

CSE 3318

Week of 06/19/2023

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Coding Assignment 2

For Coding Assignment 2, you will be coding an Insertion Sort.

You will run your program with files of different sizes and time how many ticks each number of records takes.

You will then put those values in Excel and graph them.

How close does your actual run times come to insertion sort's worst case of $O(n^2)$?

Dynamically Allocating an Array

```
int *AP = NULL;
```

```
elements = ReadFileIntoArray(argc, argv, &AP);
```

```
int ReadFileIntoArray(int argc, char *argv[], int **AP)
```

```
*AP = malloc(counter * sizeof(int));
```

```
(*AP)[i] = atoi(FileLine);
```

Using Recursion

Any problem that can be solved recursively can also be solved iteratively.

A recursive approach is normally chosen in preference to an iterative approach when the recursive approach more naturally mirrors the problem and results in a program that's easier to understand and debug.

Another reason to choose a recursive solution is that an iterative solution may not be apparent.

Designing Algorithms

Insertion sort uses an incremental approach

having sorted the subarray $A[1..j - 1]$, we inserted the single element $A[j]$ into its proper place, yielding the sorted subarray $A[1..j]$

We are going to examine an alternative design approach called

divide and conquer

Designing Algorithms

Many useful algorithms are recursive in structure

To solve a given problem, an algorithm calls itself recursively one or more times to deal with closely related subproblems.

These types of algorithms follow a divide and conquer approach

They break the problem into several subproblems that are similar to the original problem but smaller in size, solve the subproblems recursively and then combine these solutions to create a solution to the original problem.

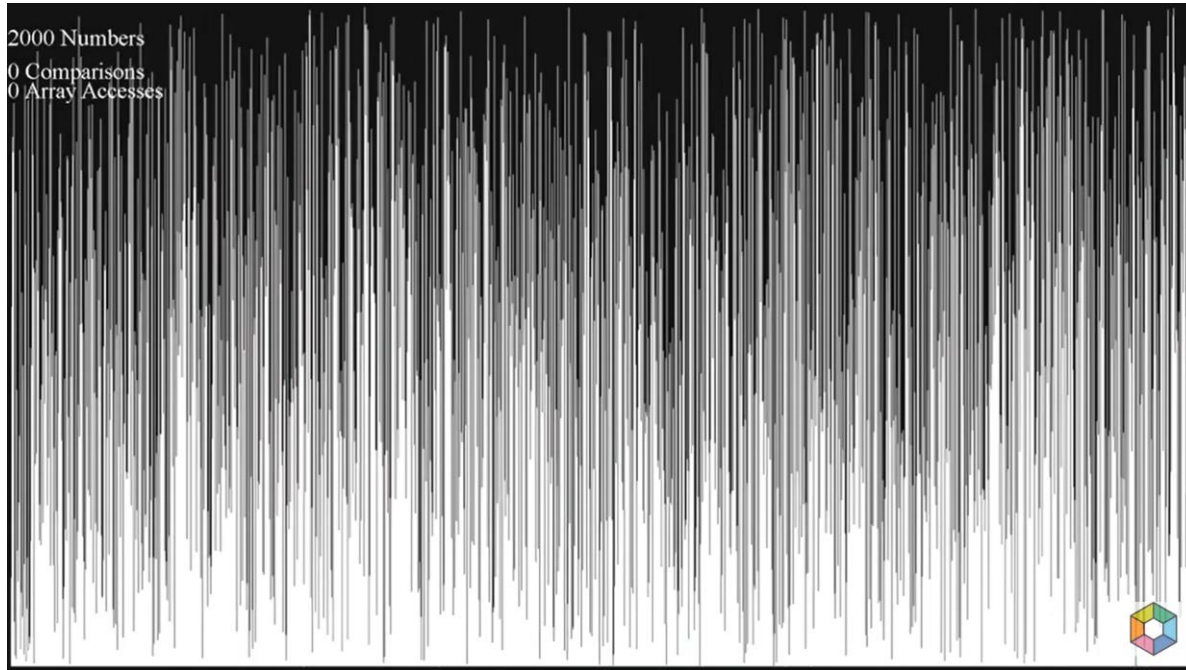
The Divide and Conquer Approach

Divide the problem into a number of subproblems that are smaller instances of the same problem.

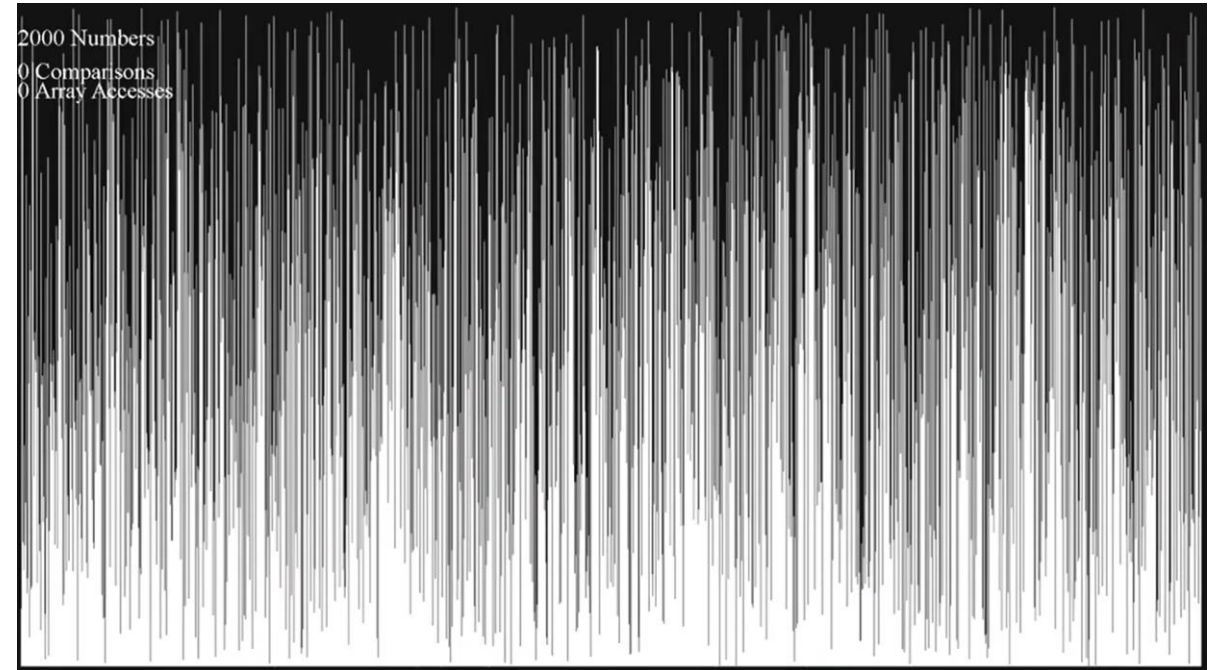
Conquer the subproblems by solving them recursively. If the subproblems are small enough, just solve them by brute force.

Combine the subproblem solutions to give a solution to the original problem

The Role of Algorithms in Computing



Insertion Sort n^2



Merge Sort $n \log_2 n$

Merge Sort

Merge Sort is a sorting algorithm based on divide and conquer.

Its worst-case running time has a lower order of growth than insertion sort.

Because we are dealing with subproblems, we state each subproblem as sorting a subarray $A[p \dots r]$

Initially, $p = 1$ and $r = n$, but these values change as we recurse through subproblems

Merge Sort

To sort $A[p \dots r]$

Divide by splitting into two subarrays $A[p \dots q]$ and $A[q+1 \dots r]$ where q is the halfway point of $A[p \dots r]$

Conquer by recursively sorting the two subarrays $A[p \dots q]$ and $A[q+1 \dots r]$

Combine by merging the two sorted subarrays $A[p \dots q]$ and $A[q+1 \dots r]$ to produce a single sorted subarray $A[p \dots r]$. To accomplish this step, we'll define a procedure $\text{Merge}(A, p, q, r)$

The recursion bottoms out when the subarray has just 1 element, so that it's trivially sorted – can't divide 1 value.

