}{\log n}}\right)$$

$$X_{u}(n) \in \Theta\left(n^{2} \log n\right)$$

e)
$$x_{5}(n) = 4i x_{5}(\frac{n}{2}) + \frac{n}{180n}$$

$$a = 4i$$

$$b = 2i$$

$$f(n) = \frac{n}{180n} \implies f(n) = n^{1-\frac{1}{180n}}$$

$$d = 1 - \frac{1}{180n}$$

$$0 < \frac{1}{180n} < 1 \qquad d > 0$$

$$a = 4i > b^{d} = 2^{1-\frac{1}{180n}}$$

$$x_{5}(n) \in \mathcal{O}(n^{\frac{1}{2}}) \iff n^{1}$$

$$x_{5}(n) \in \mathcal{O}(n^{\frac{1}{2}}) \iff n^{1}$$

$$a = 2^{n}$$

$$b = 2i$$

$$f(n) = n^{n} \implies f(n) \in \mathcal{O}(n^{n})$$

$$a = 2^{n}$$

$$a = 2^{n}$$

$$a = 2^{n}$$

$$a = 2^{n}$$

$$x_{6}(n) \in \mathcal{O}(n^{d}, \log n)$$

$$x_{6}(n) \in \mathcal{O}(n^{d}, \log n)$$

$$x_{6}(n) \in \mathcal{O}(n^{d}, \log n)$$

3) def chocolate Algorithm (n).

if
$$n=\pm 1$$
:

return 1

else:

return chocolate Algorithm (n-1) + $2^{n}n - 1$

a) $T(n) = T(n-1) + 2n - 1$
 $T(n-1) = T(n-2) + 2(n-1) - 1$
 $T(n-2) = T(n-3) + 2(n-2) - 1$
 $T(2) = T(1) + 2 \cdot 2 - 1$
 $T(2) = T(1) + 2 \cdot 2 - 1$
 $T(n) = T(1) + 2 \cdot (n-1) + (n-2) + (n-3) + \dots + 3 + 2 + 1$
 $T(n) = 2 \cdot (n-1) + (n-2) + \dots + 3 + 2 + 1$
 $T(n) = 2 \cdot (n-1) + (n-2) + \dots + 3 + 2 + 1$
 $T(n) = n^{2} - n \Rightarrow T(n) \in \Theta(n^{2})$

Best Gse: n=1, 0(1)

worst case: n>L, sc(n2)

$$T(1) = L = 1^{2}$$

 $T(2) = T(1) + 2.2 - 1 = 4 = 2^{2}$
 $T(3) = T(2) + 2.3 - 1 = 9 = 3^{2}$
 $T(4) = T(3) + 2.4 - 1 = 16 = 4^{2}$
 $T(5) = T(4) + 2.5 - 1 = 25 = 5^{2}$
 $T(6) = T(5) + 2.6 - 1 = 36 = 6^{2}$
 $T(n) = T(n-1) + 2(n) - 1 = n^{2}$

elemonin koresini
buluyor!

Tekrarlama sayusi
ise n dir,
Yani n tore
recursive kal olur!

b)
$$T(1) = L$$
 $T(2) = T(1) + 2(2) - L$
 $T(3) = T(2) + 2(3) - 1$
 $T(3) = T(2) + 2(3) - 1$
 $T(n-1) = T(n-2) + 2(n-1) - 1$
 $T(n-1) = T(n-1) + 2(n-1) - 1$
 $T(n-1) = T(n-1) + 2(n-1)$
 C)
$$T(1) = 1$$
 $T(2) = T(1) + 2 \cdot 2 - 1$
 $T(3) = T(2) + 2 \cdot 3 - 1$
 $T(3) = T(n-1) + 2 \cdot n - 1$
 $T(n) = T(n-1) + 2 \cdot n - 1$

Sabit 2c mench gapilding worseyord.

