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/*  
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CMPT435L 111 20S  
*/
```

Assignment 2

Please read **turn-in checklist** at the end of this document before you start doing exercises.

Section 1: Pen-and-paper Exercises

1. Analyze the following code and provide a "Big-O" estimate of its running time in terms of n . Explain your analysis.

```
int i = 1;  
while (i <= n)  
    some O(1) time statements;  
    i = i*2;  
end while
```

Note: Credit will not be given only for answers - show all your work:
(3 points) steps you took to get your answer.

```
int i = 1;                // 1  
while (i <= n)  
    some O(1) time statements; // 1 * n  
    i = i*2;                // 2 * n  
end while
```

Iteration 1:
 $i = 1 \quad 2^0 = 1$

Iteration 2:
 $i = 2 \quad 2^1 = 2$

Iteration 3:
 $i = 4 \quad 2^2 = 3$

Iteration 4:
 $i = 8 \quad 2^3 = 4$

Iteration 5:
 $i = 16 \quad 2^4 = 5$

Iteration k :

$$i = 2^{k-1} = n$$
$$\log(2^{k-1}) = \log(n)$$
$$k - 1 = \log(n)$$
$$k = \log(n) + 1$$
$$k = \log(n)$$

(2 points) your answer.

 $O(\log n)$

2. Analyze the following code and provide a "Big-O" estimate of its running time in terms of n. Explain your analysis.

```
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
        }
    }
}
```

Note: Credit will not be given only for answers - show all your work: (5 points) steps you took to get your answer.

Iteration 1:

i = n	$n/2^0$
j = 1	2^0
k = 0	$n/2$

Iteration 2:

$i = n/2$	$n/2^1$
$j = 2$	2^1
$k = 2$	$n/2$

Iteration 3:

$i = n/4$	$n/2^2$
$j = 4$	2^2
$k = 4$	$n/2$

Iteration 4:

$i = n/8$	$n/2^3$
$j = 8$	2^3
$k = 6$	$n/2$

Iteration k:

$$\begin{array}{ll} i = n/8 & n/2^{k-1} \\ j = 1 & 2^{k-1} \end{array}$$

$$I3: i = \frac{n}{2}$$

$$j = 2$$

$$K = 2$$

$$I4: i = \frac{n}{8}$$

$$j = 8$$

$$K = 6$$

$$I5: i = \frac{n}{2^{K-1}}$$

$$j = 2^{K-1}$$

$$K = \frac{n}{2}$$

$$h = 2^{K-1}$$

$$\log(h) = \log(2^{K-1}) = K-1$$

$$\log(h)H = H$$

$$2^{K-1} = n$$

$$K-1 = \log_2 n$$

$$K = \log_2 n + 1$$

$$O(n \log n)$$

k = 0 n/2

(2 points) your answer.

$O(n \log n)$

3. Analyze the following code and provide a "Big-O" estimate of its running time in terms of n. Assume that $n = 2^m$. Explain your analysis.

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

Note:

$$2^0 + 2^1 + \dots + 2^k = 2^{k+1} - 1$$

Note: Credit will not be given only for answers - show all your work:

(5 points) steps you took to get your answer.

Handwritten analysis of the code:

~~Iteration 1~~
I1:
 $i = n$
 $j = 1$ 2^0
 $k = 0$ $k-1$

~~Iteration 2~~
I2:
 $i = n-1$
 $j = 2$ 2^1
 $k = 1$ $k-1$

~~Iteration 3~~
I3:
 $i = n-2$
 $j = 4$ 2^2
 $k = 2$ $k-1$

~~Iteration n~~
I n:
 $i = n - (k-1) = n \Rightarrow k-1 = 2h \Rightarrow k =$
 $j = 2^{k-1} = \log n \Rightarrow k-1 = \log n \Rightarrow k = \log n$
 $k = k-1 = h \Rightarrow k = h+1 \Rightarrow \log n$

$n - (k-1) * 2^{k-1} * k-1 =$
 $n - (k-1)^2 * 2^{k-1}$

$k = 2 \quad k-1$

Iteration k :

$i = \boxed{n - (k-1)} = n \Rightarrow k-1 = 2n \Rightarrow k = 2n+1 = \boxed{O(n)}$

$j = \boxed{2^{k-1}} = \log n \Rightarrow k-1 = \log n \Rightarrow k = \log n + 1 = \boxed{O(\log n)}$

$k = \boxed{k-1} = n \Rightarrow k = n+1 \Rightarrow \boxed{O(n)}$

$n - (k-1) * 2^{k-1} * k-1 =$

$n - (k-1)^2 * 2^{k-1}$

$n * k * \log n$
 $n^2 * \log n$
 $\boxed{O(n^2)}$

(2 points) your answer.

$O(n^2)$

4. Analyze the following code and provide a "Big-O" estimate of its running time in terms of n . Explain your analysis.