Merge Sort

MergeSort(A, p, r)

if $p < r$ // check for base case

$q = (p + r)/2$ // divide

MergeSort(A, p, q) // conquer left

MergeSort($A, q+1, r$) // conquer right

Merge(A, p, q, r) // combine

```
int main()
{
    int arr[] = {12, 11, 5, 13, 7, 6};
    int arr_size = sizeof(arr)/sizeof(arr[0]);

    printf("Given array is \n");
    printArray(arr, arr_size);

    mergeSort(arr, 0, arr_size - 1);

    printf("\nSorted array is \n");
    printArray(arr, arr_size);

    return 0;
}
```


{12, 11, 5, 13, 7, 6}

```
void mergeSort(int arr[], int L, int R)
{
    if (L < R)
    {
        int M = (L+R) / 2;

        mergeSort(arr, L, M);

        mergeSort(arr, M+1, R);

        merge(arr, L, M, R);
    }
}
```


$$p = 1, \quad q = 7, \quad r = 13$$

$$n_1 = q - p + 1 = 7 - 1 + 1 = 7$$

$$n_2 = r - q = 13 - 7 = 6$$

$$L[1 \dots n_1 + 1] = L[1 \dots 8]$$

$$R[1 \dots n_2 + 1] = R[1 \dots 7]$$

MERGE(A, p, q, r)

$$n_1 = q - p + 1$$

$$n_2 = r - q$$

let $L[1 \dots n_1 + 1]$ and $R[1 \dots n_2 + 1]$ be new arrays

for $i = 1$ **to** n_1

$$L[i] = A[p + i - 1]$$

for $j = 1$ **to** n_2

$$R[j] = A[q + j]$$

$$L[n_1 + 1] = \infty$$

$$R[n_2 + 1] = \infty$$

$$i = 1$$

$$j = 1$$

for $k = p$ **to** r

if $L[i] \leq R[j]$

$$A[k] = L[i]$$

$$i = i + 1$$

else $A[k] = R[j]$

$$j = j + 1$$

Merge – Part 1

```
void merge(int arr[], int left, int middle, int right)
{
```

```
    int i, j, k;
    int n1 = middle - left + 1;
    int n2 = right - middle;

    int L[n1], R[n2];

    for (i = 0; i < n1; i++)
        L[i] = arr[left + i];
    for (j = 0; j < n2; j++)
        R[j] = arr[middle + 1 + j];
```

Merge – Part 2

```
    i = 0;
    j = 0;
    k = left;

    while (i < n1 && j < n2)
    {
        if (L[i] <= R[j])
        {
            arr[k] = L[i];
            i++;
        }
        else
        {
            arr[k] = R[j];
            j++;
        }
        k++;
    }
```

Merge – Part 3

```
    while (i < n1)
    {
        arr[k] = L[i];
        i++;
        k++;
    }

    while (j < n2)
    {
        arr[k] = R[j];
        j++;
        k++;
    }
}
```

{12, 11, 5, 13, 7, 6}

$M = (L + R)/2$

MS	
L =	R =
if L < R, then M =	
MS -> L, M	MS -> M+1, R
merge	

MS	
L =	R =
if L < R, then M =	
MS -> L, M	MS -> M+1, R
merge	

MS	
L =	R =
if L < R, then M =	
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merge	

MS	
L =	R =
if L < R, then M =	
MS -> L, M	MS -> M+1, R
merge	

MS	
L =	R =
if L < R, then M =	
MS -> L, M	MS -> M+1, R
merge	


```

int main(void)
{
    int arr[] = {12, 11, 5, 13, 7, 6};
    int arr_size = sizeof(arr)/sizeof(arr[0]);

    printf("Given array is \n");
    printArray(arr, arr_size);

    mergeSort(arr, 0, arr_size - 1);

    printf("\nSorted array is \n");
    printArray(arr, arr_size);

    return 0;
}

void mergeSort(int arr[], int L, int R)
{
    if (L < R)
    {
        int M = (L+R) / 2;

        mergeSort(arr, L, M);

        mergeSort(arr, M+1, R);

        merge(arr, L, M, R);
    }
}

```

A-merge with L=0 M=0 R=1

B-merge with L=0 M=1 R=2 D-merge with L=3 M=4 R=5

C-merge with L=3 M=3 R=4 E-merge with L=0 M=2 R=5

Merge – Part 1

```
void merge(int arr[], int left, int middle, int right)
{
    int i, j, k;
    int n1 = middle - left + 1;
    int n2 = right - middle;

    int L[n1], R[n2];

    for (i = 0; i < n1; i++)
        L[i] = arr[left + i];
    for (j = 0; j < n2; j++)
        R[j] = arr[middle + 1 + j];
```

**A-merge with
left=0 middle=0 right=1**

{12, 11, 5, 13, 7, 6}

L = {12} R = {11}

n1 = 1 n2 = 1

```
i = 0;  
j = 0;  
k = left;
```

Merge – Part 2

```
while (i < n1 && j < n2)  
{  
    if (L[i] <= R[j])  
    {  
        arr[k] = L[i];  
        i++;  
    }  
    else  
    {  
        arr[k] = R[j];  
        j++;  
    }  
    k++;  
}
```

A-merge with
left=0 middle=0 right=1
L = {12} R = {11} n1=1 n2=1

{12, 11, 5, 13, 7, 6}
{11, 12, 5, 13, 7, 6}

```
while (i < n1)  
{  
    arr[k] = L[i];  
    i++;  
    k++;  
}
```

Merge – Part 3

```
while (j < n2)  
{  
    arr[k] = R[j];  
    j++;  
    k++;  
}
```

Merge – Part 1

```
void merge(int arr[], int left, int middle, int right)
{
    int i, j, k;
    int n1 = middle - left + 1;
    int n2 = right - middle;

    int L[n1], R[n2];

    for (i = 0; i < n1; i++)
        L[i] = arr[left + i];
    for (j = 0; j < n2; j++)
        R[j] = arr[middle + 1 + j];
```

B merge with
left=0 middle=1 right=2
{11, 12, 5, 13, 7, 6}

L = {11,12} R = {5}

n1 = 2 n2 = 1

```
i = 0;  
j = 0;  
k = left;
```

Merge – Part 2

```
while (i < n1 && j < n2)  
{  
    if (L[i] <= R[j])  
    {  
        arr[k] = L[i];  
        i++;  
    }  
    else  
    {  
        arr[k] = R[j];  
        j++;  
    }  
    k++;  
}
```

B-merge with

left=0 middle=1 right=2

L = {11,12} R = {5} n1=2 n2=1

{11, 12, 5, 13, 7, 6}

{5, 11, 12, 13, 7, 6}

```
while (i < n1)  
{  
    arr[k] = L[i];  
    i++;  
    k++;  
}
```

Merge – Part 3

```
while (j < n2)  
{  
    arr[k] = R[j];  
    j++;  
    k++;  
}
```

Merge – Part 1

```
void merge(int arr[], int left, int middle, int right)
{
```

```
    int i, j, k;
    int n1 = middle - left + 1;
    int n2 = right - middle;

    int L[n1], R[n2];

    for (i = 0; i < n1; i++)
        L[i] = arr[left + i];
    for (j = 0; j < n2; j++)
        R[j] = arr[middle + 1 + j];
```

**C-merge with
left=3 middle=3 right=4**

{ 5, 11, 12, 13, 7, 6 }

L = {13} R = {7}

n1 = 1 n2 = 1

```
i = 0;
j = 0;
k = left;
```

Merge – Part 2

```
while (i < n1 && j < n2)
{
    if (L[i] <= R[j])
    {
        arr[k] = L[i];
        i++;
    }
    else
    {
        arr[k] = R[j];
        j++;
    }
    k++;
}
```

