

TT4-Q5

Wednesday, April 14, 2021

4:52 PM



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Aids Allowed: ONLY your *own notes* taken during lectures and office hours, the lecture *slides and recordings* (for all sections), and the *Course Notes* (textbook).

Submission Instructions

- Submit your work directly on [MarkUs](#)—even if you are late!
- You may type your answers or hand-write them *legibly*, on paper or using a tablet and stylus.
- You may write your answers directly on the question paper, or on another piece of paper/document.
- You may submit your answers as a single file/document or as multiple files/documents. Each document may contain answers for only part of one question, an entire question, or multiple questions, but *please label each part of your answers* to make it clear what you are answering.
- There is no “required file”, but *please give short names to your file(s)*, like “Q2.png” or “TT4.pdf”.
- You **must** submit your answers in PDF or as photos (JPEG/JPG/GIF/PNG/HEIC/HEIF). **Other formats** (e.g., Word documents, L^AT_EX source files, ZIP files) **are NOT accepted**—you must **export** or **compile** documents to PDF, **convert** images into a supported format, and upload each file **individually**.

For all questions in this test, write your proofs *formally*, including a header and a proof body with justifications for each deduction. Remember that we are looking for evidence that you understand the conventions for writing correct proofs, so pay attention to the *structure* of your answers, in addition to their content!

5. [8 marks] Algorithm Analysis: Average-Case

Consider the following algorithm.

```

1 def max_alpha(s: str) -> int:
2     ''' Return the largest index k such that the characters in s[0:k] are
3         sorted in alphabetical order. Precondition: s is non-empty. '''
4     i = 1
5     while i < len(s) and s[i-1] <= s[i]:
6         i = i + 1
7     return i

```

For each $n \in \mathbb{N}$ with $n \geq 2$, let \mathcal{I}_n be the set that contains all strings of length n with 2 a 's and $(n - 2)$ b 's, in any order. (For example, $\mathcal{I}_4 = \{aabb, abab, abba, baab, baba, bbaa\}$.)

Note that $|\mathcal{I}_n| = \binom{n}{2} = \frac{n(n-1)}{2}$ because each element of \mathcal{I}_n is made up of n individual characters, all of which are equal to b except for 2 of them, and there are exactly $\binom{n}{2}$ many different ways to choose the 2 positions that will contain a .

- (a) [2 marks] Let k be the value returned by `max_alpha(s)`, for some input $s \in \mathcal{I}_n$. Write an expression for the “exact” number of steps executed by `max_alpha(s)`, as a function of k .

Show your work (explain how you count your steps and how you arrive at your answer).

$$1(\text{assignment}) + 1(\text{return}) + \sum_{i=1}^k i$$

Reminder: this test contains five (5) separate questions, plus the Academic Integrity statement!

- (b) [2 marks] For each $n \in \mathbb{N}$ such that \mathcal{I}_n is defined, and each possible return value k for `max_alpha`, give an expression for **the number of inputs** $s \in \mathcal{I}_n$ for which `max_alpha(s)` returns k . In other words, calculate $|\{s \in \mathcal{I}_n \mid \text{max_alpha}(s) \text{ returns } k\}|$.

Show your work (explain how you obtain your expression, and how it relates to the algorithm).

- (c) [2 marks] What is the exact average-case running time of `max_alpha` over the set of inputs \mathcal{I}_4 ? Give your answer in the form of a simplified, concrete rational number (like $17/5$).

Show your work (explain what you are calculating at each step).

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{1}{|\mathcal{I}_4|} \sum_{i=1}^4 i \\
 &= \frac{1}{4!} \cdot \frac{4(4-1)}{2} \\
 &= \frac{6}{24} = \frac{1}{4}
 \end{aligned}$$

- (d) [2 marks] Perform an average-case analysis of `max_alpha`, for the input set \mathcal{I}_n defined above, for an arbitrary $n \in \mathbb{N}$ such that \mathcal{I}_n is defined. **You may leave your final answer in the form of a sum**, but it should be simplified as much as possible.

Show your work. In particular, explain what each part of your sum represents.

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{1}{n!} \sum_{i=1 \leq i} i \\
 &= \frac{1}{n!} \cdot \left(\frac{n(n-1)}{2} \right)
 \end{aligned}$$