

1. Assessment

The tasks contribute 10% to the overall assessment of INT102

2. Submission

Please complete the assessment tasks using Microsoft Word and submit it in PDF via Learning.

3. Deadline

19-April- 2021, Monday 17:30.

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Question 1

1. $f(n) = 3n + n^2 + 2n \log n + 2\sqrt{n}$ is $O(n^2)$.

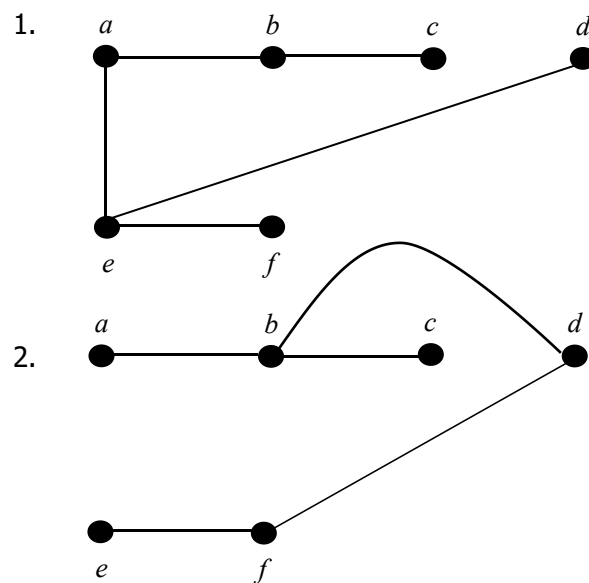
2. Since $n \leq n^2$, $\sqrt{n} \leq n^2$ and $\log n \leq n$ for all $n \geq 1$,

we have $n \log n \leq n^2$ and

$$3n + n^2 + 2n \log n + 2\sqrt{n} \leq 3n^2 + n^2 + 2n^2 + 2n^2 = 8n^2 \text{ for all } n \geq 1.$$

Therefore, by definition, $f(n) = 3n + n^2 + 2n \log n + 2\sqrt{n}$ is $O(n^2)$.

Question 2



Question 3

3 4 5 3 4 5

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1. The number of swapping operations is 3.

2. $5+4+3+2+1=15$

The number of key comparisons is 15.

Question 4

1. $f_1[j] = a_{1,1} + t_{0,1}$, if $j=1$
 $\min(f_1[j-1] + a_{1,j}, f_2[j-1] + t_{2,j-1} + a_{1,j})$, if $j > 1$

$f_2[j] = a_{2,1} + t_{0,2}$, if $j=1$
 $\min(f_2[j-1] + a_{2,j}, f_1[j-1] + t_{1,j-1} + a_{2,j})$, if $j > 1$

$f^* = \min(f_1[n] + t_{1,n}, f_2[n] + t_{2,n})$

2.

| j | $f_1[j]$ | $f_2[j]$ |
|-----|----------|----------|
| 1 | 4 | 6 |
| 2 | 12 | 8 |
| 3 | 11 | 14 |
| 4 | 16 | 13 |

3. set $f_1[1] = a_{1,1} + t_{0,1}$

set $f_2[1] = a_{2,1} + t_{0,2}$

for $j=2$ to n do

begin

set $f_1[j] = \min(f_1[j-1] + a_{1,j}, f_2[j-1] + t_{2,j-1} + a_{1,j})$

set $f_2[j] = \min(f_2[j-1] + a_{2,j}, f_1[j-1] + t_{1,j-1} + a_{2,j})$

end

set $f^* = \min(f_1[n] + t_{1,n}, f_2[n] + t_{2,n})$

Time complexity is $O(n)$.