C-merge with
left=3 middle=3 right=4
L = {13} R = {7} n1=1 n2=1

{ 5, 11, 12, 13, 7, 6 }

{ 5, 11, 12, 7, 13, 6 }

```
while (i < n1)
{
    arr[k] = L[i];
    i++;
    k++;
}
```

```
while (j < n2)
{
    arr[k] = R[j];
    j++;
    k++;
}
```

Merge – Part 3

Merge – Part 1

```
void merge(int arr[], int left, int middle, int right)
{
```

```
    int i, j, k;
    int n1 = middle - left + 1;
    int n2 = right - middle;

    int L[n1], R[n2];

    for (i = 0; i < n1; i++)
        L[i] = arr[left + i];
    for (j = 0; j < n2; j++)
        R[j] = arr[middle + 1 + j];
```

**D-merge with
left=3 middle=4 right=5**

{ 5, 11, 12, 7, 13, 6 }

L = {7,13} R = {6}

n1 = 2 n2 = 1


```
i = 0;  
j = 0;  
k = left;
```

Merge – Part 2

```
while (i < n1 && j < n2)  
{  
    if (L[i] <= R[j])  
    {  
        arr[k] = L[i];  
        i++;  
    }  
    else  
    {  
        arr[k] = R[j];  
        j++;  
    }  
    k++;  
}
```

D-merge with
left=3 middle=4 right=5
L = {7,13} R = {6} n1=2 n2=1

{ 5, 11, 12, 7, 13, 6 }
{ 5, 11, 12, 6, 7, 13 }

```
while (i < n1)  
{  
    arr[k] = L[i];  
    i++;  
    k++;  
}
```

Merge – Part 3

```
while (j < n2)  
{  
    arr[k] = R[j];  
    j++;  
    k++;  
}
```

Merge – Part 1

```
void merge(int arr[], int left, int middle, int right)
{
    int i, j, k;
    int n1 = middle - left + 1;
    int n2 = right - middle;

    int L[n1], R[n2];

    for (i = 0; i < n1; i++)
        L[i] = arr[left + i];
    for (j = 0; j < n2; j++)
        R[j] = arr[middle + 1 + j];
```

**E-merge with
left=0 middle=2 right=5**

{ 5, 11, 12, 6, 7, 13 }

L = {5,11,12} R = {6,7,13}

n1 = 3 n2 = 3

```
i = 0;
j = 0;
k = left;
```

Merge – Part 2

```
while (i < n1 && j < n2)
{
    if (L[i] <= R[j])
    {
        arr[k] = L[i];
        i++;
    }
    else
    {
        arr[k] = R[j];
        j++;
    }
    k++;
}
```

E-merge with
left=0 middle=2 right=5
L = {5,11,12} R = {6,7,13} n1=3 n2=3

{ 5, 11, 12, 6, 7, 13 }

{ 5, 6, 7, 11, 12, 13 }

```
while (i < n1)
{
    arr[k] = L[i];
    i++;
    k++;
}
```

```
while (j < n2)
{
    arr[k] = R[j];
    j++;
    k++;
}
```

Merge – Part 3

A merge {12} with {11}

{12, 11, 5, 13, 7, 6}

{11, 12, 5, 13, 7, 6}

B merge {11,12} with {5}

{11, 12, 5, 13, 7, 6}

{5, 11, 12, 13, 7, 6}

C merge {13} with {7}

{5, 11, 12, 13, 7, 6}

{5, 11, 12, 7, 13, 6}

D merge {7,13} with {6}

{5, 11, 12, 7, 13, 6}

{5, 11, 12, 6, 7, 13}

E merge {5,11,12} with {6,7,13}

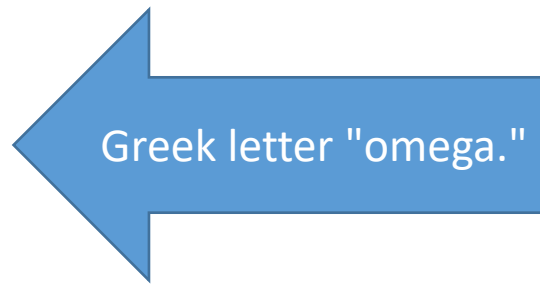
{5, 11, 12, 6, 7, 13}

{5, 6, 7, 11, 12, 13}

Asymptotic Notation

Sometimes, we want to say that an algorithm takes *at least* a certain amount of time, without providing an upper bound.

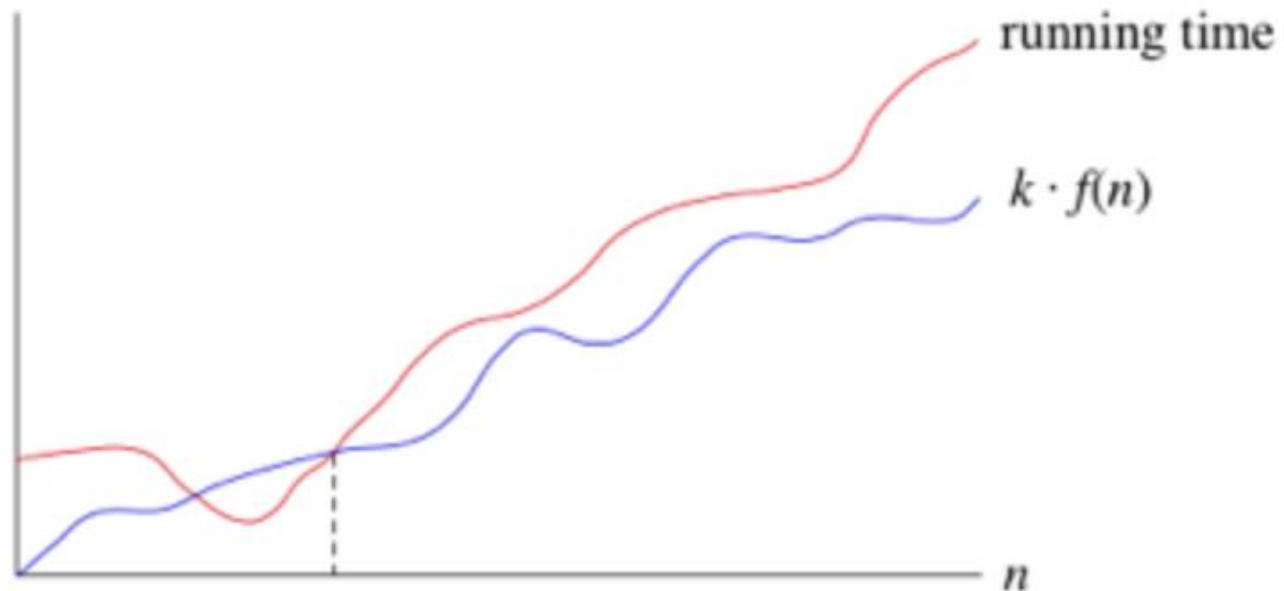
We use big- Ω notation



If a running time is $\Omega(f(n))$, then for large enough n , the running time is at least $k \cdot f(n)$ for some constant k .

Asymptotic Notation

Here's how to think of a running time that $\Omega(f(n))$



Asymptotic Notation

The running time is "big- Ω of $f(n)$ "

Big- Ω notation is used for **asymptotic lower bounds**, since it bounds the growth of the running time from below for large enough input sizes.

Just as $\Theta(f(n))$ automatically implies $O(f(n))$, it also automatically implies $\Omega(f(n))$.

So we can say that the worst-case running time of binary search is $\Omega(\log_2 n)$.

Asymptotic Notation

We can also make correct, but imprecise, statements using big- Ω notation.

For example, if you really do have a million dollars in your pocket, you can truthfully say

"I have an amount of money in my pocket, and it's **at least** 10 dollars."

