

Problem Set 7 Solutions

Due: Monday, October 20

Problem 1. [15 points] Express

$$\sum_{i=0}^n i^2 x^i$$

as a closed-form function of n .

Solution. We use the derivative method. Let us start with the following formula, derived in lecture (for $x \neq 1$):

$$\sum_{i=0}^n i x^i = \frac{x - (n+1)x^{n+1} + nx^{n+2}}{(1-x)^2}$$

Differentiating both sides:

$$\begin{aligned} x^{-1} \sum_{i=0}^n i^2 x^i &= \frac{(1 - (n+1)^2 x^n + n(n+2)x^{n+1})(1-x)^2 - (x - (n+1)x^{n+1} + nx^{n+2})(2(1-x)(-1))}{(1-x)^4} \\ &= \frac{(1 - (n+1)^2 x^n + n(n+2)x^{n+1})(1-x) + 2(x - (n+1)x^{n+1} + nx^{n+2})}{(1-x)^3} \\ &= \frac{1 - (n+1)^2 x^n + n(n+2)x^{n+1} - x + (n+1)^2 x^{n+1} - n(n+2)x^{n+2}}{(1-x)^3} \\ &\quad + \frac{2x - 2(n+1)x^{n+1} + 2nx^{n+2}}{(1-x)^3} \\ &= \frac{1 + x - (n+1)^2 x^n + (n(n+2) + (n+1)^2 - 2(n+1))x^{n+1} + (2n - n(n+2))x^{n+2}}{(1-x)^3} \\ &= \frac{1 + x - (n+1)^2 x^n + (2n^2 + 2n - 1)x^{n+1} - n^2 x^{n+2}}{(1-x)^3}. \end{aligned}$$

Multiplying both sides by x , we get

$$\sum_{i=0}^n i^2 x^i = \frac{x(1 + x - (n+1)^2 x^n + (2n^2 + 2n - 1)x^{n+1} - n^2 x^{n+2})}{(1-x)^3}.$$

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Problem 2. [20 points]

- (a) [5 pts] What is the product of the first n odd powers of two: $\prod_{k=1}^n 2^{2k-1}$?

Solution.

$$\prod_{k=1}^n 2^{2k-1} = 2^{\sum_{k=1}^n 2k-1} = 2^{2\sum_{k=1}^n k - \sum_{k=1}^n 1} = 2^{n(n+1) - n} = 2^{n^2}$$

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- (b) [5 pts] Find a closed expression for

$$\sum_{i=0}^n \sum_{j=0}^m 3^{i+j}$$

Solution.

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{i=0}^n \sum_{j=0}^m 3^{i+j} &= \sum_{i=0}^n \left(3^i \cdot \sum_{j=0}^m 3^j \right) \\ &= \left(\sum_{j=0}^m 3^j \right) \cdot \left(\sum_{i=0}^n 3^i \right) \\ &= \left(\frac{3^{m+1} - 1}{2} \right) \cdot \left(\frac{3^{n+1} - 1}{2} \right) \end{aligned}$$

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- (c) [5 pts] Find a closed expression for

$$\sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n (i+j)$$

Solution.

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n (i+j) &= \left(\sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n i \right) + \left(\sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n j \right) \\ &= \left(\sum_{i=1}^n ni \right) + \left(\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{n(n+1)}{2} \right) \\ &= \frac{2n^2(n+1)}{2} \\ &= n^2(n+1) \end{aligned}$$

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(d) [5 pts] Find a closed expression for

$$\prod_{i=1}^n \prod_{j=1}^n 2^i \cdot 3^j$$

Solution.

$$\begin{aligned} \prod_{i=1}^n \prod_{j=1}^n 2^i \cdot 3^j &= \left(\prod_{i=1}^n 2^{ni} \right) \left(\prod_{j=1}^n 3^{nj} \right) \\ &= 2^{n \sum_{i=1}^n i} 3^{n \sum_{j=1}^n j} \\ &= 2^{n^2(n+1)/2} 3^{n^2(n+1)/2} \end{aligned}$$

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Problem 3. [10 points]

(a) [6 pts] Use integration to find upper and lower bounds that differ by at most 0.1 for the following sum. (You may need to add the first few terms explicitly and then use integrals to bound the sum of the remaining terms.)

$$\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2i+1)^2}$$

Solution. Let's first try standard bounds:

$$\int_1^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2x+1)^2} dx \leq \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2i+1)^2} \leq f(1) + \int_1^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2x+1)^2} dx$$

Evaluating the integrals gives:

$$\begin{aligned} -\frac{1}{2(2x+1)} \Big|_1^{\infty} &\leq \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2i+1)^2} \leq \frac{1}{3^2} + -\frac{1}{2(2x+1)} \Big|_1^{\infty} \\ \frac{1}{6} &\leq \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2i+1)^2} \leq \frac{1}{9} + \frac{1}{6} \end{aligned}$$