Cikerna we toploma islamleri icin

 $T(n) = 2(n-1) = 2n-2$ fore aikarma we toploma

Islami yapiliyar.

$$T_1(n) = 8T_1(n-1)$$

$$T_{I}(n) = 3T_{I}(n-1)$$
 => $T_{I}(n) = 3^{n-1} \cdot 4$
 $T_{I}(n-1) = 3T_{I}(n-2)$ = $T_{I}(n)$

$$T_1(n-1) = 3T_1(n-2)$$
 $T_1(n-2) = 3T_1(n-3)$
 $T_1(n-2) = 3^{n-3}$
 $T_1(n) = 3^{n-3}$

$$T_{1}(8) = 3T_{1}(2)$$

$$T_{1}(8) = 3T_{1}(2) \Rightarrow T_{1}(3) = 3.3.4$$

$$T_1(2) = 3T_1(1)$$
 => $T_1(2) = 3.4 + T_1(1)$

$$T(n-1) = 3^{n-1} \cdot y(n-1)$$
 , $T(n) = 3^n \cdot y(n)$

$$T(n) = 3^n \cdot y(n)$$

- Forward substitution uygulayalm;

$$T(3) = 3.3.4$$

*
$$T_{2}(n) = T_{2}(n-1) + n$$
 ; $T_{3}(n) = 0$, $n > 1$

$$T_{2}(n+1) = T_{2}(n) + n$$

$$T_{3}(n) = y(n)$$

$$T_{2}(n+1) = y(n) + n$$

$$y(n) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} n$$

$$y(n) = y(n-1) + n$$

$$y(n) = y(n-2) + n + n$$

$$y(1) = y(n) + \sum_{i=1}^{n} n \implies y(1) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} n$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} n = n \cdot n = n^{2} \implies T_{2}(n) \in \Theta(n^{2})$$

* $T_{3}(n) = T_{3}(\frac{n}{2}) + n$

$$T_{3}(n) = T_{3}(\frac{n}{2}) + n$$

$$T_{3}(n) = T_{3}(n) = T_{3}(n) + n$$

$$T_{3}(n) = T$$

b)
$$T_{1}(n) = 6T_{1}(n-1) - 9T_{1}(n-2)$$

Themogeneous in homogeneous $\Rightarrow x(n) = c_{1}x(n-1) + c_{2}x(n-2) + -4f(n)$
 $C_{1} = 6$, $c_{2} = -9$, $f(n) = 0$
 $T_{1}(n) = 6T_{1}(n-1) - 9T_{1}(n-2)$
 $T_{1}(n-1) = 6T_{1}(n-2) - 9T_{1}(n-3)$
 $T_{1}(n-2) = 6T_{1}(n-3) - 8T_{1}(n-4)$
 $T_{1}(3) = 6T_{1}(2) - 9T_{1}(2)$
 $T_{1}(2) = 6T_{1}(1) - 9T_{1}(0)$
 $T_{1}(3) = 5T_{1}(1) - 9T_{1}(0)$
 $T_{1}(3) = 5T_{1}(1) - 9T_{1}(0)$

$$T_{2}(n) = 5T_{2}(n-1) - 6T_{2}(n-2) + 7^{n}$$

$$C_{1} = 5, \quad C_{2} = -6, \quad f(n) = 7^{n}$$

$$T_{2}(n-1) = 5T_{2}(n-2) - 6T_{2}(n-3) + 7^{n}$$

$$\vdots$$

$$T_{2}(3) = 5T_{2}(2) - 6T_{2}(1) + 7^{n}$$

$$T_{2}(2) = 5T_{2}(1) - 6T_{2}(0) + 7^{n}$$

$$T_{2}(n) = L_{1}T_{2}(n-1) - 2 \sum_{i=1}^{n-2} T_{(i)} - T_{2}(1) - 6T_{2}(0) + \sum_{i=1}^{n} 7^{n}$$

$$T_{2}(n) = A + \sum_{i=1}^{n} 7^{n} \Rightarrow T_{2}(n) = A + n \cdot 7^{n}$$

$$T_{2}(n) \in O(n7^{n})$$