Home Work 2: Question 1 answers

1.
$$\Theta(n^3)$$

2.
$$\Theta(\mathbf{n})$$

3.
$$\Theta(n^2 lgn)$$

4.
$$\Theta(n^2)$$

5.
$$\Theta(n^{2.8})$$

6.
$$\Theta(\mathbf{n^2})$$

7.
$$\Theta(\sqrt{n}lgn)$$

8.
$$\Theta(lglgn)$$

9.
$$\Theta(n^{1.58})$$

10.
$$\Theta(\mathbf{nlglgn})$$

11.
$$\Theta(\mathbf{nlgn})$$

12.
$$\Theta(\mathbf{nlglgn})$$

13.
$$\Theta(\mathbf{n})$$

14.
$$\Theta(\mathbf{lgn})$$

15.
$$\Theta(\mathbf{nlgn})$$

16.
$$\Theta(\mathbf{nlgn})$$

17.
$$\Theta(\mathbf{n^2}\sqrt{\mathbf{n}})$$

18.
$$\Theta(\mathbf{nlglgn})$$

Question 9 series solution:
$$\sum_{i=0}^{lgn} (\frac{3}{2})^i (lgn-i)$$

assuming
$$j=i-lgn$$
, the above summation becomes:
$$\sum_{j=-lgn}^{0} (\frac{3}{2})^{j+lgn} (-j)$$

$$\Longrightarrow (\frac{3}{2})^{lgn} \sum_{j=-lgn}^{0} (\frac{3}{2})^{j} (-j)$$

assuming
$$k=-j$$
, the above summation becomes: $(\frac{3}{2})^{lgn}\sum_{k=0}^{lgn}(\frac{3}{2})^{-k}(k)$

$$\implies (\frac{3}{2})^{lgn} \sum_{k=0}^{lgn} (\frac{2}{3})^k (k)$$

$$\implies (\frac{3}{2})^{lgn}O(1)$$
: derivative of decreasing geometric series

$$\implies \Theta(n^{0.58})$$