

# Quiz 8

Deadline	Monday, 21 October 2019 at 4:00PM
Latest Submission	Monday, 21 October 2019 at 11:21AM
Raw Mark	5.00/5.00 (100.00%)
Late Penalty	N/A
Final Mark	5.00/5.00 (100.00%)

## Question 1 (1 mark)

Consider the following code (where  $L$  is a list of length  $n$  and  $x$  is an element of  $L$ ):

```
partition(x,L):
    i = 0
    j = n-1
    while (i<j):
        while (L[i]≤x):
            i = i+1
        while (L[j]>x):
            j = j-1
        tmp = L[i]
        L[i] = L[j]
        L[j] = tmp
```

What is the running time of Partition( $x,L$ ) when run on a list of length  $n$ ? Choose the best upper bound that applies.

(a) <input type="radio"/>	$O(\log n)$
(b) <input checked="" type="radio"/>	$O(n)$
(c) <input type="radio"/>	$O(n \log n)$
(d) <input type="radio"/>	$O(n^2)$

✓ Your response was correct.

Mark: 1.00

## Question 2 (1 mark)

Consider the following code (where  $L$  is a list of length  $n$ ):

```

mergesort(L):
    L1={}
    L2={}
    for i = 0 to n/2:
        L1[i] = L[i]
        L2[i] = L[i+n/2]
    mergesort(L1)
    mergesort(L2)
    return merge(L1,L2)

```

Assuming merge(L1,L2) takes  $O(n)$  time if L1 and L2 are lists of length  $n$ , which of the following recurrences best describes the running time,  $T(n)$ , of Mergesort when run on a list of length  $n$ ?

(a) <input type="radio"/>	$T(n) = 2T(n/2) + O(1)$
(b) <input type="radio"/>	$T(n) = T(n/2) + O(n)$
(c) <input checked="" type="radio"/>	$T(n) = 2T(n/2) + O(n)$
(d) <input type="radio"/>	$T(n) = 2T(n-1) + O(n)$
(e) <input type="radio"/>	$T(n) = T(n-1) + O(n)$

✓ Your response was correct.

Mark: 1.00

### Question 3 (1 mark)

Consider the following code:

```

myFunction(n):
    if n == 0:
        return 1
    else:
        return 2 * myFunction(n-1)

```

What is the running time of myFunction(n) in terms of  $n$ ? Choose the best upper bound that applies.

(a) <input checked="" type="radio"/>	$O(n)$
(b) <input type="radio"/>	$O(n \log n)$
(c) <input type="radio"/>	$O(n^2)$
(d) <input type="radio"/>	$O(2^n)$

✓ Your response was correct.

Mark: 1.00

#### Question 4 (1 mark)

Consider the following code (where  $L$  is a list of length  $n$  and  $0 \leq i, j < n$ ):

```
findPeak(L, i, j):
    if L[i] > L[i+1]:
        return i
    else if L[j] > L[j-1]:
        return j
    else:
        m = (i+j)/2
        if L[m] > L[m-1] and L[m] > L[m+1]:
            return m
        else if L[m] > L[m-1]:
            return findPeak(L, i, m)
        else:
            return findPeak(L, m, j)
```

What is the running time of  $\text{findPeak}(L, 0, n-1)$  where  $L$  is a list of length  $n$ ? Choose the best upper bound that applies

(a) <input type="radio"/>	$O(1)$
(b) <input checked="" type="radio"/>	$O(\log n)$
(c) <input type="radio"/>	$O(n)$
(d) <input type="radio"/>	$O(n \log n)$
(e) <input type="radio"/>	$O(2^n)$

✓ Your response was correct.

Mark: 1.00

#### Question 5 (1 mark)

Consider the following code (where  $w$  and  $v$  are words over  $\Sigma^*$ )

```
concat(w, v):
    if length(w) = 0:
        return v
    else:
        return concat(tail(w), v)
```

Assuming  $\text{tail}(w)$  takes a word of length  $n$  and returns a word of length  $n-1$  in  $O(1)$  time, what is the running time of  $\text{Concat}(w, v)$  if  $w$  has length  $n$  and  $v$  has length  $m$ ? Choose the best upper bound that applies

(a) <input type="radio"/>	$O(nm)$
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(b) <input checked="" type="radio"/>	$O(n)$
(c) <input type="radio"/>	$O(m)$
(d) <input type="radio"/>	$O(1)$

✓ Your response was correct.

Mark: 1.00