That is correct, but certainly not very precise.

Similarly, we can correctly but imprecisely say that the best-case running time of binary search is $\Omega(1)$ because we know that it takes **at least** constant time.

Asymptotic Notation

if $f(n)$ is $O(g(n))$

$f(n)$ grows asymptotically no faster than $g(n)$

$$f(n) = 5n^2 + 2n + 1$$

then

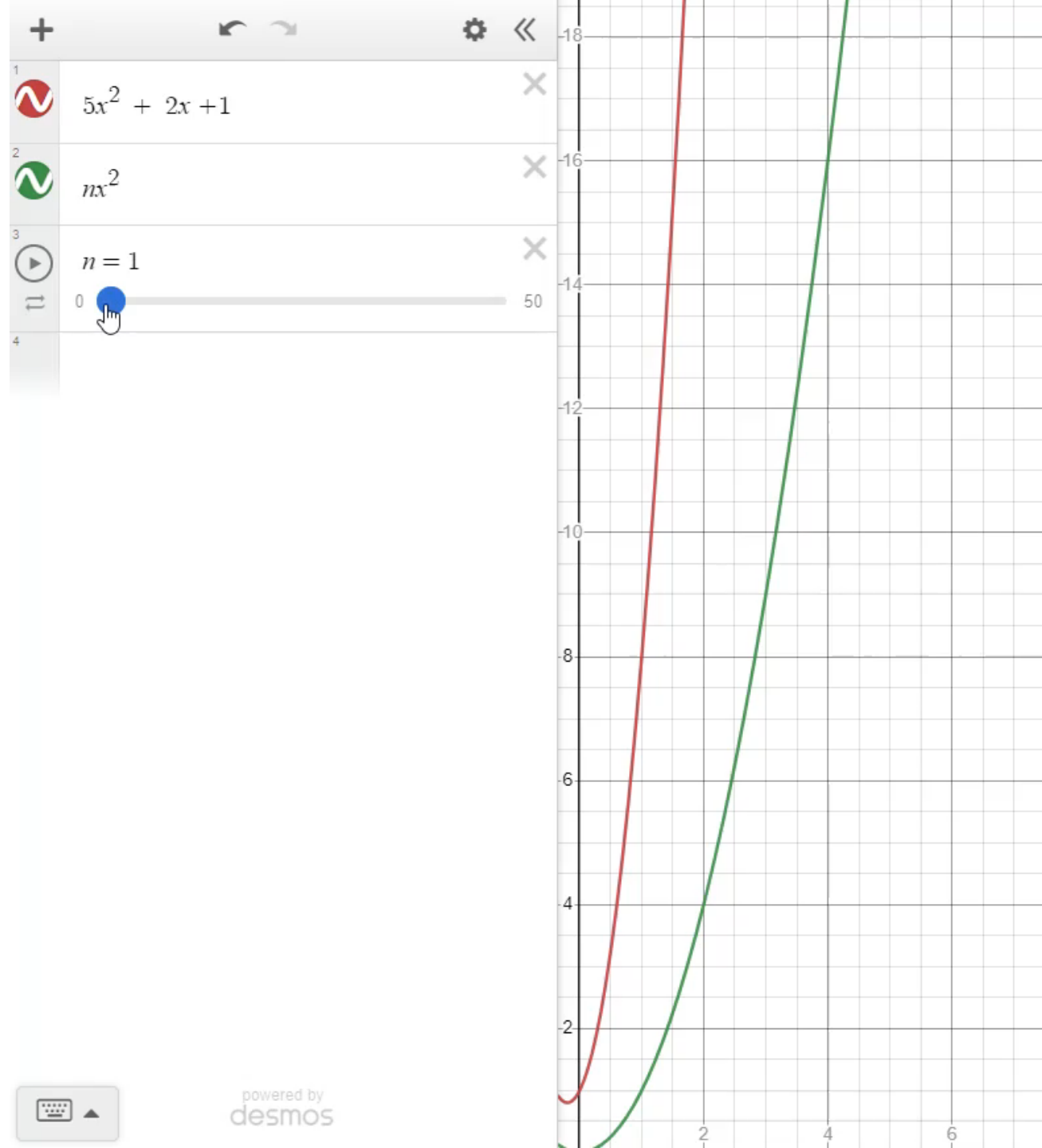
if $f(n)$ is $\Omega(g(n))$

$f(n)$ grows asymptotically no slower than $g(n)$

$$g(n) = n^2$$

if $f(n)$ is $\Theta(g(n))$

$f(n)$ grows asymptotically at the same rate as $g(n)$



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Asymptotic Notation

Think of O as an upper bound and Ω as a lower bound.

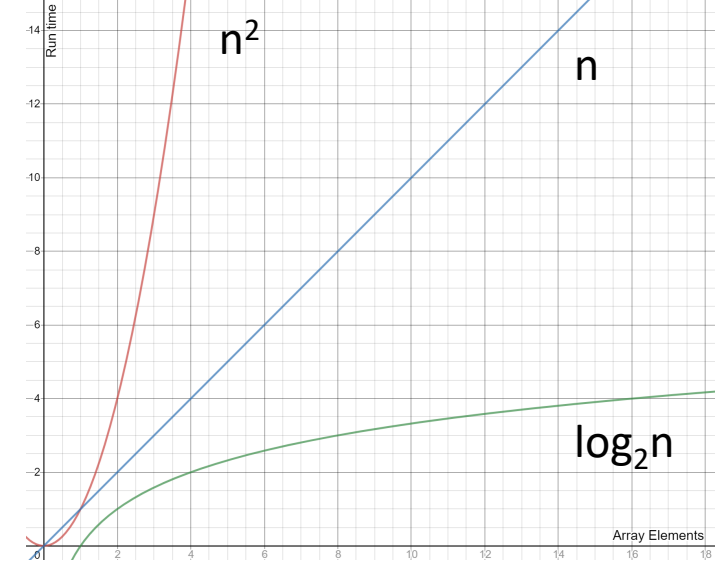
These bounds can be tight or loose, but we prefer to make them tight as possible.

If we have tight bounds where O and Ω have the same growth rate, then we precisely know the growth rate.

If we can precisely give the growth rate, then we know Θ .

Asymptotic Notation

For $\log_2 n$...

