## **CMPS 101**

## **Homework Assignment 2**

1. p.50: 3.1-1

Let f(n) and g(n) be asymptotically non-negative functions. Using the basic definition of  $\Theta$ -notation, prove that  $f(n) + g(n) = \Theta(\max(f(n), g(n)))$ .

2. p.50: 3.1-3

Explain why the statement "The running time of algorithm A is at least  $O(n^2)$ " is meaningless.

3. p. 50: 3.1-4

Determine whether the following statements are true or false.

a. 
$$2^{n+1} = O(2^n)$$

b. 
$$2^{2n} = O(2^n)$$

4. p.58: 3-2abcdef

Indicate, for each pair of expressions (A, B) in the table below, whether A is O, o,  $\Omega$ ,  $\omega$ , or  $\Theta$  of B. Assume that  $k \ge 1$ ,  $\varepsilon > 0$ , and c > 1 are constants. Place 'yes' or 'no' in each of the empty cells below, and justify your answers.

	A	В	0	0	Ω	ω	Θ
a.	$\lg^k n$	$n^{\varepsilon}$					
b.	$n^k$	$c^n$					
c.	$\sqrt{n}$	$n^{\sin n}$					
d.	2 <sup>n</sup>	$2^{n/2}$					
e.	$n^{\lg c}$	$c^{\lg n}$					
f.	lg(n!)	$\lg(n^n)$					

5. p.58: 3-4cdeh

Let f(n) and g(n) be asymptotically positive functions (i.e. f(n) > 0 and g(n) > 0 for sufficiently large n.) Prove or disprove the following statements.

- c. Assume  $\lg(g(n)) \ge 1$  and  $f(n) \ge 1$  for all sufficiently large n. Then f(n) = O(g(n)) implies  $\lg(f(n)) = O(\lg(g(n)))$ .
- d. f(n) = O(g(n)) implies  $2^{f(n)} = O(2^{g(n)})$ .
- e.  $f(n) = O((f(n))^2)$ .
- h.  $f(n) + o(f(n)) = \Theta(f(n))$ .
- 6. Let  $f(n) = \Theta(n)$ . Prove that  $\sum_{i=1}^{n} f(i) = \Theta(n^2)$ . (See the hint at bottom of p.4 of the handout on asymptotic growth rates.)
- 7. The last exercise in the handout entitled *Some Common Functions*.

Use Stirling's formula to prove that  $\binom{2n}{n} = \Theta\left(\frac{4^n}{\sqrt{n}}\right)$ .