

Cse 222 Homework 2

Q1. a) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(n^2 - 3n)^2}{5n^3 + n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^4 - 6n^3 + 9n^2}{5n^3 + n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^4(1 - \frac{6}{n} + \frac{9}{n^2})}{n^3(5 + \frac{1}{n})} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^1}{5n^3}$
 $= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n}{5} = \infty \rightarrow f(n) = \Omega(g(n))$

b) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^3}{\log_2 n^4} = L' \text{ Hopital } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3n^2}{\frac{1 \cdot 4}{n \ln(2)}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 3n^3 \cdot \ln(2) \cdot \frac{1}{4} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \infty$
 $\rightarrow f(n) = \Omega(g(n))$

c) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{5n \cdot \log_2(4n)}{n \cdot \log_2(5^n)} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{5n \cdot \log_2(4n)}{n^2 \cdot \log_2(5)} = L' \text{ Hopital } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{5 \cdot 4}{4n \cdot \ln 2}}{\frac{1 \cdot \log_2 5 + n \cdot 0}{1 \cdot \log_2 5 \cdot n}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{5}{\ln 2 \cdot \log_2 5 \cdot n}$
 $= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{5}{\ln 5 \cdot n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{5}{\infty} = 0 \quad f(n) = O(g(n))$

d) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^n}{10^n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{n}{10}\right)^n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\log n^n}{\log 10^n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n \cdot \log n}{n \cdot \log 10}$
 $= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\log n}{\log 10} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \infty = f(n) = \Omega(g(n)).$

e) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{8n \cdot \sqrt[5]{2n}}{n \cdot \sqrt[3]{n}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{8 \cdot \sqrt[5]{2} \cdot \sqrt[5]{n}}{\sqrt[3]{n}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{8 \cdot \sqrt[5]{2} \cdot n^{1/5}}{n^{1/3}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{8 \cdot \sqrt[5]{2}}{n^{2/15}}$
 $= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{8 \sqrt[5]{2}}{\infty} = 0 \quad f(n) = O(g(n)).$

Q2) a) method A $\text{for}(\text{---} \frac{n \text{ length}}{\text{---}})$
 $\text{str_array}[i] = '';$ $] O(1)$ $] O(n)$
 operation takes constant time $O(1)$
 The operation repeat n times $O(n * 1) = \underline{O(n)}$

b) method B $\text{for}(\text{---} \frac{n \text{ length}}{\text{---}})$ $] O(n)$ T_1
 $\text{method A}(\text{str_array});$ $] O(n)$
 $\text{for}(\text{---} \frac{n \text{ length}}{\text{---}})$ $] O(n)$ T_2
 $\text{print}();$ $] O(1)$
 this operation takes constant time $O(1)$
 the operation repeat n times $O(n * 1) = O(n)$

the operation repeat n times $O(n)$
 the operation repeat n times $O(n) \Rightarrow O(n * n) = O(n^2)$

$$T_1(n) + T_2(n) = \max(O(T_1(n)), O(T_2(n)))$$

$$= \max(O(n), O(n^2))$$

$$= \underline{O(n^2)}$$

method C
 c) $\text{for}(\text{---} \frac{n \text{ length}}{\text{---}})$
 $\text{for}(\text{---} \frac{n \text{ length}}{\text{---}})$ $] O(n^2)$ $] O(n)$ $] O(n)$
 method B $] O(n^2)$
 this operation takes $O(n^2)$ time
 the operation repeat n times, $O(n^2 * n) = O(n^3)$
 the operation repeat n times, $O(n^3 * n) = \underline{O(n^4)}$

d) method D
 We can't solve this problem.

$\text{for}(\text{---} \frac{n \text{ length}}{\text{---}})$

$\text{Print}(i);$ $] O(1).$

$\text{str_array}[i--];$ $i \rightarrow$ this part decrease i and i value increase within for loop and this method infinite loop.

e) method E

$\text{for}(\text{---} \frac{n \text{ length}}{\text{---}})$

$\text{if}(\text{---})$ $O(1)$
 $\text{break};$ $O(1)$

this operation takes constant time $O(1)$.
 the operation repeat n times $O(n * 1) = \underline{O(n)}$

Q 3)

a) if array sorted

result = $A[n-1] - A[0]$,

this operation takes constant time $O(1)$

b) method sort-arr(A)

initialize variable min and max to $A[0]$

FOR each index of A array
IF $A[index]$ greater than max $] O(1)$

THEN max equals to $A[index]$ $O(1)$
ENDIF

IF $A[index]$ smaller than min $] O(1)$

THEN min equals to $A[index]$ $] O(1)$

ENDFOR

compute result of max minus min variable $] O(1)$ T_2

this operation takes constant time $O(1)$

4 operation takes constant time $O(4 \times 1) = O(1)$

the operation repeats n times $O(n \times 1) = O(n)$

$$T_1(n) + T_2(n) = \max(O(T_1(n)), O(T_2(n)))$$

$$= \max(O(n), O(1))$$

$$= \underline{O(n)}$$