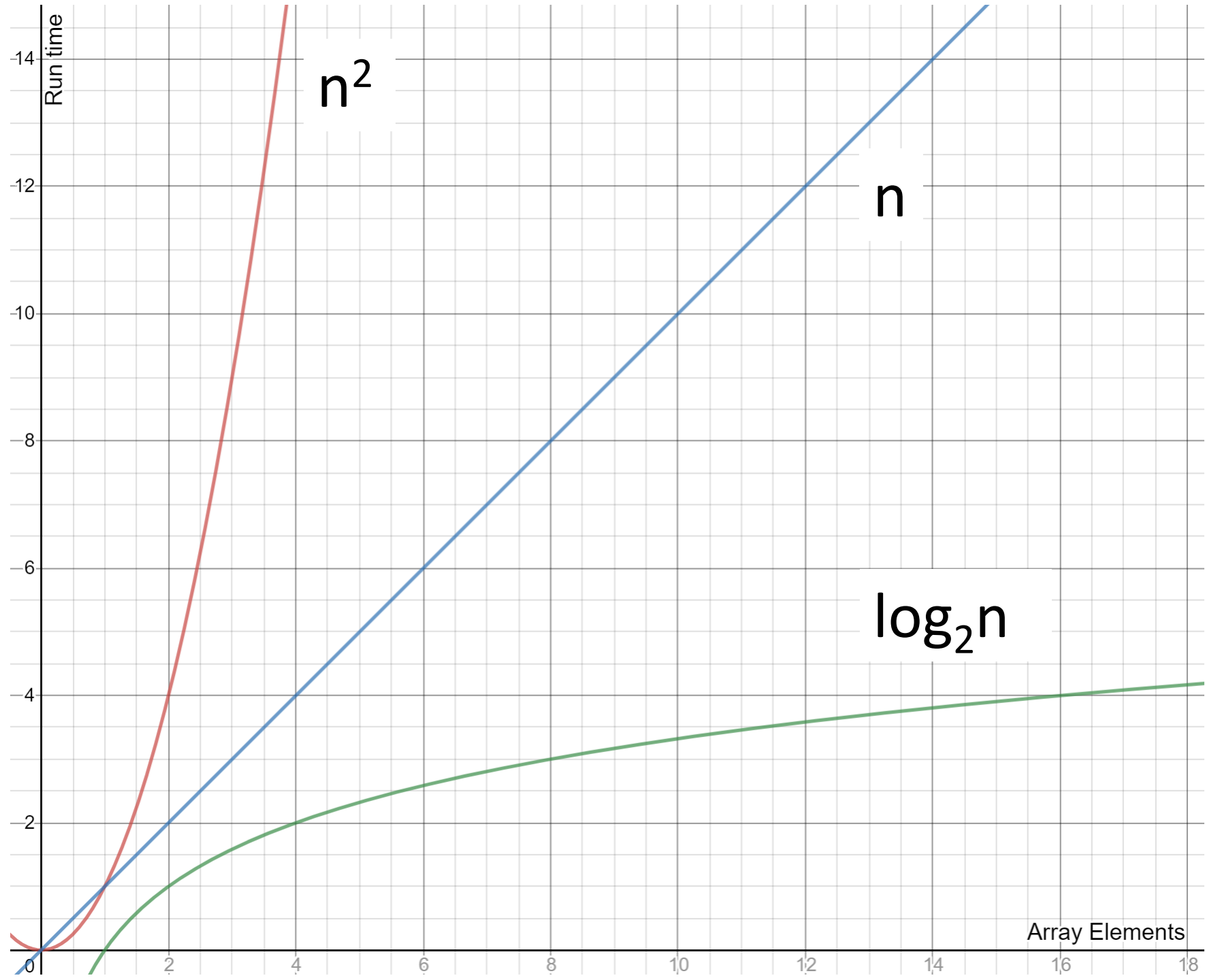


$\log_2 n$ is $O(n^2)$ since $\log_2 n$ grows asymptotically no faster than n^2

$\log_2 n$ is also $O(n)$ since $\log_2 n$ grows asymptotically no faster than n

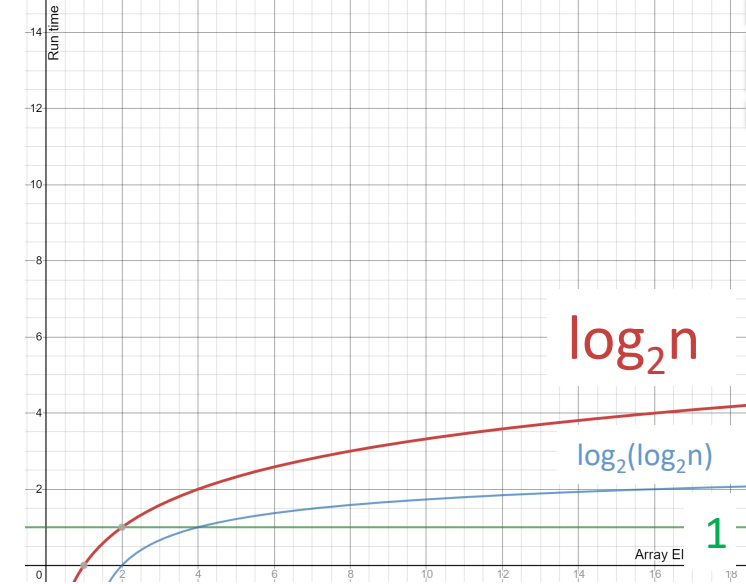
$\log_2 n$ is also $O(\log_2 n)$ since $\log_2 n$ grows asymptotically no faster than $\log_2 n$

We went from loose upper bounds to a tight upper bound



Asymptotic Notation

For $\log_2 n$...

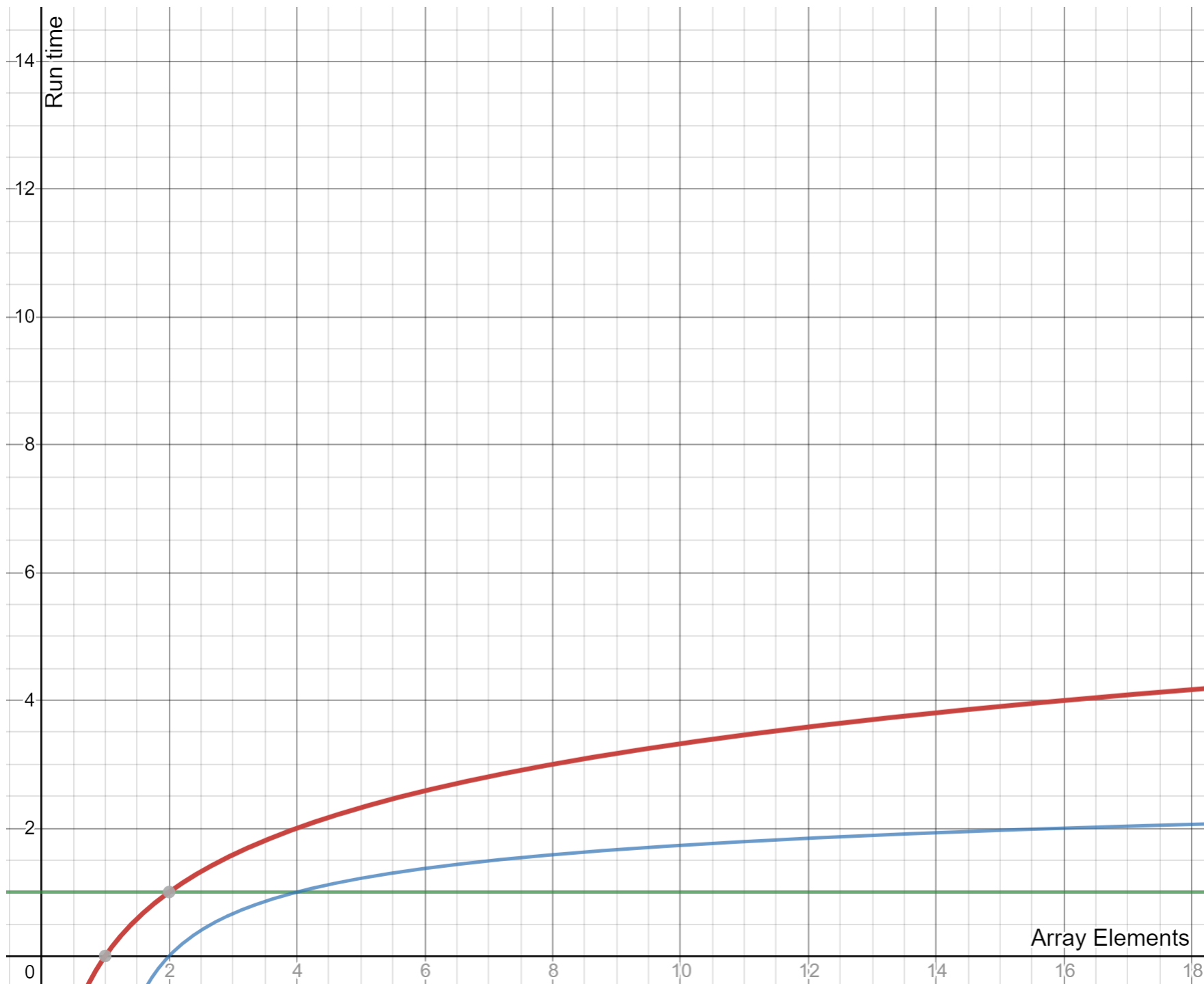


$\log_2 n$ is $\Omega(1)$ since $\log_2 n$ grows asymptotically no slower than 1

$\log_2 n$ is $\Omega(\log_2(\log_2 n))$ since $\log_2 n$ grows asymptotically no slower than $\log_2(\log_2(n))$

