

Lab02-Divide and Conquer

CS214-Algorithm and Complexity, Xiaofeng Gao, Spring 2021.

* If there is any problem, please contact TA Haolin Zhou.

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1. *Recurrence examples.* Give asymptotic upper and lower bounds for $T(n)$ in each of the following recurrences. Assume that $T(n)$ is constant for sufficiently small n . Make your bounds as tight as possible.

(a) $T(n) = 4T(n/3) + n \log n$

(b) $T(n) = 4T(n/2) + n^2 \sqrt{n}$

(c) $T(n) = T(n-1) + n$

(d) $T(n) = 2T(\lfloor \sqrt{n} \rfloor) + \log n$

2. *Divide-and-conquer.* Given an integer array $A[1..n]$ and two integers $lower \leq upper$, design an algorithm using **divide-and-conquer** method to count the number of ranges (i, j) ($1 \leq i \leq j \leq n$) satisfying

$$lower \leq \sum_{k=i}^j A[k] \leq upper.$$

Example:

Given $A = [1, -1, 2]$, $lower = 1$, $upper = 2$, return 4.

The resulting four ranges are $(1, 1)$, $(3, 3)$, $(2, 3)$ and $(1, 3)$.

- (a) Complete the implementation in the provided C/C++ source code ([The source code *Code-Range.cpp* is attached on the course webpage](#)).
- (b) Write a recurrence for the running time of the algorithm and solve it by recurrence tree ([You can modify the figure sources *Fig-RecurrenceTree.vsd* or *Fig-RecurrenceTree.pptx* to illustrate your derivation](#)).
- (c) Can we use the Master Theorem to solve the recurrence above? Please explain your answer.
3. *Transposition Sorting Network.* A comparison network is a **transposition network** if each comparator connects adjacent lines, as in the network in Fig. 1.

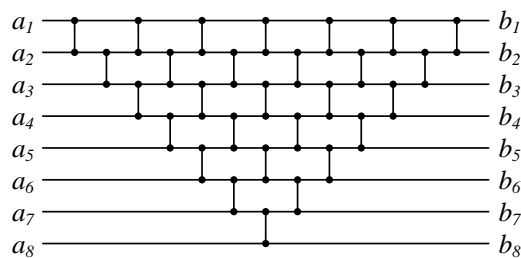


Figure 1: A Transposition Network Example

- (a) Prove that a transposition network with n inputs is a sorting network if and only if it sorts the sequence $\langle n, n-1, \dots, 1 \rangle$. ([Hint: Use an induction argument analogous to the *Domain Conversion Lemma*](#).)
- (b) (**Optional Sub-question with Bonus**) Given any $n \in \mathbb{N}$, write a program using Tkinter in Python to draw a figure similar to Fig. 1 with n input wires.