These bounds are too far apart, so let's sum the first couple terms explicitly and bound the rest with integrals.

$$\frac{1}{3^2} + \int_2^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2x+1)^2} dx \leq \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2i+1)^2} \leq \frac{1}{3^2} + f(2) + \int_2^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2x+1)^2} dx$$

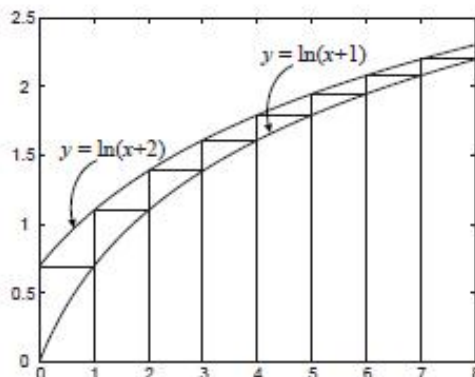
Integration now gives:

$$\frac{1}{3^2} + \left(-\frac{1}{2(2x+1)} \Big|_2^{\infty} \right) \leq \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2i+1)^2} \leq \frac{1}{3^2} + \frac{1}{5^2} + \left(-\frac{1}{2(2x+1)} \Big|_2^{\infty} \right)$$

$$\frac{1}{3^2} + \frac{1}{10} \leq \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2i+1)^2} \leq \frac{1}{3^2} + \frac{1}{5^2} + \frac{1}{10}$$

Now we have bounds that differ by $1/5^2 = 0.04$. ■

(b) [4 pts] Assume n is an integer larger than 1. Which of the following inequalities, if any, hold. You may find the graph helpful.



1. $\sum_{i=1}^n \ln(i+1) \leq \int_0^n \ln(x+2) dx$
2. $\sum_{i=1}^n \ln(i+1) \leq \ln 2 + \int_1^n \ln(x+1) dx$

Solution. The 1st inequality holds. ■

Problem 4. [15 points] There is a bug on the edge of a 1-meter rug. The bug wants to cross to the other side of the rug. It crawls at 1 cm per second. However, at the end of each second, a malicious first-grader named Mildred Anderson *stretches* the rug by 1 meter. Assume that her action is instantaneous and the rug stretches uniformly. Thus, here's what happens in the first few seconds:

- The bug walks 1 cm in the first second, so 99 cm remain ahead.
- Mildred stretches the rug by 1 meter, which doubles its length. So now there are 2 cm behind the bug and 198 cm ahead.
- The bug walks another 1 cm in the next second, leaving 3 cm behind and 197 cm ahead.
- Then Mildred strikes, stretching the rug from 2 meters to 3 meters. So there are now $3 \cdot (3/2) = 4.5$ cm behind the bug and $197 \cdot (3/2) = 295.5$ cm ahead.

- The bug walks another 1 cm in the third second, and so on.

Your job is to determine this poor bug's fate.

(a) [5 pts] During second i , what *fraction* of the rug does the bug cross?

Solution. During second i , the length of the rug is $100i$ cm and the bug crosses 1 cm. Therefore, the fraction that the bug crosses is $1/100i$. ■

(b) [5 pts] Over the first n seconds, what fraction of the rug does the bug cross altogether? Express your answer in terms of the Harmonic number H_n .

Solution. The bug crosses $1/100$ of the rug in the first second, $1/200$ in the second, $1/300$ in the third, and so forth. Thus, over the first n seconds, the fraction crossed by the bug is:

$$\sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{100k} = H_n/100$$

(This formula is valid only until the bug reaches the far side of the rug.) ■

(c) [5 pts] Approximately how many seconds does the bug need to cross the entire rug?

Solution. The bug arrives at the far side when the fraction it has crossed reaches 1. This occurs when n , the number of seconds elapsed, is sufficiently large that $H_n/100 \geq 1$. Now H_n is approximately $\ln n$, so the bug arrives about when:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\ln n}{100} &\geq 1 \\ \ln n &\geq 100 \\ n &\geq e^{100} \approx 10^{43} \text{ seconds} \end{aligned}$$

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Problem 5. [20 points] For each of the following six pairs of functions f and g (parts (a) through (f)), state which of these order-of-growth relations hold (more than one may hold, or none may hold):

$$f = o(g) \quad f = O(g) \quad f = \omega(g) \quad f = \Omega(g) \quad f = \Theta(g) \quad f \sim g$$

