

Problem Set 1

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1

For reference: $1day * (24hrs/1day) * (3600s/1hr) * (10^6/1s) = 8.64x10^4\mu s$

A

In this case, Acme should pay professor Flitwick.

$$n = 41$$

$$f(n) = 1.99^n$$

$$g(n) = n^3$$

$$t = 17days = 1.4688x10^{12}\mu s$$

Without Flitwick, it takes $f(41) = 1.99^{41} = 1.79x10^{12}\mu s$

With Flitwick it takes $t + g(n) = 1.47x10^{12}\mu s + 41^3 = 1.46x10^{12}\mu s$

It will take Flitwick less time to spend 17 days working and then running his program than it will take to just run the program by itself:

Flitwick's alg is $17days, 0.069s$

The other lag will take $20days, 17hours, 21min, 47.45seconds$

B

In this case, Acme should not pay professor Flitwick.

$$n = 10^6$$

$$f(n) = n^{2.00}$$

$$g(n) = n^{1.99}$$

$$t = 2days = 2 * 8.64x10^{10}\mu s = 1.728x10^{11}\mu s$$

Without Flitwick, it takes $f(10^6) = (10^6)^{2.00} = 10^{12}\mu s = 11.574days = 11days, 13hours, 46minutes, 40seconds$

With Flitwick it takes $t + g(n) = 2days + (10^6)^{1.99} = 1.73 \times 10^{11} \mu s + 8.71 \times 10^{11} \mu s = 1.044 \times 10^{12} \mu s$
 $1.044 \times 10^{12} / 8.64 \times 10^{10} \mu s = 12.08 days = 12 days, 1 hr, 56 min, 3.6 s$

It is a close call, but it will be faster to just run the original algorithm and not pay Flitwick.

2

3

A

Is there a c for which $0 \leq 2^{nk} \leq c2^n$ for $k > 1$?

Dividing both sides by 2^n :

$$(2^n)^{k-1} \leq c$$

No. There is no constant c that is greater or equal to $(2^n)^{k-1}$ for sufficiently large n .

B

Is there a c for which $0 \leq 2^{n+k} \leq c2^n$ for $0 \leq k \leq c$ (some positive constant)?

$$2^n * 2^k \leq c2^n$$

Dividing both sides by 2^n :

$$2^k \leq c \text{ for Yes. For } n_o = 0, c \geq 2^k \text{ where } k \geq 0.$$

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A

B

Final order: $1, n^{1/\lg n}, 2^{\lg^* n}, (\sqrt{2})^{\lg n}, n, n \lg n, \lg(n!), n^2, (3/2)^n, e^n, (\lg n)!, n!$