CS206A Data Structure HW3

Student ID: 20160253

name: 박예기 (Park ye gi)

Problem1.

< pseudocode for a recursive function to compute powerset(S) >

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\begin{split} &\text{function powerset}(S) \\ &\quad n = \text{len}(S) \\ &\quad \text{if} \quad (n = 0 \text{ }) \\ &\quad \text{return } \{ \text{ } \} \text{ } \\ &\quad \text{else} \\ &\quad \text{addition } = \{ \text{ } \} \\ &\quad \text{for i in range}(n\text{-}1)\text{:} \\ &\quad \text{addition.append}(\text{powerset}(S[:n\text{-}1])[i] + S[n]) \\ &\quad \text{return powerset}(S[:n\text{-}1]) + \text{addition} \end{split}
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< explanation >

The method is to combine powerset of S[:n-1] and powerset that is added S[n] to all elements of powerset(S[:n-1]).

When n decreases to zero, the function finishes, so there is no infinite recursion.

Problem2.

Complexity depends on many factors like data representation, kind of computer, and computer language used but the order of an algorithm is generally more important than the speed of processor. The reason is that the order of an algorithm is more efficient for reducing complexity and the capacity of processor is limited. Also, the order of an algorithm is machine independent so it is applicable to any machine.

Problem3.

Time Formula	Big-O
10n	O(n)
$2n^2$	$O(n^2)$
3 times log (base 2) of n	O(log ₂ n)
$2n^2 + 10n$	O(n ²)

 $10n \leq 11n$ for $n \ge 1$

By taking C = 11, we get 10n = O(n)

 $2n^2 \leq 3n^2$ for $n \ge 1$

By taking C = 3, we get $2n^2 = O(n^2)$

 $3\log_2 n \leq 4\log_2 n$ for $n \ge 1$

By taking C = 4, we get $3\log_2 n = O(\log_2 n)$

$$2n^2 + 10n \le 2n^2 + 10 n^2 = 12 n^2 \text{ for } n \ge 1$$

By taking C = 12, we get $2 n^2 + 10n = O(n^2)$

Problem5.

$$1+2+3+...+n = \frac{n(n+1)}{2} \le n^2 \text{ for } n \ge 1$$

By taking C=1, we get $1+2+3+...+n = O(n^2)$

Problem6.

$$n^2 + 35n + 6 \le n^2 + 35n^2 + 6n^2 = 42 n^2$$
 for $n \ge 1$

By taking C = 42, we get $n^2 + 35n + 6 = O(n^2)$

Problem7.

Worst case 는 n = 10^k(k는 정수) 인 경우이다. (k+2)회 comparison, (k+1)회 assignment, (k+1)회 division를 하면 total execution time은 $3k+4 = 3\log_{10}n+4 = O(\log_{10}n)$ 이다.

Problem8.

$$(n-2)*(n-4) = n^2 - 6n + 8 \le n^2 + 6n + 8 \le n^2 + 6n^2 + 8n^2 = 15n^2$$
 for $n \ge 1$

By taking C=15, we get $(n-2)*(n-4) = O(n^2)$

Problem9.

I made two function: move and Hanoi. The function move print string and the function Hanoi recursive function that contains move and Hanoi.

The result of Hanoi(3, "left", "middle", "right") is the below.