(a)	$f(n) = \log_2 n$	$g(n) = \log_{10} n$
(b)	$f(n) = 2^n$	$g(n) = 10^n$
(c)	$f(n) = 0$	$g(n) = 17$
(d)	$f(n) = 1 + \cos\left(\frac{\pi n}{2}\right)$	$g(n) = 1 + \sin\left(\frac{\pi n}{2}\right)$
(e)	$f(n) = 1.0000000001^n$	$g(n) = n^{10000000000}$

Solution. • $f(n) = \log_2 n$ and $g(n) = \log_{10} n$:

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{f(n)}{g(n)} \right| &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln n / \ln 2}{\ln n / \ln 10} \\ &= \frac{\ln 10}{\ln 2} \end{aligned}$$

So $f(n) = \Omega(g(n))$ and $f(n) = O(g(n))$ and $f(n) = \Theta(g(n))$.

• $f(n) = 2^n$ and $g(n) = 10^n$:

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{f(n)}{g(n)} \right| &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2^n}{10^n} \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (1/5)^n \\ &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

So $f(n) = o(g(n))$ and $f(n) = O(g(n))$.

• $f(n) = 0$ and $g(n) = 17$:

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{f(n)}{g(n)} \right| &= \frac{0}{17} \\ &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

So $f(n) = o(g(n))$ and $f(n) = O(g(n))$.

• $f(n) = 1 + \cos\left(\frac{\pi n}{2}\right)$ and $g(n) = 1 + \sin\left(\frac{\pi n}{2}\right)$:

For all $n \equiv 1 \pmod{4}$, $f(n)/g(n) = 0$, so $f(n) \neq \Omega(g(n))$. Likewise, for all $n \equiv 0 \pmod{4}$, $g(n)/f(n) = 0$, so $f(n) \neq O(g(n))$. The quotient never converges to some particular limit, so no relation holds.

• $f(n) = 1.0000000001^n$ and $g(n) = n^{10000000000}$:

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{f(n)}{g(n)} \right| &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1.0000000001^n}{n^{10000000000}} \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1.0000000001^n \ln 1.0000000001}{10000000000 n^{9999999999}} \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1.0000000001^n (\ln 1.0000000001)^{10000000000}}{10000000000!} \\ &= \infty \end{aligned}$$

So $f(n) = \omega(g(n))$ and $f(n) = \Omega(g(n))$. ■

Problem 6. [15 points] This problem continues the study of the asymptotics of factorials.

(a) [5 pts]

Either prove or disprove each of the following statements.

- $n! = O((n+1)!)$
- $n! = \Omega((n+1)!)$
- $n! = \Theta((n+1)!)$
- $n! = \omega((n+1)!)$
- $n! = o((n+1)!)$

Solution. Observe that $n! = (n+1)!/(n+1)$, and thus $n! = o((n+1)!)$. Thus, $n! = O((n+1)!)$ as well, but the remaining statements are false. ■

(b) [5 pts] Show that $n! = \omega\left(\left(\frac{n}{3}\right)^{n+e}\right)$.

Solution. By Stirling's formula:

$$n! \sim \sqrt{2\pi n} \left(\frac{n}{e}\right)^n$$

On the other hand, note that $\left(\frac{n}{3}\right)^{n+e} = \left(\frac{n}{3}\right)^e \left(\frac{n}{3}\right)^n$. Dividing $n!$ by this quantity,

$$\frac{3^e \sqrt{2\pi}}{n^{e-1/2}} \cdot \left(\frac{3}{e}\right)^n,$$

we see that since $3 > e$, this expression goes to ∞ . Thus, $n! = \omega\left(\left(\frac{n}{3}\right)^{n+e}\right)$. ■

(c) [5 pts] Show that $n! = \Omega(2^n)$

Solution. We can proceed straight from the definition. Recall $n!$ is $\Omega(2^n)$ if and only if

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n!}{2^n} > 0$$

By multiplying and dividing by the same factor, we get

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n!}{2^n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n!}{\left(\frac{n}{e}\right)^n \sqrt{2\pi n}} \frac{\left(\frac{n}{e}\right)^n \sqrt{2\pi n}}{2^n}$$

And using Stirling's approximation, we know the left part tends to 1. So we only need to worry about

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\left(\frac{n}{e}\right)^n \sqrt{2\pi n}}{2^n}$$

The expression in the limit can be manipulated to be

$$\left(\frac{n}{2e}\right)^n \sqrt{2\pi n}$$

Since n^n is strictly larger than 10^n for $n > 10$, then

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{n}{2e}\right)^n \sqrt{2\pi n} > \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{10}{2e}\right)^n \sqrt{2\pi n} = \infty$$

So the original limit must also be ∞ . This also shows that in fact $n! = \omega(2^n)$. And the same argument can be used to show that $n! = \omega(10^n)$ or any other constant base.

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