3. start: ①2 ②3

$S_{1,1}$: 2+2

$S_{2,1}$: 3+3

$S_{1,2}$: ①4+8 ②6+1+8 ①<②

$S_{2,2}$: ①3+3+4 ②4+4 ①>②

$S_{1,3}$: ①12+2 ②8+1+2 ①>②

$S_{2,3}$: ①12+6 ②8+6 ①>②

$S_{1,4}$: ①11+5 ②14+1+5 ①<②

$S_{2,4}$: ①11+1+1 ②14+1 ①<②

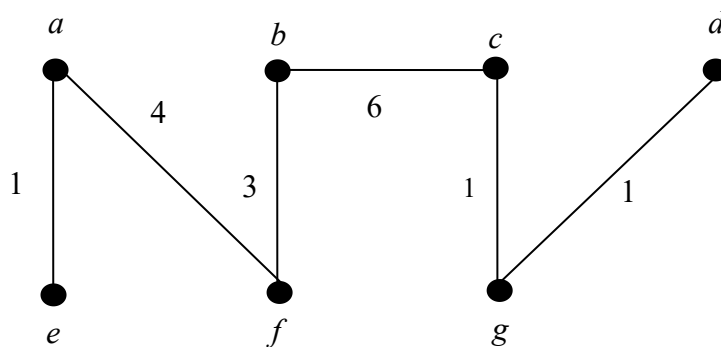
end: ①16+3 ②13+1 ①>②

start $\rightarrow S_{1,1} \rightarrow S_{1,1} \rightarrow S_{2,2} \rightarrow S_{1,3} \rightarrow S_{2,4} \rightarrow \text{end}$

Question 5

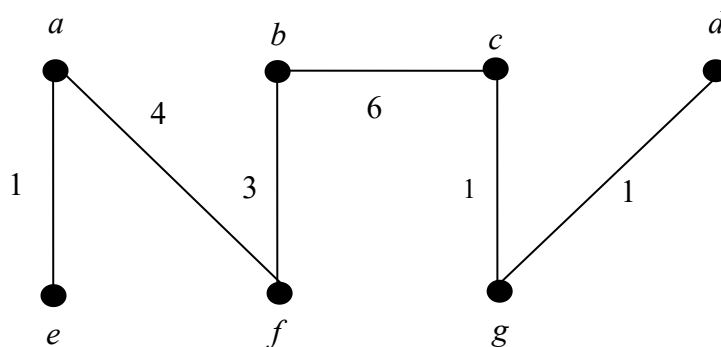
1.

| Order selected | a(0,-) | b(-,∞) | c(-,∞) | d(-,∞) | e(-,∞) | f(-,∞) | g(-,∞) |
|----------------|--------|--------|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| a(0,-) | | b(-,∞) | c(-,∞) | d(a,9) | e(a,1) | f(a,4) | g(-,∞) |
| e(a,1) | | b(-,∞) | c(-,∞) | d(a,9) | | f(a,4) | g(-,∞) |
| f(a,4) | | b(f,3) | c(f,10) | d(a,9) | | | g(-,∞) |
| b(f,3) | | | c(b,6) | d(a,9) | | | g(-,∞) |
| c(b,6) | | | | d(a,9) | | | g(c,1) |
| g(c,1) | | | | d(g,1) | | | |
| d(g,1) | | | | | | | |

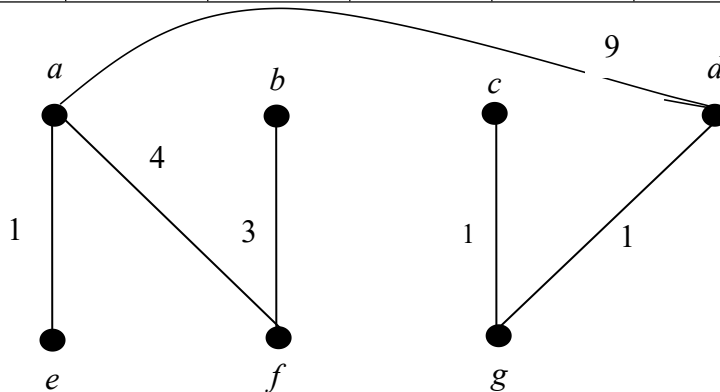


2.