$\log_2 n$ is $\Omega(\log_2 n)$ since $\log_2 n$ grows asymptotically no slower than $\log_2 n$

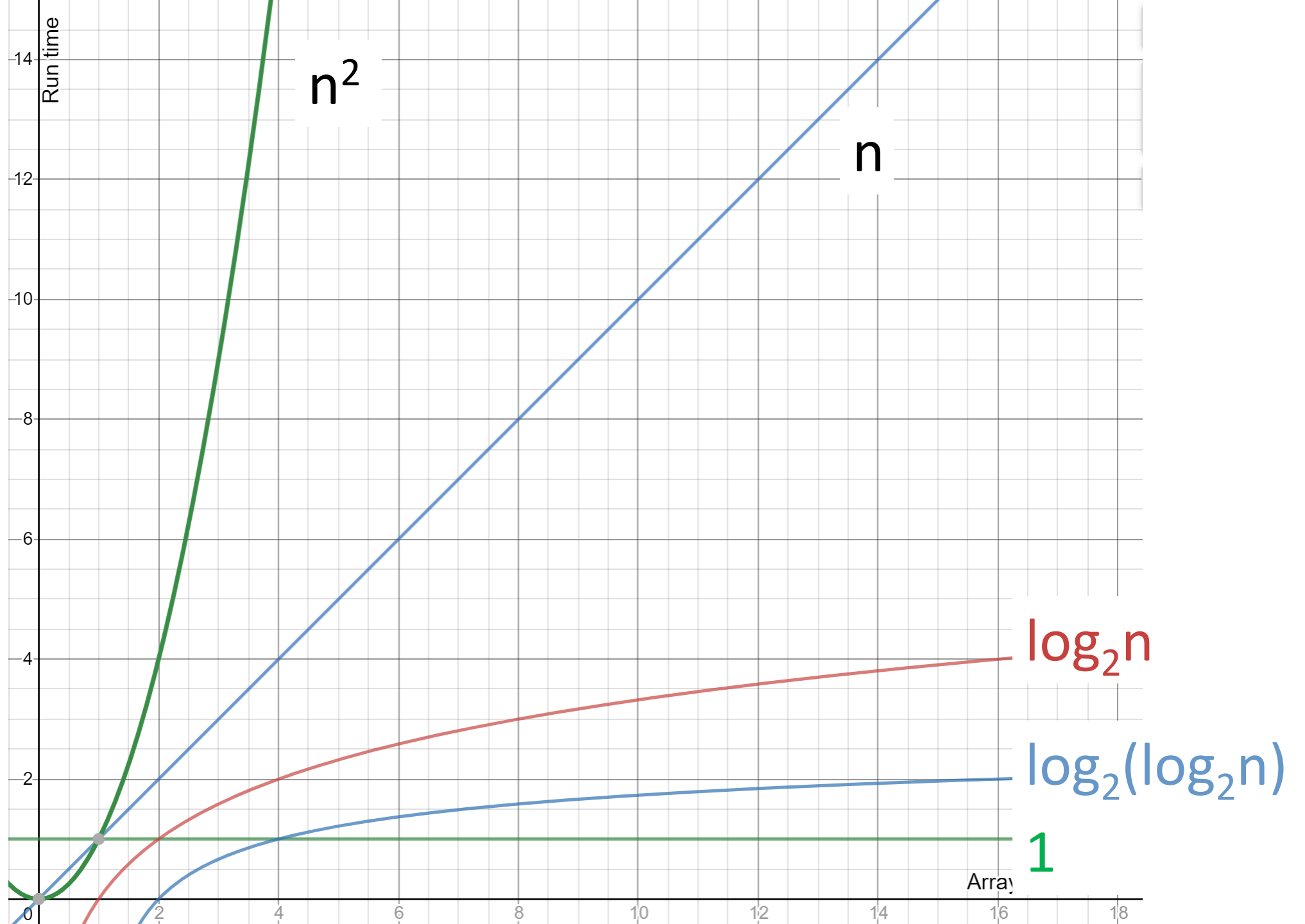
We went from loose lower bounds to a tight lower bound



$\log_2 n$

$\log_2(\log_2 n)$

1



Asymptotic Notation

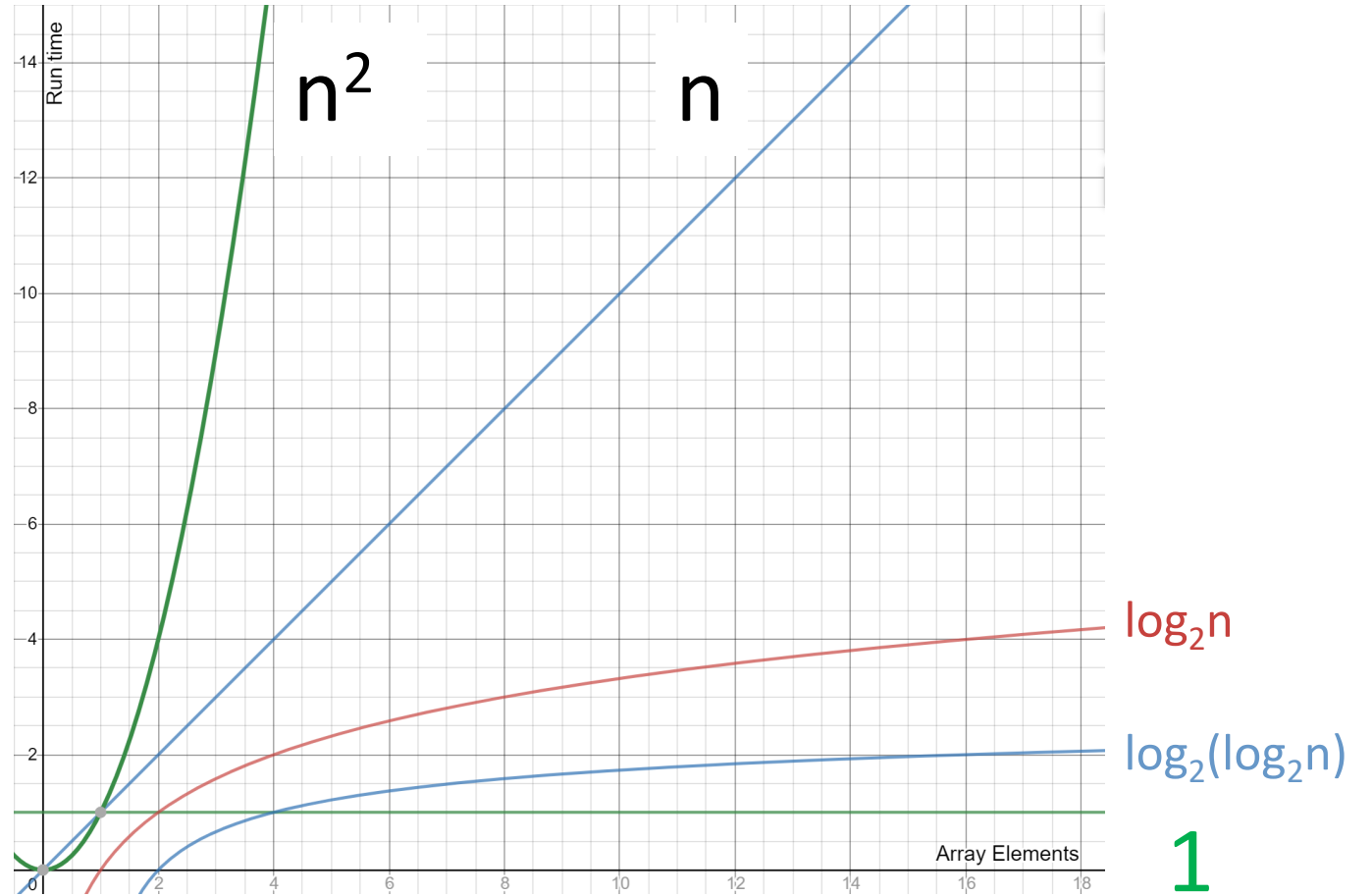
Since we have $\log_2 n$ is

$O(\log_2 n)$

and

$\Omega(\log_2 n)$

we can say that $\log_2 n$ is $\Theta(\log_2 n)$



Asymptotic Notation

How would you describe your height using asymptotic notation?

