

# Theoretical Computer Science – Exercise 11

---

SS 2022  
Jochen Schmidt



**Please prepare the following exercises at home prior to the tutorial:**

## Exercise 1

To solve a given problem, an algorithm A and an algorithm B are available. The execution times are  $t_A = 2n^2$  and  $t_B = 8n^{1.75}$ , where  $n$  is the number of input data. It is reasonable to switch between

## Exercise 2

A sorting algorithm needs exactly 1ms to sort 1000 data records. The time  $T(n)$  required by some sorting algorithm to sort  $n$  data records is directly proportional to  $n \log n$ , i.e.,  $T(n) = c n \log n$ . The time to sort  $N$  data records has been measured and is given by  $T_N$ .

- a) Specify a formula for  $T(n)$  as a function of  $T_N$ . Does the base of the logarithm matter?
- b) Let  $T_N = 1$ ms to sort 1000 data records. Calculate the time it takes to sort 1,000,000 records.

## Exercise 3

- a) An algorithm with complexity  $O(n^2)$  requires 2ms to process 400 data records. How long does it take for 8000 records?
- b) An algorithm needs 10s to process 1000 data records. How long does it take for 100,000 records if the complexity is  $O(n)$ ? How long for complexity  $O(n^3)$ ?

## Exercise 4

Each of the expressions below specifies the computation time for an algorithm to solve a size  $n$  problem. Enter the complexity order in O-notation.

Expression	$O(\dots)$
$5 + 0,001n^3 + 0,025n$	
$100n + 20n^{1.5} + 10n \log_{10} n$	
$n^2 \log_2 n + n(\log_2 n)^2$	
$100000n + 10n^2$	
$n \log_3 n + n \log_2 n$	
$0,03 \log_4 n + \log_2 \log_2 n$	

## Exercise 5

Given are two algorithms A and B, which require  $T_A(n) = 5n \log_{10} n$  and  $T_B(n) = 25n$  microseconds for a problem of size  $n$ .

- a) Which algorithm is the better one in terms of O-notation?
- b) From what amount of data does the better performance apply?

## Exercise 6

The obvious algorithm for calculating  $x^n$  requires  $n - 1$  multiplications. Specify a faster **recursive** algorithm for the special case that the exponent is a power of two, i.e.,  $n = 2^m$ , and calculate its complexity in O-notation (the number of multiplications required is counted here).

**We will do the following exercises together during the tutorial:**

## Exercise 7

Determine the complexity of the following code snippets in O-notation ( $n$  is the size of the data):

```
a) for( int i = n; i > 0; i /= 2 )
    {
        for( int j = 1; j < n; j *= 2 )
        {
            for( int k = 0; k < n; k += 2 )
            {
                ... // constant number of operations
            }
        }
    }

b) for( int bound = 1; bound <= n; bound *= 2 )
    {
        for( int i = 0; i < bound; i++ )
        {
            for( int j = 0; j < n; j += 2 )
            {
                ... // constant number of operations
            }
            for( int j = 1; j < n; j *= 2 )
            {
                ... // constant number of operations
            }
        }
    }
```