

# CIS 3223 Homework 1

Dr Anthony Hughes

Name: *Parth Patel*

Temple ID (last 4 digits: *5761*)

1 (12 pts) Complete the following table by writing “T” for true or “F” for false in each box. No justification required.

| $f$                 | $g$            | $f = O(g)$ | $f = \Omega(g)$ | $f = \Theta(g)$ |
|---------------------|----------------|------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| $n \log n$          | $5n \log 10n$  | T          | T               | T               |
| $n^{4/5}$           | $n^{2/3}$      | F          | T               | F               |
| $\log 5n$           | $\log 2n$      | T          | T               | T               |
| $n^{1.03}$          | $n \log^3 n$   | F          | T               | F               |
| $(\log n)^2$        | $\sqrt{n}$     | T          | F               | F               |
| $\sum_{i=1}^n i^k$  | $n^k$          | F          | T               | F               |
| $n2^n$              | $3^n$          | T          | F               | F               |
| $(\log n)^{\log n}$ | $2^{\log n^2}$ | F          | T               | F               |

2 (2 pts) **Give** as good big- $\Theta$  estimate for each of the following functions.

(a)  $f(n) = \underbrace{(n! + n5^n)}_{\Theta(n!)} \underbrace{(n + \log(n^7 + 1))}_{\Theta(n)}$

$\Theta(n \cdot n!)$

(b)  $f(n) = \underbrace{(n^3 + 4n^2)}_{\Theta(n^3)} \underbrace{(n\sqrt{n} + 1000)}_{\Theta(n\sqrt{n})} \underbrace{(n + (\log n)^3)}_{\Theta(n)}$

$\Theta(n^5 \cdot \sqrt{n})$

3 (2 pts) Evaluate  $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}^{14}$

$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}^k = \begin{pmatrix} F_{k+1} & F_k \\ F_k & F_{k-1} \end{pmatrix}$  for  $n \geq 1$  where  $F_0 = 0$

*I have the work for this attached*

$\begin{pmatrix} 610 & 377 \\ 377 & 233 \end{pmatrix}$

Let  $F_n$  be the  $n$ -th Fibonacci number.

4 (4 pts) Use strong induction to prove the following:

$$F_n \leq 1.7F_{n-1}, \quad n \geq 4$$

**Base cases:** Show true for  $n = 4$  and  $5$ :

$n = 4$  :

$$\text{lhs} = F_4 = \mathbf{3}$$

$$\text{rhs} = 1.7F_3 = \mathbf{3.4}$$

$n = 5$  :

$$\text{lhs} = \mathbf{5}$$

$$\text{rhs} = \mathbf{5.1}$$

**Inductive case:** Assume true for  $n = s$ ,  $s \in \{4, 5, \dots, k\}$ ,  $k \geq 5$ ,

Show true for  $n = k + 1$ :

$$\text{lhs} = F_{k+1} = F_k + F_{k-1}$$

$$\text{rhs} = 1.7F_{k+1-1} = 1.7F_k$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{lhs} = F_k + F_{k-1} &\stackrel{\text{IH}}{\leq} 1.7F_{k-1} + 1.7F_{k-2} = 1.7(F_{k-1} + F_{k-2}) = \boxed{1.7F_k} = \text{rhs} \\ &\implies \text{lhs} \leq \text{rhs} \end{aligned}$$

Therefore  $\forall n \geq 5, F_n \leq 1.7F_{n-1}$

Why do we need to start with  $n = 4$  (table useful)?

We must start with  $n = 4$  since the formula ( $F_n \leq 1.7F_{n-1}$ ) **does not** hold for any  $n < 4$ .

(Bonus. 1 point) Give a pair better than  $(1.7, 4)$ .  $(\underline{1.667}, \underline{4})$

**NOTE:** This is based on zero based indexing. This means that  $F_0 = 0, F_1 = 1$