Do you have an upper bound of 1 million feet tall?

Do you have a lower bound of 1 inch tall?

Would it be more informative to have an upper bound of 6 feet and a lower bound of 5 feet?

What if your upper bound is 5 feet 4 inches and your lower bound is 5 feet 4 inches?

Asymptotic Notation

If we know the big Θ of a function, is there a reason that we would want to know a different big O or big Ω for the function?

It seems that if you have the big Θ , you already know the best big- O and big Ω .

Why would we want to know these other values? Are they significantly easier to find than the big Θ ?

Does big Θ give the best big O and big Ω possible?

Asymptotic Notation

Typically, if we design an algorithm and perform some quick analysis on it, we will find a reasonable O value – meaning it doesn't have to be tight, but it shouldn't be too loose.

Often, that's all we care about.

Sometimes, we then can find a reasonable Ω value (again it doesn't have to be tight, but it shouldn't be too loose).

If it is critical to have tight bounds, or if the algorithm is easy to analyze, we can tighten up the bounds on O and Ω until they are the same and then we have Θ .

Asymptotic Notation

Let's say we have some task that our program needs to perform.

Often, we don't care about which algorithm we use as long as the asymptotic complexity of the algorithm is under some limit

the algorithm is fast enough for our needs.

If we write an algorithm that gets the job done, but it is hard to analyze, we can often make simplifying assumptions that make the analysis easier but the bounds looser.

Asymptotic Notation

```
for (i = 1; i <= n; i++)  
{  
    number = result_of_a_very_hard_to_analyze_calculation();  
    if number < 1  
        number = 1;  
    if number > 1  
        number = n;  
    for (k = 1; k <= number; k++)  
        some_simple_stuff  
}
```

Asymptotic Notation

```
for (i = 1; i <= n; i++)  
{  
    number = result_of_a_very_hard_to_analyze_calculation();  
    if number < 1  
        number = 1;  
    if number > 1  
        number = n;  
    for (k = 1; k <= number; k++)  
        some_simple_stuff  
}
```

outer for loop will loop n times

inner for loop will loop
worst case = n times
best case = 1 time

Since the calculation is hard to analyze,
we might not be able to tighten up Ω or O .

Running time is $O(n^2)$ and $\Omega(n)$

If we can't tighten up the bounds on Ω or
 O , then we can't figure out Θ .

Asymptotic Notation

Suppose you are on a game show and are given the following challenge with the prize being a million dollars.

You are shown 2 identical boxes and are told

Box A contains between 10 and 20 bugs

Box B contains between 30 and 40 bugs

To win, you must pick a box and eat all of the bugs inside and we are going to assume that eating less bugs is better than eating more bugs.

Asymptotic Notation

Let's examine what we know about Box A

Box A contains between 10 and 20 bugs

We can say that Box A cannot have less than 5 bugs.

That would make 5 a lower bound on the number of bugs in Box A.

This lower bound does not really help us make a decision.

We would rather take 10 as the lower bound.

While 5 and 10 are both valid lower bounds, we would rather use 10 since it is closer than 5 to the actual number of bugs in the box.

Asymptotic Notation

Let's examine what we know about Box A

Box A contains between 10 and 20 bugs

We can say that Box A cannot have more than 50 bugs.

That would make 50 an upper bound on the number of bugs in Box A.

This upper bound does not really help us make a decision.

We would rather take 20 as the upper bound.

While 50 and 20 are both valid upper bounds, we would rather use 20 since it is closer than 50 to the actual number of bugs in the box.

Asymptotic Notation

The actual number of bugs in Box A must be between our lower bound of 10 and our upper bound of 20.

But...

we also have Box B to analyze.

Remember that Box B contains between 30 and 40 bugs.

Using the same technique we used to analyze Box B, we can determine that Box B has an upper bound of 40 and a lower bound of 30.

Asymptotic Notation

Now we need to analyze the upper and lower bounds of the number of bugs you will need to eat in the best and worst case scenarios.

Best case scenario is you pick Box A - the actual number of bugs in Box A must be between our lower bound of 10 and our upper bound of 20.

Worst case scenario is you pick Box B – the actual number of bugs in Box B must be between our lower bound of 30 and our upper bound of 40.

The best case scenario has both lower and upper bounds.

The worst case scenario has both lower and upper bounds.

Asymptotic Notation

Since we cannot distinguish Box A from Box B, then we are faced with

overall worst case scenario is the upper bound of all cases

50 bugs

overall best case scenario is the lower bound of all cases

10 bugs

Can we get any closer to the actual number of bugs you have to eat to get that million dollars?