| | |
|------------------|----|
| (a,e) | 1/ |
| (c,g) | 1/ |
| (d,g) | 1/ |
| (b,f) | 3/ |
| (a,f) | 4/ |
| (b,c) | 6/ |
| (a,d) | 9 |
| (c,f) | 10 |



| Order selected | a(0,-) | b(-,∞) | c(-,∞) | d(-,∞) | e(-,∞) | f(-,∞) | g(-,∞) |
|----------------|--------|--------|---------|--------|--------|--------|---------|
| a(0,-) | | b(-,∞) | c(-,∞) | d(a,9) | e(a,1) | f(a,4) | g(-,∞) |
| e(a,1) | | b(-,∞) | c(-,∞) | d(a,9) | | f(a,4) | g(-,∞) |
| f(a,4) | | b(f,7) | c(f,14) | d(a,9) | | | g(-,∞) |
| b(f,7) | | | c(b,13) | d(a,9) | | | g(-,∞) |
| d(a,9) | | | c(b,13) | | | | g(d,10) |
| g(d,10) | | | c(g,11) | | | | |
| c(g,11) | | | | | | | |



Question 6

1. Algorithm: Exponentiation

//compute a^n where n is a positive integer

//Input: a number a and a positive integer n

//Output: the result of a^n

IF n is even

$$a^n = a^{n/2} * a^{n/2}$$

IF n is odd

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

RETURN a^n

2. $T(n)=1$, $n=1$

$$T(n/2)+1, n>1$$

Assume that $n=2^k$

$$T(n) = T(n/2) + 1$$

$$= T(n/2^2) + 1 + 1$$

$$= T(n/2^3) + 1 + 1 + 1$$

.....

$$= T(n/2^k) + 1 + \dots + 1 + 1 + 1$$

$$= T(1) + k$$

$$= 1 + \log n$$

3. The time complexity of this algorithm is $O(\log n)$, but the time complexity of brute-force algorithm is $O(n)$. Because $O(\log n) < O(n)$, divide-and conquer algorithm is more efficient.

Question 7

1. The definition of line i and the j -th point is $\text{arr}[i][j]$. There are n lines in total. To find out the minimum value of $\text{arr}[1][1]$, we need to compare $\text{arr}[2][1]$ and $\text{arr}[2][2]$ which is smaller. To get the minimum value of $\text{arr}[i][j]$, we need to compare $\text{arr}[i+1][j]$ and $\text{arr}[i+1][j+1]$ which is smaller.

2. $\text{arr}[i][j] = \min(\text{arr}[i+1][j], \text{arr}[i+1][j+1]) + \text{arr}[i][j]$

3. for $i=n-1$ downto 1 do

 for $j=1$ to i do

 begin $\text{arr}[i][j] = \min(\text{arr}[i+1][j], \text{arr}[i+1][j+1]) + \text{arr}[i][j]$

 end

return $\text{arr}[1][1]$

Time complexity: $(n-1) + (n-2) + (n-3) + \dots + 1 = n(n-1)/2$

So the time complexity is $O(n^2)$.

4. $\text{arr}[4][1] < \text{arr}[4][2]$ $\text{arr}[3][1] = 3+2=5$

$\text{arr}[4][2] < \text{arr}[4][3]$ $\text{arr}[3][2] = 6+3=9$

$\text{arr}[4][3] < \text{arr}[4][4]$ $\text{arr}[3][3] = 8+4=12$

$\text{arr}[3][1] < \text{arr}[3][2]$ $\text{arr}[2][1] = 5+5=10$

$\text{arr}[3][2] < \text{arr}[3][3]$ $\text{arr}[2][2] = 9+4=13$

$\text{arr}[2][1] < \text{arr}[2][2]$ $\text{arr}[1][1] = 10+3=13$

Thus, the smallest sum of the above minimum-sum descent problem is 13.