```
j = 1, i = 0;
```

```
while (i < n)
```

```
{
```

```
    i = i + j;
```

```
    j++;
```

```
}
```

Note: The loop variable 'i' is incremented by 1, 2, 3, 4, ... until i becomes greater than or equal to n.

Note: Credit will not be given only for answers - show all your work: (5 points) steps you took to get your answer.

#9

```

j = 1, i = 0; // 2
while (i < n)
{
    i = i + j; // 2 * sqrt(2n)
    j++; // 1 * sqrt(2n)
}

```

Iteration 1:
 I1:
 i = 0 + 1
 j = 2

Iteration 2:
 I2:
 i = 0 + 1 + 2
 j = 3

Iteration 3:
 I3:
 i = 0 + 1 + 2 + 3
 j = 4

Iteration k:
 Ik:
 i = 0 + 1 + 2 + ... + k
 j = k + 1

Work: \downarrow

$$\frac{k * (k+1)}{2} = n \Rightarrow k * (k+1) = 2n$$

$$\Rightarrow k^2 + k = 2n$$

$$2 + 2 * \sqrt{2n} + \sqrt{2n} \Rightarrow k = \sqrt{2n}$$

$O(\sqrt{n})$

(2 points) your answer.

$O(\sqrt{n})$

5. Arrange the following functions in ascending order of growth rate (8 points):

n^4	$\sum_{i=1}^n 1$	$\log \log n$	2010	$\sum_{i=1}^n i$
2^n	\sqrt{n}	$\log n$	n^2	$n \log n$
n^n	$\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{i}$	$n!$	e^n	n

You are NOT required to justify your ordering.

Note:

In this problem, you are asked to identify if $f_1(n) < f_2(n)$ for a “sufficiently large” input size n . However, for small values of n this is not always true.

$$2010 \leq \log \log n \leq \log n \leq \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{i} \leq \sqrt{n} \leq n \leq \sum_{i=1}^n 1 \leq n \log n \leq n^2 \leq \sum_{i=1}^n i \leq n^4 \leq e^n \leq n! \leq n^n$$

6. Given a positive integer x , find square root of it. If x is not a perfect square, then return floor (round down).

Examples:

Input: $x = 4$

Output: 2

Input: $x = 11$

Output: 3

Outline an algorithm for finding square root of x . Expected in $O(\log n)$ time.

Full credit (10 points) will be awarded for an algorithm that is $O(\log n)$. Algorithms that are $O(n)$ or slower will be scored out of 5 points.

Note: You should NOT use existing functions like `math.sqrt()` to obtain the square root of x . Create your own function. Solutions that use existing functions will receive 0 points.

(i) describe the idea behind your algorithm in English (2 points);

1. Find the middle of the search area and square it
2. Check to see if the number is a perfect square
3. If the mid number squared is greater than x , set the end of the search area to the midpoint minus one
4. Else if the mid number squared is smaller than x , set the beginning of the search area to the mid point + 1

(ii) provide pseudocode (5 points);

Input x

Int start = 1 , int end = x, int mid = 0, int midSquare, int result = 0

while [start <= end]

 mid = start + (end - start) / 2
 midSquare = mid * mid

if (midSquare == x)

 return mid

end if

else if (midSquare > x)

 end = mid - 1

end if

else

 start = mid + 1
 result = mid

end else

end while

Output result

(iii) analyze its running time (3 points).

```
public static int squareroot(int x)
{
```

```
    int start = 1;    //1
    int end = x;      //1
    int mid = 0;      //1
    int midSquare;    //1
    int result = 0;    //1
```

```
    while (start <= end) {
```

```
        mid = start + (end - start) / 2; // 4
        midSquare = mid * mid;          // 2
```

```
        if (midSquare == x) {           // 1
```

```

return mid;          // 1

} else if (midSquare > x) { // 1

    end = mid - 1; // 2

} else {

    start = mid + 1; //2
    result = mid; //1

}

}

return result; //1

```

Ending condition = sz

Iteration 1:

$$Sz = n \quad \frac{n}{2^0}$$

Iteration 2:

$$Sz = \frac{n}{2} \quad \frac{n}{2^1}$$

Iteration 3:

$$Sz = \frac{n}{4} \quad \frac{n}{2^2}$$

Iteration k:

$$Sz = \frac{n}{2^{k-1}} = 1$$

Steps:

$$n = 2^{k-1}$$

$$\log n = k - 1$$

$$k = \log n + 1$$

Big O time complexity:

$$O(\log n)$$

Section 2: Java Implementation

7. Implement problem 6 in Java (30 points).

Note:

Find a file called Problem6.java in assignment 2 folder.

Complete the method of squareroot().

Test your method in the main method provided.

Programs that are $O(n)$ or slower will be scored out of 10 points.

Programs that use existing functions like `math.sqrt()` will receive 0 points.

Important: In all of the assignments of this course, when you are asked to implement an algorithm for a problem, your code will be evaluated based on:

5 points - Execution

Each file must run without error or warning on valid input described in the main method provided.

5 points - Within Code Documentation

Is the code documented for obvious understanding of the use, preconditions, and postconditions of each function?

20 points - Correctness

Is the algorithm implemented correctly? Does your method pass the test?

TURN-IN CHECKLIST:

1. Answers to Section 1 (.doc/.txt), and to Section 2 (all your source Code (.java files)). Remember to include your name, the date, and the course number in comments near the beginning of your code/report.
2. Create a folder and name it 'FirstName_LastName_assignment_2'. In the newly created folder copy and paste your files (.doc/.txt/.java files). Then compress the folder, and push it to iLearn.