Asymptotic Notation

Best case binary search

Finds search item on the first guess

$$f(n) = c_1$$

Lower bound on $f(n)$ is $\Omega(1)$

Upper bound on $f(n)$ is $O(1)$

$\Theta?$

Worst case binary search

Search item not found

$$f(n) = c_1 * \log_2 n + c_2$$

Lower bound on $f(n)$ is $\Omega(\log_2 n)$

Upper bound on $f(n)$ is $O(\log_2 n)$

Asymptotic Notation

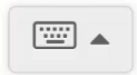
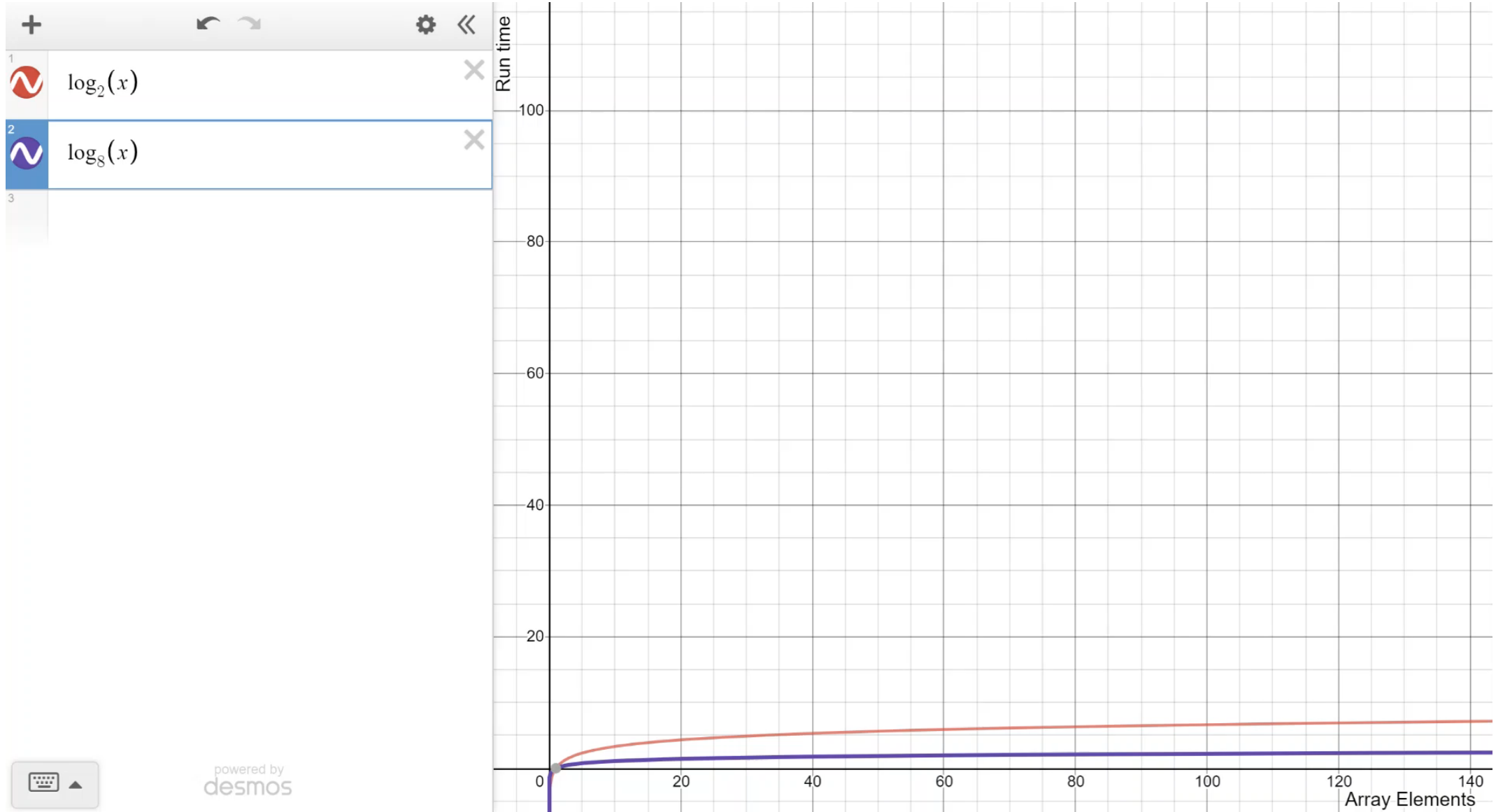
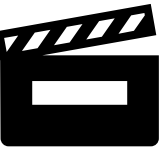
Prove this is true

$\log_2 n$ is $O(\log_8 n)$

This is saying that $\log_2 n$ has an asymptotic upper bound of $O(\log_8 n)$

This means that for large enough value of n , the running time is at most $k \cdot \log_8 n$ for some constant k . $\log_8 n$ is an upper bound.

Can we come up with a k to multiply $\log_8 n$ by so that it always bounds $\log_2 n$?



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Asymptotic Notation

Prove this is true

$\log_2 n$ is $O(\log_8 n)$

Let's remember that

$$\log_a n = \frac{\log_b n}{\log_b a}$$

So $\log_8 n$ can be written as

$$\log_8 n = \frac{\log_2 n}{\log_2 8} \text{ which is}$$

$$\log_8 n = \frac{1}{\log_2 8} \log_2 n$$

So $\log_8 n$ is just $\log_2 n$ times a constant

Asymptotic Notation

Prove this is true

$\log_2 n$ is $O(\log_8 n)$

$$\log_8 n = \frac{1}{\log_2 8} \log_2 n$$

So $\log_8 n$ is just $\log_2 n$ times a constant

When we find two functions that differ by a constant multiplier, we know that we can always find a k to serve as the upper bound.

Generally, we can effectively ignore constants in asymptotic notation and treat the functions as equivalent.

Asymptotic Notation

Prove this is true

$\log_2 n$ is $\Omega(\log_8 n)$

This is saying that $\log_2 n$ has an asymptotic lower bound of $\Omega(\log_8 n)$

This means that for large enough value of n , the running time is at least $k \cdot \log_8 n$ for some constant k . $\log_8 n$ is an lower bound.

Can we come up with a k to multiply $\log_8 n$ by so that it always lower bounds $\log_2 n$?

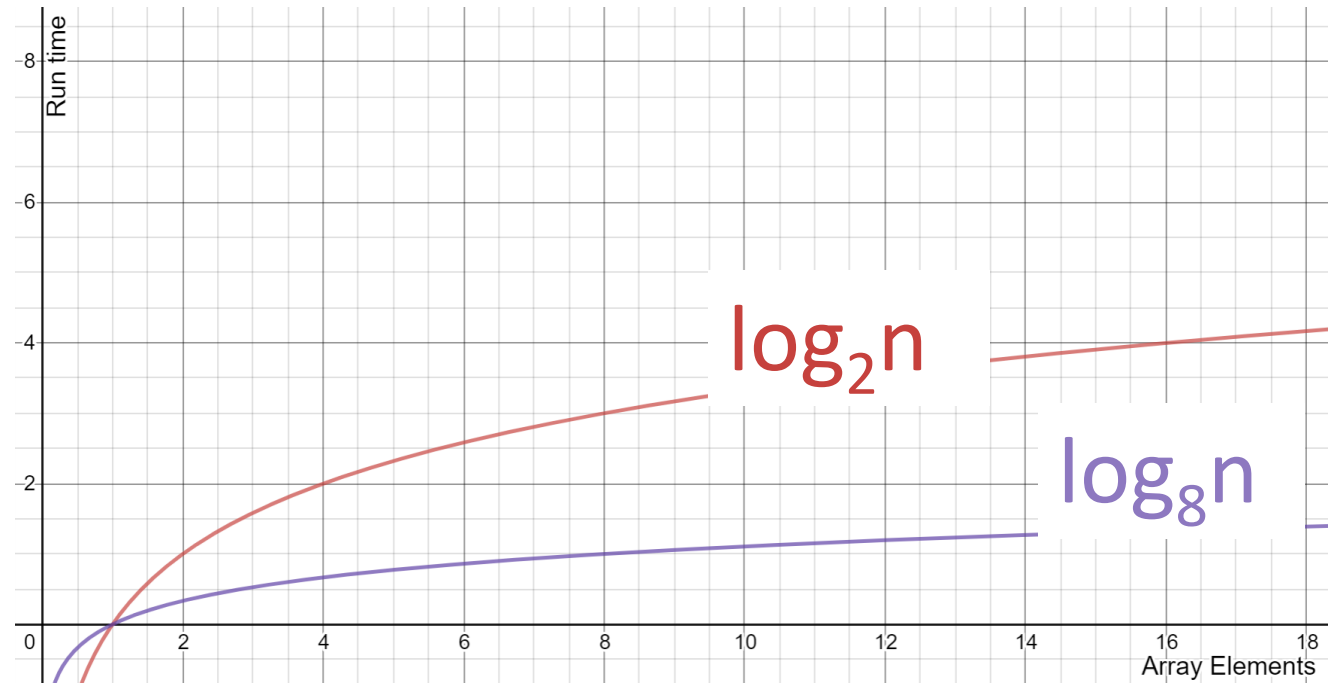
Asymptotic Notation

Prove this is true: $\log_2 n$ is $\Omega(\log_8 n)$

We have already rewritten $\log_8 n$ as

$$\log_8 n = \frac{1}{\log_2 8} \log_2 n$$

That constant, $\frac{1}{\log_2 8}$, is already a value for k that shows $\log_8 n$ to be a lower bound.



Asymptotic Notation

Prove this is true: $\log_2 n$ is $\Theta(\log_8 n)$

If $\log_2 n$ is $\Theta(\log_8 n)$, then $\log_2 n$ is "tightly bound" by $\Theta(\log_8 n)$

for a large enough value of n , the running time is at least $k_1 \cdot \log_8 n$ and at most $k_2 \cdot \log_8 n$ for some constants k_1 and k_2

We have already found k_1 and k_2 that satisfies those constraints when we proved O and Ω notation.

Since we established $\log_2 n$ is $O(\log_8 n)$ and $\Omega(\log_8 n)$, we can conclude that it is also $\Theta(\log_8 n)$.